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Napoleon's Egypt: Juan Cole 2007-08-07 In this vivid and timely history, Juan Cole tells the story of Napoleon's invasion of Egypt. Revealing the young general's reasons for leading the expedition against Egypt in 1798 and showcasing his fascinating views of the Orient, Cole delves into the psychology of the military titan and his entourage. He paints a multi-faceted portrait of the daily travails of the soldiers in Napoleon's army, including how they imagined Egypt, how their expectations differed from what they found, and how they grappled with military challenges in a foreign land. Cole ultimately reveals how Napoleon's invasion, the first modern attempt to invade the Arab world, invented and crystallized the rhetoric of liberal imperialism.

Napoleon in Egypt: Paul Strathern 2008 Describes twenty-eight-year-old Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Egypt in 1798, the first attack on a Middle Eastern country by a Western power in modern times, examining Napoleon's military victories, his declaration of himself as emperor, the introduction of the Napoleonic Code, and the legacy of his expedition. 50,000 first printing.

Napoleon's Egypt: Juan Ricardo Cole 2007

Memoirs of Napoleon's Egyptian Expedition, 1798-1801: Joseph-Marie Moret 2001 A French Officers dramatic account of Napoleon's invasion of Egypt. The memoirs of Captain Moret, translated and edited by Rosemary Brindle, offer a unique insight into Napoleon's invasion of Egypt in 1798. Primary and secondary sources detail the campaign in its entirety. Includes a comprehensive transcription of Napoleon's key speeches, historical overview and footnotes by the translator/editor.

At Aboukir and Acre-George Alfred Henty 1898 Young Edgar Blagrove participates in the Battle of the Pyramids and the revolt at Cairo. He witnesses the famous naval battle at Aboukir and later is in the thick of the defenders at Acre.

At Aboukir and Acre - A Story of Napoleon's Invasion of Egypt-G. A. Henty 2018

The Ottoman Empire: France's occupation of Egypt from 1798 to 1801 compromised the restoration of Ottoman rule in the country. And, as you'll learn, Napoleon's invasion also marked the first instance of the Muslim Middle East's encounter with modernity and political reforms based on the principles of the French Revolution.

Mirage-Nina Burleigh 2009-10-13 Two hundred years ago, only the most reckless or eccentric Europeans had dared to traverse the unmapped territory of the modern-day Middle East. But in 1798, more than 150 French engineers, artists, doctors, and scientists—even a poet and a musicologist—travelled to the Nile Valley under the command of Napoleon Bonaparte and his invading army. Hazarding hunger, hardship, uncertainty, and disease, Napoleon's 'savants' risked their lives in pursuit of discovery. The first large-scale interaction between Europeans and Muslims in the modern era, the audacious expedition was both a triumph and a disaster, resulting in finds of immense historical and scientific importance (including the ruins of the colossal pyramids and the Rosetta Stone) and in countless tragic deaths through plague, privation, madness, or violence. Acclaimed journalist Nina Burleigh brings readers back to the landmark adventure at the dawn of the modern era that ultimately revealed the deepest secrets of ancient Egypt to a curious continent.

At Aboukir and Acre-G. A. Henty 2019-04-09 With the general knowledge of geography now possessed we may well wonder at the wild notion entertained both by Bonaparte and the French authorities that it would be possible, after conquering Egypt, to march an army through Syria, Persia, and the wild countries of the northern borders of India, and to drive the British altogether from that country. The march, even if unopposed, would have been a stupendous one, and the warlike chiefs of Northern India, who, as yet, were not even threatened by a British advance, would have united against an invading army from the north, and would, had it not been of prodigious strength, have annihilated it. The French had enormously exaggerated the power of Tipoo Sahib, with whom they had opened negotiations, and even had their fantastic designs succeeded, it is certain that the Tiger of Mysore would, in a very short time, have felt as deep a hatred for them as he did for the British. But even had such a march been possible, the extreme danger in which an army landed in Egypt would be placed of being cut off, by the superior strength of the British navy, from all communication with France, should alone have deterred them from so wild a project. The fate of the campaign was indeed decided when the first gun was fired in the Bay of Aboukir, and the destruction of the French fleet sealed the fate of Napoleon's army. The noble defence of Acre by Sir Sidney Smith was the final blow to Napoleon's projects, and from that moment it was but a question of time when the French army would be forced to lay down its arms, and be conveyed, in British transports, back to France. The credit of the signal failure of the enterprise must be divided between Nelson, Sir Sidney Smith, and Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

Bonaparte in Egypt: J. Christopher Herold 2005-01-01 Originally published in 1962, J. Christopher Herold's Bonaparte in Egypt is the best modern account of this extraordinary campaign. In a detailed study, elegantly written, Herold covers all aspects of Bonaparte's expedition: military, political, and cultural. It was a bold adventure, full of drama, topped and tailed by the extremes of total triumph and utter defeat. Although Bonaparte was victorious at the Battle of the Pyramids and occupied Cairo, his fleet was completely destroyed by Nelson at Abukir Bay and his ambition to conquer the Holy Land was frustrated at Acre. Despite these reverses, Bonaparte returned to France where he was greeted as a hero and seized political power in 1799. His attempt to take permanent control of Egypt and Syria for France was a critical stage on his road to power, and it is one of the most revealing episodes in his spectacular career.

At Aboukir and Acre-Henty G a (George Alfred) 2016-06-23 Unlike some other reproductions of classic texts (1) We have not used OCR/Optical Character Recognition), as this leads to bad quality books with introduced typos. (2) In books where there are images such as portraits, maps, sketches etc We have endeavoured to keep the quality of these images, so they represent accurately the original artefact. Although occasionally there may be certain imperfections with these old texts, we feel they deserve to be made available for future generations to enjoy.

Napoleon's Proconsul in Egypt: Ronald T. Ridley 1998 The early 19th century was the heroic age of Egyptology. It was also largely dominated by Napoleon, who had led his ill-considered invasion of Egypt (1798-1799). The eastern Mediterranean was to become the focus of the modern era of Egyptian excavations, and the Greeks were to win their War of Independence. Apart from its archaeological importance, Egypt was also one of the most important contacts in the struggle amongst the various European powers and their fight against the Turks. Bernardino Drovetti was the French consul in Egypt for most of the early 19th century. After an important career in the Napoleonic army, he came to Egypt in 1803 where he was to play a leading role in many fields: diplomacy, politics, archaeology and exploration, amassing no fewer than three collections of antiquities.
Napoleon Bonaparte's Invasion of the Levant—Charles River Charles River Editors 2018-05-09 *Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the campaign *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading

"Soldiers! You are one of the wings of the French army. You have made war on the mountains, on the plains, and in cities; it remains for you to fight on the seas. The Roman legions, that you sometimes imitated but no longer equalled, fought Carthage now on this same sea and now on the plains of Zanzibar. Soldiers, if you have been men this day, and the greatest concern of the Republic is for you... The genius of liberty, which made you, at her birth, the arbiter of Europe, wants to be genius of the seas and the furthest nations." - Napoleon's address to his soldiers before leaving for Africa.

An initial review of France's naval forces had led Napoleon to conclude his navy was not capable of taking on the Royal Navy. Instead, he decided to land an army in Egypt to take out the power of the Royal Navy, which had been the dominant naval power for centuries, so he was forced to look elsewhere. After months of planning, Napoleon crafted a scheme to attack and conquer Egypt, delaying the British easy access to their colonies in India, with the ultimate goal of linking up with the Sultan Tippoo in India itself and defeating the British in the field.

At Aboukir and Acre: a Story of Napoleon's Invasion of Egypt: with Original Illustrations-G. A. Henty 2020-01-10 With the general knowledge of geography now possessed we may well wonder at the wild notion entertained both by Bonaparte and the French authorities that it would be possible, after conquering Egypt, to march an army through Syria, Persia, and the wild countries of the northern borders of India, and to drive the British altogether from that country. The march, even if unopposed, would have been a stupendous one, and the warlike chiefs of Northern India, who, as yet, were not even threatened by a British advance, would have united against an invading army from the north, and would, had it not been of prodigious strength, have annihilated it. The French had enormously exaggerated the power of Tippoo Sahib, with whom they had opened negotiations, and even had their fantastic designs succeeded, it is certain that the Tiger of Mysore would, in a very short time, have felt as deep a hatred for them as he did for the British.

Napoleon Bonaparte's Invasion of the Levant: The History and Legacy of the French Campaign in Syria chronicles one of the French leader's most forgotten campaigns. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about the French invasion of the Levant like never before.

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frustrated by a number of uprisings. Early in 1799, Napoleon advanced against France's erstwhile enemy, the Ottoman Empire, invading modern Syria. In the process, he took Damascus, and established the region, one he would never live to see or appreciate. By shifting the theater of operations to Africa and the Middle East, Napoleon inadvertently ensured the emergence of nationalism and modernization, perhaps most importantly the establishment of Egyptian independence and modernization under the rule of Muhammad Ali Pasha in the first half of the 19th century, and eventually the Nahda, or Arab Renaissance. In a sense, the French arrival in Egypt marked the beginning of the modern Middle East.

At Aboukir and Acre—George Alfred Henty 2017-05-24 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reprinted, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Bonaparte in Egypt—Haji A. Browne 2012-08 Napoleon's Egyptian adventure by an Egyptian historian It is a fascinating and compelling aspect of the character of Napoleon Bonaparte that as his star accelerated towards its zenith, he imagined that his adventures would be to the genius of the seas and the furthest nations. - Napoleon's address to his soldiers before leaving for Egypt In 1798, an initial review of France's naval forces had led Napoleon to conclude his navy could not hope to outfight the power of the Royal Navy, which had been the dominant naval power for centuries, so he was forced to look elsewhere. After months of planning, Napoleon created a scheme to conquer Egypt and the British Navy. As an artillery officer, Jean-Pierre Dugoureau was present at most of the major battles and sieges of the campaign. While essentially the account of a professional soldier, the journal also details Dugoureau's wonder and reflections on the invaded country and its people, so different from the land he and his comrades had expected.

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Napoleon's Invasion of Russia, 1812—Eugene Tarlé 2018-09-03 Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) is one of the most illustrated political and military figures of the last two millennia. He has remained in the memory of the world as a legend that the passage of the years has failed to blur. On the contrary, Napoleon Bonaparte widely continues to be considered the personification of human genius. Originally published in this English translation in 1942, leading Russian historian Eugene Tarlé details Napoleon's military campaign to invade Russia in the early nineteenth century. "The campaign of 1812 was more frankly imperialistic than any other of Napoleon's wars; it was more directly dictated by the interests of the French upper middle class. The war of 1796-7, the conquest of Egypt in 1798-9, the second Italian campaign, and the recent defeat of the Austrians could still be justified as necessary measures of defence against the interventionists. The Napoleonic press called the Austerlitz campaign 'self-defence' against Russia, Austria, and England. The average Frenchman considered even the subjugation of Prussia in 1806-7 no more than a just penalty inflicted on the Prussian court for the arrogant ultimatum sent by Frederick William III to Napoleon's Russian allies. After the so-called 'Waterloo' of 1814, Napoleon, constantly harried by troublesome neighbours, Napoleon never ceased to speak of the fourth conquest of Austria in 1809 as a 'defensive' war, provoked by Austrian threats. Only the invasion of Spain and Portugal was passed over in discreet silence. "The War of 1812 was a struggle for survival in the full sense of the word—a defensive struggle against the onslaughts of the imperialists. The genius of liberty, which made you, Nelson, a British admiral, wants to be the genius of the seas and the furthest nations. — Napoleon's address to his soldiers before leaving for Egypt In 1798, an initial review of France's naval forces had led Napoleon to conclude his navy could not hope to outfight the power of the Royal Navy, which had been the dominant naval power for centuries, so he was forced to look elsewhere. After months of planning, Napoleon created a scheme to conquer Egypt and the British Navy. As an artillery officer, Jean-Pierre Dugoureau was present at most of the major battles and sieges of the campaign. While essentially the account of a professional soldier, the journal also details Dugoureau's wonder and reflections on the invaded country and its people, so different from the land he and his comrades had expected.

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At Aboukir and Acre: a Story of Napoleon's Invasion of Egypt, Etc.

George Alfred Henty 1899

At Aboukir and Acre: a Story of Napoleon's Invasion of Egypt: Complete with Original and Classics Illustrated—G. A. Henty 2020-03-18

With the general knowledge of geography now possessed we may well wonder at the wild notion entertained both by Bonaparte and the French authorities that it would be possible, after conquering Egypt, to march an army through Syria, Persia, and the wild countries of the northern borders of India, and to drive the British altogether from that country. The wish, even if unopposed, would have been a stupendously grand and the warlike chiefs of Northern India, who, as yet, were not even threatened by a British advance, would have united against an invading army from the north, and would, had it not been of prodigious strength, have annihilated it. The French had enormously exaggerated the power of Tippoo Sahib, with whom they had opened negotiations, and even had their fantastic designs succeeded, it is certain that the Tiger of Mysore would, in a very short time, have felt as deep a hatred for them as he did for the British. But even had such a march been possible, the extreme danger in which an army landed in Egypt would be placed of being cut off, by the superior strength of the British navy, from all communication with France, should alone have deterred them from so wild a project. The fate of the campaign was indeed decided when the first gun was fired in the Bay of Aboukir, and the destruction of the French fleet sealed the fate of Napoleon's army. The noble defence of Acre by Sir Sidney Smith was the final blow to Napoleon's projects, and from that moment it was but a question of time when the French army would be forced to lay down its arms, and be conveyed, in British transports, back to France. The credit of the signal failure of the enterprise must be divided between Nelson, Sir Sidney Smith, and Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

**Lords of the Nile**: Jonathan Spencer 2020-11-26

The battle for Empire rages across Egypt. The thrilling second novel in the William John Hazzard series, following Napoleon's Run. Malta, June 1798. Captured by the French after hurling himself into enemy ranks, Hazzard is now a prisoner of his arch-nemesis, spycatcher Citizen Derrien, but has uncovered the true purpose of Napoleon's armada: the conquest of Egypt. His bold plan is to cut open the ancient Suez Canal to the Red Sea and attack India, the jewel of England's crown. The survival of nations in the balance, Nelson scour's the Mediterranean for the French in vain. If Hazzard can't convince Admiralty Intelligence of a desperate plan, an ancient world will be lost for ever. But help comes from an unexpected quarter: the missing Admiralty agent... As French cannons roar in the desert sands and the Mamluk cavalry sweep in to attack, Hazzard fights to prevent a lost cause turning into tragedy. From the shores of Malta to the epic encounter at the Battle of the Nile - this is the explosive beginning of the French conquest of Egypt.

Never give up the boat. Praise for Jonathan Spencer 'Stupendous... Lords of the Nile has such a breathtakingly frenetic plot that I found myself getting faster and faster in my reading, tearing through the pages, only to realise that I was trying to read under a glass paper in the place of the sun. So immersive I couldn't help but be sucked into it, swept away by it, pushed to tears by it and utterly enthralled by it.' Jonathan Spencer is now one of my "Must read" authors, a drop-what-you're-doing-(or whatever else you are reading)-and-read-it-now writer. My favourite book this year." Parmenion Books on Lords of the Nile 'This is an outstanding novel, made even more remarkable by its début status. Better than Sharpe, gripping and intense, Napoleon's Run deserves to be a runaway success' Ben Kane, Sunday Times bestselling author of Lionheart on Napoleon's Run 'Hornblower meets Mission: Impossible. A thrilling, page-turning debut packed with rousing, rip-roaring action' J. D. Davies, author of the Matthew Quinton Journals on Napoleon's Run

**At Aboukir and Acre**—G. A. G. A. Henty 2019-04 The hero, having saved the life of the son of an Arab chief, is taken into the tribe, has a part in the battle of the Pyramids and the revolt at Cairo. He is an eye-witness of the famous naval battle of Aboukir, and later is in the hardest of the defense of Acre.

**At Aboukir and Acre**—A Story of Napoleon's Invasion of Egypt Large Print—G. A. Henty 2014-01-18 Two lads were standing in one of the bastions of a fort looking over the sea. There were neither guards nor sentinels there. The guns stood on their carriages, looking clean and ready for action, but this was not the result of care and attention, but simply because in so dry a climate iron rusts but little. A close examination would have shown that the wooden carriages on which they stood were so cracked and warped by heat that they would have fallen to pieces at the first discharge of the guns they upheld. Piles of cannon-balls stood between the guns, half-covered with the drifting sand, which formed slopes half-way up the walls of the range of barracks behind, and filled up the rooms on the lower floor. Behind rose the city of Alexandries, with its minarets and mosques, its palaces and its low mud-built huts. Seaward lay a fleet of noble ships with their long lines of port-holes, their lofty masts, and network of rigging.

"What do you think of it, Suli?" "It is wonderful!" his companion replied. "How huge they are, what lines of the cannon, what great masts, as tall and so straight as palm-trees! Truly you Franks know many things of which we in the desert are ignorant. Think you that they could batter these forts to pieces?" The other laughed as he looked round. "One of them could do that now, Suli, seeing that there is scarce a gun on the rampart that could be fired in return; but were they to open order, and with British artillerists, the whole fleet would stand but a poor chance against them, for while their shot would do but little injury to these solid walls, these cannon would drill the ships through and through, and if they did not sheer off, would sink them."

"But why British artillerists, brother, why not our own people?" "Because you have no properly trained gunners. You know how strong Algiers was, and yet it was attacked with success, twice by the French, twice by ourselves, and once by us and the Dutch; but it is a rule that a strongly defended fort cannot be attacked successfully by ships. If these forts were in proper condition and well manned, I don't think that even Nelson would attack them, though he might land somewhere along the coast, attack and capture the town from the land side, and then carry the batteries. Successful as he has been at sea, he has had some experience as to the difficulty of taking forts. He was beaten off at Teneriffe, and although he did succeed in getting the Danes to surrender at Copenhagen, it's well known now that his ships really got the worst of the fight, and that if the Danes had held on, he must have drawn off with the loss of many of his vessels."

**Napoleon in Egypt**—Gustave E. von Grunebaum Center for Near Eastern Studies 2003 Napoleon Bonaparte's goal in setting sail for Egypt in 1798 was to establish new colonies for the French and to threaten British trade with India. While the immediate impact of the invasion has been the subject of many studies, it should also be considered in the context of the geopolitics of the period and the longer-term historical trends in Egypt. The papers in this volume consider all aspects of the French occupation and trace its repercussions into later twentieth-century Egypt. Throughout the invasion is analyzed, including political and economic trends, French/British rivalry, French colonial fortunes and populist French Republican ideology. The work of the savants, those engineers and mathematicians who mapped and recorded ancient Egyptian artifacts, is shown to have had a formative influence on modern archaeological practice. The post-occupation drama of the French technocrats is exemplified by the pioneering work of a military surgeon. The contentious debate over the historiography of the occupation is reviewed, with a case study of its use during the Nasserist period. And in conclusion, a sweeping survey of Egyptian culture shows that Egypt's reappropriation of Egyptology has had a regenerating effect on Egyptian national consciousness. Resulting from the international conference on Napoleon in Egypt held in 1997 at the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library in Los Angeles, these papers are written by experts in the field.

**Napoleon's Egyptian Girl**: John W. Livingston 2017-09-06 Napoleon Bonaparte led forty thousand troops to Egypt in the French Revolutionary Wars against Britain. The French were in Egypt for three years in 1798-1801, during which time they associated with the Egyptian people and founded an academic institute called The Egyptian Institute. Zaynab, the daughter of a high religious shaykh of al-Azhar, visited the institute, learned from the budding scholars, and even had her fantastic designs to be but little injury to these solid walls, these cannon would drill the ships through and through, and if they did not sheer off, would sink them. "But why British artillerists, brother, why not our own people?" "Because you have no properly trained gunners. You know how strong Algiers was, and yet it was attacked with success, twice by the French, twice by ourselves, and once by us and the Dutch; but it is a rule that a strongly defended fort cannot be attacked successfully by ships. If these forts were in proper condition and well manned, I don't think that even Nelson would attack them, though he might land somewhere along the coast, attack and capture the town from the land side, and then carry the batteries. Successful as he has been at sea, he has had some experience as to the difficulty of taking forts. He was beaten off at Teneriffe, and although he did succeed in getting the Danes to surrender at Copenhagen, it's well known now that his ships really got the worst of the fight, and that if the Danes had held on, he must have drawn off with the loss of many of his vessels."

**Napoleon in 100 Objects**—Gareth Glover 2020-03-30 For almost two decades, Napoleon Bonaparte was the most feared, and revered, man in Europe. At the height of his power, the land under his control stretched from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, and encompassed most of Western Europe. The story of how a young Corsican, who spoke French with a strange accent, became Emperor of the French at the age of just thirty-three is a remarkable one. The many fascinating objects brought together in this book detail not only Napoleon's meteoric rise to power, but also his art
of war and that magnificent fighting force, the Imperial Guard, which grew from a small personal bodyguard to the size of a small army. Some of his great battles, such as Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena and Wagram, are also explored, as is Napoleon’s great Oriental adventure, which saw him conquer Egypt. He took with him artists and scientists, which led to the discovery of the Rosetta Stone and the deciphering of the Egyptian hieroglyphs. Napoleon, however, took a step too far when he marched into Russia. The vast distances and the weather wrecked his army and he was never able to recover - and, eventually, his enemies proved too strong. France was invaded and he was compelled to abdicate. Napoleon was not finished, though, and he returned from exile to lead France into war one more time, only for his army to be beaten beyond all hope of recovery in the muddy Flanders fields at Waterloo. In this engaging and hugely informative book, the author takes us on a journey across Napoleonic Europe to discover the places, people and objects that tell the story of one man’s life. It is a story of one of the most turbulent eras in history, one that, to this day, still bears Bonaparte’s name. But his legacy lives on in the French legal and social systems and he remains as enigmatic a figure today as he did 200 years ago.

Decoding the Secrets of Egyptian Hieroglyphs: Explore how hieroglyphs, and the ability to read them, was rediscovered during Napoleon’s invasion of Egypt. Along the way, you’ll consider the birth of Egyptology and the role of ushabtis, statues of servants buried with prominent Egyptians so they could avoid having to work in the next world.

At Aboukir and Acre - G. A. Henty 2010-10-08 With the general knowledge of geography now possessed we may well wonder at the wild notion entertained both by Bonaparte and the French authorities that it would be possible, after conquering Egypt, to march an army through Syria, Persia, and the wild countries of his northern borders of India, and to drive the British altogether from that country. The march, even if unopposed, would have been a stupendous one, and the warlike chiefs of Northern India, who, as yet, were not even threatened by a British advance, would have united against an invading army from the north, and would, had it not been of prodigious strength, have annihilated it. The French had enormously exaggerated the power of Tippoo Sahib, with whom they had opened negotiations, and even had their fantastic designs succeeded, it is certain that the Tiger of Mysore would, in a very short time, have felt as deep a hatred for them as he did for the British. But even had such a march been possible, the extreme danger in which an army landed in Egypt would be great. The current knowledge of geography now possessed we may well wonder at the wild notion entertained both by Bonaparte and the French authorities that it would be possible, after conquering Egypt, to march an army through Syria, Persia, and the wild countries of his northern borders of India, and to drive the British altogether from that country. The march, even if unopposed, would have been a stupendous one, and the warlike chiefs of Northern India, who, as yet, were not even threatened by a British advance, would have united against an invading army from the north, and would, had it not been of prodigious strength, have annihilated it. The French had enormously exaggerated the power of Tippoo Sahib, with whom they had opened negotiations, and even had their fantastic designs succeeded, it is certain that the Tiger of Mysore would, in a very short time, have felt as deep a hatred for them as he did for the British. But even had such a march been possible, the extreme danger in which an army landed in Egypt would be great.

Ancient Egypt Discovery: Jacques Paulin 2021-04-23 For almost 30 centuries—from its unification around 3100 B.C. to its conquest by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C.—ancient Egypt was the preeminent civilization in the Mediterranean world. With each passing year, we learned more and more about these people and also the importance of preserving their history for posterity. History is not only a rich, highly entertaining story, but it is a valuable lesson about where we came from and how we got here. Hundreds of years have passed since the first great battle of war and that magnificent fighting force, the Imperial Guard, which grew from a small personal bodyguard to the size of a small army. Some of his great battles, such as Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena and Wagram, are also explored, as is Napoleon’s great Oriental adventure, which saw him conquer Egypt. He took with him artists and scientists, which led to the discovery of the Rosetta Stone and the deciphering of the Egyptian hieroglyphs. Napoleon, however, took a step too far when he marched into Russia. The vast distances and the weather wrecked his army and he was never able to recover - and, eventually, his enemies proved too strong. France was invaded and he was compelled to abdicate. Napoleon was not finished, though, and he returned from exile to lead France into war one more time, only for his army to be beaten beyond all hope of recovery in the muddy Flanders fields at Waterloo. In this engaging and hugely informative book, the author takes us on a journey across Napoleonic Europe to discover the places, people and objects that tell the story of one man’s life. It is a story of one of the most turbulent eras in history, one that, to this day, still bears Bonaparte’s name. But his legacy lives on in the French legal and social systems and he remains as enigmatic a figure today as he did 200 years ago.

British Victory in Egypt, 1801 - Piers Mackesy 1995 The success of the high risk strategy pursued by the British government was in large part due to Abercromby. It was he who trained and led the force with courage and audacity. This book restores the memory of a great soldier, once regarded as the peer of Nelson and Sir John Moore. It is also the life-story of his army, from its chaotic birth to its victorious dispersal a year later.