the result was the Convention of Kutahya in May 1833 that recognized Ibrahim Pasha as a governor of Syria and the southern Anatolian province .Then Ibrahim implemented in Syria many of the same reforms that his father had imposed on Egypt. These reforms proved to be as unpleasant to the Muslim population in that region as they were in Egypt and revolts against his rule began in 1834.

Encouraged by reports of revolts, the Ottomans attempted to retake Syria in 1839, and again received a resounding defeat at the hands of Ibrahim Pasha at the Battle of Nezip . But by 1840, wide areas in Syria joined to rebellion against Egyptian occupation , and British pressure led Ibrahim Pasha to withdraw. In return for the withdrawal, the sultan recognized Muhammad Ali as governor of Egypt for the rest of his life, and promised that, upon his death, the post would go to his sons. After the Syrian campaign, Muhammad Ali did not embark on further foreign adventures although his regime introduced programs for modernization, especially in education . After the Syrian campaign, Muhammad Ali did not embark on further foreign adventures, and focused his efforts on the programs of modernization, especially in education . By the end of his reign, Muhammad Ali had become incapacitated by senility, and Ibrahim undertook the administration of Egypt instead of him. Muhammad Ali died on August 2, 1849. Egypt continued to be ruled by his direct sons and grandsons until 1952 .