



Egypt

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Background Info.

- **Population:** Around 78 million people live in Egypt
- **Religion:** Muslim (mostly Sunni) 94%, Coptic Christian and other 6%.
- **Capital City:** Cairo
- **Area:** Egypt covers just over 1 million square kilometers, about the same size as France and Germany combined.
- **Location:** Egypt is located in North Africa bordering the Mediterranean Sea. Libya is on the west and the Gaza Strip and the Red Sea make up the eastern border



Inspired By



Inspired by Tunisia who was successful in their revolution....

Egypt began protesting...

- Due to a great deal of unemployment
- Government corruption
- Their president Hosni Mubarak whom possessed unlimited

power.


Hosni Mubarak



- Mubarak had been the leader/ President of Egypt for 30 years straight
- little did Egypt and the people beyond Egypt lands know that he would soon step down on February 11th, 2011.



Mubarak's Career Advantages

- Mubarak began his career training as a pilot
 - Later on joining Egypt's air force in the 1960's to the 1970's
 - Anwar Sadat honored Mubarak to become his Vice President in 1975 and became the Vice chairman of the **Democratic Party** in which he governed the political party in Egypt
- 

Wait, I Have A Observation

Q: It was always likely that a new ruler for Egypt had served in at least the military up to wars the past. Why?

A: This is because when being in the military, people have the ability to develop the adroitness of leading and become immune to making inflexible decisions compared to a person who has not.

Mubarak For President

- On October 14th 1981, Sadat was assassinated and Mubarak endorsed the fact that became the President.
- He was continuously elected President in 1987, 1993, 1999 and 2005 in which he was very much loved because of his forwardness and focus on economic growth.



Blame(Chain)Reaction Reaction

- In rage, Egyptians did not back down but rather increased in numbers, swarming in downtown Cairo, to Tahrir square protesting to end Mubarak's term overall with no elections including him.



- Word spread throughout Africa effecting different countries replicating a chain reaction due to Tunisia.



Egypt VS Egypt

- Mind, there are basically two different main classes. The rich and nobles and then there is the poor and peasants.
- Even though there are protesters all throughout the cities of Egypt they are not all agreeing on the same terms.
- Some are Pro Mubarak and some are Anti Mubarak.

Pro-Mubarak

Pro Mubarak wants to

-keep Mubarak as the President owing to the fact that in their eyes since they are already **doing good** and are **not in poverty**, then having that **conflict in Mubarak leaving** would somehow discord them in such a way that can **mess up their luxurious 'flow' of life** having nothing at all to worry about unless Mubarak steps down.



Anti- Mubarak

From a Anti Mubarak point of view, these people are already living a low life and are already in need, with more becoming unemployed as well as having the set back of the government having venal situations. They want a change.



Who Will Win? Egypt or Egypt?

Egypt citizens has splintered into two different states of mind that are just going against each other; killing each other, going to war without the official gear, automobiles, fire arms, and with no physical discipline introduction and guidance of serving in any war.

POLITICAL Profile of Nation

Egypt

Long-form name:

- Arab Republic of Egypt

Name in Official country language:

- Gumhuriyya Misr al-Arabiyya

Type of state:

- Republic

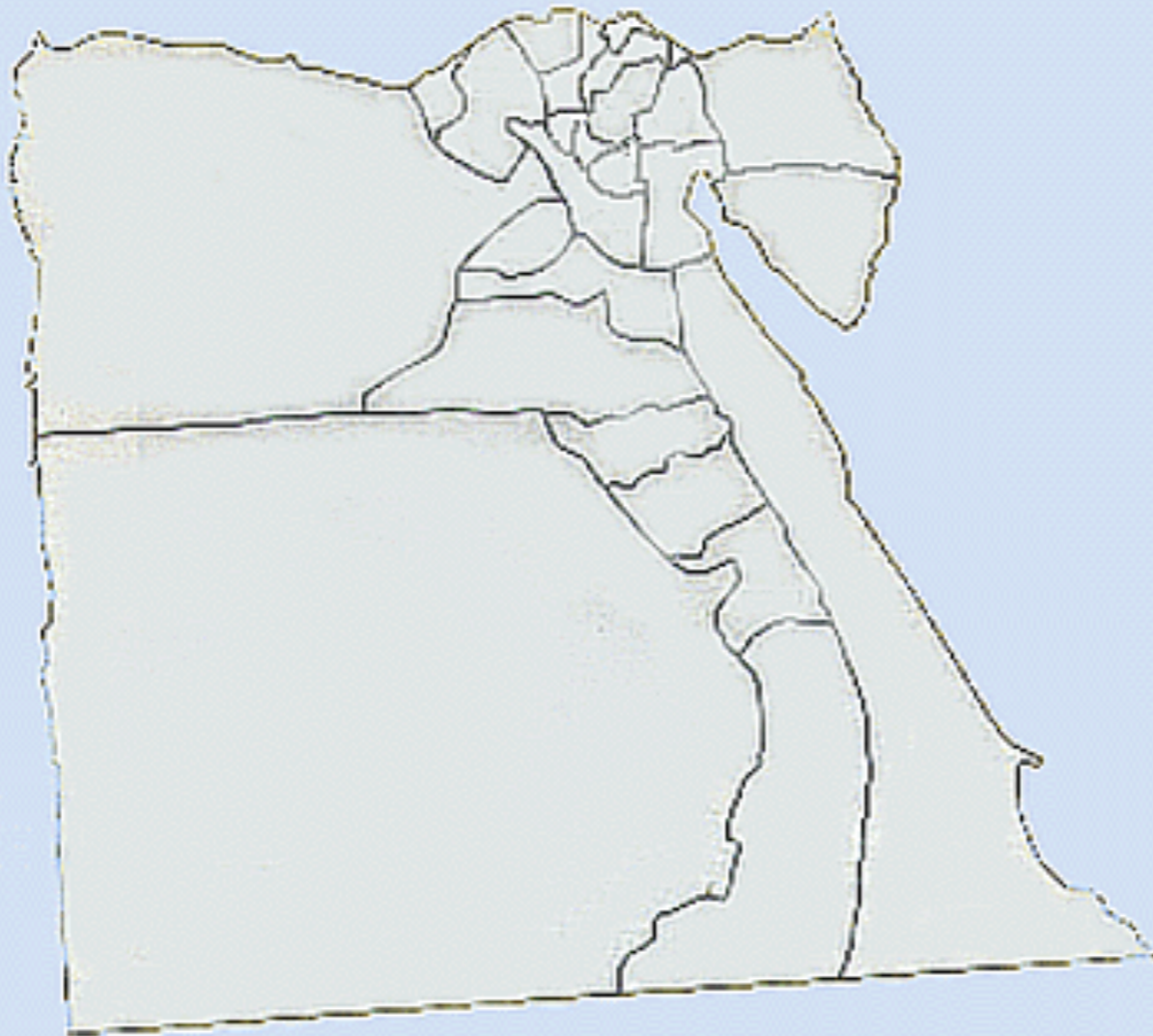
Head of state:

- Muhammad Hosni MUBARAK

Date of Independence:

- 2 March 1956 (from France)

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION - 16 REGIONS



Administrative Organisation

Egypt is divided administratively into 26 semi-autonomous governorates. At this local level, each governorate is headed by a governor appointed by the president. Two councils in each of them (People's Council and Executive Council) have power to implement national plans and take decisions on issues concerning the governorate. The first one is elected by the people, the latter one is made up of representatives of government departments.

The 26 governorates are:

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The actual frontiers of the Egyptian Arabic Republic are almost identical to those in the Pharaonic era, where the Egyptian civilisation arose over 5000 years ago.

In 1517, the Ottoman Turks conquered this country with the Nile valley and the delta as its heartland. Until the late 18th century it remained nominally an Ottoman province and it had become involved in the war between Britain and France. Napoleon invaded in 1798 but by 1801 the French invader had surrendered to Ottoman and British forces. After a struggle, the Albanian officer in the Ottoman army, Mohammed Ali took control. He opened the country up to the West and he is regarded as the "father" of modern Egypt.

In 1881 a nationalist coup was put down by British forces, and thereafter Egyptian administration was effectively controlled by the British protectorate until 1914. In 1922, the country's nominal independence was secured by a popular nationalist movement, although Britain reserved the right to protect the Suez Canal and defend Egypt. Fully independent became Egypt after the Second World War, when widespread anti-British strikes and riots led to the evacuation of British troops in 1947.

After the revolution of 1952, when King Farouk was sent into exile and Gamal Abdel-Nasser replaced General Neguib and climbed so to the first Egyptian president in 1954. Before the death of Nasser in September 1970, his authoritarian rule had transformed Egypt through the introduction of state central planning and ownership, land retribution, the promotion of industrial development, social welfare services and the nationalisation of banks. In the Arab World, Egypt was recognised as their leader and the Arab unity became a very important affair of the Egyptian foreign policy.

ECONOMIC Profile of Nation

GDP (purchasing power parity):

*\$500.9 billion (2010 est.)
country comparison to the
world: 27*

27

*\$475.7 billion (2009 est.)
\$454.8 billion (2008 est.)*



The background of the slide features a collection of Egyptian currency. There are several banknotes of various denominations, including 50 Egyptian pounds (purple and white), 20 Egyptian pounds (yellow and white), and 10 Egyptian pounds (pink and white). The 10-pound note is clearly visible in the foreground, showing the text 'CENTRAL BANK OF EGYPT' and 'TEN POUNDS'. There are also several silver coins scattered around the banknotes. The entire scene is set against a light brown, wood-grain background.

GDP (official exchange rate):

\$216.8 billion (2010 est.)

GDP - real growth rate:

5.3% (2010 est.) country comparison to the world: 49

49

4.6% (2009 est.)

7.2% (2008 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$6,200 (2010 est.) country comparison to the world: 136

136

\$6,000 (2009 est.)

\$5,900 (2008 est.)

GDP - composition

by sector:

agriculture: 13.5%

industry: 37.9%

services: 48.6%

(2010 est.)

Labor force:

26.1 million

(2010 est.)

country

comparison to

the world: 21

21

Labor force - by

occupation:

agriculture: 32%

industry: 17%

services: 51% (2001
est.)

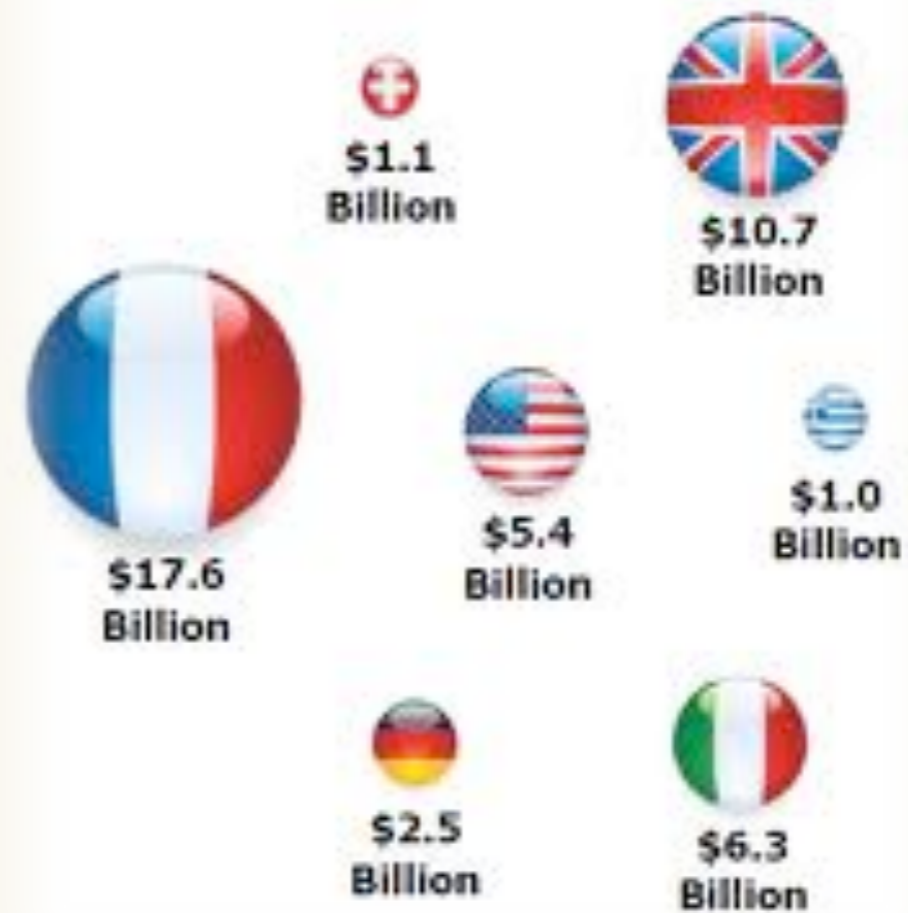
Unemployment rate:
9.7% (2010 est.) country
comparison to the world: 108
108
9.4% (2009 est.)

**Population below poverty
line:**
20% (2005 est.)

**Household income or
consumption by percentage
share:**
lowest 10%: 3.9%
highest 10%: 27.6% (2005)

Public debt
:80.5% of GDP
(2010 est.)country
comparison to the
world:17
80.9% of GDP
(2009 est.)

EGYPTIAN DEBT EXPOSURE



Precision Trading Solutions

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

12.8% (2010 est.) country comparison to the world: 210

11.9% (2009 est.)

SOCIAL Profile of Nation

- The most spoken language in Egypt is Arabic with the more educated people speaking English and French.

- The Average Egyptian is 24 years old and has collage degree.

- The unemployment rate is extremely high and the combination of educated youth frustrate over unemployment meets successful Tunisian uprising helped lead to the revolution.

- Most people are connected to the Internet and the outside world. Egypt is a secular state with the population 90% Muslim 9% Coptic and 1% Christian.

Source



Work cited:

"Egypt - General Political Information." *Universidad Autónoma De Madrid*. Web. 23 Feb. 2011. <<http://www.uam.es/otroscentros/medina/egypt/egypolgen.htm>>

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MILITARY Profile of Nation



- Since Mubarak stepped down from being President, his son Gamal Mubarak will also not become the President.

- Instead, Mubarak put the military in charge and skedaddled off to a resort. This means no laws, no government, no anything.



- The country is just running free basically. The U.S. officials are worried of the military leadership since it took control.

- Ever since Egypt's has been in the military hands, based off of the Los Angeles Times the military is now allowed to “ arrest people without charge and restrict the right to free speech and assembly”.



- The military became tired of the protests throughout the city and began telling the citizens to go back to their jobs to risk further damage to the nations economy.



- Plans on a referendum will take place in two months for a re election in six months. Until then, the military is attempting to regulate Egypt back into actually processing again.

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