



جامعة الموصل
كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم التاريخ

ثورات القبائل العربية ضد الحكم المملوكي في مصر من (٦٤٨-٩٢٣هـ / ١٢٥٠-١٥١٧م)

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رسالة ماجستير
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بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور

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Abstract

After the killing of the last Ayyubid king, Turan Shah, the son of the good king Najm al-Din at the hands of the Mamluks, the rule was gone, and there was no king with a strong administration to rule, especially since it was in critical conditions of chaos, as his killing was the real end of the Ayyubid rule in Egypt after it lasted eighty-one years. During which eight kings of the Ayyubid house ruled, and the Mamluks were aware that the Ayyubids would be keen to take revenge on them, but they were not very fearful; Because of the presence of large numbers of them in the Egyptian army, their word agreed to take over the Sultanate of Shajarat al-Durr, as a strong opposition arose in its face from the community, so it ceded the Sultanate to her husband, Izz al-Din Aybak. Its sultans Al-Zahir Baybars, who revived the Abbasid Caliphate in Cairo (658 AH / 1260 AD).

This is what gave the Mamluk state full legitimacy in rule, forming the state of the Maritime Mamluks, and because of the conspiracies between the princes against the Sultanate, which took on a new character, which led to the fall of the first Mamluk state to begin the period of the Circassian Mamluks who ruled for one hundred and thirty years.

The state of the Bahri Mamluks and the Circassians faced many revolutions by the Arab tribes that had a role in bringing down the state of the Maritime Mamluks and the Circassians, as the latter fell during the reign of Sultan Tuman Bey, the last of the Circassian sultans, and thus the king settled in the Ottoman Empire.

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**Revolts of the Arab tribes against the
Mamluk rule in Egypt from
(648-923 AH / 1250-1517 AD)**

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