



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة الموصل

كلية التربية الاساسية

العلاقات القبرصية المصرية في العصر المملوكي (دراسة سياسية اقتصادية)

رسالة مقدمة الى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية في جامعة الموصل
وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التاريخ الإسلامي

إعداد الباحث

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Abstract

Through our study of the Egyptian-Cypriot relations in the Mamluk era, especially the political and economic relations that linked the two parties, and the most important phases and changes that occurred in those relations after the demise of the Crusader presence and the liberation of the last Crusader strongholds in the Levant in the year 690 AH / 1291 AD, we can summarize The most important findings of the study are as follows:

1- The strategic geographical location which was marked by both parties , whether Cyprus A and Egypt was one of the main reasons for the occupation and wars over their territory, also enabled the parties to control trade routes and imbedded link between the East and the West in the transport of goods and commercial goods to and from Europe, and this is what gave the parties Full political and economic sovereignty over the Mediterranean basin 0

2- On the despite of Cyprus , with the beginnings of the Crusades did not have a significant impact politically, but it was after the liberation of Acre and the evacuation Alsali by the yen , which has become Cyprus , representing the main center of the movement of the Crusader and Christian j n Western J n in the Mediterranean, where the rulers Cyprus opened the doors of their island before they cross the yen fleeing from the east, and thanks to its location overlooking the coast of Egypt and maize, took Cyprus on the task of attacking the coasts of the Islamic adjacent to it, and do Ba piracy workers against it , and the fact that the coastal cities Mameluke suffered greatly from those attacks Which led to the destruction, burning and looting of those cities, as well as the capture of many Muslims and their transfer to Cyprus.

3 -The Crusader Cypriot attacks on the Mamluk Sultanate varied and took several aspects, as well as the raids and piracy they carried out on the Mamluk coasts . We see that they tried to strike it economically. A number of activists, leaders, princes and Crusader kings, led by the Cypriots, called for some economic projects that Through which they aimed to besiege the Mamluk state and destroy its economy and hit it in the most important points of its strength and prosperity, which is trade . Some popes issued religious decrees prohibiting trade with the Mamluks. However, these projects failed after being ignored by some Italian cities that refused to comply with these projects. , where she saw that the prosperity of her trade and the strength of her fleet in the Mediterranean lies in trade with the Mamluk Sultanate.

4- This study showed that the successive Cypriot raids on the Egyptian coast need to pay attention marine Islamic Baltgor and fortifications of, as well as the need Mamluks to build a strong naval fleet attacking the pirates of the Cypriot communities and the Crusader j n in the Mediterranean basin , particularly Cyprus

5- The Cypriot campaign against Alexandria was considered one of the strangest campaigns of the Crusades against the Arab Mashreq and the city of Alexandria in particular, which was led by the Cypriot King Peter I himself. Alexandria was not the only affected by the Cypriot invasion, but the Cypriots and the Crusaders themselves suffered, as their trade stopped and their goods piled up.

6- The study also showed the most important events in this period, especially in the Mediterranean region, and resulted in the multiple political and military alliances and economic competition quality and frequent attacks, where it became clear to us from the course of events that the goal of the first European powers and the recent elimination of Muslims , in particular , the seat of the caliphate Islam in Egypt, even if it costs it to cooperate and ally with its worst enemies and leave differences side by side in order to achieve its desired goal.

7- The Mamluk invasion of the island of Cyprus came from the firm conviction of the Mamluk state and Sultan al-Ashraf Barsbay that controlling that region would secure the safety and stability of the Mediterranean basin and would prevent Cypriot attacks and piracy. He sent three naval expeditions to the island, through which he was able to conquer the island and annex it to the possessions of the Mamluk influence.

8- Out of that trade represents any country vital artery, we see interest in both Cyprus and Egypt 's commercial affairs , either internally or Kharija, making them the largest share of Altj relations exclusive in the Mediterranean basin, through the interest in ways of trade and protection or except for signature Some commercial treaties that guarantee them many commercial privileges, as well as the most important factor for both parties, which greatly helped in the prosperity of their trade, which is the commercial centers (ports), where those ports were a meeting place for trade, which gave them great commercial importance, in addition to the singularity The Mamluk state followed a diplomatic method, especially towards foreign nationals and

merchants present in its lands through the establishment of hotels, inns, agencies, and others, to maintain its presence within the region and to use them as a pressure and security tool for the Mamluk state in anticipation of any external aggression in order to preserve their political and economic entity when they were Unable to respond militarily.

9- Although Cyprus did not have a large commercial presence in the Mediterranean basin and its role was limited to being a middle station of secondary role and importance at the beginning of the era of the Crusades, things soon witnessed a major transformation after the fall of Acre and the evacuation of the Crusaders from Levant, which gave it this situation. The new one is of great commercial importance, as it became a focal point and a major hub for trade in the Mediterranean region in the Mamluk era. Most of the western merchant ships heading to the Middle East had to land at the beginning of their journeys on the coasts of that island , and Cyprus at that time became a major storehouse for merchandise. The East, particularly spices, played an important role in supplying the European markets with what they needed of these precious goods.

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Cypriot–Egyptian Relations in the Mamluk Era (political–economic study)

**A letter submitted to the Council of the College of
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degree in Islamic history**

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