

# EGYPT

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ANALYSIS OF THE  
HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT  
OF EGYPT AND A MAJOR  
MOVEMENT THAT HAVE  
SHAPED THIS SOCIETY IN  
THE 21TH CENTURY.



# Content.

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Analysis of Egyptian historical development.

- 1-Political development.
- 2-Cultural and Religious development.

A major movement that have shaped its society in the 21st century.

- 1-The Egyptian Revolution of 2011.

# Political development.



Predynastic period (4000 BCE-3100 BCE).



Dynastic period (3100BCE-1069 BCE).



Foreign Occupations (525 BCE-1952 CE).



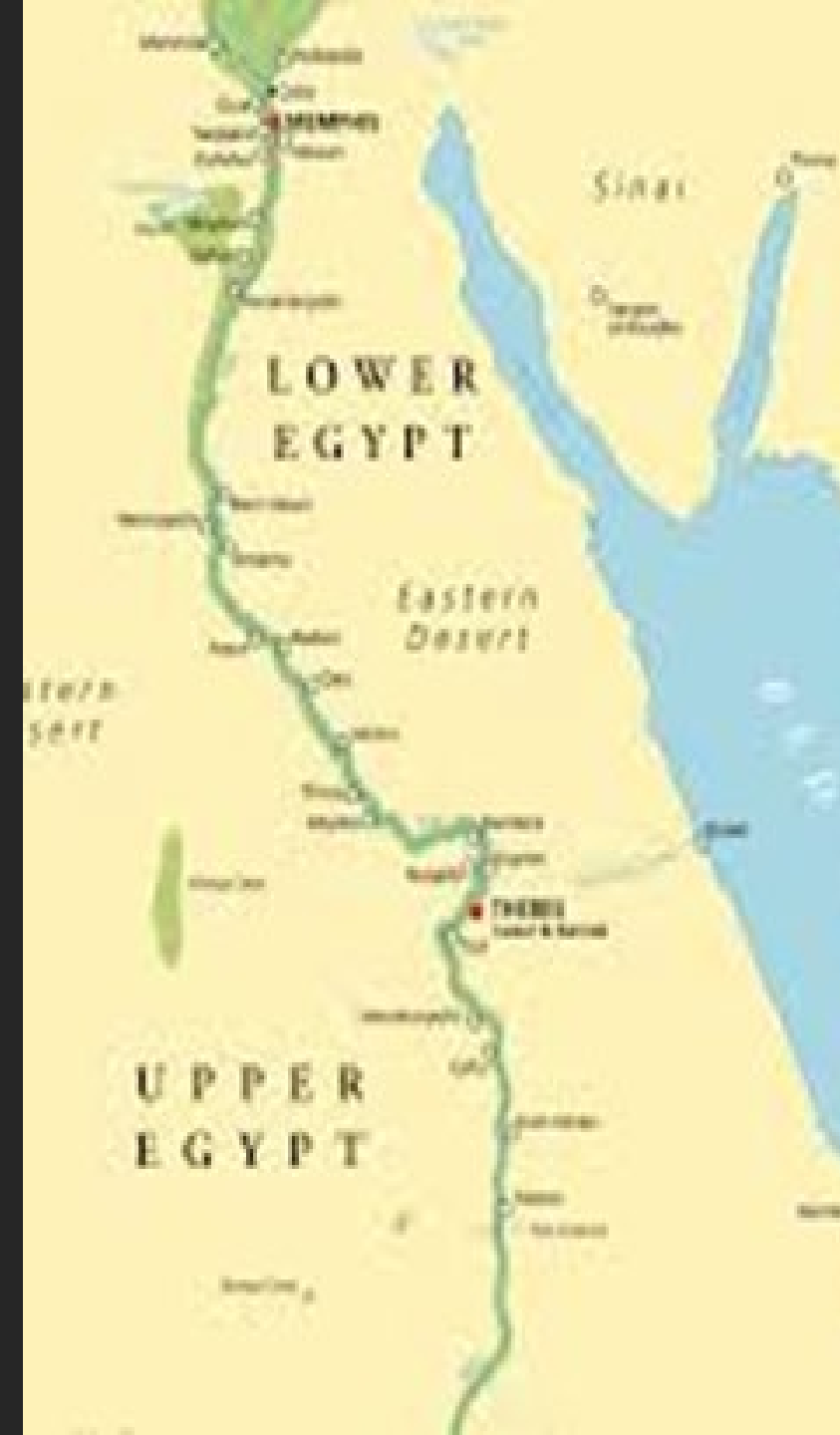
The Egyptian's republic (From 1953 ).

# Pre-dynastic period

(4000 BCE-3100BCE)

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- => Egypt was divided in Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt.
- => Small communities practice farm along the Nile around 4000 BCE.
- => Many small kingdoms.
- => Construction of the first walled towns around 3300 BCE.
- => Utilization of cuneiform as early as around 3200 BCE.
- => Upper and Lower kingdoms unified under the Rule of the first Pharaoh Narmer around 3100 BCE.



# Dynastic period (3100 BCE-1069 BCE)

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=>Early Dynasty (3100 BCE-2469 BCE).

Upper and lower Egypt unified under the Pharaoh Menes around 3000.

Complex civilizations had arisen around 3000 BCE .

=>Old Kingdom (2649 BCE-2134 BCE).

The Egyptians built the pyramids.

Centralized bureaucracy and local governments in Egypt.

The Pharaoh played important role in the religious activities. The ruler was a divine king.

First Egyptian conquests to Nubia and Libya.



# Dynastic period (3100 BCE-1069 BCE)

=>Middle Kingdom (2040 BCE-1640 BCE).

The Hyksos immigrated from Palestine.

*NB. The historian Josef suggested that the Hyksos were the Jews who immigrated in Egypt as it was reported in the Bible?*

=>New Kingdom (1550 BCE-1069 BCE).

The Hyksos who put much pressure on Egypt were expelled.

Egypt became a glorious Empire.

Egypt maintain Very good relationship with the Palestine.

Extension of the Egyptian's trade networks and diplomatic skills.



# Foreign invasions ( 525 BCE -1952 CE)

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=> Persian invasion of Egypt in 525 BCE to 404 BCE.

Then in 343 BCE under Artaxerxes III.

=> Greeks invasion of Egypt from 332 to 31 CE.

Alexander the Great defeated the Persians and occupied Egypt in 332 BCE.

Alexandria was built in 331 BCE.

The Ptolemaic Egypt last from 305 BCE to 31 CE .



# Foreign invasions ( 31CE-1882 CE)

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=>Roman invasion of Egypt from 31 CE to 641CE.

Egypt became officially a province of the Roman Empire.

A new capital :Constantinople in 313 CE

The Roman Empire divided in two. The Byzantine Empire (East) with Constantinople as capital

=> Napoleonic expeditions from 1798 to 1801.

=> Arabs invasion of Egypt from 641 CE to 1882 CE.

The Sassanians seized Egypt from the Byzantine Empire in 641





# Foreign invasions ( 1882 CE -1952 CE)

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=>English Protectorate from 1882 to 1952.

The Suez canal opened in 1869, the British invaded Egypt in 1882.

British Veil protectorate from 1882 to 1914 with a virtual control of the Ottoman Empire.

1914, Egypt became a British protectorate, after the Ottoman entered WWI against the Allies.

The Egyptian revolution of 1919- A countrywide revolution against the British occupation of Egypt and Sudan.

February 18<sup>th</sup>, 1922, Egypt unilaterally declared of its independence.

British recognized Egyptian's independence.

1952. Egyptian Revolution of 1952. British agreed to withdraw British troops by 1956.



# The Egyptian Republic. ( 1953 CE -Date)

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=>The Egyptian republic.

June 18, 1953, Egypt became a republic with Muhammad Naguib as first president.

1956, the Suez Crisis. Israel, United Kingdom and France troops were forced to withdraw from Egypt.

1958. Egypt and Sudan formed the United Arabs Republic until 1971.

1972, Egypt turned his back to the Soviets. Received U.S financial aids.

1979: infitah. "open doors"- Greater political and economic freedom reform tested by the President Sadat.



# The Egyptian Republic. ( 1949 CE -1982 CE)

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=>Israeli- Arabs conflict in Palestine.

1948–49: Israel's War Of Independence And The Palestinian Nakbah.

1956: Suez Crisis. War with British, France and Israel.

1967: Six-Day War with Israel.

1973: Yom Kippur War with Israel.

1978:Camp David Accords. Peace treaty with Israel.

1982: Egypt regained control of the Sinai.



# Cultural and Religious development.



Ancient Egypt.



Hellenist Culture in Egypt.



Christianity Presence in Egypt.



Islam in Egypt.

# Cultural and Religious development.

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## Ancient Egypt.

For more than 3,000 years, Egypt religion was polytheistic.

The most prominent gods was the sky god Horus, the sun god and Re and the king of the dead Osiris.

The pharaoh was believed to be divine and played a center role in religious activities.

## The Hellenistic culture in Egypt from 332 to 641 CE

The Hellenistic culture flourished in Egypt. The museum and the library of Alexandria became very important artistic and cultural centers.

# Cultural and Religious development.

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## Christianity Presence in Egypt.

31 CE to 641CE

The Christianity became Egyptian's official religion.

Alexandria transformed into a center of the Christianity in the world by 200 CE.

## The Islam in Egypt from 641CE to Now

Egypt is transformed into the Islamic society we know.

# A major movement in the 21st century.

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The Egyptian Revolution  
in 2011.

Social turmoil

And the role of the social  
media.

Outcomes of the  
Egyptian Revolution of  
2011.

# A major movement in the 21st century.

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## Egyptian Revolution in 2011

January 2011: Inspired by the Tunisian revolution, social turmoil across all Egypt.

On January 25, 2011, thousands of people flooded the streets to protest against poverty and corruption.

Egyptian protests sparked by the assassination of the 28 years old called Khalid Said by the Egyptian police in Alexandria on June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2010.

Millions of protesters demanding the end of Hosni Mubarak's regime that ruled Egypt the last 30 years.

Protestors actively used social media like Facebook and twitter. 90% of protestors used Facebook page created to organize and promote the protests and to ensure communication.

working class and the youths formed the major forces of the movements.





# A major movement in the 21st century.

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=>Outcomes of the Egyptian Revolution of 2011

June 2012, Mohamed Morsi Egypt's first democratically elected Islamist President.

Egyptian's transition toward democracy with important financial aids from the United States.

The Arab Spring protests. After Tunisia and Egypt, uprisings movements spreads across several countries in the Middle East and North Africa.



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