

Agricultural Policy Of Muhammad Ali In E

This account of Egyptian society traces the economic reasons for Muhammad Ali's rise to power and the effects of his regime on Egypt's development as a nation state.

This paperback edition has an updated first chapter, resituating its main argument for today's readers. New historical data on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Egypt makes an extremely persuasive argument for the eighteenth-century roots of Egyptian modernity. The similarity, too, of Egyptian history with other Mediterranean countries is much more clearly demonstrated today than when *Islamic Roots of Capitalism* first was published.

In occupied Egypt, British governmental programs were closely related to England's needs as an imperial power since Egypt was occupied because of its strategic position along the route to India. British presence there, however, inevitably led to modernization during the 32 years of British rule. During the first period the British were preoccupied with the prospect of imminent withdrawal. The second period emphasized programs for such reforms as hydraulic and agricultural modernization, wider education, and urban development. The final period covered the emergence of Egyptian nationalism, whose goals proved incompatible with British rule of Egypt in spite of efforts to deal with nationalism by repression or conciliation. Originally published in 1966. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

On September 29, 1970, President Gamal Abdel Nasser died of a heart attack. The hysterical outpouring of grief at the state funeral dramatized the depth to which the loss of this charismatic leader shook the Arab world. Few men have achieved the love, prestige, and adulation that Nasser received from the Arab masses. Yet, in reality, Nasser's political life was a tragic story. This book is a careful analysis of Nasser's belated attempts to modernize the rural areas of Egypt. It documents the political, economic, and social factors that made Nasser's dream for his people unattainable in his lifetime. Forced to choose between domestic needs and international challenges, Nasser's attention was too often directed beyond the borders of Egypt. His vision of renewed Arab greatness, his dream of Arab unity, and his concern for Arab development often distorted his perception of his own country. While no one who personally conversed with Nasser doubted his sincere desire for a better life for the peasants of the Nile Valley, many noted his tendency to allocate resources more on the basis of dreams rather than the realities of Egypt's domestic problems. Granted permission to move freely through Egypt's twenty-five provinces prior to the 1967 travel restrictions, James B. Mayfield had a unique opportunity to personally observe Nasser's dramatic attempts to bring progress and development to his people. The two decades of Nasser's rule colored and shaped events in Egypt for many years after his death.

Did Muhammad Ali Foster Industrialization in Early 19th Century Egypt?

Public Health in Nineteenth-Century Egypt

Between Islam and the Nation-State

Soldiers, Traders, and Slaves

Egypt's Agricultural Development, 1800-1980

Lives at Risk

The Middle East Today

Routledge Library Editions: Egypt brings together as one set, or individual volumes, a series of previously out-of-print classics from a variety of academic imprints. With titles ranging from *Education in Egypt* to *Egypt in Transition*, from *Egyptian Religion* to *Egypt's Economic Potential*, this set provides in one place a wealth of important reference sources from a wide range of authors expert in the field.

Drawing on a variety of both narrative and archival sources, this study deals with the region of Adana and its new port-city Mersin as part of the transformation of the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century. The book analyzes the socio-economic side of the region's emergence through cotton production and trade with its nomadic and migrant populaces.

Through a microhistory of a small province in Upper Egypt, this book investigates the history of five world empires that assumed hegemony in Qina province over the last five centuries. *Imagined Empires* charts modes of subaltern rebellion against the destructive policies of colonial intruders and collaborating local elites in the south of Egypt. Abul-Magd vividly narrates stories of sabotage, banditry, flight, and massive uprisings of peasants and laborers, to challenge myths of imperial competence. The book depicts forms of subaltern discontent against "imagined empires" that failed in achieving their professed goals and brought about environmental crises to Qina province. As the book deconstructs myths about early modern and modern world hegemony, it reveals that imperial modernity and its market economy altered existing systems of landownership, irrigation, and trade—leading to such destructive occurrences as the plague and cholera epidemics. The book also deconstructs myths in Egyptian historiography, highlighting the problems of a Cairo-centered idea of the Egyptian nation-state. The book covers the Ottoman, French, Muhammad Ali's, and the British informal and formal empires. It alludes to the U.S. and its failed market economy in Upper Egypt, which partially resulted in Qina's participation in the 2011 revolution. *Imagined Empires* is a timely addition to Middle Eastern and world history.

The third edition includes a new Part Five on the tensions between Arab nationalism and Islam arising from the crisis of the nation-state and of the de-legitimation of Pan-Arab regimes. The effects of the Arab defeat in the Six-Day War 1967 and the rise of political Islam in the

1970s are the focus of the new part. The background of the analysis of the impact and function of nationalism and its contribution to social and political change in the Third World, taking the rise of nationalism in the Middle East as a historical example. Professor Tibi concentrates on the period after the First World War, when many Arab intellectuals became disillusioned with Britain and France as a result of the occupation of their countries. One focus of this study are the writings and influence of Sati' al-Husri on Middle Eastern politics. Professor Tibi illustrates the connection between modern Arab nationalism and nineteenth-century German Romantic nationalism, which will be of particular interest to the English reader. Professor Tibi concludes that while nationalism has played a necessary and important role in the movement for national independence in the Middle East, it has since developed into an ideology which seems to obstruct further social and political emancipation. This third edition, brought completely up to date by a substantial new introduction and two new concluding chapters, will be of particular interest to historians and social scientists dealing with nationalism and crises of the nation-state as well as to students of the Middle East and contemporary Islam.

Mehmed Ali

Government Policy and Food Imports

The History of Egypt

A Reader

Imagined Empires

The Agricultural Policy of Muhammad 'Alī in Egypt

Egypt, 1760-1840

This edited volume explores conscription in the Napoleonic era, tracing the roots of European conscription and exploring the many methods that states used to obtain the manpower they needed to prosecute their wars. The levée-en-masse of the French Revolution has often been cited as a 'Revolution in Military Affairs', but was it truly a 'revolutionary' break with past European practices of raising armies, or an intensification of the scope and scale of practices already inherent in the European military system? This international collection of scholars demonstrate that European conscription has far deeper roots than has been previously acknowledged, and that its intensification during the Napoleonic era was more an 'evolutionary' than 'revolutionary' change. This book will be of much interest to students of Military History, Strategic Studies, Strategic History and European History.

Lives at Risk describes the introduction of Western medicine into Egypt. The two major innovations undertaken by Muhammad Ali in the mid-nineteenth century were a Western-style school of medicine and an international Quarantine Board. The ways in which these institutions succeeded and failed will greatly interest historians of medicine and of modern Egypt. And because the author relates her narrative to twentieth-century health issues in developing countries, Lives at Risk will also interest medical and social anthropologists. The presence of the quarantine establishment and the medical school in Egypt resulted in a rudimentary public health service. Paramedical personnel were trained to provide primary health care for the peasant population. A vaccination program effectively freed the nation from smallpox. But the disease-oriented, individual-care practice of medicine derived from the urban hospital model of industrializing Europe was totally incompatible with the health care requirements of a largely rural, agrarian population. This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1990.

An accessible worldwide history of Muslim societies provides updated coverage of each country and region, in a volume that discusses their origins and evolution while offering insight into historical processes that shaped contemporary Islam and surveying its growing influence. Simultaneous. (Social Science)

This is the second book of the two-volume History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey.

The Political Economy of Labor and Student Mobilizations 1919-2011

The New Mamluks

A History of Revolt in Egypt

The Case of Wheat in Egypt

Technical And Social Change

A Revolution in Military Affairs?

Routledge Library Editions: Egypt

Res. en inglés y francés.

Agriculture was the basis of the Egyptian economy when Mu?ammad 'Alī, "Founder of modern Egypt," was appointed governor of Egypt by the Ottoman sultan in 1805. Dr. Rivlin's purpose is to discover if Mu?ammad 'Alī had a well-conceived agricultural policy of lasting significance for the development of Egyptian institutions. The conclusion reached after careful analysis of the problem from every facet is that far from having an agricultural policy per se, Mu?ammad 'Alī merely utilized the agricultural wealth of Egypt for the purposes of personal aggrandizement and the attainment of a position of great power and independence for himself and his descendants within the Ottoman empire. The measures taken by Mu?ammad 'Alī affecting land tenure replaced one class of landholders by another to the detriment of the peasant class and the religious institution. Although the Pasha can be credited with changing the Egyptian economy from a subsistence to a cash crop economy by the investment of capital in the development of agriculture, the financial benefits gained thereby accrued primarily to the Pasha himself. Instead of using these profits for economic purposes, Mu?ammad 'Alī embarked upon a program of military adventurism that eventually undermined the economic life of the country and brought only limited political gains to Egypt. Mu?ammad 'Alī's domestic policies established the social and economic pattern which prevailed until the Egyptian Revolution of 1952 and are largely responsible for many of Egypt's present problems. Dr. Rivlin's study is of major importance to students of the contemporary Egyptian scene, and should serve as an object

lesson for present planners in underdeveloped countries. -- from dust jacket.

Mediterranean irrigation is diverse due to, among other factors, the relative importance of water in the economy of each country, varied levels of aridity, heterogeneous levels economic, social and technological levels of development, and differences in political and social organization. However, most of the Mediterranean countries face similar problems to meet their water demands because of the scarcity and variability of renewable resources, growing water requirements from non-agricultural sectors, increasing environmental concerns related to water quality and environmental degradation, a social demand for larger public participation, and important technological changes. The time has come to reconsider the "not one drop lost to the sea" philosophy of yesteryears largely and to 'live within limits'. This book focuses on eight selected countries (Tunisia, Morocco, Spain, France, Italy, Turkey, Israel and Egypt) and provides a comparative perspective that both thoroughly explores their specificities and identifies the common challenges faced by the irrigation sector in these countries. The book has been written at a critical moment, when the continued application of a supply-side water management model is revealing its unsustainable nature in numerous places; when significant technological changes are taking place in the irrigation sector; when new forms of management and governance are widely held as badly needed; and finally, when climate change is compounding many of the difficulties that have characterized irrigation policies and practices in the past decades. This complicated future context makes Mediterranean irrigation face various political dilemmas on water management, raising social tensions, triggering territorial and land conflicts, and stimulating new technological developments. This book provides a timely analysis of the particular trajectory of eight Mediterranean countries in these uncertain transformations, and attempts to identify the best strategies to avert or overcome future risks.

As the leaders of a revolutionary, nationalist regime, the Egyptian Free Officers who came to power following the 1952 Revolution committed themselves to the attainment of goals associated with modernization, namely rapid economic development based on State planning and industrialization and the political mobilization of society along State-decreed lines. Arising from a conference held at the Centre of Middle Eastern Studies at SOAS, with contributions from scholars from the Arab world, Europe and the US as well as the UK, these papers raise the questions most important to students of economic and political development.

The Precocious Attempts at Industrialization of the Periphery, 1800-1870

Under Osman's Tree

The Making of the Adana-Mersin Region, 1850-1908

A Quest for Legitimacy

How Britain and the United States Shaped the Global Periphery

Between Development and Underdevelopment

The Making of the Modern Near East 1792-1923

The Agricultural Policy of Muhammad 'Ali in Egypt
The Agricultural Policy of Muhammad 'Ali in Egypt
The Agricultural Policy of Muhammad 'Ali in Egypt

Egypt's lack of a common national identity is the basis for much of its internal conflict—Coptic Christians have been particularly affected.

Once major contributors to Christian civilization, their influence ended with the fifth century Council of Chalcedon and they endured persecution. With the seventh century Arabization of Egypt, Copts were given dhimma or "protected persons" status. The 1919 Revolution granted them greater political participation, but the 1952 Revolution ended liberal democracy and established a military regime that championed Arab identity. Secular Egyptians rebelled against the Mubarak regime in 2011, yet his successor was the Muslim Brotherhood's Mohamed Morsi, Egypt's first Islamist president. In yet another revolution over national identity, secular factions ousted Morsi in 2013 while in the chaos that followed, the Copts suffered the brunt of violence.

Animals in rural Egypt became enmeshed in social relationships and made possible many tasks otherwise impossible. Rather than focus on what animals represented or symbolized, Mikhail discusses their social and economic functions, as Ottoman Egypt cannot be understood without acknowledging animals as central shapers of the early modern world.

"Certainly the best general history available in English."--Times Literary Supplement.

Egypt Since the Revolution (RLE Egypt)

Conscription in the Napoleonic Era

The Agricultural Policy of Muhammad 'Ali in Egypt

Colonising Egypt

Modernization and British Colonial Rule in Egypt, 1882-1914

Egypt

The Princeton Encyclopedia of Islamic Political Thought

In the Nuba Hills, on the frontiers of the Islamic Sudan, a dynasty of Muslim warrior kings arose in the eighteenth century. Their kingdom survived as an independent state, resisting conquest by larger empires, and coming under external control only during the twentieth century. Ewald has written the first comprehensive account of the origins and development of the Taqali kingdom. Ewald shows how events on the highlands beyond the Taqali massif allowed local Muslim soldiers to become kings of the Taqali in the eighteenth century and then to hold on to power. The nature of that power was shaped by the highland farmers who stubbornly and largely successfully resisted the efforts of the king to control over the means of production. In this struggle religion became an ideological weapon on both sides, as the Taqali farmers asserted their beliefs against their Muslim rulers. Political confrontations also bore unintended economic consequences. Ewald's account of Taqali history offers current views on the impact of Islam, merchant capitalism, and Egyptian military administration in nineteenth-century Sudan.

This book uses both microeconomic theory and social and political analysis to show how the interaction of social classes, technical change, policy, and the international and state systems have shaped Egypt's agricultural development.

Kavalali Mehmed Ali Pasha (c. 1770–1849), often dubbed "the founder of modern Egypt", was one of the most important figures in the Ottoman Empire. Born in what is now Greece, and seemingly headed for an everyday existence as a tobacco trader, he joined the Ottoman army at the age of thirty, and went on to become both the leader of Egypt for nearly fifty years and the founder of a dynasty that ruled for a century. In this insightful and well-constructed biography, Khaled Fahmy assesses the renowned ruler's life, and his significant contribution to Ottoman, and Islamic history. Examining the unprecedented economic, military, and social policies that he introduced in Egypt, as well as Ali's intricate relationship with his family, Fahmy provides a fresh assessment of this towering nineteenth-century personality.

This clear, and authoritative text surveys the history of the region from the collapse of the Ottoman Empire to the present day. It covers a regional introduction, followed by a series of country-by-country analyses, and a section which places the Near East in the international context. Professor Yapp's new edition covers recent dramatic events including the end of the Cold War, the Kuwait Crisis of 1990/91, and the conflict in Israel, as well as assessing the huge social and economic changes in the region. It will be essential reading for students and scholars concerned with modern middle eastern history and politics of the middle east.

The Animal in Ottoman Egypt

The Political and Religious Landscape of Copts and Muslims

Egypt's Identities in Conflict

The Arms Trade in a Global Perspective, 1815-1940

History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey: Volume 2, Reform, Revolution, and Republic: The Rise of Modern Turkey 1808-1974

The Modern Middle East

The Ottoman Empire, Egypt, and Environmental History

Osman, the founder of the Ottoman Empire, had a dream in which a tree sprouted from his navel. As the tree grew, its shade covered the earth; as Osman's empire grew, it, too, covered the earth. This is the most widely accepted foundation myth of the longest-lasting empire in the history of Islam, and offers a telling clue to its unique legacy. Underlying every aspect of the Ottoman Empire's epic history—from its founding around 1300 to its end in the twentieth century—is its successful management of natural resources. Under Osman's Tree analyzes this rich environmental history to understand the most remarkable qualities of the Ottoman Empire—its longevity, politics, economy, and society. The early modern Middle East was the world's most crucial zone of connection and interaction. Accordingly, the Ottoman Empire's many varied environments affected and were affected by global trade, climate, and disease. From down in the mud of Egypt's canals to up in the treetops of Anatolia, Alan Mikhail tackles major aspects of the Middle East's environmental history: natural resource management, climate, human and animal labor, energy, water control, disease, and politics. He also points to some of the ways in which the region's dominant religious tradition, Islam, has understood and related to the natural world. Marrying environmental and Ottoman history, Under Osman's Tree offers a bold new interpretation of the past five hundred years of Middle Eastern history.

Egyptians in Revolt investigates the political economy of the Egyptian labor and student movements. Using elements of social movement theory within a broad political economy framework, it assesses labor and student mobilizations in four eras of contemporary Egyptian history: the pre-1952 era, the Nasser era, the Sadat era and the Mubarak era. Egyptians in Revolt examines how both student and labor groups responded to the political economy pressures of the respective eras. Within the context of social movement theory, the book argues that political opportunities and threats have had a significant impact on both student and labor mobilizations. In addition, the book explores how the movements have, at times, been able to affect government policies. However, the argument is made that the inability of both groups to sustain momentum in the long term is due to cooptation efforts by established political forces and the absence of viable and enduring organizational structures that are autonomous of state control. By combining analysis to include both labor and student movements, Egyptians in Revolt is a valuable resource for understanding the Egyptian political economy and its impact on mobilizations. It will therefore be of interest to students and scholars of Middle East Studies, as well as those interested in social movement more broadly.

The Power of Representation traces the emergence of modern Egyptian national identity from the mid-1870s through the 1910s.

During this period, a new class of Egyptian urban intellectuals—teachers, lawyers, engineers, clerks, accountants, and journalists—came into prominence. Adapting modern ideas of individual moral autonomy and universal citizenship, this group reconfigured religiously informed notions of the self and created a national sense of "Egyptian-ness" drawn from ideas about Egypt's large peasant population. The book breaks new ground by calling into question the notion, common in historiography of the modern Middle East and the Muslim world in general, that in the nineteenth century "secular" aptitudes and areas of competency were somehow separate from "religious" ones. Instead, by tying the burgeoning Islamic modernist movement to the process of identity formation and its attendant political questions Michael Gasper shows how religion became integral to modern Egyptian political, social, and cultural life.

Extending deconstructive theory to historical and political analysis, Timothy Mitchell examines the peculiarity of Western conceptions of order and truth through a re-reading of Europe's colonial encounter with nineteenth-century Egypt.

With a New Preface

Arab Nationalism

A History of Islamic Societies

From Ottoman Governor to Ruler of Egypt

Imperialism and the Developing World

Girding for Battle

How did Western imperialism shape the developing world? Atul Kohli tackles that question by analyzing British and American influence on Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America from the age of the British East India Company to the most recent U.S. war in Iraq. How did Western imperialism shape the developing world? In Imperialism and the Developing World, Atul Kohli tackles this question by analyzing British and American influence on Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America from the age of the British East India Company to the most recent U.S. war in Iraq. He argues that both Britain and the U.S. expanded to enhance their national economic prosperity, and shows how Anglo-American expansionism hurt economic development in poor parts of the world. To clarify the causes and consequences of modern imperialism, Kohli first explains that there are two kinds of empires and analyzes the dynamics of both. Imperialism can refer to a formal, colonial empire such as Britain in the 19th century or an informal empire, wielding significant influence but not territorial control, such as the U.S. in the 20th century. Kohli contends that both have repeatedly undermined the prospects of steady economic progress in the global periphery, though to different degrees. Time and again, the pursuit of their own national economic prosperity led Britain and the U.S. to expand into peripheral areas of the world. Limiting the sovereignty of other states—and poor and weak states on the periphery in particular—was the main method of imperialism. For the British and American empires, this tactic ensured that peripheral economies would stay open and accessible to Anglo-American economic interests. Loss of sovereignty, however, greatly hurt the life chances of people living in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. As Kohli lays bare, sovereignty is an economic asset; it is a precondition for the emergence of states that can foster prosperous and inclusive industrial societies.

Introduction - Albert Hourani. Part 1: Reforming elites and changing relations with Europe 1789-1918; Introduction, the Ottoman Umela and Westernisation in the time of Selim III and Mahmud II, Turkish Attitudes concerning Christian-Muslim equality in the 19th century, Ottoman reform and the politics of Notables, Egypt and Europe - from French expedition to British occupation, war and society under the young Turks, social change in Persia in the 19th century. Part 2: Transformations in society and the economy; introduction, Middle East economic development 1815-1914 - the general and the specific, the origins of private ownership of land in Egypt - a reappraisal, decline of the family economy in mid 19th century Egypt, Ottoman women, households and textile manufacturing 1800-1914, Said Bey - the everyday life of an Istanbul townsman at the beginning of th 20th century, the crowd in the Persian Revolution, Cairo. Part 3: The construction of Nationalist ideologies and politics to the 1950s; introduction, religion and secularism in Turkey, from Ottomanism to Arabism - the origin of an ideology, 1919 labour upsurge and national revolution, Syrian urban politics in transition - the quarters of Damascus during the French mandate, the role of the Palestinian peasantry in the Great Revolt, of the diversity of Iraqis and their society. Part 4: The Middle East since the Second World War; introduction, consequences of the Suez Crisis in the Arab world, Arab military in politics - from the revolutionary plot to

authoritarian state, political power and the Saudi state, Iranian revolutions in comparative perspective, the religious right, dilemmas of the Jewish state, hazards of modernity and morality - women state and ideology in contemporary Iran.

This study of modern Egypt opens the debate regarding new terms and methods for understanding the Middle East and Islamic societies. Amira el-Azhary Sonbol has produced an analytical history of Egypt from the time before Muhammad Ali to the present day. Using local idioms and terms such as khassa and 'amma, iltazim and fa'iz, she has developed a methodology that is more meaningful because it ties events of the eighteenth century to those of the twentieth. The author explores the division that has existed in modern Egyptian society between two groups: the khassa, a ruling elite that tried to impose a hegemonic culture that reflected and encouraged its own economic interests, and the 'amma, the masses who clung to their heritage and customs in an attempt to acquire a share of the wealth. Sonbol discusses today's Islamic movement in Egypt as a revolution correcting the duality of culture that was brought about by historical events like colonialism and the importation of exogenous ideologies. She suggests a different way of looking at culture and the necessity of seeing cultural struggle as a method for studying the historical process that goes beyond the political and economical.

The state and entrepreneurs are two players that have shaped both economic activity and economic history throughout the world since the Industrial Revolution. This book analyzes the history of economic development in Egypt to show the impact of the relationship between state and entrepreneurs on development performance since 1805.

Egypt in the Reign of Muhammad Ali

Nomads, Migrants and Cotton in the Eastern Mediterranean

Islamic Roots of Capitalism

The Growth of Firms, Middle East Oil and Other Essays

The Power of Representation

Rural Politics in Nasser's Egypt

Egyptians in Revolt

Published in 1971: At first glance it might seem that the three subjects dealt with in the essays written over the last twenty years and now collected in this volume could hardly be more diverse, beginning with the growth of the firm and moving from the international petroleum industry to the Middle East generally. Oddly enough, however, these subjects are connected by the same type of historical logic that characterizes the diversification of an industrial firm: the logic in the simple principle that one thing leads to another.

"In 2012, the year 1433 of the Muslim calendar, the Islamic population throughout the world was estimated at approximately a billion and a half, representing about one-fifth of humanity. In geographical terms, Islam occupies the center of the world, stretching like a big belt across the globe from east to west."--P. vii.

In this completely updated sixth edition, Peretz offers a comprehensive introduction to the history, politics, and contemporary life of the Middle East. Peretz focuses on the major countries in the Middle East, placing emphasis on their political institutions, and reports on the most recent developments in a volatile region.

Stoker and Grant have assembled a collection that explores myriad aspects of the world trade in arms. Rare among volumes of collected essays, it has a coherent focus and reliance on solid current research. It provides a valuable tool for students of military, diplomatic, business, and social history.

Technologies, Institutions and Policies

The Agricultural Policy of Muhammad 'Ali in Egypt

State Formation and Economic Transformation in the Greater Nile Valley, 1700-1885

Irrigation in the Mediterranean

Publics, Peasants, and Islam in Egypt

Economic Development since 1805

Egyptian Society and Modern Feudalism