

**THE ROLE OF ROSETTA FORTIFICATIONS AGAINST THE ENGLISH EXPEDITION  
ON EGYPT, (NEW VISION THROUGH THE FRENCH AND BRITISH DOCUMENTS)**

**DR. MAHMOUD AHMED DARWISH\***

\*Professor of Islamic Archaeology, Faculty of Arts - Minia University – Egypt

**Abstract**

In (1807), Egypt witnessed a military expedition in the framework of the Crusades, it is the English expedition by General Fraser, the British House of Commons of the United Kingdom request to transfer troops to Egypt to seize Alexandria, to prevent the French from setting their feet in it, and the imposition of protection to Egypt, to force it to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain, and will be the basis to help Mamluksbeys, who are fighting for power within the country. Despite the success of the expedition in the occupation of Alexandria, it shattered on the fortifications of Rosetta, British army is defeated a major defeat, changed the course of military history for long periods, and rise the private national spirit among the Egyptians and people of Rosetta in particular. The research aims to highlight the military role of Rosetta in addressing of the English expedition, and its defeat and expulsion from Egypt, by reading the sources and documents specially the documents of French expedition saved in National House Archives and the value book of Douin, G. etFautier Jones, E. C. (1928). *L'Angleterre et l'Egypt - La Campagne 1907*, IFAO pour La SRGE, which ensure publication of documents of the campaign (1807) for the English side of the boot start of the expedition until the end, that dealt with this subject, to show the heroic role of people, the strength of its military and defensive fortifications.

**Keywords:** Rosetta, the Crusades, the French expedition, the English expedition, Fraser, Ali beySalanikli.

**1 Introduction**

French people revolted against the King Louis XVI, the king tried to escape to Austria, where the attempt failed and was executed with his wife, and the kings of Europe as Austria, Spain and the English and the Flemish and the rest of the Sultans country Italy and other countries of Europe moved to stop the people's revolution, in full swing, and then, the army decided to Bonaparte to go to war and made a lot of victories. Bonaparte wrote a report stating that: France should choose between the three, either hold reconciliation with England, either invade Hanova instead of the British Islands, and either take over Egypt to cut off this

lifeline between India, and settled opinion on the latter project, and the expedition took off from Toulon to Alexandria<sup>1</sup>.

the military expedition in Egypt and the Levant under leadership of General Bonaparte (1798-1801) in order to establish a base in Egypt will be the nucleus of a French empire in the East, and cut the road between Britain and its colonies in India, and also to exploit the resources in his conquests in Europe, the expedition continued three years and it failed, and resulted in the return of French troops. By the fact, France encouraged that the Jewish Irish Thomas Kopert had sent a message to his friend Bararas member of the Government of the "government administration" which advises France to colonization of the east, and the creation a Jewish homeland in Palestine, the pillar of France within this nation.

The arrival of the French expedition on Egypt has had a lot of reasons and motives, perhaps it is important to recognize the history of relations between Egypt and France, especially since Egypt was under Ottoman sovereignty, Affirming a lot of documents over France's interest in knowing the political, economic and social conditions in Egypt before the advent of the expedition French long period<sup>2</sup>, and the subject of management attention invasion of Egypt is won by the government after the French Revolution, and ruled the historical development of the Middle Army under the command of Bonaparte on April 12, 1798.

The resolution submitted six articles, which included provided on the reasons for administration Government to send its expedition to Egypt, first and foremost punishment Mamluks who ill-treated the French and assaulted their money and their lives, and look for another trade route after the British takeover of the Cape of Good Hope and restrictions on French ships, and the elimination of trade positions in the Red Sea, and work to crack the Isthmus of Suez Canal.

In May 19, 1798, a large French fleet set sail from the port of Toulon, consisted of about (35) thousand troops, hold them (300) ship led by flagship (L'orient), and guarded armada French author (55) ship, and on June 9, the French fleet appeared over the coast of Malta, on its way to Alexandria, the expedition captured the island of Malta from the Knights of St. John the last remnants of the Crusaders. News to leave Bonaparte of France reached the British assigned to Nelson tracing its impact and destroy his fleet, he went to Malta but found that Bonaparte's fleet had left towards the east since the five days, he guessed that he intended to Egypt and went to Alexandria, it reached on June 28, 1798 he could not find there to the French on impact.

Despite the strict confidentiality surrounding the movements of the French expedition and its direction, the news leaked to Britain, the British fleet began monitoring shipping in the Mediterranean, and was expected Britain to the point of the French expedition are to Egypt Ottoman evidence of its intention to share spheres of influence in the Arab world and racing in the selection of the most important areas of influence in it, to be the center of gravity of sovereignty and move it to the rest of the Arab region, and there was no better than Egypt to achieve this purpose, the colonial state.

When the English Army learned about the arrival of the French expedition to Egypt, sent an expedition led by Admiral Horatio Nelson battleship equipped with three dozen power of each of them seventy-four cannons but one of its fiftieth almost equivalent to the British fleet with the French fleet in the striking force. The instructions issued to Admiral Nelson spent that found the French fleet and to stop him - at any price - from carrying out any movement towards the West, and hunt and destroy it.

Nelson was able to reach Alexandria before the arrival of the French expedition in three days, and sent a small mission of understanding with Mohammad Karim governor of the city, and tell him that they came to search for the French, who took a big expedition, they have been attacking Alexandria, which will not be able to pay it and resist, but Mohammad Karim thought that it is a hoax by the British to occupy the city under the pretext of helping the Egyptians to repel the French, and spoke harshly to say that the mission of showing that the British fleet stands at sea to meet the French expedition, and it probably needs to supply water and supplies in exchange for payment of the price, but the authorities have rejected the demand to leave the English fleet to cope with the expedition in battle of the Nile, which ended with the destruction of the French fleet<sup>3</sup>.

During this delay period Bonaparte landed his fleet in Abu Qir, and on July 13, 1798 saw Nelson and attacked quickly, Two forces navies are equally that appeared unequal: English strong marine forces are (41) warship ship with two masts, French naval forces strong (31) warship and four frigates, but the sailors of French nostalgia had to return to their home countries has increased and they were not trained enough, the British sailors sea is their second home understanding and madder, so the organization the British fleet more superior naval and their ingenuity and courage prevailed throughout the day and night, because the bloody battle lasted until the first of August. The French losses amounted to more than (1750) dead and 1,500 wounded, while the British losses were (812) people were killed and 276 wounded (including Nelson)<sup>4</sup>.

The French had fortified the Qayet-Bey Citadel after their defeat in Abu Qir (1799), fearing that the English fleet enters the Rosetta branch, and was in poor condition, they reopened the building and they have to amend the elements of war to suit modern weapons<sup>5</sup>.

After the defeat of Bonaparte, he took advantage of the temporary withdrawal of the British ships off the coast of France and sailed hustling them, leaving the leadership of the French force Clipper<sup>6</sup>.

Kléber, the second in command of the expedition, realized that the interest to leave the expedition for Egypt, after the French fleet, the inability to achieve any victory over the English fleet in the Mediterranean sea<sup>7</sup>, and the non-arrival of the supplies to the army in Egypt after the travel Bonaparte, and the fall of al-Arish in the hands of Turks and the poor condition of the French soldiers and the loss of their resolve war.

And the impossibility of staying in Egypt because of bad their economic conditions and low morale for the soldiers of the expedition, and besieged the British to the shores of northern Egypt, the Egyptians and the large number of revolutions, and the Alliance of England and Russia against France. And then it decided to offer the Magistrate ordered the withdrawal from Egypt, and agreed in the Treaty of El-Arish in the January 14 1800.

When the government of England learned the content of this bilateral agreement between France and the Ottoman administration rejected it, insisting on the surrender of the French army and the exit of the French from Egypt as prisoners of war after handing over their weapons and equipment<sup>8</sup>, Kléber rejected it because it is an insult to the French<sup>9</sup>.

Mino, the third leader of the expedition concerned with the establishment of military fortifications<sup>10</sup>, to defend against the British or the Turks<sup>11</sup>, and it necessitated the establishment of Forts and new batteries to protect the capital and the stomata<sup>12</sup>, also cared for fortifying castles<sup>13</sup>.

But after Mino failure in the conduct of hostilities, he was forced in the end to the signing of delivery terms with the British Army in the August 30, 1801 agreement<sup>14</sup>, and exit the French full promised Egypt on board the English ships, ending a period of the most important periods witnessed by Egypt.

French has been in Egypt<sup>15</sup> three years and forced to leave, their number was (21,500) ground soldiers having lost (12,500) soldiers were among the soldiers returning (300) ill or injured on their way to France<sup>16</sup>, and the number of marine soldiers and navigators was (1866) soldier after he lost (14134), bringing the death toll from the expedition (26,634) soldiers dead and three thousand wounded<sup>17</sup>.

Bonaparte carried two projects to the Arab Middle, these two projects are the creation of the state of European Jews in Palestine, and the other is to create an entity for the Christians in the East and specifically the Maronites<sup>18</sup>. The expedition has attracted the attention of the Western world to Egypt and its strategic location, especially England, which was the result of this attempt to invade Egypt in English expedition (1907) addressed by the Egyptians.

After the French expedition ends on Egypt conflicts of power in the country three different powerful interests and united for a short time against the French occupation, and these forces are the Turks, the British and the Mamluks, Turkey looked forward to the establishment of an absolute judgment on Egypt makes it a mandate of the governed and ruled by the Ottoman Empire, and England felt that simplifies influence in the Nile Valley and occupies some of the important sites in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea to contend for their sovereignty at sea.

After the French end of the expedition, the Mamluks and their covet to restore their rule in Egypt, and their argument that they are the rulers ancient They began to win over the British seek to protect them, In the meantime, a fourth force appeared on the Egyptian arena of political struggle, the power of the Egyptian people, as represented by the leaders of the people and their leaders, who decided to get rid of foreign occupation, and began the emergence of Mohammed Ali, who changed the political and historical path of Egypt.

## **2 English expedition on Egypt**

### **1. 2 Preparing for the expedition**

England was willing to take decisive action against the Turkish government, in order to seize the city of Alexandria<sup>19</sup>, the British House of Commons request to transfer forces to Istanbul, and make the necessary arrangements and equipment to transport composed battalions of five thousand men to Egypt, to take of Alexandria, to prevent the French from their feet and imposing protection on Egypt, to force it to maintain relations lasting friendship with Great Britain, it is done based on helping Mamlukbeys, who are fighting for power within the country, as requested by the selection officer from the army command for the work necessary for the invasion of expected equipment on Alexandria under the command of Lord Collingwood<sup>20</sup>.

England equipped crackdown on Egypt led by General Fraser<sup>21</sup>, and it had an agreement with your millennial Mohammed, leader of the Mamluks that supported it, to ensure that the Mamluks to seize the country's government<sup>22</sup>.

Mohamed BeyAlfi was one of the princes of the Mamelukes in Egypt, and at the arrival of the British in Egypt to take out the French ones, an alliance with them, but they were after the exodus from Egypt in 1801, according to the Treaty of Amiens became a direct confrontation with the Turks, resorted to the level. However, he continued to correspond with the British to return to Egypt, and help him grab the throne from Muhammad Ali Pasha, and was able to defeat two armies of Muhammad Ali to fight in BeniSuef, Rahmaniya, but he died on January 28, 1807, while returning to the level after failing in the siege of Damanhour, months before the arrival of the British allies in their expedition against Egypt.

But Egypt did not succumb to that invasion, but resisted with all my strength, and showed the nation the spirit of resistance and giving and sacrifice and defense until the expedition ended in disappointment and failure.

English expedition news before her arrival came to Egypt, and taught the people out of the messages coming from Istanbul, they took preparing to resist, OmarMakram took over the leadership of the Popular Resistance including the era in which courage and packages. And the people of Alexandria began to fortify the castles and towers, as well as Abu Qir, and sent Katkhodabey (Vice Muhammad Ali Pasha) from the building complies Borollos castle, and expedition came back to Alexandria in the month of March 1807.

English expedition based on a previous agreement with the Mohamed BeyAlfi leader of the Mamluks, but Fate ruled that die millennial before the expedition down to Egypt, even if they are made in their coming forty days came and Mohamed BeyAlfi alive and around those thousands of fighter, he would likely be the course of events in turns Egypt, however, they came after the death of Mohamed BeyAlfiand the dispersion of his supporters and his army, and that was one of the reasons created by divine providence next resistance by Egypt to the failure of the expedition.

England has been willing to take decisive action against the Turkish government in order to seize the city of Alexandria, and the House of Commons request to transfer forces to Istanbul as well as make the necessary arrangements and equipment to transport composed battalions of five thousand men to Egypt to seize Alexandria to prevent the French from their feet and charging protection on Egypt to force it to keep the length of the time friendly relations with Great Britain, and will be the basis to help of MamluksBeys, who are fighting for power within the country, as requested by the selection officer from the army command to do the necessary equipment for the invasion expected at Alexandria under the command of Lord Collingwood<sup>23</sup>.

The Royal Navy and British Army had expedited for the occupation of the Egyptian city of Alexandria led by General Alexander Mackenzie Fraser, for the British operations against the Ottoman rule in the Mediterranean, insurance, and the expedition was part of a larger strategy against the French allied with the Ottoman Sultan Selim III<sup>24</sup>.

The reasons for the expedition due to the relations between England and Turkey, and the attendant hostility to bias Turkey, along with France, England retaliated from the Turkish government that policy and agreed is Russia's intrigues her, and soured relations between the two countries even ended declaration of war between them, and entered the English fleet led by Admiral Duckworth Dardanelles strait and England planned to hit Turkey in Egypt so you will achieve two purposes, namely to humiliate Turkey and achieve its ambitions in Egypt.

## **2. 2 Expedition on Alexandria**

Preparations for the expedition began in November (1806), where the command was given to Maj. Gen. Fraser go to Alexandria, and connect to Major Misset, Consul of England to provide him with information about the power system of the Turkish troops and artillery case forts in Alexandria<sup>25</sup>.

Major Misset reported in the January 26, 1807 to the Governor of Egypt had received orders from the high door that puts all Negotiable storming in Alexandria part in the case of defense, and it tends to use all possible means to prevent the takeover of the British on this country, and that the Egyptians on alert in preparation for the arrival of English army.

City captain has to devote all his efforts to repair the city walls and on an urgent basis, the installation of a few cannons castles and forts, and put the crowd he believes in the old and the new port entrance, and to provide the troops with ammunition, but was two forts Cretan and Kavarilly are destroyed, and the governor does not have the preparations for repaired, as well as his ignorance the art of strengthening the fortifications which do not fulfill the purpose of protection, and predicted the failure of the country's population the native resistance to British forces attack, in contrast, was a movement Drovetti Consul of France sustained in urging the governor of Alexandria on how to develop the means to defend his power<sup>26</sup>.

English army was composed of (6604) soldiers as follows: a platoon of cavalry from (88) and (46) a horse and (217) artillery ownership and (6) royal engineers and (24) of the pillars of the war and (1135) soldiers of the regiment (35) and (884) the second battalion of the regiment (78) and (805) regiment rol and (1019) sniper and (666) volunteers to the side (25)

of leaders, headed by Maj. Gen. Fraser<sup>27</sup>.

English ship turns to Alexandria without telling the reasons for their presence, and perhaps was a survey ship to know the situation in the mouth, and in March 14 came another warship, and summoned the British consul, he agreed to the invitation and went in haste to meet its occupants, had barely back to the gap even initiated enforcement of several couriers carrying messages to distant destinations, and people thought to be destined for British nationals to call them to the mouth, but it turned out to be destined for Mamluksbeys in the level, to tell them the imminent arrival of the English expedition and called up to the sea face, these messages indicate that the expedition was an earlier agreement with Millennium to provide them with the Mamluks with their men and materiel.

This shows that English expedition (1807) was summoned of Alfi and his agreement with the British to occupy the country, and this supports the fact, which is that the Mamluks were creatures of politics English and remained of its own making to be refreshed by the country of them, and notes in the novel Jabarti as saying: "The British did not come to the gap in anticipation of taking Egypt "etc.

This is the view of did not realize but English politics, Jabarti excused for failing to understand the reality of its purposes, he was not have known its secrets, It is the first excused for those disenchanted in the year (1882) that the British came Egypt to defend about the throne of the Egyptian Khedive, and they had to understand that they came to occupy Egypt and simplify their influence and control it.

Major Misset sent to letter Fraser (March 15) tells him that: "The French seem more disgust and arrogance, and they will recover their influence they lost and they were returning, and the garrison town is very weak and people are very fond of English writers, and they are more optimistic that the troops will occupy the city and castles without a single shot", and told him that "he would be when the governor of the city, and when the fleet shows will persuade him to send appropriate one to negotiate the surrender, and if refused, would ask him to withdraw, and he believes that is landing in Abu Qir, where the fleet will be safe, and can be Soldiers of the descent without discomfort, you can also grab a castle only twenty men, and that water is available on the coast between Abu Qir, Alexandria, and then drilling to a depth of several feet of private next to palm trees".

The first statement of the expedition to the governor and the people of Alexandria, was released on March 11 (1807) reads as follows: "We Gen. Major Mackenzie Fraser and Captain Haloul commanders of the British Royal Army, we believe that it is appropriate to



announce that we have come to take ownership of the port and the city of castles and Alexandria, the country's affiliate, not on image conquerors, but to prevent the French from recovering their place in it, and to keep our friendship with Great Britain relations, said that the strength of the bone so that it can melt all useless resistance, has been known to the people of Egypt that enjoyed by the nation's English of humanity and honor and freedom make us confident that we'll welcome goodwill and brotherhood, and therefore if our own country peacefully, he will be in protecting individuals and will respect private property, and if the opposite will be the case in some other way would be borne by the garrison and the population consequences of that".

The expedition reached Alexandria, initiated her parents to immunize castles and towers as well as the Abu Qir<sup>28</sup>, and the defense of Alexandria was the garrison is not up to (300) man, despite the fact that the leader of this city put additional defender, but he did not have the necessary personnel to operate it, where he was in dire need of ammunition. In such circumstances, it would be easy to force the British occupation of the city and castles. Muhammad Ali and sent for help to Rashid, has also started to build a wall around the city and outside the towers, and the fortifying the forts surrounding its sides<sup>29</sup>.

On March 16 the English ship followed by a major barge and other vessels returned, then was barely seen on March 17 even turns to the English forces composed of twenty-five ships led by Admiral Lewis, and blocked the entrance to the western port when it dropped anchor. On the evening of that day, he took the expedition soldiers take to the mainland beach Ajami, then creep Englishmen to Alexandria and camped under the walls, and sent a platoon of them to occupy the Abu Qir Castle east of Alexandria, and passed two days in, including negotiations between Amin Aga governor of the city ended that gave himself a prisoner of war, and with him garrison city and numbering about three hundred fighters.

British seized Alexandria, Jabarti mentioned in the news of the expedition in the Diary of the month of Muharram (1222) reports from Alexandria occurrence of a fight, "hit the vast sea with guns and tear down the side of the great tower, as well as small towers", and also said that "they floated to Alexandria to withhold all Englishmen, and they came up to the top of figs, 'Ajami, went out on them the people of the country and soldiers and fought them, and They forced them to withdraw and pitched losers to boats, and burned their boats, and Ottoman architecture and French reached and fought them in the sea, burned their boats and killed them a great massacre that was left of them but a few".

The English expedition is composed of the first two divisions led by General Stuart and the

other led by General Wauckope.

Curious, that the British ventured by this small number in the expedition against Egypt, while Bonaparte did not provide the invasion, but the author of (36000) soldiers and a fleet of the greatest naval fleets Army, but this wonder does not soon go away, if we know that the British were they think they do not find in Egypt significant resistance because of the unrest that tore apart covered, and they were on the other hand, rely on the Mamluk forces in Egypt, and therefore did not become some with a force of cavalry sufficiency Mamluks forces, and they think they are they simply foot land of Egypt, even rushing to them Mamluks from around the country to meet them and join them, and when he entered Alexandria did not see them impact sent them the English consul asked their leaders to meet attendance.

The news of occupation of Alexandria arrived to Cairo, caused great alarm among the people, especially when they learned that the Governor of the city has handed the city without a fight, took the leaders of the people they meet and consult their opinion he settled on to call the people to volunteer to repel the British from the country.

It has been said that the governor of Alexandria, colluded with the British<sup>30</sup>, and it withstood forty-eight hours to protect himself from the wrath of his government, and the parents did not open the doors quickly to their desire to show of force and because their morale has been broken long injustice, and as soon as the attack on the line between old port and Lake Mariot and the occupation of eastern Alexandria locations ladder soldiers Turks castles provided the bulk of them and soon surrendered parents<sup>31</sup>.

The argument of collusion does not have firm evidence, and it is enough what the British in their messages to their government, in the letter sent from Captain Haloul to Vice-Admiral Sir John Dekorth in the March 24 (1807), stating that: "When docked ships in the eastern port and sent the invitation to possession of castles he promised to protect persons and property for the governor of the city refused and said he will fight until the last moment".

He recalled that "General decided to rapid landings until the parents are not given an opportunity to strengthen their position as revealed in March 17 between (600) to (700) of the soldiers and ( 56) sailors under the command of Lieutenant Boxer (Boxer) on the beach near the Lake Mariot without objection were seized on the Egyptian defenses, was the occupation of east of Alexandria sites, and thus cut off the connection between Alexandria and Rosetta, and arrived at the Apollo and the rest of the accompanying power in the March 19 and pulled soldiers in Abu Bay Kim (March 20), were seized Kavarilly and Cretan Castle and reservoirs two Turkish warship and everything on them from guns<sup>32</sup>.

It was reported in another message from Maj. Gen. Fraser on March 25: "The Turks had dug a great trench in the west of the city stretching from de castle statement to Lake Mariot is supported by three cannons mounted with light machine guns, and put (13) gun castle" de statement", it also states: "it has been breached this barrier with very few losses despite exposure to heavy fire from guns and small arms, were entering the gate of Pompeii, where the fort was ready to meet the English, portal is fortified and the soldiers and parents in rows on the walls

Therefore, Fraser decided to go to the east, were sent to occupy the Abu Qir Brigades, and the intersection between Lake Mariot and infectious, to isolate Alexandria from neighboring cities, and "in the March 20 posted by a friend Arabic an official statement to the parents urge them to be forced the governor to surrender, as Posted banner Magistrates agreed to surrender and signed it". One report mentions a number of dead and wounded in an attack March 18 killed included one officer and six soldiers and wounding an officer and a sergeant and eight soldiers<sup>33</sup>.

In our view, the surrender of Alexandria was not easy, which denies stated that the city handed over without calling a single shell from the mouths of guns, recognition by the British of the dead and wounded, a sure sign to resist the city, is also mentioned that the shooting did not stop until he begged for parents invaders to violate safety students also came as the English letters<sup>34</sup>.

It could be argued that the surrender was the result of besieging the city and cutting off supplies to them, and that the main reason for the surrender is the lack of parity between the garrison city and troops invading, Whereas the census garrison (467), including (215) soldiers and (44) of threw nuts and (208) sailors and navigators, the number of invading troops (6604), more than four-fold, forcing troops to surrender, and we find that the invading forces asked the parents pressure on the governor to surrender. And forced to it too because the quantity of wheat and rice in the city were not enough more than two weeks<sup>35</sup>, The British statement showed the respect for mosques and private equity issued, also gave the governor of Alexandria safer on himself and from him of soldiers, and authorized them to go to any place they wanted except Istanbul<sup>36</sup>.

Muhammad Ali was fighting the Mamluks in Upper Egypt forces, and when he got the first news about the apprehension expedition wary of them, and I intend to return to Cairo, he met the news with equanimity, and deliberately to the savvy to break the unity of the Mamluks to ensure that no bias to the ranks of the British, he negotiated with their leaders in the

conclusion of conciliation with them, to accept their terms of the peace and was to leave them with the rule of Upper Egypt.

Muhammad Ali has been found that political necessity requires appeasement with them until pays risk English expedition, before whom this condition to perform his abscess level and be at his side in the fight against the British, pleased with the Mamluks this condition, even if the millennial your surviving what pleased him, but his successors were connected with the British such links and covenants made by the millennial himself, as well as they feared abuse reputations and charged with treason if they joined the British, accepting that ally themselves with, and they were not honest in the coalition, But they are waiting until the unfolding English results of the expedition, if the English won, they sided with them and hit the failure to understand the alliance with Muhammad Ali, and so was their business in every era to be with often, that this position in itself has stated the case of Egypt because it deprived the English, a support strong they depend on it in their expedition. Hence, Muhammad Ali left the Upper Egypt, and marched with his soldiers to Cairo, Mamluks conquered the capitals of Upper Egypt, and came near to Giza.

### **3 English expedition on Rosetta**

#### **1. 3 The first expedition**

Major Misset sent a message to General Fraser (March 23, 1807) requesting the occupation of a rational and Rahmaniyah to ensure food resources that meet the needs of the army, Fraser decided to sever part of the troops to occupy the Rosetta and Rahmaniya, and entrusted it to the general Wauckope and Brig. Gen. Mead and the number of troops (1400) soldier with part of the artillery with orders to return to their places after the completion of the task, to leave sufficient garrisons signatories mentioned<sup>37</sup>.

Petrucci, the English Consul Rashid has sent a letter to Fraser confirmed it: "The people of Rashid wiped out, led by their leader Sheikh Hassan Crete are preparing to welcome the English writers to rid them from where they are grievances", The letter was based on what he received Petrucci from Rosetti the Merchant of Venice (March 27) where he said: "Sheikh Hassan Kereat has been able in recent days to convince the soldiers to evacuate the city they listen to him - as it seems - and in it is a matter of convenience British and the parents are all"<sup>38</sup>.

The British plan in the fighting that Mamluks crawls and occupation of Cairo, the British fleet with the help of the mouths of Egypt and crawl inside and simplify their hands on the country's government with the aid of their clients from the Mamluks.

General Fraser has received while he was still in Alexandria, a report from Petrucci for the case of Egypt and the counting of the troops, So he studied this report and stand by what amounted to his knowledge, then he intend to crawl on rational occupation and taken battleship base to avail itself of which the army and the ones creeping into country and entrusted the task to the general Wauckope and implemented by the strength of the (2000) troops. The army moved from Alexandria in (March 29), meaning Rosetta, and Its forces was under the walls in the next day, and took ready to enter on the morning (March 31).

Troops moved in (March 29) in the direction of Rosetta, where he landed in Khan caravan at Lake Edko entrance in the fourth afternoon without any objection, the army and the progress towards Rosetta, docked launches and defender short and other boats army under the leadership of Captain Haloul at San Julian Castle (Qayet-Bey Castle), ready to advocate for the army and attack moves when necessary, and remember one of the messages: "we wished positive rapid hopes the end, we thought we will have the success, but with deeply regret the result was a cruel defeat, it has deceived us few resistance in the beginning, and entered the army lack warned, where it rained upon Turk fire and Albanians who locked the house and they were safe, killed a lot of our guys, it was absolutely essential rapid withdrawal, and we have done with the loss of some guns and cannon launchers, Gen. Wauckope who led the battalion were killed, Major Med severely wounded in the head, and the death toll was four officers and (11) row and (17) soldiers were either wounded reached number nineteen officers and (12) a row and (251) soldiers"<sup>39</sup>.

Brigadier Gen. Meade's plan was spent to advance his troops to occupy the Rashid on three teams: the first in the Middle through orchards along the Nile, and the second from the north door, and the third from the door of Alexandria in the west, and it was the British had occupied Abu Mandour hills south of the city, (Olive, 1962). As was the garrison city (March 20) is made up of 250 men became (March 26) from (550) after the lake detector move on top of (300) A man is expected to be up to (1500) a man, so quick and Wauckope in carry out its mission in haste and without adequate study and without lines of insurance where the attack began (March 29).

The English army equipped by supplies for two days and two small guns been provided each with thirty Cartouches only where Fraser believes it was appropriate to subdue Rashid, as

was Captain Taberna mission secretary believes that the enemy's army (Rosetta) never dare to face a military platoon of Europeans<sup>40</sup>.

Ali Bey Al-Salinclai Governor of Rdsetta ordered the closure of the doors of houses and windows misleading for Men expedition, and that holds firmly to the people and soldiers houses ready to hit when you make them the signal to shoot, and reassured the enemy soldiers and advanced on the town and entered safe and then deployed in the streets and markets, when they dispersed in city roads and thought that people may so they left, he ordered to shoot, and killed Wauckope the commander of the expedition and technician lot of the invading forces<sup>41</sup>.

Ali Bey Al-Salinclai was a brave man, farsighted, much different in morals for Amin Aga governor of Alexandria, and under his command of nearly seven hundred soldiers, were determined on the military resistance to the English, relying on garrison strength and the involvement of parents in the defense of the city, and for that matter the diet in the hearts of his soldiers and compels them to tenacity in fighting, ordered the removal of boats to the east Bank of the Nile, even men of the garrison not find a way to rebound if I told them to surrender, and when he has been all his boats move and felt the soldiers and families when the English army approaching the sea behind them, and the enemy in front of them, They shouted their resolve to resist to the end. He ordered to retreat back to the garrison inside the city and sit in their houses and families ready to hit, not to start a movement that only when issued to them the signal to shoot.

British soldiers have applied, and when no effects of resistance outside the country, they thought that the garrison had planned to vacate and delivered, they entered the city streets assured, and they were tired of walking in the sand from Alexandria to Rosetta, finished, then disperse in the roads and markets attend places of refuge and they chilled them, But what they threatened they scattered through the streets and the city include them, even on your issued his order to shoot, gave them the lead from every direction.

The parents took the firing from the windows and surfaces, and landed many of them lying on the streets, killing the general Wauckope was killed, and killed many of his officers, and ended the incident by defeating the English army and bounce neighborhoods him about Rosetta a state of despair and failure, withdrawn to Alexandria by way of Abu Qir The number of the dead, including about (170) dead and (250) wounded and the families of the Egyptians of them (120) prisoners.

This shows that parents of Rosetta refuse to ask for help and they have borne the burden of

the fighting themselves, and which supports the fact that the facts of the expedition show that the military garrisons have fled, mostly from the field and did not face the English army, as did the garrison of Damanhour, resulting from the foregoing that the victory at the Battle of Rosetta due to the parents, and they are the ones who endured most of the burden of jihad, and have done better scourge in the defense of the city.

### **2. 3 The second expedition**

We review are as follows reaction defeat awful on the English army through mutual their messages in the meantime, has sent Fraser a message in April 16, 1807<sup>42</sup>, stating: "This expedition has failed, our soldiers have occupied the Abu Mandur hills, which oversees the city without a loss, but the general, rather than to keep on his site, entered the city with all his army, and then won the enemies of the soldiers harshly from windows and rooftops, even without the soldiers see their enemies, so they thought that they withdraw, especially after the general Wauckope was killed and wounded Brigadier Mead serious injury, and our soldiers returned among the dead and wounded to the Abu Qir returning to Alexandria, while I was expecting that the resistance had occurred of any kind would be trivial, because the reason for our defeat to the unfortunate plan that allowed the soldiers that enter the city without explored, so that brave men put in front of the enemy, which was a very dangerous force, and when I found that the famine will be the inevitable result and fast for our survival in Alexandria without occupation Rashid, along with the negative impression that will be in the Arabs and supporters of our interests in diameter minds, and also because it is detrimental to the honor of the British name Posted in agreement and consultation with Thomas Lewis the commander of the fleet since the departure Dekorth, legionary another, led by Brigadier General Stewart and Colonel Oswald to accomplish this objective, which is not achieved the occupation of Alexandria without it, which determines our destiny in this country, and I ask - if the decision is to continue - Send instant reinforcements and closing the port of Damietta to prevent milk flow, let it be clearly understood, that although I have the motivation to achieve success in Rosetta, but in the case of the emergence of unexpected difficulties could cause a second failure, I see no other option but to withdraw".

The Battle of Rosetta had a great influence in the evolution of circumstances, because this clear victory has filled the hearts of the Egyptians enthusiasm and pride, and unhinge prestige that was to the English in the hearts of the people, the prestige that came from previous victories at the French army in Egypt and the French fleet on top of the sea, there is no doubt that this victory sends the souls of the people the spirit of trust, and stimulated to continue the

resistance. I have had this incident in the hearts of the Mamluks major impact, they have had severe shock weakened the hope in the success of the English expedition and made them cowering in their strongholds in Upper Egypt, and thus made the English army did not expect assistance which they have been waiting for them, all of these considerations made for the incident Rosetta important affair seriously in value and dangerous.

Ali bey, the governor began after the battle to enforce the British captives to Cairo, and the heads of their dead with them, to be a declaration of the victory of the people of Rosetta, then sends this scene spirit of hope and confidence in the hearts of the soldiers and the people.

We talked about the share of people of Rosetta in the battle, which was fought in the streets, and as catch the English army from defeat, and I've looked at the population of Cairo that spirit which manifested itself in the people of Rosetta, since the received news of the first battle, mobilized the Senate, led by Omar Makram, people of Cairo to volunteer to fight, and the speeches of imams to urge people to jihad, They responded to the call and are satisfied, and turned to volunteer selected. Volunteers were going in every morning to the outskirts of the city, working in the trenches and the establishment of fortifications north of Cairo, to repel the British if they come by way of Shoubra, and took the initiative to work on it and quick to prepare for the fight, and had poor working volunteers half a day and then return to the agenda of their pension at noon.

Capital appeared by that spirit which manifested itself in such a battle of Al-Ahram (1897), and through the people's revolution on Khurshid Pasha (1805), Monsieur Mangan said, describing what he saw: "Omar Makram was going in the morning of each day, followed by the masses to where actuation workers the establishment of fortifications, often stays there the whole day in a tent prepared for him, and it was his presence raises the enthusiasm and courage in the hearts of all people, has made every man in his power to build fortifications. " Jabarti said: "On the day of Muharram 26, Omar warned the people and ordered them to take up arms and prepare for jihad in the English, even Al-Azhar scholars, and ordered them to leave to attend classes, as well as the elders ordered teachers not to teach lessons".

The call of jihad which aired by Omar Makram and the spirit that inflated in the People layers similar position when he called on people to volunteer to fight the French before the battle of Al-Ahram, and then hopes to call Al-Azhar scholars to participate in the fighting, you find that it does not look at them as men knew only a religion, but men of Jihad and fight and defend their home, too their work in that era was generally the greatest of their work day.

All this preparation has taken while Muhammad Ali was still absent in Upper Egypt, this



shows that the people were volunteers from his own initiative to fight intent on war and resistance as it would at the coming of the French expedition, the consul of France referred to Jabarti is monsieur Drovetti was in Alexandria when it came to the English fleet, he left the port of fear that held captive in the hands of the British, what was between England and France from deep-rooted animosity at the time, he had gone from Alexandria to Rosetta and incline them to Cairo subscribe to regulate the means to defend.

Volunteerism of Cairo's population was not limited to the defense of the capital, but have come to the rescue of the people of Rosetta, so that although the response army of English First, they targeted the encroachment of the English Second Army, who came to erase the impact of the first incident, besieged Rashid, and rode back to Abu Mandur hills shall rule over them, and took a hit with guns in preparation for an attack it and open it by force, has destroyed many houses and died a lot of people from hitting the defender and falling bombs, sent Hassan Crete captain supervision of Rashid messages to Omar Makram to ask for help and asked to supply the city with men and materiel, and recites the first letter Omar on the people and urge them to volunteer for the rescue Rashid, responded and volunteered and took up arms and were determined to travel to the aid of their brothers, and they went to the aid of the people of Rashid in repelling the English army.

And volunteered as well as the people of the lake adjacent to the rational and the country and Accept them defending it, and that was a manifestation of solemn manifestation of national solidarity and to participate in carrying the burden of jihad, and the Union of the floor in the hour of danger, and the redemption of every place in the country to each individual from the people of the country.

The Battle of Rosetta was a severe blow hit the English army, Gen. Fraser wanted to erase the impact of defeat engulfed him in that incident, and I intend to resume processing of another army crawl on Rosetta, the era of his leadership to General Stuart.

The defeat of the British in Rosetta and Al-Hammad, is the glory and Pottery pages to Egypt and the Egyptians, Meanwhile, Muhammad Ali arrived in Cairo returning from the front, see the reports of the defeat of the English in Rosetta, he had not reckoned to what happened at that battle, and saw that the British may resume fighting and crawling to regain prestige lost, hasten to strip army to fight against them and pushed back on progress, and completed the work of fortifications that began before his presence, and continued to work in the trenches between the iron door and Bulaq to establish the defense of Cairo from the north line, the construction of trenches related to the Nile to fill with water and impede the English army

made, and sank several boats between Bulaq Island and the beach to prevent English ships passing in the Nile, and set up batteries of cannons in Imbaba and Shubra and the island of Bulaq, scientists and people participated in the work with enthusiasm and diet, and took manages money for the expenses of the army, assisted by Omar Makram and scientists in the collection as possible to masterminding the money, they collected nine hundred bags from the capital's population, and was composed of four thousand fighters of infantry and five hundred and a thousand cavalry expedition processing, and went to Rashid led TabouzOghlo, while Stewart army was numbering about four thousand fighters equipped with guns and weapons. The army moved from Alexandria creeping Rosetta, and when it was close to them, Gen. Stewart sent a battalion occupied Hammad located south Rosetta between the Nile and Lake Edco, and the purpose of the occupation surround Rashid, preventing access to the periods from the south and the protection of the English army.

English troops arrived at the Rashid and besieged, and they hit the city with guns and bombs, a lot of the role and buildings were destroyed and many people died, and it was the British had occupied the village of Al-Hammad tribal Rosetta, along with the huge guns and equipment, and erected ramparts from the sea coast to the mountain, and reigned com joys and Abu Mandur<sup>43</sup>.

As the British advance towards Alexandria gate and put a cannon rounds and some guns, the more cries of Albanians across the walls, and they opened fire is sporadically threw guns through arrow slits and cracks slots which are innumerable, has put the British guns mortars (12) inch dual light and cannon (6) inches and (23) Karonid against the gate of Alexandria<sup>44</sup>, on April 10, then put the parents guns on the east coast of the Nile, and began throwing bombs on the starboard Englishmen in the western mainland.

And then he saw Major McDonald to cross the river at Abu Mandur Mosque (April 16) at the head of a force of 250 soldiers and seized the Egyptians and cannons site, but what had these periods, MacDonald again returned to the west bank, and continued to second in hitting Rosetta and tightening the siege, until he reached the periods from Cairo<sup>45</sup>, and also the British occupied the Abu Mandur hills, they rode the defender to strike the city with bombs, and most of the army pitch in west of Rashid and southern and took encircled (April 7) and beat her with guns.

English army would have thought that the city is hit with guns cast terror into the hearts of the garrison parents, forcing them to delivery, has send them several alarms in several times to surrender the city, but they refused, and it was the previous victory in an incident Rosetta

had sent in their souls diet and enthusiasm, they are determined to tenacity in defense of their city and despite what caused the bombs from ruining houses and killed many people, they are patient and endured such adversity with courage and poise, and they were out of the city from time to time to skirmish English forces, and continued to hit the siege around twelve days without having to win the British.

Gen. Stewart wrote in a letter to General Fraser says: "What you told me it from near attend the Mamluks made me take notice in the attack on the Rashid, has been doing a disservice city's significant damage, and reached what we launched them from long-range guns (300) bomb, that show us the enemies do not care about the disasters that descend them, that their forces not to exceed what we reported on (300) of knights, and (800) of Arna'ut and thousand of parents militants, but due to the capacity of their defense lines and the nature of their positions, have not seen wise to break into the city and that our success hinges on the rescue of the Mamluks, if they come to us we can send to the eastern land of the Nile force involved in the fighting, but now, it is impossible to us that, because the enemy is superior to us in the power of the knights, and we do not have such power that a great work in agencies as flat delta, and waiting for help that shows us how important our in-Hammad, we expect that the enemies attack us, we will make all our efforts to keep them alive in our hand".

So, the English were waiting Mamluks that Rescue them, But they took the stalling in fulfilling their promises, and abandoned their allies when they saw the critical status, in the meantime, Parents have occasionally skirmishes of the British sites in Al-Hammad, Gen. Stuart sent periods of soldiers to it, and also the Egyptians put guns on the eastern shore, and they began throwing bombs on the right side of the English army on the West Bank, passed by MacDonald river at Abu Mandur mosque (April 16), along with a force of 250 soldiers, and seized the Egyptians site and on two guns, then the Egyptians had periods returned MacDonald its inclusion to the western mainland, and continued beatings and the blockade that came durations, sent by Muhammad Ali Pasha led Tabouzoghlo, altering the military situation changed fundamentally.

This duration is composed of two divisions, one led by TabouzOghlo himself eastern mainland of the Nile, and the other led by Hassan Pasha on the West Bank, and the contingents moving both of the other shoe on both shores, and when he got close to the Rashid camped band Hassan Pasha toward Al-Hammad<sup>46</sup>, and other Brenbal camped in the eastern beach, this city as well as the constituent forces of (300) Knight and (800) Albany and (1500) parents<sup>47</sup>.

Vanguards of the Egyptian forces advanced (on the morning of April 20) of the Knights of band of Hassan Pasha toward the British positions in Al-Hammad, and met with a battalion from the center of the farmer, and he wanted them bouncing back to the village, but they did not govern their withdrawal, and took them Knights of the Egyptians, killing some and capturing others. When Gen. Stewart aware of the collision sent the first Colonel Macleod, along with a number of soldiers and guns to Al-Hammad to install the English center where, and entrusted with the leadership stationed by force.

The location of this village is of great importance, and spins them fighting the axis, because it is located in the isthmus between the Nile and Lake Edco, and in the north of the canal was so dry, then up the Nile, near the lake, if the British tightened their defense of their position out, they could to fill their way to the Egyptian army cannot pass this isthmus, nor access to Rashid to provide it with Help.

Colonel arranged his soldiers sites, and their number was eight hundred fighters based to the Nile led by Major Wogslang, and their right hand near Lake Edco led by Captain Tarlton, the heart in the village of Hammad led by Major Moore, the English army, settled on Rosetta for the blockade.

And it expired on April 20 and the location of the English in Al-Hammad not targeted - apparently - at risk, and it was Alcolnl MacLeod reassuring to the epicenter, but Gen. Stewart noted that the line of defense in Al-Hammad (the night of April 21) is not likely in some of its regions pressed the Egyptian army forces if the multiplication of the number, He gave a command to Colonel Macleod be roaring to defend its positions as much as you can, and in the case of the multiplication of the knights of Egyptian forces, he should fall back to the shore of the lake, he must drop to the English army, which was besieging Rashid sites.

Gen. Stewart realized that Egyptian forces after they came to her periods have become more numerous than the English army, he decided to wait until the next day (April 21), I intend if not received help from the Mamluk withdraw from the Al-Hammad and lift the siege on the rational and falling back to Alexandria.

TabouzOghlo, the Egyptian army commander, was reluctant to which way, you go straight to the rescue Rashid to lift the siege, or attacking the first British site in Al-Hammad, to encourage the victory, which earned it the Knights of Hassan Pasha on the West Bank in the collision first, I decided to followers of the latest plan, Across the Nile at night with his soldiers, and brought them to the boats left the enemy, and joined the band in preparation Hassan Pasha to attack the Al-Hammad in the morning (April 21).

In the morning, Colonel Macleod saw the Egyptian army forces proliferation issue, and is filled with easy their men, sent - just - to General Stuart inform him of the news, and asked him to agree to withdraw to the English army positions around Rosetta, he sent him Stewart agrees to his plan, and provide him with platoon of the soldiers, but the Prophet did not reach the Al-Hammad was coming periods, because the knights of the Egyptian army had cut off communications between Al-Hammad and rational, Macleod decided to withdraw from the line of his defense, but he does not judge his plan, and dispersed his forces, enabling the Knights of the Egyptian army to pounce on them one after the other in while the infantry occupied the Egyptian village of Al-Hammad.

The battle began at seven in the morning and lasted three hours fever in the heat of combat, and tracking of the Knights of the three forces, They took strongly the heart where there are command and Colonel MacLeod, and showered her dead, from every direction, killing most of the men, including Colonel MacLeod himself, They took the right side, and killed its leader, Tarleton and most of its soldiers were not spared from the killings only fifty captured. The facilitator has resisted a little bit and took the knights from each side, did not see the pilot, Major Wogslang seemed delivery, greeted is a remnant of the British, and that was the end of the battle, which ended with the defeat cleats English army in Al-Hammad, were not spared him one, it did not realize killing It was not spared from the families, and stood to lose nearly (416) dead and (400) prisoners.

Captain de Lance stated in his report on April 20 that: "I sent reinforcements (100) soldier, was a surprise occurred that the boat came across the Nile forces that have not turned the British it, and discovered in the morning and there are about a hundred compound half a mile away, and the two boats with great squaresails and each of them four or five guns, and the presence of these vessels to prevent the English troops out of traffic, forcing Colonel Macleod to pull artillery and troops to the sandy hill on the 3/4 mile, and took advantage of the Egyptians took advantage of a loophole in our troops, and they seized the village, and found Colonel Macleod himself surrounded knights who had they turned over easily on the right, and the number (500) make up the three groups on the right, also reached all infantry troops hunkered down behind the highlands and the trees, and continued to launch a very heavy fire, and must decrease so our forces too many of the dead and wounded, and after Abad battalion enemy on the heights applied for the attack, which the site of Major Wogslang sent banner of surrender, then rushed cavalry, inflicting everyone in the family except those who continued to fire uncertain and dependent on the mercy of the enemy"<sup>48</sup>.

TabouzOghlo was stationed in Brenbal, he joined to Hassan Pasha forces, prepared to face of Al-Hammad in (21) April, was the battle of Al-Hammad playoffs, began at seven in the morning and lasted three hours and ended with the defeat of the British, were one not spared from the forces in Al-Hammad, and captured who did not kill<sup>49</sup>.

Gen. Stewart was stationed in the south of Rosetta, along with the rest of the English army, and when he realized the greatness of the defeat that befell his troops in Al-Hammad was quick to lift the siege on Rosetta, took the initiative to withdraw before they invalidate the Egyptian army, he has destroyed guns that could not carry,, and fell to the path of Abu Qir been manhandled and defeat, despite conceal withdrawal measures, the people of Rashid and neighboring countries tracked him in his withdrawal until it reached Lake Edco, and were skirmishes on the shore of the lake between him and the Egyptians ended rebound they continue to British withdrawal even arrived in Abu Qir, and from there they boarded ships to Alexandria.

The battle of Al-Hammad was a crushing defeat for the English, and filled the hearts of the Egyptians determination and pride, and brought down the prestige of the English army private what has been collect their captives and shipped in barges to Cairo to people achieved bone victory that catches the Egyptian army.

Captain de Lance adds: "was booked on the spot, and forced us individually to raise our hands, and thanks to God Almighty Anna cruel heart, where they continued to treat us since that time been accepted in the usual custom of prisoners of war, and sometimes in some of the best cases, on the night April 28 settled all prisoners in tents and boats on the other side of the Nile opposite the village of Al-Hammad, and the next morning filed in small groups about this place and the transfer of the bulk by the river, but the group that I was gone all the way by road to a distance of between (130) to (140) miles in four days and a half, has allowed us to stay in the houses prepared for our stay, and established patients in places under medical supervision, as allowed us the amount of bread, water and money at the rate of the arena every day (15) para for each officer and (10) para for each sergeant and (8) para for each Ombachi and (5) para for each soldier"<sup>50</sup>.

Prisoners arrived to Bulaq in April 29 1807, was taken out to the Azbakia and then to the castle, the number is (480) prisoners, led by Major Moore, and Maj.Vocalsand centurions of the English army, and was a day of attendance days memorable as the crowd massed on aspects of the streets and roads to see the view of the prisoners, and was circling the heads of

the British dead to see people on the way they were commonplace in that era, bringing the number is (450) upside.

General Fraser was dropped in his hand after his two defeats in Rosetta and Al-Hammad, he felt pointless to come back fighting, he resorted to Alexandria, and took in the vaccinated and sent Messengers to the Mamluk leaders remind them of the promises of the millennium and urge them covenants and induce them to provide him and help him to continue fighting and bring them back to power, but the Mamluks of what they learned, including English writers solution from defeat deaf responding to the request of General Fraser, and remained far from the throes of fighting. In order to secure the Fraser made during the withdrawal smashed Dam Abu Qir to convert between them and the Egyptian army, and to overwhelm Lake Abu Qir water on Mariot takes water in Alexandria from all sides, and this is the second time that cut the Englishmen this dam, and was the first time (1801) when he fought Gen. Mino, they want to surround in Alexandria and cut the dam, gushing sea water flooded (140) villages around the Abu Qir until the water reached the outskirts of Damanhour and decimated crops and cattle and ruined homes<sup>51</sup>, is no secret that cutting dam damage the canal of Alexandria will prevent the arrival of waters to the gap and destroy a country in many destinations Mariot, Englishmen have caused havoc in this twice.

Muhammad Ali began preparing to march on Alexandria and the evacuation of the British about it, and marched his army from camping in Imbaba to Rahmaniya, and from there to Damanhur on August 12, 1807, and his army was composed of three thousand infantry and a thousand cavalry equipped with powerful artillery, had taken refuge there Englishmen in Alexandria and took in vaccinated after their defeats in the Rosetta and Al-Hammad.

No sooner it begins to enforce his intention, he received a Messenger from General Fraser is carrying a message, a surface that this letter private prisoners Englishmen who in the castle, General Fraser asked bargaining in the Magistrate that the army withdraw from Alexandria.

Muhammad Ali did not expect to evacuate the country so easily, and they who are looking for several years to the occupation and to extend their influence on them, Muhammad Ali did not escape him that his English from the era of the French expedition to occupy Egypt, and the ongoing endeavors of giving their supporters the Mamluks ruled the country and their plots, especially Mohammad BeyAlfi, all this did not draw the attention of Muhammad Ali, but it was barely believe this message, and he replied that he was going with his army to Damanhur, there would send his reply to General Fraser.

### **3. 3 Withdrawal of English army**

Negotiations are continued until the Egyptian and the English sides agreed on the articles of the Treaty concluded in Damanhour (September 14, 1807) between Muhammad Ali and Gen. Choprok which was authorized by General Fraser to agree on a Magistrate and Captain Fellowes, which provides for the withdrawal of the English army for Alexandria in freeing their captives and their wounded, he ordered Muhammad Ali to carry prisoners Englishmen on the spot, and took General Fraser is an evacuation equipment and handed the prisoners, and in the September 19, was the evacuation of the British from the city, and recognizes Alexandria Tabouzoglu on behalf of Muhammad Ali, then took off the British ship going soldiers expedition to Sicily.

During the past seven years, Alexandria was in isolation from the country of Egypt and away from the influence of Muhammad Ali, so that the higher the door was deemed directly to his subsidiary, stayed on this case that pulled the British and walked Muhammad Ali to it, this was the evacuation opportunity to extend the influence of the Egyptian government by and income Muhammad Ali for the first time after the evacuation of the British, and it was a memorable day defender castles and towers which launched to celebrate the liberation of Alexandria.

These are the articles of the Treaty<sup>52</sup>.

1. Stop the fighting between the two sides in the case when you start to bargaining, and the pimp British to evacuate Alexandria and leave their castles and barricades, guns and errands situation which is it, after ten days of the signing of this treaty, and the governor to submit his brother Mustafa and your uncle Isaac and his Mehrdar Suleiman Effendi to be in an English ship as a hostage until the implementation of these conditions.
2. Give full freedom to the prisoners of the British Egyptian who diameter, and after the takeover of the governor of Alexandria completely sends prisoners to the fact the port at the end of the Nile (Rosetta), after the disembarkation to the English ship called the hostages.
3. Amnesty for residents of Alexandria civilians and their insurance on their lives and their money.
4. Amin Bey, who had sailed from Alexandria during the presence of the British, he and his men have twelve secure their money and their lives after their return, and send to the place you want to save them with residence and their maintenance of infringing them.
5. Release of prisoners living close to the case, and where it does not allow prisoners to remote handing off, after the takeover of the governor on the Alexandria remains the English



delegate to receive all those who attended them, with a license from the governor to deport prisoners who receipt on an English ship, or as sole discretion, and it is easier to send them to Sicily and Malta on September 14, 1807.

The failure of the British expedition (1807), and the defeat of the British in Rashid and Al-Hammad, is the glory and Pottery pages to Egypt and the Egyptians, it is wrong to bring together historians to release the name of the Fraser expedition on this expedition as what is called the French expedition name on Bonaparte's expedition, the right to be called the English expedition and no Fraser expedition, given that this expedition were superpower expedition wanted the occupation of Egypt, to stretch the English empire to the east, England want to seize Alexandria, at the request of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom transport troops to Egypt to seize Alexandria, to prevent the French from setting their feet and imposing protection on Egypt, to force it to keep the length of the time friendly relations with Great Britain<sup>53</sup>, and will be the basis to help the traitors and agents of MamlukBeys, in agreement with Mohammed your Alfi, as the Council requested to choose an officer of the army command and was selected General Fraser to lead the expedition.

But Egypt did not succumb to that invasion, but have resisted to the best of about strength, the nation showed by the spirit that arose out confronted the French expedition, that is, the spirit of resistance and giving and sacrifice and defense even ended the expedition by disappointment and failure, where the defeat of the English expedition in Rosetta caused the delay the occupation of Egypt for five seventy years, this has been achieved in a year (1882).

### **Conclusions**

- The research aimed to highlight of the military role of Rosetta in addressing of the English expedition, and its defeat and expulsion from Egypt by reading the sources and documents that dealt with this subject, to show the heroic role of the people of Rosetta, the strength of its military and defense fortifications, and track the progress of the expedition through from the English documents and exchange of letters between the expedition's leaders and the Egyptian sources.
- The failure of the British expedition (1807), and the defeat of the British in Rosettaand Al-Hammad, is the glory and Pottery pages to Egypt and the Egyptians.
- It is wrong to bring great number of historians to release the name of "Fraser expedition" on this expedition and the right to be called the name "English expedition" and no Fraser expedition, in what is called the French expedition name on

Bonaparte's expedition, given that this expedition were not only expedition superpower wanted the occupation of Egypt, to stretch the English empire to the east, it was England they want to seize the city of Alexandria, at the request of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom.

- But Egypt did not succumb to that invasion, the nation showed the same spirit that arose out confronted the French expedition, that is, the spirit of resistance and giving and sacrifice and defense even ended the expedition of disappointment and failure, where a defeat Rosettaexpedition in delaying the occupation of Egypt for five seventy-year-old, and this is what has been achieved in a year (1882).
- In the first expedition on Rosetta, general Wauckope was killed, and many of his officers, and the incident ended by defeating of the English army and bounce neighborhoods him about Rosetta a state of despair and failure, withdrawn to Alexandria by way of Abu Qir The number of the dead, including about (170) dead and (250) wounded and the families of the Egyptians of them (120) prisoners.
- In the second expedition, the great defeating on English army in Al-Hammad, were not spared him one, it did not realize killing It was not spared from the families, and stood to lose nearly (416) dead and (400) prisoners.
- The battle of Al-Hammad was a crushing defeat for the English army, and filled the hearts of the Egyptians by determination and pride, and brought down the prestige of the English army, and has been collect their captives and shipped in barges to Cairo to people achieved bone victory that catches the Egyptian army.

## References

1. Al-Hinawi, Mohammed Abdel-Hamid. (In Arabic), *Wathayeq el hamala el faranseya, Documents the French expedition (1798-1801)*, the source of Egypt's modern history, the French expedition on Egypt.
2. Al-Jabarti, Abdul Rahman bin Hassan bin BurhanuddinJabartiHanafi T. 1240 AH / 1825 (1958). (In Arabic), *'Ajayeb el-Aathar fi el tarajumwalakhbar, Wonders effects in biographies, news, history Jabarti*, Book People.
3. Alsager Pollock, Arthur William (1837). *The United Service Magazine, Notes of an Expedition to Alexandria of the year 1807*, H. Colburn [etc.]. Russell,
4. Amini, Iradj (1999). *Napoleon and Persia: Franco-Persian Relations Under the First Empire*, Mage.
5. Bell, James, A (1832). *System of Geography, Popular and Scientific, or a Physical, Political, and Statistical Account of the World and Its Various Divisions*, III, Archibald Fullarton and Co., Glasgow.
6. Charles Taylor, Scott, Walter (1827). *The Life of Napoleon Buonaparte, Emperor of the French*, With a Preliminary View of the French Revolution, II, Carey, Lea & Carey, Philadelphia.
7. Cleveland, W. L. (2004). *A history of the modern Middle East*.
8. Cole, J. (2007). *Napoleon's Egypt*.
9. Documents of French expedition saved in National House Archives. (In Arabic), Wathayeq el hamla el Farancia: Portfolio without number, (01.01.1800 to 31.01.1800), Document No.B6-4-204-207. Portfolio without number, (22.12.1800 to 31.12.1800), Document No.B6-132-796. Portfolio without number, (4/1801 to 31.12.1801), Document No.B6-67, B6-76, p. 14. Portfolio No. 12, Old (03/01/1800 to 31/03/1800), Document No.238. Portfolio No. 16, (15/10/1800 to 10/29/1800), 10, (28/04/1800 to

- 31/12/1800). Portfolio No. 26, (20/11/1800 to 11/30/1800), Document No.132-6b -694. Portfolio No. 30, (03/01/1800 to 31/12/1800), Document No.B6-132-796. Portfolio No. 32, (03.11.1800 to 17.08.1800), document No.73, B 6, No.10-15-16-18. Portfolio No. 32, (11/03/1801 to 02/09/1801), 4.
10. Douin, G. etFautier Jones, E. C. (1928). *L'Angleterreetl'Egypt- La Campagne 1907*, IFAO pour La SRGE.
  11. Enlightening the British: Knowledge, Discovery and the Museum in the Eighteenth Century. British Museum Press, p.151.
  12. Hajjar, Joseph (1955). (In Arabic), *Al Mowahedoon al maseehiyoon fi el sharq. Unitarians Christians in the East*,Bloon Press, Paris.
  13. Hassan, Hassan &Fernea, (2000). *Robert, In the House of Muhammad Ali, a Family Album, 1805-1952*, American University in Cairo Press.
  14. Herold, Christopher (1986). (In Arabic), *Bonaparte fiMisr, Bonaparte in Egypt*, tr. by Andrew Fouad, Cairo.
  15. <http://eshahed.com/> - [archive.eshahed.com/site/main/view\\_opinion/862](http://archive.eshahed.com/site/main/view_opinion/862)
  16. <http://www.kutubpdf.net/onlineread.html?rid=5536>
  17. James, T. G. H. (2003). *Napoleon and Egyptology: Britain's Debt to French Enterprise*.
  18. Lane, Edward William & Thompson, Jason (2000). *Description of Egypt: Notes and Views in Egypt and Nubia, Made During the Years 1825-26, 27, and 28*, American University in Cairo Press.
  19. Manley, Deborah &Ree, Peta, Henry Salt (2001). *Artist, Traveller, Diplomat, Egyptologist*, Libri Publications Ltd. James, William, Naval history of Great Britain, IV.
  20. Mersho, Gregoire (1996). (In Arabic), *Muqademat el istitbaa', Introductions Aliastitba*, International Institute of Islamic Thought, pp.56-123-132.
  21. Olson, James Stuart &Shadle, Robert (1996). *Historical Dictionary of the British Empire*, Robert T. Harrison, Alexandria, British occupation of (1807), Greenwood Publishing Group.
  22. Pawly, R. *Napoleon's Mamelukes*.
  23. Rafi'i, Abdul Rahman (2000). (In Arabic), *Al zea'ama el sha'beya fi el sanawat el oula min hokm of Muhammad Ali (People leadership in the early years of the reign of Muhammad Ali)*, the history of the nationalist movement, and the evolution of the system of government 0.3, the era of Muhammad Ali, the Egyptian General Book Authority.
  24. Roberts, Andrew (2014). *Napoleon: A Life*.
  25. Schom, A. (1997). *Napoleon Bonaparte*, Harper Collins.
  26. ShmuelMoreh (1995). *Napoleon in Egypt: Al-Jabarti's Chronicle of the French Occupation, 1798*. Markus Wiener Publishing.
  27. Sir Benjamin Hallowell (1761-1834). *Commanding the naval part of an expedition*.
  28. The Literary Panorama II, (1807). *Letter from Major General Mackenzie-Fraser to Viscount Castlereagh*, London.
  29. The Monthly Magazine; or British Register, XXIII, Part I, 1807, July 1, Richard Phillips, London.
  30. Turc,Nicolas (1950). *Chroniqued'Egypte 1798-1804*, editèetTraduite par Gaston Wiet, Le Caire, pp.4-5. Olson, James Stuart &Shadle, Robert (1996) *Historical Dictionary of the British Empire*, Robert T. Harrison, Alexandria, British occupation of (1807), Greenwood Publishing Group.
  31. Watson, W. E. *France and the Islamic World*, pp.13-14.
  32. Wiel. *La Campagnesnavales de Moh. Ali. et Ibrahim*.
  33. William & Jones, William (1839). *The History of Modern Europe, With a View of the Progress of Society from the Rise of the Modern Kingdoms to the Peace of Paris, in 1763*, III, Harper & brothers, New York.
  34. Yeo, Richard R., (1999). *The Edinburgh Encyclopaedia*, Routledge,
  35. Zaki Abdul Rahman (1970). (In Arabic), *Al-Jaysh el Mosry fi el asr el islami, Egyptian army in the Islamic age*, 2, Cairo.
  36. Zaytoon, Mohamed Mahmoud (1962). (In Arabic), *Iqleem el Bohayra, Region lake*, Alexandria.

<sup>1</sup>Herold, 1986, pp.11-12.

<sup>2</sup>Shmuel, 1995, pp.27-33.Amini, 1999,p.12.James, 2003, p.25.

<sup>3</sup>Jabarti, 1958, 3, pp.225.

<sup>4</sup>Cleveland, 2004, p.65.Pawly, p.9.Cole, 2007, pp.8-10-31-32-148.

<sup>5</sup>Herold, 1986, p.47.

<sup>6</sup>Schom, 1997,pp.186-188.Roberts, 2014, p.10.

<sup>7</sup>Documents of the French expedition, portfolio without number, (01/01/1800 to 31/01/1800), Document No.B6-4-204-207.

<sup>8</sup> Documents of the French expedition, purse No. 12, (01/03/1800 to 31/03/1800), Document No. 238.

<sup>9</sup>Documents of the French expedition, purse No. 32, (11.03.1800 to 17.08.1800), document No. 73, B 6, No.10-15-16-18.

<sup>10</sup>Documents of the French expedition, purse No. 32, (03/11/1801 to 09/02/1801), 4 dossier.

<sup>11</sup>Documents of the French expedition, purse No. 16, (15/10/1800 to 10/29/1800). Doucet 10, (28/04/1800 to 31/12/1800). Hinawi, pp.23-29.

<http://www.kutubpdf.net/onlineread.html?rid=5536>

<sup>12</sup>Documents of the French expedition. Jabarti, 1958, 3, pp.225-243-424.

<sup>13</sup>Documents of the French expedition, purse No. 26, (20/11/1800 to 30/11/1800), Document No. 132-6b - 694. Jabarti, 1958, 3, p.708. Herold, 1986, p.163.

<sup>14</sup>Documents of the French expedition, portfolio without number, (4/1801 to 12/31/1801), Document No. B6-76.

<sup>15</sup>Documents of the French expedition, portfolio without number, (22/12/1800 to 12/31/1800), Document No. B6-132-796.

<sup>16</sup>Documents of the French expedition, portfolio without number, (4/1801 to 12/31/1801), Document No. B6-67, p.14.

<sup>17</sup>Herold, 1986, p.399.

<sup>18</sup>Hajjar, 1955. Oslon, 1996, pp.1-3-4-9.

<sup>19</sup>Douin, 1928. This value book ensure publication of documents of the campaign (1807) for the English side of the boat start of the campaign until the end.

<sup>20</sup>Douin, 1928, pp.1-4.

<sup>21</sup>The Monthly Magazine; 1807. The Literary Panorama II, 1807. Taylor, 1827. Bell, 1832. Hallowell, 1761-1834. Pollock, 1837. Russell, 1839. Olson, 1996, pp.39-40-43-44-48:50-54-76-78-82-102-103. Yeo, 1999. Hassan, 2000. Lane, 2000. Manley, 2001.

<sup>22</sup>Douin, 1928, pp.1-4. Rafi'i, 2000, p.34.

<sup>23</sup>Douin, 1928, pp.3-4-9.

<sup>24</sup>Turc. 1950. Olson, 1996, pp.15-16-18-22:35.

<sup>25</sup>(Zaytoon, 1962, p.437. Wiel)

<sup>26</sup>Douin, 1928, pp.3-4-9-15-16-20-21-22.

<sup>27</sup>Zaki, 1970, p.248. Douin, 1928, pp.18-19.

<sup>28</sup>Zaytoon, 1962, p.418.

<sup>29</sup>Jabarti, 1958, 3, pp. 710-711. Rafi'i, 2000, p.52.

<sup>30</sup>Douin, 1928, pp.15-16-20 -21-22.

<sup>31</sup>Zaki, 1970, pp.262-263-264. Zaytoon, 1962, pp.418:427-437.

<sup>32</sup>Douin, 1928, pp.25-26-27-28.

<sup>33</sup>Douin, 1928, pp.29-31-32-33.

<sup>34</sup>Zaytoon, 1962, pp.418:427-437.

<sup>35</sup>Douin, 1928, pp.25-26-34-35.

<sup>36</sup>Jabarti 0.1958, 3, pp.713-714-715.

<sup>37</sup>Douin, 1928, pp.39-44.

<sup>38</sup>Zaytoon, 1962, pp.418:427-437.

<sup>39</sup>Douin, 1928, pp.48-49.

<sup>40</sup>Douin, 1928, pp.40-43.

<sup>41</sup>Jabarti, 1958. Zaki, 1970, pp.262-263-264. p.253.

<sup>42</sup>Douin, 1928, pp.50-54.

<sup>43</sup>Jabarti. 1958, 3, pp.714-715, 4, pp.47-61.

<sup>44</sup>Douin, 1928, p.54

<sup>45</sup>Zaki, 1970, pp.262-263-264.

<sup>46</sup>Rafi'i, 2000, pp.54-59-60.

<sup>47</sup>Douin, 1928, pp.76-78.

<sup>48</sup>Douin, 1928, pp.76-78-82.

<sup>49</sup>Zaki, 1970, p.259. Rafi'i, 2000, p.60.

<sup>50</sup>Douin, 1928, pp.102-103.

<sup>51</sup>Zaytoon, 1962, pp.418:427-437.

<sup>52</sup>Zaki, 1970, pp.262-263-264.

<sup>53</sup>Douin, 1928, pp.1-4.