

Mahmoud Mohamed  
Mohamed \Group2014a

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The most popular street **food** snack in **Egypt**, Ful is a paste of mashed broad (fava) beans flavored with garlic and olive oil. It is labeled out of large copper pots, often into pockets of pitta bread and typically sold as an inexpensive takeaway

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## Koshari-2

One of the **famous Egyptian dishes**, A mix of rice, brown lentils and macaroni topped with fried onions and a spicy tomato sauce, koshari is normally eaten in dedicated koshari restaurants that .serve the dish exclusively



# Shawarma-3

Shawarma one of the tasty **Egyptian dishes**, it is a large cone of pressed lamb or chicken that is rotated vertically in front of a flame grill. As the meat is cooked it is sliced off and mixed on a griddle with chopped tomato, onion and parsley before being rolled in a large disc of flatbread and wrapped in foil to



# Industrial goods

[Plastics]- I

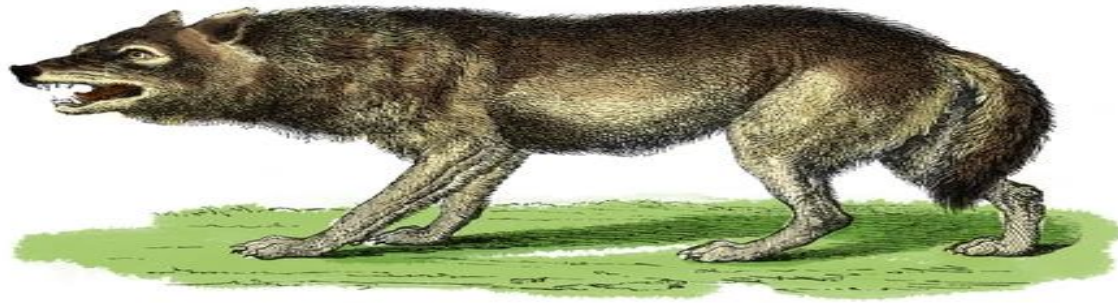
Since the revolution in 2011 a number of sectors, especially tourism, have slowed down, however this has not been the case with the plastics industry, which includes finished products and .petrochemicals (see analysis)

Mohamed Taher, the executive director of the Egyptian Plastic Exporters and Manufacturers Association, told OBG, “The plastics industry is growing very fast in Egypt, especially in the last decade, which has witnessed more investment, export activity, manpower .and factory construction

Plastics and petrochemicals accounted for 20% of exports in 2017, “ compared with 14% in 2005. This has coincided with a rise in the number of factories from 2490 to 3000 and the number of \$980m employees from 280,000 to 600,000. In 2016 we saw almost in export value

The MTI's export strategy provides incentives for food-processing exporters to raise the segment's competitiveness against other emerging markets. According to a 2017 US Foreign Agriculture Service report, Egypt's food-processing industry averaged a compound annual growth rate of 12% between 2012 and 2016, with the food milk, savoury snacks, and yoghurt and sour milk experiencing the greatest growth in this .period





[WOLF or JACKAL]

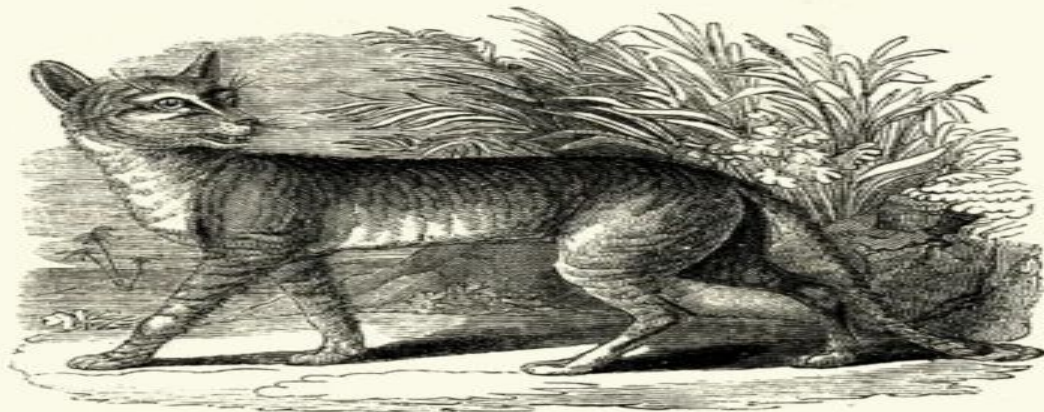
*the Wolves or jackals were often seen roaming around tombs of the dead. So they became associated with death*

*Anubis, guardian of the dead, had what scientists now believe is a wolf's head. His black head symbolises the fertile soil of the Nile. Anubis helped mummify Egyptians when they died and guided their souls in the afterlife. When a person died, Anubis weighed their weighed heart against the Feather of Truth. If the heart the same as the feather, the soul moved towards Ammut paradise. If it was heavier, the monster goddess*

# LIONESSE or CAT-2

Cats were seriously important to the Ancient Egyptians. They believed cats could bring good luck to the people who housed them. Wealthy Egyptians dressed these treasured pets in jewels and fed them royal treats.

Bastet/Bast, goddess of childbirth, fertility and joy, had a lioness's head; this was later changed to a domestic cat's head.



40.—Egyptian Cat.



# CATTLE-3

Cattle in Ancient Egypt were among the most important domesticated animals. They provided meat and milk, and served as working animals. A number of gods and goddesses were portrayed as sacred cows or bulls. The cow was connected to female fertility and to .the mother of the pharaoh

Hathor, Isis and Nut were three goddesses with cows' horns or ears



# NILE CROCODILE-4

Beasts from the River Nile were both respected and feared. Egyptians believed that if they could tame the crocodile, they could use its killing power to protect themselves from danger.

Sebek was a male god with the head or entire body of a crocodile. Temples worshipping Sebek had lakes with crocodiles that were fed and cared for.

Ammut was a female crocodile god. She was known as the devourer of the dead, who punished evildoers by eating their heart.

