

# The Campaign of Ali Bik Al Kabeer on Hijaz (1184H/ 1770 BC) The Effectiveness on the Political, Economic and Social Situation in Hejaz

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## Introduction

This study came to cover the lack of the studies about Ali Bik AL Kabeer (Ali Bik the Great) campaign against Hijaz. The last study was done before more than fifty years ago, it was done by Dr. Mohammad Refat Ramadan, his study was in general, the information about the campaign of Ali Bik on Hijaz was very few in that study, due to the lack of resources and specialized references about that campaign.

My study about the campaign of Ali Bik AL Kabeer on Hijaz came to study that campaign from another side, that any researcher didn't address before, I tried to clear the reflection of this campaign on Mecca specially and Hijaz in General. I will try to highlight the reasons of the campaign, financially and military preparation and track the procession from Egypt until the arrival to Hijaz. Later I will extract the most important outcomes; politically, economically, socially, depending on the multi references and resources such as history books and Pilgrim books, and documents of the Ottoman and modern Arab and foreign references, and periodicals, which I mentioned some of them in the list of sources and references.

These studies followed the investigative and analytical and historical approach beside interpretation and clarify of unclear terms or phrases, characters, and places. Depending on scientific methodology which is approved and addressed in the list of Graduate Studies and Scientific Research in King Abdul Aziz University, taking into account the interdependence of subjects, events, and historical sequence, while appearing the character of the researcher, with a commitment to objectivity and impartiality.

The reasons for the campaign on Hijaz: Several reasons have emerged called Ali Bik to send his campaign to Hijaz in 1184 AH / 1770 AD. One of important reasons was, his desire to revive the Mamluk (Slaves) State, once he took a chieftain in Egypt, he started to get rid of all his competitor and started to impose his control by placing more Mamluks in the entities on the state. He also started to make a limitation of the influence of the rest of the Mamluk princes that he was feared of their power by not allowing them to buy more Mamluks. He started seriously to rebuilding the Mamluk state as it was before Ottomans destroy it. He was planning to make Egypt as a new base of the Mamluk state while the holy cities in Hijaz Mecca and Medina will belong to the new state, In addition to the coast of the eastern Mediterranean which had a very active ports booming with trade to make up the other wing of his state. The establishment of this state will depends on the strength of the new armies of Ali Bik.<sup>2</sup>

Ali Bik got rid of the Ottoman viceroy in Egypt and ousted him<sup>3</sup>, he declared himself the district head of Egypt on Sunday, the first of Sha'ban 1181 AH (October 1768 m). He did not allow any ottoman (Wali) to enter Egypt for four years<sup>4</sup>. Ali Bik Took advantage of the situation and try to influence the Mamluks and convince them that the Ottoman state is planning to kill them all, and reminded them of the glories of Mamluks sultans'. he said according to Jabarti: The kings of Egypt were like us Mamluks, such as Sultan Baybars and Sultan Qalawun and their sons. Ottomans controlled and take over Egypt by hypocrisy<sup>5</sup> to the people of Egypt, Ali Bik said. He began preparing for the above-mentioned -Mamluk state<sup>6</sup>. Ali Bik the Great was planning out of his campaign to revive his state by controlling Hijaz and Yemen through serious economic project, he was encouraged by Venetian merchant Carlo rosti, as well as the director of his Accountants the Coptic accountant AL Moalem Rizq to make a project lies in the seizure of the port of Jeddah the famous Port in the Region.

1-Ahmed Wasif, fortuitous of news and Facts News, part 2 (Cairo: Bulaq Press, 1830) .127.

2- Daniel Criselios, the roots of modern Egypt, translated by Abdul Wahab Bakar, (Cairo: the rise of the East, 1985) .165.

3- Holt .P.M., Egypt and Fertile Crescent (1516 – 1922) A Political History, Cornell University Press, New York, 1966, 95.

4- Abdulrahman Jabarti, wonders news in biographies, news, study by: Abdul Aziz Jamaluddin, Part 2, (Cairo: Madbouly library 1995 m) 20.

5- The same above 20

6- Ahmed Jaswdat Pasha, Jawdat history, study by : Abdul Qadir Effendi Al Dana, (Cairo: al Resselah Foundation for printing, publishing and distribution 1999 m) 440

So he can control the trade way which is important to the east and this will make Jeddah as a warehouse center for trade of India and the Far East and he will earn a huge financial benefit advantages from this dangerous project. One of the reasons that encouraged Ali Bik to enforce his preoccupation on Hejaz was

that Ottoman state was in the war with Russia in 1183 AH / 1769. The Ottoman Empire went to the war while their army has a lack of the training, organization and obedience which led to defeat the Ottoman Empire. Russia was able to access the Aegean Sea and the eastern Mediterranean, reaching up to Syria and Egypt.

As a result of these defeats against the Russian armies, the influence of the Ottoman administration's mandate in the Levant became frail, the rebel and defiance movements raised while the armies of Ottoman were busy within these wars and according to the failures that they suffered with. 4. Russia began looking forward to shatter the Ottoman Empire from inside by supporting internal revolutions. 5. This creates a fit opportunity for Ali Bek, who communicated with Russian General Alexis Orlov, the commander of the Russian fleet in the eastern Mediterranean and requests his assistance. 6. He sought to hold a treaty of alliance and friendship, include that Russia will supply Egypt with munitions and weapons, engineers, military officers and experts, in return, that Egypt will supply the Russian Fleet, and the Russian army with supplies and money needed for their fleets, Orlov welcomed this Russian-Egyptian convergence, therefore the communication between Ali Bek and Russia have continued.

Mohammad Refat Ramadan (1950) ALI BEK AL KABEERK, (Cairo, Dar AL Fikr AL Arabi, 1955). 139

Ahmed Bin Ibrahim AL Kareedy AL Rasmi, Kholasat AL Itibar, Cairo Dar Al Kotob wal Wathaeq al Qawmiyah, 158, Turkish History, microfilm page 22- 25

Ruber mantran, the history of Ottoman state, translated by Basheer AL siba'e vol1 (Cairo: Dar AL Fikr for publishing 1993) 409

Sayyed Mohammad AL Sayyed, Studies of Ottoman History ( Dar AL SAHWA for publishing 1996) 191

Ali Mohammad Al Salabi, Ottoman State the reasons of Raising and falling (Cairo Dar AL Tawzee and AL Nasher al islamiyah 2001) 315

For more details about the Ottoman-Russian War refer to Mansour Maathah Al Omari, Wars and Truces between Ottoman and Russian between 1120- 1220 / 1709-1805, analytic and criticize study ( PHD Thesis, Umm AL Qura University 2010 156-158

Abdul Aziz Mohammad Abdul Dayem, Egypt during Mamluk and Ottoman Regimes 648-923H – 923-1213 H / 1250 -1517 – 1517-1798 ( Cairo Nahdat AL Sharq 1996 )268-270

The Conflict between the Sheriffs (nobles) in the second half of the eighteenth century on the position of Governor of Makkah led to helping Ali Bek in his campaign on Hijaz. The political turmoil continued throughout the period of Al-Sharif Mosaed bin Saeed's regime, The last confliction was on 1182 AH / 1768 AD. This occurred when a dispute took place between Sharif Mosaed bin Saied, the actual Prince of Makkah and Sharif Ahmed bin Abdul Karim. Because of that Sharif Abdullah Bin Al Hussein traveled to Istanbul, where he received a letter from the Sultan Mustafa III to Ali Bek the great in Egypt, asking him to provide the assistance to Sharif Abdullah Bin AL Husain and ensure he gets the position as a Prince of Makkah.

Ali Bek took advantage of that conflict between Nobles as a direct reason of the military campaign that was carrying an apparent purpose to advocate Sharif Abdullah Bin Al Hussein against Sharif Mosaed bin Saied. But the real purpose is to set a governor of Hijaz has a loyalty to him to fulfill his dream of reviving the Mamluk Empire, Ali Bek wanted to ensure the loyalty of this important part of the Islamic state and achieves reputation as a provider of protection of the Two Holy Mosques and secure them for Muslim pilgrims. 3. Ali Bek Campaign on Hijaz was the first foreign expansion projects. He was given a great importance for its preparation, financially or military and military equipment, he was well aware that the success of this campaign, will lead to success of his schemes and other expansion. As soon as he took over Egypt, Ali Bek realized that he has to build a new system and to keep the country under his rules, he has to secure his control on it so he will be able to continue manage the country specially after he got rid of all his competitors. Ali Bek gave a priority of preparation of the forces, he was supervising directly the preparation and forming the brigades, he selected the best leaders from Mamluk. 4. The Army was divided into two divisions; the first one was the trained Mamluk Divisions which was 6000 Mamluk soldier beside the follower from servants and horses services. 5.

Abdullah Bin Abdul Shakour, History of Makkah Sharifs and princes, Manuscripts in Makkah holy mosque library No. 43 Makkah page 58

Criselios, OP, 173

Ali Matooq AL qot, Hijaz in the eighteenth Century, Master degree Thesis, not published, Arabic studies and researches institute, Cairo 1968, 50

Iraqi yousef Mohammad, Ottoman Mamluk presence in Egypt in eighteenth century and the beginning of nineteenth century, Cairo Dar Al Maaref 1985, 141, Ramadan, OP 141 AL Jbarti 38

The historians had differed about the actual numbers of the armies; the Government of UK's Report said that the Mamluk soldiers in Ali Bek Army were more than 10,000 Mamluks. 1. but the Rest was mercenaries from Turkey, Syria, Arab west, Manawil, Druze, Arab from Yemen, Hadramout and Ahbash. 2. Lusignan in his writings, said that Ali Bek proceeded to strengthen his army through purchasing slaves, they were in the

beginning (6) thousands of slave and then the number increased to 16 thousand, also he purchased (6000) from the Moroccan slaves to strengthen his armies.<sup>3</sup> The weapon that he used in the wars was no more than swords and spears and some old-fashioned guns and small-scale cannons. The Army Training and management in the battle were not organized, but the war was enough catering and supplied, also Ali Bik made a uniform for the Army. <sup>4</sup>

Ali Bik gave a special importance to the maritime fleet to be used in the Joint Task between land forces and maritime forces, that is why he was looking to ally with Russia in order to get support by providing him with the needed ships <sup>5</sup>

The Maritime forces were very important in the campaign specially to surround Yanbu city. <sup>6</sup> The Maritime forces commanded by Hassan Bik Shabakah participated of taking a control of the city by Mohammad Bik Abuldhahab.

While Ali Bik was busy orchestrating the military and financial affairs of his campaign Sharif Abdullah Bin Al Hussein came to him in 1183 AH / 1769 requesting a help against the Prince of Makkah Sharif Mosaed bin Saied <sup>7</sup>

Ali bik Asked his Leader of the Egyptian Pilgrimage (Hajj), Mohammed Abuldhahab and ordered him to do his best to oust Sharif Mosaed, the Prince of Makkah and put Sharif Abdullah Bin Al Husain in his place. News got to Sharif Mosaed; he immediately began preparing to be ready for them <sup>8</sup>

Jehan Ahmed, diploma study with investigation and publishing of Ali Bik documents and Mohammad Bik Abuldhahab Documents from Cairo Archive, PHD thesis, not published, Cairo University 1994, OP, 60 Aljabrti, OP, 38

Sauveur Lusignan, A History of the Revolt of Ali Bey Against the Ottoman Porte Including an Account of the Form of Government of Egypt, (Gale Ecco, London, 1783), 81

Aljabrti, OP, 38 – 39

Abdul Wahab Bakr, Egypt and Ottoman state in the middle of the eighteen century (Cairo, Dar Al Maaref, 1981) 81

Ibn Abdul Shakour, OP, 63

AL Sibae, Makkah History, Political and science and social and building Studies Vol 1 (Makkah, Dar Makkah, for publishing 1979) 434

Abdullah AL Ghazi, Ifadat AL Anam Bethikr Akhbar Balad Allah Al Haram. Addition 1, Study of Dr., Abdulmalik Bin Abdullah Bin Dahesh, (Makkah, Al Asadi Library 2009) 643

Mohammad Abuldhahab have arrived Hijaz and stayed in AL zaher, while Sharif Mosaed went to desert to gather Arab around him to be ready to the war after the pilgrimage season. <sup>1</sup>

Sharif Mosaed – as usual received the Convoy and wore the Garment Gift (AL Khola'a) that Mohammad Bik Abuldhahab present to him as a usual tradition every year. Abuldhahab didn't show anything about what he is planning against the sharif.<sup>2</sup>

Mosaed was aware of the plans of Abuldhahab and Sharif Abdullah Bin Al Husain. So he agreed with the Syrian Hajj Prince; Othman Basha AL Sadik to make the Egyptian Hajj Convoy leave Mecca before the time, in anticipation to any try from Egyptian Hajj prince; to oust the Sharif from the governance of Makkah as they were planning. Sharif Mosaed and the Syrian prince asked the Egyptian prince to leave in the 18 Thul Hijja, Abuldhahab was forced to obey the orders, then the Syrian convoy left eight days after that. <sup>3</sup>

This is how Sharif Mosaed could get rid of that plot which was threatening his position as a governor of Makkah. When Sharif Abdullah Bin AL Husain knew about the leaving of Egyptian convoy, he started gathering money and men. Many noble families were supporting him except AL Hassan. Sharif Mosaed had gathered double numbers more than his opponents. Both groups had met in A Zaher on 27 Thul Hijja 1183 H/ 1769, the battle ending by defeating Sharif Abdullah bin Al Husain who escape to Wadi Fatima, and he made a treatment with the people there, then he went again to Egypt to ask assistance from Ali Bik The Great <sup>4</sup>

It is clear from the foregoing, the wisdom of Ali Bik and good masterminding of him, and the mismanagement of Sharif Abdullah bin Al-Hussein and lack of studying of the situation, the actions and the movements that Ali bik did during Hajj season in 1183 AH / 1769. was only an exploratory campaign aims to discover the general situation of Hijaz and to study the needs to prepare for the main campaign and avoid any risk by sending troops to Hijaz without the prior study.

Ibn Abdul Shakour, OP 63, Ahmed Al sibae, OP 434.435

AL Ghazi, OP 643

Ibn Abdul Shakour, OP, 63

Ahmed Zeni Hallan, Kholsat Al Kalam fi omara Al Bald Al Haram (Egypt, AL khayreayah Press 1305H) 200

### **Direct preparations**

After the returning of Mohamed Bik Abuldhahab, he submitted a report to his leader explaining the political and

military situation in Hijaz. Ali Bik began the preparation and enforcing of the military campaign to bring Hijaz into his control. He was perfectly prepared and provided all needs such as ammunition, equipment and supplies. he recruited soldiers from various sources as Jabarti mentioned, the soldiers were from Turks, Moroccans, Syrian, Druze, Yemen, Sudan and Ethiopia. 1.

He was keen to provide anything that the army need, he provide the food supplies, even he prepare large amount of breadcrumbs ( Bogsmat), he stored a lot in the storages in Boulaq, ancient Egypt and the palaces of the exiled princes, he also send with army all needs of flour, oil, honey, sugar and cheese. 2

He selected the best of Mamluk leaders to lead the campaign; he assigned Mohammad Bik Abuldhab as a higher leader, assisted by Hassan Bik Abu Shabakah and Mustafa Bik. 3

He divided the campaign into two sections; one was land campaign commanded by Mohammad Bik Abuldhab with a task to take control of interior areas in Hijaz region, that campaign was 26,000 soldiers 4. The other campaign was a marine campaign commanded by Hassan Bik Abu Shabakah and Ismail bik.5, this campaign was provided with all war equipment and 9,000 soldiers. Sharif Abdullah bin Al Husain was in that campaign to be crowned as a prince of Makkah after controlling Hijaz 6

The Reason Why Ali Bik have selected the best of his Leaders to lead that campaign; is the importance of this campaign for him, he was very interested to make that campaign successful because it was the first campaign he sent out of his territories, this campaign will lead to many things later.

The historian of Makkah went to many opinions about the volume of the Campaign; Ahmed Zaini Hallan, the author of the book Kholasat AL Kalam (summary of speech) said that the campaign against Hijaz was commanded by Mohammad Bik Abuldhab with two brigades and three thousands soldiers.

AL Jabrti, OP, 664

In the OP above ((the Foreigner references like Lusignan and Volni and Savari, mentioned that the meant person is Ismail Bik not Mustafa Bik, but Jabrti said he is Mustafa, as well as Hallan.

Holt, OP Cit 95

AL Qut, OP 50

Jehan, OP, 87

AL Qut, OP. 50

Also he had thirty canons .1. While Abdul Shakour mentioned that Abuldhab was with two brigades and sufficient amount of horses and eight hundred Cavalries who are skillful of Javelin. 2

### **The Campaign launch off to Hijaz:**

After completing the preparation and supplies, the Campaign took off to Hijaz, Jabarti described the launching of Campaign: it left Egypt with a celebration in a glorious convoy in Safar (Arabic calendar Month) after the pilgrimages left Makkah 3. The question now, why did Ali Bik choose that time? It seems that Ali Bik was afraid that Makkah Prince Sharif Mosaed bin Said will make a military coalition with the prince of Syrian pilgrimages Othman Basha Sadik 4, so he decided to launch the campaign after he confirmed that the Syrian pilgrimage have left.

The route of the campaign was planned as, the marine section will leave Suez to Yanbu Port, while the land section will walk in Suez land to Aqaba then to Yanbu to meet the marines sections there and both will surround the City.

While the campaign was progressing toward Hijaz, Sharif Mosaed became sick, then he died on Wednesday 27 Moharram (Arabic calendar Month) 1184 H, May 23 1769, before he knows about that the campaign already launched. He ruled Makkah 18 years and nine months.

His brother Sharif Abdullah bin Saied became a new ruler, but his other brother Ahmed bin Saied was fighting him to become a ruler, so Sharif Abdullah resigned. 5

The campaign arrived Yanbu on 22 Rabe AL Awal (Arabic calendar Month) 1484H. 6

The forces in the campaign surrounded the City, and then the fight started between Mohammad Bik Abuldhab and Yanbu mayor Darwish Agha, The fight was for three days, Abuldhab used a trick, he used the money to excite Yanbu Army and the Arab tribes who were in coalition with Darwish Agha,

1- Dahlan, OP Cit .200

2- Ibn Abdul Shakur, OP Cit 59.60

3- Jabarti, OP Cit, Vol 2, 664

4- Abdel Muti, OP. Cit 41

Dahlan, OP Cit.201, AL Ghazi, OP Cit 645

Jabarti, OP Cit, Vol, 2 664

One of these tribes was Harb Tribe and their prince Nasser Bin Attyah. They stopped supporting Darwish Agha and joined Abuldhab, which lead to big victory for Abuldhab who take control of the city and killed Darwish Agha. 1

The campaign moved ahead to Rabig, marine Campaign arrived first , Sharif Abdullah Bin Al Husain who was in the Marine Section started gathering other Sharifs from Barakat tribe beside many tribe leaders in Hijaz, when the land campaign arrived they got the weapons and prepared everybody to start fighting against Sharif Ahmed bin Saied 2

Sharif Ahmed was aware about the news of Yanbu occupation and what Mamluks done, as well as the news about Sharif Abdullah heading to Wadi Fatimah with huge army of tribes from Hijaz. 3

Sharif Ahmed send the women of AL Zaid to Taif and started preparation to fight against his enemies, he tried gathering people around him but not all tribes was attracted to support him, because he doesn't have enough money. Just a few men from Hatheel tribe support him but they werenot equipped or trained 4. He realized that he cannot face that campaign.

The marine campaign continued to take control of areas, they took control of Yanbu and Rabig Ports then moved to Jeddah and took control of it , as well as the land campaign took control of many cities and moved to Makkah. 5.

The campaign has arrived to Wadi Mur on 14 Rabe Al Awal 1184H / 7 July 1770. Sharif Ahmad bin Saied sent some of Dignitaries such as Mufti Ali Bin Abdul Qadder Al Saddiqi and Abdullah bin Ahmed al Faar to negotiate with Mohammad Abuldhahab about the Campaign goals and try to meet on some points to solve the problems and avoid the force using, but they failed.

Ibn Abdul Shakur, OP Cit , 63.64

Ibn Abdul Shakur, OP Cit 64, AL Ghazi , OP Cit 646

Sibai, OP Cit .436

Ibn Abdul Shakur, OP Cit 64

AL Qut , Op. Cit 51

because Abuldhahab insisted to crown Abdullah bin al Husain as a prince of Makkah 1, he also prevented them from contacting Sharif Ahmed to tell him the result of the negotiation, but they send a servant to tell him. 2

The campaign have arrived to Al Zaher on 16 Rabe Al Awal 1184 / 9 July 1770. Abuldhahab installed his canons toward Bir Tawa. Sharif Ahmed arrived to the place with his army, but he realized that it is not useful to fight , it is too late, he decided to quit and asked a protection from Sharif Hamed Bin Al Husain, then he moved to Makkah then Al Abiddiyah then AL taif where he stayed one day. 3

Mohammad Bik Abuldhahab have entered Makkah on 18 Rabe Al Awal 1184 / 11 July 1770, his soldiers spread everywhere in the city and he entered Dar AL Saadah ( the headquarter of the prince in Makkah) without any resistance, he crowned Sharif Abdullah bin Al Husain, after Sharif Ahmed was a prince for only 50 days. 4

There was many reason gathered to make the success of the campaign and take over Makkah and defeat Sharif Ahmed, one of the reasons was , the campaign has all their needs with sufficient amounts , the skills and braveness of Mamluk, the smartness of Abuldhahab. All these reasons make them won the war from the beginning, beside the situation of Hijaz with all this conflictions between tribes and the lack of money because the wars between them made them tired and not ready to stop any campaign against them, also Abuldhahab paid money for many tribes. the political situation was a reason to make the campaign success because Sharif Ahmed himself was forcing his brother to resigned and the short period he was ruler was not enough for him to take enough control on his areas, he also didn't have trained army , also the surrounding of ports stopped any support might come from Syria or turkey.5

AL Ghazi , OP CIT 646.647, Ajlan Ahmed El Shehry , trade relations between Hijaz and Egypt from 1183 to 1216 AH / 1769-1801 AD, unpublished Master Thesis, King Abdul Aziz University, 1405 ,241

Ibn Abdul Shakur, OP CIT.64

Ibn Abdul Shakur, OP CIT.65, AL Ghazi , OPCit 647

Ibn Abdul Shakur, OP CIT.65

Jabarti, OP CIT Vol 2.43

At the other side, Sharif Ahmed Went to Wadi leh and stayed there Eight days, he gathered some men around him then he moved to Taif to fight, the Prince of Taif Abdul karim bin Husain escaped when Sharif Ahmed peacefully entered the city on 24 Rabee AL Awal 1184 and he was called as a prince in Taif 1

He started gathering tribes and he borrowed five thousand piaster from Indians and distribute it to his soldiers. 2

When Sharif Abdulla bin Al Husain heard about the success of Sharif Ahmed in Taif , he sent Sharif Ahmed Bin Abdul karim to prevent the tribes from supporting Sharif Ahmed, he did that task successfully and prevent and separate many tribes from Sharif Ahmed bin Saied , Sharif Ahmed bin Abdul Kareem send to Sharif Abdullah bin Al Husain to tell him about the success he achieved and asked him to send more troops , Sharif Abdullah sent Hassan Bik Shabakah with 80 Cavalries Sharifs and 200 soldiers commanded by his brother Hamed Bin AL Husain 3. Sharif Abdul karim arrived Taif, at the same time Sharif Ahmed arrived

Makkah on 22 Rabe AL Thani 1184 / 15 august 1770 with army from Saad and Thaqeef tribes 4.

Hassan Bik Shabakah and his army and Sharif Hamed bin Al Husain have arrived to Taif on 24 Rabe AL Thani 1184 / 17 August 1770 and called for Sharif Abdullah bin Husain as prince.5

Sharif Ahmed Bin Saied was progressing to Makkah through Aqabat Kara, he arrived to Arafat, when Sharif Abdullah bin Al Husain knows about that, he moved with Abuldhahab toward Arafat to fight Sharif Ahmed. The two armies met to fight on 25 Rabe AL thani and fought for one day. 6

The armies of Sharif Abdullah and Abuldhahab was doubles numbers of Sharif Ahmad army 7 but although, Sharif Ahmed could kill many soldiers from his enemies specially the Turkish soldiers, he killed about one hundred, he was about to win the battle but the his enemy tricked him by convince him that Yanbu soldier left the other army and want to joined Sharif Ahmed, he believed and placed them on Saad Mountain and later they start fighting against him by fencing 8

AL Ghazi, OP CIT ,650

Ibn Abdul Shakour, OP CIT ,68

Ibn Abdul Shakour, OP CIT ,68 , AL Ghazi, OP CIT ,650

AL Ghazi, OP CIT ,650

Ibn Abdul Shakour, OP CIT ,68

Ibn Abdul Shakour, OP CIT ,68

AL Ghazi, OP CIT ,650

Ibn Abdul Shakour, OP CIT ,68

the army of Abuldhahab start moving toward Sharif Ahmed, He capitulated and ask for his safety 1, he was tired and hungry as well as his army, they were without food or water three days, Mohammad Bik Abuldhahab sent to them enough water to drink. 2. Sharif Ahmed bin Saied accepted this gift, he also send a gift to Abuldhahab; some of the finest horses he has. Abuldhahab realized that this war is hard to continue, he stopped fighting and left, also Sharif Ahmed left Arafat to AL Laith. Hassan Shabakah knew that Abuldhahab suffered in Arafat, so he moved to Makkah with Sharif Hamed bin AL Husain 3

Abuldhahab was confident that he achieve the campaign goals, he returned to Egypt on 20 Jumada AL Awal accompany with Mustafa bik. He left Hassan Shabakah as a leader of Jeddah brigade. 4. The princes of Egypt went to Barakat AL Hajj to entertain Abuldhahab and welcome him, he arrived Egypt at the end of Rajab and entered as a hero 5.

The studies indicates that Ali Bik was economically interested in Hijaz, he just assigned a brigade leader in Jeddah and crowned Abdullah bin al Husain as a prince of Makkah and supported him with one thousands soldiers 6. the political role of the brigade commander in Jeddah was to watch the situation in Makkah, the commander in Jeddah had authorities from ottoman government to assign the prince of Makkah if the situation was needed to that. the commander of Jeddah was taking care of management of Jeddah and supervise the prince of Makkah activities, he might extend his supervising to AL Medina 7

He was staying in Jeddah, not going to Makkah unless when he was going to religious stuff such as pilgrimage or fasting 8

AL Ghazi, OP Cit 650

Ibn Abdul Shakour, OP Cit, 68

Ibn Abdul Shakour, OP Cit, 68

AL Ghazi, OP Cit 651

AL Jabarti, OP Cit 665

Ismail Haqqi Ozon Jarshly, Makkah Princes in Ottoman regime, Translated by Khalil Ali Morad (Al Basrah, Arabian gulf Studies Centre 1985) 147

Ahmad Al Hathrawi, Taj Tawarekh Al Bashar, Makkah, Makkah library, No 12, Photo Copy Vol 2 401-402

AL Salnamah, Hijaz Wilayati Salnamah, si, 1301AH/ 1883 AD (Makkah Library, prince Addition, 1883) 137

Sharif Ahmed Bin Saied Took Advantage of the Situation in Makkah, people were frustrated about the behaviors of Egyptian Soldiers, he also took advantage of the returning of Abuldhahab to Egypt beside the weak management of Sharif Abdullah bin Al Husain 1, Sharif Ahmed gather Arab around him again, Yemen tribes supported him, also Thaqbah bin Abdul Mohsin al shanbari recruited some of Thaqeef Tribes in Arafat, then they moved to Makkah on 11 Jumada AL Thani 2.

Sharif Ahmed divided his army into two sections, the first section will go through al Masfalah Road and the other section from Highest of Makkah. Abdullah bin al Husain and Hassan Shabakah went toward him to fight, they were fighting in Jayad Mountains for four hours 3

Abdullah bin al Husain was defeated and lost many of his soldiers, one of the killed from Sharif Ahmed Army was Rabi the Head of Thaqeef tribe.

The death of Shaik Rabi was one of the victory reasons. 4 because his tribe was sad and decided to fight

strongly to revenge for their Shaik.

Abdullah bin AL Husain gave up and asked for his safety, he left to the valley with Hassan Shabakah. Sharif Ahmed entered Makkah on 11 Jumada Al thani 1184 / 2 October 1770 5.

He declared himself a prince of Makkah after two months and twenty three days of Sharif Abdullah bin AL Husain rule. 6 Hassan Shabakah went to Wadi Mur and from there went to Jeddah , sheriff ahmed asked him to leave Jeddah but he refuse so he sent an army to fight him and take him out of Jeddah 7

Sabri Falih AL Hamdi , Asraf Al Hijaz in eighteen Century , (Cairo, Al Mokhtar establishment, 2009 )97

AL Ghazi , Op Cit , 651

Ibn Abdul Shakoor, OP Cit, 69

AL Ghazi, Op. Cit, 651

Ibn Abdul Shakoor, Op Cit 70, Dahlan , Op Cit, 203.205

Al hamdi, Op Cit 98

Dahlan, Op Cit 205

In that army, was many soldiers from Yemen came with Sharif Abdullah bin Masoud, they surrounded the city 1

There is no clue if there was an agreement made the Yemen leaders sent soldiers to help Sharif Ahmed bin Saied, if there was such an agreement, were there any financial rewarded promise to Yemen when the sheriff control Jeddah ? I think this is what happened.

Hassan Shabakah was ready to defend , he closed the gates of Jeddah and install the canon. Sharif Ahmed arrived Jeddah in night and placed his army in ghalil, Sharif paid money to kitkhda and asked him to open the yamani Gate (southern gate ), they entered Jeddah and killed many Mamluk soldiers and exiled them out of the city 2

Hassan bik Shabakah was not sufficiently controlled Jeddah, his soldiers were not loyal to him , they work to oust so they can leave Jeddah. Shabakah was left in small area under his control which is only the castle. Sharif Ahmed surrounded the castle , Shabakah escaped from the castle using a small door in the back side , he took his people and went to Rabig where Sharif Abdullah bin al Hussein followed him . the citizen of Rabig took them out of the city , because they think they came to occupied their city, this make them move to Egypt 3.

We must highlight the people status in Hijaz , it seems they were not comfortable with the campaign and they didn't like to be under rule of Egyptian. people of hijaz were preferred the rule of Sharifs despite of the confliction between them , they were prefer them because of the religious issues and also they were feeling they are closer to them than the Egyptian. They were looking at the Egyptian as conquerors wants to take their country's Wealth

The end of the campaign and the results

Political result

When Sharif Abdullah bin al Husain crowned as a prince of Makkah he called Ali bik as Sultan of Egypt and the king of the two seas area 1 , Sharif Abdullah didn't have the authorities

AL Ghazi, Op Cit 652

Dahlan OP Cit 206

AL Ghazi OP Cit 653

Al Jabarti , OP Cit Vol 2 , 42

To give such these names and positions, but he was meaning that Ali bik becomes responsible of the two holy mosques.

The Question here! What made Sharif Abdullah do these things?

The reason was that Sharif Abdulla want to appear his loyal and appreciation to Ali bik , because he will need the power of Ali bik , he knows that Sharif Ahmed will not give up and he knows also that people doesn't like him and they prefer a prince to be from AL Zaid because they treat people good 1

He knew that Ali bik was giving attention to control hijaz, that why Sharif Abdullah wanted to proof his loyalty to Ali bik . Sharif Abdullah did not pre coordinate with ali bik about these names he gave to him, the resources did not indicate to any step that Abuldhabab might take in this issue. This action from Sharif Abdullah was one of his mistakes that we mentioned before, this make the sultan of ottoman angry, ottomans know the importance of hijaz , they will not accept that the region will be under any control but them.

They decided to fight Ali Bik and they send army with 70 - 80 thousands soldiers 2

Ottomans also asked all the princes of the regions to prepare and send army to fight against Ali Bik, from klikas and Izaz the prince Khalil Basha. 3

Othman Basha from Syria, Ismail Yusuf from Diyar Bakr, Mohammad zingiyah from qaiysariyah and from halab and Eyl 4.

Ibn Abdulshakoor, OP Cit, 70

Turkish Prime Minister house archive , Document No, C. AS 2661

Turkish Prime Minister house archive , Document No, C. AS 2389

Turkish Prime Minister house archive , Document No, C. AS 2661

Also he sent to the prince of musul Abdul Fattah Basha 1. The leader of these armies was Othman Basha. The prince or Marash supposed to joined the army but the letter arrived to him after the army completed the war against Ali Bik 2

B- The Economic Results

The success of Ali Bik campaign leads to make a Customs system in Jeddah under Egyptian management 3

Also the commercial houses started to be known in Jeddah, Ali Bik granted Rozati an authority to make a commercial house in Jeddah, Rozati's brother stayed in Jeddah to take care of the new business beside his work as a manager of Jeddah customs 4

Ali bik Developed the Trade of Red sea , he Made a relationship with the Europe countries, he sent to Livorno to sign a trade agreement , Austria sent agents to find out the opportunity of making a trade relationship with Egypt , the Denmark consoler in Egypt was asked to establish a German company 5

The English started to enforce their relationship with Ali bik by signing an agreement of Red sea Trading , the Bangladeshi ruler from England Sir Warren Hasting sent James Bros the sign an agreement with Ali bik At the end of the year 1186 / 1772 ,6 . English trade has a special treating , they were paying only 8% as custom fees instead of 10 % 7 beside 50 Taler ( currency ) for each ship 8 to encourage them because the English ships were coming from India were the largest amount of the ships in Jeddah port 9

Turkish Prime Minister house archive , Document No, C. Dahiliye 3532

Turkish Prime Minister house archive , Document No, C. AS 37734

AL Qut OP Cit 52

Criselios, OP Cit, 175

Bakr, OP Cit, 77

Bakr, Op cit, 78

Mubarak Mohammad Al Maabadi, Commercial Activities through Ottoman Regime 1256- 1335 AH. 1840-1916 AD (Jeddah , Cultural club in Jeddah 1993 ) 74

Bakr, Op Cit 79

AL Maabadi , Op Cit 74

The red sea was opened for the English trade even after the death of Ali bik , Mohammad Abuldhabab continued on the same way of ali bik , the ships of the eastern Indian English company was sealing in red sea 1

C - The Social Results

Even though the campaign period was short but it left a huge influence on the economic situation which lead to influence on the social life of people. The features of that influence was the lack of security because the money was sent from Egypt to hijaz was always late , this money was play a key role in the constancy of the situation of tribes and the whole region. When the money was late or stopped this was make a negative reflection on the life there.

There was no documents refer to any money was sent during the year of the campaign and this proof that Ali bik was stopped the money that year . we found a document enforce our opinion which was a letter from ottoman sultan to prince mansoor Zaid Qadrah to inform him that Ali bik was going far or his insurgency and he didn't send the money that suppose to be sent to the two holy mosques every year , beside he was insulted the security of the two holy cities and Jeddah. 2

The letter of the ottoman sultan was exaggerating, because Ali bik occupied Makkah and Jeddah and Taif , there is no proof that he occupied or even be in Medina. Also the sultan of ottoman himself was sending to the prince of in Medina, Othman Zaid majdah ask to join the Army which will fight ali bik 3

AL Qut , OP Cit , 53

Turkish Prime Minister house archive , Document No, C. AS 2661

Turkish Prime Minister house archive , Document No, C. AS 2823

The examples of the turmoil and the chaos, the robbery accidents against the businessmen, such as Ahmed Tabeela who was one of the richest people, he owned many properties and ships , the Finance director Othman Al Bouchi Tried to take some of Tabeela's Money when he died, to give it to Sharif Abdullah Bin Al Husain , but Sharif refused this action 1 and ask him to stop doing these things.

Abuldhabab was done a terrible things, he was humiliating the citizens, one time he put the mufti of Makkah, Ali bin Abdul Qadder Saddiqi in Jail and refuse to release him until he paid 20 thousands riyal, he also was taking a money from the rich people 2 . Also he stole the money from Dar AL Saadah, and exiled the Zaid tribe from Makkah to Taif 3.

The history references always talking about the suffering of the sheriffs and the rich people , we didn't find any one talk about the tragedy of the citizens . Many things happened during that time, Dar Al Saadah burnt

by Abuldhahab as people accused him. 4

The historian Abdul Shakour sees that Abuldhahab was not involved in Dar al Saadah fire because he was live in it, beside many of his soldier got killed by the fire and he lost some of his money in the fire. However Makkah citizens was treated unfair and suffered from Abuldhahab and his soldiers 5.

The situation continue to be bad even after the campaign left hijaz, all the duration of Sharif ahmed regime, the security was bad , Sharif ahmed burnt Dar AL Hanna the place of Barakat family because he thought that Sharif Abdullah burnt Dar Al Saadah 6

Ibn Abdulshakour, OP Cit, 65

Ibn Dahlan, the Princes of Makkah, Since the time of the prophet Mohammad until Sharif Hussein Bin Ali ( Beirut, AL Dar Al Motahedah for publishing, 1979) 253 , Ibn Abdul Shakour, OP Cit 72

Ibn Abdul Shakour, OP cit, 66

Ibn Dahlan, Op Cit 253

Ibn Abdul Shakour, OP cit 67

Ibn Dahlan , Op, Cit

Also there was some security violence in Jeddah by Sharif Ahmed Bin Saied's soldiers when entered the City after of Hassan Shabakah escaped, they stole from the rich people houses and they took money from businessmen, this lead to turn many rich people to be poor. 1

The reason of stealing accident was the bad situation in Makkah, and famine which happened after that money from Egypt stopped. The situation was the same until the next pilgrimage season, when the money and supplies arrived with pilgrimage convoys. 2

The prices of food and all items was going high because no ships were coming from Egypt, all this make the famine, and rise prices, beside the political and economic situation and the lack of security and robbery accidents on the roads, because of that campaign ,as a proof, about the bad situation of the region. 3.

There was a document mentioned that, On 10 of rajab 1184 there was no food items in the markets of Makkah, the situation went worse in Ramadan even the 50 KGM of wheat was cost 50 gold piaster , which was a high price only the rich people can buy it but the poor where in very bad situation , people where eating cats and the prices went up more and more specially when the pilgrimages arrived even the 502 KGM of wheat become 75 Gold piaster the demand of the food specially the wheat was too high , no matter what amount comes to the market it was sold immediately even people thought the there is some secret hands interfere and hide the stuff from the markets, 4 this was Exaggerating of describing the situation , the prices was very high , people were eating the Quince 5

All the references talked in summary about the situation but it was enough to make a picture about the situation back in that time . The famine was a reason of many death cases.

Coffee beans took a key place in the trade, the area were not producing coffee beans but it was the key place to make the trade of coffee beans.

Ibn Abdul Shakour , OP Cit, 72

Gerald De Gouri, Rulers of Makkah, Translated by Mohammad Shehab ( Cairo, Madbouli Library 2000) 103

Ibn Abdul Shakour, OP cit 72

Same as above

Same as above

The lack of the money was coming to Hijaz make the minster of custom in Jeddah Yusuf Qabil increase the fees on the stuff coming from Yemen specially the

Coffee bean he raised the fees up to 10 % of the cost 1

He was meaning to increase the revenues but this lead to negative result when the leader of Yemen stop sending coffee beans to hijaz 2 this increase the prices again , Sharif Abdullah bin ahmed al Faar went to the leader of Yemen and solve the issue and he allowed the trade of coffee beans to go to hijaz 3

AL Maabadi, OP, Cit 73

Ibn Abdul Shakour , OP, Cit

Same as above

## Conclusion

Even though that the campaign was short but it made a big influence on the region in many ways the main influence was economically specially when the money from Egypt stopped which lead to price rising and famine and security turmoil, and confliction and decampment.

The campaign exposed the relationship between Egypt and hijaz because they were close , and by this ottoman could study the situation of Ali bik by their man in Medina

The study went unlike the opinion which say that ali bik was not insurgent against the sultan o f ottoman, they proof their view because he make a money with a photo of ottoman sultan on it . , but this

study see that the works of Ali Bik was an insurgency and this what the Ottoman name it according to the letter that Ottoman Sultan was sending and he was condemning the actions of Ali Bik and consider it as a crime also Ottoman decided to fight him and finish his authorities after he invaded Hijaz, the documents mentioned that Ottoman were preparing army to fight Ali Bik in Thul Hijja 1184 before he make his campaign against Syria.

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