

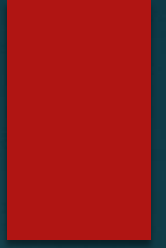


Name:Tomaminda

Group:19Is3a

FORM OF GOVERNMENT (MONARCHY,  
REPUBLIC). GIVE FEATURES AND TYPES,  
EXAMPLES OF STATES BELONGING TO  
EACH TYPE.

How was the country developed



## Monday

In 1953 the **monarchy** was formally abolished and the Republic of **Egypt** was established. The legal status of Sudan was only resolved in 1954, when **Egypt** and Britain agreed that it should be granted independence in 1956.

## Republic

Modern Egypt dates back to 1922, when it gained independence from the British Empire as a monarchy. Following the 1952 revolution, Egypt declared itself a republic, and in 1958 it merged with Syria to form the United Arab Republic, which dissolved in 1961.

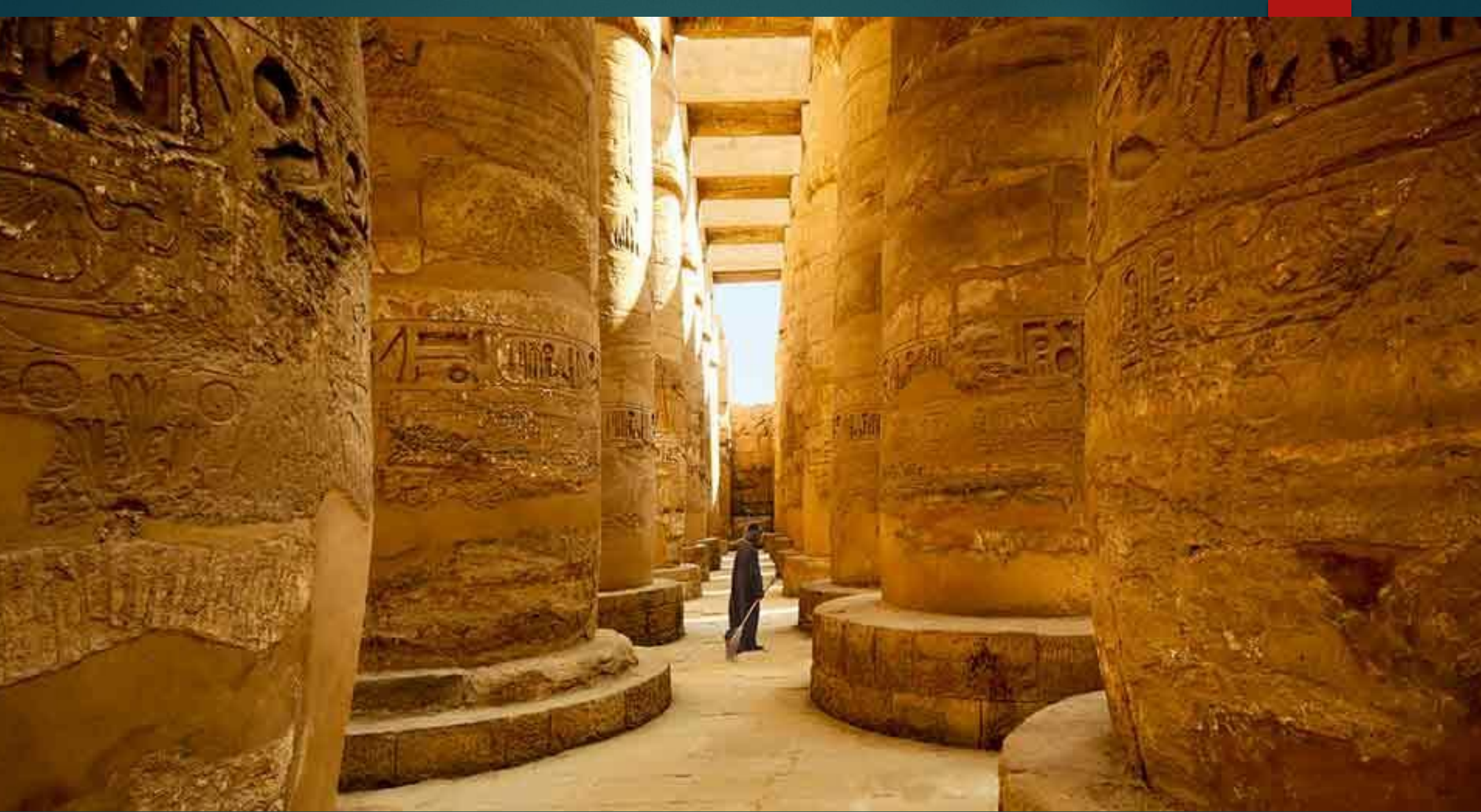


# Feature

- ▶ The country has six main physical regions: the Nile Valley, the Nile Delta, the Western Desert, the Eastern Desert and the Sinai Peninsula. **Egyptian** men and women wore makeup. ...
- ▶ They used moldy bread to help with infections.
- ▶ They were one of the first civilizations to invent writing. ...







## Types

▶ **Egypt** is largely dominated by one ethnic group, the **Egyptians**. But there are also two smaller groups, the Bedouins and the Berbers. Let's look at all three of these cultures now.

Afrocentric: the ancient Egyptians were black Africans, displaced by later movements of **peoples**, for example the Macedonian, Roman and Arab conquests. Eurocentric: the ancient Egyptians are ancestral to modern Europe.



The English name "Egypt" is derived from the [Ancient Greek](#) "Aígyptos" ("Αἴγυπτος"), via [Middle French](#) "Egypte" and [Latin](#) "Aegyptus". It is reflected in [early Greek Linear B](#) tablets as "a-ku-pi-ti-yo". The adjective "aigýpti-"/"aigýptios" was borrowed into Coptic as "gyptios", and from there into [Arabic](#) as "qubṭī", back formed into "قبط" ("qubṭī"), whence English "[Copt](#)". The Greek forms were borrowed from [Late Egyptian \(Amarna\)](#) Hikuptah or "Memphis", a corruption of the earlier [Egyptian](#) name









