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Ibrahim Beg Al Kabir (Aram Shinjikashvili) Georgian Mamluk in Egypt

Tamar Lekaidze

ABSTRACT

Thus, the study of the history of the military-political activity of the Georgian Mamluks in Egypt has shown us that the children of Georgia, refined in foreign countries by the reversal of fate, left a significant mark on the political or state-building process of different countries and nations.

They showed the brilliance of a Georgian man's military talent, the Georgian gene for freedom, chivalry, politics or art. Those who have been torn from their homeland and refined abroad have gained a great name and are returning to their country with an interesting biography after a long time

Keywords:

Egypt ,Georgian Mamluks, politics or art

Georgia, with its centuries-old and long-suffering history, is well known to the world community. Where did not go the mind of the Georgian, diplomacy, mercy, his courage and skill of the right hand. Georgians spared no opportunity, tried to make the most of their talents and acquaint Georgia and the Georgian people with enemies and well-wishers.

Since ancient times, Romans, Byzantines, Persians, Arabs, Seljuk Turks, Khwarazmians, Mongols, Turkmens and Kizilbashi alternated to conquer Georgia. Without constant enemy raids, the country would not be able to rest. Without constant enemy raids, the country would not be able to rest. In this regard, the situation in Georgia in the XVI-XVIII centuries became especially complicated, when Georgia, which broke up into separate kingdoms as a result of Mongol-Turkmen invasions, became a direct object of confrontation between Turkey and Kyzylbash Iran. These two states fought with the Georgian

people for three centuries and used all forms of obedience to conquer the country. In the "Ottoman" and "Kizilbash" eras in Georgia raged another terrible situation "The purchase of lead" catastrophically increased, which could end in the destruction of the gene pool of the nation, which made Georgia one of the main donor countries, replenishing the combined forces of the Ottoman Empire and Safavid Iran.

Some of the many Georgians captured, sold, or fled to foreign countries died in foreign captivity, while others joined their service and achieved considerable success. Only a small part of them was able to return to their homeland.

The domination of the Georgian Mamluks in the Sultanate of Egypt begins after 1517, when the Ottoman Turks conquered Egypt and executed the last Mamluk sultan. According to the scientist Goch Japaridze, in the first centuries of Ottoman rule, Egypt was ruled by an Ottoman pasha, appointed by the sultan

for 1-2 years, who rested on a sofa. - Military rank Beg or, in short, Beg (Bey). In the 17th century, the Mamluks took control of important administrative and military positions at all levels. The importance and role of the Georgian Mamluks in the Egyptian military-political arena especially increased in the XVIII century: they often overthrew and expelled the Ottoman pasha, refused to pay tribute and did not obey the sultan. It was the bravery of the Georgian Mamluks of Egypt that led to the liberation of the Egyptians from the years of Ottoman rule.

The first information about Abram Shinjikashvili that he was a Georgian from the village of Martkopi belongs to Ioana Batonishvili, grandson of Irakli II. 189]. According to other sources, Abraham was born in 1735 in the family of a priest. In the spring of 1756, when gutneul bulls were grazing in the field of Martkopi on the "Satsikno hill", Leki kidnapped them and sold them into slavery in the Istanbul market through Akhaltsikhe Sapash. [3.603. It was probably acquired by Muhammad Abu Z-Zahab. In Egypt, it was renamed Ibrahim. Later it received the title of Bay in 1967. He held the highest position of Sheikh al-Balad in the Mamluk hierarchy.

The Arab historian Abd al-Rahman al-Jabarti wrote of Ibrahim Bek: "He loved justice..." [3.604]/ In the second half of the 18th century, Ibrahim Beg al-Kabiri and Murad Beg played an important role in the military-political life of Egypt. Historian and researcher Gocha Japaridze tells in detail about their duumvirate. According to his description, they ruled Egypt from 1775 to 1777. They were opposed by Ibrahim Kadhuda Mamluk, a former comrade of Ali Bey, as well as Ismail Beg, a Georgian who later bore the title of al-Kabiri (great, senior). He sought support among the followers of Ali Bey, who returned them from exile and returned them to their former position. After a fierce confrontation, the success was due to Ismail Ali, who in 1777 expelled rivals to Upper Egypt. 4.194]. The same source confirms that in 1778 the exiled Ami finally defeated Ismaily and expelled him from the country. Ibrahim again held the highest office of Sheikh al-Balad in the Mamluk hierarchy, and Murad held the position of Amir

al-Haji. It is true that there has always been a confrontation between them, but in the fight against the Ottomans, they constantly acted as rulers fighting for the independence of Egypt.

Ibrahim Beg al-Kabir gathered a whole group of anti-Osmotic Mamluks and in 1787 began a large-scale battle against the Ottomans. He called a secret rally in Cairo, which was organized by Suleiman Tarbaidze. At the meeting, Ibrahim al-Kabir made an excellent political speech: The reasons for the fall of Egypt can be traced back to the complex rhymes of its history, as well as the revival of Egypt and its withdrawal to the long-awaited path to independence. First of all, it depends only on us. We must transform and revitalize this being with our good qualities and fervent love of justice, which Egypt's leaders have been in abundance in the past. "[5. #21] At the meeting, Ibrahim Beg al-Kabir clearly showed a pro-Russian orientation, trying to use the contradiction between Russia and the Ottoman Empire to his advantage and liberate Egypt from Ottoman rule. In the funds of the Main Archival Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union.

Researcher Otar Gigineishvili found a very interesting document. "A document from the 1980s tells us that someone from Georgia wrote a letter to Solomon Aznaurov in Cairo to Ibrahim Bey, a Georgian Mamluk, a letter that was sent to Istanbul by a Georgian Janissary who sent him to Cairo. Georgians living in Istanbul opened the letter, read it, sealed it again and sent it to Cairo. Thus it became known the content of the letter ... This letter indicates that there was a connection and movement between the Egyptian Georgian Mamluks and Georgia, as well as between Georgia and the Georgian Janissaries." [6,354]

According to historical sources, in January 1786, Lieutenant of the Georgian artillery Manuchar Kachkachishvili (also known as Maxim Kachkachev) arrived in Cairo. Formally, his goal was to see his uncle in Egypt, but he was found dead. In addition, he had letters of recommendation from The King of Kartli-Kakheti, Heraclius II, to the Georgian Mamluk beyks, who made up the majority of the Mamluk beylikats in Egypt and maintained

ties with Georgia. Manuchara Kachkachishvili was warmly received by Georgian begitches led by Ibrahim Begi. It is known that the Mamluk gods signed the Treaty of St. George between Russia and Kartli Kakheti in 1783 For the Egyptian Mamluks, the existence of an independent Kingdom of Kartli Kakheti under the protection of Russia was a role model.

In March 1786, two letters were delivered to the consulate, one from Ibrahim Bey and the other from the Georgian artillery colonel Kachkachev, according to which Ibrahim-Beg invited the Russian consul to a meeting to discuss an important issue. In the second letter, a Georgian officer unknown to the consul wrote that the case was related to the desire of the Mamluk Bays to renounce the obedience of the Port, provided that Russia recognized and supported the independence of Egypt. Ibrahim Bey and the Mamluk military corps actively fought for the liberation of Egypt from French rule. After the capture of Alexandria by Napoleon, Ibrahim Bey began preparations for the battle, fortified himself in his residence, Qasr al-Ain, and invited Murad Bey of Giza, the emirs, ulama and the qadi (judge) to discuss the state of the country. He instructed Murad Bey to prepare his army and prepare for battle. He also sent a letter to Abu Bakr Pasha, the successor of the Ottoman Empire, informing him of the situation in Egypt. The first battle with Napoleon took place on July 13, 1798 near the village of Shubrahid (north of Cairo). Although the battle ended in a French victory, the Mamluks put up fierce resistance and inflicted heavy losses. According to Napoleon, the Mamluks "fought like lions" [6.354] John Batonishvili tells us about Napoleon's invasion of Egypt: "And the battle for the nearby city was fought by the bags, who were defeated" [2.189] Ibrahim Beg began with the active support and participation of the local population. Strengthening Cairo and mobilizing the Mamluk army. The Mamluks divided the corps into two parts: Ibrahim Bey camped at Bulak with two thousand Mamluks, and Murad Bey fortified Imbaba on the right bank of the Nile with six thousand Mamluks. Despite great resistance, on July 21, 1798, in the Battle of Cairo, known as the Battle of the Pyramids, the

Mamluks were again defeated. Of the 6,000 Mamluks, 3,000 fell on the battlefield, many of them Georgians. Murad Bey fled to Upper Egypt and Ibrahim Bey fled to Syria. [7,84] Ibrahim Beg was waiting for the right moment to start a new battle. David Janelidze, a researcher of this battle, notes that in July 1799, at the fortress of Saint-Jean-Dacre (a.a.a.), Ibrahim and the Georgian vizier Sadr-izza, who was proclaimed Yusuf Zia, inflicted a serious defeat on Napoleon. [6.327] They are the strongest in the whole East. If I had added these chosen men to my artillery, I would have left an invincible and invincible resurrection." [8. #25] It is true that Napoleon was still able to defeat the Egyptians and the Syrian-Palestinian armies were doomed. After the departure of Napoleon, Ibrahim Bey again began the struggle for the independence of Egypt against the Umayyad Empire and England. According to the encyclopedia of Pierre Larus, "Ibrahim Bey repulsed the wave of numerous expeditions of Hassan Pasha and in 1800 captured Cairo with a swift blow. [9.84] Historian Benjamin Silagadze details the history of the selfless struggle between Ibrahim Bey and the Mamluks, based on Russian historical sources: Ali Jazar Pasha, who was sent to Egypt from Istanbul to overthrow the Mamluks to overthrow the Mamluks after Hozrev, ended with the same result. [10.187] Importing and selling prisoners with the intention that the Mamluks could no longer replenish their ranks strengthened them.

This turned out to be a tragedy for the Mamluks of Egypt in the early nineteenth century. After a long battle, Muhammad Ali Pasha destroyed the Mamluk military organization. In the course of this dispute, Ibrahim Bey's son was killed and fled to Sudan, where he died in 1816. Ibrahim Beg, far lost in a twist of fate in his homeland, always expressed his love and concern for Georgia. Ioane Batonishvili emphasizes him in Kalmasob: "Ibrahim Beg was a great supporter and lover of the kings of Georgia: Irakli and George, who always gave Armanov Tomuneburi, and also enriched the Georgians who went there. Similarly, other beggars were occupied by all the Georgians of Misra. " [2189]

It is known that in 1777 on Abraham Bey Street. From Cairo, he sent a letter to Sovdagar from Tbilisi to his parents in Martkopi, informing them of his adventure and the current situation. Archival documents prove that Ibrahim-bey thought about the fate of his homeland, its future and selflessly helped the king with material means and trained soldiers. In a letter sent in 1778, he wrote: "In Martkopi he goes far to pray." The tsar built a church in Glaho Zaziashvili, a famous architect in Kartli-Kakheti [11. # 33] Today this church is one of the most remarkable monuments of Georgia.

Thus, the study of the history of the military-political activities of the Georgian Mamluks in Egypt showed that the children of Georgia, in foreign countries, left a significant mark in the process of political or state-building. different countries and peoples.

They showed the brilliance of the military talent of the Georgian, the Georgian gene of freedom, chivalry, politics or art. Those who were torn from their homeland and cleansed abroad, acquired a big name and after a long time returned to their country with an interesting biography.

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