

North Africa

7:1 Egypt

- Location and Regions
 - A ribbon of green
 - Nile is the world's longest river
 - Nile delta is very fertile
 - 99 percent of population live in the Nile Valley or the delta region
 - Desert regions: Libyan Desert, Arabian Desert
- Egyptian Life
 - Movement from rural to urban areas
 - Life has remained unchanged (rural)
 - Urban areas have become overcrowded; some live in tents or makeshift shelters
- Egypt's Past
 - Ancient Egypt
 - Pyramids: tombs for pharaohs
 - Invaders rule
 - Location at crossroads of Asia, Africa, and Europe make it tempting to invaders
 - Greeks and Romans invade, conquer
 - Arabs conquered; Arabic became the language, Islam the religion

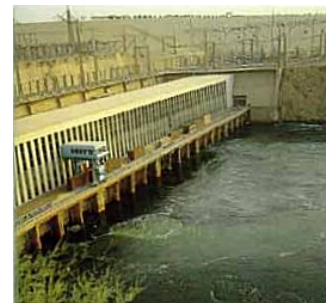


- European interventions
 - Great Britain purchased the Suez Canal (1875)
 - Egyptian nationalists wanted the canal back; revolted
 - Britain invaded Egypt; defeated the nationalists
- Independent Egypt
 - Nasser took power in Egypt (1952)
 - Wanted to make Egypt a world influence
 - Seized the Suez Canal
 - Close ties to Soviet Union
 - Anwar Sadat: new ties with the west (1970)
- Egypt and Israel
 - First Arab country to recognize Israel
 - Sadat is assassinated (1981)
 - New leader continues the peace with Israel



○ Controlling the Nile

- Basin irrigation: traps water and silt from the Nile; unreliable, leads to disaster
- Lake Nasser: stores Nile's floodwaters
- Perennial irrigation: water for agriculture all year
- Aswan High Dam: problems



- Changes in Egypt
 - Population growth
 - Population doubles every 31 years
 - Straining economy
 - Imports on food is too great
 - Egypt's exports
 - Cotton, oil, petroleum
 - Obstacles to development
 - Limited number of skilled workers
 - Lost professionals to wealthier countries
 - Lack of capital (\$660); no money to invest