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ABBAS HILMI

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Lord Cromer ve Abbas
Hilmi

ABBAS HILMI I
Abbas I, Khedive of Egypt, 1813-1854.
Majmū'at khitābāt wa-awāmir khāṣṣah bi-al-magh-
fūr lahu 'Abbās Bāshā al-Awwal / 'uniya bi-jam'iḥā
wa-ṭab'iḥā al-Amīr Muḥammad 'Alī. — (Cairo,
n.d.).
161 p.
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I. Muḥammad 'Alī, 1875-1955. II. Title.
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Abbas Hilmi I

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Abbas Hilmi I

عباس حلمى الأول ✓

١ يوليو ١٨١٢ - ١٣ يوليو ١٨٥٤

والى مصر من ١٨٤٨ إلى ١٨٥٤ . ابن (طوسون) الذى توفى قبل والده (محمد على) . ولد فى (جدة) وتربى فى (القاهرة) . خَلَفَ (إبراهيم) لدى وفاته فى عام ١٨٤٨ . يصنف (عباس) كثيراً بأنه رجعى لتدميره بعض إصلاحات جده المتأثرة بالغرب . طرد الكثيرين من مستشارى (محمد على) الأوروبيين . ورغم أنه كان مدفوعاً بالبخل الشديد وجنون الارتياب ، فإن دافعى الضرائب من الفلاحين قد أفادوا من ضرائبه ورسومه المخفضة . خلال عهده فازت شركة (روبرت ستيفنسون) Rober Stephenson الإنجليزية بامتياز بناء أول طريق حديدى بين القاهرة والإسكندرية . كذلك تم تحسين الطريق بين القاهرة والسويس . فى عام ١٨٥٣ أرسل ٢٠,٠٠٠ جندى للقتال إلى جانب العثمانيين ضد الروس فى حرب (القرم) حيث منيت قواته بخسائر ثقيلة . لم يعرف سبب موته فى (بنها) على وجه اليقين ، لكن المعتقد أنه قتل بواسطة مملوكين أرسلوا إليه من إستانبول بواسطة عمته ، التى سعت للانتقام منه بسبب نزاع على ميراث وراثته .

'Abbās Pasha, also known as 'Abbās Hilmi I, was one of the khedives of Egypt (r. 1264–1270/1848–1854).

'Abbās, born in Jeddah in 1228/1813, was the only child of Aḥmad Ṭusun, the son of Muḥammad 'Alī Pasha. After his father died, his grandfather Muḥammad 'Alī Pasha became his guardian, with particular responsibility for his education (Sāmī, 1(3)/71; Fahmī 40; Jawāhir Kalām, 84; Holt, 193). During this period 'Abbās accompanied his paternal uncle, Ibrāhīm Pasha, on campaigns in Syria, took charge of certain governmental matters and held official posts, but did not display any particular competence or capability, in addition to which he did not behave in an altogether commendable fashion. 'Abbās was, therefore, ordered by Ibrāhīm Pasha to take up residence in the Ḥijāz, and when the latter died, he succeeded to the throne of Egypt (Fahmī, 40; Jawāhir Kalām, 84; al-Rāfi'ī, 1/15, 16; al-Iskandarī, 203).

His reign is known as a period of 'retrenchment' for the abandonment of certain reforms and the neglect of scientific developments which had begun quite some time before. His antagonism towards foreign influence, especially that of the French, caused 'Abbās to shut down factories, health centres, some development projects and the schools connected to them. As a result of his somewhat negative policies, most of the centres of higher education ceased functioning. In addition, some of the students studying in European countries were called back home on financial pretexts, although a limited number were again dispatched to Europe (al-Iskandarī, 205; Šabrī, 80–81; Fahmī, 1/15; al-Ayyūbī, 182, 183; Abū Ḥamdān, 36; Sāmī, 1(3)/72–73). 'Abbās Pasha either dismissed or exiled part of his court, and the suspicions he harboured against members of his own family led to some of them being forced to emigrate to Europe or Istanbul, while he himself lived alone in the 'Abbāsiyya palace which he had built outside the capital (al-Iskandarī, 204–205; al-Rāfi'ī, 1/16–17; Vatikiotis, 76).

Conflicts arose between Egypt and Istanbul over the issue of the 'reform regulations' or *Tanzīmāt*. 'Abbās Pasha, following the English consul's suggestion, undertook construction projects, notably the building of the railway between Alexandria and Cairo, which was the first in the Arab world, although he also opposed the Suez Canal plan which the French presented to him (al-Iskandarī, 205; al-Rāfi'ī, 1/18, 20, 21; Holt, 170–171, 195; Vatikiotis, 76). 'Abbās Pasha rushed to help the Ottomans in 1853, dispatching thousands of soldiers to fight in the Crimean war against the army of the Russian empires (Fahmī, 41; al-Rāfi'ī, 1/23).

One positive aspect of 'Abbās Pasha's reign was that the Egyptian treasury did not borrow money from foreign governments (al-Rāfi'ī, 1/26–27; al-Iskandarī, 205; cf. Holt, 208). He improved the condition of the poor by reducing expenditure, remitting taxes and establishing public security (Mubārak, 193; al-Rāfi'ī, 1/21). However, his reign lasted a mere six years, as he was killed by his servants in Shawwāl 1270/July 1854. It is said that his maternal aunt, Nāzli, who lived in Istanbul, was involved in his murder (Sāmī, 1(3)/71; al-Rāfi'ī, 1/25–26; Vatikiotis, 77).

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TR. HASSAN LAHOUDI

ABBAS I (1813-1854) VICEROY OF
EGYPT

Encyclopaedia Britannica.

I.c, s.9, til: 1972

Abbas Hilmi I, (v. 1271/1854) = poseetne

of Azerbaijan (probably the Musāfirid Ibrāhīm b. Marzubān).

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KLAUS HACHMEIER

'Abbās Ḥilmī I

'Abbās Ḥilmī I (1813–54) was viceroy (*khedive*) of Egypt from 1849 until his death. He was a son of Aḥmad Ṭūsūn Pasha (1783–1816) and a grandson of the founder of the khedival dynasty, Muḥammad 'Alī Pasha (r. 1805–48), who concerned himself with his grandson's education and appointed him to a number of military and administrative posts. His was the last generation of princes to receive a purely Ottoman education; younger princes had European tutors and learned French. In the Syrian campaign of 1831–3 he led the cavalry under the command of his uncle Ibrāhīm Pasha (d. 1848), who severely criticised him and requested his removal. Their feud con-

tinued, and during the rule of Ibrāhīm (r. 1848), 'Abbās took refuge in the Ḥijāz.

Once he became viceroy, 'Abbās appointed his own *mamlūks* and retainers in place of the men through whom his grandfather and uncle had ruled. Several princes and officials were obliged to find posts in Istanbul; the famous reformer Rifā'a al-Ṭaḥṭawī (d. 1873) was exiled to the Sudan and appointed director of a school there. 'Abbās also departed from Muḥammad 'Alī's near-exclusive reliance on French support, dismissing a number of Frenchmen who had served his grandfather and cultivating relations with the British. These moves and a dispute over inheritance matters related to Muḥammad 'Alī's estate generated much enmity. His Ottoman-Egyptian opponents alleged his incompetence, and some Western authors described him as a reactionary determined to undo the civilising work of Muḥammad 'Alī. But 'Abbās maneuvered competently between European interests and the Porte to preserve Egyptian autonomy in a dispute over the application of the *Tanzīmāt* (reforms enacted by the Ottomans), securing British support by authorising the Alexandria-to-Cairo railroad, completed in 1856, and the construction of a carriage road from Cairo to Suez. Yet he was a loyal Ottoman, contributing 20,000 troops in the Crimean War of 1853–6.

'Abbās closed some government factories and schools, a process begun by his predecessors, keeping what was required for the military of his time. He continued the student missions to Europe, emphasising medical studies. He approved the appointment of Cyril IV as patriarch of the Coptic Orthodox Church, who during his time in office (1854–61) introduced modern education to the Coptic Orthodox community. Catholic schools also