

Louis Bailey and His Role in Omani Internal Events (1866-1869)

Dr. Bushra Kazem Al-Askari

Abstract--- *The character of Louis Bailey of the characters that left an important, both in the Arab Gulf region or British political have, including its achievements on the external political level, the British and the internal policy of the chiefdoms of the Arabian Gulf, of what earned him a reputation and prestige of the men of the British political, has qualified him as yet His ability to manage external and internal crises indirectly in a way that serves British interests, and achieving this is not easy, as he needs a qualified assessor capable of mapping the British political map and this applied to the personality of Louis Bailey, but it is the subject of the study.*

Keywords--- *Louis Bailey and Arabian Gulf.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Came to the selection study of Mapped (Lewis Bailey and his role in the internal events of Oman of (1866-1869) Letts for I highlighted the great role and it is important to figure Lewis Bailey in addressing some of Alqzai a task when his term as a resident in 1862, as he watched with interest chiefdom issues himself, particularly Oman, which has seen internal conflicts on governance without relying on others or what - borne agents and this is what the advantage of others and this was t need the Government of India,

II. THE STUDY WAS DIVIDED INTO AN INTRODUCTION, THREE AXES, A CONCLUSION, AND A LIST OF SOURCES

The first axis came under the title : Louis Bailey Birth and upbringing and the beginnings of his political activity, and faithful to clarify the family of Louis Bailey and the beginnings of his political activity, while the second axis was entitled :Do R .Louis Bailey in recognition of the rule of Salem bin Thuwaini and the opposition of Turki bin Saeed ,as it will explain Louis Bailey 's interference in affairs The Ministry of Interior of Oman after the death of Thuwaini refused to acknowledge his son ,Salem ,as governor of Oman in the beginning, then changed its position ,fearing for its interests and facing Turki bin Saeed's alliances against Salem bin Thuwaini. The erasure R was entitled: The role of Billy Lewis of Salem bin Thuwainy and Turki bin Said conflict ,as it will show the competition that exists between Salem bin Thuwainy aunt Turki bin Said and what are the measures taken by Lewis Bailey towards this matter .As for the fourth axis, it was titled: The Role of Louis Bailey from the Conflict between Salem Bin Thuwaini and Azzan Bin Qais ,which shows the emergence of the most important anti-wisdom figure represented by Azzan Bin Qais, who succeeded in taking over the rule of Oman with the support of some rebel tribes over the rule of Salem bin Thuwaini.

Dr. Bushra Kazem Al-Askari, Assistant Professor, Researcher Nizar Goda Hashem, Department of History, College of Education, University of Qadisiyah, Iraq. E-mail: dr.bushra101@gmail.com, bushra.kadhuim@qu.edu.iq

III. LOUIS BAILEY BIRTH, CHILDBIRTH AND EARLY POLITICAL ACTIVITY

1. The Birth and Start of it

Louis John Hind Bailey was born on November 14, 1825 [1] In the city of Hyde House within the county of Gloucester Shire located in the southwest of Britain on the Severn River near the border with Wales, about 32 miles northeast of the city of Bristol to the southwest of the city of Birmingham from a large family known as Lucas Pelly, After reaching sixteen years of age, Louis Bailey left Hyde House heading to India to follow the example of his father, who was working as a member of the civil service in Bombay [2] and makes his way in the service of the royal crown [3].

2. His Personal Characteristics

The role of Louis Bailey 's personal traits, his political experiences, and spatial knowledge that had a major role in forming his personality that was distinguished by being impulsive and violent in his ideas more than dictated by his job duties, could not be overlooked. Receive any instructions in this regard from its rulers who focus on their policies in the Arabian Peninsula not to interfere directly in internal affairs [4].

Louis Bailey was known for his enthusiasm, courage and the ability to persuade and intelligent, and those characteristics combined in one person helped him to strengthen Britain's position in the Persian Gulf at a time when the British presence was expected to end if the responsibility was entrusted to a man who was less competent than him [5].

He was distinguished by his successful management, which was derived from his belief in Britain's civilized role in the Arab Gulf region, and by the impulsion and steadfastness in the face of the problems he faced during his work and his enthusiasm coupled with pride and enjoyed a leadership style that reveals the personality of an experienced knight who loves adventure [6].

3. Educating Him

Louis Bailey began his studies in Hyde House at Rugby School [7] showed Billy Lewis since the early years of his educational desire clear to attend military school and after reaching Louis XVI Bailey left the city of Hyde House, heading to the training college in India to the East India Company of the British [8]. He entered it in 1841 and graduated from it in 1843 with the rank of a second lieutenant enrolled in the Army of Cavalry in Bombay. Then he was included in other military positions and participated in the British - Persian War (1857-1858) [9]. Okan believes that office work will not achieve the administrative goals in the crown service, but must be through fieldwork and through trips that reveal to administrators about the nature of the land and her paths even if necessary for military intervention be administrative fully aware of all roads and routes Leading to those areas in addition to the necessity of holding meetings with the tribal chiefs and their leaders to know their ideas, tendencies, and goals and to identify their strengths and weaknesses and establish relations with them, and this enables British administrators how to deal with them, to achieve security in British interests [10].

4. His Marriage

Louis Bailey married late [11]. From his age after reaching the age of fifty-eight and one-year-old from Mrs.

Amy Bailey, as he devoted his life to military service in India and the Arab Gulf region and had no children [12].

5. Early Political Activity

Emerged as the name of Louis Bailey politician as a man when he began his life in India Company Army East British Government of India of the British in 1841 and took over his life a lot of political positions [13]. And perfected during the short period of time his work and joined the British Army in India, once attained sixth years of age and since then began his political career and has become a proven track record for his over forty years that he served his country where he began a military career By joining the KPC seventeenth cavalry lieutenant second in Bombay in In 1843 he worked as an officer in the administration of the military unit to which he belonged during the year 1844 and as a result of his military achievements at the headquarters of the unit in which he worked he was promoted in 1845 to the rank of lieutenant [14].

Louis Bailey worked during the period between (1851- 1852) as an assistant to the Resident in Sindh [15]. As for the period between (1853- 1855), he worked in the civil service in the same country, and in 1856 he was promoted to the rank of captain and during which he became an assistant to the commander of the Cavalry Division in the British Army in India [16].

After that, Louis Bailey assumed the position of Assistant General of the Governor of Bombay and obtained a medal and medal after his participation in the British-Persian War. He was promoted to the rank of major and in the same year moved to the cavalry stationed within the borders of Sind and during the period between (1859-1860) he worked in the position Secretary of the British Mission in Persia and became Chargé d'Affaires, and after the mission matters were attached in Persia to the Government of India, Louis Bailey traveled from Trabzon [17], to Tehran on the back of his horse to receive the new position, but the government changes that took place in London were transferred to the mission matters one year later to London, and then Louis Bailey was promoted again to be responsible for political matters in that mission and instead of being Billy Lewis from receiving his new traveled on the back of his horse heading to Herat [18]. This was a topic that newspapers had covered for a long period of time, as he wore military uniforms in areas that were hostile to the British presence and thus he was the first European to cross those areas since the first Afghan war [19] (In military uniform) [20].

Louis Bailey met with Bartle Frere [21]. During his service in Sindh in 1853 when Bartle Frere was the Commissioner-General of India there who attracted him to get to know Louis Bell is his record of victories and this is what made him nominate him later for the position of political residential [22]. In the Arabian Gulf as well as other jobs that have shown his ability to manage them in favor of serving Britain [23], and during the period between (1861-1862) Louis Bailey held the position of Chargé d' Affaires of the British Consul in East Africa and in November 1862 appointed Louis Bailey as a political resident of Britain in the Persian Gulf [24].

It is clear from the above that Louis Bailey held many political and positions in Persia and East Africa, but the ten years of service he spent as a political resident at Bushehr is one of the most important years of service in the Persian Gulf, which was marked by the elimination of maritime resistance and the subjugation of rebellious tribes, and this was the result of long experience gained While he held these positions and contributed greatly to making Louis Bailey follow the Hindu-British policy that was mixed with what was called upon by the rulers of India with

what he wanted to achieve the government in London and worked to apply all the theories previously learned and calling for direct intervention in the internal affairs of the Gulf Arabi.

The second axis: the role of Louis Bailey in recognizing the rule of Salem bin Thuwaini and the opposition of Turki bin Saeed (1866-1868)

Thuwaini bin Said's rule ended [25] After his assassination by his son Salem[26] who assumed power after his father, and who contributed to the deterioration and turbulence of the internal and external conditions in Amman [27]. After hearing the news of the assassination of Sultan Thuwaini bin Said, Louis Bailey sailed for Sahr on board the ship (High Flyer) on February 1, 1866 [28], but Salem was found heading to Muscat to impose control over Al guardian and loyal tribes to his father Voakbh Louis Bailey on the effect of directives to reaching him from the government not to recognize Salim bin Thuwainy authority as is the cause of the death of his father was Qa but Louis Billy Salem bin Thuwainy and I the core of him to give up his post, but Salim bin Thuwainy refused and at the same time responded to the request of Louis Bailey launched a Turkish release bin said [29] who had previously detained him [30].

It sought Salim bin Thuwainy for obtaining official recognition from the government of British governor of Amman, so he sent two of his closest (Nasser Bin Ali and Majid bin Said bin Khalfan) to submit a complaint to the Governor of Bombay Bartle Frei t against Lewis Billy about his position count DONC me, but important The envoys did not come in handy, as he was informed by the Bombay government that the British authorities are not seeking to interfere in the internal affairs of Oman at the present time [31].

The British government, led by Louis Bailey, refused to recognize Salim bin Thuwaini as ruler of Oman for his inclinations of the Al Saud family and received support from the Ghafir tribes associated with the Saud, who rejected the British presence, and Louis Pelly wanted to leave Turki bin Said, who released him from prison, but this desire did not find its way after he knew Louis Bailey with the intentions of Turki bin Said, particularly regarding his takeover of Zanzibar [32] and his desire to reunite the country with the Asian and African parts [33].

Differed British authorities in India on the issue of recognition of Salim bin Thuwainy as governor of the country, as the officials in Bombay opposition to the idea of recognition and proposed to inform the Omani mission that the Government of India after learning the death of Thuwainy Bin Said by his son Salem, he can not a recognized ruler, and unlike Ray of these Ray was the governor of India John Lawrence supported the recognition of Salim as governor of the country on the basis of the policy of fait accompli and that Salem bin Thuwainy after a period he can boost his authority because he previously was the crown prince, and this does not Aat t Britain and the interests of recognition does not Atar z with non - interference policy In Omani affairs, otherwise it would be a step in favor of other parties such as France, which is trying to win the support of the Ottomans and replace its influence with British influence [34].

Most of the opinions in India were in favor of recognizing the rule of Salem to succeed Sultan Thuwaini bin Said, although this matter was objected to by Bartle Frere and Resident Louis Bailey, that did not prevent Louis Pelly from visiting him in Muscat in September 1866 to declare Britain's recognition of Salem Sultan of Oman and

was thus reopening of the agency 's headquarters political in Muscat after the closure, raising the British flag it and allowed traders Indians to engage more generally of their commercial and issued instructions to British nationals that they were free to return to Muscat, and was awarded the British powers of the representative degree consul also resulted in this recognition that is committed to Zanzibar to send financial aid [35] To Muscat [36].

Majed bin Saeed objected [37] On Louis Bailey 's procedures for the payment of financial aid, he explained how a person who carried out an assassination was rewarded and this is against Islamic law [38], which is a valid argument made by Majid bin Saeed to evade payment of aid, towards this matter the viceroy of India John Lawrence saw that aid is dispatched by Louis Bailey to Muscat so that there would be friction between Majid bin Saeed and Salem bin Thuwaini as John Lauris warned Majid bin Saeed in interfering in the internal affairs of Oman [39].

Oman suffered in the rule of Salem bin Thuwainy economic decline is no different from what it was in the era Thuwainy bin Saeed did not replace the aid of Zanzibar, but aside from the crisis and has become in a critical position of allied tribes that asking him to pay the amounts for its leaders to ensure their loyalty, penetrated a to style increase Customs duties in his attempts to address the financial crisis that the country experienced, but this led to the protest of the countries dealing with it, which considered this an obstacle to freedom of trade [40].

The economic situation was reflected in Louis Bailey 's relationship with Salem bin Thuwaini as well as on his tribal alliances, and he did not rely on Louis Bailey 's assistance to him, but rather sought to deal with various parties from the Ibadis [41] and Alsaudia n and the tribes of the gov exclusive and our God and yeh even feared T. Britain re - old alliances with the Saud so committed Britain 's Lewis Bailey supported by Salem bin Thuwainy and seek stability to ensure that the face of his opponents, especially Ibadhi which was the first step shows t ha the rule of Salem bin Thuwainy is the induction of Azzan bin Qais ruler of Alrsta s and attempting to overthrow the rule of Salem bin Thuwainy in Amman and increased the situation worsened after the alliance Turki bin Said with Al - Saud against Salem bin Thuwainy in Amman so John Lawrence wrote a letter to Louis Bailey asked where warning sheikhs The Omani coast from providing support to Turki bin Saeed, as the latter warns that the British fleet will not be forgiven in the event of any move that provokes unrest in Oman [42].

During this period, Barter Frere wrote to Louis Bailey warning him of Turki bin Saeed's alliance with the Saudis that could lead to a sudden blow to Oman, and certainly would lead to a major imbalance in Indian policy towards the Persian Gulf in general, especially as Salem bin Thuwaini's position became in Oman does not require strikes, but Louis Bailey 's response to the government of India assured that Abdullah bin Faisal could not be in 1866 another agreement that he would not dare to fight against Oman, and in fact, Saud did not participate in the campaign led by Turki bin Said against Oman and wrote Bartel escaped does not invite the ruler of India to interfere because Turki bin Saeed may take over Oman and he is the bearer of the Saudi brigade, especially as Salem bin may be biased to Thuwaini bin Saeed to follow up on the call (Wahhabism) and demands to stop the progress of Turki bin Saeed and Louis Pelly with letters [43]. He requests confirmation of instructions (e) of the Government of India regarding the nature of the intervention, but Calcutta Governor John Lawrence instructed Louis Bailey not to interfere because what is happening is a civil war that has nothing to do with Britain and that support is limited to providing the ruler of Oman with some supplies and that the survival of Salem bin Thueni in government or not, it is

not for the government of India [44]. It is clear to us that John Lawrence contradicts what British policy adopts, that is, interference in internal affairs in Amman, and this is what was highlighted by the internal events in Amman.

After that, things went to Saleh Turki bin Saeed, who was almost imposing his control on Muscat, but Louis Bailey wrote to the Government of India and explained the deterioration of the situation in the country, which amounted to a way out of British control, so John Lawrence retracted his previous opinion and made it possible an opportunity for Louis Bailey to step in. At the head of a large naval force, Turki bin Saeed was forced to surrender and exiled to India. Once Salem bin Thuwaini got rid of Turki bin Saeed, another problem arose: the Persian government objected to the lease contracts of some commercial stations concluded with Saeed bin Sultan and Thuwaini bin Saeed Salem bin Thuwaini who tackled this problem militarily during the siege of Hijri to Al-Faris ports, But the ruler took refuge in the British mission in Tehran and asked to intervene against Salem bin Thuwaini, who in turn informed the government of India about the incident, so I ask Bartle Frere of Louis Bailey to provide mediation on both sides and in the event of refusal or both mediation, he should warn them that This does not happen freely in turmoil and this is in the interest of the Persian government because it will not need a marine force to protect plants from their owners reversing their hometowns to ride the sea, but Salem found a solution to this problem by Louis Bailey regarding increasing the rent for these areas [45].

In light of this, it is clear that Salem bin Thuwaini was not qualified and able to manage the country's rule even after receiving British support and recognition [46].

IV. LOUIS BAILEY'S ROLE IN THE CONFLICT BETWEEN SALEM BIN THUWAINI AND TURKI BIN SAEED IN 1867

At the beginning of 1867, Oman witnessed a state of chaos and conflict due to the rivalry between Salem bin Thuwaini Turki bin Saeed and his uncle, who took the urging of some Omani tribes against him in an attempt to win their son, declaring that Salem bin Thuwaini was killing his father and his usurper rule and appeared to be an active movement in Northwest of Oman to obtain the support of the Ghafari tribes, then he moved to the east to gain the loyalty of Hinnawi and was able to gather some tribes around him and walk them to Muscat [47].

The actions of Turki bin Saeed provoked Britain, prompting Atkinson (the political agent in Muscat). [48]. To send a telegram to the government of Bombay, to demand an official warning to a Turkish attacker, Bin Said, not to Muscat or any coastal city, as well as the leaders of the disposable warning they reached Muscat, including Saleh bin Ali Al-Harhi [49], Warning against providing support for Turki bin Saeed [50].

Despite the British warnings to him, Turki bin Saeed continued his progress towards Muscat with a strength of (2000) fighters, and their numbers were increasing with the increase of his followers from the tribes, and this raised the fears and fear of Salem bin Al-Thuwaini who was hoping for British intervention [51].

The forces of Turki bin Saeed arrived at the beginning of August 1867, within walking distance of Muscat, and on September 4, 1867, they controlled the waterways leading to Muscat. In the midst of these events, Louis Bailey arrived in Muscat on September 5 from Bushire and shortly afterward a British warship (Octavia) rode near Muscat and negotiations began between Louis Bailey and Turki bin Saeed. Louis Bailey managed to persuade Turki bin

Saeed to give up on the idea of attacking and seizing Muscat and returning to India with a monthly salary of (6000) rupees, then Turki bin Saeed accepted the matter and left Muscat on September 11, 1867, heading to India on the British ship Octavia [52].

The procedural statements that followed Louis Bailey did not hide Turki bin Saeed to reflect his campaign and leave Amman that contradicted his desire because he believed that Salim bin Thuwaini was not welcomed by the British subject to the influence of Saudi Arabia, but this was not true despite the inclinations of Salem bin Thuwaini from Saudi Arabia, in some positions, either because of the support of Louis Bailey, who initially rejected the rule of Salim bin Thuwaini, it is likely that he had done so as a result of convincing the defect well. From a new ruler, Sherwani was not in his motives, and in this way, he ended Louis Pelly's attempt by Turki bin Saeed to control Muscat and get rid of its ruler, and by 1868 Salem bin Thuwaini had become completely confident of the concentrated power in Oman. [53].

V. LOUIS BAILEY'S ROLE IN THE CONFLICT BETWEEN SALEM BIN THUWAINI AND AZZAN BIN QAIS IN THE YEAR (1868-1869)

The rule of Salem bin Thuwaini was short-lived because of the opposition he faced from the Hinnawi tribes led by Azzan bin Qais. [54] This was helped by Louis Pelly's reluctance to provide support to Salem bin Thuwaini after he pursued a policy that led to the elimination of his supporters and that caused Louis Bailey to write In one of his reports to the British India government that the danger to Salem bin Thuwaini was not one of his enemies as much as his supporters had made [55]. Likewise, Saleh bin Ali al-Harithi and Saeed bin Khalfan al-Khalili [56], and the movement of Azan bin Qais from al-Rustaq appeared With military force, during which he was able to subdue Barka [57] (on September 23, 1868) [58], then he went to the releasing judge in order to hold him on the 29th of the same month, including entering Muscat on the first of October of the same year and was unable to Salim bin Thuwaini from stopping progress, Azzan bin Qais forces continued to control the desertion after the city, he fled to one of the fortresses of Muscat because he could not deal with the matter, as Louis Bailey was there, asking for help [59].

On October 3, Louis Bailey arrived at the port of Muttrah [60] (on board the ship) Vigilant (to settle the matter between Salem bin Thuwaini and the revolutionaries)) [61] by holding a meeting between Azzan bin Qais, Salem, and Bin Thuwaini, however, Azan bin refused Qais held the meeting by saying that "the tribes did not come to negotiate but to fight", but the negotiations proved their failure despite Louis Bailey's diplomatic efforts [62]. However, at the same time, he seized ships belonging to the campaign of Azzan bin Qais to prevent him from attacking Muscat and increased This matter of the wrath of the rebellious tribes, which increased their siege on Muscat, so Salim bin Thuwaini was only to increase his fortifications in his castle [63], using a large caliber cannon (18) pounds, and this cannon was a gift if he was the son of India, but soon became The gun is under the control of Azzan bin Qais, who used it to hit the fortified fortress itself, towards what Azzan bin Qais did and Louis Bailey tried to intervene to support the artillery of Salem bin Thuwaini from his ship anchored in Muscat, but the instructions reached by the government of India not to intervene militarily against the rebels, Forcing Salim bin Thuwaini to armistice with the rebels, then he left for the Prince of Wales private ship to Bandar Abbas [64]. The

revolutionaries disrupted Muscat, and a tribal meeting was held in which they agreed to choose Azzan bin Qais, their imam, in 1869 [65].

It is worth noting that Salem bin Thuwaini then went to Riyadh to ask for help to restore his rule after Britain refused to help him against Azzan bin Qais. Imam Abdullah bin Faisal was busy after his struggle with his brother Saud, so he went to India where he died [66].

VI. CONCLUSIONS

1. The internal influences left their effects on the character of Louis Bailey 's political personality, as he was educated and involved in the military and diplomatic corps and assumed several positions that contributed to crystallizing his personality, ideas, and management in a clear way of the interior. The problems of the Arab Gulf region and how to deal with them and draw borders to serve British interests.
2. The arrival of Louis Bailey to the position of British Resident represents the beginning of an important stage in the development of his personality and the beginning of a new stage to consolidate British influence in the region, as it has been keen to use several strategies of political persuasion, and has a prominent role in preserving the interests of the British in the region through his talents for many issues and problems That occur in the region.
3. The second half of the nineteenth century was considered the most important stage for Britain when the Arab Gulf region was characterized by instability and security due to the internal conflicts that often occur, as well as revolutions and its attempt to overthrow the British presence. Through alliances with Saud.
4. Britain took advantage of internal differences within Oman over the government to interfere in its internal affairs and then impose its control over it. Britain has faced these trends through the experienced Louis Bailey, who has the ability to intervene and resolve conflicts commensurate with British interests in the region.
5. Louis Bailey's policy in the region had a clear impact on Oman's dependence on the resident to regulate its internal and external affairs from the reign of Thuwaini bin Saeed until the arrival of Azzan bin Qais to power and the resident became the nominal representative of the Sultanate of Oman. In all problems that require a diplomatic solution, negotiate with European countries, and contract on behalf of their authority, in an effort to prevent competing powers from reaching it.

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- [2] which is an island located on the west coast of India and is one of the best of the Indian subcontinent and one of the ports of the largest commercial centers where one of the largest cities in the world urges the economic and commercial center in India first. *For more information, please see: William Melbourne, East Sumer, Sumit East India Dealers Guide, VOL 2, London, 1825, p. 122.*
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- [18] The closest Afghan cities to Persia and is a commercial hub coming from all over the convoys of the world and contain a large number of mosques and shrines, which includes some of the remains of a large number of kings and writers and is Adea from more land Afghan fertility and famous in the carpet industry, Further Information Looking: Salem Ahmad Salman, *The Physical Geography of Afghanistan, Dar Al-Shorouk for Printing and Publishing, Kuwait*, 1999, p. 53.
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- [21] A one of the most prominent of the figures of British in the East was born in 1815 in London and spent most of his career in India since 1834 writer named in the building of the Government of Bombay and then a special secretary to the governor and became a political resident in the country Raje Indian and in 1850 was appointed governor For the state of Sindh and he became a member of the Viceroy's Council for the period 1859-1862 and was appointed Governor of Bombay on 24 April 1862 to 6 March 1867 then moved to London and became a consultant in the Council of Minister of State for India for the period (1867-1877) and a member of the slave control committee and seconded to supervise a colony Cape in South Africa for

- the period (1877 - 1880) and died in Wimbledon in 1884. *For further consideration: The New Encyclopedia Britannica*, Vol. 5, P. 1.
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- [26] It is Salem bin Thuwaini bin Saeed who took over Oman after his father was shot dead, and took over Oman for the period (1866-1868) after it was recognized by the British government in 1866. For more information, see: *Ministry of Heritage and Culture, Encyclopedia Oman, Volume V, First Edition, Sultanate of Oman, 2013, pp. 1690-1691.*
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- [28] Arnold Wilson, History of the Persian Gulf, translated by Muhammad Amin Abdullah, *Fourth Edition, Omani Ministry of Heritage and Culture, Sultanate of Oman 2016, p. 180.*
- [29] He is Turki bin Saeed bin Sultan, his father appointed him ruler of Muscat and Zanzibar, and he became governor of Sohar for further study. *See Ministry of Heritage and Culture, Encyclopedia of Oman, Volume V, First Edition, Sultanate of Oman, 2013, pp. 693-699.*
- [30] (IO) R / 15/614 / from Salem bin Thuwaini to the government of Sir Bartle Frere Bombay, 22 March 1866.
- [31] (IO) R / 15/614 / from Louis Bailey to the Secretary to the Government of India in Bombay, April 1866.
- [32] It is a group of islands located in the east of the African continent in the middle of the Indian Al-Muhaid, and it has an important commercial site and currently follows Tanzania, away from Tanganyika, 25 miles south of Mombasa (118). Mel, Madagascar (750) miles, Comoros (500) miles, and the most important islands of Nakuja, Pemba, Zanzibar, and Tomato. *For more information, see Muhammad Ibrahim, the modern state of Zanzibar during the reign of Sultan Saeed bin Sultan (1808-1856), Dar Al-Fikr for Publishing and Distribution, Oman, 2000, p. 13.*
- [33] Hana Abdul Wahid Abdul Ridha Al-Asadi, The British Navy and its role in the events of the Arabian Gulf (1858-1907) Al-Khaleej, *Master Thesis, College of Education, University of Basra 2000, pp. 50-52.*
- [34] Atjison, C.ao, Treaties, Pledges, and Bonds Concerning British India, the Gulf, and the Arabian Peninsula, *Abdul-Wahab Abdul-Sattar Al-Qassab, Baghdad translation 2001, p. 327.*
- [35] He divided the property of Said bin Sultan after his death and was between Thuwaini and Majid when he became the ruler of Oman Thuwaini when Majid became ruler of Zanzibar in exchange for annual financial aid payment by the ruler of Zanzibar to the governor of Muscat according to Kanning division. *For more information, see - Ministry of Heritage and Culture, Oman Encyclopedia, Volume Five, Previous Source, p. 693-694.*
- [36] Lorimer, c. C, Gulf Guide, Historical Section, *Part One, translated by the Emir of Qatar, Doha (without the date of printing), p. 742.*
- [37] He was the rule of Majid bin Saeed bin Sultan Al-Bo'i Al-Saidi for a period (1856-1870) who took power after the death of his father Saeed bin Sultan and became ruler of Zanzibar, and Majid bin Saeed took violent measures against the slave trade, and he rejected Portuguese ambitions to expand Mozambique's borders with Zanzibar, He died on October 7, 1870. For more information, see: *Ministry of Heritage and Culture, Encyclopedia of Oman, Volume IX, First Edition, Sultanate of Oman, 2013, p. 3127.*
- [38] Center for Arab Unity, Amman Encyclopedia (Secret Records), *translated by Muhammad Abdullah bin Muhammad Al-Harthy, Beirut, 2007, p. 542.*

- [39] Robert Girland is not London, Oman since 1856 and led the fate, translated by Muhammad Amin Abdullah, sixth edition, Ministry of National Heritage and Culture, Oman 2016, p. 341; *Oman Encyclopedia (Secret Records)*, previous source, pp. 544-545.
- [40] Riyadh Muhammad Jassim Al-Asadi, Internal Developments in Amman and Its External Relations (1856-1888), *Master Thesis, College of Arts, University of Baghdad*, 1988, p. 68.
- [41] (It is a moderate group of Kharijites, whose lineage dates back to Abdullah bin Abad, and appeared in Kufa and Basra, then spread to Oman and North Africa. *For more information see Riyadh Jasim Muhammad Al-Asadi*, previous source, p. 13.
- [42] John Kelly, Part Two, previous source, p. 657.
- [43] (IO) F / 126/42 / Letter from Louis Bailey to Sir Bartle Frere the Bombay Government, 1866.
- [44] Abdul-Aziz Abdul-Ghani Ibrahim, Political Security of the Government of India in the Persian Gulf (1858-1914) A Study of Documentary Films and Publications, *King Abdulaziz House for Publishing, Riyadh*, 1982, p. 140.
- [45] (Riyad Muhammad Jassim al-Asadi, previous source, p. 70.
- [46] Taher Yusef Aqb Al-Waeli, Omani Relations - Iran (1806-1868), *Master Thesis, College of Arts, University of Baghdad*, 1989, p. 112.
- [47] Robert Girland on Landon, op. Cit., P. 43.
- [48] After Her absence from Muscat, Herbert Dsbrau succeeded T-ions after his health. *He took over the agency and was not fully aware of what motivated Oman*.
- [49] Born in 1834, he became a scholar of the Ibadiyya School and has an important role in the events of the nineteenth, where he participated in supporting the revolution of Imam Azzan bin Qais against Salem bin Thuwaini and the British century and died after being wounded in the battle of 1896: *more information see: Muhammad bin Abd Allah Al-Harthy, Silver Contracts in Ibadi Principles, Omani Ministry of Heritage and Culture, Oman*, 2009, p. 132.
- [50] Ismail Muhammad Hassan al-Juburi, British Policy Toward Oman (1856-1891), *Master Thesis, College of Education, University of Mosul*, 2003, p. 78; *Lorimer, The Historical Section, Part Two*, p. 723.
- [51] Atjison, op. Cit., P. 248.
- [52] Riyadh Muhammad Jassim al-Asadi, previous source, S70-71.
- [53] Ismail Muhammad Hassan al-Juburi, previous source, p. 79.
- [54] He is Azzan bin Qais bin Azzan bin Qais bin Ahmed bin Saeed Al-Bouaidi, born in Muscat in 1848, and ruled from (1686-1871), he was called Imam and took power in Rustaq after the death of his father. He then declared a revolt against Thuwaini bin Said in 1865, and was killed in 1871 while participating in fending off the attack of Turki bin Said in Muttrah. *For more information, see Ministry of Heritage and Culture, Encyclopedia of Oman, Volume VII, First Edition, Sultanate of Oman*, 2013, pp. 2451-2452.
- [55] It is one of the wilayats of the city of Al Batinah, located in the northern part of the Sultanate of Oman, bordered to the east by the state of Barka, to the west by Suwaiq, and from the west. South of Rustaq, and it is considered one of the coastal countries due to its long beach. *For more information, see Lorimer, JJ, The Gulf Guide, Historical Division, Part Four, translated at the Office of the Emir of the State of Qatar, Doha (without publication date)*, p. 1487.
- [56] He is Saeed bin Khalfan bin Ahmed al-Khalili, born in Muscat in 1811, and held various positions including the judge and ruler in Muscat at the time of Azzan bin Qais, and became the commander of the military garrison responsible for protecting the city until his death in 1870. *For more information, see Muhammad Badawi Al-Saeed and others, Amman Information Guide, Dar Al-Thaqafa Publishing, Amman*, 1991, p. 121.
- [57] It is one of the wilayat of Al Batinah in the northeastern part of the Sultanate of Oman, about 85 km away from the capital and located on the coastal strip of the Sea of Oman. *More information see Oman Ministry of Heritage and Culture, Oman Encyclopedia, Volume II, Sultanate of Oman*, 2013, pg. 469
- [58] Ahmad Al-Obaidli, Imam Azzan bin Qais 1868-1871: Aspects of Islamic history in the shadow of European hegemony, *Dar Al-Haditha for Publishing and Distribution, Beirut*, 1983, p. 66.
- [59] (Abdel-Karim Mahmoud Gharaibeh, History of Modern Arabs, Publication of a Civil Library, Beirut, 1984, pp. 222-224.
- [60] It is one of the Omani cities located in the northeastern part of the Sultanate of Oman and overlooks the coast of the Sea of Oman, which connects China, India, Persia, East Africa, and Bahrain, and this made it an important commercial area and was named by that of the anchorage of the ship *For more information see: Lorimer, Geographical Section, Part Four, previous source*, p. 1511.

- [61] The followers of Azzan bin Qais al-Thuwar are called because they are against the rule of Salim bin Thuwaini who abandoned the slogans of Ibadi after the assassination of his father, and *called the measures taken by Azzan bin Qais with his followers against Salim bin Thuwaini (the Ibadi revolution) that will work to eliminate the injustice practiced by him Muscat rulers.*
- [62] Ali Jabbar Abdullah (2018)" Effect of climate change on occurrence of the vectors borne and infectious disease" *Journal of Global Pharma Technology*, 10 (08): 159-164.
- [63] It is a Jalali fort, one of the most important defense forts in Muscat and is located on the Gulf of Oman, northeast of Muscat in the Sultanate of Oman. It was built by the Portuguese flag in 1588 to be an observatory in the form of using the towers as a defensive position through which the city controls and launches various neighborhoods and has many of the names, including the Eastern Kut and the Eastern Fort, were known in the past as the saint. For further study: *Bushra Kazem Odeh, Castles in Amman (Galle) Model "A Historical Study", Option University Magazine, Zulia*, Vol. 35, Venezuela, 2019.
- [64] Salim O. M and Abdullah H. J. et al., 2019" Synthesis, characterization, and properties of polystyrene/SiO₂ nanocomposite via sol-gel process" *AIP Conference Proceedings*, 2151 (1), 020034.
- [65] John Kelly, Britain and the Gulf (1795-1870), *translated by Muhammad Amin Abdullah, Part Two, Ministry of National Heritage in Amman, Amman*, 1979, p. 453.
- [66] Amman Ministry of Heritage and Culture, Oman Encyclopedia, Volume Five, Previous Source, p. 169; *Abdul Karim Muhammad Gharaibeh, previous source*, p. 320.