

= Peasants ' revolt in Palestine =

The Peasants ' Revolt was a rebellion against Egyptian conscription and taxation policies in Palestine . It was a collective reaction to the gradual elimination of the unofficial rights and privileges previously enjoyed by the various societal groups in the region under Ottoman rule . While the local peasantry constituted the bulk of the rebel forces , urban notables and Bedouin tribes also formed an integral part of the revolt .

As part of Muhammad Ali 's modernization policies , Ibrahim Pasha , the Egyptian governor of the Levant , issued conscription orders for a fifth of all Muslim males of fighting age . Encouraged by rural sheikh Qasim al @-@ Ahmad , the urban notables of Nablus , Hebron and the Jerusalem @-@ Jaffa area did not carry out Ibrahim Pasha 's orders to conscript , disarm and tax the local peasantry . The religious notables of Safad followed suit . Qasim and other local leaders rallied their kinsmen and revolted against the authorities in May 1834 , taking control of several towns . While the core of the fighting was in the central mountain regions of Palestine (Samaria and Judea) , the revolt also spread to the Galilee , Gaza and parts of Transjordan . Jerusalem was briefly captured by the rebels and plundered . Faced with the superior firepower and organization of Ibrahim Pasha 's troops , the rebels were defeated in Jabal Nablus , Jerusalem and the coastal plain before their final defeat in Hebron , which was leveled . Afterward , Ibrahim Pasha 's troops pursued and captured Qasim in al @-@ Karak , which was also leveled .

Baruch Kimmerling and Joel S. Migdal argue that the revolt was a formative event for the Palestinian sense of nationhood in that it brought together disparate groups against a common enemy . Moreover , they asserted that these groups reemerged later to constitute the Palestinian people . The revolt represented a moment of political unity in Palestine . However , the ultimate intention of the notables and rebel leaders was to force out the Egyptian army and reinstate Ottoman rule as a means of restoring the Ottoman @-@ era standards that defined the relationship between the government and the governed . These standards were made up of the religious laws , administrative codes and local norms and traditions that were disrupted by Egyptian reforms .

= = Background = =

In consolidating his power , Muhammad Ali , the rebel governor of Ottoman Egypt , was modeling his rule on the bureaucratic organization characteristic of modern European states . Like earlier rulers of Egypt , Muhammad Ali desired to exercise control over greater Syria (Bilad al @-@ Sham) , both for its strategic value and for its natural resources . In addition to its abundant natural resources , Syria also had a prospering international trading community with well @-@ developed markets . In addition , in Ali 's strategy , Syria would serve as a captive market for goods being produced in Egypt . Moreover , the extension of Egyptian control over Syria was sought because it would serve as a buffer state between Egypt and the Ottoman sultan in Constantinople . Ali was attempting to become independent of the Ottoman Empire .

A new fleet and army was raised and built under Ali 's leadership , and on 31 October 1831 , his son Ibrahim Pasha launched an invasion of Syria , which initiated the First Egyptian ? Ottoman War . For the sake of international appearances , the pretext for the expedition was a quarrel with Abdullah Pasha of Acre . Ali alleged that 6 @,@ 000 fellahin (peasants or agricultural laborer) had fled to Acre to escape the Egyptian draft , corvée , and taxes , and he demanded their return . Ibrahim Pasha advanced through Palestine , occupying Haifa in December 1831 , and then using the city as his primary military base .

= = Events preceding the revolt = =

Egyptian economic and political policies alienated four broad and influential factions in Palestine , namely the effendiyat (notables) of Jerusalem , the bulk of the major clans in Jabal Nablus , the clans of the Jerusalem hinterland , and the Bedouin tribes in the areas of Hebron and Bethlehem .

In late 1832 , Qasim al @-@ Ahmad , leader of the Qasim clan and the chief of the nahiya (

subdistrict) of Jamma 'in in Jabal Nablus was dismissed by Ibrahim Pasha from his additional post of mutassalim (administrator) of Jerusalem after having served a few months in that office . The official reasoning for Qasim 's dismissal was his " advanced age " . He was replaced by his son Muhammad al @-@ Qasim , who was consequently removed from the more powerful post of mutassalim of Nablus . Afterward , Sulayman ' Abd al @-@ Hadi of the Arraba @-@ based Abd al @-@ Hadi clan , a prominent ally of the Egyptians , was appointed to Muhammad 's former post in Nablus . The move was a power @-@ play by Ibrahim Pasha and the Abd al @-@ Hadi 's , who were quickly gaining prominence in the region ; their members had been appointed to head the Sidon Eyalet (which included part of northern Palestine) and a number of its districts . The move provoked the Qasim clan 's anger with the Abd al @-@ Hadi family and the Egyptian authorities .

The Abu Ghosh clan , based in the Jerusalem @-@ ara village of Qaryat al @-@ Inab , traditionally served as toll collectors for the Jerusalem @-@ Jaffa road , and were increasingly considered by Ibrahim Pasha to be extortionists . They were targeted by the authorities in 1833 . The clan 's leadership was arrested , including their head sheikh Ibrahim Abu Ghosh , and were temporarily sentenced to forced labor in Acre . Relations between the authorities and the Bedouin tribes of south @-@ central Palestine were also antagonistic . Traditionally , during Ottoman rule , the Bedouin were allowed to collect tribute payments from travelers and the inhabitants of the area in return for services to the state . Ibrahim Pasha saw the Bedouin as raiders who exceeded their privileges and abolished this practice . He also imposed additional conditions on the Bedouin , primarily the requirement of transporting grain for Egyptian troops in return for the right to graze livestock . In 1833 , the Dura @-@ based Amr tribe of the Hebron Hills , which was headed by Isa Amr and Abd al @-@ Rahman Amr , were subject to a military campaign by Ibrahim Pasha . The Abu Ghosh , the Ras Karkar @-@ based Simhan clan , and the Amr tribe were essentially at war with the Egyptians .

The imposition of new taxation categories that were a departure from both secular Ottoman law and the traditionally accepted Islamic law drew local Muslim anger at the authorities . However , the principal point of contention between the authorities and the notables of Jerusalem and Nablus was the conscription order by Ibrahim Pasha on 25 April 1834 . That day , Ibrahim Pasha convened with all of the clan leaders from both cities to demand the drafting of one out of every five Muslim men of fighting age . The order would begin with the conscription of 200 men from Jerusalem , a combined 3 @, @ 500 men from Sanjak al @-@ Quds and Sanjak Nablus , and 500 men from Hebron . By May 1834 , the only prominent ally of the Egyptians in Palestine was the Abd al @-@ Hadi clan .

According to a chronicled account , during the meeting , Ibrahim Pasha attempted to address the reluctance of the notables in sending their kinsmen and peasants to the army , asking that as Muslims at war with Christian nations , " is it not necessary for us to have a big standing army ? " The notables replied in the affirmative , but asserted that their men were already trained in the art of war and like the generations before them , they would " willingly shed blood " for the " fatherland " and " defend their country " from " the enemies of our religion " . Ibrahim Pasha countered that their fighters would need to be professionally trained , telling them " War is not the place for a herd of useless men " .

= = Revolt = =

= = = Beginning of revolt = = =

In retaliation for his dismissal and his son 's virtual demotion , Qasim al @-@ Ahmad organized the a 'ayan (notables) of Nablus , Hebron and Jerusalem against Ibrahim Pasha . On 19 May 1834 , the notables gathered and notified Egyptian officials that they were not able to conscript the Palestinian Arab peasantry into the army or collect taxes from them , claiming that the peasantry had taken up arms and fled to the mountains which were difficult to access . At the time of the notables ' stated failure to conscript local peasants , Ibrahim Pasha had been in need of new troops to replenish his army in preparation for further advances against the Ottomans . He considered the

notables ' position to be treasonous and amounting to an insurrection .

Following the declaration of the notables , a meeting of local sheikhs (chiefs) from Jabal Nablus was hosted by Qasim in his clan 's throne village of Beit Wazan and was attended by Qasim 's sons Yusuf and Muhammad , Abdullah al @-@ Jarrar of Sanur , Isa al @-@ Barqawi of Shufa and Nasser al @-@ Mansur al @-@ Hajj Muhammad of Beit Furik . The leaders expressed their frustrations at the close cooperation between the Abd al @-@ Hadi family and the Egyptian government and the meeting concluded with an agreement to oust the Egyptian army from Palestine . Under Qasim 's leadership the peasantry of Jabal Nablus moved to openly revolt against the authorities . At around the same time , the notables of Safad , the only sanjak (district) in Palestine that was part of the Eyalet of Sidon , declared their opposition to Ibrahim Pasha 's orders and sent a letter to Qasim affirming their refusal to comply with conscription orders , stating that " the son is the core of the heart , and naturally no one can leave his son without the sacrifice of life itself " .

The uprising spread to Jerusalem , Hebron and other mountainous areas in what is today known as the West Bank . Although Nablus was the core of the rebels ' strength , the first actual clash between the authorities and the rebels occurred in the vicinity of Hebron after a group of Egyptian soldiers were sent by the Egyptian governor of Hebron to enforce the draft orders . Local peasants from the nearby village of Sa 'ir and Bedouin fighters from the Bethlehem @-@ based Ta 'amirah tribe joined forces and killed some 25 soldiers during the fighting , defeating Ibrahim Pasha 's forces in the area . Prior to this clash , peasants and local Bedouin took up arms against the Egyptian army in al @-@ Salt , the Transjordanian center of the Nablus @-@ based Tuqan family . Following these confrontations , the Egyptian Army 's Nineteenth Regiment under Mustafa Bey came under rebel assault in the Jezreel Valley en route to the Galilee . About three @-@ quarters of the regiment 's roughly 1 @, @ 200 soldiers were killed or captured , and Mustafa Bey was wounded . With 300 of his soldiers , the latter escaped to Haifa and traveled across its bay to Acre , whose walls were surrounded by rebel forces .

= = = Rebel capture of Jerusalem = = =

While there are no known records of military planning , in early May the notables of Nablus , Jerusalem and Hebron coordinated an assault against Jerusalem . On 8 May armed peasants from Nablus , Jerusalem , Hebron and Gaza besieged the city and about 10 @, @ 000 fighters attempted to storm the walls . They were initially repulsed by the Egyptian garrison . An earthquake occurred in the city on 13 May and fighting ceased for several days .

On 19 May , some residents of Jerusalem 's Silwan neighborhood informed rebel leaders that they could use a sewer tunnel that ran from the Dung Gate to a mill in the Jewish Quarter , to clandestinely enter Jerusalem . The next day , 36 rebels (peasants and Jerusalemites) under the leadership of Sheikh Subh Shawkah , chief of the Bethlehem @-@ area Fawaghirah tribe , entered the city via the tunnel and then opened the Dung Gate to allow thousands of rebels inside the walled city . The Egyptian commander of the city , Rashad Bey , subsequently withdrew his garrison into Jerusalem 's citadel to take up positions against the incoming rebels .

The rebels , who were joined by some of the city 's poorer Muslim residents , began to loot the homes of Egyptian officers . In response , some 500 Egyptian troops left the citadel to pursue the rebels , but began to loot homes in the city as well in revenge before Rashad Bey ordered them to cease . Fifty rebels , sixteen residents and five soldiers were killed in the confrontations of 20 May . On 21 May , the rebels attacked the city again and after a brief counterattack , Rashad Bey and his men returned to the citadel . Afterward , residents sympathetic to the revolt opened the Damascus Gate and 2 @, @ 000 peasant irregulars from Nablus entered the city to reinforce the rebels , whose numbers in Jerusalem then reached some 20 @, @ 000 . On that same day , but prior to the rebels ' entry , Rashad Bey 's troops had arrested Jerusalem 's leading notables , including the mufti (leading Islamic scholar) Tahir Effendi al @-@ Husayni , the leading ashraf (locally honored descendants of the prophet Muhammad) Umar Effendi al @-@ Husayni and Muhammad al @-@ Khalidi , and others . When the reinforcements from Nablus arrived , Egyptian troops withdrew further into the citadel , and Jerusalem was all but captured .

The rebels besieged and fired at the citadel and a wave of mass looting followed for the next three days . Virtually every Muslim , Jewish and Christian @-@ owned shop was raided and damaged . Because the Muslim shops were the last to be plundered , their owners were able to salvage most of their valuable merchandise . A Greek monk named Spyridon who resided in the city wrote that once the homes of Egyptian officers were looted , the rebels " began to loot the shops of the Jews , the Christians , the Franks , and then the Muslims . The grocers , the shoemakers and every other dealer suffered alike . Within two or three days there was not one shop intact in the market " . Protests by some citizens against the looting went unheeded as they were outnumbered by rebels . After the market areas were plundered , rebels began to loot the homes of Christians , which had been abandoned during the chaos , despite strict orders by rebel leaders and local sheikhs not to . The latter warned that such actions would provoke the protestations of Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II , who was at war with Muhammad Ali . On 23 May , all state @-@ owned supply warehouses and granaries were looted .

= = = Battles in Jerusalem and its environs = = =

On 24 May Ibrahim Pasha departed from Jaffa with 9 @, @ 000 soldiers and began his march toward recapturing Jerusalem . The next day , thousands of rebels left the city to harry Ibrahim Pasha 's forces on their route . A trip that would have normally taken five hours lasted two days as rebels attacked Egyptian troops , inflicting some 1 @, @ 500 casualties , including at least 500 fatalities . When Ibrahim Pasha reached Jerusalem , he did not enter the city immediately and instead stationed his forces at his headquarters in Mount Zion , which overlooked Jerusalem . On 28 May , he offered an amnesty to any rebel who surrendered , but none did . With 3 @, @ 000 soldiers he personally commanded a pursuit of rebels inside the city , resulting in the deaths of about 300 rebels and the capture of some 500 . Most were promptly released , but seventeen were jailed .

On 30 May Ibrahim Pasha re @-@ entered Jerusalem and the next day Egyptian troops attacked Beit Jala , a nearby Christian village . A reported 33 men and women were killed there because of their alleged involvement in the looting of Egyptian property . The purported revenge killings were halted by Ibrahim Pasha , but the residents ' livestock was seized . The next day , over 1 @, @ 000 rebels from the Ta 'amirah tribe entered the adjacent town of Bethlehem to protect their families and the Christian inhabitants from potentially experiencing the same fate as Beit Jala . They refrained from directly confronting Ibrahim Pasha , however . Bethlehem 's Muslim Quarter was destroyed by the Egyptian army and its inhabitants disarmed . This move was apparently a punishment for the killing of a favored loyalist of Ibrahim Pasha . Reverend William McClure Thomson wrote " this terrible vengeance failed to quell the turbulent spirit of the people . They are ever distinguished in the great feasts at Jerusalem by their fierce and lawless manners , and if any row occurs they are sure to have a hand in it . " The peasant rebels had frequently requested from the Christians of Bethlehem that they fight alongside them against Ibrahim Pasha 's troops . The Christians refused , citing their religious beliefs and political status , and sheltered in the town 's monasteries for safety . On 3 June , the rebels decided to attack the monasteries and looted the city . On 4 June rebels launched an attack on Ibrahim Pasha and about 4 @, @ 000 of his men at Solomon 's Pools near al @-@ Khader .

In Jerusalem meanwhile , Rashad Bey and his garrison (numbering 1 @, @ 500 men) were assaulted by rebel forces . Rashad Bey and 800 Egyptian soldiers were killed , while hundreds more were captured by rebels and taken to Hebron . Ibrahim Pasha had since returned to Mount Zion and the rebels attempted to lay siege against him and his troops .

= = = Spread of rebellion and truce negotiations = = =

By 8 June , Nablus was in full @-@ scale rebellion as were the coastal towns of Ramla , Lydda , Jaffa and Acre . At around the same time , rebels from the area of Atlit besieged Haifa and Galilee @-@ based rebels captured Safad and Tiberias in the eastern Galilee , while Bedouins participating in the revolt attacked the Egyptian garrison at al @-@ Karak in Transjordan . In the latter

confrontation , 200 Egyptian soldiers were killed . In the rebel attack on Safad on 15 June , an unknown number of the city 's Jewish inhabitants were killed or raped over a period of 33 days .

When the notables of Jerusalem learned that Muhammad Ali was set to arrive in Palestine with reinforcements , they offered to mediate a truce between the Egyptians and the rebel leaders through the mufti Tahir Effendi al @-@ Husayni , who had since been released . The leader of the rebels in the Hebron Hills , Isa al @-@ Amr , informed al @-@ Husayni of three conditions for a truce to be reached : the pardoning of all rebels , the cancellation of conscription orders in return for the payment of 1 @,@ 000 qirsh per male , and the abolition of the new taxation category . The terms were rejected by Ibrahim Pasha , but he continued negotiations with al @-@ Husayni through Husayn Abd al @-@ Hadi , the governor of Sidon .

Qasim al @-@ Ahmad , head of the rebels in Jabal Nablus , then requested a pardon from Ibrahim Pasha so that he could negotiate an end to the fighting himself . Ibrahim agreed and with guarantees of safety by al @-@ Husayni and Abd al @-@ Hadi , Qasim met with Ibrahim in late June . The latter admonished Qasim for his betrayal of Muhammad Ali , to which Qasim responded with an apology and an explanation that his hand was forced . By the end of the meeting , the two reconciled and Ibrahim reappointed Qasim as mutassalim of both Nablus and Jerusalem .

However , some time after Ibrahim 's summit with Qasim , Muhammad Ali had several prominent Jerusalemite notables , including Tahir Effendi al @-@ Husayni , Umar Effendi al @-@ Husayni , Muhammad Ali al @-@ Husayni , Muhammad Ali al @-@ Khalidi , Sheikh Abdullah Budayri and Muhammad Abul Saud arrested and sentenced to exile in Egypt where they would be incarcerated . Many of the local village headmen in the Jaffa region were executed by Ali for supporting the revolt . Jaffa 's urban notables , who also backed the rebels in their earlier attempt to capture Jaffa 's fortress , escaped a similar fate by fleeing to the island of Cyprus . A number of major notables from other parts of Palestine were rounded up as well , including the religious leaders Sheikh Abdullah al @-@ Fahum of Nazareth and Sheikh Said al @-@ Sa 'di of az @-@ Zeeb . Both were exiled to Egypt . Mas 'ud al @-@ Madi , the mutassalim of Jaffa , and his son Isa al @-@ Madi , the mutassalim of Safad , were arrested and executed by beheading for joining the revolt . The Madi family was the most powerful feudal household in the northern coastal region of Palestine at the time of their leaders ' executions .

= = = Defeat of the rebels in Jabal Nablus = = =

Qasim responded to the arrest of the Jerusalemite notables by cancelling his truce with Muhammad Ali and rallying the rebels of Jabal Nablus . He asserted that the truce negotiations had been a ruse to hold off the rebels until the arrival of reinforcements from Egypt . The rebels ' strategy in Jabal Nablus was to split their forces (30 @,@ 000 fighters) into three divisions and fight Ibrahim Pasha 's troops on three fronts : Ras al @-@ Ayn , the approaches of the Galilee , and Nablus city . On 24 June Bedouin not directly affiliated to Qasim 's irregulars attacked Ibrahim Pasha 's camp in Palestine 's coastal plain . Four days of battle then followed between the rebels and Ibrahim Pasha 's men at Ras al @-@ Ayn , until the fortress in that village was captured by the Egyptians on 28 June .

On 30 June Muhammad Ali landed in Jaffa with 15 @,@ 000 troops from Egypt and on 2 July he convened with his son Ibrahim Pasha at Ramla , which was captured along with Lydda by Egyptian commander Salim Pasha who led Ali 's military convoy . In Ramla , the arrested Jerusalemite notables were assembled . Ali ordered the arrest of rebel leaders Qasim , his sons Yusuf and Muhammad , Abdullah Jarrar and Isa al @-@ Barqawi . He dispatched army commander Salim Pasha to Ali then instructed his ally Bashir Shihab II of Mount Lebanon to back Egyptian forces in the Sidon Eyalet . Meanwhile , Sulayman Abd al @-@ Hadi and Ibrahim Abu Ghosh requested the release of Jabr Abu Ghosh from prison . In return for the allegiance of the Abu Ghosh clan , Ali heeded their request , released Jabr and appointed him mutassalim of Jerusalem in place of Muhammad al @-@ Qasim , who had defected to the rebels at the start of the revolt .

Jabr immediately commenced an operation to disarm the people of the Jerusalem region , ordering the execution of anyone found with a weapon . Ali personally ordered the decapitations of the

mutasallims of Ramla and Lydda and of the headmen of rebellious villages near Jaffa . Acre was recaptured by the Egyptians and 2 @, @ 000 of its inhabitants were killed in the process . After receiving personal assurances from Husayn Abd al @-@ Hadi that he would enforce Ibrahim Pasha 's rule in Palestine , Ali departed for Egypt on 6 July .

Ibrahim Pasha continued his expedition against the rebels of Jabal Nablus , pursuing them at Zeita . Ninety rebels were slain while the rest fled to Deir al @-@ Ghusun , situated on a hilltop to the east of Zeita . At Deir al @-@ Ghusun , many of the inhabitants and rebels heeded a call by Husayn Abd al @-@ Hadi to flee once the Egyptian troops arrived . In response , Qasim had several of the defectors among his ranks killed . Ibrahim Pasha 's troops stormed the hill and the rebels (mostly members of the Qasim , Jarrar , Jayyusi and Barqawi clans) were routed , suffering 300 fatalities . Most of the surviving rebels , including Qasim and his son Yusuf , who were both wounded , fled . Captured rebels of fighting age were sent to Egypt for professional military training , while older rebels had their right hands cut off .

Following the rebels ' rout at Deir al @-@ Ghusun on 14 July , Ibrahim Pasha 's troops proceeded to Nablus unhindered , passing through Arraba , the loyalist stronghold of the Abd al @-@ Hadi family , and then through Sanur , the throne village of the Jarrar clan . When they entered Nablus on 15 July , no resistance was put up , and shortly afterward , the rest of Jabal Nablus submitted to Muhammad Ali 's troops . For the most part , due to the loyalty of the Abd al @-@ Hadi 's to Muhammad Ali , and the neutrality of the powerful Nimr clan , the inhabitants of the city of Nablus had not participated in the revolt . From Nablus , Ibrahim Pasha dispatched his troops north to occupy Jenin and Nazareth , before arriving in Jerusalem on 20 July with 30 @, @ 000 new conscripts .

= = = Rebel surrender in Galilee = = =

When Muhammad Ali was in Palestine , he requested military assistance from Emir Bashir Shihab II of Mount Lebanon , via an emissary , Emir Shihab 's son Amin . In late July , Emir Bashir led his forces toward Galilee , but before advancing further southward , he made a number of proclamations advising that the rebels of Safad surrender . The rebel leadership in Safad agreed to negotiate and sent Sheikh Salih al @-@ Tarshihi as an emissary to Bashir to arrange a meeting . Bashir invited the leaders of Safad to the village of Bint Jbeil where they agreed to surrender and submit to Egyptian authority . Afterward , Bashir arrived in Safad where he arranged for rebel leaders from nearby areas to surrender as well .

= = = Battle of Hebron = = =

Qasim and some of his men headed south to the Hebron Hills after their defeat in Jabal Nablus . They confronted Ibrahim Pasha 's troops at Solomon 's Pools , but were defeated after brief clashes . Afterward they fled to the city of Hebron . On 4 August Ibrahim Pasha 's troops besieged the city , leveling its fort by cannon fire . The fort was never restored . They then ransacked the city , and decisively defeated Qasim 's forces . According to historian Roger Heacock , the rebels and the townspeople " fought bravely and desperately , but they suffered severely from artillery fire . "

Mass killings and rapes by the Egyptian troops took place in Hebron . About 500 people were killed , and 750 men were taken as conscripts . Another 120 adolescents were taken by Egyptian officers " to do with as they wanted " , according to historian Baruch Kimmerling . According to Jewish historian Joseph Schwarz , most of the Muslim population managed to flee beforehand to the nearby hills . Some of the Jewish community stayed behind , and during the general pillage of the town , twelve of them were killed . The majority however , like most of the Jews of Safad and Tiberias , fled to Jerusalem .

= = = Execution of rebel leadership = = =

Qasim , his sons Yusuf and Muhammad , and Isa al @-@ Barqawi fled Hebron during the fighting

and headed east across the Jordan River . They were sheltered in al @-@ Karak by a Bedouin clan affiliated with the Anizzah tribal confederation . Ibrahim Pasha 's troops pursued them and laid siege on al @-@ Karak for 17 days . After a hole was blasted into the town 's walls in late August , al @-@ Karak was destroyed and the orchards outside the town were uprooted as punitive measures against the residents for hosting Qasim . Fearing further retaliation from Ibrahim Pasha , the Anizzah clan 's chief , Duwaikhi al @-@ Samir , handed over the rebel leaders to the Egyptians .

After his capture , Qasim , Arsab al @-@ Kahol , one of Qasim 's lieutenants , and al @-@ Barqawi were publicly executed in Damascus . Qasim 's sons Yusuf and Muhammad were executed in Acre . His two youngest sons Uthman and Ahmad were exiled to Cairo , Egypt . Ibrahim Pasha also had several other rebellious sheikhs (chiefs) executed in Damascus , including Isa al @-@ Amr of Dura , Ali Rabbah and Abd al @-@ Jabir Barghouti of Bani Zeid , Yusuf Salama of Seluh , Ismail ibn Simhan of Ras Karkar and Ismail Majali of al @-@ Karak . Several other sheikhs were jailed in Acre .

= = = Aftermath = = =

The 1834 revolt and the immediate aftermath reduced the male population of Palestine by about one @-@ fifth . This decrease is attributed to the large numbers of peasants who were either deported to Egypt to work in manufacturing , drafted into Egypt 's military , or abandoned their villages and farms to join the Bedouin nomadic populations . Around 10 @,@ 000 peasants were deported to Egypt and the general population was disarmed . The conscription orders were extended beyond the Muslim population to the local Christians . Taxes were also extended from landed property to include livestock as well . As Ibrahim consolidated his hold over Palestine and disarmed the population , banditry by local tribesmen and civil strife was largely eliminated .

Abandoned or rebellious villages were destroyed by Ibrahim Pasha 's troops , which prevented their inhabitants from returning . Ibrahim 's army razed 16 villages before taking Nablus . He also forced the heads of the Nablus clans to leave for nearby villages . The absence of the traditional local leadership due to exile or execution left Palestine 's urban population to be financially exploited by both the government and its local opponents . The imprisoned headmen of villages were replaced by their sons , although Ibrahim Pasha demoted them as nawatir (watchmen) instead of the higher @-@ ranking title of mukhtar . Qasim 's son Mahmud replaced him and the popularity of his father among the peasantry compelled the rural chiefs of Jabal Nablus to request from the government that Mahmud replace Sulaiman Abd al @-@ Hadi as mutasallim of Nablus .

Ottoman rule was subsequently reinstated in 1840 after Acre was recaptured with the critical support of the British Navy , However , the locals who were drafted into Muhammad Ali 's army returned to their hometowns following the reassertion of Ottoman rule . Not long after the end of Egyptian rule , the intermittently recurring civil strife between the Qays and Yaman tribo @-@ political factions resumed in parts of central Palestine . Throughout the 1840s until the 1860s , the Ottomans launched their own modernization reforms , known as the Tanzimat , throughout the empire with varying degrees of success . Coinciding with these efforts , the international powers began a tug @-@ of @-@ war of influence in Palestine as they sought to extend their protection over the country 's religious minorities , a struggle carried out mainly through their consular representatives in Jerusalem .

= = Combatants and arms = =

= = = Rebels = = =

The peasants from the mountainous regions of Palestine and Bedouin (nomadic) warriors constituted the bulk of the rebels ' forces . Most adult males among the peasantry owned a rifle (typically of the matchlock variety , ownership of which normally transferred from generation to generation) or less frequently , a pistol . The latter were often used in urban environments where

they were more effective . A wide array of melee weapons were also utilized , including scimitars (generally used by Bedouin fighters) , daggers , javelins , or different types of clubs (generally used by peasant fighters) .

The most active rebel forces hailed from Jabal Nablus . The principal rebel clans were the Qasims of Beit Wazan , the Jayyusi clan of Kur , the Jarrar clan of Sanur and the Barqawi clan of Shufa . Qasim al @-@ Ahmad led the forces of Jabal Nablus . In the greater Jerusalem region , the main rebel clans were Sam 'an of Ras Karkar , Barghouti of Bani Zeid and , until their defection to Ibrahim Pasha , Abu Ghosh of Qaryat al @-@ Inab . They were often supported by Qasim 's men . The Bedouin Ta 'amirah tribe from the Bethlehem region also played a major role in the fighting around Jerusalem . In the Hebron Hills , the rebels were led by the Amr clan of Dura while further southwest around Gaza , the Bedouin tribes of Jabarat and Awawna fought against the Egyptians and their Bedouin allies . In the north , the rebel forces around Acre and Haifa were commanded by the Madi family , while the Hawwara irregulars of Aqil Agha , who had defected from Ibrahim Pasha 's service , and local sheikhs did most of the fighting in the heart of the Galilee , outside of Safad . In Safad itself , fighters were led by a council dominated by the city 's religious leadership .

The combat that peasant men had engaged in prior to the revolt was restricted to the vicinity in which they lived . During armed conflicts , they would often fight for a short amount of days before returning to cultivate their lands , which remained their main preoccupation . When their service was needed , they were commanded by a local chief who in turn was subordinate to a regional leader . Most armed conflict revolved around the chiefs ' bids for local influence and control or protection of villages from Bedouin plundering . There were also instances where peasant fighters would be assembled to back Ottoman authority in the face of local or external challengers , such as during the 1799 Napoleonic invasion , or against Ottoman authority when it interfered in the unofficial local autonomy that was enjoyed in the mountain regions . In most of the conflicts in which the peasant fighters participated , they fought alongside their kinsmen or neighbors .

= = = Egyptian Army and allies = = =

The Egyptian Army in Palestine was divided between infantry and cavalry regiments and consisted of thousands of professional soldiers , known as nezzam . During the revolt , this force was buttressed by over 15 @,@ 000 reinforcements who arrived with Muhammad Ali , bringing the number of Egyptian soldiers in Palestine to well over 20 @,@ 000 . While its army did most of the fighting , Egypt also commissioned or requested the participation of various irregulars . In the southern Gaza region , Egypt dispatched Bedouin from the tribes of Awlad Ali , al @-@ Jamaiyat , al @-@ Jahma , and al @-@ Fawayd to pursue rebels and raid their villages . In the northern Galilee region , towards the end of the revolt , the forces of Emir Bashir were mobilized upon Ibrahim Pasha 's request , but their mobilization sufficed in convincing the northern rebels to surrender . Thus , Bashir 's Lebanon @-@ based forces saw no combat . Local peasant fighters under Husayn Abd al @-@ Hadi also fought alongside the Egyptian army , particularly during the final battles for Jabal Nablus .

In contrast with the peasants ' arsenals , Egypt 's military possessed modern arms and artillery . The use of cannons on open battlefields in particular inflicted heavy losses on the rebels . Egypt 's army also possessed considerable organization in contrast to the lack of military coordination between rebel forces in different regions .

= = Legacy = =

The revolt in Palestine was markedly different from the revolts that sprung up elsewhere in the Egyptian @-@ ruled Levant , such as the 1838 Druze revolt and those that occurred in the Nusayriyya Mountains and Mount Lebanon . Unlike the other Levantine revolts , the participants were not an ethnoreligiously or socially homogeneous group , but rather an assortment of societal groups from different classes , subcultures , geographical areas and religions . This also significantly distinguished it from previous popular uprisings against Ottoman rule that had occurred in Jerusalem

and its vicinity , namely the Naqib al @-@ Ashraf Revolt in 1703 ? 1705 and the revolt of 1825 ? 1826 , which failed to attract support from the people of Nablus , Hebron , Galilee and Gaza .

" Palestine " was a term that was used infrequently by its inhabitants at the time of the revolt , and its inhabitants identified themselves as Ottomans or by their religion . However , a " proto @-@ national sense " of Palestine (Filastin) had developed among the people of the Gaza , Jerusalem , Nablus , Lajjun and Safad districts (administratively part of either the Sidon or Damascus Eyalet) by at least the 17th century , according to historian Khaled M. Safi . The 17th century Ramla @-@ based intellectual , Khayr al @-@ Din al @-@ Ramli , used the term often in his fatawat (religious edicts) without specifying its boundaries , suggesting that the population of Palestine was aware of its geographic definition . Historians Baruch Kimmerling and Joel S. Migdal argue that the revolt was a formative event for the Palestinian sense of nationhood , in that it brought together disparate groups against a common enemy . These groups reemerged later to constitute the Palestinian people . Israeli scholar Shimon Shamir views the Egyptian period in Palestine as the " first application of the concept of the territorial state ... This was the inception of the modern history of Palestine . "

The revolt represented a moment of political unity in Palestine . However , the ultimate intention of the notables and rebel leaders was to force out the Egyptian army and reinstate Ottoman rule as a means of restoring the Ottoman @-@ era standards that defined the relationship between the government and the governed . These standards were made up of the religious laws , administrative codes and local norms and traditions that were disrupted by Egyptian reforms . The people of Palestine did not resist Ibrahim Pasha 's conquest of Palestine in 1831 as they were decreed to by the Sublime Porte and only acted against his authority three years later when he decisively interfered in their local affairs by way of conscription and further taxation . This constituted the prime motivation for the revolt , rather than loyalty to the Ottomans . The latter did not provide more benefits to the population than offered by Muhammad Ali 's rule , but unlike Ali , they largely left the peasants and the local elite to their own devices , not demanding much more than the traditional taxes and nominal acceptance of the sultanate 's authority .

= = = Palestinian historiography = = =

In general , 20th @-@ century historians from Palestine and the Arab world , and Palestinian and Arab nationalists , communists and leftists of all stripes , held a negative view of the Ottoman era , which they associated with backwardness , corruption and tyranny . According to historian Adel Manna , this uniformly negative perception of the Ottomans and the high regard for Muhammad Ali as a modernizer and a liberator of Arab lands from the Ottomans , which he sought to unite under his rule , influenced the later historiography of the 1834 revolt . Another factor that influenced the historians of the 20th century was the limited availability of primary sources from Palestine at the time of the revolt . Most primary Arabic accounts of the events were kept by Egypt 's bureaucracy at the time . Other accounts were from European travelers or consuls in the area , while there were no known written 19th @-@ century accounts by people living in Palestine 's towns and villages .

By the 20th century , the revolt was also largely absent in the Palestinian collective memory . According to Kimmerling , " the humiliating and traumatic events of 1834 were conveniently erased from the collective memory " . During the decades that followed the revolt , the elite classes in Palestine still wanted to maintain healthy relations with the Khedivate in Egypt and the urban population were not keen to glorify a revolt largely led by peasants . This differed from the attitude of the peasantry who continued to hold the revolt 's leader , Qasim al @-@ Ahmad , in high regard during the aftermath of the revolt . In the 20th century , the passing along of any oral testimonies from that time period were not sought after and recorded due to the prevailing nationalist atmosphere which largely focused on the anti @-@ Zionist and anti @-@ imperialist struggle in Palestine . Most contemporary Arab sources relied on Asad Rustum 's detailed 1938 study , The Royal Archives of Egypt and the Disturbances in Palestine , 1834 , which Rustum admittedly states was more or less based on the Egyptian perspective of the revolt .

Due to the aforementioned factors , the revolt was often considered to either be a manipulation of

the commoners by a reactionary elite against modernization , a successful Ottoman bid to hamper Egypt 's efforts to liberate and unify its Arab lands , or was sidelined . The concept that the revolt 's diverse participants were acting based on their own interests and actual grievances rather than manipulation was largely ignored in Palestinian historiography until recent decades .