

Chronology of Cairo

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EARLY ISLAMIC EGYPT (639-868)	TULUNIDS (868-904) AND IKHSHIDS (935-969)	FATIMIDS (969-1171)	AYYUBIDS (1171-1250)
<p>639 <i>Amr ibn al-'As enters Egypt from Syria</i></p> <p>640 <i>Byzantine forces defeated at Ain Shams</i></p> <p>641 <i>Babylon (the Roman settlement near the later city of Cairo) capitulates and Muslim armies form the settlement known as al-Fustat (Tent City)</i></p> <p>642 <i>Arab armies take Alexandria</i></p> <p>644-645 <i>Abortive attempt by Byzantine troops to reclaim Egypt</i></p> <p>750 <i>Abbasids enter Egypt and found al-Askar</i></p>	<p>868 <i>Abbasid Caliph al-Mu'tazz appoints Bakbak as governor to Egypt; Bakbak sends Ahmad ibn Tulun instead</i></p> <p>869 <i>Ahmad ibn Tulun rules independently from Abbasid caliphate, founds al-Qata'i</i></p> <p>905 <i>Tulunid dynasty collapses and Egypt reverts to direct Abbasid control</i></p> <p>935 <i>Muhammad ibn Tughj rules Egypt autonomously under the title of al-Ikshidi given to him by the Abbasid Caliph</i></p> <p>968 <i>Kafur al-Ikshidi dies; political and economic strife encourage Fatimid conquest of Egypt</i></p>	<p>969 <i>Fatimids enter Fustat with little resistance; Jawhar al-Siqilli founds al-Qahira in anticipation of the arrival of the Fatimid Caliph al-Muizz from North Africa. Al-Qahira becomes the seat of the Fatimid empire</i></p> <p>973 <i>Al-Muizz arrives in Egypt</i></p> <p>989 <i>Al-Azhar becomes a centre for higher education under Ya'qub ibn Killis</i></p> <p>1073 <i>Al-Mustansir summons Badr al-Jamali, governor of Acre, to quell violence in Egypt</i></p> <p>1087 <i>Badr al-Jamali, now the Fatimid vizier, consolidates Cairo's walls</i></p> <p>1096 <i>First crusade begins</i></p> <p>1099 <i>Fall of Jerusalem to the Franks</i></p> <p>1169 <i>Salah al-Din al-Ayyubi takes control of Egypt</i></p>	<p>1176 <i>Salah al-Din al-Ayyubi becomes sultan, extends Cairo's fortifications and constructs citadel</i></p> <p>1187 <i>Salah al-Din recaptures Jerusalem</i></p> <p>1193 <i>Salah al-Din dies and Ayyubid empire is fragmented</i></p> <p>1199 <i>Al-Adil unites Ayyubid empire</i></p> <p>1240 <i>Al-Salih Ayyub builds up an army of Turkish slaves (the Bahri Mamluks)</i></p> <p>1250 <i>Louis IX captured by Ayyubid army in Mansourah; al-Salih Ayyub dies and is succeeded by his son Turan Shah</i></p>

BAHRI MAMLUKS (1250-1382)	CIRCASSIAN MAMLUKS (1382-1517)	OTTOMANS (1517-1805)	MODERN EGYPT (1805-)
<p>1250 <i>Brief reign of Shagaret El Dorr as Sultana</i></p> <p>1258 <i>Mongols capture Baghdad</i></p> <p>1260 <i>Baybars defeats Mongols at Ain Jalut and reinstates Abbasid Caliph in Cairo</i></p> <p>1283 <i>Sultan Qalawun builds monumental complex including a maristan (hospital)</i></p> <p>1291 <i>Ashraf Khalil defeats crusaders, who retreat to Cyprus</i></p> <p>1293-1341 <i>Three reigns of al-Nasir Muhammad</i></p> <p>1340-1382 <i>Descendants of Qalawun remain in power</i></p>	<p>1382 <i>Sultan Barquq seizes power, establishing Circassian Mamluk dynasty</i></p> <p>1400 <i>Tamerlane sacks Damascus, and economy deteriorates, plague and famine are rife</i></p> <p>1412 <i>Mu'ayyad Sheikh retakes Syria, rules until his death in 1421</i></p> <p>1422 <i>Reign of Barsbay brings period of peace, cultural vitality and increased trade</i></p> <p>1468-1496 <i>Cultural revival under Sultan Qaytbay</i></p> <p>1488 <i>Discovery of Cape of Good Hope has an adverse effect on trade in Egypt</i></p> <p>1516 <i>Sultan al-Ghawri loses battle against Ottomans. Khayrbek, governor of Aleppo, betrays the Mamluks</i></p> <p>1517 <i>Tumanbay II captured and hung, Ottomans take over Egypt</i></p>	<p>1517 <i>Khayrbek appointed first Ottoman governor</i></p> <p>1768 <i>Ali Bey al-Kabir revolts against the Ottomans, takes part of Arabia</i></p> <p>1772 <i>Revolt of Ali Bey al-Kabir suppressed</i></p> <p>1798-1801 <i>French expedition to Egypt; Napoleon founds l'Institut d'Egypte</i></p> <p>1805 <i>Muhammad Ali expels Ottoman governor and is confirmed wali of Egypt by Sultan Selim III</i></p>	<p>1805-1848 <i>Muhammad Ali Pasha; virtual independence from the Ottoman court, comprehensive efforts to modernise Egypt</i></p> <p>1854-1863 <i>Said Pasha; grants concession to the French to construct the Suez Canal</i></p> <p>1863-1879 <i>Khedive Ismail; construction of European-style districts of Cairo in anticipation of the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869</i></p> <p>1936-1952 <i>Farouk I; deposed and exiled by Revolutionary Command Council</i></p> <p>1952-1953 <i>Ahmad Fouad II; Regency Council rules until 1953, when a republic is declared with Muhammad Naguib as president</i></p> <p>1954 <i>Gamal Abdel Nasser becomes president of Egypt</i></p> <p>1958-1961 <i>Egypt and Syria merge to form the United Arab Republic</i></p> <p>1970 <i>Abdel Nasser dies; Anwar El Sadat becomes president of Egypt</i></p> <p>1981 <i>Sadat is assassinated; Muhammad Hosni Mubarak becomes president</i></p>