

Mukhambetkali Ayazhan history 18-11

Brief detail about Egypt

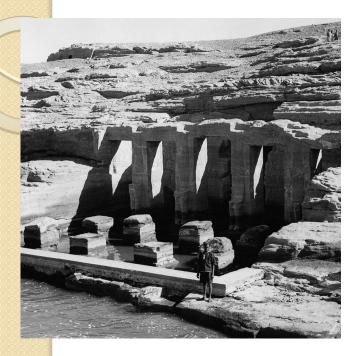
Egypt officially the Arab Republic of Egypt, is a country in the northeast corner of Africa, whose territory in the Sinai Peninsula extends beyond the continental boundary with Asia, as traditionally defined. Egypt is bordered by the Gaza Strip and Israel to the northeast, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea to the east, Sudan to the south, Libya to the west, and the Mediterranean Sea to the north. Across the Gulf of Aqaba lies Jordan, across the Red Sea lies Saudi Arabia, and across the Mediterranean lie Greece, Turkey and Cyprus, although none share a land border with Egypt.

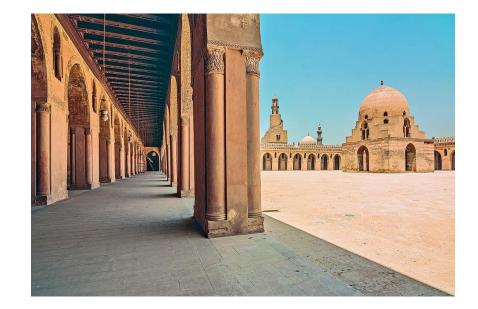
Egypt has one of the longest histories of any country, tracing its heritage back to the 6th–4th millennia BCE. Considered a cradle of civilisation, Ancient Egypt saw some of the earliest developments of writing, agriculture, urbanisation, organised religion and central government. Iconic monuments such as the Giza Necropolis and its Great Sphinx, as well the ruins of Memphis, Thebes, Karnak, and the Valley of the Kings, reflect this legacy and remain a significant focus of scientific and popular interest. Egypt's long and rich cultural heritage is an integral part of its national identity, which has endured, and often assimilated, various foreign influences, including Greek, Persian, Roman, Arab, Ottoman Turkish, and Nubian. Egypt was an early and important centre of Christianity, but was largely Islamised in the seventh century and remains a predominantly Muslim country, albeit with a significant Christian minority.

Names

- 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 "*qubțī*", back formed into "نَبَطْ" ("*qubț*"), whence English "Copt". The Greek forms were borrowed from *Late Egyptian Hikuptah* "Memphis", a corruption of the earlier Egyptian name
- $(hwt-k_3-pth)$, meaning "home of the ka (soul) of Ptah", the name of a temple to the god Ptah at Memphis.
- "Mişr" (Arabic pronunciation: [mes^sr]; "مِصِر") is the Classical Quranic Arabic and modern official name of Egypt, while "Maşr" (Egyptian Arabic pronunciation: [mas^sr]; (مَصَر) is the local pronunciation in Egyptian Arabic. The name is of Semitic origin, directly cognate with other Semitic words for Egypt such as the Hebrew "מְצֶרֵיָם" ("Mitzráyim"). The oldest attestation of this name for Egypt is the Akkadian "mi-iṣ-ru" ("miṣru") related to miṣru/miṣirru/miṣaru, meaning "border" or "frontier".
- The ancient Egyptian name of the country was
- *km.t*, which means black land, likely referring to the fertile black soils of the Nile flood plains, distinct from the *deshret* ($\langle d\check{s}rt \rangle$), or "red land" of the desert. This name is commonly vocalised as *Kemet*, but was probably pronounced [ku:mat] in ancient Egyptian. The name is realised as *kēme* and *kēmə* in the Coptic stage of the Egyptian language, and appeared in early Greek as Xημία(*Khēmía*). Another name was $\langle t \square -mry \rangle$ "land of the riverbank". The names of Upper and Lower Egypt were *Ta-Sheme'aw* ($\langle t \square -\check{s}m \square w \rangle$) "sedgeland" and *Ta-Mehew* ($\langle t \square mhw \rangle$) "northland", respectively.

Prehistory and Ancient Egypt









Abbasid period

The Abbasid period was marked by new taxations, and the Copts revolted again in the fourth year of Abbasid rule. At the beginning of the 9th century the practice of ruling Egypt through a governor was resumed under Abdallah ibn Tahir, who decided to reside at Baghdad, sending a deputy to Egypt to govern for him. In 828 another Egyptian revolt broke out, and in 831 the Copts joined with native Muslims against the government. Eventually the power loss of the Abbasids in Baghdad has led for general upon general to take over rule of Egypt, yet being under Abbasid allegiance, the Ikhshids and the Tulunids dynasties were among the most successful to defy the Abbasid Caliph

Thank you for your attention!!!