

August 11, 1840 dateline information

The following information is in a raw state of compilation, but is none the less historical facts in history. Much of the following information was found by Goggle while searching the five key words or groups of words in the below listed items. **This search located a second happening in the mid-east on August 11, 1840, this supports Litch's prediction and Ellen G. White's comments on this date in Advent and world history.**

- (1) Rifaat bey
- (2) Turkey
- (3) Austria Prussia Russia England
- (4) Quadilateral convention
- (5) Quadruple Alliance

I noticed that on the London Morning Chronicle of August 7 that there are starting to be many articles written about the Eastern Question, I noticed that the British had set up the French and never included them in the plan because they supported the Pasha and his vested interests.

Mehemet Ali, the Pasha of Egypt, who had sent men and ships to help subdue Greece, decided to take advantage of the weakened state of Turkey to extend his own area of influence by invading Palestine in November 1831. He advanced north, capturing Acre in May 1832 and Damascus in June. The Sultan, in desperation, turned for help to Russia and made concessions to Mehemet Ali ceding him Palestine and Syria. In 1839 the Sultan decided to strike back at Egypt but his army was routed at Nezib on 29 June and the Turkish main fleet deserted at Alexandria. In July 1840 Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia agreed to back Turkey and Admiral Sir Robert Stopford ordered Captain Charles Napier to proceed to Beirut which was captured on 11 August. [Reference "The Eastern Question a study in European Diplomacy" by J.A.R. Marriot page 243]

Syria rose in revolt and Napier moved on to Acre and took it in three hours. The Egyptians capitulated when Napier appeared off Alexandria. 32 British and 8 Austrian vessels operated off the coast of Syria.

<http://www.cronab.demon.co.uk/hist.htm>

Found this with the search of Rifat bey, @ Goggle it was on the third page.

The affairs of the East interested Lord Palmerston in the highest degree. During the Greek War of Independence he had strenuously supported the claims of the Hellenes against the Turks and the execution of the Treaty of London. But from 1830 the defense of the Ottoman Empire became one of the cardinal objects of his policy. He believed in the regeneration of Turkey. 'All that we hear,' he wrote to Bulwer (Lord Dalling), 'about the decay of the Turkish Empire, and its being a dead body or a sapless trunk, and so forth, is pure unadulterated nonsense.' The two great aims he had in view were to prevent the establishment of Russia on the Bosporus and of France on the Nile, and he regarded the maintenance of the authority of the Porte as the chief barrier against both these aggressions. Against Russia he had long maintained a suspicious and hostile attitude. He was a party to the publication of the Portfolio in 1834, and to the mission of the *Vixen* to force the blockade of Circassia about the same time. He regarded the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi which Russia extorted from the Porte in 1832, when she came to the relief of the Sultan after the battle of Konya, with great jealousy; and, when the power of Mehemet Ali in Egypt appeared to threaten the existence of the Ottoman dynasty, he succeeded in effecting a combination of all the powers, who signed the celebrated collective note of the 27 July 1839, pledging them to maintain the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire as a security for the peace of Europe. On two former occasions, in 1833 and in 1835, the policy of Lord Palmerston,

who proposed to afford material aid to the Porte against the pasha of Egypt, was overruled by the cabinet; and again, in 1839, when Baron Brunnow first proposed the active interference of Russia and England, the offer was rejected. But in 1840 Lord Palmerston returned to the charge and prevailed. The moment was critical, for Mehemet Ali had occupied Syria and won the Battle of Nezib against the Turkish forces, and on 1 July 1839 the sultan Mahmud expired. The Egyptian forces occupied Syria, and threatened Turkey; and Lord Ponsonby, then British ambassador at Constantinople, vehemently urged the necessity of crushing so formidable a rebellion against the Ottoman power. But France, though her ambassador had signed the collective note in the previous year, declined to be a party to measures of coercion against the pasha of Egypt. Palmerston, irritated at her Egyptian policy, flung himself into the arms of the northern powers, and the treaty of the 15 July 1840 was signed in London without the knowledge or concurrence of France. This measure was not taken without great hesitation, and strong opposition on the part of several members of the British cabinet. Lord Palmerston himself declared in a letter to the Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, that he should quit the ministry if his policy was not adopted; and he carried his point. The French ultimately refused to go to war to defend their Egyptian clients, and the bombardment of Beirut, the fall of Acre, and the total collapse of the boasted power of Mehemet Ali followed in rapid succession. Before the close of the year Lord Palmerston's policy, which had convulsed and terrified Europe, was triumphant, and the author of it was regarded as one of the most powerful statesmen of the age. At the same time, though acting with Russia in the Levant, the British government engaged in the affairs of Afghanistan to defeat her intrigues in Central Asia, and a contest with China was terminated by the conquest of Chusan, afterwards exchanged for the island of Hong Kong.

<http://www.answers.com/topic/henry-john-temple-3rd-viscount-palmerston>

The date that needs to be considered is July 15, 1840 when the Quadruple Alliance was signed. This treaty was fulfilled on August 11, 1840 when the Turkish ambassador appeared with the ultimatum to leave Syria.

1840 Egypt forced to relinquish Syria by quadruple alliance of the Europeans.

http://www.maxpages.com/umarkhan/Islam_Is_Great_Part_4

www.knowledgerush.com/kr/jsp/db/viewWiki.jsp?title=Henry+John+Temple%2C+3rd+Viscount+Palmerston
Search address for the following statement.

The **Ottoman Empire** (sometimes referred to in diplomatic circles as the "Sublime Porte" or simply as "the Porte") was a Turkish state that comprised Turkey, part of the Middle East, North Africa and south-eastern Europe in the 14th to 20th centuries, established by the Seljuq Turkish tribe of Söğüt in western Anatolia. The Ottoman Empire was among the world's most powerful polities in the 16th and 17th centuries when the countries of Europe felt threatened by its steady advances through the Balkans.

The affairs of the East interested Lord Palmerston in the highest degree. During the Greek War of Independence he had strenuously supported the claims of the Hellenes against the Turks and the execution of the Treaty of London. But from 1830 the defense of the Ottoman Empire became one of the cardinal objects of his policy. He believed in the regeneration of Turkey. All that we hear, he wrote to Bulwer (Lord Dalling), about the decay of the Turkish Empire, and its being a dead body or a sapless trunk, and so forth, is pure unadulterated nonsense. The two great aims he had in view were to prevent the establishment of Russia on the Bosporus and of France on the Nile, and he regarded the maintenance of the authority of the Porte as the chief barrier against both these aggressions. Against Russia he had long maintained a suspicious and hostile attitude. He was a party to the publication of the Portfolio in 1834, and to the mission of the Vixen to force the blockade of Circassia about the same time. He regarded the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi which Russia extorted from the Porte in 1832, when she came to the relief of the Sultan after the battle of Konya, with great jealousy; and, when the power of Mehemet Ali in Egypt appeared to threaten the existence of the Ottoman dynasty, he succeeded in effecting a combination of all the powers, who signed the celebrated collective note of the 27 July 1839, pledging them to maintain the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire as a security for the peace of Europe. On two former occasions, in 1833 and in 1835, the

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<http://www.knowledgerush.com/kr/jsp/db/viewWiki.jsp?title=Henry+John+Temple%2C+3rd+Viscount+Palmerston>; the above paragraph is found on this web page.