

**KARABÜK UNIVERSITY**  
**INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT of HISTORY**

**THE FRENCH-ENGLISH CONFLICT ON LIBYA DURING THE SECOND  
OTTOMAN ERA 1835 - 1911 AD**

**MASTER THESIS**

**Prepared**

**Atiega Mohamed ALFERJANI**

**Advisor**

**Prof. Dr. Murat AĞARI**



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## TEZ ONAY SAYFASI

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	Akademik Unvanı, Adı ve Soyadı	İmzası
<b>Tez Kurulu Başkanı</b>	:Prof. Dr. Murat AĞARI	
Üye	:Prof. Dr. Seyfullah KARA	
Üye	:Doç. Dr. Mustafa HİZMETLİ	

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**Atiega Mohamed ALFERJANI**

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To who hemorrhaged the sweat and exerted his body and lighted my way.

To highborn phase and the ideal to the affectionate heart and the source of bestowal who is not scrimped to push me to the happiness way.

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To who stayed up nights for me and rejoiced for my joy and grieved for my sorrow

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>DECLARATION OF COPYRIGHT .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>THANKS AND APPRECIATION .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS .....</b>	<b>vii</b>

### CHAPTER 1

#### INTRODUCTION

### CHAPTER 2

#### RULING OF THE QARAMANLI'AN FAMILY IN LIBYA 1711-1835 AD

<b>2.1 Ruling of the Qaramanli'an Family in Libya .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.2 Qaramanli'an Family .....</b>	<b>6</b>

### CHAPTER 3

#### THE WEST OF TRIPOLI UNDER THE SECOND OTTOMAN RULE (1835 - 1911) A.D

<b>3.1 The Most Important Pashas .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>3.2 The Most Important Policies .....</b>	<b>32</b>

### CHAPTER 4

#### FRANCE AND ENGLAND POLITICS AGAINST LIBYA AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE SITUATION

<b>4.1 France Policy .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>4.2 British Policy.....</b>	<b>44</b>

**CHAPTER 5**  
**FRENCH-BRITISH COMPETITION OVER LIBYA AND THE**  
**CONSEQUENCES**

<b>5.1 French-British Competition over Libya.....</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>5.2 The Conclusion .....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>APPENDICES A .....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>ÖZET .....</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>ABSTRACT.....</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>AUTOBIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>122</b>





## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

The Ottoman Empire reintroduced its direct rule over the West of Tripoli in 1835 AM, and the year in which the rule of the Al-Qarmanali family ended by imposing the protection of its property on North Africa from the ambitions of major European countries, and one of the most prominent countries among them competition in the Ayyala of Tripoli is France and Britain.

This conflict has had a major impact on Libya's modern and contemporary history and diplomatic relations, and the location of Libya on the Mediterranean, giving it the opportunity to participate in this conflict.

Where France has shown great interest in developments in Tripoli and the West of Tripoli after the restoration of Ottoman rule, so the Ottoman presence in Tripoli could have threatened the French presence in Algeria, in addition, France having imposed its protection on Tunisia in 1881 AM and its occupation of Niger and Chad, Tripoli has become surrounded by the West from several sides, the border problem arose between some French and British colonies on the western state of Tripoli because Britain was painted on its occupation of Egypt and considered that the territory of Tripoli will ensure the protection of its interests in Egypt and also because of its strategic location and control of the shipping routes of the Tripoli region.

This study will attempt to clarify the position of the Ottoman Empire against British and French competition and explain the Results of this after the conflict, which was the year (1835 AM-1911AM) and how Libya's strategic position played a major role in this competition.

The importance of the topic is that it deals with a period of Libya's modern history and that period was between (1835 AM -1911 AM), moreover, this is an important study that has affected the international history of Libya and how Libya fell under the control of Fascist Italy in 1911.

The reason for choosing this subject is to contribute to the study of Libya's modern and contemporary history and learn more about the events of this period as well as highlighting the Ottoman position of the British-French competition, and how the conditions of Tripoli, Libya during the Ottoman rule in 1835 AM, and how was the rule of the Ottoman governors in the Ayyala of Tripoli and their impact on the people and how they affected their relationship with the outside world.

This study was based on Analytical narrative approach based on the collection and documentation of material and information. The research has been divided into the following:

1. The introductory chapter: It deals with the rule of the Al-Qarmanali family in Libya from 1711 AM to 1835 AM, where she talked about the origins of Al-Qarmanali and how they arrived in the country, and most prominent personalities in the the Al-Qarmanali family with the beginning of the founder of it Ahmed Al-Qarmanali (1711-1745 AM) until the end of the rule in the country during the reign of Ali bin Yusuf (1832-1835 AM).
2. Chapter I : It deals with the period of the Second Ottoman Period in Libya (1835-1911 AM) and this chapter has been divided into paragraphs, The first includes administrative regulations, that meaning the administrative apparatus of the Ottoman rule in Ayyala of Tripoli and how it was divided into three states (Tripoli, Barqa, and Fezzan) and the second paragraph includes the most prominent Ottoman rulers who ruled the Ayyala and it began with how their policy in the country and how their relations with local people, and the third paragraph included the policy of the Ottoman state of the Ayyala from several political, economic and social (cultural) aspects.
3. Chapter II: It deals with the policy of Britain and France towards Libya and the position of the Ottoman Empire, where it was divided into three paragraphs. The first included the policy of France and the role played in the province of Tripoli and the second includes British policy in the province of Tripoli and the third paragraph included the position of the Ottoman state on the policy of the two countries.
4. Chapter III: It deals with the British-French competition on Libya and the

consequences of it where it is divided into two paragraphs. The first is the British-French competition and the most prominent treaties agreed upon based on this competition and the second paragraph contained the consequences of this conflict and its impact in Libya and how Italy reached the rule of Libya in 1911 AM.

5. The Conclusion: I ended the search with a conclusion that highlighting the findings of this study.
6. Annexes: to highlight some evidence which prove the facts of some things that are the best witness to the documentation of some information.

I have encountered some difficulties in my studies including the scarcity of resources and references in the country of study, especially in Arabic so I had to travel and mobility in order to reach a certain amount of resources and references that contribute to completing my studies for this research.

It relied on a range of sources and references which published documents related to this subject for example:

1. Mohammad al-Hadi Abu Aujaili's book: in his book The Libyan War Activity in the Mediterranean Sea during the Roman Dynasty 1711-1835 AM and its impact on its relationship with foreign countries of the second edition, 2008, University of 7 October Publications. I have benefited from it in the introductory chapter.
2. Jack Pichon's book, the Libyan issue in the peace settlement, first edition of the Libyans Jihad Center for Historical Studies, I have benefited from it in chapters II and III.
3. Francisco Coro's book, Libya during the Second Ottoman Period, it was translated by Khalifa Al-Tlassi to Arabic, and I benefited from it in the first chapter.

In additional, there were many references and sources that I benefited from them in my study of this subject.

In conclusion, I would like to extend my sincere thanks and gratitude to all those who helped me in accomplishing this research.

## CHAPTER 2

### RULING OF THE QARAMANLI'AN FAMILY IN LIBYA 1711-1835 AD

#### 2.1 Ruling of the Qaramanli'an Family in Libya

Libya has experienced bad political conditions before the Qamlani family, during various periods of its history, Because of the diversity of political systems that ruled the country that period between (1510 – 1711 AD).

And the first Ottoman period (1551 – 1711 AD) was one of the most famous of these works, in which the ruling regimes were numerous

Perhaps the first Ottoman period (1551 – 1711 AD) was one of the most famous periods, which the ruling regimes were numerous between (Deputies of Sultan - Birth – Aldayat). This was a stage of degeneration, injustice and political confusion

Except some minor periods during the system of the deputies of the Sultan, where the country recovered during it, with compared to other periods, where it became a forceful country and entity feared by others<sup>1</sup>. However, this period was short-lived, the regime collapsed with the da'iat system.

During the period (1700 – 1711 AD) the country was in a state of chaos and turmoil and the reason is that the Ottomans focus their policy on the stability of the

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<sup>1</sup>Salah Ahmed Bhennesi, The Religious Architecture in Tripoli in the First Ottoman Period, (958- 1123 A.H)–( 1551 - 1711 A.D) (unpublished PhD thesis, Faculty of Archeology, Cairo University, 1994 AD), page .311.

country as their own. This Curiosity has prompted them to not introduce fundamental changes in the country's internal systems or in their people lives<sup>2</sup>.

This policy has contributed to the emergence of some gangs, who are working to exploit this situation and take the control of the country, and they will isolate and turn to those who desire, and they are also dealing with the interior areas leaders.

The Ottoman influence was limited to the insides, and the governors could not judge those areas only by the regions' elders who had great influence there. The closest example is Sulayman' Sonstribes and Mahamidtribe<sup>3</sup>.

The Tripoli city was the capital of the Eyalet where the headquarters of Pasha, who is the high authority in the state by virtue of being the Deputy Sultan and he is assisted by a council known as the Divan office<sup>4</sup> that headed by the Pasha, and it consists of senior officers and senior scientists such as the judge and the mufti and some of the country's dignitaries<sup>5</sup>. The Eyalet had taken the rule in the early 18th century (1701 – 1711 A.D) by nine governors they are (Mohammad Al-Imam - Othman Al-Kahwaji - Mustafa Al-Ghali - Mohammed Al-Imam Second Period - Khalil Al-Arnaouti - Ibrahim Al-Arkali - Mohammed Beck and known as Ibn Al-Jin - Mahmoud Abu Mois).

Some of them stayed in rule only a few months, that they worked only for their personal interests, this explains the chaos and unrest that happened to country and the playing with the country ability and caused appearance separatist movements and between of these movements the Al-Quargliah (Janissaries) had appeared<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup>Ali Sultan, History of modern Arabs (1516 – 1918 A.D), Tripoli Scientific Library publications, Tripoli, DT, page. 400.

<sup>3</sup>Sulaiman Sons, They are from Bani Thiab from Bani Salim, nomadic nomads who live around the oasis of Sokta, which spread from it to Sirte. Quoting by: Charles Ferro, Libyan periodicals since the Arab conquest until the Italian occupation, T: Mohamed Abdel-Karim Al-Wafi, IT, published by the University of Qaryounis - Benghazi, 1998 AD, page . 227.

<sup>4</sup>Divan office, he was helping the Pasha for ruling the country and it consists of military, naval, civil, judicial and administrative leaders, besides clerics, Ali Bay will be the president when the Pasha absence.

<sup>5</sup>Pasha, The highest civilian authority in addition he is the general commander of all the state's military forces, and the Pasha is a Turkish word means the head or president.

<sup>6</sup>Al-quargliah, Janissaries; the noun is consist of two-word (kol-oglu). The first means an adjective that called to the Ottoman soldier, while the second means son, who are the sons of Arab women married to quargliah, See Charles Ferro, The previous reference, Page. 251

## **2.2 Qaramanli'an Family**

This family belongs to its founder Ahmed bin Mohammed bin Yusuf bin Mahmoud bin Mustafa Al- Qaramanli Relative to the tribe as known in the land.

It is a Turkish origin family and is the city of Kerman in Anatolia is their home country. The Grandfather arrived to Tripoli and he owned a number of lands in Al-Manshiyya, he and his grandchildren merged with people there by affinity. In the era of the governor Khalil, father of Ahmed Pasha arrived in the rank of Pasha Agha Knights Coast and Al-Manshiyya. His position has helped him to resolve the conflict and access to rule in the year (1771 AD). And he received a decree to recognize him as guardian on Tripoli from 3th Sultan Ahmed Khan (1703-1730 AD) thus He succeeded in establishing a hereditary rule for him and his family until the year 1835 AD<sup>7</sup> .

### **2.2.1 The Arrival of Qaramanli to Rule Factors and the Reasons that Caused to recognize them by Ottoman Empire**

There were a few reasons for the arrival of the Romanians in 1711 AD and their rule lasted for a century and a quarter century these factors include the followings below:

1. increasing the power of Al-Quargliahin state and society, especially at the beginning of the eighteenth century until they became a force occupying a Special position among the people which opened the way for them to aspire to state where the Janissaries lose their status in the country, some of them work in agriculture, industry, trade and military service<sup>8</sup> .
2. Janissaries had losing their the combat capabilities and the weakness of their formations in Tripoli with numbers and qualities and their different objectives which were dependent on their special interests, thus arose internal conflicts between themselves and this resulted that the Janissaries could able to look out to authority.

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<sup>7</sup>Ahmed Said Al Taweel, Tripoli Navy in the era of Yusuf Pasha Alqurmanli, National Library of Books (Benghazi - 2002), page. 63.

<sup>8</sup>Ahmed Al-Ghanib Al-Ansari Al-Manhal Al-Etab in the history of Tripoli Al-Gharb, 1, Dar Al-Farajani Library - Tripoli,Page.98. Rodolfo Mikaki, West Tripoli under the rule of the Qarmanian family, TahaFawzi, Cairo University Library (Cairo – 1961 AD) page. 11.

3. Many governors have been in authority in Tripoli and most of them had no purpose but to achieve personal benefits and many activities have stopped, such as trade, the injustice and overtax had increased, the soldiers have taken the control of the country and its rulers have not any influence or power, it resulted the deterioration of the economy of the Ottoman Empire and its political, economic and military capacity have weakened<sup>9</sup>.

On 28 July , 1711 AD, Ahmed Qarmanli took over the state of Tripoli in the west, after (Mahmud Abu-Sweis) \*was killed he declared himself a guardian of Tripoli, who tried to treachery him when he sent him to the leader of Gryan where it was decided to execute the holder of it. But Ahmed Al-Qurmanli opened the letter and returned to Tripoli, after being surrounded by the best fighters of the coast and Manshiyyah, he attacked and killed Abo-Mois<sup>10</sup>

It seems that the Ottoman Sultan did not reassure to Ahmad al-Qurmani who came to authority without the desire of the Ottomans, so he issued a firman that Khalil Pasha is inaugurated to Tripoli and he was given the task of killing any rebellion movements, but Ahmed al-Qarmanli realized the seriousness of the statue which led him to confront Khalil Pasha and defeated Ahmad al-Qarmanli in August 1711AD<sup>11</sup>.

The pledge was made to Ahmed Pasha and submitted to him delegation of villagers to pledge him and he was only 25 years old and announced the Adhering of the law and its people and concluded a council to attend the scholars to strife Separation. And overdo in maximize the scientists and honor them and impose them in giving.

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<sup>9</sup>CostanzeoBernia, Tripoli from 1510 AD to 1850 AD, translated by: Khalifa Mohamed Talisi 1, Dar al-Farjani (Tripoli – 1969 AD) page . 252.

<sup>10</sup>Mahmoud Abu Mays, he took over the rule of Tripoli in 1711 AD, where he showed good manners and kindness so the soldiers even elected him and once he gets his purpose he turned on them, his reign was short, where it was isolated so the first Ottoman era ended and the Qarmanian family era is started. See: TahirZawawi, governors of Tripoli, page. 218

<sup>11</sup>Omar Ali bin Ismail, The collapse of the rule of the Quranic family in Libya (1795 – 1835 AD), Tripoli Libya 1966, and published Al-Farjani library page. 35.

The service was also opened to the indigenous people where he relied on them in managing their affairs so he appointed judges and leaders and among of them (Ibrahim Ozon) in the army leadership.

He interested in trade, agriculture and architecture so people loved him especially after making Arabic the official language of the country, and he interested in Marine Fleet and he renovated it and increased the number of his ships, thus he restored the old fame of Navy fleet which enjoyed during the time (Dergot Pasha)by declaring jihad on European ships therefore Libya has gained fame and wealth from these, and it creep the horror into Europeans pirates hearts after the fleet returned to protect the country from the European ship raids on Libyan coasts<sup>12</sup>.

While Ahmed al-Qarmani was busy to getting rid of competition and satisfy the Ottoman Sultan, several internal revolutions is started against him. One of the most dangerous revolutions (Ali bin Abdullah bin Abdul NabiSanhaji Revolution) and His origin is from Marrakech and is known as Abu Qila in 1712 AD, many of the western mountain tribes are turned to him and he was claimed that he is the waited Imam. His revolution expanded and arrived until the valleys of Al-Kamkum southeast of Mazdah (3) but Ahmed Qarrmanli was able to eliminate all of these revolutions.

Ahmed al-Qurmanli was a good politician so he was able to deal with European countries and he maintains good relations with consuls, after he had declared a naval jihad on European ships. But cases have changed throw time, relations were bad due to increased piracy operations against French ships and a group of pirates in Tripoli in 1713 AD acquired a loaded ship with oil so these relationships have changed to be much better, so Pasha sent a delegation to the King of France carrying gifts to confirm goodwill, it was (cattle, horses and deer).In 1720 AD, reconciliation was renewed between France and by an agreement one of its provisions provides that protection of Christian and envoys children from their members of the mission, and whatever their countries is.In 1722 ADthe relations between France and Tripoli worsened because of hijacking of a merchant ship belonging to Marseille and its staff that they put them in

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<sup>12</sup>Mohamed El HadiAboujaila, *Libyan Military Activity in the Mediterranean*, 1, published by the University of Garyounis, (Benghazi -1997), page. 156



prison by Tripoli people, it happened that France sent a ship to bomb Tripoli in 1728 which led to the signing of a new peace agreement in 1729 AD by Tripoli people that they returned the looted French ships and paid compensation and they asked for amnesty from the French king Louis XV who saw that the appropriate time had become to conclude a reconciliation with the Pasha Qurmaniso he sent six frigates and he called the consul of France in Tunisia (Benéon) to conclude peace on behalf of his country. But, this reconciliation did not last long until a new dispute ensued so a new peace agreement was signed on 13 July 1731 AD<sup>13</sup>.

As for the English, Ahmed Pasha signed a peace agreement with them in 1730 AD, despite of the efforts made by Ahmed Pasha to fix his rule and push the country and highlight its personality but the country suffered severe drought in its late days, specifically in 1745AD. Which led to break rains and loss a large number of people. The Benghazi region affected by this disaster more than others and a lot of people had died because of the severity of the drought and all European nationals had left it<sup>14</sup>.

And before his death he built a beautiful mosque in same place where Amr Ibn al-As had built mosque when he opened Tripoli, when he died in 1158 AH-1745 A.D he was buried in this mosque. Muhammad bin Ahmad al-Qarmanli took rule on 16 Shawwal 1185 AH Corresponding to 4 November 1745 A.D, after his father's death he was only 36 years old and the historical sources say that Muhammad al-Qarmani took the rule without any difficulties and his father chose him because he was loved by the people in Tripoli. He has been recognized by the consuls of European countries who had the opportunity to know him closed when he was in rule during his father's illness. Therefore, the Consul General of the European countries agreed together that Muhammad Qarmanli appreciates the importance of the treaties that his father held and respected its. Muhammad al- Qarmanli followed a similar of his father policy so he was interested in navy in Tripoli and he added some of the new ships to used them for fight European countries which had no friendship agreements with him and allow ships to

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<sup>13</sup>Mohamed Khadouri, Modern Libya - A Study in Political Development, Translated by: Nicola, I 1, Dar al-Thaqafa - Beirut, page. 17

<sup>14</sup>Muhammad Ali bin Ismail, The previous reference, Page. 76

pass through the Mediterranean Sea which resulted to sign of several agreements to achieve personal interests and one of the most important agreements signed (France 1729 AD, Napoli 1747 AD, Austria 16 February 1749 AD, Venice 4 January 1749 AD, Denmark February 1749 AD, United Kingdom 1750 AD)<sup>15</sup>.

These agreements provided for pay large sums of money in return for passing their ships from the Mediterranean Sea but Britain and France had a special treatment because of their the strength of its fleets. Mohammed Al- Qarmanlidied on 24 June 1754 AD, He was 45 years old after a 35-day of illness and he was buried next to his father in the cemetery of Ahmed Pasha Mosque and he assumed the rule after his son Ali Pasha who was distinguished by his reign form the beginning to instability of the internal situation and the large number of revolutions that's maybe due to the young age of the Pasha and the weakness of his personality so that he cannot fully control the reins of rule, that's confirmed by the French Consul in Tripoli (Ange de Jardin), who said that “ Ali Pasha is still young and he lacks experience and he is unable to decide on any matter and he does not understand anything about state affairs and he is also so cowardly and he is not able to express his opinion on anything in rule”. As a result, sea pirates dominated the Pasha whose there were his entourage and claimants to the throne are appeared Thus led to ignite the fire of the revolution that almost toppled him. Janissaries has taken over the country so they ruled the country Instead of him, the people were upset by the rule of Janissaries, and chaos spread and the plots increased on Ali Pasha, Security system confused. In the days of his reign, the country was arid in 1767AD. That led to that many people had to migrate to Egypt and Tunisia and those who did not migrate suffered cholera and there was a war between the sons of Suleiman and Farajan al-Dawun and it had a bad impact in country.

Ali Pasha BurghulTrabelsi took over the rule then Second Ahmed Qormanli then Yusuf Pasha Qormanli who had assumed the rule of Tripoli in 1211 AH, 1796 AD. He showed a great vigor in the country's reforms and he took care to restore the system to reassure their people to feel safe which they lost with the preceding. He was interested in repairing the Tripoli fleet that it became a painted side between European fleets

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<sup>15</sup>Ahmed al-Ansari, the previous source, page. 311

and imposed on its royalties that were levied every year and gifts from military equipment and others, the great countries were doing everything in their power to improve its relationships with the State of Tripoli<sup>16</sup>.

His rule was less authoritarian than expected, he was fair and free, to be able to say that there was no government from government Prosecutions can challenge the government of Tripoli or compete in the urbanization work or liberal ideas. In any case, he worked to eliminate the chaos that was prevalent in the country because of competition for governance and split the country into several parties, that each party followed by one of sons of the Pasha, as well also he was able to eliminate acts of aggression, thereby he restore security fixing the system in country. Economic life also flourished in the country that he interested in agriculture and trades especially the trade of caravans with neighboring countries. Maritime ports also contributed to trade with neighboring countries such as Marseille and Venice, he also managed to get money from European countries which had interests with Libya both through gifts or grants or wages in exchange for securing their vessels at sea.

He also took care of the buildings and gave great attention to the industry and he interested in the scientific field where the country experienced progress at the time, also he interested in the military, especially naval forces, the Libyan fleet in its reign reached 13 warships<sup>17</sup>.

Yusuf Pasha took over the rule on 11 July, 1795 AD that's after his coup against his older brother Ahmed. He described Yusuf Pasha as (A small old man a great mind to avoid immoralities and agreed to his provisions, replete with jihad)<sup>18</sup>.

He was a good looking, not without intelligence and resourcefulness, he was speak fluent Italian, loved the grandeur, keep the reserve and dignity without neglecting the civility and amiability<sup>19</sup>.

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<sup>16</sup>IbnGhalbon, the previous source. Page .316-317.

<sup>17</sup>Mohammed Abadi Abu Ajila, the previous source. Page 144.

<sup>18</sup>Mahmoud Naji, History of Tripoli West, translated by: Abdul Salam Adham, publications of the Libyan University, Faculty of Arts, 1970 AD, page. 163,164.

<sup>19</sup>Rodolfo Mikaki, the previous source. Page. 131

Because of Tripoli's important strategic location on the southern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, his reign was full of international and local events. His reign is the time of intense competition between European powers and tries to control the region's trade<sup>20</sup>.

He was able to eliminate the chaos that was prevalent in the country because of competition for rule and he was able to eliminate the bandits work so he managed to restore security and system to the country thus, the economic situation flourished in the country<sup>21</sup>.

He also took care of many aspects, one of them was Sufi methods\* which was particularly important to Muslims both inside and outside the country, he also took care of construction and built buildings and towers to defend the Eyalet. The economy has rebounded as a result of the Pasha's keenness on this matter, that the trade has returned to what it was and much better the country's wealth of funds increased which had been paid by the maritime States, such as gifts yearly, to the Tripoli navy to ensure the safety of their ships<sup>22</sup>.

Yusuf Pasha interested in rebuilding the maritime fleet and makes it stronger than it was, whereas he increased ships and boats and monitored the money for its development and strengthening, therefore, Libya has become like Algeria and Tunisia. But advanced on it, and major powers became to make its relationship stronger with the Pasha. Yusuf Pasha had a political, economic and military standing ruled by Treaties and all was indicative of his experience and his strong decisions Tripoli has received many benefits from the state treasury under these agreements and treaties and also it was the basis of annual income which was one of the main sources of spending<sup>23</sup>.

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20Ahmed Said Al-Taweel: The previous reference, page. 121

21Muhammad Naji, Tripoli West, translated by: Kamal al-Din Muhammad Ihsan: Library of Thought, (Tripoli – 1973AD), page. 183

22Ali Abdullatif Hamida, Society and the Colonial State of Libya - A study of social, economic and cultural origins 1830AH-1932AD, Centre for the Study of Arab Unity, Beirut, 1995 AD, page . 50.

23Najm al-Din Ghaleb al-Kib, chapters in Libyan history, D.T., The Arab Book House (Libya - Tunisia), 1982 AD, page. 89

Youssef Pasha worked to eliminate the revolutions against him such as the revolution of Benghazi in 1812 AD which range from southern Benghazi to several cities so he putted out in 1815 AD, he worked on distribution of brigades to his sons as follows as:

(Gryan Brigade for Ali Bey, The Misurata brigade for Mustafa Bey, and the khums brigade for Osman Bey, and the BaniWalidbrigade to Omar Bey, And the forZlitenbrigade for Ibrahim Bey, and he assigned Khalil Pasha on Benghazi and Derna, and Commander Mohammed Al-Makenifor the Fazara Brigade)<sup>24</sup>.

Joseph Pasha's relationship was not good with the Ottoman Empire although he tried to please the Ottoman Sultan by gifts and letters, he worked on gathering the country's dignitaries and asked them to write a letter to the Sultan to award him the authority of country, so he got a decree from the Sultan that grants him the governor of Tripoli and officially recognized him as Pasha for Eyalet. This was in 1796 AD, during the reign of the Sultan (Selim III)<sup>25</sup>.

About his relationship with European countries, through the naval fleet which prepared by Youssef Pasha, it became possible to stand against the European forces in the Mediterranean, and also it has a clear influence on the country's foreign policy. Yusuf Pasha entered into conflicts with France and Britain because of the death of the traveler (Jordan Ling), Pasha was forced to pay a large compensation amounted to (400 thousand francs) after the arrival of the French fleet and he made several concessions<sup>26</sup>.

Although the Pasha was a source of outrage to European countries because of the violations by pirates but he always has good feelings towards France<sup>27</sup>, that was because France had sent a protest to the high door that telling about his bad behavior(Ali Burghal) during his reign<sup>28</sup>, which that the High Gate is ignored it. And France insisted that leaving Al- Qarmanliansalone. Therefore, Yusuf Pasha sent a letter that thanking the French Ambassador in Astana on 24 September 1795 AD that the letter about thanking

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<sup>24</sup>Averi Rossi, Libya since the Arab conquest until 1911, T: Khalifa Mohamed Tlassi, House of Culture (Beirut – 1974AD), page. 341

<sup>25</sup>A. N .Prochin, the previous source Page. 157

<sup>26</sup>AT: Prochin, the previous source. Page. 578.

<sup>27</sup>KostanizioBernia, the previous source. Page. 283.

<sup>28</sup>Charles Ferro, the previous source. Page. 541

him for what the French government did for our interests with the Grand Sultan and stressing the friendship between the Al-Qarmanlians and the French, The France's goal from this intervention to register its connection with Pasha that's because of Because of the war circumstances between Britain and France after Britain appropriated the island of Corsica which led to increase the importance of North African countries, including Tripoli because it is a refuge for French ships<sup>29</sup>.

Tripoli became more important to the French, especially after Napoleon Bonaparte made an assault against Egypt on 13 June 1798 AD, that he was looking for a naval base in the Mediterranean Sea to challenge any moves from England and to be the Connection point between the French campaign and the French government in Paris and to supply the island of Malta with commissariat, therefore Tripoli was needed to him because of its strategic location this was the reason that Bonaparte Devout to the Pasha and he sent the French ambassador\* in Tripoli he was asked him to inform the Pasha that he Occupied the island of Malta and canceled Sovereign Military Order of Malta (Knights Organization)<sup>30</sup>. Saint John<sup>31</sup> and the release of the Tripolians captives<sup>32</sup>.

But as soon as the Supreme State learned about this campaign it began to prepare to fight France which was reassuring to Austria and Russia which were both busy in fighting the French Republic for fear of spreading their free principles to their country. Britain also offered its assistance to the Supreme State and it were seeking to keep India's way to be in the grip of a strong state like France<sup>33</sup>.

The Ottoman state was sent envoy to Pasha Yusuf and which arrived to Tripoli in the month of Jumada al-Thani 1213 AH - October 1798 AD that the Supreme State has declared war on France and invited him to sever his relationship with France and he must arrest the French nationals in Tripoli, and send Tripoli fleet immediately to

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<sup>29</sup>Rodolfo Mikaki, the previous source. Page. 138.

<sup>30</sup>Napoleon Bonaparte: Carlo Bonaparte, born March 27, 1746 AD, in the town of Ajaccio, France, he was a Corsica lawyer, briefly serving as personal assistant to revolutionary leader Bastal Paoli, he became a Corsica actor in the court of Louis XVI, died on 24 February 1985 AD in Montpellier, France.

<sup>32</sup>Sameh Ibrahim Abdel Fattah Abdel Aziz, relations between Egypt and Tripoli in the West during the Qarmanian family, Centre for the study of jihad Libyans for historical studies (Tripoli - Libya), 2008, Page. 77.

<sup>33</sup>Mohamed Farid, History of the Ottoman Upper State, D.T., Library of Arts - Cairo, 2009 AD, Page 182

intercept the French army which was said that it was ready to leave the Toulon port<sup>34</sup>. However, The Pasha did not respond to Sultan decree and deceived him that dissembled to work some of the hostilities of France, when the Ottoman Sultan leaved, the Pasha worked to Release the French Consul and all French nationals and the Consul resumed his work and Al-Basha assured the Consul that his position will not change towards France. But there was continuous pressure on the Ottoman Sultan by Britain due to its interests as mentioned before, therefore, the Sultan sent on 16 October 1799 AD a ship loaded with ammunitions and weapons and on the ship also the representative of the Sultan (Kafiji Pasha) and there was a decree with him that order the Pasha to go to Cairo and take responsibility to command of the army by himself for challenge Bonaparte. Despite continuous pressureby the Supreme Statebut Yusuf Pasha insisted on his position. So he assured to French Consul Boucey in a letter to the French Foreign Minister.

The Pasha used the deception of the Ottoman Sultan, that he deceived him with his hostility to France so he worked to tighten the procedures to the French nationals in Tripoli to inspire the Sultan as the truth of the matter even (Buseeh) complained to his government in a letter dated in 24 Rajab 1213 AH (03 June 1799 AD)\* “we became prisoners, that is contrary to item 34 of the Treaty on the year 1729 AD” But the Pasha worked to reassure him and he tell him about these actions pleasing to the delegate of the Ottoman Sultan and that the situation would change once the delegate left for Astana<sup>35</sup>.

The pressure still be continues on Yusuf Pasha, where England worked to send an envoy carrying a message to the Pasha that asking him to determine his position to him and abandoning Napoleon's support in Egyptbut the Pasha ignored this warning, so it made Britain resort to another way in cooperation with the Supreme State, that is the rumor way, so the news was spread everywhere which said that Napoleon's army had been expelled from Egypt and he will then travel along the coast to take over Libya, Tunisia

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<sup>34</sup>Sameh Ibrahim Abdel Fattah Abdel Aziz, the previous source. Page .98-99.

<sup>35</sup>Sameh Ibrahim Abdel Fattah Abdel Aziz, the previous source. Page. 100

and Algeria, but the Pasha did not give attention to this rumor despite of his statement to the French Consul but he was afraid of people demonstrations against him and he was afraid of Britain's position that the British Consul (Lucas) wrote a letter to Nelson that asking him to intervene(2) so Nelson sent a barge led by the captain (Hardy) who received assurances from the Pasha which wrote in a letter to Admiral Nelson then he left Tripoli with Lucas, the Pasha feared that consul would maybe inform Nelson of the facts and Destabilized trust in the Pasha confirmations and make it valuable.

Al-Basha was further embarrassed by occurrence of correspondence between the French Consul (Buseeh) and Voya the Governor of Malta in the hands of the British during the British siege of the island where Nelson sent Commander Campbell by Portuguese ship to Tripoli accompanied by British Consul Lucas who carries a letter from Admiral Nelson to the Pasha that asking him to extradition the French. And suspected naval chiefs that they are working for France and the Pasha was threatened in case of non-extradition, despite of these threats, the Pasha refused to submit to the British. So the bombing of Tripoli has become imminent but due to a sudden breakdown, the battleship was forced to leave. But The British battleship returned to Libyan waters after four days which was chasing two Libyan ships, one of them which was led by Murad Al-Dees<sup>36</sup> is taken over. So Yusuf Pasha worked to change his opinion and forced him to hand over the French consul "Bused" and enter into negotiations. The Pasha worked on issuing hidden orders to his pirates to respect French ships which flying the French flag, because the Pasha, despite of all the pressures, he never gave up France. Thus, Napoleon entered into negotiations with him but he Ray to entrust the matter to an official for fear of the attention of the British, so he chose Maltese (Exes Fe Nauru) who had been expelled with "Bused" and then this client goes to Tripoli secretly. On 19 June 1801 AD, a treaty of peace was signed under the same conditions of the treaty in 1792 AD \*<sup>37</sup>.

The Pasha insisted on his supportive attitude to France despite all the pressures of the British and Ottoman but this insistence was followed by a change in policy towards France, especially after the British -Ottoman cooperation which resulted the defeat of the

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<sup>36</sup>Muhammad al-Hadi Abu Ajila, the previous source, Page. 209-210.

<sup>37</sup>Marl Ferro, the previous source, Page. 884.



French army and withdrawal from Egypt. So that's led to make a treaty between the French and British government in the Amiens which is a French city<sup>38</sup>.

However, Yusuf Pasha did not care about anything he cared only in his country's interests, as for his friendship with France, it was only a way to achieve his country's demands, after Bonaparte's death his view changed so he started encourage to attack French ships, but the British ships were the only the care of the Pasha, the reason is the Increasing influence of Britain and its control over Malta, so it has become dangerous to the Pasha<sup>39</sup>.

Youssef Pasha decided to restore the strength of Tripoli to the level reached during the first decade of his reign after abandoning of his colonial scheme, he achieved some success until 1828 AD, but after the next four years, in 1832 AD his failure has become clear, the country has experienced serious internal revolutions and the Pasha forced to combine debt problems and the Reactivation problems<sup>40</sup>.

Tripoli challenged the threat of external invasion in the period between 1832-1823 AD. In additional, the central authority problems and family conflicts and the people revolutions, so it was a threat source. Mohammed Ali had colonial goals in Syria and Sudan, but Yusuf Pasha convinced that Muhammad Ali had no intention to entering Tripoli. But the fear reached to Tripoli at the end of the year 1830 AD. And in an alliance with France, Britain and Russia that will represent Tripoli<sup>41</sup>.

But because of the frequent revolutions on the Pasha, so he has lost parts of the state because of their treason and their demanding to depose him and instate of his son Mohammed, so he was forced to abandon his rule. The scientists met and he told them that he abandoned the rule to his son Ali in 1832 AD and he died in August 1838 AD<sup>42</sup>.

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38Abdul Aziz Nawarwakher, Contemporary History of Europe of the French Revolution on the Second World War, Arab Renaissance House, (Beirut, 1973 AD), page . 88

39Muhammad al-Hadi Abu Ajila, the previous source, Page. 200

40Colafolian, during the rule of Yusuf Pasha al-Qurmanli, translated by: Abdul Qader Mustafa Al-Mahishi, center for the study of Libyans Jihad against the Italian invasion, page. 139

41Colafolian, the previous source, Page .165.

42NajimAldinGhalibAlkib, the Freedom War between TripoliEyalet West and America (1801 - 1805), Dar

Al - Farajani Office, Tripoli, page. 22-23

As a result of all this, Tripoli has become liable to external danger, and this case came to the Ottoman Sultan who left into Sultan of the Ottoman Empire who made a meeting with senior Ottoman officials to discuss the crisis, and it was agreed that decisive action should be taken to restore Tripoli state to Ottoman rule, so he wrote a report to the Sultan that explained the plan to be able to seize Tripoli and rescue it from outside interference by European countries.



## CHAPTER 3

### THE WEST OF TRIPOLI UNDER THE SECOND OTTOMAN RULE(1835 - 1911) A.D

Libya was an integral part of the Ottoman Empire - After the Turks occupied it in 1835 AD- In that year, Qarmanali rule became under control which has lasted since in 1711 AD. The Qarmanali government was practically independent, despite of the fact that the local Pasha's were considered themselves to be governors by the Ottoman Sultan. Libya during the Qaramanic period was divided into three large provinces: Tripoli, Musrata and Barqa, and these provinces are governed by rulers' from the ruling family, the provinces was divided into leaderships which managed by an employees, and all authorities are concentrated in their hands. While the judges take over the judicial affairs that are practiced in accordance with the provisions of Islamic law. As the followings, we will discuss the ways which was followed by the Ottoman Empire in its administrative organizations in Tripoli.

#### **A. Administrative Regulations:**

In the first years of Ottoman control over the country, the Turks were busy with extinguishing revolutions which exploded in different parts of the region. They stayed on the old administrative organization until 1843 AD, they created a new organization that divided the country to (.....) and in 1869AD it was established in Tripoli only, Civil, criminal and commercial courts, while the judicial situation remained the same of his previous condition in the other provinces<sup>43</sup>.

In 1869, Tripoli was divided into two distinct provinces : Tripoli and Benghazi Where placed under its direct supervision in Astana.

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<sup>43</sup>Francchokoro, the previous source. Page.25-26.

at the head of each state there was governor with rank of Pasha who represents the executive authority and manages civil and economic affairs and he also has the political power to deal with representatives of foreign countries and he is appointed by the Sultan for a specified period, He is assisted in administrative affairs by a higher state council called (Board of Directors).

The Board of Directors is entitled to intervene in all management matters which is of interest to the state and its opinion is taken on all civil and financial issues. The Board of Directors shall rule on disputes between the citizen and the administration. Western of Tripoli state is divided into four provinces, each of them is headed by an administrator each of provinces is divided into districts which managed its affairs mayor and each districts joined by a number of area, and each headed by a manager. The administrator is after the governor in terms of degree and administrative arrangement, he is responsible for the civil, financial and security affairs of the country.

The mayor has the same functions as the administrator and he cares particularly in Taxes collection<sup>44</sup>.

Each tribe had a sheikh or a leader who did not have official status but he is considered as responsible for the actions of his followers in the authority. Directors of Local Boards which formed by honorary members helped districts and administrators. The Astana appointing the district administrator and districts but the managers are appointed by the Governor after being approved by the central government. As already mentioned, Tripoli was divided administratively into four branches or provinces follow below:

- Tripoli and its capital is Tripoli.
- Alkhums and its center Alkhums.
- The western mountain and its center is Yefran
- Nizan and its center Merzk

But the Tripoli municipality which the Governor is responsible of its cases, it was divided into branches as following as below:

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<sup>44</sup>Francchokoro, the previous source. Page.26-27.

Al-Zawia - Ajailat - Tarhona - Zuwara - Rafla – Gharian

And to the following district :Ganzour - Jafara - Palace of Hani - Tajoura - Coast - Rqayat - Manshiyyah - Alawneh - Fbh - Shmeikh - and Mardom..

The Alkhams municipality includes the following:

Alkhams- Maslata - (and its Kasbah center) -Zlitane, Misratah, Sirte and Taourfa.Municipality.

The Western Mountain municipality, which its center is Yefran consistof:

Yafran, Fasatou, Al-Jawad, Josh, Nalout, Ghadames, and Al-Zabtani, and Al-Zintan, and Makkah and Mizdah<sup>45</sup>.

The population of the West of Tripoli is the according to the Turkish census in 1911 AD which was announced on July 3 of that year (546 - 576) people.

The Benghazi municipality was established in 1879 AD which direct was following by Astana but before that it was part of the state of Tripoli.

The Ottoman Empire was appointed to manage the Benghazi municipality ruler as a civilian or military ruler and the same tasks assigned to the governor of Tripoli. The administrative organization in Benghazi was similar to the administrative organization in Tripoli and the manager was assisted by a board of directors headed by him and is entitled to discuss all the administrative procedures taken by the directors of the otherbranshs, one in Tsar Chagab and the other inTabruk. In 1905 AD, and he sent a director to Jaggub, Thus, the real Ottoman sovereignty was extended even on the oasis that was under the Senusian administration<sup>46</sup>, which did not recognize in practice or legally the authority of the High Court.

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<sup>45</sup>Francchokoro, the previous source. Page. 27-

<sup>46</sup>Sinusian: it is an Islamic movement with Islamic character and this movement minced from other reformist Islamic movements. The first name that be known as the one of the imams of Alhaddameh who known as Imam Muhammad bin Ali al-Sanusi whohad the author of the Sinusian in Monotheism. In his time was an example to his scientists and he received a high degree of uprightness, this movement was spread in the inner part of the Barqa and reached to Al-Kafrah and worked to spread the liberal religious culture among the people of the country, it called for a number of principles such as the reopening of jihad

Each of municipality was divided into areas administered by a director who often held a military rank<sup>47</sup>.

From the above we noted that the Ottoman Empire worked on changes in administrative systems during the Second Ottoman era, it has brought about special changes and developments after the issuance of the Hmayun line in 1850 AD. So it targeted the laws enacted in the implementation of state modernization provisions according to established regulations in European countries. The States law is deposing in 1864 AD, and put an end to the old sections and defined the powers of the governor and the administrator and mayor, the financial systems have also been canceled, where each employee receives his salary from the state treasury and the government tried to improve administrative conditions by applying the Ottoman regime of the lands of 1858 AD by encouraging tribal leaders and dignitaries to register land individually in the Real Estate Registration Department (Tabu) but fear from the state taxes has prevented many of them to registering. But the deterioration of the caravan trade and the emergence of opportunities for the sale of land to European companies and independence is persuaded many sheikhs the benefit of land registration individually<sup>48</sup>.

The Ottoman state in the western state of Tripoli also paid attention to the judicial system where it formed the tribunals, that including:

### **1- Primary Court:**

There were in all of provinces centers except for Fazan province and Sirt, Al Houd, Al Josh, Fisat and Nalut where the judiciary in these areas in hands of the legal deputy.

The primary courts in provinces had a head and four judges and the primary courts in Tripoli had two heads and six judges so it had two extra judges, and one of the heads and two judges are forming the civil judiciary<sup>49</sup>.

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based on the Allah book and the way of the Allah Messenge, see, AbdAl-Malik bin AbdAl-Qader bin Ali, History of the Sinusian family rule in Libya, Dar Algeria Alarabiya Printing house - Damascus, page . 102

<sup>47</sup>Francchokoro, the previous source. Page. 29

<sup>48</sup>Antony Joseph Kikia, Libya in the Second Ottoman Period, translated by: Yusuf Hassan Al-Ahly, House of Arabic Books Revival, (Tripoli: D, T), page. 88.

<sup>49</sup>Francchokoro, the previous source. Page. 31.

## **2- Commercial Court:**

Based in Tripoli, its competence included all of Tripoli and referred to it for appeal of the judgments from the Commercial Courting Benghazi which consists of a head and two judges.

## **3- Cassation Court:**

It is the last court to resort to in criminal and civil judgments based in Astana. As for the financial system, it was slow in the Ottoman era in the regulations of other sectors of the empire, confirms this that lack of full application of administrative organization in many parts of it, so the process of tax enforcement was slower and the tax system was not different in the French occupation which it was in the era when the Ottomans occupied the country. The Ottoman government pushed the state of Tripoli and Benghazi provinces to be optimistic in its conditions with the rest of the provinces but this actuation which was intended to achieve the level of regulations that applied in other provinces did not exceed the tax system that worked with. Government action has been slow and cautious to this system according to the policy of the subject and its accuracy and the need not to prejudice privileges and immunities acquired by tradition and succession of crises.

The tax system consists of:

1. The tax of the (Al wiyko).
2. Tenth crops of barley, wheat and olives.
3. The exemption from military service tax.
4. Inheritance tax and sale of immovable property and documentation tax<sup>50</sup>.

The income of Tripoli state and Benghazi province divided into these three categories:

1. Revenue received from the two provinces and used for administrative expenses.
2. Revenues are sent to Astana although it is the right of the two provinces.
3. Income of non - governmental administrative institutions<sup>51</sup>.

In 1864, in Tripoli and in many other cities, there was institutions so-called Dafterkanhana (archives) which are land registration institutions, Its mission was to

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<sup>50</sup>Francchokoro, the previous source. Page. 35-36

<sup>51</sup>Francchokoro, the previous source. Page. 39

organize the land in Tripoli and Barka and according to this, Sami Pasha who governor of Barqa (1863-1868) was appointed by Royal Decree to formation of a committee to establish the land ownership law according to the Libyan circumstances<sup>52</sup>.

### **3.1 The Most Important Pashas**

#### **1- Mustafa Najib Pasha<sup>53</sup>**

On 26 Muharram of 1251 AH, 22 large and small ships arrived in Tripoli with Mustafa Nagib Pasha<sup>54</sup>.

The first administrative procedure by Najib Pasha in Tripoli is speeding up the doors of the city and ending the state of unrests which has already ended very easily, the approach has taken place between the Arabs of AL-Manshiyyah and the people of the city who have been competing to echo the old phrase that said "It was written on the forehead", it seems like there has never been any reason for hatred subjected to reality which surrendered to him and even foreign countries. But the others desert Arabs except for residents of Tripoli and its environs, though expressing their respect for the Ottoman Sultan, did not seem ready to approach the ruler, Abdul Al-Jalil Saif al-Nasr was convinced of actual independence which he had been enjoying in it for four years, then he gradually became isolated slowly<sup>55</sup>.

England and France also recognized the new system in western Tripoli after the Ottoman state promise to pay the debts borrowed by Youssef Pasha and Ali Pasha from the European merchants<sup>56</sup>.

And then Mustafa Nagib Pasha started to send letters to the tribal leaders that asked them to obey, The Shaykh Fumah who is a head of the Bani Noir tribe which settled on the mountain is accepted, and he arrived in Tripoli and received a warm reception at the

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<sup>52</sup>Brochen, the previous source. Page. 58

<sup>53</sup>Mustafa Nagib Pasha: Graduated from the Andiron, he entered the army and received the rank of General in 1832AD, and in 1835 assigned him the task of Subjoining western Tripoli to the capital and during his tenure, which lasted three months only he removed the Qarmanali family with best way and after becoming a governor he died in the early reign of Sultan Abdul Al-Hamid, See: Abdel Rahman Al-Chayji, The Turkish-French Conflict in the Great Desert. Translated by: Ali Al-Muzazi, The Centre of the Studying the Libyans Jihad against the Italian Invasion, page. 37

<sup>54</sup>Aziz Sameh, the previous source. Page. 188

<sup>55</sup>CharlFero, the previous source. Page. 451

<sup>56</sup>AbdAlrahman Al-Chayji, the previous source. Same page.



beginning then he was arrested, as a result of this that the most important other tribal leaders he decided not to come to Tripoli because of fear, and thus the power of the State remained only to the property of Ali Pasha and some areas of Al-Manshiyyah and the coast, which were controlled by the rebels<sup>57</sup>.

Al-Basha assigned the task of the administration head of two Haj Mohammed Bait in Exchequer, he needed a man like this man who has the experience to manage some local resources so the high door had been sent him to Tripoli without money where he found himself that unable to pay the salaries of his soldiers and couldn't provide their food. Fortunately, the Bek of Tunisia, which had been directed by Shaker Effendi from the mission, has provided him with some supplies and some money<sup>58</sup>.

A large council was made at the Dargut Pasha Mosque to reconcile the people in Al-Manshiyyah and the coast and the people in Tripoli because of the internal war which was between the parties, so an agreement is organized and signed to determine the death toll of war and each party clings to what has entered into the hand of money and cattle except the real estate and the taxes should remain as they were in the time of Joseph Pasha.

Mustafa Najib Pasha ordered to coin with different categories in the coin factory, this case seems to accelerate the end of his reign, because he took the coins without permission from the Astana and sign the letters on behalf of the director of the Eyalet and he forced the people to write a petition for his benefit<sup>59</sup>.

## **2- Mohamed Raaf Pasha:**

Najib Pasha was replaced after three months from his arrival with another governor, he was Mohammed Raif Pasha who was governor of the Dardanelles region, and he took over his duties in Tripoli on 7 September 1835AD (Mid-the first Jamada , 1251 AH). The first order that issued by the Ottoman High Door and carried out was to send all the Qarmalites to Astana, except the old Yusuf Pasha and Al-Khalasyon(1) from his offspring. Mohammed Raif Pasha put his brother as position of governor in Benghazi - his brother Mustafa -actually; this governor came down to Benghazi on 24 November

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<sup>57</sup> AbdAlrahman Al-Chayji, the previous source. Page 38.

<sup>58</sup> CharlFero, the previous source. Page. 451

<sup>59</sup> Aziz Sameh, the previous source. Page.190-191

1835 with his entourages and soldiers without any opposition, then the senior citizens of the country came to visit him and asked them to pay three thousand piasters as a right of appointment, then he detained a number of people as hostages until payment was made, there were moves against him, but he frustrated it. And he was able to impose its control over of all Barkah<sup>60</sup>.

Mohammed Ra'if Pasha sent Ghumahbin Khalifa bin Awn al-Mahmoudi who was the head of the Mahamid tribe for make the tribal chiefs to feel confident and insurance mountain obedience.

In late of 1835 AD, the influence areas were distributed as follows below:

- 1-Gomah dominated the mountain and Jafara and west of Tripoli.
- 2-Sheikh Ahmed Almared dominated Tarhunah.
- 3-Othman Alma Al-Adgam dominated Musrata.
- 4-Abdul Al-Jalil Saif Al - Nasr who is the Sulayman's Sons tribe Sheikh dominated Sirte and Fezan<sup>61</sup>.

The Eyalet of Tripoli is completely obedient to the Ottoman Empire but it is in the hands of the sheikhs and the gentries who they paid a little tax for the Bey and Pasha and they exploit people to their advantages. The internal administration eliminated this way in the Qarmanili era and the country was restored from the Qarmanian and the Astana informed that the people are obedient to the government, so Tripoli must be opened again and Najib Pasha and Raaf Pasha worked for this purpose<sup>62</sup>.

### **3- Tahir Pasha:**

On the 7th of First Rabie 1252 AH, corresponding to 22 June 1836 AD the captain Chinkeloglu Taher Pasha<sup>63</sup> arrived to Tripoli who sent a strong message to the tribal

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<sup>60</sup>Al-Khalasyon: They are the children of Joseph Pasha of his Negroes Wives.

<sup>61</sup>Charl Fero, the previous source. Page. 457

<sup>62</sup>Aziz Sameh, the previous source. Page 192.

<sup>63</sup>Chinkeloglu Taher Pasha, He grew up in Algeria and entered the Al-mamrah armory and in the Nafareen War he was the commander of the fleet and in 1830 he was a leader in the artillery and in 1832 he received the title of Prince of the Sea then he came to Tripoli with mission in 1836, he was isolated after he appointed as governor in Tripoli in 1837 AD and in 1841 he was a Prince of the Sea and isolated in 1843. He died in 1848 after serving as governor several times, see: AbdAlrahman Al-Chayji, the previous source. Page 39.

headers what inviting them to the camp but when they did not response he began military movements.

Tahir Pasha imprisoned Gomaa, who was the first came to camp so this action has caused that the other leaders and sheikhs to refrain from coming.

Tahir Pasha waited for about thirteen days in the camp and on the 21 of First Rabi made two thousand armed men from Manshiyeh, Sahel and Roshfana with the regular army to ride ships and brought them down at the port of Abu Shu'aifah in Musrata and two columns of soldiers from Tunisia is came.

Fought with full force for about 28 days and after heavy losses on both sides so Osman al-Adgham, the leader of Misrata, was defeated and the people became under the allegiance and the staffs were appointed and the districts there capitulated without fighting and the army returned to Tripoli.

After the army rested for 15 or 20 days he went to Tarhonahand it was divided into two teams, one of them was immediately obeyed and the other team withdrew toward Gryan after one day of fightand Othman al-Adgham, escape to Musratawith them<sup>64</sup>.

Osman Aagha al-Adaamhas brought around his son and three other sheikhs so he arrested them and they were taken to Tripoli where he put them in jail.

Tahir Pasha held messages in Arabic which sent to the Arabs sheikhs from the Major Hussein Pasha and Prince AyDurson since this movement was existing, So they accused the Egyptians who know the Arabic language against that they used it against him, when Hussein learned about the matter, he immediately rode a ship and escape to Astana. So Tahir Pasha ordered the arrest Durson and sent him to Astana and his hand was cuffed<sup>65</sup>.

Tahir Pasha also directed an assault to Tarhona and he was withMabek Pasha and Mohammad Raif but this assault has not been able to achieve any victory so it returned exhausted because of the lack of food and the bad weather. But the position of Ghummah al-Mahmoudi,was still unclear, he was attacked at night and lost some of his men, and that was the only result of the assault. When approached in 1836 to finish,Plague break out in Tripoliand continued until the next year. In that period, the

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<sup>64</sup> AbdAlrahman Al-Chayji, the previous source. Same page.

<sup>65</sup> Aziz Sameh, the previous source. Page 194.

plot is adjusted to bringing BaideIbrahim back to the Qarmanilites throne, so the Prince exposed himself to Tahir Pasha and was arrested and he exposed also two Turkish garrison officers who organized this plot and were sent them to Astana. After the failure of the French forces in the occupation of Constantine in Algeria in October 1836 AD, that made Tahir Pasha harder towards the Europeans, thus he supported the Prince Abd Al-kader Al-jazairibecoming with Ahmad Bey so this will make Algeria under Turkish control again<sup>66</sup>.

Tahir Pasha was accused Turkey of ignorance, Gruffnessand hypnotic, that one day happened that he was receiving some European traders, that a man was taken to him who had committed some riots in the city, so he was ordered throw him from the top of the balcony then he continued talking with his visitors. It seems that the call of Taher Pasha out from his position because of his lack of experience inManagement of the countryaffairs. He declared that the High Gate ordered him to go to the rescue of Constantine which was attacked by the French and he must achieve the peace in Tripoli before his leaving, so the people believed him, with this trick he could to arrested Osman Agha and Ahmed Al-mare who is Tarhona Sheikh but he wasn't able to arrest Gumma Al-mahmuodi<sup>67</sup>.

Tahir Pasha stopped the failed attacks and he entered a near-truce with the rebels and when the Astana heard about this matter he appointed Hasan Pasha as governor<sup>68</sup>.

#### **4- Hasan Pasha:**

He came to Tripoli in late Muharram, 1253 AD, when he arrived; he was managing cases on paper as if he had been appointed to as governor in the Ayalet Organization Affairs. The tribes inside exploited this statue so it returned to its first state and securityAffairs disrupted again. The influence of the governor is limited only to Manshiyah, the Coast and Tajora.

He act as if he would carry out military operations then he was collected soldiers and departed them, so when the people learned that, no one cared anymore about his

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<sup>66</sup>CharlFero, the previous source. Page. 454

<sup>67</sup>CharlFero, the previous source. Page. 455

<sup>68</sup>Aziz Sameh, the previous source. Page 194

statements and military salaries have not been paid for ten months and the situation returned to what it was in the Janissaries era.

#### **5- Ali Ashqar Pasha:**

He came to Tripoli in May Jumada al-Akhir 1254 AH, and he came with the Halim Cavalry Brigade and the Admiral AyDorson who was previously sent chained, this time he came as demurrer so he became Dorsun Pasha and he sent Halim Pasha to Benghazi. The new governor started to renew the forts and mosques while the previous governor was very weak. Ali 'Ashqar had many doubts. One day, some of Tripoli's dignitaries enjoyed in meal in one of the orchards, a man named Al Haj Agha intrigued against them to the Pasha that they was in a secret meeting and they were abusing to the Pasha, because of that the Pasha ordered to arrest Mohammed Shalabi and Ali Mohammed Agha Al-Turki and the Mufti of Maalikis AbdAl-Salam Efendi and he banished them to Astana<sup>69</sup>.

After the arrival of Ashqar Pasha Abd- Aljalil Saif al-Nasr occupied Tawirghah which is located in the Misurata province. He expelled about fifty Turkish soldiers from there who they consisted of a Turkish garrison, but after two months an agreement was signed between Abdul Jalil, Ghumah and Ali Ashqar Pasha that each recognizes have the right to seize the areas which it wants, thus the war between the parties has started again. In 1839AD, Abd Al-Jalil Saif Al-Nasr defeated by a regular army led by Osman Agha in Musrata, but Turks who scored the victory they had been defeated by Gomah Al-Mahmoudi in Giryan, where they returned back from only half of the four hundred soldiers who directed against him at the most. The treaty of July 15, 1840 dictated that settled the east and changed in the conduct of the English Consul and Warrington who remained in a hostile relationship with the Turkish rulers of Tripoli, so he started to get close to Ali Ashqar and he was said that the English government is protected by the Ottoman Empire and offered his help to the Pasha, Abd Al-Jalil Saif al-Nasr was given a speech that calling to submit to the Sultan who became Britain's ally, and he offered to him to rule the Fazzan as a price of his sincere submission. The Britons appointed to themselves a representative of the consul in Fezzan, but Ali Ashqar Pasha said that this

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<sup>69</sup>Aziz Sameh, the previous source. Page 197

representative will be allowed to go to it only after being defeated to him. Ali Ashqar Pasha continued to confront the revolutionaries with all force during these negotiations so he occupied the position of Alkhomsand this site will allow to him to attack from behind of the Takrona and Gharian mountains. Thus, he achieved several victories in the summer of 1841AD<sup>70</sup>.

Ali Ashqar Pasha was called from his position, so he began to commit reprisals of his anger and carry out horribly brutal actions. He ordered immediately to cut off the head of SeifAl-Nasrwho was the brother of AbdAl-Jalil, and ordered to kill Ibn Osman who was Agha of Musrata and AhmedAlmaredSheikh Trahawneh also who was about 80 years old. All of them were captured when he was drafted and killed AbdAl-Jalil. Indeed, the killing of Abdul Jalil was a victory for Ali Ashqar Pasha<sup>71</sup>.

#### **6- Mohamed Amin Pasha:**

He is appointed as governor Tripoli on 6 Jumada II 1258 AH, and AzmiBey for the archives and AzmiBey came with the governor under the name of an Investigation Officer.

Mohammed Amin Pasha came to apply charitable organizations and to establish administrative bodies so he established districts, brigades, districts and councils and he sent And BakrBey to Fazzan as district president, the districts were given strong guarantees with local directors and members and he ordered to holding of necessary records in all centers and districts and he worked to enact tax laws, tithes, traffic tickets and other necessary legislation<sup>72</sup>.

The members of the Grand Council convinced the governor that Sheikh Ghumah was preparing and paid for the rebellion because of his exclusion from the service of the Ottoman Empires, Muhammad Amin Pasha pledged that Sheikh Ghumah would be treated well, in early of 1842 AD the Sheikh entered the city and he was given a rank of senior pashas and three thousand piasters as salary so he was happy because of this and

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<sup>70</sup>CharlFero, the previous source. Page. 458

<sup>71</sup>CharlFero, the previous source. Page.460

<sup>72</sup>Aziz Sameh, the previous source. Page 201

brought his family to Tripoli, and after three months the Sheikh was secretly during a party and he went to Istanbul, the mountain inhabitants were disarmed when they learned about the secret, but Ahmed Pasha's forces managed to achieve victory over the rebels, thus the State extended to cover all over Yafran, Fassato, Nalut and Guams in 1843 AD.

Ahmed Pasha killed some sheikhs this has raised the fear and panic between the peoples they threw their weapons and surrendered, although their tragedies have not finished yet. Ahmed Pasha trusted with his recent victories and he stopped the migrations carried out by the inhabitants of the city because of panic and fear of looting, theft and rape. And he headed towards Fastener the Tunisian border, suddenly Shouts of women is Roseto urge their husbands to return to take up arms so populated areas as a town of kikla rebelled which forced the Turks to help and there have been some bloody battles and an attack on a Palace fortified is occurred<sup>73</sup>.

When he entered Fastou where heavy fighting lasted more than eight hours around it and the rebels showed strong resistance then the palace was occupied by force and most of the remaining defenders who was still alive escaped cross a trail carved underground<sup>74</sup>.

Mohammed Amin Pasha wrote an order to Astana to replace Ahmed Pasha and Azmi Bey to Astana, the Aylet of West Tripoli was introduced under the administration of the Ottoman Empire in the reign of Mohamed Amin Pasha.

Later, several governors took rule in Tripoli and each of them has done some things and changes in the country, Raheb Pasha came to govern the state on 6 First Jumada 1263 AH who left the state in the hands of the wicked, Mustafa Nori Pasha is appointed then Othman Pasha in 20 Safar 1272 Ah, then Mahmoud Nadim Pasha in 16 Muharram 1277 AH. Then worth registering is happened in this governor period but the name of the Tripoli Aylet was changed to the name of the western Tripoli State<sup>75</sup>.

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<sup>73</sup>CharlFero, the previous source. Page. 461

<sup>74</sup>Aziz Sameh, the previous source. Page 206-207-208

<sup>75</sup>CharlFero, the previous source, Page 461

### 3.2 The Most Important Policies

After the restoration of Ottoman rule over Libya it has enjoyed a special political status among the Ottoman Empire states, it was, on the one hand, independent of the Supreme Door as a full political and administrative independence and on the other hand, it is subjected to the authority of the Bani Usman caliphate and this Ottoman sovereignty is recognized internally in Libya, and externally from all other countries<sup>76</sup>.

The rule in Libya changed for the first time since 1676 AD where it had an independence from the Qaramanli Family Rule to the Pashas Rule, and the guardianship rule (Ayalet, district) and it subjected to Sultan who sent a General Consult the Ayalet rule from Constantinople that he holds the rank of Pasha and uses the title of Dey and resides in the city and the General Consul appointed officers at the rank of Qaim Maqam as Heads of Regions and Provinces<sup>77</sup>.

When Turkey seized Libya, it found itself in front of hundreds of tribes which have feeling of religion, same language, and same home and but they are divided because of differences in old life systems which did not extinguish so it had to challenge all of these matters<sup>78</sup>.

The Ottomans introduced big changes their reign in Tripoli so they defeated the civil resistance in 1858 AD and the area became under their control and established a government for them in Tripoli followed by the Ottoman Sultan, they also entered the organizations which is set of administrative and economic reforms and they worked to consolidate their power all over of Libya lands and they encouraged the resettlement of Bedouins, and worked on the development of the cities and the agriculture. They also revived the caravan trade across the desert which flourished a lot after cancellation of bondage system and the closure of the convoys' roads through Tunisia and Algeria<sup>79</sup>.

The Ottomans also encouraged education so they worked to form educated elite according to the political and cultural model in Istanbul.

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<sup>76</sup>Mohammed Mustafa Bazama , *Libyan Diplomacy in the Middle of the Eighteenth Century*, D.T., Corina Library, Benghazi, Page.29

<sup>77</sup>M. Azeek, *six years in Tripoli on the coast of the Maghreb (1827, 1833 AD)* Translated by: Iman Fathi, National Library, Benghazi / Libya, d. Page. 233- 234.

<sup>78</sup>Kostanzio Bernia, the previous source page. 356

<sup>79</sup>Charl Ferro, the previous source, Page 405



As followings, we will touch on the most important aspects that the Ottoman State was interested in when they ruled the country.

### **1- Political side:**

The take care of the political side and appointing the governors to manage the affairs of the Alayets was the first thing that the Supreme state that did it after coming to Libya, so There have become three states, namely the state of West Tripoli, the state of Fazzan and the state of Barqa. The Ottoman Ferman issued in 1846 AD which defined this division<sup>80</sup>, the ease of dealing with the country was behind that division where each state has a governor<sup>81</sup>.

It also established the Civil Courts, the judges were mostly Turks at first, but the Libyans had quickly entered to this the field<sup>82</sup>.

The Ottoman government gave great importance to strengthening its relations with the major European countries in that time that to achieve their interests in the country so it entered into agreements and treaties with several countries, such as (France and Britain) which was linked to the interests of the country so it forced to establish treaties with the Ottoman governors in Tripoli.

The Ottoman rulers were able to eliminate the revolutions which was against them after they took the control of the country, which is represented by the Abd Al-Jalil Saif al-Nasr revolution of the Gummah Al-Mahmoudi revolution, but there was an attack and retreat with those confrontations<sup>83</sup>. The reality occurred in the year of 3 April (early Safar 1259AH) where the rebels who were hiding in the mountain were confronted who worked at first to overcome Ahmed Pasha's forces and thwart his attacks. However, it has been reported in the news that the government army has won, then Ahmed Pasha resorted to deceit and treachery so he attracted the senior sheikhs to his camp then he killed them without pity or mercy then on 20 May 1843 Ad, more than sixty of their

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<sup>80</sup>A .Broushin, the history of Libya from the end of the nineteenth century until 1969 AD, translated by.ImadHatem, Centre of Jihad Libyans against the Italian invasion, d. Page. 56

<sup>81</sup>.RasimRushdi, West Tripoli between the past and present, (Tripoli, Libya, 1953 AD, page. 105, 106, 107)

<sup>82</sup>CharlFero, the previous source, Page 457

<sup>83</sup>CharlFero, the same source, Page 461

heads were sent to Tripoli where it has been shown for over a day, and about their children, they were taken as prisoners to Tripoli and some of them were recruited into the army and the others cabled with chains<sup>84</sup> .

The authorities of the High Gate did not extend to all parts of the country for example; their rule was not recognized as in Barqa and neither in the south oases nor in the Kafrah which was in the hands of Sansusyie and called for the return of first Islam and refused to open up and look forward to life and development, thus it stood against the Ottoman power.

Sinusian leaders were always trying to assert their independence from the Turks even if by virtual image, it was a great victory for them when they can prevent the raising of the Turkish flag above Jalo & Ajlehoasis. The successive attempts came back with Failure by the High Gate in sending representatives to that oasis. The situation did not change until 1910 AD, where the Turks decided to exploit the Senussicritical position so the Sinusians lost their positions in southern Sudan because of French pressure.

The Turks have been doubling the tribal clannish group to power state centers for make their position much stronger in Tripoli and Barqa<sup>85</sup> .

The last interest of the Ottomans was in particular was Obstructing foreign interference in West Tripoli and Barqa and protection of the borders from the threat of European penetration<sup>86</sup> .

## **2- The economic side:**

The economic factor is the most important factors for each country therefore; the Supreme State has given great importance to this side because it is an important source for them especially, that Libya enjoys an important strategic position and it controlled the internal convoys.

We will talk about the most important economic activities that the Supreme State has been interested in:

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<sup>84</sup>Jack Pichon, The Libyan Case in the Settlement of Peace translated by: Ali Dawy, I 1, Libyans Jihad Center for Historical Studies, 1996, page. 35.

<sup>85</sup>Atori Rossi, the previous source, Page 431

<sup>86</sup>Mohammad Mustafa Bazamah, the previous source, Page 30

### **A-Agriculture:**

All the reports written by the consuls in the last years of the Ottoman era in Libya agree that the production of Libyan lands does not meet the basic needs of its few inhabitants for several reasons, such as:

1. Lack of water
2. Lack of manpower.
3. Idle of the national component.
4. Complete neglect of this appendix from the local authorities.

The Turkish tax system has contributed to the lack of improvement in living conditions at that time the government has not done any working the tree-planting field, forest formation field and the search for groundwater field and the government also has not improved transportation between coastal cities and agricultural production centers. Barley occupies the first place in grain production then wheat, corn and rye Libyan barley was wanted from abroad especially in England that beer is made from it<sup>87</sup>. Barley was planted in large quantities in Barqa with an average of three quarters of the total cultivated by the citizen in the grain and it was harvested in early May. The Turks were interested in planting the wheat in Barqa which comes in the second place after barley and the Turks had brought 40 bags of white wheat in 1903 AD and distributed it to farmers to benefit from soil fertility<sup>88</sup>. And also dates were issued at an annual rate estimated at 120 to 130 thousand lira but its type was not excellent if we compared with the Tunisia and Algeria dates.

Olives are readily available in different parts of the state especially in Mislata which is characterized by abundant production from the other regions<sup>89</sup>. Grape and figs are trees that fill of the Darnah area\* which is from Libya. The Ottomans were interested in agriculture so they encouraged the cultivation of olives and they forced local people to plant more of these trees by decision of (18 January 1817 AD) to (31 January 1816 AD), they also encouraged the cultivation of palm trees especially in Sart which is a part from

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<sup>87</sup> Francesco Coro, the previous source, Page 91-92-93

<sup>88</sup> Dar Al-Arabiya Book, Tripoli (1988), page. 118. Taysir ibn Musa, Libyan Arab Society in the Ottoman Period, T2

<sup>89</sup> Francesco Coro, the previous source, Page 94

Barqa state where it was implanted thousand sprout of in Sart which was brought from Musrata and Fazzan<sup>90</sup>.

#### **A. Industry:**

The Libyan industry is characterized During Ottoman rule that isa local based on the efforts and skills of the technical population which the most of itis inherited from their ancestors, it is a traditional industry, and during Ottoman rule it stilled as it was without the Ottoman authorities resorting to change or improve it<sup>91</sup>.

But in 1903 AD, there was a certain awakening in the middle of the Ottoman administration in industry and it has took several actions for the two provinces, it resulted several local industries, for example and not limited to:

1-Textile industry.

2-Mat industry.

3-Tanning industry.

4-Soap industry.

5-Variou industries such as the manufacture of ivory, gold, and salt industry and the industry of Allies and henna in addition to dyeing profession

#### **B. The Trading**

The trade activity in Libya depended on both internal and external ways, the trade movement has always distinguished economic civilization of each commune, where it clearly reduced due to the lack of resources and the weakness of its quantity and type of goods that traded<sup>92</sup>.

The Turkish government's assumption of power over Libya had an impact on the development of trade movement, so maritime trade has moved into Europeans who were competent in it and worked on the advancement and growth of the movement in the ports of Tripoli, Benghazi, Darna and Musrata, but Alkhoms a new life had entered to it

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<sup>90</sup>Muhammad Ahmad Al-Tuwair, History of Agriculture during the Ottoman Period, I, National Book House (Benghazi, 1991 AD) page 35

<sup>91</sup>).Abd Al- Karim Abu Shuwarib and others. The Creative Craftsman, T I, the Jamahiriya for Printing, (Libya, 1988 AD) p. 66- 67.

<sup>92</sup>Francesco Coro, the previous source, Page 73

in the second half of the last century because of export the Allies. The Arabs were major in black slave trade, which had stopped in the last 30 years<sup>93</sup>.

The trade across the desert has played a big economic role in the country so the numbers of commercial convoys was limited to five or six convoys' headers and traders of Benghazi embodied their goods to them which must be transferred to the Sudan<sup>94</sup>.

Because of the importance of Sudan's trade to influence the trade exchange between France and the West of Tripoli state so France commissioned its consul in Tripoli to prepare a report on ways and methods which enables them to benefit from this trade<sup>95</sup>.

The Ottoman government gave great attention to the caravan's trade because it make huge profits for the Aylet especially transportation of goods from Sudan to Tripoli and then European ships so it was a gainful for the Ottoman government.

There was another reason why the Turks were interested in the deserts the problem of borders which was not clarity, Moroccan Aylets which is under the Ottoman Sultan role it had no boundaries between them, where the nomadic tribes formed those borders and the state of borders between Egypt, Tunisia and Algeria resulted in the Intervention by European countries because of the importance of regional balance on the Mediterranean coast<sup>96</sup>.

And about the exports and imports in Libya were as followings below:

1. The Imports: It was represented in cotton textiles, fabrics, iron materials, coal, silk textiles, wire, silk, construction woods, fuel, furniture, glass, haberdashery, handmade manufactures, rice and flour.
2. The Exports: Libya was exporting ostrich feathers, ivory, sponge, wool, rugs, mats, salt, barley, vegetables, dates and some animals such as caws, sheep's, poultry and horses, as well as metals such as iron and scrap<sup>97</sup>.

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<sup>93</sup>KostanzioBernia, the previous source, Page 358

<sup>94</sup>Mahmoud Arfaoui, he fought the Italian imperialism and fascism during their birth and burial them in Libya Arab Ocean House (Beirut, 1990 AD), page. 73.

<sup>95</sup>NajmiDhiaf, Ghat city and the trade of desert caravans during the nineteenth century, 1999 AD, page. 106.

<sup>96</sup>Abdul RahmanChayeji, the previous source, Page 47.

<sup>97</sup>See Annexnumber ...

But despite the disparity in economic activities but the Ottoman state applied the tax system that makes people tired where the taxes presented in public auction which collection of a tax in an area and sometimes the bidders are defined the required taxes but it is usual for financial officials to put the minimum tax which offered for bidding based on estimates that are often unrealistic then this amount is leaved to increase by a group of rich critics who enter into conflict situation<sup>98</sup>.

The Ottomans were not collecting taxes directly from the people especially the Bedouins who are hard to control them, the Turks implemented Commitment system on customs imports across the Libyan Desert where it announced about farming of customs duties at certain centers which is Al-Jufrah, Sabha and the West Valley Beach<sup>99</sup>.

### **1- Social and Cultural Side:**

One of the policies of the Ottoman state in Libya was its interest in the social and cultural sides, and it took care of the educational sides for extraction of educated groups where it established schools as follows; (24) schools for males in the West Tripoli state And one school for girls and (9) schools for Jews and (3) schools for boys and (2) for girls and one mixed school for Italians. In Benghazi (12) government schools and (39) private schools for boys one corporation for teachers and (3) schools for Muslim girls and one school for Jews and Italians and one school for boys<sup>100</sup>.

The government has also taken care of hospitals and clinics, there was two hospitals in Tripoli, the municipal hospital, and the military hospital and also there was a hospital in Benghazi<sup>101</sup>.

And also there were charitable institutions (Trusts) which work in Tripoli and Benghazi and it administrated the Trust in charge of mosques and charitable works and there were a charitable institution for that Trust, it's headquartered in Astana.

The State also cared for the public buildings and the governors took care of the quarters, it was established outside of the old city wall and it is also cared for roads, public

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<sup>98</sup>Capt. Mahdi Sobhi Al –Homs, History of Tripoli, Dar al-Iman for printing and publishing (Tripoli, 1986 AD) page. 146,147.

<sup>99</sup>Prochin, the previous source, Page 106-107

<sup>100</sup>Aziz Samih, the previous source, Page 213

<sup>101</sup>Francesco Coro, the previous source, Page 102

facilities, parks and markets so it allocated some of lands to the market and one of the most important yards is The Caliph's plaza and the Al-khobz plaza<sup>102</sup>.

And it had some political, economic and social form the policy of the Ottoman state in Libya until 1911 AD.



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<sup>102</sup>Francesco Coro, the theprevious source, Page 108-109

## CHAPTER 4

### FRANCE AND ENGLAND POLITICS AGAINST LIBYA AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE SITUATION

#### 4.1 France Policy

Tripoli was the most important state of the Ottoman Empire because of its important geographical position. It has a wide coastline on the Mediterranean basin<sup>103</sup> and is a major link between the countries of the Levant and the Maghreb countries. Its location on the Mediterranean Sea gives it strategic importance for the sea itself and the potential for maritime activity. It also makes it an important base for the distribution of armies and commanders of military operations and the storage of weapons of all kinds for rapid and easy transport to any battlefield in North Africa, southern Europe and the Middle East. , And its territory is penetrating into Africa for a distance of 2,000 to 1,900 km, it is linked with the range of Sudan and West Africa to a range of convoys that have played important roles in transport and trade between the Mediterranean and sub-Saharan Africa. the European countries were living in the industrial revolution, so they needed the most raw materials from Africa, which were transported to them via the Mediterranean. Here, there was a convergence of some European countries to ensure their influence from the regions of North Africa where France and Britain were the first countries to work on To take full control over the capabilities of those areas and to improve their relationship, including the mandate of Tripoli in the West so as to be a base for them in the future to proceed to the middle of the continent in search of the mines of minerals they need in their industries<sup>104</sup>.

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<sup>103</sup>Abdullah Khalifa Al-Khubat, political relations between the West Tripoli and England, 1795 - 1832 AD1, the public establishment for publication and distribution Tripoli, 1985, p.12

<sup>104</sup>Abdul Aziz TarihSharaf, Geography of Libya, I 2, Knowledge facility, Alexandria, 1971, p.22



As we mentioned earlier in this subject, there has been a French-Libyan rapprochement, since the early days, and this convergence has increased to try to impose control and take advantage of the country's capabilities. France has taken several steps that would impose its hegemony over the country, and it was no secret that the Tripoli Ayyala belongs to the Ottoman Caliphate, so it has taken its policy in this manner. There were traditional friendly relations between France and the Ottoman Empire, which were therefore not reflected frequently and continuously in the relations of the Arab Maghreb countries to France, especially the relationship between Tripoli and France<sup>105</sup>.

Tripoli has a Mediterranean naval force that controls the Mediterranean Sea and controls maritime shipping, France sought to gain Tripoli's favor in order to realize its commercial interests at sea. The Libyan fleet does not take possession of French ships, as happened in the past years. From the seizure of a French ship in the Mediterranean Sea loaded with oil in 1713<sup>106</sup>.

The Ottoman Sultan allied with the French and granted them many important privileges under the Treaty of 1535, which was the first treaty between the Ottoman Sultan and a European state. This was the case for the rule of the Qumranian family, where the relationship with France was clear-headed, including peace and not causing problems with it. 4 Agreements were made between them, notably the Convention (4-7-1720), which aims to limit acts of piracy against French ships and give France Commercial and political advantages<sup>107</sup>.

After that, France played an important role in the Ayyala of Tripoli and appointed a consul to help it achieve its endeavors. The movements of France intensified when captain (Dobrin) came to Ghadames with a military convoy in 1856, although the recommendations of the governor of Tripoli in the west, but the reception of the rulers of the French convoy was not enthusiastic, when the convoys arrived, the residents of Ghat moved and the military interpreter (Ismael Bourefa) fled, where his mother was a Christian and his father was an Algerian. The interpreter escaped to the Tuaregs for fear

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<sup>105</sup>Abdullah Khalifa Al-Khobat, op. Cit., Pp. 12-13.

<sup>106</sup>Mohammed al-Hadi Abu Ajila, op. Cit., P. 129.

<sup>107</sup>Mohammed Mustafa Bazaka, op. Cit., P. 129.

of death. The local authorities, especially the Gathion, did not stand idly by while the French moves. The surrogate of Fazzan had asked Ghat governor about an Algerian movements, He asked him to help, as stated in the letter to Al-Qaim in 1858. He said that the French sent Sheikh Osman and the translator Ismael with a delegation to study the situation and how they would be seized by money or by force. They arrived in Gat (September 20, 1858) but the inhabitants were determined not to allow them to enter, even if the sacrifice was necessary. France was interested in the Sahara after the occupation of Algeria and they had to expand their influence and secure their borders from the east and west, and control the roads entering and secure their trade and transit trade, and the most prominent crossing points are Ghat and Ghadames, and the people of Ghadames are active in terms of trade because of their important geographical location. Therefore, France had to face the inhabitants of Gatt, Ghadames and Touareg because they were the inhabitants of the desert. France has also faced the Sufism, which are the most dangerous against France because they affect the rest of the Islamic countries. There is information that the Sufism play a role in slowing the French move in the Sahara despite the recklessness of the French. The Gaths were worried that when they learned of the Tuaregs' inclination towards the French, they wished to enter under the Ottoman rule to strengthen trade security and get rid of Tuareg pressure, so they applied to the governor Ahmed Ezzat Pasha, but their request was not met due to the weak position of Tripoli<sup>108</sup>.

The Gathion made another request to the Ottoman Empire in 1862, but it did not materialize. However, after the decline of France and the claim of Tariq, the Ottoman Empire took over the Ottoman Empire in 1875<sup>109</sup>.

Osman, Taraki, the nephew of Sultan Akhenohn, Sultan of Azzar, and his assistant in the administration of his business, who followed the Tijani method, managed to pave the way for the French in their arrival in Gat and Ghadames, He was able to travel to Paris to meet Napoleon of the French Emperor and agree with him on a treaty between the French and the Tuareg, whereby the French would be allowed to occupy the

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<sup>108</sup>AbdulrahmanChaieji, op. Cit., Pp. 64-65

<sup>109</sup>Mohammed Said Al-Qashat, jihad of the Libyans against France in the Sahara (1824-1986

routes of convoys from Ghadames to Timbuktu, as well as from Ghadames to Gatt and then to Akdar. The French signed the agreement of the Ghadames in known as the Treaty of Ghadames, which was held in 1826 with the President of the AzqarinKhanokhen before sending the convoys to the farthest from GATT.

The treaty included several items, including:

- 1- To ensure the friendship of cooperation between the French authorities and the heads of the Tuaregs and the people of Algeria.
- 2- Tuareg does not pay taxes on the money of their country and the money of Sudan, which they pay to all Algerian markets and this applies to French money also.
- 3- The Tuareg guarantees the safety of French and Algerian merchants who travel to Sudan through their country and take the transit visa.
- 4- The Governor of Algeria leaves the task of determining the easiest way for French traders to travel to Sudan to experienced Tuareg leaders and paying for the opening of wells and the roads maintenance.

The French were sending their espionage missions through the traitors of the inhabitants of the areas they occupy<sup>110</sup>. However, the Treaty of Ghadames was not implemented because of the uprising that broke out in southern Algeria in 1864 by SidiCheikh's children<sup>111</sup>.

There was a campaign of European discoveries in Libya, that's why France was the first European country that sent the travelers there, where the traveler Hamilton took a trip in Baraka and traveler Bondman to Ghadames and then the journey by the famous Algerian translator (Abe Derba) to Ghat in 1858. We arrive here at the famous Tuareg expeditions carried out by the French traveler Henry Dufierre, who took over Bagdames and Gatt during the period (1860-1861), the following year, the French government sent a scientific expedition to Ghadames, in which Murshir, Captain Poulniak, Engineer Fatun, Dr. Hovan and the translator Abu Derba. Maurezio Borman's journey was also accompanied by a search for the Vogel mission, which was interrupted. Burman was killed in 1863 at the according to Sultan Al-Wadai commands.

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<sup>110</sup>- Mohammed Saeed Al-Qashat, op. Cit., P. 76.

<sup>111</sup>Abdul Rahman Chaieji, op. Cit., P. 72.

One of the benefits of these trips by the explorers in Saharan Africa is that they paid a great trip to visit Tripoli, the West, and the south and the German traveler Gerardo Rolf who made discoveries in Libya during 1864-1865. Then in 1869, he returned to Barqa in 1878 to make a trip in the company of Sticker Wixilak to the south and Kufra. He intended to reach Wadai, but this was not achieved because of the hostile spirit shown by the Zawiyya tribe in Kafra.

After these flights, Libya did not undergo any other geographical flights, and the Turkish government did not allow other flights because the suspicion was about these flights<sup>112</sup>.

The policy of France in Libya was to establish schools, hospitals and churches in Tripoli and Benghazi, and to control some of the companies that were working for them in Libya, such as Al Fanar and the Postal Corporation<sup>113</sup>.

France did not neglect the cultural and scientific aspect of its great importance. The European countries worked to invade the Ottoman Empire culturally through missionary missions and religious schools that they seek to create in these states to educate the members of the communities and the high class. [3]<sup>114</sup>.

The French community numbered 700 people and worked in all kinds of commerce and had schools, churches and clubs.

#### **4.2 British Policy**

The geographical location of Libya has a great role in the presence of British ambitions in Libya, especially since Britain discovered the importance of Libya after the French campaign on Egypt, and stood on the course of things and how Tripoli was a base from which France strikes on Egypt. After 1878 England began to pursue a new policy aimed at dividing the Ottoman Empire into parts after the principles of its policy in the Middle East and the Mediterranean were to preserve the unity of the Ottoman Empire, this changed in the British policy led to a change in the balance of the Mediterranean, when the change took place in the policy of Britain after it recognized

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<sup>112</sup>Francesco Kuro, op. Cit., Pp. 144-145

<sup>113</sup>Mohamed Hadi Abu Aujaila, Studies in the history of modern Libya and contemporary, I 1, House of the people, 2014, p. 35.

<sup>114</sup>Mufidah Mohamed Jibrán, the French Consulate building in Tripoli, a historical study of the political and cultural relations between Aila, West Tripoli and France

the unity of the Ottoman Empire was putting its hands on the sensitive places in the way of India and prevent the entry of Russia warm seas, when England recognized and maintained the unity of the Ottoman property, it meant that England was able to secure control of the Mediterranean Sea and the way of India, which helped Britain's economic interests because it was a developed country in the 19th century.

Britain was aware of the Ottoman Empire situation against France and how it dealt with France, and learned of the privileges granted by the Ottoman Empire to France, especially after the Treaty of 1535, where Britain signed a treaty of the Ottoman Empire in 1579 which obtained commercial concessions in the East, And markets such as France, which resulted in the presence of a British consul in Libya. The consuls were responsible for Britain's commercial and political interests in the country. The first consul in Libya was Samuel Tokar in 1658. The reason for the establishment of the consulate was the clash between pieces of the British fleet and parts of the Turkish navy, from the capture of an English vessel called George under the command of William White, who was captured at the same time along with a number of English sailors who were aboard the ship.

Britain was associated with ancient relations with the Ayyala of Tripoli, both during the Ottoman era or during the rule of the family of the Koran, and had ties with private trade treaties during the reign of Yusuf Pasha Qormanli, there were many letters submitted by Joseph Pasha to the British Consul Joseph Pasha and Britain were friendly despite the periods of tension imposed by strategic reasons dictated by the international situation. After the restoration of the Ottoman Empire to impose its hegemony on the mandate of Tripoli in 1835 was to face difficulties, the first is the payment of debt to Britain and imposed by the Youssef Pasha, who did not fulfill his promise to pay the debt, and the arrival of the new governor of Tripoli, Britain requested the dues of two hundred thousand pieces<sup>115</sup>.

The new governor did nothing but transfer these demands to the central government in Constantinople, but Britain used these debts to exert its influence and control over the Ottoman rulers of Tripoli. The British consul intervened to assist the governor of the

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<sup>115</sup>PreinaCestanzio, op. Cit., P. 337.

state, calling on Abdul-Jalil Saif al-Nasr in 1843 to negotiate some important information, without any doubt about any risk. The consul suggested stopping trade in slaves, which is practiced in Fezzan. After the restoration of the Ottoman Empire directly on the Ayyala of Tripoli, Britain had to reorganize its relations with the new leadership, so it was necessary to return Brugil back to Tripoli and write a report on his opinion in the situation and developments there and then waiting for the arrival of further instructions from his government there. Britain felt the importance of the location of Tripoli's Ayyala amid the north and North African states, making it the starting point for English travelers in their scout operations to Central Africa, prompting Britain to strengthen its relationship with the Tripoli government.

England sent its Scouting expeditions to Libya, the first of which was the journey of William Lucas, who tried in 1779 to reach Qazan but was forced to cut off his journey at Misurata after being hampered by the hostile spirit of the people from the continuation of his journey. The traveler William Henry Smith also visited the shores of Tripoli and the Gulf coasts in 1815 - 1816, then the flight of Captain George Francis Lyon and Dr. Joseph Retici, a journey that took place in two phases, the first in 1818-1819 and the second 1821-1822. In 1835, Major Gordon Lange traveled to Ghadames. After spending nearly two months, he was deported to Gat, which he arrived in after 20 days of travel and then continued on to Timbuktu. Several years have passed since the death of Lange, during which the geographical exploration of Africa was stopped across Libyan territory. This period of stagnation extended until 1845 when James Richardson visited Ghadames where he stayed for three months and then continued his journey to Ghat. In 1849, Dixon traveled the western regions of Tripoli to the west until he ended up in Ghadames<sup>116</sup>.

Just like France, Britain used the policy of incursion and intervention in the affairs of the country under the image of trade, which claimed that it supported Turkey in its rule for the Ayala of Tripoli only so as not to be unique to France to benefit from the site of Libya and control the routes of convoys and trade movement in the

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<sup>116</sup>Francesco Kuro, op. Cit., P. 143.

country Britain's control of Algeria and France seized control of Tunisia and hence exposes Britain's expansionist intentions in North Africa<sup>117</sup>.

All the trade with Britain in Libya was carried out in the port of Tripoli as well as Benghazi, and they were the main ports on the Libyan coast. The five berths are only suitable for the export of the allies. They were exported from the ports of Misrata, Sirte, Zuwara, Marsa, Sousse and Derna. They include ostrich feathers, ivory, hides, leather, sponge and wool. Imports are made up of cotton textiles, textiles, modern materials, coal, silk textiles, wire, construction wood, fuel, furniture, glass, pottery and others.

Britain was ranked first in the field of supply with Libya, where Libya's exports are shipped by charter vessels for this purpose. As for the internal trade and control of caravan routes by Britain, it worked on the construction of a rail line in 1905 between Lokogia, which increased the price of freight transport. In 1906 England established a 10% tax on all goods imported to Sudan. To protect their products<sup>118</sup>.

The English policy works to enable the English influence in various political, economic and cultural fields. This has been manifested in the establishment of several English consulates in the Libyan cities, which are represented by their countries, receiving scouting missions, exploring commercial roads and archaeological areas, and the transmission of civilization and enlightenment to the peoples as stated in the report developed by the British case Cooper, who made his journey inside the plains of 1895-1896 after the study of the effects at the time of his secret mission and multiple espionage and identification within the country to be linked to the English colonies in West Africa and access to the Straits of Gibraltar. The English are saving their energies to preserve Libya according to their plan, In 1908, the English sent a Jewish mission to study the establishment of a Jewish homeland for the Jews in Libya. This was the only difference between the views of Eastern and Western Jews on Palestine's preference for this mission. This is why the country did not receive the desecration of the Jews, as they became companies run by the British, but for a short time and stopped those projects. However, Britain strengthened its economic relationship even more gently, so that the

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<sup>117</sup>Kamelo Monfrouni, Italy in the maritime events of Tripoli, T: Omar Mohammed Baroni, (d.), Center for the study of the Libyan Libyans era of the Italian invasion, 1988, p. 89.

<sup>118</sup>Francesco Kourou, op. Cit., P. 76.

Italian consulate in Benghazi showed interest through its envoys in British activity alone.

### **4.3 The Ottoman Empire Situation**

In 1830, the French campaign against Algeria forced Turkey to re-establish its effective authority over Tripoli. Turkey took advantage of the rivalries raised by Youssef al-Qarmanli. Tripoli occupied in May 1835 under the leadership of Mustafa Naguib Pasha. From the previous treaties, and thus continued the upper door extended his influence on the territory of Tripoli until the Italian invasion. France, Britain, Italy and Turkey agreed to establish consular jurisdiction in Tripoli in 1873. Turkey fully recognized the European intervention (British - French) in Libya since the Ottoman era and the period of the rule of the Qarmanian family that even after learning the joint agreement with the Ojak Tripoli during the French campaign on Egypt, the Ottoman Sultan issued a royal order to the Great Chest to break the treaties concluded with The French government sent a letter to Youssef Pasha to sever the political and economic relations with the French government and confiscate its vessels in the Mediterranean Sea and refused to receive any French envoy and the confiscation of funds of French traders in the city of Tripoli West.

After setting up its footprints in West Africa, France drew its attention to the central part of the African continent and, after the agreements that made clear the spheres of influence with Britain (1880 and 1899), the French campaigns were launched on North Africa and Central Sahara and began to occupy the small Islamic Emirates Senusians. At the same time, the ruling circles in England and France officially expressed their respect for the right of the Turkish Sultan in Tripoli and Barca. Naturally, these actions did not mean anything. The colonialists were increasing their aggression day by day. Has begun its acquisition of the important economic and strategic oases of Salloum Oasis, and has managed to achieve its ambition and control of the most important commercial outlet. The Ottomans were threatened by the loss of their last possessions in Africa. The Ottoman Empire took the people away from the danger of



those unbelievers. They were supported by Sinusi, and they stood in their making after they were at odds. The new negotiations began in Istanbul and Kufra with the aim of unifying the ranks and fighting against the European colonizers, although the rapprochement was slow, but Turkey was aware that the Bedouins would tenderly support the Turks in the war against any Christian state from the West. After the expansion of the border by France and Britain, the Ottoman Empire expanded its borders as well as the European countries. Turkey expanded its border in Libya to the south to Chad, and Gant was one of the satellites of Gatt. However, the French claimed to be in their area of influence. The Ottoman administration, however, was one of the extensions of the Ghat district. The Ottomans realized the designs of France and Britain, yet they took measures only to send some weapons and to form the lines of the Ugly Ghoul ogly. The hostile state showed its hostility to the French and British efforts throughout Tripoli and Benghazi, where they were presented to the two governments in preparation for discussing the agreement to grant them all economic privileges that are incompatible with the dignity of the Ottoman state and its interests with the established covenants. The Ottoman government incited against these colonists, France and Britain.

In this study, we learned that France and Britain had debts at Joseph Pasha. After the overthrow of the Qaramanilians, the Ottoman Empire must pay the debts. As the new governor found the treasury empty for the ayatollah of Tripoli, he must take a fair policy towards these two countries. France took advantage of the situation and did not demand its debts in return for providing facilities for the continuation of the rule and facilitate the possibilities of commercial expansion in Baraka and Tripoli, and won France and the Ottoman governor in Tripoli and managed to penetrate the influence to the maximum extent of Libya. As for the position of the Ottoman state on the explorations carried out by Britain and France during the Second Ottoman Period, the Turkish government did not put obstacles, but ended with approval and concession, that we do not rule out that the government in its limited power to nomadic tribes living in the interior were not To reassure or see it wise to agree that the Europeans should carry out exploratory campaigns that might raise the possibility of harm to them by fanatic parents, which would raise many diplomatic problems with the countries concerned.

Therefore, we find that the obstacles put by the Ottoman government for distant trips are often based on these considerations, the Ottoman state as an eastern state would prefer the safety and quiet political life, and we find that there are governors would prefer to the Ottoman state is also to carry out exploratory expeditions to the agencies of the second<sup>119</sup>.

Turkey has entered into an agreement with Britain in Constantinople, in which the Government of the Caliphate of Britain recognized the right to discipline the people of Tripoli if they violated their peace treaties and that the hostilities against the Berber pirates would not lead to the peace and friendship treaties concluded with the Governments of Her Majesty the British and the Ottoman Emperor, And this in itself a statement to a foreign country right attacking its citizens and forcing them to what this country wants<sup>120</sup>.

In 1869, the Ottoman government took action by (Ali Reza Pasha) aimed at developing the resources of the mandate of the Ottoman Empire. Tripoli and the revival of this vast region, which has recently been overshadowed by delay and decline, Had these reforms and renewals been implemented as they were intended to have been able to bring about a radical change in the state of the country, (Ali Reza Pasha) was aware of the remarkable results that led to the drilling of artesian wells in Wadi Ware in Algeria. Therefore, Ali Pasha saw that the project will be held in the port of Bemba. \* After obtaining a decree issued by the Ottoman Sultan to implement it, it was given wide powers to implement it and sent him a sweeping bulldozer to dig and clean the Benghazi anchorage, which was flooded with sand. And the construction of roads to be a center and a free port, and was put under the management of a director to run its affairs, and was established in this town a large institution of quarantine, and dug wells and repaired the Roman water tanks, which were collected by the rainwater.

Despite the encouraging conditions for the success of the project, the European countries, Britain, France and the false claims made by the Ottoman Sultan in Astana that the project would cause the Libyan people to dislike the Turkish rule and without

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<sup>119</sup>Francesco Kourou, op. Cit., P. 76.

<sup>120</sup>Mohammed Mustafa Bazama, op. Cit., P. 36.

the cost of the Ottoman state to verify the subject .The Ottoman Empire suffered in the late 19th century from foreign wars and internal problems. The Turkish revolution broke out on July 24, 1908, and led to the handover of power to the Union and Progressive Society. The revival of the constitution in 1876 in Tripoli was very resonant. Pasha is an intelligent, intelligent and courageous statesman<sup>121</sup> .

Therefore, it was difficult for the Ottoman Empire to save its remaining areas of influence in Africa and stand up to the British, French and Italian ambitions. There are a number of factors that led to the weakness and collapse of the Ottoman Empire:

**A. Internal factors:**

1. Political reasons: The political crisis that angered the death of Suleiman the legal 1566, to punish the rulers of the weak sultans without efficiency, and for a short time neglected the matters of governance, which controlled by AlsaderAlaazam.
2. Military reasons: The successive revolutions of the army and the involvement of the intervention in the affairs of government in exchange for the neglect of his defense duties, which cost the Ottoman Empire many defeats, as these defeats imposed on the Ottoman Empire signed several treaties were items for the benefit of the victorious countries.
3. Economic reasons: The weakness of the technical level in the agriculture and industry has led to weak production and a decline in commercial activity, as the economy has remained mostly directed to serve the palace and the people of power

**B. External factors**

The intervention of European states in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire, and the support of separatist movements with the aim of weakening the empire<sup>122</sup> .

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<sup>121</sup>Charles Ferro, op. Cit., P. 526.

<sup>122</sup>Charles Ferro, op. Cit., P. 526.

## CHAPTER 5

### FRENCH-BRITISH COMPETITION OVER LIBYA AND THE CONSEQUENCES

#### 5.1 French-British Competition over Libya

Britain realized the importance of Tripoli to the West after Napoleon Bonaparte launched the French campaign against Egypt in 1798, where it considered that this region enjoys an important strategic position. Hence the competition between the two countries. Britain worked its best to obstruct this cooperation between Tripoli and France<sup>123</sup>.

Where it sent a letter to governor of Istanbul through the commander of the fleet "Amberal Nelson" in the Mediterranean, asked him to intervene and meet with the Sultan and persuade him to pressure the rulers of North African states, including Tripoli West, and the dissolution of all treaties concluded with the French government and the expulsion of all French nationals in it, Admiral Nelson's letter to the English ambassador in Istanbul asks him to work on the intervention of the Sultan to prevent the peace between France and Tripoli. Britain was increasingly concerned about the rapprochement that existed between France and Tripoli and the extent of the advantages that existed in France and felt that it should have similar advantages. In 1579, it also attempted to conclude a treaty in which Britain was granted trade concessions. , And these two countries had consuls in Tripoli running their business and political interests. There is no doubt who is the first French diplomat in Libya where it is said that Francesco Dumas was sent by Henry IV to Tripoli as a commercial agent and settled for five years, then resigned and was replaced by Nicolas Bron, Then, (De la Magdalene) came after him. Britain has appointed a Consul represented by Samuel Tucker. It is noteworthy that France changed its consulates in Tripoli in contrast to Britain. This is due to the nature

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<sup>123</sup>Sameh Ibrahim Abdul Aziz, op. Cit., P. 106.

of the government and its trends in France and Britain, the conflict between the two countries over influence in the region, and the manner in which the representatives of both States are selected, appointed and treated.

After the Ottomans came to Tripoli, these two countries demanded their rights. The Ottoman governor began to give France its rights. The British Consul learned of the news and threatened the governor and tried to pressure him to push him to pay off the English debts. As soon as possible, and warned in the event of repayment of the debt of France first<sup>124</sup>.

At a time when the English intervention is at its peak in the country, France is also working hard to keep its influence. Britain was keen not to face France directly, it used the trick to put pressure on the Ottoman governors and questioning the French intentions in the country, as it was in the past when foreign countries wanted to extract from the Pasha written consent to the abolition of the so-called piracy in the Mediterranean according to the conference (X-La Chapelle) the English consul has tried to explain to European public opinion that France is behind the Pasha's emphasis. One of the main factors that increased foreign intervention and increased competition between England and France, the movement of geographical disclosure and access to central Africa, where England wanted to make Tripoli a base, through which the missions are sent Scout to Africa, and was the role of Consul (Warrington) who took upon himself the success of this project and made Tripoli his base. Where (Warrington) through his control of the Pasha to obtain a pledge to ensure the safety of English explorers across Libyan territory and to provide them with the assistance possible. French policy was not able to obtain concessions equivalent to what Britain received, where French diplomacy was able to obtain a concession from the hydrological study of the waters of the Gulf of Sirte in 1821 through its Consul (Mir) and promised the Pasha to provide all possible assistance to the French passengers. Warrington was keen to make the North African region the subject of England's attention only. Perhaps this would make the British-French competition even more intense, especially after the death of the English traveler Major Godonne Lange, who was sent by England to complete the mission of the former

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<sup>124</sup>Abdullah Khalifa Al-Khobab, op. Cit., P. 214.

mission to expose the western Sudan to Timbuktu and Niger, Warrington accused the French Consul (Rousseau) of his death, the dispute developed between the two countries, and a series of letters and correspondence began between them. But France was confident of the safety of its position and insisted on a rigorous investigation into the case of Lange and his documents. One in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs French and second in the British colonial office. These investigations resulted in the impossibility of proving the charges against Russo and all the charges against him were null and void<sup>125</sup>.

England, with its series of naval bases in Gibraltar, Malta and the Suez Canal, continued to regard the Mediterranean as a form of precautionary measure and would not support large ports on the other side of the line. The British fleet had decreased in recent years, Greater attention to the North Sea, and the Mediterranean needs more attention, England and France will increase their maritime power<sup>126</sup>.

The political and economic conflict between the French and the British and their rivalry in Libya, as in many countries, influenced the consuls' mentality and self-image, and their relationship with the Pasha and his government. For example, the French Consul (Petro pollard) wrote: "The Pasha sat me next to him on the throne, The British consul has offered congratulations, and then withdrew, and the head of the navy has visited me, which has never happened before<sup>127</sup>. Such a sense of self would naturally affect political relations between the state represented by the consul and the state government, the foundation is an image<sup>128</sup>.

But the general situation in the policy of these two countries in the Ayyala of Tripoli is their keenness to gain further gains in the field of politics, and in various economic fields where they were chosen as malign people to represent the two countries where they can plot and conspiracies woven from one to the other, or the administration of plans to topple the Pasha or the Turkish governor in the state, as the processes of

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<sup>125</sup>Muhammad al-Hadi Abu Ajilah, op. Cit., P. 19

<sup>126</sup>William H. Bbehler, History of the Turkish-Italian War, Abdul Qadir Mustafa Al-Mahishi and Abdul MawlaSaleh Al-Hariri, D., Center Jihad Libyans for Historical Studies, 1990, p.

<sup>127</sup>CostatrioBrina, op. Cit., P. 247.

<sup>128</sup>Muhammad Mustafa Bazama, op. Cit., P. 23.

change of governors from within and was the engine of both to continue the conflict is the interests of capital and the desire for more exploitation<sup>129</sup>.

Ayyala Tripoli was neutral about the competition between the two countries, for several reasons including:

- A. Because it is an Ottoman state, it conforms to the Ottoman trend in general, but it does not comply with it, and it may contradict it in circumstances and times.
- B. Take into account their own interests in the political relationship with other countries, while avoiding avoidance of the Ottoman policy against various countries, they do not ratify the return of AlbabAlalie or be in a war with him only if it requires a special interest.
- C. Its commitment to the principle of life in any maritime conflict between the two States, and its concern that its country or its territorial waters should not be a battleground in which adversaries would clash.

A problem arose that raised more competition between Britain and France, namely, the problem of the Sahara and its relation to the external roads. The convoys traveled to African kingdoms several ways, and Tripoli is the starting point for passing through its internal horizons and branching out in different ways according to the buying and selling markets.

Through the general division of the roads and desert roads, we mention here the most important main roads branching in the eastern routes to the south and extending to the middle of the continent to the east and the most important:

The caravan route known as the Tripoli-Niger road, or the western road, or the Ghadames road, which runs from Tripoli to the south-west and passes through Bagdames to pass through, Sinon, Ghat and Ayr. The convoys then travel west to Tamkato and Agadez, then continue south to the city of Kano) In Nigeria, he added that the British continued to infiltrate within the borders of Barqa along the line extending from Sudan to the Mediterranean Sea from the south to Bemba and Salloum, and some journalists wrote that the British General Staff maps of the region include the south and pass through the middle of the Gulf of Salloum, Which led some of parliament members

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<sup>129</sup>Muhammad Mustafa Bazama, op. Cit., P. 24.

to ask questions about the fact that the South was included in the British sphere of influence.

Not only were France and Britain worrying, but Germany and Austria were also criticized for plotting to lay their hands on Tripoli. The media and the parliament were denouncing an alleged project by an Austrian-stone company to establish new shipping lines in Tripoli.

As for Germany, the newspaper "Latzebuna" reported that:

"It makes sense for us not to forget at this time that the news of German privilege comes a few days after the previous news about the opening of a new German shipping line.

Qalinka said in his statement "I would like to ask the government, is it aware of the imminent attempt to establish a large German agricultural settlement in Tripoli?"<sup>130</sup>.

European public opinion intervened to resolve the disputes between Britain and France and established several agreements to end the conflict. The most important agreements were:

The French-British Treaty of August 5, 1890, signed in London by Lord Salisbury, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Vadenton, Ambassador of France, was the first agreement to define French and British spheres of influence. The Treaty recognized France's right to annex territories north of the Sai- On the Niger River to Barwa on Lake Chad, leaving us the central Sahara and part of the Sudan is located above this line, while the work area of the British company of the Niger all that was a follower of the Sucuku. The implied benefit of this statement is that the French zone of influence has to extend eastward to a line connecting the southern tip of Fran with Baroua. Thus Tripoli remains intact and the rights of AlbabAlali have been preserved in the mutual memoranda between Lord Salisbury and Wade Yingon. The public on August 10, 1890 confirmed that none of what had been agreed with France had harmed or could harm Turkey's rights in the south of Tripoli. This did not prevent AlbabAlali from protesting against the British-French declaration and from claiming rights.

After the Ottoman state learned of the signing of the 1890 treaty between Britain and France, it asked its ambassadors for full information. The Ambassador in London

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<sup>130</sup>Paul Montezi, *ibid.* Pp. 95-96.



sent the answer to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 13 August 1890, accompanied by two annexes preserving the rights of the Ottoman Empire. The first was Salisbury's statement about the British-French agreement, which did not violate the rights of the Second Sultan over the support of the French ambassador to London. The information was reassured by the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman Empire saw the necessity of establishing the places under its influence according to the theory of Hinterland. Berlin, so that its rights would be reserved for the potential French occupation, so I sent a map showing the Ottoman influence in southern Libya. On June 14, 1898, Britain's Ambassador to Paris, Edmund Manson, and Foreign Minister G. Hahn to sign a new agreement on 5-8-1890. This statement delineated Sudan's borders in western Niger, following an ideal straight line taking into consideration tribal communities. The agreement leaves Fazan very far from the French zone of influence. The border starts from the hamlet, located 16 kilometers south of the Gadames line, and runs south-east through the sands until it reaches a 28-degree latitude with the direct route between Tripoli and Mazraq via Al-Hassi and Aubari. The south of Ghadames to the west and close to Ghat, leaving a side in the French territory, between Libya and French Central Africa. The border takes the form of a corner within a corner between Gatt and Tembo. There is a point of change of the border to the east in the south of Ghat and the border To France when they are stretched in a straight line Yum almost and even small greets and ponds<sup>131</sup>.

Article IV of the Convention 14.6.1898, supplemented by the following provisions, which must be considered an integral part:

1. The Government of the French Republic is committed to neither territories nor political influence east of the boundary line set out in the following paragraph, and the British Government of Her Majesty is committed to the exclusion of territories or political influence west of the same line.
2. The boundary line runs from the confluence of the boundary between the Free Congo State and the French territories in a line that includes water that descends to the Nile from those that descend towards the Congo and its tributaries.

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<sup>131</sup>Abdul RahmanChaieji, op. Cit., P. 136.

3. It is agreed in principle that north of the latitude of 15 degrees will determine the French region from the north-east and from the east line starting from the intersection of cancer orbit along the length of 16 degrees Greenwich.
4. The two Governments shall be bound by the appointment of delegates charged with proving, on the ground, the boundary line corresponding to the requirements of paragraph 2 of this declaration<sup>132</sup>.

The treaties between Britain and France on June 14, 1899, do not affect the rights of the Ottoman Empire to obtain the support of France and Italy, which turned to the importance of the strategic location of Tripoli after the conflict between Britain and France and believes that the French Ambassador in Istanbul made a pledge in 1955 that the stories of Hinterland And France does not want any aggression against Libya. The colonial rivalry resulted in European ambitions over the property of the Ottoman Empire. Britain took control of Egypt in 1882 and of Sudan in 1896. France took control of Algeria in 1830 and of Tunisia in 1881. The influence of the Ottoman Empire was diminished day after day, And the lack of interest in political and economic affairs, which made these countries show interest in Libya because it is the only region that has not been seized, and thus intensified European colonial competition in Libya between Britain, France and Italy.

Italy's ambitions in Libya date back a long time. Italy's relationship with North Africa was not new. It dates back to ancient times, when the Romans extended their influence to North Africa until the Mediterranean became a Roman sea.

After the Treaty of 21 March 1899, Italy was concerned that France would expand its occupation of Libya and control the routes of the convoys of the Sudan trade and withdraw them towards Tunisia and Algeria and incite the Ottoman Empire to move, but France made a commitment to Italy on these points, which raised concern and thus achieved a lack of support for the tripartite alliance of the Ottoman Empire Especially with regard to the Netherlands. Even when France took over Morocco to consolidate the security of the Algerian border in Morocco, France was considering the

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<sup>132</sup>Abdul RahmanChaji, *ibid.* P. 137.

mandate of Italy as an agreement. France agreed that France would not expand its political influence towards Tripoli<sup>133</sup>.

Because Italy realized the importance of the shipping line after the intensification of competition between Britain and France on Libya, and the line of navigation linking Tripoli and European countries. France and Italy agreed to give Italy the territory of Tripoli and the West, and Italy used several ways to infiltrate within the province of Tripoli West, including the Bank of Rome, which owns the Vatican's largest part of its capital, and its general manager belongs to the family of Bachelet, Since 1907, it has been involved in the financing of a series of projects in that region. At the beginning of 1910, it secured the right to operate the navigation line: Malta, Tripoli, Alexandria, and Tripoli, Benghazi, Alexandria. In that year, he expanded his activities by opening a branch in the city of Benghazi, constructing a large oil press, a windmill, buying land, controlling the sponge trade, and looking for minerals. Although Italy ranked second in the trade with this region, it was always confronted with an increasing hostility by the Turkish government, and Italy sought Austria and Germany to pressure Turkey to persuade it to abandon its anti-Italian stance. That the Ottoman government continued its hostility against Italy and stood in the face of all Italian activity in Tripoli and the West, Italy continued in an attempt to make efforts to persuade the Turkish government to implement the Italian projects. Thus, Italy obtained European approval for Italian control over the last property of the Ottoman Empire in North Africa by 1909. Although most Italians were waiting for the time when Libya would become an integral part of Italy, the Italian government hesitated to resolve the matter militarily until fall of 1911<sup>134</sup>.

On October 3, 1911, at 3:15 pm, the Italian fleet led by Admiral Varafelli began bombing Tripoli. The shelling continued throughout the fourth day of October, when the artillery was destroyed in: the Bowl and Hamidiyah. In the middle of the fifth day of October, on the castle of the Sultan, while the Turkish forces retreated to the inside<sup>135</sup>.

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<sup>133</sup>Jack Jacob, *ibid.*, Pp. 70-72

<sup>134</sup>Italy, and the Italian invasion of Libya 1911-1916 AD, the birth of Megrabi, D., Center of Jihad Libyans against the Italian invasion, Tripoli, 1988, p. 35

<sup>135</sup>Francesco Macaula, *op. Cit.*, P. 91

## **5.2 The Conclusion**

- 1- The year 1835 AM is an important period in the history of modern Libya where the Ottoman's Turks returned to rule the Ottomans of Ayalla Tripoli after it was under the control of the Qurmanali rule since 1711 AM where they made the Qurmanali a genetic rule among them Meaning that it belongs to the Qurmanali family.
- 2- In 1835 AM, the Ottomans re-ruled Ayyala in Tripoli and it rotated to several governors of their rule to Libya where they are appointed by the high gate in Astana and the policies of those governors were differed from person to other and their policy shows that most of them are based on tax collection and burdening the people with it where they are taken from them in order to send it to the Astana especially and that the Ottoman Empire in Istanbul had entered many wars with Russia and Serbia and the European countries.
- 3- Also through our study turns out that the British-French competition was the reason that Libya suffered from conflicts with Italian rule. The Italians existed only because of Britain and France competition has drawn the attention of Italians to the importance of Tripoli's beach for Italy where it is considered the savior of its trade and markets for its products.
- 4- We also found that France and Britain have a role in gaining commercial status which enjoys the mandate of Tripoli West through commercial activities which is to convert the state's commercial line to its property, Al-Tuareks also play a major role in serving Britain's and France's commercial objectives.
- 5- This research also shows that the scientific discoveries that came to the state of Tripoli where its main purpose was not to discover the state but to link cities with each other according to the greed of France and Britain and Tripoli has also become a focal point for the arrival of French and British travelers to central Africa

## APPENDICES A

### Annex 1

Bonaparte's letter to the French consul in Tripoli  
Registered on 22 January 1878 (2)

(2) In this speech Bonaparte mentions his capture of Egypt and the destruction of his fleet and the impossibility of being connected to France and he requests from the consul to be an access of exchange of news and he is also asked to urge the Pasha to send many of food supplies to Malta and Alexandria.

خطاب<sup>(١)</sup> بونابرت إلى القنصل الفرنسي في طرابلس  
المؤرخ في ٢٢ يناير سنة ١٧٩٨<sup>(٢)</sup>

Au quartier Général du Caire, 5 Fructidor an VI  
(22 Janvier 1798) :-

- Bonaparte, général en chef, au consul de la République  
Française à Tripoli.

J'ai reçu, citoyen consul, votre lettre du 13-messidor. Depuis la prise de Malte, nous avons pris Alexandrie, battu les Mameluks, pris le Caire, et nous sommes emparés de toute l'Égypte. Les Anglais, ayant battu notre escadre, ont dans ce moment la supériorité dans nos mers, ce qui m'engage à vous prier d'expédier un courrier de Tripoli pour se rendre, soit à Malte, soit à Civitta-Vecchia, soit à Cagliari, d'ou il gènera facilement Toulon, soit même par une galiote en droiture à Toulon. Vous enverrez une copie de cette lettre; vous direz que l'armée de terre est victorieuse et bien établie en Égypte, sans maladies et sans perte de monde, que je me porte bien, et de ne pas ajouter fois aux faux bruits que l'on fera courir dans cette circonstance. Expédiez-moi de Tripoli un courrier pour me faire parvenir les nouvelles que vous avez de France et écrivez à Malte pour qu'on vous envoie toutes les gazettes

(1) L. Charles Feraud : *Annales Tripolitaines* p. 310-p. 311

(٢) يذكر بونابرت في هذا الخطاب استيلاءه على مصر وتحطيم أسطولها واستعادة اتصاله بفرنسا وطلب من القنصل أن يكون واسطة في تبادل الأخبار ، كما يطلب منه أن يبحث الباشا على إرسال مواد تموينية كثيرة إلى مالطة وضأن إلى الإسكندرية .

RudolphMekaki: Tripoli West under the rule of the Qarmanian family, T, Taha fawzi, T1, University of the Arab States, Cairo, 1961 Ad, Page: 31-32.

que je serais conduit au Château, où le pourrais faire telle

toutes les provisions de ma maison, la faïence, les cristaux et enfin tout ce qui était à la convenance des Maureca qui y ont pénétré. M. Ortiz a retiré et déposé à ma prière en sa chancellerie toutes les archives du consulat et de la chancellerie, ainsi que mes papiers particuliers. Le jour même de notre embarquement, au matin, quoique détenu et ayant une garde à la porte, je m'empressai de faire passer à la chancellerie d'Espagne la tabatière d'or ciselé enrichie de brillants et les deux montres et chaînes d'argent appartenant au gouvernement et laissés à Tripoli par le citoyen Herculis.

Le commodore Campbell ne quitta point la rade de Tripoli sans avoir arrêté et signé un armistice avec le Pacha jusqu'à l'arrivée du traité avec le Portugal, dont M. Souza, consul général de S. M. C., attendu incessamment de retour de Madrid, sera porteur, et ne licencia le corsaire amiral et les deux prises de la Régence qu'après être convenu de leur valeur et avoir reçu du trésor même du Pacha 11.000 piastres fortes à compte.

Le vaisseau l'Alphonse mit sous voile de Tripoli le 1<sup>er</sup> prairial, allant à Malte et Palerme, mais, le 5, le capitaine d'un bâtiment Ragusain sorti du premier port ayant rapporté que, dans la nuit du 2 au 3 du dit mois, le blocus avait été levé, on se hâta de cingler directement pour Palerme. Dans les parages de la Sicile, nous reconnûmes les vaisseaux anglais l'Alexandre, l'Audacieux et le Goliath, qui s'y rendaient de Malte et avant d'y entrer, le 12, une frégate détachée par le Contre-amiral Nelson fit retourner à Malte le premier et le dernier vaisseau pour en reprendre le blocus.

## Annex 2

Translation of the summary of firman from the Sultan to Dai Algeria and Basha of Tripoli to press for the necessity of carry out his previous orders with regard to the severing of political and economic relations with France because of its occupation of Egypt.

Document No. 3651. 1213 AH, 1798 AD. (1).

Alert from the Sultan:

Although we sent two letters to Algeria to prepare to cut the Toulon road, they did not comply with the previous order.

The French consul is still residing in Tripoli with respect and support.

Roads that must be blocked must be blocked and confiscation of any French ship and cut the relations with France and imprisonment of French consuls and their merchants and put them under guard and not to accept any envoy from France and it also prevents supplies to their ships.

They took people's money and imprisoned them therefore, every ship shall you take, everything in it is permissible and all the things that you find, divide it and leave them only the clothes that they have. And tell our fleet and the English fleet the destinations of your fleet to be aware of that.

(1) Copy of the documents of the Turkish Prime Minister No/3651. 1213 AH the origin of this picture is now located in the historical archives of west of Tripoli, which is in the Turkish language and was translated by Haj Mohammed al-Asta.

Omar Ali bin Ismail, The collapse of the rule of the Qarmanian family in Libya 1795-1830 AD, Al-Farjani Library, Tripoli, 1966 AD, page 394.

### **Annex 3**

#### **A peace treaty with Tripoli**

**9 June 1729 AD/12.1141 AH.**

##### **Item1:**

According to what started by the Pasha and Bay and Dai and the men of the Diwan and the militia of this Kingdom (Tripoli) with remorse and acknowledgment of irregularities committed by them against the recent peace treaty and according to the amnesty of the Emperor of France. The Emperor grants them peace according to the following conditions:

##### **Item2:**

The mutual pledges between the Emperor of France and the Sultan or between their predecessors are made with all truth, sincerity, accuracy, respect and also the pledges made again by the Ambassador of France, special Envoy of the High Court, without causing any violation between the parties directly or indirectly

##### **Item3:**

Peace between the Emperor of France and the Pasha, the Dai, the Bay, the men of Diwan and the militia of the Kingdom of Tripoli and their nationals will be resolved in the future and they can trade in the Kingdom and navigation safely without any exposure to any impediment, whatever the reasons and pretexts.

##### **Item4:**

The Pasha, the Dai, the Bay, the men of Diwan and the militia of the Kingdom of Tripoli are working on returning the pieces of French ships that were present in this kingdom before the boycott with all its baggage or compensation of the last value and return the staff because article 25 of the Treaty of July 1720 provides for the arrest and detention of these pieces and their baggage and staff. Because these pieces were damaged so the Pasha, the Dai, the Bay, the men of Diwan and the soldiers of Tripoli should hand over French navy parts which seized by their pirates since the province with its equipment, rods and ropes that necessary for navigation.

##### **Item5:**

For the looting of French ships by the pirates of Tripoli since the signing of the Treaty of 1720 until the date of the boycott, it was agreed with the Pasha, the Dai, the Bay, the



men of Diwan and the militia of the Kingdom to pay the amount of 20 thousand Ashibli sharks as compensation before the signing of the treaty.

**Item6:**

The immediate release of all ships staff that has been seized since the boycott without enslaving one Frenchman in the Kingdom of Tripoli, whatever the reasons.

Paul Masai, The International Situation of West Tripoli, The texts of the French Leprechaun treaties until the end of the nineteenth century, Translated by Mohammed Muftah Alazulke, Center for the Jihad of the Libyan Historical Studies, ( Tripoli, 1991), Page : 33 – 39.

**Item7:**

It was also agreed that the Pasha, the Dai, the Bay, the men of Diwan and the militia of the Kingdom would return the French slaves who had been sent to Tunisia and Algeria and pay a ransom of 150 Ashibli sharks for every one of them at that point, the Trabelsians who were captured during the war are returned.

**Item8:**

In addition, 20 Catholic slaves of any nationality are released, they are chosen by the knight Gion and Benion and officers from the Diwan and sent to the war ships of the King of France before the signing of this treaty.

**Item9:**

When the city of Tripoli and other ports warships meeting the sea with ships and naval parts bearing the flag of France or the Admiral of France in accordance with the version registered at the end of this treaty, they should be left as they should be rescue and supplied with the assistance that they need. Tripoli ships should only send two men without a weapon in a rescue boat in addition to the seafarers required for deriving it. And Orders should be given that only the two men be allowed to enter the French ship without the permission of the ship's captain. In return, the French ship behaves similarly towards the ships belonging to the special apparatuses of the city and the Kingdom of Tripoli which bears the certificates from the consul of France who residing in Tripoli and prove in this city and is also registered at the end of this treaty.

**Item10:**

For the safety of navigation, in the future the commercial ships of Tripoli will have a license from the Bay and certificates from the consul of France residing in Tripoli otherwise; these ships are arrested and treated as pirate ships.

**Item11:**

The warships and commercial ships of France and Tripoli are likewise received at the ports and marinas of the two kingdoms. It also provides it and their staff with all the help that they need. They also provide food, equipment and everything necessary with normal and familiar prices in the places where these ships dock.

**Item12:**

If a French merchant ship anchored in the port of Tripoli or in one of the other ports of the Kingdom was attacked by enemy warships, while they were under the protection of the guns of the forts, the Tripoli's fortresses should be defended and protected it.

The commander of the ship is entitled to oblige enemy warships to give him enough time, and be at least two days, to get out and move away from the mentioned anchors and ports. In the meantime, the enemy ship is being detained and prevented from confiscation such a French merchant ship, on the other hand, the Emperor of France acts similarly, Provided that the armed warships do not invade Along 10 marine league of French coasts in Tripoli or in other ports. If the ships of the Emperor of France discovered that the pirate ships of the Republic have committed an offense it will be arrested and confiscated as a pirate ship. If the pirates of Tunisia, Algeria and Salé who are at war with France seized French merchant ships that were anchored in Zouara and Misrata in other region, the Pasha, the Dai, the Bay, the men of Diwan and the militia of the Kingdom are obliged to work on demobilizing them with their staff and luggage.

**Item13:**

All the French who are captured by the enemies of the Emperor of France and who are taken to Tripoli and to other ports of this kingdom, They are released immediately without enslavement and even if they were taken by the Algeria, France, Salé ships or other ships that may be at war with the Emperor of France, To any spot of this kingdom.

So those French are released, including those who are brought down to the land to be sold to be presented as a gift or to be presented with convoys. Generally, the French enjoy freedom whenever they enter Tripoli so that they are as if they entered France.

**Item14:**

Whatever pretexts and reasons the foreign passengers aboard a French ship cannot be enslaved and also the French who had taken from other foreign ships even if the ships which they took from it defended themselves and also it cannot be exposed to their baggage and goods. It works similarly to foreign passengers found on city ships and the Kingdom of Tripoli and towards nationals of this Kingdom when they are aboard foreign ships.

#### **Item15:**

If one of the ships in the coasts of the Kingdom of Tripoli runs through Tripoli either because of chasing enemies or because the weather forced them to do they should be rescued by what they need to continue their journey after their cargo is recovered the ship's captain pays the daily wages of those who used the operation without demanding any performance or charges on the goods which was brought down to the land Unless such goods are sold in the Kingdom's ports.

#### **Item-16**

Commercial ships, boats with square sails and boats which carrying French flag do not pay more than 27 sharks as an entry and exit fee for each sea piece, when they reach Tripoli port to load and unload the goods. Consequently, Rees is committed to providing a series of captains and the owners of these French naval pieces so they tie their boats and ships to their vessels during the night as usual to avoid being taken away by slaves. Reese is also required to send guard boats to the port entrance when the French navy intervenes, without asking it for any fee unless it sent a signal asking for guidance.

#### **Item-17**

All the French sea merchants who dock their ships in the ports and on the coasts of the Kingdom of Tripoli can bring their goods to the ground and sell and buy freely, as well as goods and foodstuffs with paying only 3% as a fee for entry and exit, it also includes liquor and alcohol on that equals with the other goods. When French merchants, Copts and French-flagged ships cannot sell their goods in detail with liquor and alcohol in the Kingdom of Tripoli so they can carry them on ships which they see as suitable for transport outside Kingdom of Tripoli without being forced to pay any fees. It will be work similarly in ports which under the control of the Emperor of France. Likewise, these captains and the owners of ships that carrying the flag of France may not be forced to take down their sails and stomp them to the ground whatever pretexts and reasons.

#### **Item-18**

No French ships may be detained, whatever the pretexts and reasons, for more than eight days in the port of Tripoli because of the leaving of government ships, and the decision of detention is handed over to the Consul who undertakes to renounce him . And this does not apply to the sailing of parts of this kingdom that use paddles.

#### **Item-19**

No rescue or protection shall be provided against the French, for North African pirates who are at war with the French and also the ships which equipped with a measure of these pirates. The Pasha, the Bay, the Dai, the men of Diwan, the soldiers of the city, and the Kingdom of Tripoli should prevent their nationals from processing vessels for the benefit of any prince or enemy state of France. They should also prevent all those who is

on war with the Emperor of France processing their vessels in the ports of the Kingdom of Tripoli to pursue their nations.

**Item-20**

The French should not be forced to carry things that they would not want to board, for whatever the reasons and the pretext, and to make any trip to any place that they do not intend to go to it.

**Item-21**

All the captains and the French ships arriving in Tripoli head directly to the Consul before going to the Pasha or to any other party as usual in Constantinople, Algeria, Tunisia, and in all the Eastern Marinas.

**Item-22**

When pirates want to repair their ships, they have no right whatever the pretext to force any French ship to help them unless the captain offers by his own, whether in return or not.

**Item-23**

The Emperor of France can continue to adopt his Consul in Tripoli to help French traders in whatever they need. The Consul can freely practice the Christian religion rituals in his home. This free practice also includes all Christians who want to attend these rituals and similarly, Turks in the Kingdom of Tripoli and country can practice their religion in their homes. The mentioned consul has priority over the other consuls. He also has authority and jurisdiction in the disputes that arise between the French, without being the judges of the city of Tripoli informed. The mentioned Consul can raise the flag of France on his house and on his ship whenever he wants and whenever he sails. The same in Derna and Benghazi where the emperor can appoint deputies to his consuls for him.

**Item-24**

The consul may choose his translator and agent and replace them according to his will and he can also visit the anchored ships whenever he wants.

**Item-25**

If a dispute arises between a Frenchman and a Turk or an Arab it will not be dismissed by normal judges, it should be considered by the Council of Al-Bay and Al-Dai and the Diwan and the soldiers of this city and the Kingdom, with the presence of the consul. Or by the sea commander in the ports where this dispute broke out.

#### **Item-26**

The consul cannot be compelled to pay the debts of the French merchants unless there is a written obligation under his name. The property of the French people who die in this country, it delivered to the mentioned Consul to be disposed of in favor of the French or for the benefit of others, and similarly for working with Turks who lived in France. When the vintners or others offer an advance in mufflers or outside or they lend French or non-French sailors if they sail under the flag of the Emperor of France or were protected by his Majesty the Empire this is will be done without the consent of the captains of these seafarers, the vintners should not arrest or harass them, or they lose their debts and the consul, captains or ships cannot take responsibility for this.

#### **Item-27**

The consul shall enjoy exemption from all duties related to supplies, food and goods that necessary for his department.

#### **Item-28**

All new fees and other fees included in the treaties shall be canceled and the ship repair fee is paid only when the signal is given as usual. It also prohibits the imposition of new fees or claim of the captains and the French ship owners by any fee when they buy and ship food and bread. They ordered the French baker who serves the nation to preparing it.

#### **Item-29**

No French can be punished for beating a Turk and an Arab unless the consul is brought to defend his case. If the French fled, the consul should not bear the guilt of that, If the French wants to become a Muslim Turkey, it is only permissible to accept this after insisting on his desire for 72 hour shall be in the hands of the mentioned consul.

#### **Item-30**

To facilitate the trade, install it, and consolidation. Send the owners of the place, Al-Bay, Al-Dai and soldiers of Tripoli, a prestigious character from them for residence in the city of Marseille In order to listen to the complaints brought against committed offenses against this treaty .This character should be treated well.

#### **Item-31**

If there is a breach of this treaty, no act of aggression may be carried out except after the inability of judicial means.

### **Item-32**

If a pirate from France or the Kingdom of Tripoli attacked French or Tripoli's ships during their encounter at sea so should be punished, and ship suppliers are responsible about that.

### **Item-33**

Whenever a warship docked for the Emperor of France in the Tripoli's port, the Consul shall be immediately informed the governor so. And salute them according to the rank of its leader. The number of artillery shells is more than the number when they receive ships from other nations. The French ship shall be restocking for each shot with a similar shot. And of course follows the same method at the confluence of warships of both parties at sea.

### **Item-34**

If this peace treaty is annulled- God forbid- between Messrs. Guyon and Benign (Who represent the Frances Emperor) and among the owners, Al-Pasha, Al-Bay, Al-Dai, Diwani and Tripoli's soldieries, Consul and all can the traders who are in the Kingdom to withdraw with their belongings wherever they want without being suspended within six months.

### **Item-35**

From now on, the Kabushians and the clergy are treated - Whatever their nationality- Treated as nationals of the Emperor of France, who is protecting them, and as such they cannot be harassed in their persons or their property or their churches but considers them true nationals of France's Consul to the Emperor of France.

### **Item-36**

The officers of the castles and forts of the Kingdom of Tripoli are forbidden to demand anything from the French ships, and when these ships are anchored in Darna, Zuara and other ports to be cooled. Do not pay boarding fees at the port.

### **Item-37**

French nation continues to enjoy the same privileges and exemptions enjoyed by so far and those privileges and exemptions far more important than those enjoyed by other nations. No privileges should be granted to other nations that are not shared by the French nation even if it was not provided for it in this treaty.

### **Item-38**

If the piracy ship resorted to Tripoli after doing the looting at sea- Even when the crew is Muslim- Al-Bay is holding this piece with its money and luggage for a year and a day to give the French consul enough time to demand Returning what the piracy took from France. And if it is proved during that period that the pirate ship stolen something from a French piece, so It will return what was stolen to the French consul or its value and release the French who were found on the ship whether they found it by force or chance.

### **Item-39**

Under this Treaty, which will remain in place for 100 years and which will be more sacred than in the past by the republics President? And that all treaties concluded previously become nullified in all its clauses without any of the parties intervening in this regard. As a result and in view of this peace treaty the France Emperor voluntarily gives up several other demands he has been demanding to Al-Pasha, Al-Bay, Al-Dai, Diwan and Tripoli's soldieries, and accordingly, all the old and new demands of the parties would be canceled and would not constitute a violation of the peace treaty.

A pardon formula sought by the Pasha, Al-Bay, Al-Dai, Diwan and Tripoli's soldieries as their ambassadors have said from the France Emperor .

Al-Pasha, Al-Bay, Al-Dai, Diwan and Tripoli's soldieries declares that they repented of the violations which they committed against the peace treaty.

They also show great pain and sincere repentance from all the sources of complaints they have caused the emperor. They also demanded that they turn their backs on them in the face of promises that they made publicly. That is to take into account the future terms and conditions of those treaties and to use all appropriate means to prevent their nationals from violating it.

The above articles will be ratified and confirmed by the France Emperor, Al-Pasha, and Al-Bay, Al-Dai, Diwan and Tripoli's soldieries In order to be considered by their nationals for 100 years. So that no one will invoke the pretext of ignorance, These Terms will be published and suspended wherever required.

**Signature**  
**Knight de Gobon - Benion**

**Annex 4**  
**A Peace Treaty with Tripoli**  
**18 June 1801 AD/07.1216 AH.**

It was agreed by the owner Yusuf Pasha, Al-Bay Al-Dai, and the citizen (Agsafi Nodi). Counselor and Acting General Commission for Trade Relations of the French Republic and with the exclusive powers of the First Consul (Bonaparte) for the peace agreement with the Iyala of Tripoli on the following:

The political and commercial relations between the French Republic and Iyala of Tripoli will be restored to North Africa as it was before the boycott.

**Therefore:**

**Item 1:**

The mutual pledges between the Emperor of France and the Sultan or between their predecessors are made with all truth, sincerity, accuracy, respect and also the pledges made again by the Ambassador of France, special Envoy of the High Court, without causing any violation between the parties directly or indirectly

**Item 2:**

Peace between the Emperor of France and the Pasha, the Dai, the Bay, the men of Diwan and the militia of the Kingdom of Tripoli and their nationals will be resolved in the future and they can trade in the Kingdom and navigation safely without any exposure to any impediment, whatever the reasons and pretexts.

**Item 3:**

When this treaty was similar to the treaty concluded in 1729 AM with an increase of some articles and a shortage of others. The French Republic and the owners of the place, Pasha, Al-Bay, Al-Dai, and Diwan men and soldiers of Tripoli declares that the old treaty remains in force in all cases as if all its clauses were ratified and as if signed by the owner Yusuf Pasha the owner of the Kingdom of Tripoli, Al-Bay, Al-Dai, and Diwan men and soldiers and the citizen (Agha Savy Node) for the French Republic.



**Item4:**

When the city of Tripoli and other ports warships meeting the sea with ships and naval parts bearing the flag of Republic or the With its passport in accordance with the version which will be registered at the end of this treaty, they should be left it to continue its journey freely without being subjected to harassment in any way and also should be provided with the necessary help and assistance. Tripoli ships should only send two men without a weapon in a rescue boat in addition to the seafarers required for deriving it. And Orders should be given that only the two men be allowed to enter the French ship without the permission of the ship's captain if the ship's captain does not authorize it. In return, the French ship behaves similarly towards the ships belonging to the special apparatuses of the city and the Kingdom of Tripoli which bears the certificates from the Commissioner-General for Trade Relations of the French Republic who residing in Tripoli and prove in this city and is also registered at the end of this treaty.

**Item5:**

In order to maintain its integrity, the Tripoli merchant ship should carry a Pasha's proxy and certificates from the Commissioner-General for Trade Relations in the city of Tripoli otherwise they will be subject to arrest and treatment as pirate ships

**Item6:**

The warships and commercial ships of French Republic and Ayyala, Tripoli are likewise received at the ports and marinas of the two kingdoms. It also provides it and their staff with all the help that they need. They also provide food, equipment and everything necessary with normal and familiar prices in the places where these ships dock.

**Item7:**

If a French merchant ship anchored in the ports of Ayyala, Tripoli was attacked by enemy warships, while they were under the protection of the guns of the forts, the Tripoli's fortresses should be defended and protected it. The commander of the ship is entitled to oblige enemy warships to give him enough time, and be at least two days, to get out and move away from the mentioned anchors and ports. In the meantime, the enemy ship is being detained and prevented from confiscation such a French merchant ship, on the other hand, It works similarly in the ports of the French Republic, Provided that the armed warships do not invade Along 10 marine league of French coasts in Tripoli or in other ports. If the ships of the Emperor of France discovered that the pirate ships of the Republic have committed an offense it will be arrested and confiscated as a pirate ship. If the pirates of Tunisia, Algeria and Salé who are at war with France seized French merchant ships that were anchored in Zouara and Misrata in other region, the Pasha, the Dai, the Bay, the men of Diwan and the militia of the Kingdom are obliged to work on demobilizing them with their staff and luggage.

**Item8:**

All the French who are captured by the enemies of the Republic and who are taken to Tripoli and to other ports of this kingdom, They are released immediately without enslavement and even if they were taken by the Algeria, France, Sale ships or other ships that may be at war with the Republic, To any spot of this kingdom as slaves they should be released as well as the release of those who follow the convoys or who are taken on land for their sale or offer as a gift. Generally, the French enjoy freedom whenever they enter Tripoli so that they are as if they entered France.

**Item9:**

Whatever pretexts and reasons the foreign passengers aboard a French ship cannot be enslaved and also the French who had taken from other foreign ships even if the ships which they took from it defended themselves and also it cannot be exposed to their baggage and goods. It works similarly to foreign passengers found on city ships and the Kingdom of Tripoli and towards nationals of this Kingdom when they are aboard foreign ships.

**Item10:**

If one of the ships in the coasts of the Kingdom of Tripoli runs through Tripoli either because of chasing enemies or because the weather forced them to do they should be rescued by what they need to continue their journey after their cargo is recovered the ship's captain pays the daily wages of those who used the operation without demanding any performance or charges on the goods which was brought down to the land Unless such goods are sold in the Kingdom's ports.

**Item11:**

The French merchant ships and boats with square sails and boats carrying French flag do not pay when they arrive at the Port of Tripoli to charge and unload the goods but only the anchor fee which has 5 Cairo Skenas for long journeys and the anchor fee 2.5 Cairo Skenas for trips across the coast that's mean from Morocco to Sousse and from east to Benghazi including the city of Malta and jerba. But the empty vessels Incoming and outgoing are exempt from payment of all types of fees. Also select the drawing mode weightlifting in the process of ships to maintain its balance in the amount of the text of a half of Skenas Cairo for each rescue boat and The Ayyala officers in Tripoli cannot claim more. And Reese is also required to send a guard boat to the port entrance when French naval boats enter without asking her for any fee unless she sent a signal to request a guide.

**Item12:**

All the French sea merchants who dock their ships in the ports and on the coasts of the Kingdom of Tripoli can bring their goods to the ground and sell and buy freely, as well as goods and foodstuffs with paying only 3% as a fee for entry and exit, it also includes liquor and alcohol on that equals with the other goods. When French merchants, Copts and French-flagged ships cannot sell their goods in detail with liquor and alcohol in the Kingdom of Tripoli so they can carry them on ships which they see as suitable for transport outside Kingdom of Tripoli without being forced to pay any fees. It will be work similarly in ports which under the control of the Republic. Likewise, these captains and the owners of ships that carrying the flag of France may not be forced to take down their sails and stomp them to the ground whatever pretexts and reasons.

**Item13:**

No French ships may be detained, whatever the pretexts and reasons, for more than eight days in the port of Tripoli because of the leaving of government ships, and the decision of detention is handed over to the Consul who undertakes to renounce him . And this does not apply to the sailing of parts of this kingdom that use paddles

**Item-14:**

No rescue or protection shall be provided against the French, for North African pirates who are at war with the French and also the ships which equipped with a measure of these pirates. The Pasha, the Bay, the Dai, the men of Diwan, the soldiers of the city, and the Kingdom of Tripoli should prevent their nationals from processing vessels for the benefit of any prince or enemy state of France. They should also prevent all those who are on war with the Emperor of France processing their vessels in the ports of the Kingdom of Tripoli to pursue the French ships.

**Item-15:**

The French should not be forced to carry things that they would not want to board, for whatever the reasons and the pretext, and to make any trip to any place that they do not intend to go to it.

**Item-16:**

All the captains and the French ships arriving in Tripoli head directly to the Commissioner-General for Trade Relations before going to the Pasha or to any other party as usual in Constantinople, Algeria, Tunisia, and in all the Eastern Marinas.

**Item-17:**

When pirates want to repair their ships, they have no right whatever the pretext to force any French ship to help them unless the captain offers by his own, whether in return or not.

**Item-18:**

The Republic of France can continue to adopt his Commissioner-General for Trade Relations in Tripoli to help French traders in whatever they need. The Commissioner can freely practice the Christian religion rituals in his home. This free practice also includes all Christians who want to attend these rituals and similarly, Turks in the Kingdom of Tripoli and country can practice their religion in their homes. The mentioned Commissioner has priority over the other consuls. He also has authority and jurisdiction in the disputes that arise between the French, without being the judges of the city of Tripoli informed. The mentioned Commissioner can raise the flag of France on his house and on his ship whenever he wants and whenever he sails. The same in Derna and Benghazi where the Republic of France can appoint deputies to his Commissioner for him.

**Item-19:**

If a dispute arises between a Frenchman and a Turk or an Arab it will not be dismissed by normal judges, it should be considered by the Council of Al-Bay and Al-Dai and the Diwan and the soldiers of this city and the Kingdom, with the presence of the Commissioner. Or by the sea commander in the ports where this dispute broke out.

**Item-20:**

The commissioner cannot be compelled to pay the debts of the French merchants unless there is a written obligation under his name. The property of the French people who die in this country, it delivered to the mentioned Commissioner to be disposed of in favor of the French or for the benefit of others, and similarly for working with Turks who lived in France. When the traders or others offer an advance to the lend French or others sailors if they sail under the flag of the Republic or were protected by them this is will be done without the consent of the captains of these seafarers, the vintners should not arrest or harass them, or they lose their debts and the Commissioners, captains or ships cannot take responsibility for this.

**Item-21:**

The French Commissioner shall be exempted from customs inspection and from payment of all duties on the supplies, food and goods necessary for his home. And these exemptions also include Commission officers and the owner of the French hotel.

**Item-22:**

All new fees and other fees included in the treaties shall be canceled and the ship repair fee is paid only when the signal is given as usual. It also prohibits the imposition of new fees or claim of the captains and the French ship owners by any fee when they buy and ship food, bread and biscuits.

**Item-23:**

No French can be punished for beating a Turk and an Arab unless the commissioner is brought to defend his case. If the French fled, the commissioner should not bear the guilt of that, If the French wants to become a Muslim Turkey, it is only permissible to accept this after insisting on his desire for 72 hour shall be in the hands of the mentioned consul.

**Item-24:**

To facilitate the trade, install it, and consolidation. Send the owners of the place, Al-Dayi and soldiers of Tripoli, a prestigious character from them for residence in the city of Marseille In order to listen to the complaints brought against committed offenses against this treaty .This character should be treated well.

**Item-25:**

If there is a breach of this treaty, no act of aggression may be carried out except after the inability of judicial means.

**Item-26:**

If a pirate from France or the Kingdom of Tripoli attacked French or Trabelsi ships during their encounter at sea so should be punished, and ship suppliers are responsible about that.

**Item-27:**

Whenever a warship docked for the Republic of France in the Tripoli's port, the Commissioner shall be immediately informed the governor so. And salute them according to the rank of its leader. The French ship shall be restocking for each shot with a similar shot. And of course follows the same method at the confluence of warships of both parties at sea.

**Item-28:**

If this peace treaty is annulled- God forbid- between the citizen (Ghzafee Noda) who represent the French Republic and among the owners, Al-Pasha, Al-Bay, Al-Dai, Diwani and Tripoli's soldieries, Commissioner and all can the French who are in the Kingdom to withdraw with their belongings wherever they want without being suspended within six months.

**Item-29:**

From now on, the Kabushians and the clergy are treated - Whatever their nationality- Treated as nationals of the Republic of France, who is protecting them, And as such they cannot be harassed in their persons or their property or their churches but considers them true nationals of France's Commissioner to the Republic of France.

**Item-30:**

The officers of the castles and forts of the Kingdom of Tripoli are forbidden to demand anything from the French ships, and when these ships are anchored in Darna, Zuara and other ports to be cooled. Do not pay boarding fees at the port.

**Item-31:**

French nation continues to enjoy the same privileges and exemptions enjoyed by so far and those privileges and exemptions far more important than those enjoyed by other nations. No privileges should be granted to other nations that are not shared by the French nation even if it was not provided for it in this treaty.

**Item-32:**

If the piracy ship resorted to Tripoli after doing the looting at sea- Even when the crew is Muslim- Al-Pasha is holding this piece with its money and luggage for a year and a day to give the French Commissioner enough time to demand Returning what the piracy took from France. And if it is proved during that period that the pirate ship stolen something from a French piece, so It will return what was stolen or its value and release the French who were found on the ship whether they found it by force or chance

**Item-33:**

It is directed at the Trabelsian pirates who when meet with French boats they request the captains and the passengers their foodstuffs, ships, supplies and coolers or with anything else and who disturb their shops either by delaying them or imposing quarantine on them while they are forced to do that or in any other way and who take away ships which are carrying French flag in any form, these pirates are highlighted after severe punishment and may be sentenced to death in the event of bad transactions for the dominion and the French owners and their staff.

**Item-34:**

The French Commissioner has priority over all other consuls during Eid celebrations as stipulated in previous undertakings.

**Item-35:**

The French Commissioner presents to the Pasha all the complaints and difficulties which faced him and the Pasha should promise to settle it amicably as he has do in the past

**Item-36:**

The owners should promise the Pasha, Al-Day, Al-Bai, Al- Diwan and soldiers of Tripoli in present and future, to protect the French and those under the protection of the Republic from all the insults and insults.

**Item-37:**

From now on, if pirates came which from french enemies to the port of Tripoli, whatever their nationality, French merchant ships could sail. The Pasha is holding the pirates for about 8 hours after the ship take off.

**Item-38:**

The Commissioner may choose his translator and agent and replace them according to his will and he exempted the citizen, Abraham Saruza Senna (Who holds a certificate from the First Consul) from all fees and only paid 3% from all fees as entry / exit fees as all French, It is a waiver that includes all of his family, the French Commissioner can also visit the anchored vessels whenever he wishes.

**Item-39:**

It works to facilitate communication and freedom of the wild in the two-way road communication between the cities of Ayyla Tripoli and the cities of Egypt whether to transport the products of the two countries by caravan or by other ways or for the passengers of the two nations.

**Item-40:**

The convoy of pilgrims heading to Mecca enjoys special protection upon arrival in Cairo and guarded to Suez and received the same protection during the passage in Egypt at the return.

**Item-41:**

French goods that reach the ports of Tripoli, Benghazi and Derna are transported to Egypt by caravans. And the goods transported from Egypt are also transported by caravans from the Tripoli ports towards the French ports, and there is no difference that these goods belong to individuals or to the French government.

**Item-42:**

The debts of the Government and of the French individuals shall be paid immediately after the signing of this Treaty to Ayyla and its various characteristics.

**Item-43:**

The French cannot be held in Tripoli any time as slaves or prisoners, whatever the reasons

**Item-44:**

The warships of the Republic and which that enter the ports of El-Iyala Tripoli shall be exempted from paying the greeting fees that were planned so far.

**Item-45:**

The French government will not pay any fee to raise the flag on the day of signing the reconciliation.

**Item-46:**

When a new commissioner comes, custom gifts are presented to the Pasha who distributes according to his will.

**Item-47:**

Do not force the French navy ships which coming to Benghazi or Derna empty or charged to pay the fee of the anchor. French merchants and captains or who enjoy French protection can sell and purchase wool and various goods without paying fees only tax 3%. The Pasha will be responsible for the other fees that may be levied by the Al-Bayat region on the French and those who are under the protection of France.

**Item-48:**

All the French captains in Derna and Benghazi have full freedom when they ship their own ships and deal with dealers in this area, it is not permissible for Bayat to stop them or to form any fee for docking or guiding ships as well as the drawing fee of the goods which they buy, except for 3% which works with it in Tripoli and His Excellency the Pasha shall be responsible for the implementation of this item.

**Item-49:**

The Enkeshares of French House of Commissioner, his chef and his baker shall be exempted from any service to which the Pasha may be forced.

**Item-50:**

To avoid all differences between the French captains who ship their vessels in the port of Tripoli and the tenants of their ships. When the mentioned ships arrive they should send one of their trustees to stay on her back until all goods are unloaded. The captains are not responsible for what is happening there unless they have signed the bill of lading as is the case in Europe and not on North African countries and when a theft is verified, the case shall be decided in the presence of the Commissioner-General, as well as for the French vessels that are chartered in the port of Tripoli with a specified monthly amount, their wages remain in the hands of the tenants throughout its confinement if the port is closed for some reason.



**Item-51:**

Both the French Republic and Pasha of Tripoli are committed and promise to not interfere in disputes which may erupt between one of them and foreign powers.

**Item-52:**

Under these institutes which will remain constant and existing for 100 years and which will be more carefully taken care of by the Ayyala more than in the past so all the old and new allegations of this or that side are null and void

**Item-53:**

This Treaty shall be published and the text of this Treaty shall be binding everywhere required that.



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Main body of handwritten text in Arabic script, covering most of the page's surface.

وقد استأذنتك تفكره فمدت وطولها منك ثم فاعلم ان اسعرة بلعق فبما وان كان نظم لك تستروا لك ما الذي  
التي عن فاعلم ان اسعرة فمدت وطولها منك ثم فاعلم ان اسعرة بلعق فبما وان كان نظم لك تستروا لك ما الذي  
مسترة من شجر العفص مائة وثمانية ربات وبعدها ان اشترى ما اعطونا فيه شجر وبلغنا انه انبلع شجر  
عنه سب حاد واحد عشر ربات والابيض ما بين تفكره وبلغنا ان علي بن الشيبان اشترى اربعة مائة شجر  
من شجر عنده وارسله الى طبرستان مع الانسعل ولاذرتكم اشترى اربع مائة شجر غير ما دفعه اليه  
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التي بعد هذا الابداع التي بعد ذلك في هذا الاصل مع ما هو في الانسعل من غير ما دفعه اليه كالواد  
وتعلم في هذه حاد وثمانية مائة من القطيع والابيض في الشبان في طبرستان وكتبه اخرى في السور  
والشجر المذكور وثمانية مائة واربعة مائة واربعة مائة واربعة مائة واربعة مائة واربعة مائة  
اما صرة واما كنيان لان فيلزم تكثرت لنا انظر ان تعرفنا فيه عن مستر في الشجر وبع فاعلم ان العدة التي ارسلت  
لنا من القلوب فان لم يتغير ارسال القلوب لاهره ولا كنيان في الشبان في طبرستان وكذلك ان كان الشجر في  
شجر عنده بل ان كنيان لنا انظر ان تعرفنا فيه عن مستر في الشجر وبع فاعلم ان العدة التي ارسلت  
التي على شجر عنده في انظر الى طبرستان في انظر الى طبرستان في انظر الى طبرستان في انظر الى طبرستان  
وطولها انما زاد في انظر الى طبرستان في انظر الى طبرستان في انظر الى طبرستان في انظر الى طبرستان  
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ربالات الرقيق التي طويها ونقطي عنك ثلاثة في المراتب والاشجار السودي التي جعلت شجر وثمانية  
فيها شجر وثمانية مائة واربعة مائة واربعة مائة واربعة مائة واربعة مائة واربعة مائة واربعة مائة  
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فعل بعد النوبة في انظر الى طبرستان في انظر الى طبرستان في انظر الى طبرستان في انظر الى طبرستان  
وتسبب ذلك في انظر الى طبرستان في انظر الى طبرستان في انظر الى طبرستان في انظر الى طبرستان  
واخرى في انظر الى طبرستان في انظر الى طبرستان في انظر الى طبرستان في انظر الى طبرستان في انظر الى طبرستان  
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اثبتت حقيقة الاجل العاصم الممنوع الوحيه التيتم السبب كذا انصفا الصلح عليه كورحة الله وبركاته وازني  
 جبارته املا بعد ما لم يجت لتي يرو السؤال عنكم واعلامكم انه بلغنا خبركم العروخ في شوال وما به علمنا  
 ومن سلكه روح كتيب الاله في الازال يربط بملج ما بينين واز بعين ليره وصلوا واشتدوا في واز من يدع الي ليبي  
 وكر عنتا مع مشتري القيق والسجبر على انه ليست عتقا ولونه وليبي ط البناج العين ليره وزباده  
 وحارص عليا كثيرا بلا فذور انفسنا اثبتا حتى نرسنا له جانب واطنك لانعرف الفخر الخارج منا يدك  
 والداخلها وليبي قال انه عنده سلعنا فيمتطها الق ليره من الذي وجدناه عينا وعنده عندنا زيادة العين  
 ليره وزباده في سبعة يكون طاب ثلاثة الاف ليره انقلير بمن لا يصح لنا التملز حتى في عينه الالبعه  
 خلاص ليبي اودج جانب واجره فكونك تبغ الي اننا بالكلوف وتشارك داسه في ووروله وذلك في بحر  
 العبيق وتوذيغ على نازده في السوف كذا في عينه فيه مضرتنا لا يصلح لنا لان البعير بنحوم اخا  
 صار سوا في من عرف العال بفضله الكبريه مع قلة الازواج ليس لنا فيه الا الاضماره وبيان ذلك ان العال  
 المرسل يعبر اذني الي السودان اذ اربع العشره في سنة عشر بعد سلا من الصلح باخذ الشريك النصف  
 ويبقى لنا العشره اثني عشر ونصف لك العشره احدى عشر وربع وليبي العشره احدى عشر وربع ليس ثلثا  
 ربع يخاطب الانسان فيه يماله ويصير عليه علمه او اكثر وقصص على ذلك شركة ووروله ويجزها للانسان  
 تكون علوصه وبلونه الدامه في ممرجه بقدر يقسرب كل فيضه بارخصه من سائر العارصه واذا افرق بلونه على  
 الدامه وبلونه الدامه على الدامه يعنى على حرا عن مشتري كل فيضه بارف شعير عن ادم موجود ما شام الغيب  
 حاله ما الاضماره ولكن ما باليد حمله وسقطت الدايه كثيرا حتى خربتنا على جزبه عن كل فيضه وطلوبه  
 بديلك بغير نفسك طيب وفترك العشمه ومحبب الي بنغازيه واسكندريه ووروله وتمصر على الذي طاب  
 ويجزها وترسل ما ينصل عندك عاجلا وليبي في هذا البرجور لم يمد منه جوادا وبه ابا جواد الماضي ورد لنا انه  
 شرا بارصه فيينا كثيرا في البلون والحق معه وقال لنا ان الرينين لانعملوا عليه لانه يمكن بيلع بعد شتم  
 ويمكن بيلع بعد ستة اشهره وكتبت له جوابات فيها كلام كثير يطول شرحه والرينين لا يلزم تشتريه سنة  
 شتمنا حتى داني لنا الامر على الرينين الذي ارسلنا له الي ليبي وكتبت له التلقاه الي ليبي في شان الرينين  
 لا يلزم لانها خساره عشر من مديك والجدية علم اليه يتم حرا له فضيلة الرينين عطلنا او صلقتنا  
 ومشتريه الغملش فخرج الطور في ذلك اننا اعلمنا وان كان تارت عندك اننا ايست فضل المشتريه عرفنا لازم  
 وارسل لنا ما المشتريه التي ارسلناها وما المشتريه التي وردت لنا من ليبي وارسلنا ما داخل الجواب ولكن  
 لازم يكون ما الذي ارسلته لنا اسما بعا بعينه والاسم اعلي حيث انه سنة عشر بارده فلا يصح كونه مكتوبه  
 على او على لان التصحح تكون طوبه عربيه تقصر فنكون عليه عشا وليبي فلنا له طينه عشا فيعمل على لانه عشا  
 حشمه بركه من طاب في طاب نكروا ثمانية عشر ومكف فلت لنا انهم كرم عشا اركت ليكون مطا بالعمال  
 فزيد على كل حال فلا حصره في جعل طينه فخير حتى يكون كرم عشا مثل ما شريه لك الحمد لله في ايهم  
 لانه الطار الواحد يسي كرم عندك وانت مفصود في الرطيم تكون من اثنين حرك تيس لنا القيسو الي ليبي  
 نعل الي

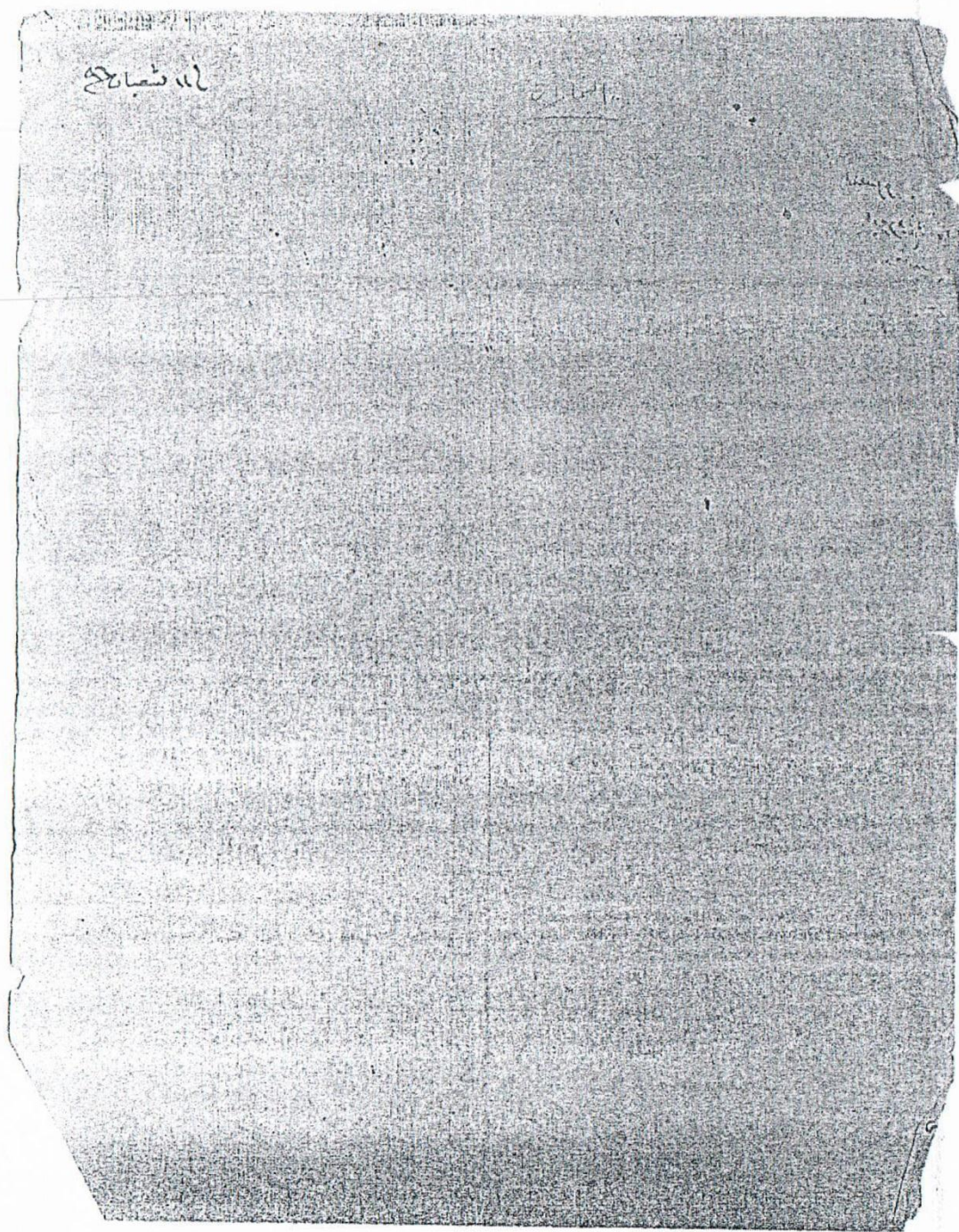


رقم	الموضوع	الصفحة
١	شبه شكاره فمعي عتق و دخله به ما تعلق سابقا	١٦٦
٢	كلامه وصاله	١٦٧
٣	كثرت و بولته و حمره و وطعته	١٦٨
٤	شكره عتق من عمل به عثمان	١٦٩
٥	نفي طرنبه عتق من عمل به عثمان	١٧٠
٦	شكره رحمة الوصاية و صدوقه و عتق ابنه و نزل به	١٧١
٧	نفي طرنبه بالعض عتق من عمل به عثمان	١٧٢
٨	نفي طرنبه كزبي امانه من جعله الطرنبه و طرنبه عتق من عمل به عثمان	١٧٣
٩	نفي طرنبه كزبي امانه من جعله الطرنبه و طرنبه عتق من عمل به عثمان	١٧٤
١٠	نفي طرنبه كزبي امانه من جعله الطرنبه و طرنبه عتق من عمل به عثمان	١٧٥
١١	نفي طرنبه كزبي امانه من جعله الطرنبه و طرنبه عتق من عمل به عثمان	١٧٦
١٢	نفي طرنبه كزبي امانه من جعله الطرنبه و طرنبه عتق من عمل به عثمان	١٧٧
١٣	نفي طرنبه كزبي امانه من جعله الطرنبه و طرنبه عتق من عمل به عثمان	١٧٨
١٤	نفي طرنبه كزبي امانه من جعله الطرنبه و طرنبه عتق من عمل به عثمان	١٧٩
١٥	نفي طرنبه كزبي امانه من جعله الطرنبه و طرنبه عتق من عمل به عثمان	١٨٠
١٦	نفي طرنبه كزبي امانه من جعله الطرنبه و طرنبه عتق من عمل به عثمان	١٨١
١٧	نفي طرنبه كزبي امانه من جعله الطرنبه و طرنبه عتق من عمل به عثمان	١٨٢
١٨	نفي طرنبه كزبي امانه من جعله الطرنبه و طرنبه عتق من عمل به عثمان	١٨٣
١٩	نفي طرنبه كزبي امانه من جعله الطرنبه و طرنبه عتق من عمل به عثمان	١٨٤
٢٠	نفي طرنبه كزبي امانه من جعله الطرنبه و طرنبه عتق من عمل به عثمان	١٨٥

خبره حصره الفل العارض الفقه السيد محمد الصقر السلام عليه ورحمة الله وبركاته وازكى بجلته اهل البعد والنور الذي يروى  
 السؤال فكل من اذناه من و قد بلغنا حور الخ المروزه شيه مشغول و طرنبه علمه و قد سجد محمد بن حبيب من علمه و شيد به  
 مشغول ابن منصور حران وهو اطميني و كنه لم يوجد اذ سيره اذ اصابه الريش لا يدرى مستنزه لان اسماءه طرنبه  
 كثير البندره و بانك صمته البانور شكاره فمعي عتق شكاره كزبي عتق و شكاره حصصه عتق العتق مستنزه من  
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 لعقبي و ذلك و عتق ان كثره الرعيه في كل عتق توجه الى خوفه المرونا و من يبيع رعيه الى شعبان في الحارن

Handwritten text in Arabic script, appearing as a dense, dark, and somewhat illegible block. The text is oriented vertically on the page. The top right corner contains a small, more legible section of text, possibly a header or a specific note, which includes the name 'عبدالله بن محمد' (Abdullah bin Muhammad) and other details. The rest of the page is filled with a continuous stream of cursive script that is difficult to decipher due to its density and the way it has been scanned.





لَا تُبَالِغْ

الْمَدِينَةِ











الرسالة الفقهية في السياسة

الفرع الثاني في بيان ردها وكونها كالتدبير

في حكمه من غير ان يكون مقدرها

فكل واحد منهم في السلم وما عدا ذلك

في الصفة والصفحة

الرسالة الفقهية في السياسة

انما السماع على كل واحد منهم في حق الزوج والزوج  
مرد وواحد منهم خفية ورواية الا لا تمان  
مخبرها سبعا وانما نوا حملوا اثن عشر  
صداق في غير ذلك وبيع الارزاق وغير  
ذلك في رتبة من ذلك صفا ارضه اما على  
واحد غير والباقي اذ وبيع الارزاق وما يربح  
وغيرها غيرهم في رتبة ارضه الا ان يكون  
بغيره عتبا لرات والعشرة في رتبته عليهم  
البياتين وعملان للتوارث والبياتين  
التوارث وانما سببه وفقرهم جملة في  
الحركات التي تكون التوارث كغير ذلك  
واحد منهم مرد

بعد انما البياتين في رتبة كل من لهم الفاضل  
ان التوارث يكون له في رتبته او اعطوا سدا  
على انه من حق له ان يكون احد مستور  
في رتبة اهل

ان لا يعلم كما يكون  
وربما يكونه اشياء  
صحة

صحة

تبریز

ولد ابو انوار و بعد ابو اسحاق

مجلس تبریز ...

و خواجه ...

بهم و ...

و اذ ابین ...

سوی جهت ...

علینا ...

منازعه ...

انت هم ...

و بعد ...

و بعد ...

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٤٠  
نوع تقریر از صاحب اندک  
با اسما صالح

حقیق

باب بیج و من لعمرة الدرمة لمرأة التین  
الی عدلی و مرالی حول الرقیع و ما یب  
ازینانک

ازینت بر وارقمه الی عدلی لمرأسمت  
بانیع یقفلون بیجی ینا و فیل الی بیج  
و منیه بعلیر لعدلی عسبه الی انصافی و عدلی  
و مرالی و اضرائیم و اللان رجعت الی کلهم  
الی اهلهم لانی انما اضرائیم باذنه لمرأسمه

و مرالی لکلیان یقفلون بیجی علی  
مدونه فیل انصافی

ملفنی ذنک و مرالی لمرأسمتی کلانان  
مرأسمتی مال الی صارتا بیجی انصافی

وانت فاعده فیل الی بیجی و عدلی  
المرأسمه و اللان فیل اضرائیم باذنه  
و مرالی و مرالی و مرالی  
سکر بیجی لعدلی عسبه الی انصافی فیل  
قد ختمهم

اشاه  
کر ما بوه دای ایضا دمی ازینک و بیجی  
بی الکلیت و بیجی و بیجی الی الی الی  
الی لعدلی عسبه و قال لی عدلی لعدلی  
لینفع فیهم الی الی و عدلی الی الی  
و عدلی الی عدلی الی عدلی  
لعدلی عسبه و عدلی الی الی

و عدلی الی عدلی الی عدلی  
لعدلی عسبه و عدلی الی الی

ويعرفه كيب

زاتوا واخذوا صبا رهم  
بعدها اتيتم ال غدا مني وحدثنا السوف  
مسمع بنا الوكيل واتي بنا وجبتنا

ولما اتيتم ال غدا مني وجستم عدل

كانت معكم اشيئا او نفود اولا  
مضا سبعة وثلاثون يوما  
اخذوا منا الضميمة وكما في الجب  
كم برح صيت بغير اس  
جبنا حانته رخصت يوما ارا وسنوا لتي  
السيب واتي بنا الى صفا

والسبعة وثلاثون يوما اخذوا

الضميمة من ابيهم  
امانة بيرون للكل في الظاهر  
لبيت الامانة ريش وبعثنا الى واتيتمه بغير

منى ببيت الامانة وبعثت

فقرنا الى في (المانع) وقال ال اشرى  
في بقرنا ال اشرى في ال اشرى  
بان ال اشرى ال اشرى ال اشرى  
باشرى ال اشرى ال اشرى

اصدق

معا  
صحة

ف

و لا ذلک الا بقره انوار الی جمیع اعم رشید  
و در خطایم که تفسیر ما لیس و تدلیس و تفسیر

بم ستم خود کنی و اصر و در سوراتی  
انستخون و رش و در بیان سیدان  
و انوار که کانا تکبیر یا تلبی یا جمیع البعاب  
بیتها و ستم و مجرا

و لا ذلک الا بقره انوار الی جمیع اعم رشید  
این کتب

بم موجود و و کتب تفسیرت انا ضابطه لایس  
مقرنی و دعوی و سکوت و شوق

و خاجک و غیر اینها اعم سورات لایس  
تبع کتب ابر و تفسیرت تفسیر

بم سلطان انوار و تفسیرت انا ضابطه لایس  
ارسل و حضرت مرچا انا و خاجک و ررات و انا  
نسیس همی اعم سورات و تفسیرت انا ضابطه لایس  
معی تفسیرت انا و تفسیرت خاجک و مسکن  
و جمیع کتبنا بقیمه انوار و تفسیرت انا ضابطه لایس  
احمد رضا ان بیچرک

انست عم تفسیرت تبریز که تفسیرت انا ضابطه لایس  
اجرا به خرد و سکر و تفسیرت انا ضابطه لایس  
رکب و اعم تفسیرت انا ضابطه لایس و تفسیرت انا ضابطه لایس  
اکبر دایما حتی لا تفسیرت انا ضابطه لایس

بم سلا کما به تفسیرت انا ضابطه لایس  
و انستخون و تفسیرت انا ضابطه لایس و انوار  
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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
الحمد لله رب العالمين  
والصلاة والسلام على سيدنا محمد  
النبى المصطفى وآله الطيبين الطاهرين  
الطهارات الطاهرات

وافتح لنا يا ربنا  
والله اعلم  
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الطهارات الطاهرات

### Supplement No.6

A table showing the trade movement (exports and imports) between Libya and France between 1950-1959 AD.

Exports		Imports	
1909	1905	1909	1905
1,296,704	2,163,000	2014268	1,643,000
Total for the year1909=3.310.972		Total for 1905= 3,806,000	

## **Annex 7**

### **Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Trade**

February (25 Rajab-25 Shaban 941)

Let everyone know that February 1535 was the birth of Jesus Christ and the month of the year 941 Muhammadiyah, Mr. Jean de Laffoury a consultant, secretary and ambassador of France's Prince Francois who was a Christian, thanks to God, And his envoy to the invincible king, Sultan Sulaiman Khakan Turks, During his stay in the city of Astana, he held talks with the Great and Mr. Ibrahim Ser Askar Sultan, about the harmful effects and the pests of the war and the goodness, comfort and tranquility of peace. And according to given their conviction of the superiority of one of the two cases and on the basis of their respective mandates and in the name and honor of their commissioners and in the interest of the safety and welfare of their nations. They have agreed and concluded the following chapters and agreements:

#### **First:**

They negotiated and signed a sincere peace agreement in the name of the great Sultan and the King of France throughout their respective lives, this includes kingdoms, provinces, states, castles, cities, ports, holes, seas and islands which they currently own or will own in the future, so that whoever wishes from their citizen and their followers to travel accompanied with their money and their men on board ships armed or unarmed ships or on horseback and wandering in the country of the other party, coming to it and staying there and return to the ports and cities belonging to all these two kings for trade and works the same for goods,

Also, the nationals of these two monarchs may sell, buy, exchange, bring and transport with land and sea from country to other country all goods not prohibited with payment of old fees, so that the Turkish pays in the French country, like what the French pay and the French pay in the country of the Sultan, like the Turkish payment without forcing any party to pay fees, revenues or other taxes.

Likewise, whenever the King of France is appointed as an agent or consul in the city of Constantinople or in Libra or other imperial cities like the consuls who appointed now in Alexandria, these agents and consuls are deal with decent dealing, so that each of them in his residence place and according to his doctrine and laws can be questioned and tried civil and criminal in all cases, suits and disputes which arose between merchants and nationals of the King of France without being prevented by any Governor, Judge, Sobhishia or any other official, but when not obeying the orders of the agent or Consul,

they must seek the help of the Sobhishia or other officials of the Sultan to implement it, In this case, the Sobhishia and other employees shall respond to the request of the agent or consul to provide the necessary assistance to implement these provisions without having to decide on the differences between the merchants and the subjects of the King of France, even if they were asked by those traders to decide their disputes, In spite of that, their judgments are null and void.

In additional, it is not permissible to call, harass or prosecute the merchants and the nationals of the king because of civil suits against Turks or other nationals of the Sultan unless such Turks or other nationals have the right to support the adversary's letter or an argument from the judge or the agent or the consul. These bonds or arguments have no value, also do not hear the testimony of Turks and others in any of the provinces and provinces of the great Sultan, and also It is not for the judge or the Sobhishia or others to question or hear the testimony of the king's nationals And do not judge them except in the presence of their translations.

And also the legal judges or other employees of the Grand Sultan may not apply for the presence of merchants and king of France's nationals or prosecuted them according to the complaint of the Turks or the tax collectors or others, the judge or other staff to whom the complaint is filed should invite the accused to come to the High Gate (The official residence of the Great Sadr). If this is not possible, they are invited to attend the highest official of the Royal Government, There may be the testimony of both the tax collector and the king of France's nationals against each other.

But for religious matters, it is agreed to not disturb those traders, their agents or their servants, and all nationals of the King of France and not to be tried by a judge or Sandjak Bek or Sobashi or others but only in front of the High Gate. They cannot be forced to become Turks (Muslims) or consider them as that unless they want this by themselves and say that with their mouths without compulsion and the king's nationals shall be entitled to practice their religion.

And also, If one or a group of nationals of the France King signs a contract with a national of the Sultan or received goods from him or borrowed money from him, and then left the kingdoms of the Sultan without executing the contract or the mediator or paying his debt, the agent, Consul, relatives of the absentee, mediator or any other person of the King of France shall not be questioned for that, so that he will be inconvenienced from that. And also the king of France is not bound by anything, but only guarantees the plaintiff a fair verdict to the defendant or on his property located in the Kingdom or land of the King of France.

The French cannot be used by their agents and servants and all the nationals of the King of France, as well as their ships and their predecessors and what they carry, their cannon, their ammunition and their seas against their will for any purpose, whether it be at sea or land by the Great Sultan or others.

All merchants and nationals of France throughout the state of the Great Sultan may freely dispose of their property, if one of them dies naturally or dies, his / her cash and non-monetary assets shall be distributed according to his will. However, if someone dies without a will, his money will be handed over to his heir or his successor or his agent, by the agent or consul of the King of France if he had a consul in his place of death, otherwise, the estate shall be surrendered to the judge of the authority to which he shall place it in a list in front of witnesses. Where the agent or consul is found, the judge or the housekeeper of the money house or any other person may not control the estate at all, even if it was previously seized by one of them and requested by the agent or consul or his representative and received the consul who must deliver and deliver to the right holder therein.

And starting from the moment when the Sultan and King of France sign this Treaty, the persons and their present nationals are immediately released as slaves or prisoners of war or prisoners in any form in the hands of the two mentioned kings or in the hands of their followers or in their ships or boats or in any place or territory belonging to one of the two kings as soon as the ambassador or consul of the king or a designated person so requests. If one of these people replaces their religion, this will not prevent him from being released.

From now on, neither the Sultan nor the King of France nor the Copts, the men of war, and any person of their own or their mercenaries in any way have the right to take, sell, enslave or hold prisoners of war whether in land or sea. But if one of the pirates or men of the two kings tried to attack people under another king or take their money, the king, who has committed such excesses on his land, should punish the sinner as soon as his discovered because of violation of the terms of peace and even be an example to others and that the stolen things be returned from those whom he stole from, but if the offender escapes He will be prohibited from entering the country with all his partners and all his property is confiscated by the king of the country- This does not prevent the offender and his partners from being punished if they fall under the authority of the king- The money of the offender is used to compensate for the loss caused byhim and the victim may seek compensation by virtue of the conciliation and they are the Sir. Askar instead of the Great Sultan and Chief Justice instead of the King of France.

When the armies of the great Sultan or the King of France meet with one of the ships of other nationals it should take down its legitimacy and raise the flag of its king until it is recognized and avoid being detained or exposed by the fleets or one of its elements.

But if one of these ships is damaged or lost the aggressor fleet owner must immediately compensate the damage, if private ships of citizens of the two countries meet each other, each one should raise the flags of their respective kings. It must exchange greetings by a cannon shot and reveal truthfully about its identity if it requested. After an exchange of acquaintance, neither of them may inspect the other nor cause any hindrance whatsoever



If one of the ships of the nationals of France arrived, either by chance or for some other reason, to one of the ports of the Great Sultan's beaches is given the necessary supplies and other necessities in return for paying an appropriate price, and do not have to unload their cargo to pay taxes. Then it is allowed to go wherever it wants, and if these ships arrived to Astana and then wanted to travel from them after receiving the exit passport from the Secretary Officer and paid and the fee inspected by the mentioned officer and it should not be searched again in any other place except at the fortresses at the entrance of the Gallipoli Strait, without paying here or in any other place an additional fee to come out in the name of the Sultan or one of his officers.

If a ship or one of the two kings ship accidentally crashes or sinks into the territory of the other king or the countries of his country, and those who survive from this danger will enjoy their freedom, and he has the right to recover all his owns. But if everyone died by drowning, what can be recovered from the goods is delivered to the agent or consul of the King of France or their deputy until it is handed over to its owners and not to Kubudan Pasha, or SanjakBek, the Subashi, the Judge, the other officers, or the Grand Sultan nationals to take or Pretend ownership of anything. Otherwise, he will punish those who commit the most severe punishment and they should facilitate and assist those who have the right to receive goods.

If one of the people belonging to the subjects of the Great Sultan fled and it was said that he was stranded in a ship or the house of one of the king's national she is only forced to search his house and his ship. If the slave is found, the person who is covered by the act is punished with the presence of the Consul and the slave is returned to his master, and if the slave is not in the ship or the house, it is not permissible to the person who is covered by him.

No one from citizen of the King of France is required as long as he has not lived in the territory of the Sultan for ten years completely for paying the tribute or tax or the others taxes or guarding neighboring lands and stores of the Great Sultan or working in the arsenal or in any other forced labor, the nationals of the Great Sultan are treated in the territory of the King of France similarly.

The King of France has invited His Holiness the Pope and his brother and his permanent ally the King of England, provided that within eight months from now to report their ratification to the Grand Sultan and to receive his approval in this regard.

The Great Sultan and King of France also exchange their ratification of this Treaty within six months in the correct manner with a promise of respect and commitment to all their deputies and judges and oppressors and their subjects to take care of them and not to violate them.

And no one invokes its ignorance, after being certified by both sides, its image becomes publicized in Astana, Alexandria, Marseilles and Narbonne, and in all the important land and marine centers belonging to the kingdoms and provinces of the two kings.

Annex 8

TRAITÉ DE GHADAMES

traité aux caravanes de...  
Azgours.

Toutefois, les usages particuliers de garantie commerciale existant spécialement entre d'autres familles des Azgours et différentes fractions des Chaamba et du Souf, restent maintenues.

2.- En raison de ces garanties de sécurité, il sera payé par les caravanes françaises ou algériennes allant au Soudan, au cheikh Ikenoukhen, ou à ses mandataires, ou enfin aux héritiers de son pouvoir politique, un droit qui sera réglé ultérieurement entre S.Exc. M.le Maréchal Gouverneur Général et le cheikh.

3.- Les contestations qui pourraient surgir entre les négociants et les convoyeurs touaregs seront réglées à l'amiable et avec équité par le cheikh ou son représentant, d'après les traditions en vigueur dans le pays.

4.- Le cheikh El Hadj Ikenoukhen et les autres chefs politiques du pays d'Azgours, s'engagent à mettre à profit, dès leur retour à R'hât, leurs bonnes relations avec les chefs de la tribu des Kelloui, pour préparer, aux négociants français et algériens, le meilleur accueil de la part de cette tribu, afin que les caravanes traversent également en sécurité, le pays d'Aïr.

H. MIRCHER  
L. de POLIGNAC

26 novembre 1862  
AMEUR EL HADJ  
OTHMAN BEN EL HADJ BECHIR

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
الحمد لله رب العالمين  
والصلاة والسلام على سيدنا محمد  
الطاهر المصطفى وآله الطيبين الطاهرين  
السلامة والرحمة والبركات  
السلامة والرحمة والبركات  
السلامة والرحمة والبركات

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
الحمد لله رب العالمين  
والصلاة والسلام على سيدنا محمد  
الطاهر المصطفى وآله الطيبين الطاهرين  
السلامة والرحمة والبركات  
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السلامة والرحمة والبركات

Annex 9

Public Order Form  
FD 160/40 039382

وثائق الخارجية البريطانية بلندن

Public Order Form  
FD 160/40 039382

Termination will result from this Resolution  
given at our Court of Sepoah  
this 9<sup>th</sup> day of October in the year thousand  
eight hundred & nineteen, & in the year of the  
Hijrah. Under our hand & Royal Seal.

Done in Duplicate at  
the Palace of Sepoah at  
the above mentioned date  
before us the following  
written off

## **British Foreign Documents in London**

### **Annex 9**

Agreement and pledge of Yusuf Pasha Qormanali with the representative of Britain, Sir Thomas Freemantle and Sir Turian Deird Meral and commander of the French forces in the Mediterranean on 19 October 1819 under the number 039282 FO/60/40.

The owners of happiness, Sir Thomas Freemantle, Deputy Admiral Blue Fleet Of the fleet, the Great Al-Gayllah, Saint Ferdinand, Mert Saint Michel, Sant George, the Knights Commander, Commander of the Royal Navy of the British Majesty in the Mediterranean and High Representative of Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the States of West, Sir Torian Rier Admiral, Commander of the French Navy in the Mediterranean, One of the Knights of the Royal Military Band (Sand Louis) officer of the Royal Honor Squad, and the High Representative of the King of France to Morocco.

These have been formed and blindfolded and named by the His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of France and Al-Fanar- These have been delegated by their majesty to the Morocco countries, and according to the letter that addressed to us, On October 1819, His Highness the Pasha announced his feelings and determination to the kings of the European powers who met last year at AIX LACHABELLE to abolish the piracy and looting system which committed largely without the right by the Morocco countries against their flags, so accordingly,( We and His Highness the Pasha of Tripoli are delighted and enthusiastic about all feelings of respect and friendship to His Majesty the King of England and France and to the kings of European powers who met last year at AIX LACHABELLE. we are joyful and committed to the Holy Covenant, we are glorified and committed to the Holy Covenant and the document bearing the date of the ninth day of October 1819, We condemn from

### **British Foreign Documents in London**

This day and forever all manifestations of piracy and looting, whether by sea or land, and also not to allow any of our merchant ships to descend into the sea any ships or vessel belonging to the forces referred above. We agree and pledge and therefore fully commit ourselves to His Highness with Pasha Tripoli to implement the customs regime and the use made in Europe in terms of regulation of assets and procedures in the trading System, which is in fact the true foundation of the happiness, glory and well-being of every nation- In case of any dispute (which God forbid) between us Pasha Tripoli and any of the powers concerned and referred to above so we will not resort to any aggressive action- But quietly and with goodwill and respect that we will raise the conflict subject and misunderstanding in front of His Majesty the king of England and

France, From their wisdom and justice, we are convinced that a good end will arise from their intervention.

This pledge was made in our Court of Tripoli on the ninth day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred nineteen and corresponding to the Hijri year in front of us and stamped with the royal seal.

**This was edited in three copies in the Tripoli Palace by the mentioned date**

**Above we are the mentioned witnesses**



## Annex 10

Annex 6 - The French-English Treaty that gave Hinterland the western Tripoli to French influence on 12 March 1899AD.

الملحق رقم ( ٦ ) : المعاهدة الفرنسية - الانكليزية التي منحت هـ:ترلند طرابلس الغرب للنفوذ الفرنسي المؤرخة في ( ٢١ ) مارس ( آذار ) عام ١٨٩٩ .

### CONVENTION

Les soussignés dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Gouvernements, ont signé la déclaration suivante:

L'article IV de la convention du 14 Juin 1898 est complété par les dispositions suivantes qui seront considérées comme en partie intégrante:

1- Gouvernement de la République française s'engage à n'acquérir ni territoire ni influence politique à l'est de la ligne frontière définie dans le paragraphe suivant et le Gouvernement de sa Majesté Britannique s'engage à n'acquérir ni territoire ni influence politique à l'ouest de cette même ligne.

2- La ligne frontière part du point où la limite entre l'Etat libre du Congo et le territoire français rencontre la ligne de partage des eaux coulant vers le Nil de celles qui s'écoulent vers le Congo et ses affluents. Elle suit en principe cette ligne de partage des eaux jusqu'à sa rencontre avec le 11<sup>ème</sup> parallèle de latitude Nord. A partir de ce point elle sera tracée jusqu'au 15<sup>ème</sup> parallèle de façon à séparer en principe le royaume de Ouadaï de ce qui était en 1882 la province de Darfour; mais son tracé ne pourra, en aucun cas, dépasser à l'ouest le 21<sup>º</sup> degré de longitude Est de Greenwich (18<sup>º</sup> 40' Est de Paris), ni à l'Est le 23<sup>º</sup> de longitude Est de Greenwich (20<sup>º</sup> 40' Est de Paris).

Il est entendu en principe qu'au nord du 15<sup>º</sup> parallèle la zone française sera limitée au nord-est et à l'est par une ligne qui partira du point de rencontre du Tropic du Cancer avec le 16<sup>º</sup> de longitude est de Greewich (13<sup>º</sup> 40' Est de Paris) descendra dans la direction du Sud-Est jusqu'à sa rencontre avec le 24<sup>º</sup> degré de longitude Est de Greenwich (21<sup>º</sup> 40' Est de Paris), et suivra ensuite le 24<sup>º</sup> degré jusqu'à sa rencontre au nord du 15<sup>º</sup> degré de latitude avec la frontière du Darfour, telle qu'elle sera ultérieurement fixée.

4.- Les deux Gouvernements s'engagent à désigner des commissaires qui seront chargés d'établir sur les lieux une ligne frontière conforme aux indications du paragraphe 2 de la présente déclaration. Le résultat de leurs travaux sera soumis à l'approbation de leurs Gouvernements respectifs. Il est convenu que les dispositions de l'article IX de la convention du 14 juin 1898 s'appliqueront également aux territoires situés au sud du 14<sup>º</sup> 20' de latitude Nord et au nord du 5<sup>º</sup> degré de latitude nord, entre le 14<sup>º</sup> 20' de longitude Est de Greenwich (12<sup>º</sup> Est de Paris) et le cours du Haut-Nil.

Fait à Londres, le 21 mars 1899

( L.S.) signé: Paul Cambon

(L.S.) signé: Salisbury

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## ÖZET

Libya'nın antik ve modern tarihi, topraklarında yaşanan ve etkileri günümüze kadar devam eden önemli olaylar açısından zengin olmuştur. Belki de rejimin padişah vekilleri, valiler ve devlet arasında çeşitlilik gösterdiği en önemli dönem, Osmanlı'nın ilk kez hüküm sürdüğü (1551-1711) arasındaki dönem olmuştur. Daha sonra, Karamanlı hanedanı ülkeye müdahale etmiş ve Osmanlı sultanları arasında yaşanan iç sorunlardan istifade ederek Libya'nın kendisine miras kalan yönetim rejimini sürdürmeye başladığı 1711 yılından itibaren Libya üzerindeki etkisini arttırmaya çalışmıştır. Karamanlı hanedanının en önemli hükümdarı Karamanlı Ahmet Paşa olup Avrupa ülkeleri ile ortaklıklar ve ticari ilişkiler kurmak üzerine çalışmıştır. O zamandan bu yana, Fransa ile İngiltere arasındaki rekabet, 1835 yılında Türklerin Trablusgarp yönetimini tekrar ele geçirmesi üzerine artmıştır. Ticaret yollarını ve Afrika'nın merkezinden Avrupa'ya geçiş yollarını kontrol etmede önemli bir role sahip olan Libya üzerindeki etkilerini arttırmak ve ülkeyi sömürmek amacıyla Fransa ve İngiltere arasındaki sömürge rekabetiyle Türkler yüzleşmek zorunda kalmışlardır. Osmanlı İmparatorluğunun ilk döneminden bu yana Fransa ve İngiltere'nin Libya üzerindeki girişimlerini ve Karamanlı hanedanlığını fark etmesi üzerine Osmanlı devleti, iki ülke arasındaki rekabetin artmasına da neden olan keşif gezilerini arttırmıştır. Dolayısıyla Osmanlı İmparatorluğu, bu rekabetle ilgili antlaşmalar yapmış ve imtiyazlar vermiş, Hıristiyan ülkelere karşı yerel halkın kendisine olan bağlılığını güvence altına almaya önem vermeye başlamıştır. Böylece, anlaşma yapmaya ve ekonomik imtiyazlar vermeye hazır olduğunu göstermiştir, ancak 19. yüzyılın sonlarında Osmanlı Devleti iç ve dış savaşlarla mücadele ediyordu ve bu da 1876 Anayasasının ilan edilmesine, daha sonra idarenin İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti'ne geçtiği İkinci Meşrutiyetin 24 Temmuz 1908'de patlak vermesine neden olmuş tüm bu gelişmeler ve de o zamanki valinin Recep Paşa olması da Trablusgarp üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olmuştur.

Fransa ile İngiltere arasındaki rekabetin sonuçları, idari işlerin ihmal edilmesi, ekonomik ve politik meselelere olan ilgisinin azalması ile Osmanlı'nın Libya'daki etkisinin

azalması olmuştur, bu durum İngiltere ve Fransa'nın Libya'nın ele geçirilmemiş eşsiz bir bölge olduğunu görmelerini sağlamıştır. Dolayısıyla, iki ülke arasındaki rekabet giderek arttı ve sonunda Libya, Fransa ve İngiltere ile anlaşan İtalya'nın 1911'de ülkeyi kontrol altına alması sonrasında İtalyan işgali altına girmiştir.



## **ARŞİV KAYIT BİLGİLERİ**

**Tezin Adı:** Osmanlı'nın 1835 – 1911 Meşrutiyet Döneminde Libya'daki Fransız-İngiliz İhtilafı

**Tezin Yazarı** : Atiega Mohamed ALFERJANI

**Tezin Danismanı:**Prof. Murat AGARI

**Tezin Konumu** : Yüksek Lisans

**Tezin Tarihi** : 03.07.2017

**Tezin Alanı** : SBE \ KBÜ

**Anahtar Kelime:**Osmanlı Devleti,Trablusgarb, Arşiv Belgesi, Fransa, İngiltere

## ABSTRACT

The Libyan ancient and modern history was rich of important events that happened on its land which its effects left until the current time. Perhaps, the first ottoman judge time (1551-1711) was the most periods where the regimes are varied among the deputies of the sultan, judges and states. Later, Qurmanli family became able to interfere in the country and exploit the internal problems that happened between the ottoman sultans and worked on extending its influence on Libya in 1711 where Libya was following the inherited regime in the judgment. The most important rulers of Qurmanli family was Ahmed Pasha Qurmanli and worked on configuring associations and commercial relationships with the European countries. Since that time, the competition between France and Britain was increasing until the Turkish returned their judgment on Tripoli newly in 1835. They had to face that colonial competition between France and Britain in order to extend its influence and exploit the country where the strategic location of Libya has an important role in controlling the trade ways and the ways of convoys from center of Africa to Europe. The ottoman state increased the exploratory trips which increased the status of the competition between the two countries where the Ottoman Empire was realized the attempts of France and Britain in Libya since the first ottoman period and the judge of Qurmanli family. So, the Ottoman Empire issued treaties and privileges concerning this competition and started to give the local population an importance to guaranty their loyalty against the Christian countries. Thus, it presented their readiness to search the agreement and give all the economic privileges but the ottoman state was suffering at the last of the nineteen century from external wars and internal problems where the Turkish revolution broke out in 24 of July 1908 and led to deliver the power to the Association Of Union and Promotion where the creation of 1876 constitution has an important impact in Tripoli and the judge at that time was Regeb Pasha.

The results of the competition between France and Britain was reducing the influence of the ottomans in Libya according to the neglect of the administrative affairs and the lack of interest in economic and political affairs which made Britain and France see that

Libya is the unique region which has not been seized. Therefore, the competition between the two countries increased and at the end, Libya fall under the Italian occupation after taking the agreement of France and Britain where Italy controlled on the country in 1911.





## **ARCHIVE RECOND INFORMATION**

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## **AUTOBIOGRAPHY**

Atiega Mohamed ALFERJANI. I was born in 1987. Misrata - Libya. I complied my primary and secondary schools education in Misrata. I got the bachelor degree from Misrata University faculty of Education, history department in 2011 with very good grade. Also, in 2011 I got a job as a teacher in the Education History Department. A decision was issued by the ministry of Education to pay for the completion of the master degree study outside of Libya. I chose the Turkish arena where I studied at Hava University and then studied at Karabuk University.

**Phone No.: 0546130901**

**E-mail: Hmza.omran@gmail.com**