
THE FAILED COLONIAL CAMPAIGN OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON ROSETTA OF EGYPT IN 1907 ACCORDING TO THE ENGLISH DOCUMENTS

Mahmoud Ahmed Darwish

Professor of Islamic Archaeology, Department of Archaeology,
Faculty of Arts - Minia University - Egypt
prof.mdarwish@gmail.com

Abstract

This research dealt with an important event in the history of Egypt in general and especially rational, as the most important Egyptian ports in the period when the conflicts between the French who failed their campaign (1898-1801) failed miserably.

England, which was trying to occupy Egypt and had the conditions after the withdrawal of the French campaign, along with the Mamluks who were trying to return to the scene of events in Egypt, even betrayed and collusion of the aggressors, whether French or English.

England wanted to take over the city of Alexandria, where the campaign was prepared at the request of the British House of Commons, and stripped the campaign led by General Alexander Mackenzie-Fraser after the agreement with the Mamluk leader Mohammed Bey Al-Alfi.

But Egypt did not surrender to this invasion, but resisted it with all its strength and strength, and the nation emerged in the same spirit that rose up against the French campaign, in the spirit of resistance, sacrifice, sacrifice and defense until the campaign ended with disappointment and failure.

This research begins with an introduction to the introduction of the campaign and the preparations that accompanied it, and addresses the subject through three axes:

The first axis of the occupation of the English fleet of Alexandria, the second axis of the failed English campaigns on Rosetta and the role played by the people of Rosetta and Egyptian volunteers to achieve victory over the army of the British Empire, and the third on the results of the campaign.

Keywords: The English Campaign, Rosetta, Alexandria, Fraser, Mohammed Ali, Mohammed Bey Al-Alfi, Ali Bey Al-Salanikly.

1. Introduction



After the failure of the French campaign against Egypt, and its withdrawal in 1801, under the pressure of the English attack on the Egyptian garrisons, which coincided with the Ottoman invasion of the Levant, in addition to the turmoil in Europe at the time. This encouraged the Mamluks to return to the arena of events in Egypt, but they were divided into two teams, one alongside the Ottoman forces of Egypt, led by Ibrahim Bey, and the other side of the British led by Mohammed Bey Al-Alfi [2].

It was not long before the English withdrew from Egypt under the Amien Treaty [3], this led to a period of chaos as a result of the struggle between the Ottomans who wished to have actual authority over Egypt and the failure to return to the situation of the rule of Egypt in the hands of the Mamluks, who saw this as a negative right to an inherent right of their rights [4].

This conflict included a series of conspiracies and assassinations between the two sides, which resulted in the deaths of more than one of the Ottoman governors. During this period of chaos, Mohamed Ali used his Albanian forces for a rift between the two parties, and found a place on the scene. He also showed Mohamed to be courting the Egyptian men, their scientists, their councils and praying behind them, and showing sympathy and care for the troubles and pains of the Egyptian people [2], [5].

In March 1804, a new Ottoman Wali named "Ahmed Khurshid Pasha" was appointed, who sensed the danger of Mohamed Ali and his Albanian band, who was able to benefit from the current events and the Mamluk Ottoman conflict. He was able to evacuate the Mamluks outside Cairo. He asked Mohamed Ali to go to and he was sent to Astana asking to be supplied with an army of "dalat" (madmen, Kurdish soldiers who were famous for their valor and recklessness).

And when the army arrived in Cairo until it raged in corruption and seized the money and luggage and assault on the symptoms, which aroused the discontent of the people, and demanded his leaders, Governor Khurshid Pasha to rein in those forces, but failed, which sparked the people's revolution that led to the isolation of the governor, the leaders of the people led by Omar Makram chose Mohamed Ali to sit in his place [2]. On July 9, 1805, before the de facto rule, the Ottoman Sultan Seleem III issued a formal decree to isolate Khurshid Pasha from Egypt and Mohamed Ali to Egypt.

As for the English campaign, England wanted to take decisive action against the Turkish government in order to seize the city of Alexandria, the British House of Commons requested the transfer of troops to Istanbul, as well as the necessary arrangements and equipment for the transfer of five thousand men to Egypt to seize Alexandria to prevent the French from setting foot and imposing protection on Egypt to force it to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain over time. This will be done on the basis of assisting the Mamluks who fight power inside the country. It is necessary for the expected invasion of Alexandria under the leadership of Lord Collingwood [6].

England stripped its campaign against Egypt under the leadership of General Fraser [7], [8], [9], [10], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [16] [17], [18], and had an agreement with the Mamluk leader Mohamed Bey al-Alfi¹[19] to support and urge her to ensure that the Mamluks took over the government of the country.

But Egypt did not surrender to this invasion, but resisted it with all its strength and strength, and the nation emerged in the same spirit that rose up against the French campaign, in the spirit of resistance, sacrifice, sacrifice and defense until the campaign ended with disappointment and failure.

Egypt came to the news of the English campaign before its arrival and informed the people of the messages received from the Istana, so they prepared to resist them as they prepared to resist the French campaign. Mr. Omar Makram took the leadership of the popular resistance with a courage and firmness.

Al-Jabarti mentioned the state of war before the advent of the campaign, he said in the incidents of Dhu'l-Hijjah in 1221 (February 1807): "The people of Alexandria began to fortify their castles and towers, as well as Abu Qir, and worked associations in the house of Katkhuda and the house of Omar al-Naqib and agreed to send those correspondence to Mohamed AliPasha in the tribe with Diwan Effendi (secretary), "the English fleet came to the waters of Alexandria in March 1807, and came to Cairo news of its arrival, and Mohamed Ali Pasha absent from fighting the Mamluks in Upper Egypt, when the news came to hajj thoughts and concern of the people, and met with the governors to consult what must be done to defend the country".

Al-Jabarti said: "When these correspondences arrived, Katkhuda Bey, Hassan Pasha, Bonaparte al-Khazandar, Taher Pasha, al-Daftardar and al-Roznamji and the rest of their dignitaries, and the rest of their dignitaries, and from the sunset. They consulted and then agreed to send the news to Mohamed AliPasha, asking him to come and accompany him to the soldiers, and they went to their homes after a portion of the night, and they sent that address to him on the morning of Friday accompanied by two of the hygienic, and spread the news and a lot to cover people in it".

The English campaign came to a previous agreement with the two thousandsof Mamluks, but the divine predestined decrees that the millennia would die before the campaign landed in Egypt, even though it advanced forty days later and the thousands came alive and around those thousands of

¹Mohammed Bey Al-Alfi of the Mamluk princes in Egypt, and when the French campaign on Egypt fled with Murad Bey to Upper Egypt. Bonaparte took his place from the 2,000-seat palace. After the departure of the Egyptians from Egypt in 1801, according to the Treaty of Amiens became in direct confrontation with the Turks, and after the departure of the Egyptians from Egypt, so he went to Upper Egypt. But he continued to correspond to the English to return to Egypt, and help him to extract the throne of Mohamed Ali Pasha, and was able to defeat two armies directed by Mohamed Ali to kill him in BeniSuef and Rahmania, but he died on 28 January 1807, while returning to Upper Egypt after failing in the siege of Damanhour and months ago From the arrival of his English allies in their campaign against Egypt.

fighters it was possible to turn the course of accidents in Egypt, But it arrived after the death of the two thousand and dispersion of his supporters and his army, was one of the reasons created by the divine care beside the resistance shown by Egypt to the failure of this campaign.

England wanted to take decisive action against the Turkish government in order to take over the city of Alexandria, the British House of Commons requested the transfer of troops to Istanbul and the necessary arrangements and equipment to transport five thousand men to Egypt to seize Alexandria to prevent the French from setting foot and imposing protection on Egypt to force it to maintain all the time friendly relations with Great Britain, and this will be based on the help of the Mamluks who are fighting power inside the country, and asked to choose an officer from the army leadership to work the necessary equipment for the invasion expected on To Alexandria under the leadership of the Lord Collingwood [6].

During the Anglo-Turkish War (1807-1809), the Royal Navy and the British Army launched a campaign to occupy the Egyptian city of Alexandria, led by General Alexander McKenzie Fraser, to secure a British operation base against the Ottoman Empire in the Mediterranean. The campaign was part of a larger strategy against the French allied with the Ottoman Sultan Seleem III [20].

The reasons for that campaign are due to the relations between England and Turkey and the perceived hostility and hostility of Turkey's bias towards France, the English government resigned from the Turkish government, and Russia and Russia agreed to fight it. Relations between the two countries worsened until they declared war between them. In the inlet of Dardanelles, England planned to strike Turkey in Egypt with two aims: to humiliate Turkey and to fulfill its ambitions in Egypt.

2. The occupation of the English fleet of Alexandria

Preparations for the campaign began in November 1806, when Major General Fraser was ordered to go to Alexandria and contact Major Ernest Misset, Consul of England, to inform him of the strength and regime of the Turkish forces and of the status of the fortified artillery in Alexandria^[21], [22].

On January 26, 1807, Major Ernest Misset reported that the governor of Egypt had received orders from the High Court to place every part of the city in Alexandria in a defensive state and to use all possible means to prevent the British from taking over the country. The Egyptians were on the alert for the arrival English Army.

The city commander devoted all his efforts to the repair of the city walls and urgently, as well as the installation of a few guns in castles and forts and put the crowds in the entrance to the port and the old and the new and supply troops with ammunition, but Kritan and Kafarillifortress are dilapidated, and the governor has no preparations for reform as well as ignorance of art The fortification of these fortifications, which does not meet the purpose of protection, and the expectation that the original

inhabitants of the country will not resist the attack by the British forces. "In contrast, the movement of Bernardino Michele Maria Drovetti, Consul of France, was persistent in urging the governor of Alexandria to develop the means of defending his power^[6].

The English army may be of 6604 soldiers as follows: a cavalry unit of 88 and 46 horses, 217 Royal artillery, 6 royal engineers, 24 warriors, 1135 soldiers, The regiment, 35, 884, 78th, 805, Rol, 1019 snipers, 666 volunteers, and 25 commanders, headed by Major General Fraser [6]. [22].

An English ship arrived at the waters of Alexandria without telling the reasons for its presence, and perhaps it was a reconnaissance vessel, to know the situation in the hole. On March 14, another warship came and summoned the English consul. He called the call and hurried to meet him. He then proceeded to enforce a number of messengers carrying letters to distant destinations. The parents thought they were sent to English nationals to call them to the hole, but it turned out that they were sent to the Mamluks crying in Upper Egypt to tell them about the arrival of the English campaign and call them to Lower Egypt. The campaign came with a previous agreement with the two thousand, provided that the Mamluks with their men and equipment.

Al-Jabarti said: "After the death of the two thousand about forty days, the English rescue arrived at the foot of Alexandria and came to it, and then reached the death of the two thousand, so they sent them to the Egyptians (the Mamluks) and they thought that they had the effect of their efforts and their help. They asked them to come and the English helped them in their response to their kingdom".

He said elsewhere in his summary: "This sect of the English and those who joined them and promised them to what was said six thousand did not come to the gulf hoping to take Egypt, but it was their arrival and coming to help and help the thousands on his opponents by calling them and asking for help from them, and the reason for delay in coming to what was And the two thousand were waiting for their presence in the lake, and when he waited for him, and the lake fell on him with his armies coming, and God spent his death in the province of Giza, and the English and then attended to Alexandria and found him dead, They could not turn back and sent to": "We have found the millennium has died, and it is one of you and you gather, there is no delay in your presence, you will not find an opportunity after these and regret after that if you are late" .

The English campaign (1807) was to recall by Mohamed Bey al-Alfiand agree with the English to occupy the country, and this supports the fact that the Mamluks were the products of English politics, and remained their works until the country rested them, and notes in the novel of Al-Jabarti saying: "The English did not They come to the gap in anticipation of taking Egypt, "etc. This is the statement of those who did not realize that it was English politics, and algebra is excused for not knowing the truth of its purposes. It did not know its secrets. It is in its disdain for the right and the first of those who had guessed in 1882, after seventy-one years of these incidents that the English came to Egypt to

defend the throne of Khedive Egyptian, and they had to understand that they came to occupy the country and simplify their influence and control them.

"The French are more disgusted and arrogant, they will recover their lost influence and they are returning. The city garrison is too weak. The people are very fond of the English, and they are more optimistic that the troops will occupy," he told Fraser. The city and castles without a single shot, "and told him that" when the governor of the city, when the fleet will convince him to send a suitable person to negotiate surrender, and if he refused to ask him to withdraw, and that he sees the landing in Abu Qir where the fleet will be safe, The soldiers get off unharmed, and the castle can be taken by twenty men Only, and that water is available on the coast between Abu Qir and Alexandria, so dig to a depth of several special feet next to palm trees".

The first statement of the campaign was issued to the governor and residents of Alexandria on 11 March (1807): "We, Major General McKinsey Fraser and [Admiral](#) Sir Benjamin Hallowell are the commanders of the Royal Army. We believe it is appropriate to announce that we came to take ownership of the port, city and castles of Alexandria and its In order to prevent the French from regaining their place in it, and to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain. Our strength is so great that it can dissolve all meaningful resistance. The people of Egypt have known the humanity of the English nation with humanity, honor and freedom. That we will be welcomed and the good brothers, and we therefore, if we own the country peacefully, individuals will be protected and personal property will be respected. If the opposite is the case, it will be in another way, and protection and population will bear the consequences".

The campaign reached Alexandria, whose inhabitants fortified their castles and towers, as well as Abu Qir [21]. As for the defense of Alexandria, the garrison did not reach 300 men. Although the commander of this city placed additional guns, and in such circumstances it would be easy for the British force to occupy the city and its fortresses. Mohammed Ali sent the relief to Rosetta, and began to build a fence around the city and towers outside, and fortified the tugs around the outskirts of the city [23].

On March 16, the English ship returned with a major barge and some other ships. It did not notice until March 17, until the English fleet of twenty-five ships led by Admiral Lewis arrived and blocked the entrance to the western port when its ships dropped anchor. On the evening of that day, the soldiers of the expedition went down to land on the coast of al-'Ajami. Then the English marched to Alexandria and camped under its walls. They sent a platoon to occupy Abu Qir castle, east of Alexandria, and spent two days in negotiations with Amin Agha, And with him the garrison of the city number about 300 fighters, and entered the English Alexandria on the night of March 21 without firing a single shot.

The English took over Alexandria, and Al-Jabarti mentioned in the news of that campaign in the diary of Muharram (1222), news from Alexandria about the occurrence of fighting: "He hit the huge cannons from the sea and destroyed a side of the big tower as well as small towers". He also stated that they " That the Alexandria had abstained from the English and that they came to Ras al-Teen and al-'Ajami, and the people of the country and the warriors went out and fought them and drove them away from the land, and landed to the boats defeated and burned them two boats, and that the ships of the Ottomans and the Francois had reached them and fought them in the sea and burned their boats and killed them, Little".

The news came back to take Alexandria, and the British seized it on Thursday the ninth of the month, entered it and took over the towers on Sunday morning, and settled their soldiers in the consul's agency. The English campaign consisted of two divisions, the first led by Brigadier-General William Stewart and the other led by Colonel Wauchope.

It is strange that the British risk this small number in the campaign against Egypt, while Bonaparte did not offer to invade only with an army of (36000) of the fighter and the Large fleet of the greatest naval fleets, but this surprise will soon disappear if we know that the British thought they In Egypt there is no significant resistance, because of the unrest that has divided it, and on the other hand they relied on the Mamluk forces in Egypt. Therefore, they were not accompanied by a cavalry force satisfied with what their Mamluk craftsmen promised them. They believed that they would never enter the land of Egypt until the Mamluks from all over the country hurried to meet and join them. When they entered Alexandria and saw no trace of them, of their leaders to come to meet their rescuers and protectors.

When Cairo reached the news of the occupation of Alexandria, it caused great concern among the people, especially when they learned that the governor of the port had handed over the city without fighting. The leaders of the people gathered and consulted. They decided to call on the people to volunteer to repel the English from the country.

It has been said that the governor of Alexandria colluded with the English [6], [23], and that he stood forty-eight hours to protect himself from the wrath of his government, and the people did not open the doors quickly, their desire to show strength, and because their morale has been broken by long injustice, The line between the old port and Lake Mariout and the occupation of sites east of Alexandria, the Turkish soldiers handed over their castles and the majority of them fled, and soon the people surrendered. [21], [22].

In a letter sent by Captain Helwell to Admiral Sir John Deirdre on 24 March (1807), he states: "When ships docked in the eastern port, the invitation was sent out "The general decided to take off quickly, so that people would not be given an opportunity to strengthen their position. On March 17, he threw down 600 people, (700) soldiers and (56) sailors under the command of Lieutenant Boxer on the beach

near Lake Mariout-du Egyptian forces took over the Egyptian defenses and occupied the sites east of Alexandria. Thus, the connection between Alexandria and Rosetta was cut off. Apollo and the rest of the accompanying force arrived on March 19 and took down the soldiers in Abo Qir Bay (March 20). The fortress of Cavarilli and Crete and two Turkish barges A ship and all their guns [6].

In another letter from Maj. Gen. Fraser on 25 March: "The Turks dug a great trench in the west of the city, extending from the fortress of De Bien to Lake Mariout, supported by three cannons loaded with light rifles, "The barrier was breached with very few casualties, despite the heavy fire from guns and small arms. It was entered from the Pompei gate, where the fort was ready to meet the English. The gates were fortified, the soldiers were mobilized and the people lined up on the walls".

Therefore, Fraser decided to go to the east and sent battalions to the occupation of Abu Qir and the intersection between Lake Mariout and al-Ma'adia to isolate Alexandria from the neighboring cities, and "On March 20 sent by an Arab friend an official statement to the parents urging them to force the governor to surrender, He agreed to surrender and signed it". A report mentions the number of people killed and wounded in the March 18 attack, which included the killing of an officer, six soldiers, the wounding of an officer, a sergeant and eight soldiers [6].

In our opinion, the surrender of Alexandria was not easy, which denies what was said that the city was handed over without firing a single shell from the mouths of its guns. The British recognition of their deaths and wounds is a sure proof of the resistance of the city, and it is said that the shooting did not stop until after the people begged the invaders The demand for safety also contradicts the English letters [6], [21].

It is possible to say that the surrender was the result of the siege of the city and the cutting of supplies. The main reason for the surrender is the lack of parity between the garrison of the city and the invading forces. While the number of garrison reached 467, 215 soldiers, 44 hazelnuts, Of the sailors and navigators, the number of invading forces (6604), more than fourteen times, forcing the forces to surrender, and we find that the invading forces asked the parents to pressure the governor to surrender. He was also forced to do so because the amount of wheat and rice in the city was not enough for more than two weeks.

The British issued a statement showing their respect for mosques and private property. They also gave the governor of Alexandria a safe place for himself and his henchmen and authorized them to go to any place they wanted except Istanbul [22].

Mohamed Ali was fighting the Mamluk forces in Upper Egypt, when the first news about the campaign came, he was afraid of them. He intended to return to Cairo, but he met the news calmly, and deliberately to the savior to break the fork of the Mamluks, to ensure their impartiality to the ranks



of the English, and negotiate with their leaders to conclude peace with them, and their conditions to accept the reconciliation to leave them the rule of the Upper Egypt. At the same time, when he left Upper Egypt and marched to Cairo, the Mamluks occupied the capitals of the Upper Egypt and moved to Giza.

Mohamed Ali found that the political necessity requires compromise with them, so as to drive the risk of the English campaign, so they accepted this condition to perform the abscess of Upper Egypt and to be on his side in the fight against the English, the Mamluks imposed this condition, even if the two thousand alive, but his successors were not associated with the English as the ties and covenants made by the millennia on themselves, as well as they feared abuse of their reputation and accused of treachery if they joined the English, they accepted to ally themselves with Mohamed Ali, and were not honest in the alliance, but they were reluctant to lurk until The results of the English campaign are revealed, If the campaign won, they sided with it, and if they failed, they would agree on their alliance with Mohamed Ali, and it was their duty in every era to be the majority, although this position itself served the cause of Egypt because the British had been a strong supporter of them in their campaign.

3. The failed English campaigns on Rosetta

Major Fraser sent to General Fraser (March 23, 1807) a letter asking for a rational and ruthless occupation, to ensure food resources that meet the needs of the army. Fraser decided to separate part of the troops to occupy Rosetta and Rahmaniya, entrusting General Wauckope and Mead, The number of troops (1400) soldiers with part of the artillery, with orders to return to their places after the completion of the task, to leave sufficient protectors at the sites mentioned [6].

Petrucci, the English consul, sent a letter to Fraser saying that "the people of Rosetta, with their leader, Sheikh Hassan Kreat, are preparing to welcome the English to rid them of their grievances." This message was based on what Petrucci received from the Venetian merchant Rosetti, (on 27 March), where he said: "Sheikh Hassan has managed in recent days to convince the soldiers to evacuate the city and listened to him, and that is what brings the rest of the English and the people" [21].

The British plan in the fighting was that the Mamluks would march over Cairo and occupy it, and that the British would take the Egyptian stooges and crawl into the interior of their fleet and spread their hands over the government of the country, using their Mamluk clients.

General Fraser, who is still in Alexandria, received a report from Master Petrucci on the situation of Egypt and the enumeration of its troops. He looked into this report and studied the situation as far as his flag. He then planned to march on Rosetta to occupy it and take it as a military base, to the interior of the country, and entrusted this task to General Wauckope and sent him to the force of (2000) soldier.

On March 29, the forces moved in the direction of Rosetta (fig 1), where they landed in the khan of caravans at the entrance to Lake Edkou at 4:00 pm without any objections. The army advanced towards Rosetta. It was under its walls the following day and was preparing to enter it on the morning of March 31, "We hastened the positive end of our hopes and thought we would be successful, but unfortunately the result was a severe defeat," said one letter. We were deceived by the small resistance at first we killed a lot of our men. It was absolutely necessary to pull out quickly, and we did it with some of our artillery and a launcher, and General Wauckope, who led the battalion, was killed. Major Med was also severely injured. In the head, and the death toll was four officers and (11) row and (17) soldiers, while the wounded numbered nineteen officers and (12) ranks and 251 soldiers" [6].



Fig. 1. The English campaign on Rosetta in 1907

Brigadier General Med's plan was that his forces would take Rosetta to three teams: the first in the east through the orchards along the Nile, the second from the northern gate, and the third from Alexandria Gate to the west. The British occupied the hills of Abu Mandour south of the city^[21]. The garrison of the city (on March 20) consisted of (250) men who became (on 26 March) of (550) after the detector moved the lake at the head of 300 men and is expected to reach (1500) to carry out his task hastily and without sufficient study and without insurance lines, where the attack began (on March 29).

The English Army was equipped with two days and two light weapons, each equipped with only 30 cartons, which Fraser considered suitable for Rosetta, Captain Taberna, the secretary of the mission, believed that the enemy army never dared to confront an armed group of Europeans^[6].

Ali Bey Al-Salanikly, the governor of Rosetta ordered the closure of the doors of the floor and its windows to mislead the men of the campaign, and that the people and soldiers held their houses ready to be beaten when the fire signal was issued to them, and assured the soldiers of the enemy and moved towards the city and entered it safely and then spread in the streets and markets. They left it until the order was issued for the shooting, Wakoub killed the campaign leader and trained many invading forces [23] [22].



Ali Bey Al-Salanikly was a very courageous man who was very different in his morals from the governor of Alexandria, under his command of about 700 soldiers. He was determined to resist the English army, relying on the strength of the garrison and the participation of the people in the defense of the city and in order to send the diet into the hearts of its soldiers. In the fighting, he ordered the removal of the boats of the encroachment to the east bank of the Nile so that the garrison men could not find a way to recoil if their souls told them to surrender, as the garrison of Alexandria was handed over. When all the boats were moved, soldiers and people felt the English army approaching the sea behind them. In front of them. Therefore, their resolve rose to the resistance to the end, Ali bey ordered that the garrison retreat into the city and that they and their families would be ready to strike and not start a movement until they were given a signal to fire.

The British army was present in the city, and when they found no trace of the resistance outside the country, they believed that its protector had planned to evacuate it and deliver it with what the governor of Alexandria, Amin Aga, had done. They entered the streets of the city safely, and they helped them walk in the sand from Alexandria to Rosetta. They resorted to it and rest in it, but they almost drove through the homes and include the city on them, until Ali ordered him to shoot, and lead them from all directions.

The people took fire from the windows and the roofs, many of them fell in the streets, General Vickop was hit by a bullet that killed him, and many of his officers were killed. The British took fright and fled. The incident ended with the defeat of the English army and the return of the neighborhoods from Rosetta in a state of despair and failure. They returned to Alexandria by Abu Qir road. The number of those killed reached about 170 and 250 of the wounded were Egyptian prisoners, 120 of whom were prisoners.

Al-Jabarti reported the incident of Rosetta as follows: "On Friday, the fourth of Muharram in 1222, news came from Rosetta's rumor that a group of Englishmen arrived in Rosetta on Tuesday morning (March 31, 1807) and entered the country.

And the people of the city and those with them of the firemen alert and ready in alleys, the pillars and the incomes of houses, when they arrived inside the city, hit the people on them from each hand, threw hands with weapons and asked for safety, did not wrap it, and arrested them and slaughtered many of them and captured the rest and provided a range to the hand to Damanhour, and was revealed when he reached what happened Rosetta reassured his mind and returned to Deaby and Mahallat al-Amear and saw those who came with him to the mainland, coincided with those fragmentation, killing some of them and taking them prisoners, and sent messengers to Egypt, carrying the gospel".

Rosetta's parents had the largest share in the defeat of the English army, because their military garrison was few, so that they could not resist the creeping army. It has already been said that the English campaign news spread in Egypt before its arrival. The people learned of the message from the Istana. The majority of the Arna'ut (a name given to the population of Albania), al-dalat (madmen, Kurdish

soldiers who were famous for their valor and recklessness), and the mixes of Ottoman Empire, did not allow the people to take charge of the city themselves and took most of the burden of resistance and fighting.

Al-Jabarati said: On Tuesday, 7 Muharram 1222 (March 7, 1807), they held a meeting in the house of the judge, attended by sheikhs and dignitaries. They stated that: The people of the thugs and the conservatives have messages that if they need soldiers, the Pasha sends them more soldiers to those who sent them. They replied that enough is enough and they do not need more soldiers to bring them from Egypt, so if they come from corruption and corruption, they will do this to prove this statement.

This fact is supported,

The events of the campaign indicate that the military garrisons have fled most of the field and did not face the English army, has passed the delivery of Amin Agha Governor of Alexandria and protector of the city before, as did the garrison of Damanhour, because of the news of the occupation of the English Alexandria, evacuated the city and withdrew to Fowa, The parents to dissuade them from their determination and incited them to stay in the city to resist the English, so they refused to escape and sent the people to Omar Makram, they tell him by their escape.

Al-Jabarti said in this regard: "On 17 Muharram 1222 a written letter from the people of Damanhur was written to Omar Makram, whose content is that when the English boats entered Alexandria from the soldiers, they fled and went to Damanhur, and those who were with him from the military were very upset and determined to get out of Damanhur. The elders of the area addressed them, saying to them, "How do you leave us and go, and you did not see any difference?, they did not listen to what they say to the intensity of their fear, and carried their belongings, and removed the detector weights and weapons and guns and left and went to a few of the night, and then sent the second day in the weight-taking, that's what I told you".

As a result, the victory in the battle of Rosetta is due to the people, and they are the ones who bear most of the burden of jihad, and they have done the best in defending the city.

The following is the reaction of the terrible defeat to the English Army through their mutual messages in the meantime. Fraser sent a letter on April 16, 1807 [6] stating: "This campaign has failed, our soldiers occupied the hills of Abu Mandour, which oversees the city without Loss, But the general instead of maintaining this position entered the city with all his army, and then the enemies of the soldiers were brutally obtained from the windows and rooftops, even without seeing the soldiers of their enemies, so they thought to withdraw,

Our soldiers returned between dead and wounded to Abu Qir returning to Alexandria, although I expected that the resistance of any kind would be trivial. The reason for our defeat was the miserable



plan that allowed the soldiers to enter the city without being explored. It was very dangerous, and when I found that famine would be an inevitable and rapid result of our stay in Alexandria without the occupation Rosetta, in addition to the negative impression that will be in the minds of the Arabs and supporters of our interests in the country, and also because it affects the honor of the British name sent - in agreement and consultation with Thomas Lewis, commander of the fleet since the departure of [John Thomas Duckworth](#) - another platoon led by [Brigadier-General William Stewart](#) and Colonel Wauckope to accomplish this goal, which can not be achieved by the occupation of Alexandria, but which determines our fate in this country.

I am asking - if the decision is to continue - send immediate reinforcements and close the port of Damietta to prevent the flow of milk, and be clear that although I have the motivation to achieve success in Rosetta, but in the event of unexpected difficulties can cause a second failure I do not see an option the only other withdrawal".

Rosetta's position had a great influence on the evolution of the situation, because this victory has filled the hearts of the Egyptians with enthusiasm and pride, and the prestige that the English had in the hearts of the people, that prestige that came from their previous victories over the French army in Egypt and on the French fleets over the sea, That this victory brings to the hearts of the people the spirit of confidence, and motivates them to continue to resist. This incident had a great impact on the Mamluks. They were very shocked. Their hope for the success of the English campaign weakened them and made the English army not expect the assistance they were waiting for. All of these considerations made a rational event of great importance. In its value and risk.

The governor of Rosetta, Ali Bey, took the initiative to send the English prisoners to Cairo, along with the heads of their killers, as a declaration of Rosetta's victory.

Al-Jabrti said in his description of his conclusion: "On Sunday, 26 Muharram 1222 (April 1807), the heads of the dead and those with them were brought to Bulaq, and people went to see them. Many of them arrived at the coast of Bulaq. And they brought them from the center of the city, including a large officer and another old age, riding on donkeys and the rest of the infantry in the middle of the military, and the heads of the dead with them on large sticks placed in front of the nails and promised fourteen heads, and twenty-five, and they continued to walk to the pool of the al-Azbakia, and hit the guns when they arrived, and took the neighborhoods to the castle, on Monday, a number of heads and prisoners arrived in Bulaq, one hundred and twenty-one heads, and thirteen prisoners, including wounded, and took them to the castle".

We have talked about the share of the people of Rosetta in the battle that took place in the streets, while the English army was defeated, and the people of Cairo appeared to the spirit that manifested in the people of Rosetta, since the news of the first battle, the elders, led by Omar Makram, the people of Cairo to volunteer the volunteers went every morning to the outskirts of the city working in digging

trenches and setting up shackles north of Cairo to repel the English if they came in Shubra road and started to work on it. They hurried to the Preparedness to fight, and the poor volunteers working half the day and then return to the work of their livelihood at noon.

The capital appeared in the spirit that was evident before the Battle of Al-Ahram (1897) and during the People's Revolution on Khurshid Pasha (1805), Mangan said in this regard he describes what he saw: "Omar Makram went on the morning of the day followed by the masses to where he works And there is often a whole day in a tent prepared for him, and his presence aroused enthusiasm and courage in the hearts of all people, and everyone has done everything in his power to establish infidels", Al-Jabarti said in his talk about the work of Omar Makram: "On the 26th of Muharram, Omar warned the captain on the people and ordered them to carry weapons and prepare for jihad in the English, even adjacent to Al-Azhar, and ordered them to leave the attendance of lessons, and ordered the sheikhs teachers not to give lessons.

The call to jihad broadcast by Omar Makram, and the spirit he breathed in the layers of the people is similar to his position when he called on the people to volunteer to fight the French before the battle of Al-Ahram, and then hopes to invite the Azharites to participate in the fighting, find that they are not only seen as men of science and religion but men of Jihad and fight And defense of the country as well, their work in that era was more general and greater than their work today.

"Elsewhere, al-Jabarti describes the meeting of people's leaders and government officials to consult on what should be done: "On Tuesday, a meeting took place in the judge's house. Hassan Pasha, Omar Bak, al-Dabtardar, Ktekada Bey, Omar Makram, Sheikh al-Sharqawi, the sheikh of the emir and the rest of the sheikhs were present," al-Jabarti said elsewhere. The people, soldiers and soldiers must be in a state of familiarity, compassion and union. They should refrain from harming the people, as is their case, and help each other to push the enemy. Then they consulted in fortification. The city and dug trenches, some said that the English do not come only Of the West Bank and the Nile barrier between the two teams, and that the French knew about the wars, and they did not dig except the trench connected from the door of iron to the Nile, should be taken care of reform, even if not as their status and mastery, and agreed on it.

He said in another place: "On Wednesday, 29 Muharram, Omar Makram, the judge and the senior preachers, recalled them and came to the area of Bulaq to arrange the order of the ditch mentioned, and accompanied by the French consul who indicated them, and accompanied by the crowd many people and followers, and all with weapons".

He said about the participation of the layers of the people in the digging of the trench in question and the establishment of fortifications: "They proceeded to dig the trench mentioned, and distributed drilling to the affluent people and the owners of the agencies and Khans and traders and the owners of crafts and Roznamji, and made some of the wages of one hundred men of the act, and some fare

twenty-five, Bulaq and Nasari in the DiwanAlmaks (customs) and Christians, al-Arwam (romans), al-Shawam (from levent) and Copts, and bought sections, glaciers, fossils, dwarf and drilling machines, and began to build a circular wall at the bottom of the Castle of Sabtia.

All these preparations have taken place and Mohamed Ali Pasha is still absent at the level. This indicates that the people were volunteers of their own accord to fight determined to fight and resist, as was the case at the time of the French campaign. The French consul referred to by al-Jabarti is Droufti, When the English fleet arrived, and he left the city for fear of being captured by the British. When England and France were at the time of hostility, he traveled from Alexandria to Rosetta, and from there he went to Cairo to organize the means of defense.

Cairo residents volunteered not only to defend the capital, but they came to the rescue of their brethren, the people of Rosetta, so that despite their response to the English army, they were targeted for the march of the Second English Army, which came to erase the first incident. He struck the siege on Rosetta. He mounted the guns on the hills of Abu Mandur. And opened by force, has been destroyed many of its homes and died many of its people from hitting the guns and the fall of bombs.

Hassan Kereat, captain of the supervision in Rosetta sent messages to Omar Makram begging him and asked him to supply the city men and equipment, read the first letter to the people and urged them to volunteer for the help of Rosetta, responded and volunteered and took up arms and determined to travel to help their brothers, and even though Katkhodabey did not authorize them to travel even Mohammed Ali Pasha from Upper Egypt, many of them did not fill this ban, and went to the help of the people of Rosetta in repelling the English army. And volunteered the people of the lake and the neighboring countries of Rosetta and accept it to defend it, was a manifestation of a great manifestation of national solidarity, and participate in carrying the burden of jihad, and the unity of the word at the time of danger, and the redemption of every place in the country every member of the country.

Al-Jabarti said: "On Thursday, the end of Muharram, a letter arrived from Hassan Kereat, captain of the supervision in Rosetta and referred to by his chief of staff, states that the British, because of what happened to them in Rosetta, returned to defeat Alexandria, and with them the huge guns and numbers, and erected their barricades from the Nile coast to the mountain, and on the night of Tuesday, the twenty-eighth, this is what happened We told you and ask for the ambulance and supply of men and Gabakhana and several and the number and lack of care and neglect, when he arrived this answer read Omar Makram to the people and urged them to prepare and go out to jihad And they behaved and wore armaments And he gathered in the morning to Kutkhoda Bey, and asked permission to go. He did not agree, and he said: "Until Mohamed Alicomes and gives his opinion on that".

"On Saturday, the second of the month of Safar 1222 (11 April 1807), a letter was received from the Rosetta Mosque and signed by Ali Bey Al-Salankli, the governor of the city, Tahir Pasha and Ahmed

Agha, who is known as Bonaparte in the same sense as the previous letter of SayyidHasan. Also on the fifth of the month of Safar, a letter was sent from Rosetta, signed by Hassan Kereat, informing him that the British are taking care of the city, and that they are surrounded by it, beating it with guns and bombs. Many of the buildings and buildings have been destroyed and many people have died. Before we ask for help and help did not help us send Shi, and knew Nothing is the case, and what this neglect, God in the ambulance, has narrowed the throttle and reached the hearts of the throats of the expectation of the hated and attached to the guard over the barricades.

The Battle of Rosetta was a severe blow to the English Army, General Fraser wanted to erase the impact of the defeat in that incident. I planned to strip another army that would resume the march on Rosetta and entrust it to [Brigadier-General William Stewart](#).

In the meantime, Mohammad Ali Pasha arrived in Cairo from Upper Egypt on the night of 3 Safar 1222 (12 April 1807). He heard the news of the defeat of the British in Rosetta. He felt pessimistic and found the situation less dangerous than expected. What happened in that site, and saw in his eyes that the British may resume fighting and crawling to reclaim their lost prestige, he proceeded to strip the army of his nose to fight them and deter them from progress, and completed the work of the infidels that began before his presence, and continued to work in the trenches between the iron door and Bulaq to establish the line of defense of Cairo from the north, and dug ditches in front of the trenches connected to the Nile to fill the water and obstruct the progress of the English army, and drowned several boats between the island of Bulaq and the beach to prevent the passage of English ships in the Nile, and the batteries of guns in Shubra and Imbaba and Bulaq Island, and scientists and the people involved in the work with enthusiasm and diet.

And collected the money necessary for the expenses of the army, and assisted him, Omar Makram and scientists in the collection of what can manage money, they collected nine hundred bags of residents of the capital allocated for the expenses of crawling, was equipped with a campaign of four thousand infantry fighters and five hundred and one thousand knights, and went to Rosetta led by TabbouzOglu, Stuart's army was about four thousand fighters equipped with guns and weapons.

The army moved from Alexandria on 3 April to Rosetta. When General Stuart was stationed nearby, the Al-Hammad which lies south of Rosetta between the Nile and Lake Edkou, was occupied. The purpose of the occupation was to encircle Rosetta, prevent the arrival of the troops from the south and protect the English army.

The English troops arrived in Rosetta, where they surrounded the village and beat the city with guns and bombs. Many houses and buildings were destroyed and many people died. The English occupied the village of Al-Hammad In the south of Rosetta with huge guns and numbers and erected their barricades from the coast to the mountain [22].



When the English advanced towards Alexandria Gate, they planted a mortar and some rifles, the Albanians shouted through the walls and fired uninterrupted fire from the rifles through the arrow slits and countless. The British put two mortars 12-inch and a light cannon (6) inches and caronid (23) lbs of opposite the Alexandria gate [6] on April 10, and then the parents put two guns on the east coast of the Nile and took their grenades on the English star in the West Bank.

The British thought that striking the city with guns would frighten the garrison and the people and force them to surrender. They were warned several times that they would hand over the city, but they refused. Their previous victory in the Rosetta incident sent them a diet and enthusiasm, despite the bombardment of houses and the killing of many residents, they were patient and tolerant of these hardships with courage and composure. They would occasionally leave the city for the feud of English troops, the siege lasted for twelve days without the British winning the fortunes.

In a letter to General Fraser, General Stuart said: "what you have told me about the presence of the Mamluks made me hesitate to attack Rosetta, we have inflicted great damage on the city. We have reached 300 guns, the enemy does not care about the calamities that come down to them. Their forces are no more than 300 soldiers, 800 of Arna'ut and thousands of armed people, but because of their defense lines and the nature of their positions, I did not think it wise to rush into the city, and that our success depends on the help of the Mamluks, and if they came to us we could send to the east land of the Nile is a force involved in the fighting, but now it is impossible for us because the enemy superior to us in the strength of the cavalry, and we do not have such a force that has a large work in the flat bodies such as delta, and waiting for that help shows us the importance of our site in Al-Hammad, we expect that Enemies will attack us, and we will make every effort to keep them in our hands".

So, the British were waiting for the Mamluks to find them, but they took their time and failed to fulfill their covenant. They watched the development of the incidents and then abandoned their allies to what they saw as the embarrassment of their status. Meanwhile, the people were attacking the English positions in Al-Hammad, the Egyptians also boarded two guns on the eastern shore, and threw bombs on the English Army's prominence on the western bank. At that time, Major MacDonald saw the river crossing at the Abu Mandour Mosque (April 16) at the head of a force of 250 soldiers.

And seized the site of the Egyptians and their guns, and mounted on the guns to hit Rosetta with bombs and the army of most of the army west of Rosetta and its south and took siege (April 7) and hit it by cannons, and then the Egyptians received supplies, McDonald returned to the west bank, the beatings and the siege continued until the supplies [23] sent by Mohamed AliPasha, led by TabbouzOglu, and the war situation changed radically.

The two supplies were made up of two divisions, the first led by TabbouzOglu on the eastern bank of the Nile and the other by Hassan Pasha on the western bank. The two teams were walking in the other shoes on the shore. When they arrived near Rosetta, Hasan Pasha camped towards Al-Hammad [19]. In Berinbal, on the east shore, the soldiers of the two teams saw each other, as well as the city's 300

soldiers, 800 Albanians, and 1500 inhabitants. [6] [19]

On the morning of April 20, the Egyptian troops advanced from the Hassan Pasha squadrons to the English positions in Al-Hammad and met with a battalion of them in the middle of the farms. They wanted to retreat to the village but did not rule out their retreat. The Egyptian knights surrounded them and killed some of them. When General Stuart learned of this first collision, Colonel MacLeod sent a number of soldiers and guns to Al-Hammad to install the English center, and was assigned to him by the force stationed there.

The site of this village is of great importance, and it is the center of the fighting because it is located in the isthmus between the Nile and Lake Edkou, and in the north a canal that was then dry up from the Nile to the lake, if the British had to defend their position, they could block the road In front of the Egyptian army, he can not pass that isthmus and no access to Rosetta to provide it with success.

The colonel arranged his troops' positions to defend them. This was the Isthmus, with 800 fighters based on the Nile led by Majors and Gisland, their tentacles near Lake Edcou led by Captain Tartleton, and the heart in the village of Al-Hammad under the command of Major Moore.

On April 20, the English site of Al-Hammad was not targeted at all, and Col. MacLeod was reassured of his position. But [Brigadier-General William Stewart](#) noted that the defense line in Al-Hammad (on the night of April 21) was not likely at some points to pressure the Egyptian army, Col. McLeod should not hesitate to defend his positions as much as he can. In the case of the multiplication of the Egyptian cavalry, he must return to the shore of the lake. If he can not, he will return to the positions of the English army that besieged Rosetta.

General Stuart realized that the Egyptian forces, after their arrival, had become more numerous than the English army. He expected to wait until the following day (21 April) and planned that if the Mamluks did not get him to withdraw from Al-Hammad, he would lift the siege on Rosetta and retreat to Alexandria.

TabbouzOglu, the commander of the Egyptian army, was hesitant about which way to go. Should he go directly to Rosetta's rescue to lift the siege, or attack the English site in Al-Hammad, to encourage the victory of Hassan Pasha's Knights on the West Bank in the first collision, the last plan, through the Nile at night by soldiers, and the boats to the left enemy, and joined the band Hassan Pasha prepare to attack Al-Hammad on the morning of (21 April).

In the morning, Col. Macleod saw the Egyptian army forces multiply, and the plain was filled with men. He immediately sent [Brigadier-General William Stewart](#) to tell him the news and asked him to approve him to withdraw to the English Army positions around Rosetta. Stuart sent him to his plan and gave him a platoon of soldiers. The messenger did not reach Al-Hammad, nor did the durations come, because the Egyptian army cavalry had cut off the transport between Al-Hammad and Rosetta.



MacLeod planned to withdraw from his line of defense, but he did not rule his plan and his forces were dispersed. At the same time, Egyptian pedestrians occupied the village of Al-Hammad.

The battle began at seven in the morning, and lasted three hours fever and fighting, the Knights followed the three forces, they were surrounded by the force of the heart and Colonel MacLeod was with her, shot from every direction, killing most of the English soldiers and killing them, including Colonel Macleod himself, and also took the starry, killing its leader Tretton and most of the soldiers, and escaped the killing only fifty were captured.

As for the facilitator, they resisted a little and were surrounded by the cavalry from all sides. Their commander, Major Vogelsand, did not see the handover of the Egyptian forces. He and the rest of the British surrendered. This was the end of the battle that ended with the defeat of the English army, and did not escape from the soldiers one, those who did not realize the killing did not escape the families, and the loss amounted to (416) of the dead and (400) prisoners.

In April 20, Captain Dolans reported in his report that: "100 reinforcements were sent. It was a surprise that the boats came across the Nile with troops that the British did not turn to. In the morning they discovered that there were about 100 boats half a mile away, and each of them had four or five guns, and the presence of these vessels to prevent the English troops from passing, Colonel MacLeod was forced to withdraw his artillery and troops to a sandy hill three-quarters of a mile. The Egyptians took advantage of a loophole in our forces and took the village.

Col. Macleod found himself surrounded by cavalymen who were circling across the plain on the right. They made up 500 groups on the right. All the infantry that had surrounded the highlands and trees, and continued to fire very heavily. The wounded, after the enemy destroyed the battalion on the highlands, came forward to attack, where Major Vogelsand sent the banner of surrender, and then the cavalry rushed and captured everyone, except for those who continued to shoot uncertainly and not relying on the mercy of the enemy.

TabbouzOglu was interrelated in Berinbal and joined the forces of Hassan Pasha in preparation for the confrontation of Al-Hammad on 21 April. The battle of Al-Hammad was a commotion that started at seven o'clock in the morning and lasted for three hours and ended with the defeat of the English [19], [23].

General Stuart was stationed during the incident south of Rosetta and with the rest of the English army. When he realized the greatness of the calamity that had taken his forces in Al-Hammad, he quickly lifted the siege on Rosetta and started withdrawing before the Egyptian army defeated him. Tears of disappointment and defeat. Despite the concealment of the withdrawal measures, the people of Rosetta and neighboring countries followed him in his withdrawal until he reached Lake Edkou and

there were skirmishes on the shore of the lake between him and the Egyptians ended with their retreat and the British continued to withdraw until they reached Abu Qir and from there boarded the ships to Alexandria.

Al-Jabarti said about the Battle of Al-Hammad: "On Thursday, 14 February, two people from the messengers attended and spoke of the victory over the English and their defeat. He met with the great people of the lake and others and the people of Rosetta and with them from the volunteer and soldiers, and the arrival of Kotkhuda Bey and Ismail KashifTobji to that area, was between the two teams a large number of dead, and captured from the English sect and cut off them several heads, and took off the Basha (Mohamed Ali) on the two cloaks of the wool blossom, and after that also arrived two Turks by correspondence That news, and great news and that the English withdrew on the barricades Rosetta and Abu Mandour and Al-Hammad, and still fighters from the villagers behind them to mediate the land and sheep their weapons and guns and great practitioners.

He said in another place that describes the volunteering of the Egyptians in the fighting after the battle of Rosetta the first, and their share in the battle of Al-Hammad, and what they did in the good scourge, and how they wasted their right after that did not know their virtue in the jihad and victory: "the people of the country strengthened their strength and ready to rise and fight, And some of them joined the ranks of the poor, and went out in the processions and drums and Zmor, and when they reached the barricades of the English, they fought them on every hand, other than the laws of their wars and their arrangement, and believed in the campaign against them, They threw themselves into the fire and did not care And they asked for safety and did not pay attention to it, and arrested them and massacred many of them and attended the prisoners and heads on the picture mentioned and provided the rest to those who stayed in Alexandria".

The English army suffered a humiliating defeat, and Major Vogelsang's soldiers were surprised by a handkerchief in his hand hugging the person carrying the banner of the truce, Captain Dolans said: "We were immediately arrested and forced to raise our hands and thank God for the hard heart", "They have continued to treat us since then in an acceptable manner in the usual custom of prisoners of war, sometimes in some cases better. All the prisoners settled in tents and boats on the other side of the Nile opposite the village of Al-Hammad".

The following morning, they moved in small groups towards this place and the bulk of it was transferred by the river, but the group I was traveling all the way by road between 130 to 140 miles where we completed it in four and a half days, and was allowed to stay in (10) para for each officer, (8) para for the Corporal and (5) para for the soldier" [6].



The battle of Al-Hammad was an overwhelming defeat for the English, the Egyptian souls filled with determination and pride, and the prestige of the English army was dropped, especially when their families were assembled and shipped in boats to Cairo.

These prisoners arrived in Bulaq on 2 Safar 1222 (29 April 1807), they led from Bulaq to Azbekiya and from there to the citadel. They numbered 480 prisoners, led by the English army commanders Major Moore and the major Vogelsand. Their day was a day when the masses gathered on the sides The streets and roads to see the view of the prisoners, and toured the heads of the dead English people to see the way that was familiar in that era, reaching the number (450) head.

General Fraser was dropped in his hand after the defeats of Rosetta and Al-Hammad. He saw it was futile to fight again. He refrained from Alexandria and fortified it. He sent the messengers to the Mamluk leaders, reminding them of the promises of the millennia and calling on them to encourage them to continue fighting and bring them back to power. They learned what had prevented the English from defeat by deafening their ears to General Fraser's request, and kept away from the rages of fighting. In order to secure Fraser, during the withdrawal, he destroyed the Abu Qir Dam to turn them into an Egyptian army. The water of Lake Abu Qir overwhelmed Mariout and surrounded the waters of Alexandria from all sides.

This was the second time that the British cut off this dam. The first time (1801) General Minu and wanted to be confined in Alexandria and cut the dam, and flooded the sea and flooded the village (140) around Abu Qir until the water reached the outskirts of Damanhour and destroyed plowing and offspring and destroyed the homes [21], and it is known that cutting the dam damaged Alexandria canal and prevent the arrival of water to the gap and destroy Many countries in the regions of Mariout, the English have caused In this devastation twice.

In fact, England was determined at the time to withdraw from Egypt, which was not only an arm of its colonial ambitions in the Nile Valley, but also because the political situation in Europe was not able to pursue its campaign against Egypt. The conflict between it and Bonaparte reached its sum, he was then at the height of his power and glory, condemned most of the European continent, and held with the Czar of Russia the famous peace (Telsit), a peace that established its position in Europe and included the friendship of the Tsar, was able to devote his troops to crush England, to defend their island, and chose not to risk their armies in distant campaigns in need of them, and saw on the other hand after the soldiers of the defeat and defeat in Rosetta and Al-Hammad that the campaign against Egypt is not desirable consequences. To that end, she changed her campaign and sent her army, and ordered General Fraser to take his troops to Sicily.

It did not mean that it abandoned its ambition in Egypt, but saw that it postponed its investigation until another opportunity arose. It also continued to inculcate the evil of Egypt and to wait for the opportunities until it spread its fangs during the intensification of the conflict between Egypt and Turkey (1839) on Egypt and deprived of the fruits of its victories over the Turks, as will come his

statement, and then waited for opportunities to occupy the country until it had the opportunity (1882) during the 'Orabi revolution.

After the French consul's position on the campaign was clear, he was urging the commander of Alexandria and Mohamed Ali to speed up the fortification of the city against the English army, which we find after the campaign, helping to release the prisoners. Fraser even sent a letter to his leadership (May 14), in which he expressed his gratitude to the Consul of France for his humanity and interest. There were many officers and soldiers who were arrested by the people. They were slaves and did not fall under the category of prisoners of war. They were released and released after the mediation of the French Consul. [6] The end of the campaign (515) between an officer and a soldier.

Mohamed Alitook the preparation for the march on Alexandria and the evacuation of the English, and marched by his army from his camp in Imbaba to Rahmaniya, and from there to Damanhur on 7 Jumada II 1222 (12 August 1807), and his army was composed of three thousand infantry and a thousand cavalry equipped with strong artillery, The British were stationed in Alexandria and were taken into custody after their defeats in Rosetta and Al-Hammad.

He did not begin to enforce his intention until he came to Cairo with a messenger from General Fraser carrying a letter from him. He thought that this letter was about the English prisoners in the castle. If General Fraser asked for the peace agreement to force the army from Alexandria, He did not miss Mohamed Ali for what the British had done during the French campaign to occupy Egypt, and not for their efforts at the High Gate and their ongoing intrigues to take over their Mamluk works. The country, especially Mohammed al-Alfi, and not stripped of the campaign for this purpose, all this is not too much Mohamed Ali, so he hardly believed this message, and the Prophet replied that he was going to Damanhour army, and there will be sent to General Fraser.

Negotiations continued until the Egyptian and British sides agreed on the articles of the treaty concluded in Damanhour on September 14, 1807 between Mohamed Ali the Wali of Egypt, General Shubrook and Captain Filos. When he arrived in Damanhour, he met General Shubrook of England, General Fraser authorized him to agree on reconciliation. The treaty, which clearly leads the English soldiers to Alexandria in return for the return of their families and wounded, Mohamed Ali proceeded to enforce his order to Cairo to carry the English prisoners immediately, and General Fraser took the equipment of evacuation and the receipt of prisoners, and on the nineteenth of September, from the city, and it recognizes Alexandria on behalf of TabbouzOglu Mohamed Ali and then took off the British ship was going soldiers to Sicily campaign. Jabarti said: "On Wednesday, 13 Rajab 1222 landing of the English missionaries from the mouth of Alexandria arrived to the boats and entered it Katkhodabey (TabbouzOglu) came down in the house of Sheikh al-Meseiri, thus wrapped up the second British occupation newspaper, was a six-month".



During the last seven years, Alexandria was isolated from the Egyptian territory, far from the influence of Mohamed Ali, because the High Gate was considered to be directly subordinate to his rule. The governors did not have any influence over it, and remained in this situation until the British left the country, This evacuation was a happy opportunity to extend the influence of the Egyptian government on its territory, and entered by Mohamed Ali for the first time after the evacuation of the English and was a remarkable day in which the defenders of castles and towers cheer to liberate Alexandria. These are the articles of the treaty [23], [24].

1. Stop the fighting between the two parties immediately at the start of the negotiation, and the English pimps to leave Alexandria and leave the castles, barricades, guns and missions in the state it is in after ten days from the signing of this treaty, and the governor to submit his daughter's husband Mustafa Bey, And his keeper of the seal Solomon Effendi to be in an English ship as hostages until such conditions are fulfilled.
2. Full freedom shall be given to the English prisoners in Egyptian territory, after the seizure of Alexandria by the governor, the prisoners shall be sent to the port at the end of the Nile.
3. Pardon the civilian population of Alexandria and secure them for their lives and their money.
4. The Egyptian Amen bey al-Alfi who was sailing from Alexandria during the presence of the English is that he and his twelve men safe on their money and their lives after their return, and sent to the place they wish to stay with them and save them from abuse.
5. The immediate prisoners are handed over immediately, and since it is not possible to hand over the distant prisoners immediately, after the governor's seizure of Alexandria, an English delegate would remain in the country to receive all those who had attended them, with the authorization of the governor, to deport the prisoners who were receiving them on an English ship or as he saw fit and to send them to Sicily and Malta on 11 Rajab 1224 (14 September 1807).

Mohamed Ali remained in Alexandria until he left and marched to Rosetta with his companions Hassan Pasha. From there he descended to Nile in Cairo. On his way, he turned his boat in front of Wardan. He passed through the river, swimming, and continued to ride his horse. And landed on the ground, and then Mohammed Ali arrived in Cairo and reached in October (1807).

Al-Jabarti said in this regard: "On the third of Sha'ban 1222 (October 6, 1807), the Pasha arrived at the coast of Bulaq. They were attacked by a defender from the castle. They worked for him for three days, and it was agreed that the Pasha would return to Alexandria in a small ship accompanied by Hassan Pasha Tahir and Sulayman Agha, the former agent, and overturned them and supervised the three of them on the drowning and some of them attached to the letter of the ship, and then another boat rescued them from the drowning and came safely and that was at the end.

"When the news of the evacuation of Alexandria to the Sultanate of Alexandria was delighted, Sultan Mahmoud delighted with what was between Turkey and England of hostility at the time, sent a



messenger to Mohamed Ali to show him rejoicing and guide him a valuable sword and a gift, and also blessed Ibrahim Bey and Tuson Bey and Hassan Pasha and Tahir Pasha, Omar Makram, Abidine Bey, Omar Bey and Saleh Qush in the ranks and the precious removal".

"The Turkish government returned Ibrahim Pasha to Egypt and was a hostage until Mohammed Ali four thousand bag that committed to perform, and the government released him a comment on the victory of the Egyptian army.

The failure of the British campaign (1807) and the defeat of the English in Rosetta and Al-Hammad are the pages of glory and pride for Egypt and the Egyptians. It is wrong for historians to call the launch of the campaign's name on Frazer. The French campaign is called Bonaparte, The English campaign, not the Fraser campaign, was a campaign of a superpower that wanted to occupy Egypt, to extend the English Empire to the East. England wanted to take over the city of Alexandria at the request of the British House of Commons, to prevent the French from and to protect them, to force them to maintain their friendly relations with Great Britain [6]. This will be done on the basis of the assistance of traitors and puppets of the Mamluks, in agreement with Mohamed al-Alfi. General Fraser to lead the campaign.

However, Egypt did not surrender to this invasion, but resisted it with all its strength and strength. The nation emerged in the same spirit as the French campaign in the spirit of resistance, sacrifice, and defense until the campaign ended with disappointment and failure. The defeat of the English campaign in Rosetta delayed the occupation of Egypt to five Seventy years, and this was achieved in 1882.

The campaign confirmed that Al-Azhar Al-Sharif and its scholars throughout the ages was a beacon of resistance against the enemies of the nation, as it was a beacon of science and enlightenment. From Al-Azhar Al-Sharif and under the leadership of its scientists, the resistance went out to defend the nation against the dangers of the occupiers and the oppressors.

The Egyptian people, led by their scientists, bore the burden of the struggle to repel the English aggression. At the time, Mohamed was engaged in fighting the Mamluks in Upper Egypt. The Azhar scholars, headed by Sheikh Abdullah Al-Sharqawi and the honorable captain Omar Makram and senior state officials, It was widely believed that the campaign would march on Cairo as the French had before; so the great scholars wrote to Mohamed Alidemanding that he and his soldiers return; because there is more important and important, but Mohamed is slower in coming.

At the same time, the people of Damanhur sent a letter to Mr. Omar Makram on 23 AH 1222 AH (April 2, 1807), telling him to escape the governor of Damanhour and protect them with all their weapons immediately after they learned of the arrival of the English forces in Alexandria and asking for help as they do not have the weapons to defend themselves.

Omar Makram did not wait for the arrival of Mohamed Ali, but took over the leadership of the Popular Resistance and worked to organize, he asked the people of Cairo to take up arms and prepare to fight the English, and ordered the suspension of study in Al-Azhar so that teachers and students devote



themselves to jihad against the English.

On the 28th of Muharram 1222 AH (April 7, 1807) a large meeting was held in the house of the Ottoman judge attended by Omar Makram, Sheikh Abdullah Al-Sharqawi, Sheikh Mohammed Al-Amir and other senior Al-Azhar scholars and some officers and officials in the state. The scholars demanded that the Ottoman soldiers refrain from looting and the need to prepare for their fight and expulsion. It was decided at this meeting to dig a ditch and build a fence in the north of Cairo; to prevent the British from entering the capital if they crawled on it.

The following day, senior al-Azhar scholars, judges and dignitaries met in Cairo and headed to Bulaq to work on the re-digging of the trench that the French had set up during the French campaign against Egypt, accompanied by large crowds of people of different classes and religions to work on digging the ditch and repairing fences, The spirit of cooperation among the Egyptian people emerged at this difficult time, and Omar Makram was accompanied by a group of Egyptians to follow up the work each morning, and prepared a tent for him where he sometimes stayed there throughout the day, and his presence played a role in stirring enthusiasm in the hearts of everyone, In order to do their energies Paramount.

Al-Azhar scholars worked on the help of the ruler of Rosetta, who sent a request to supply him with men and weapons, to face the return of the English again to the relics of them, and the officials and scientists sent a force of fighters, and wrote letters to the Arabs of the lake calling them for jihad and join to help their brothers in Rosetta.

When the British directed a reprisal campaign equipped with heavy guns to Rosetta, and occupied the village Al-Hammad, located south of Rosetta, to block the city and began to hit the cannon, prompting Hassan Kret captain supervision by correspondence Mr. Omar Makram demands him to accelerate the extension of men and weapons, General Omar Makram commented on the speech explaining to the people the seriousness of the situation in Rosetta and urged them to go to support their brothers there, and the speech of Omar Makram has a strong influence on the people, They responded to his call and took up arms A variety of Azharites, the Moroccans, Turks of Khan al-Khalili, and many of the Adawiya, Assiutiya and the country's people.

The next day, these crowds led by the scientists to the deputy Mohammed Ali to ask him for permission to go to Rosetta refused to travel until the return of Mohamed Alifrom Upper to submit the order of their travel, many did not care about this refusal and traveled to the rescue of their brothers.

When Mohamed Ali returned to Cairo on 3 April (11 April), senior scholars and dignitaries met with him and talked about the campaign and their desire to go out with the people and soldiers to Rosetta to participate in the defense of the country. The parish of the country exit but they have to help with money, "and shocked Mohammed's answer to the scientists was an explicit declaration of his unwillingness to interfere with the people or leaders in the administration of governance or the defense of the homeland.

In implementation of his idea, Mohamed Omar ordered Omar Makram to collect a thousand bags (five

thousand pounds) to cover the expenses of soldiers going to fight the English, Omar Makram agreed to distribute the amount and collect from the people, as long as it will be spent on the forces going to Najd Rosetta, especially after the letters of distress sent by Rosetta asking for help. After the British siege of the city and beating them, Omar Makram informed Mohamed Ali of these appeals. He worked on a campaign led by his deputy. He went to Rosetta, where he clashed with the English forces in the village of Al-Hammad. The war lasted for nearly two weeks and ended with an overwhelming defeat of the English campaign, a large number of its members were killed and captured, and a retreat to Alexandria remained.

4. The results of the campaign

In the wake of the battle of Al-Hammad, Mohamed wanted to crawl to Alexandria to expel the English, but he was late in taking this step, where he wanted to resume peace negotiations with the Mamluks in order to neutralize them in his next battle with the British, because he feared attacking them during his absence from Cairo.

In the beginning, Mohamed asked for the mediation of the French consul in Egypt to make peace, but the negotiations faltered. The Mamluks wished to send Sheikh Abdullah al-Sharqawi, Sheikh Mohamed al-Amir and Omar Makram to make peace. Mohamed responded to their will in principle, the three others are Sheikh Sulayman al-Fayoumi, Sheikh Ibrahim al-Sejini and Sheikh Mohamed al-Dawakhli to make peace, and provided them with full powers to do so.

The three elders went to the Upper Egypt to negotiate with the Mamluks, but the efforts of these scholars did not yield any positive result, because the Mamluk hymns held many conditions inaccessible to the desired agreement on the one hand and their division on the other, finally, their attitude toward the English campaign fluctuated.

On the political front, al-Azhar scholars played a prominent role in mediating between Mohamed Ali and the Mamluks to end the conflict and to reconcile them until they were full-time to confront the English. Mohamed Ali was sent to the scholars of Al-Azhar and Omar Makram, who were asked to mediate between him and the Mamluk princes, and that he accepts what they demand and urge them to expedite the conclusion of reconciliation, and the scientists responded to the request of Mohamed Ali, and wrote to the Mamluk princes who sent a response - arrived in Cairo on 12 Safar (April 20), - they procrastinated and procrastination for fear of involvement in the reconciliation with Mohamed Ali missed the opportunity in joining the campaign if successful.

On the social side, al-Azhar scholars played an important role in the response to grievances and defending the rights of the Egyptians. Al-Azhar and his men represented the refuge of the soldiers of Mohamed Ali. After the Al-Hammad attack, the soldiers of Mohamed Ali spread in that village and confiscated their money, which led the residents of Rosetta and Captain Ashraf to address Omar Makram, asking him to seek to stop the looting, and indeed intervened Omar Makram to Mohamed Ali, who ordered the soldiers to stop their attacks on the Parents and property Charges.

The people of Cairo were subjected to several grievances by Mohamed Ali and his soldiers during his stay in Imbaba, where he set up a camp there, pretending to travel to fight the English, Al-Jabarti speaks about these injustices and says: "And went out of the military communities to the area of Bulaq and the coast of the sea (Nile) and died take what they find mules and donkeys and camels and continued to enter and exit days, and on that format of the kidnapping of animals, and water carriers refrained from transferring water from the sea, Even the scarcity of water and its price and people thirsty, and also asked the horses of the mills to draw guns and vehicles, and they also asked for derhams from the tribe of Qabbaniya, Hattabah and dried fish vendors. They closed their shops and fled to the Al-Azhar Mosque". As a result, Al-Azhar scholars intervened with Mohamed Ali to remove these grievances from the affected people. [25].

The role of Al-Azhar scholars in defeating the English campaign was evident in their efforts to inflame the feelings of religious and patriotic Egyptians to volunteer to fight the English, to find their brothers in Rosetta, and to attract Egyptians with all their zeal and activity under the supervision of Al-Azhar scholars to immunize Cairo. As well as the men of Jihad and defending the land and the nation, and defend the interests of the Egyptians and the return of grievances from them, as they had their role in getting Ali to the money that is needed, to manage the defense until he was able to evacuate the English from Egypt, to register a new page added to the history of national history Supervisor.

Conclusions

- This research dealt with the failed colonial campaign of the British army on Rosetta of Egypt in 1907 according to the English documents
- England wanted to take decisive action against the Turkish government in order to seize the city of Alexandria, to prevent the French from setting foot and imposing protection on Egypt to force it to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain over time. This will be done on the basis of assisting the Mamluks who fight power inside the country.
- England stripped its campaign against Egypt under the leadership of General Fraser, and had an agreement with the Mamluk leader Mohamed Bey al-Alfi to support and urge her to ensure that the Mamluks took over the government of the country.
- Egypt did not surrender to this invasion, but resisted it with all its strength and strength, in the spirit of resistance, sacrifice, sacrifice and defense until the campaign ended with disappointment and failure.
- The English campaign came to a previous agreement with the two thousand Mamluk leader, but the divine predestined decrees that the millennia would die before the campaign landed in Egypt, that was one of the reasons created by the divine care beside the resistance shown by Egypt to the failure of this campaign.



- The commander of Alexandria devoted all his efforts to the repair of the city walls and urgently, as well as the installation of a few guns in castles and forts and put the crowds in the entrance to the port and the old and the new and supply troops with ammunition,
- The English campaign (1807) was to recall by Mohamed Bey al-Alfiand agree with the English to occupy the country, that the Mamluks were the products of English politics, and remained their works until the country rested them.
- It has been said that the governor of Alexandria colluded with the English, and that he stood forty-eight hours to protect himself from the wrath of his government, and the people did not open the doors quickly, their desire to show strength.
- The argument of collusion has no firm evidence, and the English in their letters to their government suffices. The city governor refused the extradition and stated that he would defend until the last moment.
- The surrender of Alexandria was not easy, which denies what was said that the city was handed over without firing a single shell from the mouths of its guns. The British recognition of their deaths and wounds is a sure proof of the resistance of the city, and it is said that the shooting did not stop until after the people begged the invaders the demand for safety also contradicts the English letters.
- The surrender was the result of the siege of the city and the cutting of supplies. The main reason for the surrender is the lack of parity between the garrison of the city and the invading forces. He was also forced to do so because the amount of wheat and rice in the city was not enough for more than two weeks.
- The British plan in the fighting was that the Mamluks would march over Cairo and occupy it, and that the British would take the Egyptian stooges and crawl into the interior of their fleet and spread their hands over the government of the country, using their Mamluk clients.
- General Fraser, He then planned to march on Rosetta to occupy it and take it as a military base, to the interior of the country.
- Ali Bey Al-Salanikly, the governor of Rosetta ordered the closure of the doors of the floor and its windows to mislead the men of the campaign, and that the people and soldiers held their houses ready to be beaten when the fire signal was issued to them, and assured the soldiers of the enemy and moved towards the city and entered it safely and then spread in the streets and markets. They left it until the order was issued for the shooting, Wakoub killed the campaign leader and trained many invading forces.
- Ali Bey Al-Salanikly was a very courageous man who was determined to resist the English army, relying on the strength of the garrison and the participation of the people in the defense of the city, he ordered that the garrison retreat into the city and that they and their families would be ready to strike and not start a movement until they were given a signal to fire.



- Rosetta's parents had the largest share in the defeat of the English army, because their military garrison was few, did not allow the people to take charge of the city themselves and took most of the burden of resistance and fighting.
- The victory in the battle of Rosetta is due to the people, and they are the ones who bear most of the burden of jihad, and they have done the best in defending the city.
- Rosetta's campaign had a great influence on the evolution of the situation, because this victory has filled the hearts of the Egyptians with enthusiasm and pride, and the prestige that the English had in the hearts of the people, that prestige that came from their previous victories over the French army in Egypt and on the French fleets over the sea, That this victory brings to the hearts of the people the spirit of confidence, and motivates them to continue to resist.
- The call to jihad broadcast by Omar Makram, and the spirit he breathed in the layers of the people is similar to his position when he called on the people to volunteer to fight the French before the battle of Al-Ahram.
- The battle of Rosetta was an overwhelming defeat for the English, the Egyptian souls filled with determination and pride, and the prestige of the English army was dropped, especially when their families were assembled and shipped in boats to Cairo.
- The failure of the British campaign (1807) and the defeat of the English in Rosetta and Al-Hammad are the pages of glory and pride for Egypt and the Egyptians. It is wrong for historians to call the launch of the campaign's name on Frazer. The French campaign is called Bonaparte, The English campaign, not the Fraser campaign, was a campaign of a superpower that wanted to occupy Egypt, to extend the English Empire to the East. England wanted to take over the city of Alexandria at the request of the British House of Commons, to prevent the French from and to protect them, to force them to maintain their friendly relations with Great Britain. This will be done on the basis of the assistance of traitors and puppets of the Mamluks, in agreement with Mohamed al-Alfi. General Fraser to lead the campaign.
- The campaign confirmed that Al-Azhar and its scholars throughout the ages was a beacon of resistance against the enemies of the nation, as it was a beacon of science and enlightenment. From Al-Azhar Al-Sharif and under the leadership of its scientists, the resistance went out to defend the nation against the dangers of the occupiers and the oppressors. The Egyptian people, led by their scientists, bore the burden of the struggle to repel the English aggression.

References

- [1]Darwish, Mahmoud Ahmed (2017). Encyclopedia of Rosetta, 1, History and Military Fortifications,



Cairo: The Arab Nation Foundation for Publishing and Distribution.

- [2] Hussein, Ahmed (1973). Encyclopedia of the History of Egypt, People's House - Cairo, pp. 904-912-919.
- [3] Burke, Edmund (ed) (1803). Annual Register, 44, Longman and Greens - London, p.614.
- [4] Little, Tom (1958), Egypt, New York: Frederick A. Praeger, p.57.
- [5] Vatikiotis, P.J. (1985), The History of Egypt, Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, p.51.
- [6] Douin, G. et Fautier Jones, E. C. L'Angleterre et L'Egypt, pp.1-3-4-9-15-16-18:22-25:29-31:35-39-40-43-44-48:50-54-76-78-82-102-103.
- [7] The Monthly Magazine; or British Register, XXIII, Part I, 1807, July 1, Richard Phillips, London.
- [8] The Literary Panorama II, (1807). Letter from Major General Mackenzie-Fraser to Viscount Castlereagh, London.
- [9] Charles Taylor, Scott, Walter (1827). The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, With a Preliminary View of the French Revolution, II, Carey, Lea & Carey, Philadelphia.
- [10] 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 Fullerton and Co., Glasgow.
- [11] Sir Benjamin Hallowell (1761-1834). Commanding the naval part of an expedition.
- [12] Alsager Pollock, Arthur William (1837). The United Service Magazine, Notes of an Expedition to Alexandria of the year 1807, H. Colburn [etc.].
- [13] Russell, 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.
- [14] Olson, James Stuart & Shadle, Robert (1996). Historical Dictionary of the British Empire, Robert T. Harrison, Alexandria, British occupation of (1807), Greenwood Publishing Group, p. 25.
- [15] Yeo, Richard R., (1999). The Edinburgh Encyclopedia, Rutledge,
- [16] Hassan, Hassan & Fernea, (2000). Robert, In the House of Mohamed Ali, a Family Album, 1805-1952, American University in Cairo Press.
- [17] 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.
- [18] Manley, Deborah & Ree, Peta, Henry Salt (2001). Artist, Traveller, Diplomat, Egyptologist, Libri Publications Ltd. James, William, Naval history of Great Britain, IV.

- [19] Al-Rafi'i, Abd al-Rahman (2000). Popular Leadership in the Early Years of Mohamed Ali's Rule, History of the National Movement, and the Evolution of the System of Government, 3, Mohamed AliEra, Egyptian General Book Authority, pp. 34-52-54-59-60.
- [20] Turc, Nicolas (1950). Chronique d'Egypte 1798-1804, editée et Traduite par Gaston Wiet, Le Caire, pp.4-5.
- [21] Zaytoun, Mohammed Mahmoud (1962). Lake Territory, Alexandria, PO Box pp. 419-420-421-423-427: 418.
- [22] Al-Jabarti (1958). The wonders of archeology in the translations and news, the history of algebra, Cairo: Scientific Book House, pp. 47-61-708-711-713-714-715-720.
- [23] Zaki, Abdul Rahman (1970). The Egyptian Army in the Islamic Period, 2, Cairo, pp. 248-253-259-262-263-264.
- [24] Darwish, Mahmoud Ahmed (November 2016). The Role of Rosetta fortifications against the English expedition on Egypt, (New vision through the French and British documents, Journal of international academic research for multidisciplinary (JIARM), Vol. 4, Issue 10, pp. 192:219.
- [25] Memory of Al-Azhar Al-Sharif. Al-Azhar Scholars and the British Fraser Campaign.
<http://alazharmemory.eg/events/eventsDetails.aspx?id=72>