

## **A study on the economic policy of the Mamluk Bahri findings and Berry) differences and similarities (846 - 329H.q)**

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**Abstract:** The world of Islam in the seventh century AD, witnessed the rise and fall of the Ayyubids the Mamluks in Egypt; Therefore, one of the most important periods of the history of Islam is leaving the Mamluk era, an era when slaves and fighters, using military capabilities could with the expulsion of the Crusaders from the Mediterranean and prevent the encroachment of the Mongols in Egypt and the Levant, political sovereignty and international seize Mediterranean East and trade and economic relations and to monopolize. At the beginning of the Mamluks and Kipchak Turks than among the northern Black Sea coast and later came the Mongol refugees and people of other races; Often, Greeks, Kurds and Circassians and sometimes even number of Europeans among the population and minorities were proprietary. At the founding of strength, Mamluk Baybars and his successors was the protégé, how was hereditary succession just the first step of the government, Bahri Mamluks were called in between( 846-487)the ruling. Baybars using ideology and diplomacy have political ties and the subsequent exchanges and trade and economic relations with European countries and with other regional powers to establish and maintain This is due to the strategic location of Egypt and the Levant, the Mediterranean ring interface between West and East, was considered to be strong. The second rule of the Mamluks. Kind tower or Circassians called Mansour Qalawun with the strength and power that separated themselves from the navy branch and by relying on the force of Circassians could take power, began, and how the power of the strongest power. In this period because of the absence of formidable foes, economics and business was booming double and conquered Cyprus, which became more spreads between security and trade routes) 487-329 (ruled 329 years coincided with the invasion of the Ottomans in Egypt were This paper is to analyze and study the political and economic situation Bahri Mamluks and go and study the impact of business activities and policies Mamluk rulers; similarities and differences tens findings economic policies they express findings

**Keywords:** Bahri Mamluks, Mamluk Barry, economic policy, differences and similarities.

### Introduction

Economic and trade system "by increasing their differences and disputes among the Mongols, China overland from Asia Minor and the Black Sea ports on the one hand and on the other hand disappeared and was full of dangers and bandits; With the increase in pirate activity at Bahrain and Qatar in the Persian Gulf, offshore China Merchants path to India and Hormuz in the Persian Gulf shied away (shbarv, 351 to 6831: 3451). Establishing a new way to win the Mamluks. This was the way of the Far East and the Indian Ocean to the Red Sea parted and there were two ways: 1-a Sinai road to Damascus and then crossed the Mediterranean ports. 2 -Rah second from the desert to the Nile and Nile Cairo and then went to Alexandria (b) (flourished in the Red Sea: Great service to the government of Prime Mamluks ( Bahri ) in the deal from the beginning, and

the opportunity to earn a mediating role between East traders and merchants brought West before Mamluk government was on the way to the Red Sea, the shortest path to India, and India) of incense, spices, seasoning (be it goods that Europe's extreme need and built the way to Europe and the Mediterranean ports Mamluk was connected with regular commercial routes from East to West it is passed. Their way of

Red Sea understood; hence the Mamluks of divesting facilities and commercial contracts, took an important step to encourage trade Whereby foreigners were granted the right to establish consulates and permanent colony findings. (shbarv, 6831: 651). Mamluks were successful in building relationships with neighbors and other countries, especially those with good manners in dealing with European merchants and the East Mediterranean, Also, due to the impact of security on the roads and facilitate movement of businessmen and played fast shipping And of course with regard to the establishment of the Mamluks in the Hindu way of commercial maritime routes and proximity to the Red Sea, Egypt had an important role in economic recovery; Led the caravan trade after loading the Far East to the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea to the Mediterranean and in Europe to evacuate their loads, and no doubt in this role colored Mamluks were. It should be strong on the need for Europe to India products and commodities such as spices, perfumes and incense considered The control ball governments to provide basic necessities and the peaceful passage of the caravan trade from the Red Sea, with Baybars conclude a trade agreement King Zahir Baybars Rokneddin Bndqdary (856 AH / 0621 AD -7721); to counteract and prevent retaliation Mongols and the Crusaders,

A ) "Western governments have decided to conclude a treaty of friendship: Therefore(660, AH )1-a Byzantine emperor, logos paleo Mechiel befriended Cecil. 2 -Padshah Sysil3-government of Castile in Aspanya4-Roman Seljuks in Asia Minor( Ezzoddin -Kaykavouss )5 -Mongolian plains Kipchak headed pond Khan), a Muslim, and the patriarch of the war, a peace treaty with Isabella governing Beirut in) 766 AH (followed by Castle Safad and the emirate of Antioch fell and the Mamluks were was; Bvhmnd peace treaty with the sixth(376/5721) the seventh of the treaty renewed after his son Bvhmnd And up to 41 years after the war between Mamluks and Crusaders occurred B. (trade and commercial relations established with 1-Aragon and Qshtalh 2. Jnva3- trade relations with Venice and commercial relations with Italy and Byzantium (c) (harboring the escapees: in the year) 066 (because of Kipchak group of Horde conflict there plain migrated and Baybars Kipchak Mongols welcomed the 002 people aboard. Also, in the year) 166 (0031 men and their families joined them. The other group( 266 )these groups came to "Vafdyh" or "Ttralmstamnh"(Tatars were spared )they were known( Shbarv, 6831: 82). 9 Golden Horde Suitable economic and upon which the trade routes from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and the Red Sea were changed; Therefore, the geography of Egypt from the enemies of immunity to the East and the West. "( Nasserri Taheri, 751-5731: 851). -him to avoid sectarian strife assets "in Egypt four judges ordered the chief of the four Sunni schools of judgment"( same: 661). Baybars in the first five years of his rule, his government in Egypt based jobs that pay a solid evening of work before dealing with the Mongols Vslybyan was ( Shbarv, 6831: 72). After founding the Abbasid caliphate in Cairo and obey all.6 Job and his rebellious Mamluk, to consolidate his government and secure its borders against any foreign war was possible He For this purpose, the 1-Reconstruction of the Castle of Egypt and evening) Shbarv: 72 ("in Egypt was built dams and bridges and fences and walls Rvsyta cities and Damietta was rebuilt. All the castles in Syria the system that was destroyed by the Mongols, Dismantling and streams were undermined Mjdad (Castle of Damascus - the Celts Jlvn -Salfad-Bvsra-Baalbek and Shayzr ) was repaired 2 -Padganhay Mamluks were activated and their ammunition and reserves ( rose baguette, 6831: 19). 3 -To take care of the movements of the enemy and help speed the transmission of news, several towers and monitoring so that the state borders with Cairo connected. 3-ordered Damietta at the mouth of the Nile near the large rocks to build a dam to prevent the passing Crusaders ( Shbarv: 72). 4. To cut a specific law ruled that the land on horseback) the 82 (and Chaparkhaneh ( baguette Rose, 6831: 19). Or the airway using carrier pigeons pigeons on the powerful and immense system and the number of messenger pigeons in the loft fortress Cairo 0091,( the central point for communication throughout the empire ) there were (baguette Rose, 6831: 7601). Mamluk Sultan Baybars was the first to go to the great attention paid) Ayoubian them as important messengers for a mail carrier pigeons in normal news day for four finish were exploited; In the midst of the paths and the castles on the kindle fire is cut to show the way for agents .( Nasserri Taheri, 5731: 561). 5. To strengthen military forces tried to create an army of Mamluks Hence: the slaves thrived and ( accords with "Mikhail viii) the Byzantine Emperor Brk h Khan) Plain Kipchak Khan's Mongol (-Zaldyn K) Seljuk Anatolia Syy (it was signed) Led him to start bringing slaves) sent two

ships per year pass through the Strait of Bosphorus possibility that the Byzantine Empire to the Black Sea was provided. And of Kipchak to Alexandria and Damietta on the Mediterranean coast returned) .shbarv, 6831: 82. (6-revision of the Navy and fleets of 40 warships to build and equip 7-government organizations and bureaucracy, but he wisely heavy tax Bvd.artsh he Ayoubi Sultan was four times larger than the military as the Mongols feared and in no time he attacked the basket of them was taken to Syria in fact, government policy and Baybars was based on fear, and fear of the Mongols and Jvyz says: Hvlakv caused immense fear to the Royal Mamluk create 21 thousand. (bagt Rose, 6831: 6521). 8 -Av he devoted himself to Almnfh Public Works: Build mosque and school -Tvsh up new paths and digging canals and water channels -Sakhtn roads and bridges and other public measures, including strengthening his Alexandria7 "In years ( 266 AH ) famine occurred: and Baybars before the crisis savaged severe, ordered the needy and poor census; and princes and elders state that the abundant riches had to feed them were required and the continued for 3 months "(Nasseri Taheri, 6831: 671). 9-in-time rule on the manifestation of religious endowments and charitable institutions inflict heavy alcohol and cannabis banned the sale and purchase orders for the closure and the closure of all pub. 10- Her hobbies are horse-shooter-polo and hunting and nights to devote to paperwork and the bureaucratic did (bagt Rose, 6831: 621). The one-Sultan Qalawun ( 986 to 876 AH / 9721 to 0921 AD )tried 1-on forces in the Red Sea region and in particular Ibn Yahya. ( the Sharif of Mecca) and Yusuf Amir first Yemeni port of Aden \*<sup>1</sup> mastery over nearly the Then create two-way trade in the Egyptian Red Sea ports, especially Port Yzab the goods from the ports of the Mediterranean, particularly in Alexandria and Damietta \* \* to be healthy. 3- She would like to support the caravan trade between the Nile and the Red Sea) against tribes (Knd.-4 Mamluk sultans after him and encouraged him to merchants East ports to attract investments to Egypt) was overlooking the Red Sea (action, while European businesses urged Alexandria and Damietta to buy goods East to two of their commutes, bringing the total number many European traders and. (A 451 Shbarv 1386).

2: Ashraf Shaban: the opportunity to the trade embargo broke up 21 years before the destruction of the Bahri on, into cis capital of Cilicia ( Armenia Minor ) nand the year ( 777 AH / 5731 AD). King Leo caught thus, all the ports of the East Mediterranean region of Cilicia and was submitted to the Mamluk Mamluk created .slatyn1-agency findings encourage trade and two -Msafr house 3 -The findings have created many foreign businessmen in Alexandria-Tripoli-Beirut-Damascus-Aleppo and were assigned Lazqyh So: the Venetians had two guesthouses in Alexandria and a guest house in Damascus in Damascus and Beirut-Genoa had a guesthouse). European traders were not allowed to enter the Mamluk Cairo to disturb important trading markets are not permanent In addition to local goods to these markets; various types of commercial goods from China and India were Muslim .bazrganan East) Turkish-Arab - Iranian (had an important role in trade . Another Muslim merchants traveled by sea to the Far East and was established commercial colonies have the potential arrival of goods at ports and cities had to be taken MamlukIn Damascus -Hlb-Hama-and Baalbek (also businessmen and dinner with a variety of European goods necessary that Indian goods that came from Aden, the markets during the pilgrimage from all over the world came Goods Muslims, they ( Shbarv, 751 to 6831: 851). 3 -Tjar eastern Christian) Copts and Armenians (were involved in commerce) their caravan with goods from Armenia and Iran (which was 0.4 - Jews who trade route from Damascus to Cairo and from there to Qrvan and then pulled Tangier was. 1 -Look financial crisis and its context: the political system and the Mamluks Based Authorization Authorization was based on agricultural land. Thus the land of Egypt, such as water resources, agriculture and achieving important factor is the influence of the political system Mamluk era and if enough agricultural water; once the blessing and peace be reduced if the Nile was a time of crisis and unrest.

Shortage of products agriculture continued gravity, and gravity has led to hunger and mortality was high hungry. Spread of cholera mortality and dispersal of dead bodies in public places, which is always one of the

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<sup>1</sup>Eden: the entrance to the Red Sea port of Aden and the southern commercial hub of commercial goods East and West, where they were exchanged.2-Alexandria: Because of its commercial life and many celebrity residents and foreign trade institutes and centers consulate, where they were stationed.3-Damietta Situated on the banks of the Nile river's most famous sea ports that trade outlet was considered Egypt to the Mediterranean Sea.4. Beirut: harbor was great dinner there and also in Tripoli and Sidon commercial centers and centers of many European consulate was). Colonies in the commercial cities of the Mediterranean coast came to them

social determinants of Egypt's crisis as a result of economic and social crises Msr1-, the Nile, and as Maqrizi "gravity of the Nile created many years." 2. In addition to the Nile; conduct economic situation worsened Mamluk rulers of the time) 496 (hunger emerged that Minister cereals market to achieve time reduction Order to require the removal of the king and his servants as a result, due to increased grain prices, and some of the Mamluk food shortages and hoarding grain in the barn were bought granted time .Such events of the year ( 538 AH ). Brsbay on a wheat Ardb scored 03 dinars. (3 political crisis iTunes was impressive: a) 396 (Sultan Khalil became ruler of the underworld cemetery was and they can not find in the market in an upset-first famine crisis in years) 226 (agricultural crisis of shortage of bread and cereals rare people went vegetarian . The most severe famine crisis Granyha( 596 )Ktbvgha era: that people and animals brought into the body of a man eater. The economic crises in the Mamluk era correlated Cherkessia. And because of the incompetence of the Egyptian Mamluks suffered more than the Turks .bhran) 987 (Amir Seif al pseudocounts -Bhran 148 Brsbay of Tavn.k'h asked why jurists because of the sin Ghori he did .qansvrh similar actions were -.alam 019 2 overall -Btvr cause of the crisis: 1-pollution government offices) bribe. (2-expensive land and soil to draw attention Sultan, the rulers of raising government revenues and more money to princes and sultans were. 3 - Liquidity situation: in the time of Sultan Brqvq currency copper alloy that increased the economic crisis was followed. 4. The monetary system was corrupt and its manifestations are: 1. incorrect monetary policy by reducing weight grade gold and silver coins was adopted .madl -raising more money than what was real and, at the same time the value of coinage and money that it had dropped weight and grade. If the value of money and still have Bvd.5-reduction and silver dirham and the development of all of copper coins called cassia (.qansvrh Ghori, who deals with gold and silver and Flvs'hay New Deal was the worst kind). Finally, the increase in inflation was accompanied by a 0.6-agricultural products and other elements in addition to government corruption and economic decline and monetary Egyptian Mamluk era was effective: 1 -Zghly of) those who reduce their weight and grade of a coin or forge the -Srafha 0.2) Net and gross-out money (3 -Kymya expensive) in pure color coins The role of 3 Politics monetary Mamluks in the center of the Mamluk era Sk'h' multiplied in Egypt, Cairo-Alexandria and was Qvs and the central government's efforts coins observers grade and quality of the strike coins) Chief Justice (he let his agent 0.1 - disturbance on cash, coinage) Mohammed bin Qalawun Mint officials, one of them had to interfere. Authorities fined the sum of 005 thousand dirhams 0.2 -Mmalyk sea of silver coins of gold and copper, but more Circassians used all of copper coins 3. Open the establishment Mint: Mint government official undertook to build and that's one of Manifestations of corruption in the monetary system Mamluk-dirham and dinar coins that more time was cassia and legal weight of the Mamluk era dinars 25/4 ounce hot that people used to say(sometimes ounces less than the weight of dinars). 4 value of purchase-money Egypt in the Mamluk era: 1. Maqrizi said the first time during the war with the Mongols, Mamluks and Crusaders or attack by a little water at a time when agriculture indigo / or its outbreak, was weak. Price of a kilo of wheat and barley to 100 dirhams to 70 dirhams Prices were high and the new government policy of incr2-Bahri Mamluks in the evening than in the Time of Cholera, or crisis economic situation was very favorable with the rise of low purchasing value Circassians came Barqouq and government facilities easing the volume of wheat was necessary to adopt on the market. And words, prices went up so that more than 100 kilograms of wheat and barley increased 50 dirhams. In the age Charkas purchasing power decreased and prices rose, except for limited times and each of rulers tried to. To position itself more and more wealth gain less organized and paid monetary system

#### Malick difference and Marines

1 - the relationship between people and government: the majority of kings as soon as a crisis: Sultan opened warehouses in the cereal and bread were sharing will require. Even businessmen and the rich were obliged to do so. Its Egyptian Mamluks to lay their livelihood was associated with a severe recession if the prices increased and the Government did not favor such one-time Zinedine Ktbvgha eleventh Mamluk Sultan. 2. In the time-Din Sha'ban (467 ) due to public support during the famine and the revolt of slaves Jelban against him, he stood up and fought alongside the lower floor. 3 -Bybrs Bandqadary per year (226) before a crisis is a terrible famine, ordered a census of ordinary people and their rulers should feed them 4. Hesamedin Lachin sympathy with the people and property of orphans, the amir removed and placed in the hands of their owners 5 -Mansour Qalawoun for prosperity and peace of the people was respected economic activities.6 -Mohammad Ben Qalawoun for the attention and respect of the people. 7- Nasser Din Sha'ban said during the famine princes gathered and to help poor. B) while in the Mamluk era Cherkessia elders and dignita And in times of

famine gravity and offered it a few times to market government official resigned as inspector at the time of crisis 2 -Soltan Mamluk not people pay attention to complaints and Shltan 278 people took refuge when inflation was high but ignored him. 3- 938 people in front Ashraf Barsbay to help them, but he did not react 4 - sometimes economic crisis was Knew God's punishment. And debauchery of it's people and their rulers

2-Bahri Mamluk period, based on the hereditary rule of the strongest women's involvement in governance is evident from the plot coerced the Chinese against each other is very evident; However, under the principle of inheritance, shunned Chraks 'h 0.3 -Mmalyk Bahri skilled and experienced people to come and work together on important business activities with neighboring countries not. While there were minors at the time of Chraks 'h quick removal and installation, and the lack of law and order in the succession and the involvement of the Sultan's viceroy in the present situation was tense. And political and military chaos and disorders followed.

4-Bahri Mamluk period, in spite of formidable foes such as the Mongols and the Crusaders and the involvement of the government on two fronts, political and administrative organization of the work was precise and tidy and this is why the cultural and economic prosperity of Egypt .sham during the Circassians but other than a brief period of Timur attacked Beirut and Damascus in welfare authorities were often and tribalism round of bellicosity temperament and life were adopted city. 5 -Competitive and Circassians during the riots was much more than Bahri Mamluks while each of kings had plenty of political and administrative activities and in accordance with the time and the overthrow of the Sultan were acting class support from swords or military commanders were observed. 6. During the long reign of Baybars Bndqdary people like Mansour and Mohammed bin Nasser Qalawun was always helpful to maintain government stability however, this did not go in the Mamluk period and this was a determining role in the weakening of central power, Buying and selling government posts in the era of Circassians more common were. 8 -The general social crisis and is influential - low security and high turbulence - is evident misery. And oppression of the people is clearly visible, industry and agriculture to slack worse, inflation and hunger is killing the Egyptian people. Bahri Mamluks and the end is finally confirmed the death and murder because they miss each other instability insecurity. 9 - with a system of freedom and equality for all Mamluk Sultan on the selection, we have 60 years of competent and outstanding and 31 years are the result of insecurity and confusion. Twelve generations of Nasser and his successor were coming after him, quickly within 42 Salar 1340 to 1382 M.bh appearance was at the helm of affairs. But his military commanders to arbitrary rule and they were deposed or murdered Sultan And none of these outstanding kings herself in any field or fields of work and work effectively to improve not know. (bagt Rose, 6831: 7672). Among the factors that have caused this chaos was during these years are: 1. Lack of puberty in boys Alnasr2-only viable solution at this critical situation there was a viceroy wise and steadfast But Amir, who had came to power, the administration was in the hands of Chinese conspiracy against his other generals. (3) the lack of an agreed approach and style kings to rule rethink the wisdom of 4. Lack of successors to the throne. 10-Bahri Mamluks Kdn due to arrive at the court too much power, making them provided Chrakse And this was the field Sells fall by the recruits, while the Mamluks Barry addition to government corruption and economic crises that public discontent was the major factor. The occurrence of a major natural disaster in the world a huge blow to the existing body of Egypt's trade position: 1 discovered the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco da Gama and Portuguese entry into trade and economic scene. 2. After the discovery, medicine and other products exported to Europe, India and the Arabian Peninsula Egyptian ports and was not flooded.

11- Bahri Mamluks of more than pieces of silver, gold and copper, but more Circassians used all of copper coins. Bahri Mamluks at the age of 21 except in the Time of Cholera, or the emergence of crisis Bvdba very favorable economic conditions and government facilities Brqvq Circassians were low purchasing value and words, prices went up so a kilo of wheat and barley more than 100 Charkas age of 50 dirhams risen and purchasing power decreased prices rose, except for limited times and each of rulers tried to position itself more and more wealth gain less organized and paid monetary system. The government of Prime Mamluks) Bahri (realized the importance of the Red Sea; hence the Mamluks of divesting facilities and commercial contracts, took an important step to encourage trade. Whereby foreigners the right to establish Consulate and received permanent colony findings (shabarv, 6831: 651).

The one-Sultan Qalawun (986 to 876 AH / 9721 AD to 0921) tried:

1 -The forces in the Red Sea region and especially Ibn Yahya. ( the Sharif of Mecca) and Yusuf Amir first Yemeni port of Aden \* mastery over nearly the. Then create two-way trade in the Egyptian Red Sea ports, especially Port Yzab the goods from the ports of the Mediterranean, particularly in Alexandria and Damietta \* \* to be healthy. 3 He is interested in supporting the caravan trade between the Nile and the Red Sea (tribes against). 4 He and Mamluk sultans after him for fundraising East businessmen to encourage them to ports in Egypt) was overlooking the Red Sea (action, while European businesses urged Alexandria and Damietta East to buy the products into their commute; Thus, a large number of European traders and commercial colonies in the cities they came Mediterranean coast (.shbarv, a 6831 451), 2: Ashraf Shaban: the opportunity to break the economic blockade and up to 21 years before the destruction of Bahri, entered the capital of Cilicia system (Armenia Minor ). And per year (777 AH / 5731 AD) King Leo caught, so all the ports of the East Mediterranean region of Cilicia and the Mamluks were submitted.

(B -In the second state Mamluks) Barry: (sultans and emirs large hoarding goods East policy, particularly (Incense - Spices and condiments) studied and per year (828 AH / 4241 AD) trade from the port of Aden in Yemen to the port of Jeddah) was under his direct influence (transferred; In fact, with the loss of Authorization and decadence of art in different ways than they had coveted assets; Therefore, this trade policy as a way to offset economic weakness saw. The passage of the taxes added tax on the export and import will be closed and customs centers scattered in various ports was paid. Commodity speculation) with incense and spices (does that price make it very expensive and ran to the detriment of European businesses and consumers. Western Europe incense in churches and monasteries during prayer and religious celebrations were using drugs in the feudal system used to protect food from corruption grew.

Therefore, condiments, luxurious material but also material assets and properties of Commons was essential and important in life. At the time of Ashraf Brsbay (248 to 628 AH / 2241 AD to 8341) hoarding policy reached its peak: He traded currencies Venice and Florence null and Ashrafi minted dinars to deal with European business, especially after the conquest of Cyprus ( 928 AH / 6241 AD). 2-Navy: A (state Bahri Mamluks (Baybars ) Navy created and shipbuilding) in Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta -Fstat-and-Nile island pay and oversaw the cutting of timber ships. In time, a shortage of wood were imported from Asia Minor and Italy timber ship so that by the time he was 50. And the Mamluks in Cyprus and Rhodes naval battle fought by the Portuguese in the West Indies

B) the Mamluks Barry: Navy neglect and in years( 1510 to 1516 AD) by increasing the risk of the Portuguese in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, the Mamluks black slaves relied on against the Portuguese and Ottomans were destroyed (shbarv, 831 and 6831: 741). 3-cavalry: A) Bahri Mamluks: Bahri Mamluk sultans, (Turks )

Of the rodeo and courage that was the stuff of progress with the Mamluks, did not forget

B) but Mamluk Barry: Kings Circassians to the principles of progress and the time it takes to bring lasted years, not bound (Shbarv, 6831: 331), And the weakness of kings; the cavalry came defects) at the time of Qansvrh Ghorri with weak cavalry came a big difference between the groups , 4-Authorization: Authorization Bahri Mamluks was the legacy that belongs to the Sultan. (amlak war / Authorization dinner was more than Egypt ). B) Mamluk Barry: the weakness of looting and between Amir Sultan Aqtaatsh - Mamluk and kings and unemployed farmers were divided. And land without the owner through purchase was captured so many of the endowments King became Authorization and reduced property was war. And the property was high in Egypt. (1386: 135 to 431 Shbarv).

## result

"Mamluk empire of 762 years, 222 years of which were spent under the reign of kings firm and reasonable, all of which reigned for 5 years or more. 54 years under the reign of Sultan shaky rule 33 was ruled those below 5 years were 22 of them young children of the deceased kings; Children who were introduced as an alternative to the monarchy were 0.01 cases of false claims monarchy, who seized the throne; But they were powerless conservation), but this time, during the reign beds kidnapped in terms of domestic insecurity and outbreaks of insecurity and chaos has been dubbed period). (Baguette Rose, 1386: 471). Mamluk Empire various times of insecurity Though) Ak Koyunlu Turkmen and Gharaghoviyunlus-Zulkadir Frank (both attacks. But the whole world is indebted to the Mamluk Bahri) -Flstyn Syria - Egypt and the Mediterranean from destruction and looting terrible Mongols kept whereby alien invasion (Mongols and the Crusaders) endured; Even the West during the development and expanded their empire (bagt Rose, 6831: 174). -Mmalyk Of its military power to attack and invade their neighbors did not use, after the destruction of Ilkhanan; they were the most powerful

military empire in the Middle East; But never seriously did not use their power to develop the Mamluk empire, only time will (or Nubia Sudan-Cilicia) assaults carried out. Their methods in dealing with the Egyptians and (both Egypt and Syria were wealthy and business and trade relations developed in all regions of the world) the Mamluks allowed the citizens and residents of the areas people are generally under the control of their own; And not to interfere in the affairs of their bureaucratic and administrative organization Bahri Mamluks were warriors and could Krdnd.1-, the Mediterranean and Europe from the Mongols to maintain -Svryh and Egypt from Ayoubian regained their behavior in collisions with Egyptian and Syrian-:1. Indigenous allowed to remain in post monitoring services and jurisdictions to implement and take care of: This encouraged and warmth and commerce - industry - and agriculture and the accumulation of wealth and welfare thiol at the headquarters and granting honorary clothing2 Mamluk Berry) Cherkessia (cranky and were ruthless and 762-year-old Mamluk Mamluk ruler Dashtnd.ayn system without hereditary aristocracy of wealth and power remained; no Amiri was transferred to wealth and power.

(Transfer generations) since the death of a king and thiol his wealth was divided between military commanders. 1, including political factors that led to the collapse of the Mamluk include: 1 carelessness in the past score of -2 revolutions and upheavals of adolescence findings Mamluks) after Brsbay (-3 growth and development of women's influence4 increase in the cost of living increasing taxes 1 - devaluation That Chnanch. 2- with reform of education and culture 3- respect to knowledge4- unwillingness to war and bloodshed, could prevent the collapse of power. ( Baguette Rose, 6831: 674 ).

B) at the end of the Mamluk government, corruption, political-administrative and military structure since found its way to achieving the goals of the Emir came to new tribunals) the Special Tribunal Nasser Muhammad (-Divan estate Almofrdat compromises made during the court appearance Brqvq- and the alternative, the court in the Mamluk period, Circassians continued their fall was partly (shbarv, 128 and 1386: 129). C) all the signs of economic weakness in the era of the end of the Mamluks in the distance (872 to 923 AH / 1368 AD to 7151) revealed. This time, with the rise of Sultan Qaytbay ( 872/1468 ) began and has continued for nearly half a century by the Mamluks simultaneous Barry finished (Shbarv, 1386: 159) and Mamluk autocratic exercise of power in the political sphere are paid (bagt Rose, 1368: 521) 2 - including economic factors that led to the collapse of the Mamluk include: 1 Amir and great kings East policy of hoarding goods, followed by confiscation of objects and people took policy, They began to acquire property and wealth fraud, duties and taxes shut down, resulting in pressure on merchants in cities and reflection it became apparent to consumers.

2-time foreign merchants in the ports of Egypt and the Hijaz pressure politics were caught (pressure policy on trade in West Europe to boycott doing business with government forces became Mamluks ), (This forces your quest to reach India and the Far East via the Atlantic double that) Vasco da Gama) Portugal, on a journey of to India reached the Cape of Good Hope discovered (903 to 905 AH / 1497 to 149 AD (Western Europe other than by way of perfumes and spices of Asia, particularly in Egypt to achieve production) due to low cost of production). Western Europe other than by way of perfumes and spices of Asia, particularly in Egypt to achieve production (due to low cost of production). 3. The trade recession was the main factor in the weakness of economic life. With the destruction of trade between the East and the mediating role of the Mamluks in East-West trade, the economic basis of the Mamluk government ( Barry ) weakness wasThat evokes the creation of the monarchy and its collapse after a loss warned that its basic comforts and wealth lost -Saysh, which will help the rapid fall in the year (329 AH / 7151 AD) (6831: 161 to 061 Shbarv) Ottoman.

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