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وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي  
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كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية  
قسم التاريخ

# الدور المصري في حروب الدولة العثمانية 1878 - 1821

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رسالة ماجستير

التاريخ / التاريخ الحديث

بإشراف

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## المستخلص بلغة الرسالة

لم تكن مصر بمنأى عن الحروب التي خاضتها الدولة العثمانية خلال القرن التاسع عشر، لاسيما الحرب العثمانية-اليونانية (1821-1827) وحرب القرم (1853-1856) والحرب العثمانية-الروسية (1877-1878)، إذ كانت مصر واحدة من أبرز ولايات الدولة العثمانية نظرا لما تتمتع به موقع استراتيجي مهم، والاهم من ذلك كله هو وصول محمد علي إلى سدة الحكم فيها، والذي دأب على تحويل مصر من مجرد ولاية تابعة للدولة العثمانية إلى دولة حديثة ببيكالية إدارية وتنظيم حديث مشابه لما كان متبع في الدول الأوروبية آنذاك من خلال بناء جميع مرافق البلاد الإدارية والعسكرية والاقتصادية والسعي لتطويرها بمعزل عن الحكومة العثمانية، ارتبط أداء القوات المصرية في الحروب التي نشبت خلال المدة التي تناولتها الدراسة (1821-1878) بأوضاع مصر السياسية والعسكرية والاقتصادية عشية اندلاع تلك الحروب، وأيضا بنوايا ولاية مصر ومواقفهم التي تأرجحت بين الطموح في الاستقلال والحصول على الامتيازات كما هو الحال مع محمد علي باشا (1805-1848) وبين كوثم تابعين لسلطة الباب العالي وعليهم تنفيذ طلب مساعدة السلطان العثماني في حروبه كما حصل مع الوالين حلي باشا الأول (1848-1854) ومحمد سعيد باشا (1854-1863)، وبين تهديد السلطان العثماني باستعمال القوة الذي تعرض له الخديوي إسماعيل باشا (1863-1879)، وعليه فقد كان لمصر دور عسكري ومادي خلال تلك الحروب والذي عزز من موقف الدولة العثمانية ووقفها بوجه أعدائها، إذ عكست الانتصارات التي حققتها القوات المصرية على مدى الحروب الثلاثة الأتفة الذكر مدى التطور العسكري المنظم لمصر وتقدمه على وفق الطرائق العسكرية الحديثة. تم تقسيم الدراسة إلى أربعة فصول: تناول الفصل الأول مصر في ظل الحكم العثماني، وتناول الفصل الثاني دور مصر في الحرب العثمانية-اليونانية (1821-1827) عبر ثلاثة مباحث، واختص الفصل الثالث لبيان دور مصر في حرب القرم (1853-1856) وانقسم إلى ثلاثة مباحث، أما الفصل الرابع والآخر فقد تناول دور مصر في الحرب العثمانية-الروسية (1877-1878) وكان في ثلاثة مباحث.

تأييد المشرف

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مسؤول الدراسات العليا

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## ABSTRACT

The modern history began to attract many researchers in the field of postgraduate studies, as it is full of events and political and military developments, internal and external, as well as economic, social and cultural developments, and that Egypt is one of the most prominent states of the Ottoman State because of its characteristic strategic position, but the most important of all is The arrival of Mohammed Ali to the rule, who worked to transfer Egypt from just a state in the Ottoman State to a modern state in the ranks of developed countries through the construction and development of all the country's administrative, military, economic, social and cultural facilities.

In spite of the large number of Arab and foreign studies that dealt with the wars fought by the Ottoman State, Egypt's role in these wars did not benefit from these studies. Therefore, the study attempted to clarify and highlight the role that Egypt played in these wars in some detail. Although the Egyptian reserchers, dealt with important aspects of these subjects and enriched their modern history. however, this study was an attempt to probe the history of modern Egyptian history from other aspects that need to be studied academically, by which shed light on the extent of Egyptian participation and effectiveness in the facts and battles that occurred during those wars.

The selection of the subject of the study (The Egyptian Role in the Ottoman State wars 1821-1878) is due to the importance of this subject and because the recent studies did not deal with it in research and detail independently, but dealt with it in the framework of wars between the Ottoman State and Russia. Therefore the selection of this subject was to highlight the role played by Egypt in those wars, based on the hypothesis of the study, which aims to highlight and follow the nature of the role played by Egypt and a questionnaire on the number of campaigns and soldiers, weapons and ammunition, as well as financial and in-kind aids.

The period of study was set between 1821-1878 because this period included three wars: the Ottoman-Greek War of 1821-1827, the Crimean War of 1853-1856, and the Ottoman-Russian War 1877-1878

The nature of the study necessitated its division into an introduction, four chapters and an epilogue of the main conclusions of the study.

The first chapter entitled (Egypt under Ottoman Rule) was divided into three sections. The first topic dealt with the entry of Egypt under the Ottoman control in 1517. The second topic dealt with the French invasion of Egypt in 1798, while the third topic devoted to the emergence of Muhammad Ali (1805-1848) and his role in building the modern state in Egypt.

The second chapter dealt with (the Egyptian role in the Ottoman-Greek War 1821-1827). It divided into three sections. The first topic was devoted to the study of the nature of Ottoman rule in Greece. It spoke about the political situation starting with the Ottoman control, passing by the nature of Ottoman political system that was applied in Greece and the attitude of the Greeks from it, and ending by focusing on the emergence and crystallization of the Greek

national liberation movement, and the most important internal and external factors that contributed to its importance as the cornerstone of the Greek revolution, then the outbreak of the Greek revolution and the showing of its military activities, (1808-1839), Egypt's participation in the elimination of the revolution, showing the campaigns sent by Egypt to Greece as well as the achievements of the Egyptian forces in Greece, while the third topic dealt with the intervention of European countries and the battle of two Navarin.

The third chapter titled (the Egyptian role in the Crimean War 1853-1856) is divided into three sections, addressed the first topic of political and military situation of Egypt before the outbreak of the Crimean War, with a brief presentation of the events that paved the way for the war, and the second section was devoted to talk about Egypt's participation in the war beginning from the response of the governor Abbas Hilmi Pasha I (1848-1854) to the request of Sultan Abdul Majid I (1839-1861) to send Egyptian troops to Istanbul to help the Ottoman State in its war against the Russians by the preparation of two campaigns; first sent on 17 July 1853 and the second was sent on 11 December 1853, detailing military sites where Egyptian forces participated, the second topic was devoted to talk about Egypt's role in the Crimean War during the reign of the governor Mohammad Said Pasha (1854-1863) as a type of showing loyalty to the Sultan, and the talk touched the preparation of the third Egyptian campaign and sending it to Istanbul with detail also military sites where Egyptian forces participated.

The fourth and last chapter of the study dealt with (the Egyptian role in the Ottoman-Russian War 1877-1878). It came in three sections, the first section dealt with the development of Egypt's political, economic and military state before the outbreak of war between the Ottoman State and Russia, and the events that preceded the declaration of war, while the second section specialized in discussing the preparations for war by Russians and Ottomans, explaining the request of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (1876-1909) for Egypt's participation in the war and the circumstances that accompanied it, the third section was devoted to talk about the progress of military operations detailing the war sites where Egyptian forces participated in the Balkans with referring to Li donations made by Egypt during the war period.

The difficulties faced by the study are primarily the lack of unpublished documents in Iraq. The writing on the Egyptian role in the Ottoman State requires traveling to Turkey and Egypt, but the severe general circumstances of the country and the special circumstances of the researcher prevented the latter from travelling to these two countries, but thanks to God alone and after a great effort exhausted from the researcher a lot of time, the researcher obtained unpublished documents from the Directorate General of the Archives of the State, the Ottoman Archive in Istanbul, and without access to these documents would have been a critical study.

In conclusion, I put this modest effort in the hands of my virtuous professors, the virtuous chairman of the discussion committee and the virtuous members of the discussion committee in the hope that their scientific

observations will contribute to the evaluation of the study, thanking them in advance for their scientific efforts in reviewing and evaluating the study and correcting what they see as deficiencies and failures. and to contribute to filling a gap in our academic libraries, especially the historical ones, and if I made a mistake, I think that I am still at the beginning of my career on the path of serious scientific research, scientific research does not know the last word, I hope that I have succeeded in approaching the goal I aspire to, and I seek excuses in advance for any errors in the folds of the study, because the error is characteristic feature of human and the perfect remains for God alone ... and God is the arbiter of the success.

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# **The Egyptian Role in the Ottoman State Wars 1821-1878**

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