



جامعة الموصل

كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية

**موقف مجلس العموم البريطاني من أبرز  
الأحداث المصرية ١٩١٤-١٩٢٢  
دراسة تاريخية سياسية**

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رسالة ماجستير  
التاريخ / التاريخ الحديث

بإشراف  
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## **Abstract**

Britain is one of the countries that chose the parliamentary system to manage its political and administrative affairs. The British Parliament included the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and after the two houses went through extensive reforms over the years, the House of Commons became endowed with broad powers and participated in British political decision-making. When Britain occupied Egypt in 1882, the House of Commons paid great attention to Egypt, due to its distinguished geographical location and the presence of the Suez Canal in it.

Accordingly, I found it appropriate to write about the subject of the position of the British House of Commons towards the most prominent Egyptian political issues and for the period from 1914-1922, when Egypt witnessed major political developments and events during that period, which constituted an important stage in its history.

In 1914, Britain declared protection over Egypt, taking advantage of the international situation at the time that led to the outbreak of World War I, as it harnessed all Egypt's capabilities and material and human energies in service of the war effort, and this provoked nationalists and politicians in Egypt. The personality of Saad Zaghloul and his leadership of the Wafd Party played a major role in escalating the national position against the British occupation, which ended with the outbreak of the revolution in 1919, and when Britain saw the insistence of the people in Egypt to cancel the protection and obtain full independence, and after entering into informal and formal negotiations that ended in failure, Britain was forced, in front of Egyptian pressure and the House of Commons, to accept the status quo at the time and issue The Declaration of February 28, 1922, which stipulated the abolition of the British protectorate and the recognition of Egypt's independence.

The thesis contained four chapters, an introduction and a conclusion. The first chapter dealt with the British House of Commons and its position on the country's occupation of Egypt. The second chapter dealt with the views and discussions of the British House of Commons regarding the most prominent political and administrative changes in Egypt 1914-1918. The third chapter included the 1919 revolution in Egypt and the reactions of the British House of Commons towards it. As for the fourth chapter, it dealt with the support of the British House of Commons for the Egyptian-British negotiations and the declaration of February 28, 1922. The researcher relied on a variety of sources that enriched the study.

The researcher reached the following results: The British House of Commons paid attention to the country's foreign policy and its colonies, especially Egypt, due to its strategic and geographic importance. The House followed the political events in Egypt since the British occupation in 1882. The Allies during World War I.

The House of Commons interrogated the Undersecretary of the British Foreign Ministry to see the events of the revolution and suggested sending a committee called the Milner Commission to investigate the facts of the revolution in Egypt, which stated in its report that Britain should change its policy towards Egypt and negotiate with it to reach an appropriate solution that satisfies both parties. Although the House of Commons stood on the violations of the British military authorities towards the Egyptian people during the First World War, most of the members of the House rejected the idea that British soldiers committed these atrocities and called on the British government to investigate this matter and bring those responsible to justice.

Britain was forced under the weight of the revolution to change its policy towards Egypt and sent the Milner Commission to investigate the

facts of the revolution and find a way to satisfy the aspirations of the Egyptian people while preserving the special interests of Britain in Egypt, so the House of Commons urged the British Foreign Ministry to conduct negotiations with the representatives of the Egyptian people (the Wafd Party) to resolve The Egyptian issue However, both the informal Saad-Milner negotiations and the official Adly-Curzon negotiations failed, so that the House of Commons, according to the current situation at the time, pressured the British government to announce the declaration of February 28, 1922, which stipulated the independence of Egypt within the four reservations.

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**The Attitude of the British House of  
Commons on the Most Prominent  
Egyptian Events 1914-1922  
A Historical And Political Study**

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**Master Thesis**  
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