

The Capital OF Egypt (Cairo)

Abdullah Essam Rizk Abdullah

Group number 4

The Plan

:I will show in this project about

The founder of Cairo-1

The Cairo region-2

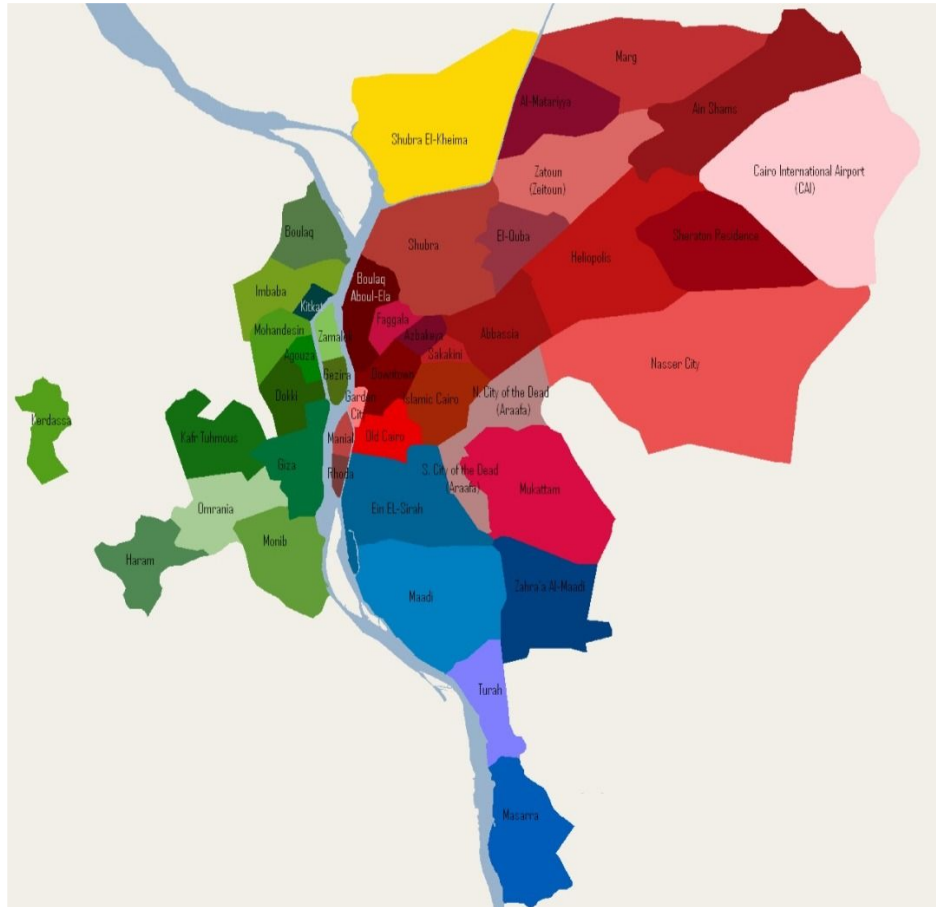
The population of Cairo-3

The most popular places in Cairo-4

Abu Al-Hasan Jawhar bin Abdullah

The founder of the city of Cairo is the Muslim leader Abu al-Hasan Jawhar bin Abdullah, known as Jawhar al-Sicili, also called Jawhar al-Rumi. And importance, as it has great merit in establishing the Sultan of the Fatimid state in the eastern region, and among his most prominent achievements in the conquests are: the conquest of Egypt, the Maghreb, the Hijaz and the Eraq, and Phalestine

The Cairo Region



The Cairo region is the first of the seven regions of Egypt, and it is considered the political capital of the republic. In addition to the Cairo governorate, it includes the governorates of Giza and Qalyubia with a total area of 17342 km² representing about 1.73% of the total area of the republic. In addition, about 17.7 million people lived in the region, representing 25.2% of the total population of the Republic in 2005

The Population of Cairo



Cairo is the largest Arab city in terms of population and area. It ranks second in Africa and seventeenth in the world in terms of population. Statistics for the year 2018 represent 10.6% of the total population of .Egypt

The Egyptian Museum



The Egyptian Museum is one of the largest and most famous museums in the world. It is located in the heart of the Egyptian capital, "Cairo", on the northern side of Tahrir Square. Its establishment dates back to 1835 and was located at the time in Azbakeya Park, where it included a large number of various monuments, then it was transferred with its contents to the second exhibition hall in the Citadel of Salah al-Din, until the French Egyptologist Auguste Mariette, who was working at the Louvre Museum, thought of opening a museum in which he displays a collection Of the antiquities on the shore of the Nile at Bulaq, and when these antiquities were in danger of flooding, they were transferred to an annex of Khedive Ismail's Palace in Giza, then Egyptologist Gaston Maspero came and opened in 1902 during the reign of Khedive Abbas Helmy II the new museum building in its current location in the heart of Cair

The Cairo Tower



The Cairo Tower is distinguished by its location in the middle of Cairo, which is the official capital of Egypt, specifically on the island of Zamalek in the Nile River, and this tower was constructed of reinforced concrete, in the period between the years 1956-1961 AD, and it was designed by engineer Naoum Shebib, as it was adopted in its design in the shape of a lotus flower Egyptian, which dates back to Pharaonic origins, to indicate the ancient Egyptian civilization, and reaches a height of .about 187 m

Al-Muizz Li Din Allah Al-Fatimid Street



Al-Muizz Li Din Allah Al-Fatimid Street, the Great Street, the Kasbah of Cairo, or the Greater Cairo Kasbah is a street representing the heart of the old city of Cairo, which was developed to be an open museum of Islamic architecture and antiquities. With the emergence of the city of Cairo during the era of the Fatimid state in Egypt, al-Muizz Street arose, and the city's planning was crossed by a main street extending from Bab Zuweila in the south to Bab al-Futuh in the north parallel to the Gulf, and it was called the Great Street, and at a later stage the Qasaba of Cairo, the city was divided into two semi-equal parts and the political center was And spiritual of the city. With the transformation that Cairo experienced at the beginning of the seventh century AH / thirteenth century AD during the reign of the Mamluk state with the start of the Tatar attack on the East and Iraq, many of the East moved to Egypt, so places were rebuilt outside the walls of Cairo, and the emerging neighborhoods surrounded the Fatimid wall of Cairo, and the Great Street was rich with a series of facilities Religious, educational, medical, commercial and residential monuments, so that the largest part of the Islamic monuments of Egypt became a center within the borders of Mamluk Cairo, and economic activities in this era gathered around the Great Street and its extension outside Door Zuweila towards the Saliba and the Citadel, and the Kasbah of Cairo extended outside its Fatimid walls from the beginning of the Hussein north outside Door Al-Fotouh and even Al-Mashhad Al-Nafisi, south outside Door .Zuweila

Al-Azhar Mosque



Al-Azhar Mosque is the most important mosque in Egypt at all, and one of the historical strongholds for the spread and teaching of Islam, as well as one of the most famous ancient mosques in Egypt and the Islamic world. Its construction dates back to the beginning of the era of the Fatimid state in Egypt, after the essence of the Sicilians completed the conquest of Egypt in the year 969 AD, and proceeded to establish Cairo. The city is newly established, similar to the Mosque of Amr in Fustat and the Mosque of Ibn Tulun in Al-Qata'i. It also prepared its time to be an educational institute for teaching and spreading the Shiite sect. Cairo Although the hand of reform and restoration rolled over it throughout the ages and changed many of its Fatimid features, it is considered the oldest existing Fatimid monument .in Egypt