

# **The revolutions of the Bedouins and their impact on the Egyptian economy**

## **In the reign of Mamluk sultans**

**(٦٤٨-٩٢٣ A.H. ١٢٥٠-١٥١٧ A.D.)**

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This research deals with the revolutions of the Bedouins in Egypt's Mamluk sultans time, the concept and the reasons for doing and the impact it has had on the Egyptian economy at that time, in the field of agricultural production, livestock and industrial production, and the internal and external business activity, the movement of markets and prices

Bedouins have a distinct social group in Egypt, the era of the Mamluk sultans, where the spread of Arab tribes in the country's tribal duplex, sea and especially in the eastern regions and the lake, Menoufiya in Lower Egypt, and the regions qus, Assiut and Ashmunein in Upper Egypt

The Bedouins carried the banner of the opposition and the burden of resistance against the Mamluk Sultanate without segments of Egyptian society are all, in spite of the brutal tactics used against the Mamluks did not subside revolutions Bedouins throughout the Mamluk era, not a year without prejudice to the years of the revolution in the level or in Lower Egypt, these were revolutions targeting hit the Mamluks and attacking Alaqtaat they hold and grab agricultural crops and deprive the Mamluks of the resources of the country, and then characterized the era of the Mamluk sultans frequently revolts against the Bedouins and Antfadathm Mamluk Empire

As for the attitude of the Mamluk authorities of the revolutions of the Bedouins, where she met those revolutions stripping many of the military campaigns that caused the destruction of the country that have passed Bha.oukd associated with these campaigns with brutality and excessive severity, and multiple methods of murder of intermediation and tanning and the age and the deployment of objects and splitting leather, and was buried neighborhoods and suspension of dead capital in the throats of their wives, and the building of minarets of the dead heads, and enchant women and confiscation of funds

And resorted Mamluk authorities to issue a Fatwa authorizing fight these Bedouins on the grounds that they were "spoilers" and "went out with obedience" should be fought, Vovetohm that this is permissible. And I was getting this fatwa legitimate basis to justify reprisals carried out by the Mamluks against those Bedouins, which reached an end genocide

The revolutions of the Bedouins left its negative effects on the Egyptian economy, particularly in terms of agricultural production was destroyed bridges and dumping of

agricultural land flooded and cracking irrigation machinery and burning grain in  
.Jeron

The study also revealed that the large size of livestock, especially horses, camels, cows and sheep that had been seized from the Bedouins so contemporary sources  
.could not provide us with Borkamha as they graduated from a few

Moreover, this conflict has been the impact on the industrial production and private sugar industry where looted sugar contemporary and took the cows run and looted contemporary quotients and Alqnod sugar

In addition, the revolutions of the Bedouins on internal trade has been affected in Egypt, where roads were cut Egyptian nation length, were seized commercial vessels from the Nile River, and to prevent the arrival of the grain to Cairo and therefore higher commodity prices in Cairo, especially of food commodities such as meat, fruits, legumes

The impact of the revolutions of the Bedouins on internal trade and the way not only, but their influence extended to foreign trade and methods, whether through Aivab to qus and private trade Rm or on the way Egypt and Nubia, or on the road between Egypt and Syria, which contributed to the weakening of foreign trade in conjunction with the monopolistic policy of the Mamluks, and the economic blockade of Besides West Union, and the movement of piracy on the Egyptian shores, and try to find  
.alternative ways away from the control of the Mamluks

The revolutions Bedouins impact on military feudalism that prevailed in Egypt since the establishment of the Ayyubid state system, and it is President supplier for income Mamluk sultans and princes and soldiers, as was the abscess is the primary source of income for the state in the Mamluk era, and to refrain from paying the abscess means hitting the feudal system in the killing and deprived sections of they income resources  
.of the princes, soldiers and thus weaken the Mamluk army

The impact of the revolutions of the Bedouins on the Egyptian economy, have been affected by the waqf system, which has undergone a lot of agricultural land, because of the attacks from the Bedouins killed peasants and the sinking of the land and the looting of grain and therefore bad impact on the authorities suspended them this land. Also led the struggle between the Bedouins and the Mamluks in the destruction of human infrastructure of Egypt's population was in the age of famines and epidemics  
.as a destructive element to this human infrastructure on the other