

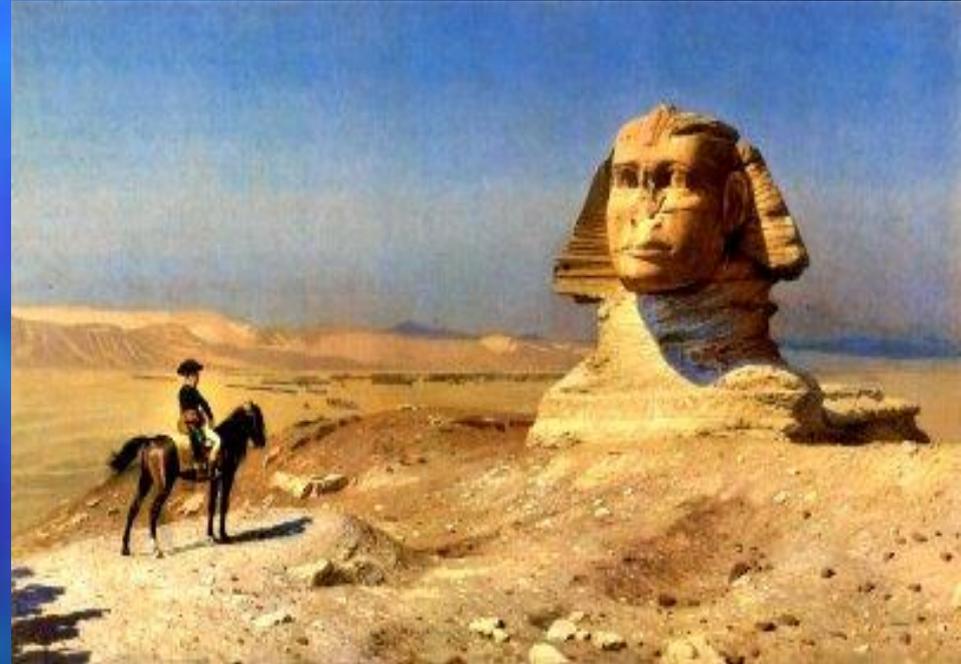
# Egypt and the Sudan

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The Former Ottoman  
Empire

# Egyptian Nationalism

- Napoleon's invasion topples the existing structure in Egypt
- The Mamluk Turks, who had ruled for the Ottomans, are destroyed.
- When the British kick the French out, Egypt is ready for something new



# Muhammad Ali

- An Albanian officer in the Ottoman military
- Takes control in 1811
- Introduced European reforms (including military)
- Freed Egypt from Ottoman control



# Muhammad Ali's reforms

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- Reformed the economy
  - Education
  - Infrastructure
  - Agriculture
  - industry
- Allied with rural landlords to control the peasantry

# The Problems

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- The very landlords he relied on for control resisted his reforms
- They became deeply entrenched
- All cost of reforms was taken from the peasantry
- Unable to expand territory
- Stayed focused on Egypt and the Sudan

# His successors

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- Weren't as good.
- Let the Ayan control the people
- Egypt became dependent on one crop: cotton
- State money spent on extravagant pastimes and military expansion
- Both the state and Egyptian elites became indebted to European creditors

# The Suez Canal

- Built by the French
- Opened a trade shortcut to Europeans.
- Didn't benefit Egypt at all



# The reaction

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- Muslim intellectuals and political activists tried to protect Egypt from bad rulers
  - Centered in universities
  - Some sought modernization
  - Some sought a return to religious tradition

# The British invasion

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- 1882-a revolt nearly topples the ruler (khedive)
- Since the Suez canal is so important, the British step in to preserve the regime
- The British rule through “puppet khedives” thereafter.
- Egypt becomes a British “protectorate,” and will remain so through WWI.

# The Sudan

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- Egypt, long integrated into Ottoman society, had little in common with the Nomadic camel traders to the south
- Egyptian authority was heavily resisted in the Sudan.
- The British attempt to end the slave trade alienated the entire region
- This combination leads to a revolt

# The Mahdi Rebellion

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- Muhammad Ahmad (the Mahdi) proclaimed a jihad against both Britain and Egypt
- Promised to restore Islam to its original purity
- Took control of the Sudan
- Khalifa Abdellahi

# Mahdi society

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- Strong state society
- Strict Islamic norms
  - Sharia law
  - Literal interpretation of both Koran and Hadith
- Crushed by the British in 1896
- The Mahdi lives on as a symbol to Islamist movements around the world

# In the end...

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- All efforts to resist Europeans, from reform to resistance, failed to stop the European advance
- Local economies became dependent on European products and demands
- The Islamic world was heavily divided over the explanation of its decline