

An abstract network diagram on the left side of the slide, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines, with some nodes highlighted in black.

# **Modern (post-colonial) history of Egypt**

*By*

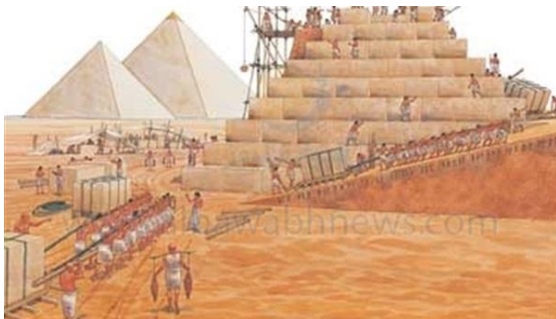
**Mohammed Khalid Saeed  
20nn4 (a)**

# Index

• Introduction .....	2
• Egypt under the British (1) .....	3
• Egypt under the British (2) .....	4
• Egypt under the British (3) .....	5
• The great improvement .....	6
• The great improvement .....	7
Science and technology	
• 1973 (1) .....	8
• 1973 (2) .....	9
• 2011 (1) .....	10
• 2011 (2) .....	11
• Presidents .....	12
• Conclusion .....	13

# Introduction

- "You don't know Egypt!" ... You may be one of those who have that wrong idea of Egypt, you may be one of those who think that Egypt is a country where you always see camels, live in tents and wear mantels! So I hope to manage to show you the real image of Egypt and how great it is..
- The history of Egypt has been long and wealthy, carrying mysteries, great Events and characters, as example, these pictures in front of you actually hold parts of Egypt's history, from left to right, it takes you back nearly 7000 year ago, then moves you to the 10<sup>th</sup> century, puts you in the middle of the 20th and gets you back here in the 21st !



# Egypt under the British <sup>(1)</sup>

- The history of Egypt under the British lasts from 1882, when it was occupied by British forces during the Anglo-Egyptian War, until 1956, when the last British forces withdrew in accordance with the Anglo-Egyptian agreement of 1954 after the Suez Crisis. The first period of British rule (1882–1914) is often called the "veiled protectorate". During this time the Khedivate of Egypt remained an autonomous province of the Ottoman Empire, and the British occupation had no legal basis but constituted a de facto protectorate over the country. Egypt was thus not part of the British Empire. This state of affairs lasted until 1914 when the Ottoman Empire joined the First World War on the side of the Central Powers and Britain declared a protectorate over Egypt. The ruling khedive was deposed and his successor, Hussein Kamel, compelled to declare himself Sultan of Egypt independent of the Ottomans in December 1914 .



The British Conquest of Egypt occurred in 1882



# Egypt under the British (2)

- The formal protectorate over Egypt did not long outlast the war. It was brought to an end when the British government issued the Unilateral Declaration of Egyptian Independence on 28 February 1922. Shortly afterwards, Sultan Fuad I declared himself King of Egypt, but the British occupation continued, in accordance with several reserve clauses in the declaration of independence. The situation was normalised in the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936, which granted Britain the right to station troops in Egypt for the defence of the Suez Canal, its link with the Indian Empire. Britain also continued to control the training of the Egyptian Army. During the Second World War (1939–45), Egypt came under attack from Italian Libya on account of the British presence there, although Egypt itself remained neutral until late in the war. After the war Egypt sought to modify the treaty, but it was abrogated in its entirety by an anti-British government in October 1951. After the 1952 coup d'état, the British agreed to withdraw their troops, and by June 1956 had done so. Britain went to war against Egypt over the Suez Canal in late 1956, but with insufficient international support was forced to back down.

British and Egyptian soldiers during the riots

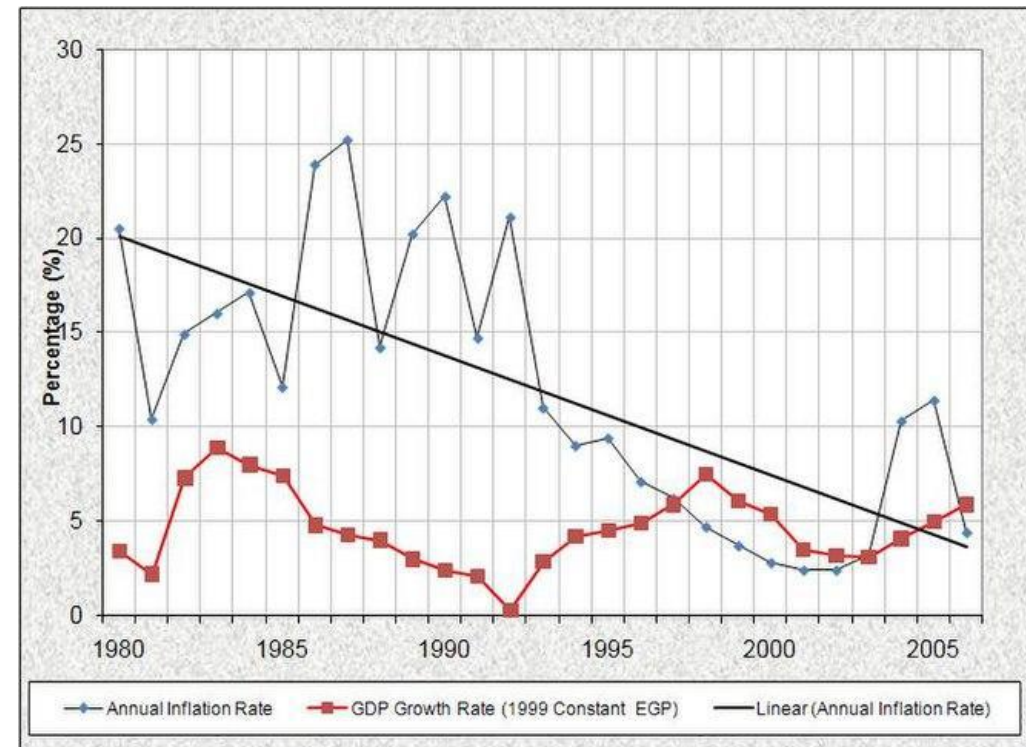
# Egypt under the British <sup>(3)</sup>

- In front of you, It's a conclusion of what happened in what we call "Modern Egypt", describing how Egypt changed over years starting from The Ottoman Egypt, passing from being Khedivate of Egypt, Kingdom of Egypt, to nowadays Republic of Egypt !

Early modern Egypt	
Ottoman Egypt	1517–1867
French occupation	1798–1801
Muhammad Ali dynasty	1805–1853
Khedivate of Egypt	1867–1914
Late Modern Egypt	
<b>British occupation</b>	1882–1922
Sultanate of Egypt	1914–1922
Kingdom of Egypt	1922–1953
Republic	1953–present

# The great improvement

- After the British period, Egypt proved itself internationally in many fields, if we took economy as an example, Egypt –According to the world bank Country Classification- has been promoted from the low income category to lower middle income category.





# The great improvement

## - science and technology

- As our ancestors done, Egypt has been over years one of the top countries that respect, develop and appreciate science and technology, that appeared in the huge science institutes in Egypt which built to serve science, such as: Misr -means Egypt in Arabic- university for science and technology built in 1996, Egypt-Japan university for science and technology found in 2010 and Zewail city for science and technology which named after the great Egyptian scientist Ahmed Zewail 1946-2016, known as 'Father of femtochemistry', who won a Nobel prize in chemistry in 1999, He was the Linus Pauling Chair Professor of Chemistry, Professor of Physics, and the director of the Physical Biology Centre for Ultrafast Science and Technology at the California Institute of Technology.



Dr.Ahmed Zewail with his Nobel's medal



# 1973 <sup>(1)</sup>



- One of the most remarkable events in Egypt's long history, is **The Yom Kippur War, Ramadan War, or October War**, also known as the **1973 Arab–Israeli War**, was fought from October 6 to 25, 1973, by a coalition of Arab states led by Egypt and Syria against Israel. The war took place mostly in Sinai and the Golan -occupied by Israel during the 1967 Six-Day War- with some fighting in African Egypt and northern Israel. Egypt's initial war objective was to use its military to seize a foothold on the east bank of the Suez Canal and use this to negotiate the return of the rest of Sinai and that's the most important thing that Egypt claimed from that war, Sinai, thanks to our brave army led by president Mohammed Anwar El-Sadat 1918-1981..



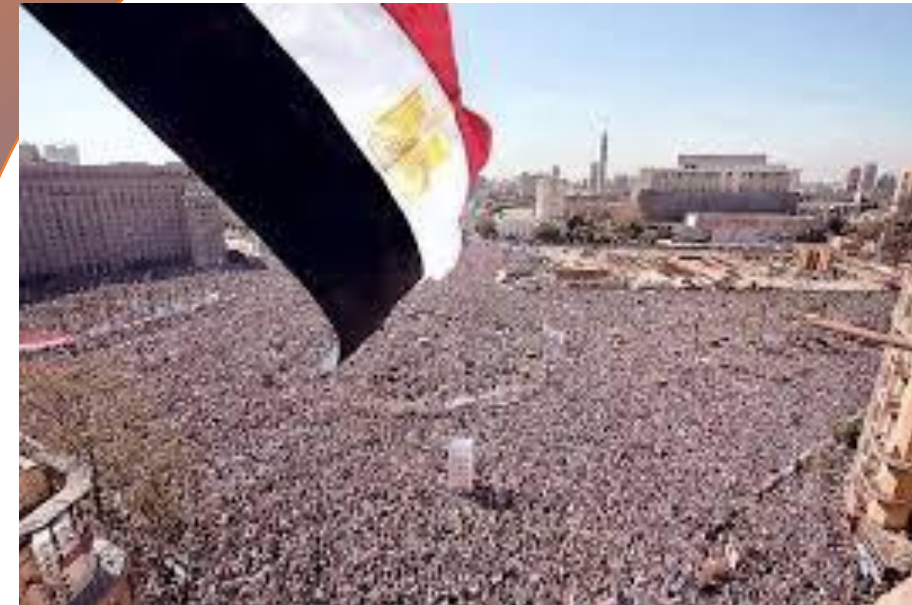
# 1973 <sup>(2)</sup>

- Unfortunately, Egypt lost a great number of its sons, we lost 8000-18000 by death and 8,372 captured, they bravely lost their souls to serve their country. Those pictures shows how ..



# 2011 <sup>(1)</sup>

- Beginning in December 2010, unprecedented mass demonstrations against poverty, corruption, and political repression broke out in several Arab countries, challenging the authority of some of the most entrenched regimes in the Middle East and North Africa. Such was the case in Egypt, where in 2011 a popular uprising forced one of the region's longest-serving and most influential leaders, President Hosni Mubarak, from power.
- The Egyptian revolution of 2011, also known as the 25 January Revolution, started on 25 January 2011 and spread across Egypt..







If the Egyptian people can create a democracy in the heart of the Arab world, it will be a more significant contribution to civilization than the great pyramids.

— Lindsey Graham —

AZ QUOTES



There is nothing new in Egypt. Egyptians are making history as usual.

— Silvio Berlusconi —

AZ QUOTES



We must consider teaching the Egyptian revolution in schools.

— David Cameron —

AZ QUOTES



The power of the people is much stronger than the people in power.

— Wael Ghonim —

AZ QUOTES



We must educate our children to become like young Egyptian people.

— Barack Obama —

AZ QUOTES



The people of Egypt, are the greatest people of earth; and they deserve a Nobel Prize for Peace. To all Egyptian: Be proud to be Egyptian.

— Heinz Fischer —

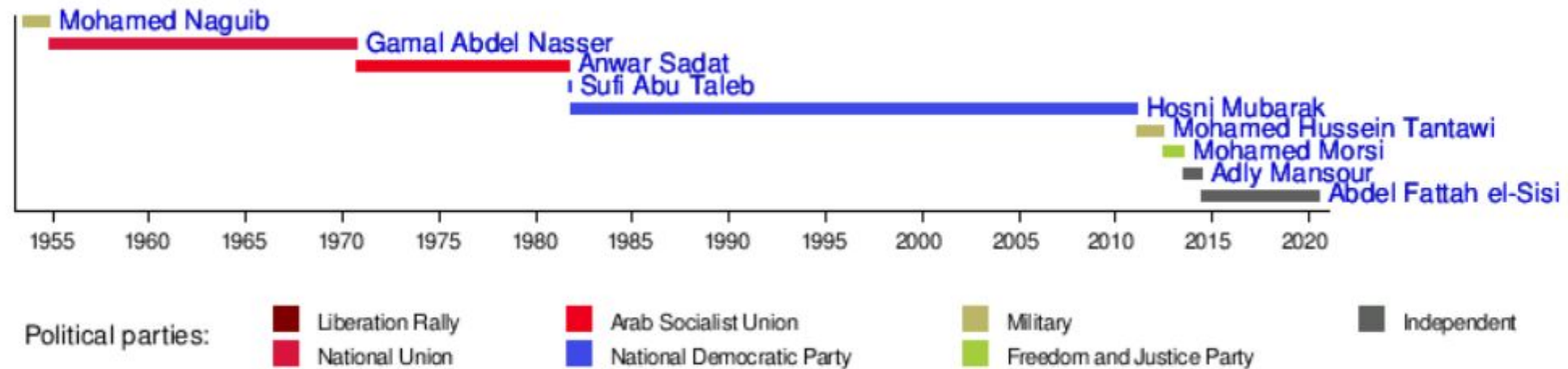
AZ QUOTES

# 2011 <sup>(2)</sup>

After that, they said..

# Presidents

- The events, the war, the great revolution and the improvements I'm talking about, it all happened under the rule of some great characters who ruled Egypt alternately after the British withdrew ..



# Conclusion

Finally, I wish I had expressed all information I have and you need..

Long live Egypt

Thanks for your time







**Finished**

