

**The Spanish Colonization of the State of  
western Tripoli  
(1530 – 1510)**

**Prepared by**



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## **Abstract**

Western Tripoli occupied a prominent importance due to its geographical location, which is located on the Mediterranean Sea, it became an important commercial center, which led to the colonization from several countries, until the Spanish colonized it on July 25, 1510, AD, the Spanish were led by Don Pedro de Navarro after fierce resistance with the people of Western Tripoli, so they killed and captured many numbers of the population with the support of the clergy, whose upbringing was a Catholic religious fanatic more Than the Pope himself, and the Spanish After the death .leadership had its reasons for choosing the Libyan ports because of their importance of King Ferdinand in 1516 AD, his grandson Charles V took the succession of the throne of the Spanish Empire, and commercial activity declined in the port of Tripoli under the Spanish occupation, due to the Spanish taxes imposed on merchant ships coming to Tripoli. As a result of the policy of the Spanish garrison, the Libyan delegation went to Astana to request assistance from Sultan Suleiman El Qanoni in 1520 AD to save their country from the rule of the Spanish. Because of the repeated raids on the Spanish garrison in Tripoli in the West, and Emperor Charles V's preoccupation with his fight against the Lutherans in Germany and his wars with King Francois I in France, Emperor Charles V decided to hand Tripoli over to the Knights of Saint John, with ensuring that Tripoli remains under his control, the Knights of Saint John agreed to this agreement in 1530, and Tripoli came under the rule of the Knights of Saint John.

**Keywords: Spanish occupation - the state**

## **Introduction**

Recent years have been associated with increased interest in studying the history of western Tripoli in scientific circles, and western Tripoli occupied a prominent importance, due to its geographical location, which is located on the southern coast of the Mediterranean, until it became a commercial center for its strategic importance, which led to the succession of states and empires on it, starting with the Hafiz state .

Western Tripoli witnessed during its submission to the Hafsid princes a disturbance in its general conditions, as a result of the ongoing conflict in the regions of North Africa, The regions of the Maghreb continued to live in a state of internal conflict, especially the Tunisian-Tripoli dispute, which stopped as a result of the two parties' fatigue from the fighting , And with the collapse of the Hafsid kingdom, the regions of the Maghreb, especially the important cities such as Tripoli in the West and Gabes in Tunisia, formed something like autonomy, after the fall of Granada in 1492 AD, And the Spanish Empire's pursuit of their wars in the Maghreb against the Muslims, the colonial expansionist motives were trade, and the spread of the Catholic Christian religion, According to the sources and references that talked about that period of time, the Tripoli administration decided to settle its internal problems, setting up fortifications and fences in preparation for facing any external emergency, But with the passage of time and the good life of the people under the new administration, they forgot about fortifying their city, which made them vulnerable to the ambitions

of the Spaniards that sought to expel Muslims from Spain and establish Spanish unity, which was pushed by the pursuit of Muslims and revenge on them, Islamic rule over Tripoli in the West continued until the Spanish occupied it on July 25, 1510 AD, under the leadership of the Spanish commander Don Pedro de Navarro, and this battle inflicted great losses on the Spaniards, And it ended with the Spanish forces occupying Tripoli, after they killed and captured large numbers of residents, and a large part of them were forced to seek refuge in Tajoura, Gharyan, Misurata, Bani Al-Walid and Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi, and ended the local resistance and the entry of the Spanish forces into the city, Commander Navarro went to the Saraya and around the brigades inside the castle to a church he called the Church of Saint Leonard, and left Tripoli for the Tunisian lands due to his expansionist policy in North Africa, so the maritime jihad movement emerged in the Maghreb in the west and east With the approach of the Ottoman force then towards the Arab countries. This synchronization was accompanied by the occurrence of international variables, including the occurrence of France in a long conflict with the general Italian cities, especially the Kingdom of the papacy, and the outbreak of religious wars following the death of King Ferdinand, and the arrival of his grandson Charles the throne, then became Emperor of the Spanish 1519 of the empire, Because of the raids on the Spanish garrison in western Tripoli, King Charles V agreed to hand Tripoli over to the Knights of Saint John. In 1530 AD, the priest was appointed by Gaspari de Singosa, and the economic conditions in it remained the same, The Knights of Saint John would almost leave Tripoli in the West, had it not been for the Pope's mediation with Emperor Charles V to agree to allow them to trade with his ports.

### **The role of the Spaniards in western Tripoli 1510-1530 AD**

On July 25, the Spanish fleet arrived in a naval campaign to Tripoli and the ships occupied their positions, and the assigned army descended towards the city, protected by the defenders of the fleet, and the Spaniards occupied Tripoli under the leadership of Don Pedro de Navarro (Ferro, 1970: 80).

After a resistance in which the Trabelsis defended Tripoli, the purity of the women and the purity of the veiled, and after the capture of the city, the Spanish forces destroyed many of its buildings and killed and excluded many of the residents, in which the Sheikh of Tripoli, Abdullah bin Sharaf, and his wife and sons were captured And five hundred prisoners of the people, and about two thousand Trabelsi and Italian and Spanish forces killed three hundred fighters, while others took refuge near the Great Mosque (Oglu, 1993: 22).

The battle lasted for continuous hours, and before sunset that day, Tripoli fell, and after its fall, the residents decided to withdraw from it, and historian Oglu Tarkhan points out in his book Tripoli al-Gharb about this incident that the Spaniards worked as a sword in the necks of the people of Tripoli to the extent that the tears of the Spanish leader Navarro fell with him in the face of the massacres that befell the people. Tripoli, who were killed in large numbers and were captured as slaves to Spain, as the Vatican celebrated the fall of Tripoli, and Europe rejoiced over the victory (Tarkhan, 1983: 256).

This success encouraged the monarchs of Spain to take a major boost in their campaigns against North Africa (Merriman, 1962: 108)

The reasons for the occupation are due to the Spanish Christian conflict, which aims at the invasions of Arab Muslims in North Africa, and Tripoli, the West, moved administratively to the authority of the Viceroy of Sicily, who asked his followers to invite him to move to Africa with the promise that these Palermo and colonialists would get good land and housing and full tax exemption.

European merchants were exempted from paying customs duties and taxes for a period of ten years with other aid, while other Muslims were obligated to pay customs duties in trade, and the colonies in western Tripoli became isolated from the rest of the country, , And was Gharyan and Tajura main bases of resistance, and provoked the defeat of the Spanish conquest in Djerba great joy among the Arabs and Ottomans (Zadeh 327: 1989).

Asheq Pasha Zadeh al-Din confirms in his book *The History of Western Tripoli*, and says: - "A plague epidemic has spread in Tripoli, which has afflicted great loss of life, And he limps and says: - "In mid-January of the year 1512 AD, the city of Tripoli became administratively affiliated with Sicily after Ferdinand, the king of Spain, abdicated it to his deputy in Sicily, So he sent Joan Francisco to secure his king in it and consolidate his feet, as the immigrants wished to settle there. And in 1517 the Spanish naval campaigns were neglected due to conflicts with France and Italy (Zadeh, 1989: 341).

In the year 1520 AD, the Spaniards tried their luck for the third time in the conquest of Djerba, and failure was their ally, and in that period the Spaniards were unable to evacuate the people of Tripoli from Tajoura, and the Spaniards directed a lot of their attention to adding other towers to defend the port, Then they began to build the mandrake tower at the entrance to the port where the lighthouse of the city of Tripoli was located, as for the palace, its face was an island surrounded by water on all sides and extending between the palace and the city, a movable bridge pushed at night and extended during the day (Oglu, 1993: 22).

As for Jean Hippoly Mariol, he tells us in his work *Spain from Ferdinand and Isabella*, the Spaniards were able to establish their state through a union that culminated in the marriage of Ferdinand, King of Aragon, from Isabella, Queen of Castile , And her upbringing was a Catholic, and it seems that she was more religious than her husband and had a great influence on her husband, King Ferdinand, so she was hardened by her intolerance, and thus he became more Catholic than the Pope himself (Hippoly, 1962: 323)

And after the death of King Ferdinand the Catholic on January 23, 1516 AD and the loss of Cardinal Exness, the naval campaigns on Africa were neglected, and with the accession of his grandson Charles to the throne in Spain and he became emperor of the Roman Empire in mid-January 1519 AD in the name of Emperor Charles V (A.S. Home, 1940: 23).

After controlling the entire peninsula, the invasion was followed by a decree that imposed on Muslims in Spain a forced religious conversion, except that most of this religious conversion was in name only if the Muslims practiced Christian religious rituals, but they continued to apply the Islamic religion in secret (Al-Hassan, 1980: 57).

For example, after the child was baptized, he was taken home and was washed with hot water to nullify the sanctity of his baptism (Merriman, 1962: 114). Also, large numbers of Muslim Arabs were expelled from Spanish lands. As for the Arabs who were Christians, they were considered second-class citizens (Zadeh, 1989: 132).

The Spaniards were not satisfied with that. Rather, they resorted to revenge against the Arabs of North Africa, and at the beginning of the sixteenth century, who faced difficulties embodied by three main phenomena:

First - the political crisis generated by the events as a result of the Holy League's war, as this political crisis resulted in stifling economic hardships.

And secondly - the foreign invasion (the Portuguese against Morocco and the Spanish against Algeria, Tunisia and Tripoli in the West).

Third - the local reactions to the foreign invasion. In Morocco, the phenomenon of religious revival, coupled with a national rise against the Portuguese, was represented (Tarkhan, 1983: 263). Whereas in Algeria and western Tripoli, it was represented by the help of the Ottoman state, with time differences imposed by the reality of western Tripoli (Fares, 1999: 186).

In his book *Modern History of Morocco*, Muhammad Khairuddin Fares comments on the events that the North African regions faced, saying: "These phenomena contributed to the awakening of religious and national consciousness in response to the massacres committed by the Spaniards against the people" (Fares, 1999: 193).

The Hafsiids were aware that the Spaniards were looking to occupy all regions of North Africa, and from the occasions that the Spaniards took advantage of, a dispute occurred between Ahmad al-Hafsi and his father, Al-Nasir, so he went to the Spanish to seek their help on his father (Al-Mutawa, 144: 1986).

Trevor Davis notes in his work *The Golden Horn of Spain*, when the Spanish prepared for the invasion of Tripoli, the fleet took off from Favignana, and Julianobella joined the army, a Maltese expert with knowledge of Tripoli and its people (R. Davise, 1961: 98).

Tripoli fell into the hands of the Spaniards after the blood of the people of Tripoli was shed on every port, and the coasts of those regions were called (Barbarism) (Oglu, 1993: 28).

With the collapse of the Hafsid kingdom, some major cities in the regions of North Africa, especially important cities such as Gabes and Tripoli, formed something like autonomy, and for this, the matter required the Hafsid Sultan Abu Abdullah Muhammad bin Hassan to confront the Spaniards and prepare to defend his land. After the fall of Tripoli in the West, where the Spaniards were able to occupy it with difficulty (Brunchvik, 1988: 47).

When the Spanish placed their hands on Tripoli, they controlled the port trade and monopolized it, and took it as a base for their war operations in the Mediterranean, and they ruled it for nearly twenty years (Al-Jamal, 2003-83: 82).

Marin Sandow confirms in his diary, quoting Mahmoud Amer in his book *Modern History of the Maghreb*, that a large group of Muslims, when they learned of the fall of Tripoli in the West at the hands of the Spaniards, attacked a hotel inside which the Spaniards were staying in Alexandria, and they caused great damage (Amer, 1987: 122). In his book *Spain Under the Habsburgs*, Jean Lynchie states that the Spaniards, led by Pedro de Navarro, \* to deepen their influence, deliberately

occupied Djerba, but the people of Djerba managed to inflict more than a thousand dead Spaniards, including important figures, so the Spaniards were forced to return to Tripoli (Lynch, 1981: 406).

The Spaniards feared the violent attacks of the Tripolites, and the Spaniards alarmed the arrival of the Ottoman fleet on the southern coast of the Mediterranean (Bertrand, 1945: 256).

Important details have been recorded about the battles that took place in Tripoli, and historian Asheq Pasha Zadeh states in his book *Tripoli al-Gharb*, that the number of defenders of the city reached fourteen thousand fighters, and that the Spaniards attacked the city from the sea side, And that Sheikh Abdullah bin Sharaf, who was chosen by the Trabelsians as their ruler, was captured by the Spaniards and transferred to Messina (Zadeh 1989: 36)

Zadeh adds that a group of prisoners estimated at about one thousand and four hundred prisoners arrived, and that the prisoners were sold by public auction at a price ranging between three and five ducats per person. And Zadeh notes, the motives are not regional expansion and political influence, but the goal was to spread the Catholic Christianity and fight other religions, and for this reason Spain did not settle in North Africa (Zadeh, 1989: 39)

Commented Reza Nour in his *Tripoli ways Mwaslaty*, A large number of people in the interior of Tripoli and Tunisia were calling for jihad, And Tripoli annexed the West to the Kingdom of Sicily, where it was administered directly by the government of the Viceroy who was residing in Sicily (Nur, 1915: 189)

Nour adds: - "In mid-January he summoned Count Diego de Vera, who was in charge of administering the city of Tripoli, and replaced him with Done Joyne de Regueses, accompanied by a group of the Knights of Saint John based in the island of Rhodes" (Nour, 190: 1915).

As the Ottoman ships approached the shores of Tripoli and bombed the Spanish fortifications, the joint operations carried out by the Ottomans and the Libyan Mujahideen indicated the establishment of close cooperation between these two anti-Spanish forces (Kord 1982: 161).

As for the commander, Count Pedro de Navarro, foreign sources indicate that he worked on his own account in the service of the King of Spain, Ferdinand, and he was taken prisoner by the French in Tunisia and released by King Francois I of France, and he worked in the service of France and was arrested when the French withdrew from Naples And Charles V ordered to be strangled in his cell (Hassall, 1919: 242)

In 1517 AD, the Ottoman influence escalated and the Sultanate's prestige increased to a large degree after the fall of the Mamluk state, But Tripoli did not join the Ottoman authority until 1520 AD (5 Hassall, 1919: 24).

In the year 1520 AD, the Ottoman Empire established its feet over the Algerian coast from the Mediterranean Sea, and was working to protect the Muslims in North Africa, and to transform Algeria as a base for it against the Spanish expansion in North Africa (Prochin, 1991: 26).

As for the news reported by the historian Ituri Rossi in his book, *Tripoli Under the Rule of the Spaniards*, about the arrival of the delegation from western Tripoli to Astana, it was full of imagination, the Ottomans entered as a protective force, when the Tripoliites sought their help, and a delegation from Tajoura traveled by sea to Astana in 1520 AD, They asked for help and assistance from the Ottoman Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, to save their country from the rule of the Spaniards. They replied that they were from Tripoli and that they had come to Astana to seek the help of the Ottoman Sultan (Rossi, 1985: 63).

Karl Brockelmann, author of the book *The History of Islamic Peoples*, asserts that one of the most prominent results that resulted from the Spanish domination of Tripoli and the rest of the other African regions is that all of these regions have entered the framework of European politics for more than two decades (Brockelmann, 1965: 127).

Karl adds that the missionary campaigns found in those regions a fertile ground for them, but the Ottomans' entry into the African arena shattered the political hopes of Europe and the religious dreams of the papacy, noting that the Spaniards were aware that the occupation of northern African regions is necessary for several reasons, including: political and economic, as well as religious reasons, and they never imagined that the Spaniards might reach the regions of North Africa (Bro That is why they excessively committed acts contrary to human values, described by historian Martin Ashwam through a wave of mass exodus, on foot and on donkey carts and other livestock, to the areas adjacent to Tripoli, and the mass displacement of the people was caused by many social and economic problems and the displacement of large numbers of them, To the neighboring cities, this criminal extravagance pushed the Tripolians who were subjected to Spanish insults and mass murder at the hands of the Spanish to seek help from the Ottomans, knowing that the Ottomans had begun to impose their hegemony on most of the Algerian cities (A.S. Home, 1940: 17).ckelmann, 1965: 129).

Altrabulcin did not give the Spanish occupation, we have banded all their towns and villages to restore the city of Tripoli, where they set up regulatory centers in the western mountain Tajura and Misratah, in order to launch attacks against sudden Spaniards who have promised their occupation of Tripoli, a victory for Christianity as a whole, And organized the administrative and customs in which their affairs in order to organize things trade between Muslims and Christians, and imposed taxes on mutual goods by ten percent, while food supplies special exempted garrison of the tax, as they added to the marine booty carried by pirates Christians for sale in Tripoli markets by ten percent as well as rights admiralty (Ihsanoglu 61: 1993).

The Spaniards were not satisfied with the occupation of Tripoli and its enslavement and the surrounding cities, and the Viceroy of Sicily Catania announced that he would offer those who wished to come to Tripoli and establish decent housing with good agricultural lands, In addition to their exemption from taxes or fees for a period of ten years with other aid (Aladdin, 2014: 332).

This prompts us to say that the people are tired of their lives under the crumbling Spanish occupation; the livelihood has become a dream for most of the people, because the roads that commercial caravans had previously built were filled with sand. And it became difficult to define its features even for the people, and the tribes were lost in the maze of change, it abandoned its nomadic nature and destroyed the center of a city. The toxic conflict made it lose and all that evidences or distinguishes it from the loss that exists in Tripoli and foreigners are cunningly trying to deepen the stalemate, And fueling conflict and embodying chaos and turmoil, and so we see that the security turmoil resulted in the stagnation of economic life, especially in Tripoli, which is poor with its agricultural potential, That the struggle of the Spanish soldiers to share the spoils generated an economic stalemate that Tripoli has been paying for and bearing its consequences for centuries, and we must realize that each era has its own distinctive features and character, and the people of Tripoli in the West who knew courage and sacrifice, as well as their patience, They resisted the invaders of the sixteenth century, a resistance recorded in history with pride.

The Viceroy of Sicily, Don Hugo de Moncada (Don Hooger de Moncada), was thinking of increasing the number of Christians in Tripoli, and they sought to encourage immigration to it, and for this he rejected the demands of the displaced from Tripoli because they stipulated that they would not return to the city unless he was released Sheikh Abdullah bin Sharaf, the governor of Tripoli, who was taken prisoner to Sicily, and when their desires did not receive a response from the Spaniards to come to Tripoli to reside there, the Viceroy of Sicily stipulated that he would not be released unless he promised to calm him and settle the situation in the city (Bertrand, 1945: 416) .

In addition, the King's letter (Charles V), which was addressed to his deputy in Sicily, instructing him to return the sheikh to Tripoli, forced the vice king to release Sheikh Abdullah bin Sharaf in 1520 AD to relieve the European communities and Spanish forces that were facing sudden attacks from the people( Booth, 1934 : 269).

As for the return of the ruler of the city, Sheikh of Tripoli, it took place on April 12, 1520 AD, a decision was issued to approve his return to Tripoli, and the return of the prisoners (Karbajal, 1989: 211).

As for Chawish Suleiman, he mentions in his book the invasions of Khair El Din Barbaros. The European communities and the Spanish garrison in western Tripoli lived in a troubled and troubled situation. The Algerians under the leadership of Arouj and his brother Khair El Din Barbaros inflicted severe defeats on the Spanish to the extent that King Charles V of Spain studied with his leaders the situation of his forces in the North African regions, And he adds Shawish was the coast of Spain had abandoned her family, because they did not lay down their protection from their state and they cannot face it, as well as the Altrabulsien participated in the marine business and Astbsilwa in beating the Spaniards to harm them in response to their crimes in their city (Suleiman, 104: 1999).

According to the sources close to the Spanish throne, Father de Heido, who narrates to us in his book The History of North Africa in the Sixteenth Century, quoting Martin Ashwam in his book Spain's Greatness and Its Decline He confirms that the king proposed to his council to keep Algeria and the coasts of Tunisia, but his leaders insisted on the necessity of preserving the entire North African regions, Because their withdrawal encourages the Barbarians to attack them, and they will not achieve any economic benefits, and the conflicts that were taking place between Spanish soldiers in North Africa contributed to tearing the psyche of the soldiers themselves, He adds that Martin Ohwam Altrabulcin and Algerian pirates brave do not know fear, And he limps and says that the Spanish attempts to ensure their stability in Tripoli have failed. Moreover, the Spaniards did not accept the invitation to reside in Tripoli, That is why the Viceroy in Sicily wrote his letter to King Charles V telling him that the idea of settling in Tripoli in the West with Christians is an idea that does not benefit the Spanish Empire, And that the Trabelsians, the Algerians, and the Ottomans are attacking our for And this requires providing them with other forces to be able to pursue the disobedient Muslims who, according to his claim, are seeking help from the Barbarossians. , Which the Ottoman Empire pushes them to rebel in North Africa, and that the arrival of the Ottoman navy was not intended to defend the Muslims against Spanish attacks. Rather, the sailors came to North Africa to conduct maritime business, and the Arab sailors had left the naval command to the Ottomans (201A.S.Hume, 1940) .



This prompts us to say that we must point out despite the importance of the book, an important historical ambiguity was committed, when it attributed the maritime actions carried out by the Arabs to the Ottomans, so the people of North Africa did not accept the Ottomans to learn from them courage, but because they were the Ottomans to protect the Islamic world in that period of time, It cannot ignore the religious link, which connected the Arabs and the Ottomans, and does it make sense if the sailors had left the Arab naval command to the Ottomans does mean tournaments to them and ignore the naval heroes in the state of Tripoli and Algeria, Despite the ongoing fighting, the maritime jihad movement proved its presence in North Africa and were able to stop the Spanish advance and achieve great victories under the auspices of the Ottoman Empire.

And within the framework of the period of study in the state of western Tripoli until 1930 AD, Witt Porter speaks in his book History of the Knights of Malta. The Order of the Knights of Saint John had evolved, and it was in the beginning a religious organization whose mission was to help the sick and the elderly and take care of one of the shelters, and it was based in southern Syria.

I then moved to Jerusalem and began the practice of charity, and attention to pilgrims arriving Christians to Jerusalem, and after the Crusades, turned into a Vrsanah religious organization under the protection of Saint (John Patisia) and called on its members Alaouhanyen name, and then turned the organization's mission and adopted The jihadist military character against the Muslims, and they greatly exaggerated their hostility to the Muslims and intensified their beating. On October 4, 1524 AD, the Supreme Guide sent a letter of sympathy to King Charles V asking him to grant them the island of Malta, King welcomed the request after the guide stipulated that he should take his organization to defend the castle of Tripoli and fighting his enemies, Closer to the Pope, King Charles V granted them the island of Malta a spiritual center and Tripoli in the West as a military headquarters, In order to get rid of the burden of his occupation of western Tripoli after he was determined to fight the Ottomans who seek to concentrate in Algeria, Emperor Charles V decided to cede Tripoli in the West to the Knights of Saint John, so he signed on March 24, 1530 AD the abdication decree in Castiel Franco Bolonnie (Porter) (1858: 37)

As for Jonathan Relix Smit, in his book The Knights of Steel Juba, he states that the knights responded on 6/10/1530 AD to the Emperor's generosity that the distance between Malta and Tripoli to the West is far and this needs exorbitant expenses that the organization cannot afford, but the Pope directed his papal order to accept the wish of Emperor Charles V pledged to provide them with financial aid until they were able to settle their affairs on the island of Malta and western Tripoli, and Relix adds that the great guide responded to the emperor in a beautiful response and pledged to him to protect the Tripoli castle and help him in fighting the Ottomans (Rilex, 1967: 103)

As for Shaweesh Suleiman Seifi, he mentions, in his book The Invasions of Khair al-Din Barbaros \*\*\* that the emperor pledged to provide ships to the knights when they fought the Ottomans in Algeria, and the knights first settled in the island of Malta, After several months, they sent two ships to Tripoli carrying ammunition and supplies with the soldiers of the Knights of the Saint, under the command of Jasbari de Sangusa, as the first ruler sent by the organization to western Tripoli (Solomon, 1999: 200-200)

The Ottoman sources, especially the Oggy Kurd book, were unanimously agreed that the Spaniards realized that they could not impose their control on the northern African regions, Because the

Ottomans stationed themselves in Algeria, carrying the banner of defending the Islamic lands, and that the brothers Barbaros possessed African waters after they were able to expel the Spaniards from the fortress of Benoun, And they transferred its stones to create a port for their ships to hide in (Cord 1982: 168)

As for Ekmeleddin Ehsan or Glow, he mentions in his history that the presence of the Ottomans in Algeria certainly worried Emperor Charles V, and that the Tripoli resistance had exhausted the Spanish garrison in Tripoli (Oglu, 1993: 66).

Because of the repeated raids on the Spanish garrison, poor living conditions, and the preoccupation of Emperor Charles V with his wars with François I of France, in addition to his fighting the Lutherans in Germany, In addition to getting rid of the huge financial burdens that are spent on the garrison in Tripoli, and as soon as the guide's request came, he quickly granted them Tripoli as a military center, In order to get rid of the burden of its expenditures, and to transfer his forces to fight the Ottomans stationed in Algeria, the emperor stipulated that the knights should support him in fighting the Ottomans and protecting Tripoli and its fortress, and the knights accepted the emperor's conditions because their circumstances did not help them to refuse or evade it (Khudair, 111: 2007-112). They added the towers to the Tripoli Citadel, the fortification and construction in general (Al-Keib, 1978-74: 73). The priest Gaspari de Singosa was appointed as the first governor by the Knights of Saint John over Tripoli in the West in 1530 CE (Porter, 1858: 8).

## **Epilogue**

1- Spain encouraged the endeavor to transfer its war against the Muslims in Tripoli. That trend was a basic feature of Spanish politics in the sixteenth century, and the Spanish leadership had its reasons for choosing Libyan ports, and so the Spanish Empire was struggling from the perspective of the war between Catholic Christianity and Muslims.

2- These accumulations of errors imposed by the Spaniards in North Africa, Tripoli's loss of most of its resources, and the cessation of commercial life, banditry increased, and tomorrow its hollows and professionals intercepted passers-by, and attacked the outskirts of cities, and in addition to banditry, a class more dangerous than banditry was born. It is the road sector category, as this category contributed to stopping business between Libyan cities, not to mention the taxes imposed by the Spanish Empire on convoys heading and coming to Tripoli.

3- The reality of the matter is that the people are tired of their lives under the dilapidated Spanish garrison, and the livelihood has become a dream in the minds of the majority of the residents of western Tripoli, because the roads that were previously driven by commercial caravans were filled with sand, and tomorrow it is difficult to define their features even for the people, and the tribes are lost in the maze of change, And the foreigners are trying to deepen the stalemate and embody chaos and turmoil, as this political crisis has resulted in stifling economic hardships, and with our knowledge that researchers know this well, as for the honorable reader, we explain that.

4. The conflicts that were taking place between Spanish soldiers contributed to tearing the psyche of the soldiers themselves, and their conquests were an expression of the jihadist phase imposed by the

kings of Spain with their blind fanaticism and their black hatred. Father De Haedo describes this piracy in North Africa, Especially Altrabulsien and Algerians do not know that they are brave, never fear and anxiety because he was a prisoner in Algeria, and adds if the history of piracy has witnessed cruel behavior of European sailors was largely attributable.

5. Tripoli was the target of the Spanish campaign, Spain imposed the most arbitrary measures on Tripoli in an attempt to alienate them and tighten the noose on them, As a result, the people resorted to revolts in most cities, but the Spanish garrison put down those revolts without mercy, And

The fall of Tripoli had great results that were a success for the Spanish policy, which was represented in the expansion of the military operations of the Spaniards, which launched the killing, capturing and sanctioning of Navarro's presence and his blessing,

6- The danger of imposing taxes on the people exclusively, what gave them a bitter disappointment because they were expecting less unfair policies, The priest and historian Martin Ashwam described it through a wave of mass exodus, on foot and on donkey carts and other animals, to the areas adjacent to Tripoli, And it was the mass displacement of the people and the displacement of large numbers of them to the Western Mountain, Tajura, Misurata, Tarhuna and Bani Al-Walid, when many social and economic problems occurred in these areas.

7- The great negligence in fortifying the city and preparing its defenses had a major role in the speed of its occupation by the Spaniards, due to the lack of interest of its people and Sheikh Abdullah bin Sharaf, which negatively affected its power.

8- The revolutions that confronted the Spanish Empire in North Africa emerged in the majority of them, and they inherited that generation after generation, and after that they asked for the help of the Ottoman Sultan to save their country from the rule of the Spaniards, With Sultani's direction, Janissary support, and support from the notables and scholars of Tripoli, the local reactions contributed to awakening religious and national awareness by seeking help from the Ottoman state, A delegation from Tajoura traveled by sea to Astana, asking for the help of the Ottoman Sultan from the oppression of the Spaniards, despite the cruelty that Navarro took in their revolution, which was not without disobedience and rebels between one thousand and the next.

9- The people of western Tripoli confronted the Spanish campaign and defended it along with the people of the Libyan cities around which a resistance movement was formed to confront the aggression, Tripoli remained a thorn in their throat, and they were unable to cross its walls, and the Spaniards remained inside it in a siege for twenty years until the collapse of the occupation, And the campaign failed to achieve its goals due to the strong resistance it faced from the people of Tripoli in the West, and perhaps the siege around the city walls had a great impact on destroying the Spaniards' morale and making them think of fleeing far away from the city and handing it over to the Knights of Saint John in 1530 AD

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