Abdul Hamid's second helped to colonize Egypt

Urabi's revolution is considered to be one of the most important, national, and Egyptian revolutions. It was a reaction to the Sultan's renunciation of the Arab throne. Abdul Hamid's revolution was rooted in the national demand to remove foreign influence and establish an independent national state. The revolution started with the formation of the slogan, "Egypt for the Egyptians," which became the symbol of the national movement. The revolution involved various political figures, including Abdul Hamid II, the Ottoman Sultan, and Suleiman Gokah, a Turkish Historian, who wrote about "Sultan Abdul Hamid II: his character and politics.

Indeed, because of Urabi's revolution and because of the Sultan's fear that he may come into clash with the British, the revolutionary movement was fiercely crushed. The British, who were interested in colonizing Egypt, feared that Urabi's revolution would lead to the formation of a national army and a constitution, which would threaten their interests. The British Colonial Administration, which started with Egypt in 1882, was considered, based on the international law, the sovereign over Egypt. Besides, it held a national ministry formed with the participation of British and Egyptian officers. This ministry was responsible for the recruitment of the army, which was considered a means to fulfill the British colonial agenda.

However, if that decision had not been so impactful, the Egyptians would have continued with their revolution. The British decision was a response to the demands to Egyptianize the army and the House of representatives, as they were considered a threat to British interests in Egypt. The British reaction was to colonize Egypt, which they did successfully.

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As a result, British colonial Egypt. And the British-oriented the colonial agenda, which was considered a means to fulfill the British colonial agenda.