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Form of government (Monarchy, Republic).
Give features and types, examples of
states belonging to each type.

How was the country developed

Monarchy

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.



Features

- 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. ...





MEDITERRANEAN SEA

WEST BANK

Marsa

Alexandria

Tanta

Port Said

GAZA

ISRAEL

JORDAN

Al Arish

Al Ismailiyyah

Giza

CAIRO

Suez

Sinai Peninsula

Siwah

Al Fayyum

Bani Suwayf

At Tur

LIBYA

Al Minya

SAUDI ARABIA

Sharm el-Sheikh

E G Y P T

Asyut

Hurghada

Suhaj

Qina

Mut

Al Kharjah

Luxor

Idfu

Western Desert

Aswan

Lake Nasser

RED SEA

S U D A N



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.

FIG. 1.

The ancient Egyptian division of mankind into four species—fifteenth century B. C.

A



Red.

B



Yellow.

C



Black.

D



White.



