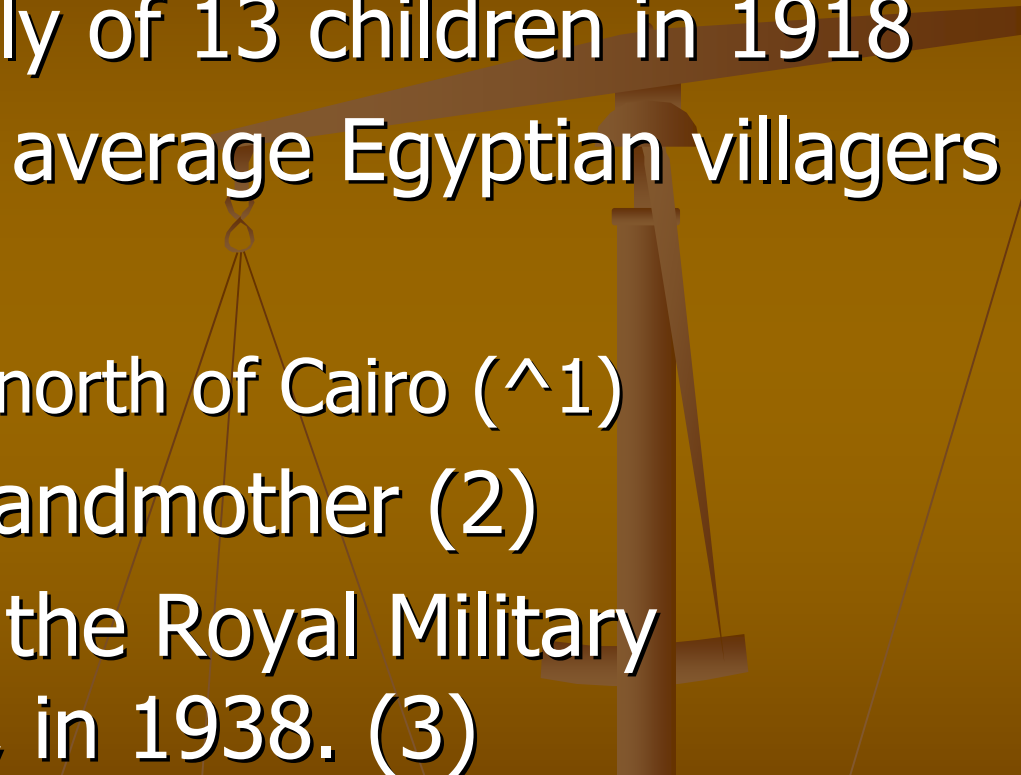


# Muhammed Anwar al-Sadat and the Egyptian Government

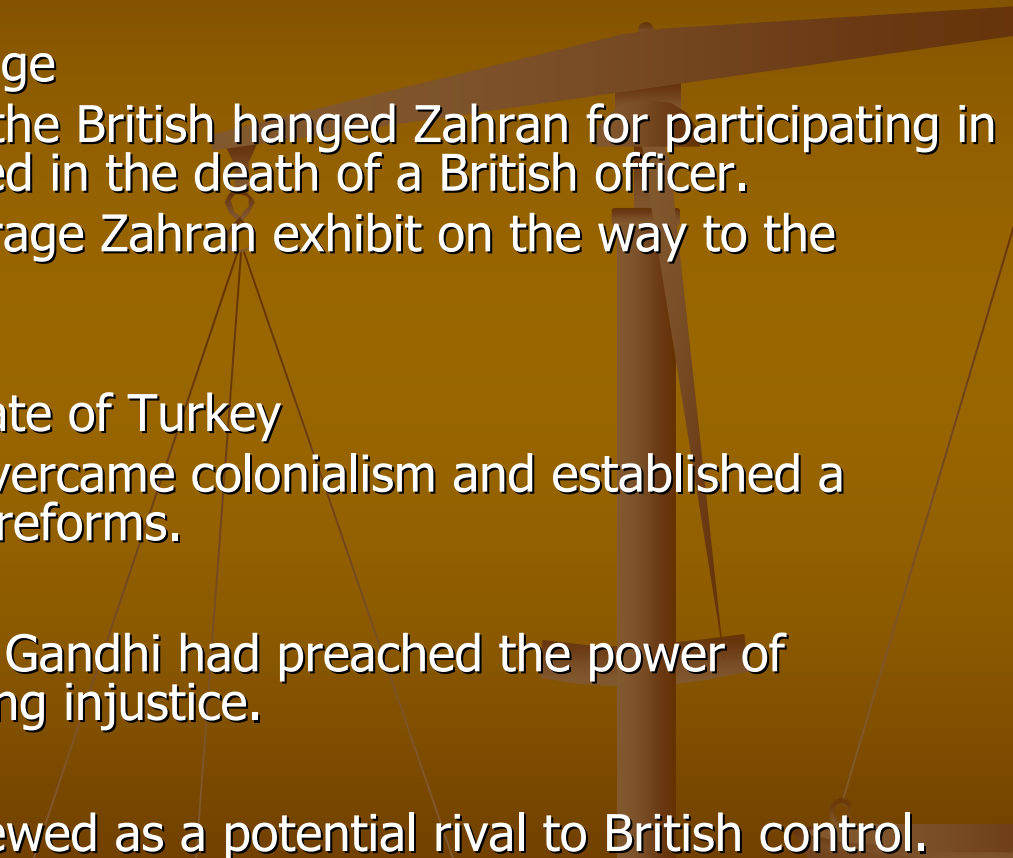
محمد أنور السادات  
و الحكومة المصرية



# Childhood الطفولة

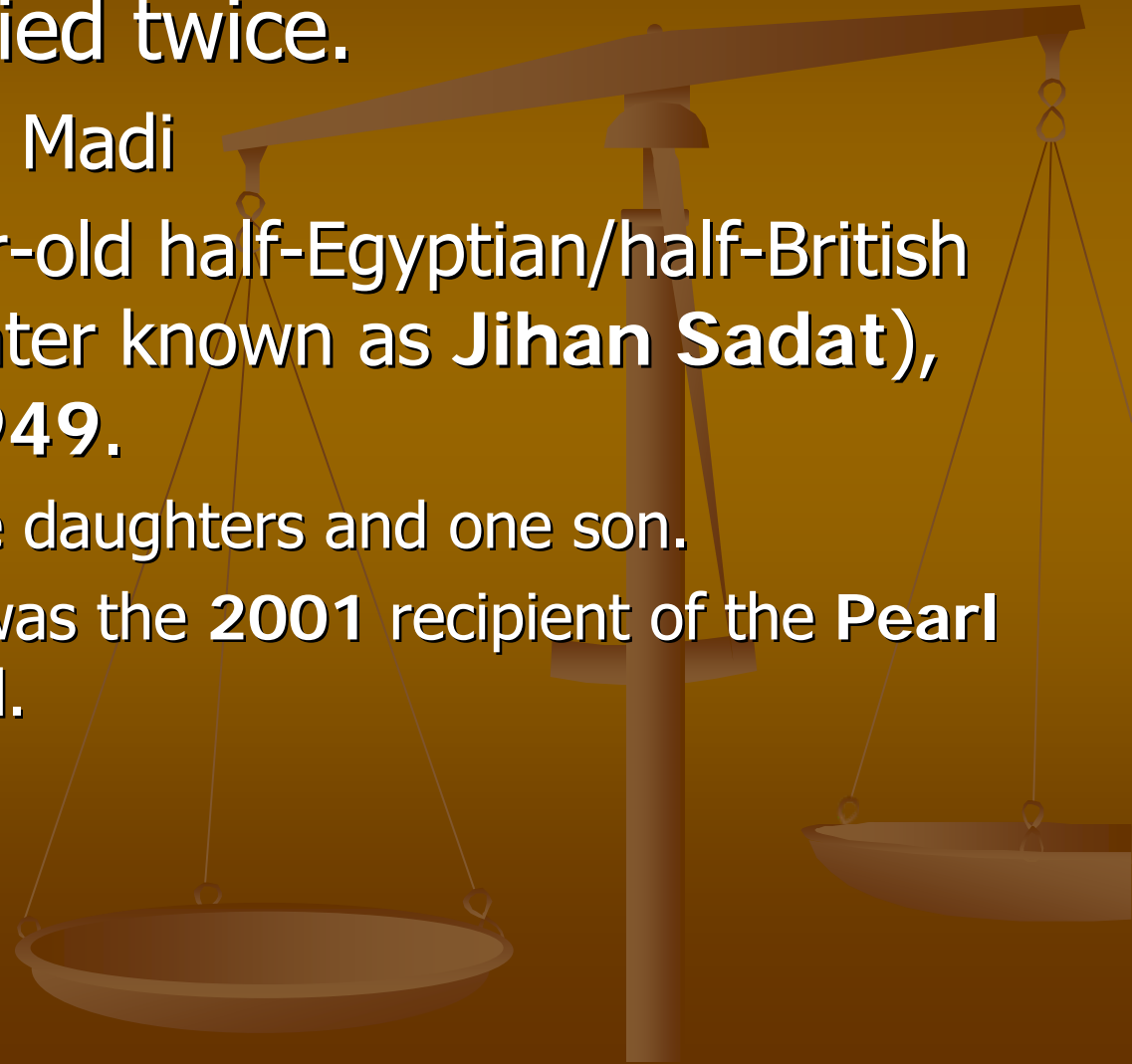
- Born into a family of 13 children in 1918
  - grew up among average Egyptian villagers
  - in Mit Abul Kom
    - 40 miles to the north of Cairo (^1)
  - lived with his grandmother (2)
  - graduated from the Royal Military Academy, Cairo, in 1938. (3)
- 

# Childhood Influences (4)

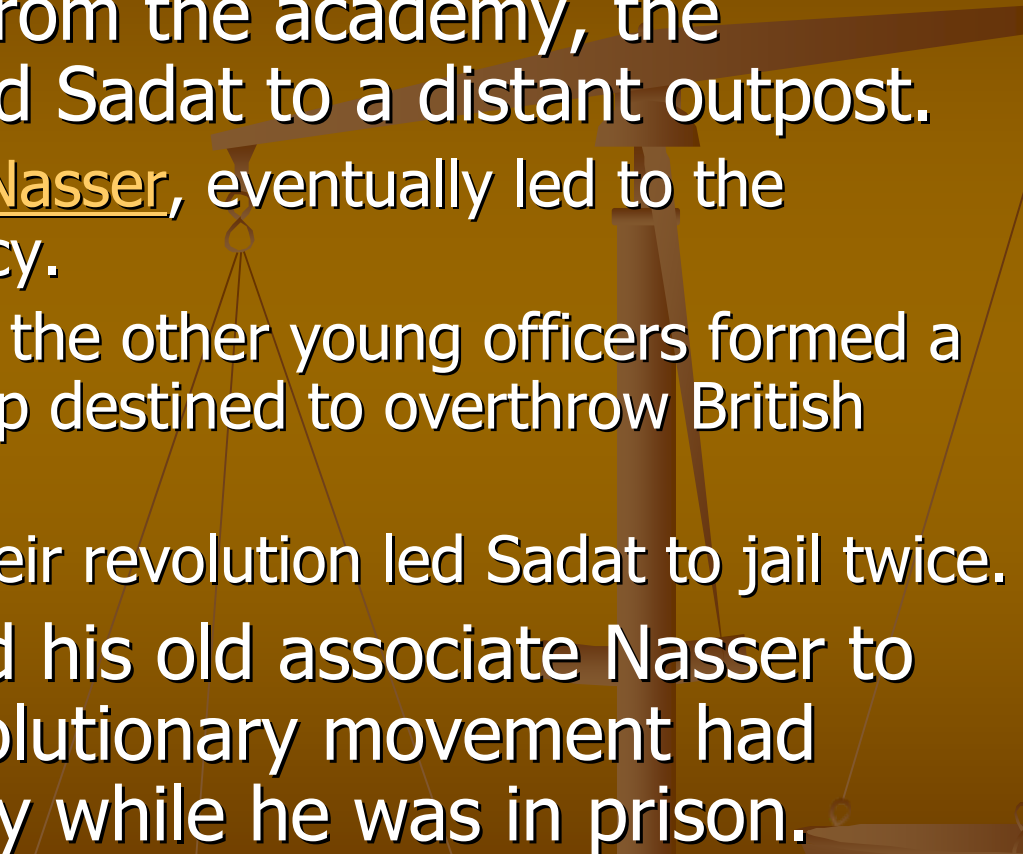
- Zahran
    - Came from a small village
    - In a famous incident - the British hanged Zahran for participating in a riot which had resulted in the death of a British officer.
    - Sadat admired the courage Zahran exhibit on the way to the gallows.
  - Kemel Ataturk
    - Created the modern state of Turkey
    - Not only had Ataturk overcame colonialism and established a number of civil service reforms.
  - Mohandas Ghandi
    - Touring Egypt in 1932, Gandhi had preached the power of nonviolence in combating injustice.
  - Adolf Hitler
    - Anticolonialist Sadat viewed as a potential rival to British control.
- 

# Family (4)

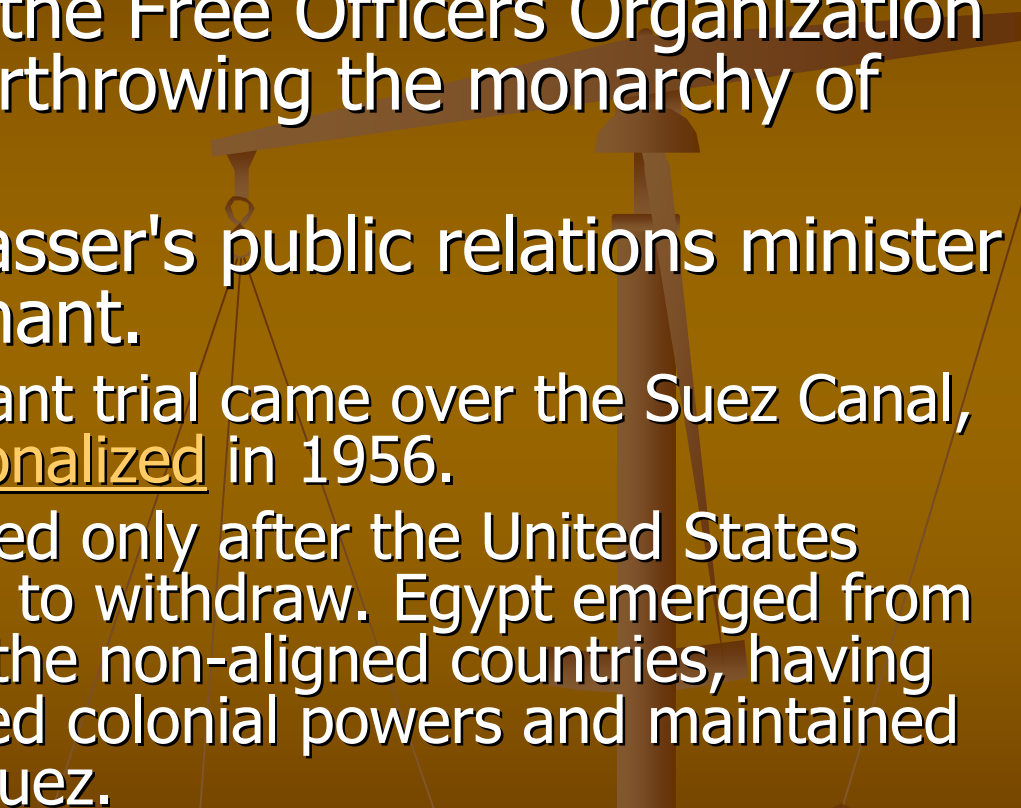
- Sadat was married twice.
  - Divorced Ehsan Madi
  - Married 16 year-old half-Egyptian/half-British Jehan Raouf (later known as **Jihan Sadat**), on **May 29, 1949**.
    - They had three daughters and one son.
    - **Jihan Sadat** was the **2001** recipient of the **Pearl S. Buck Award**.



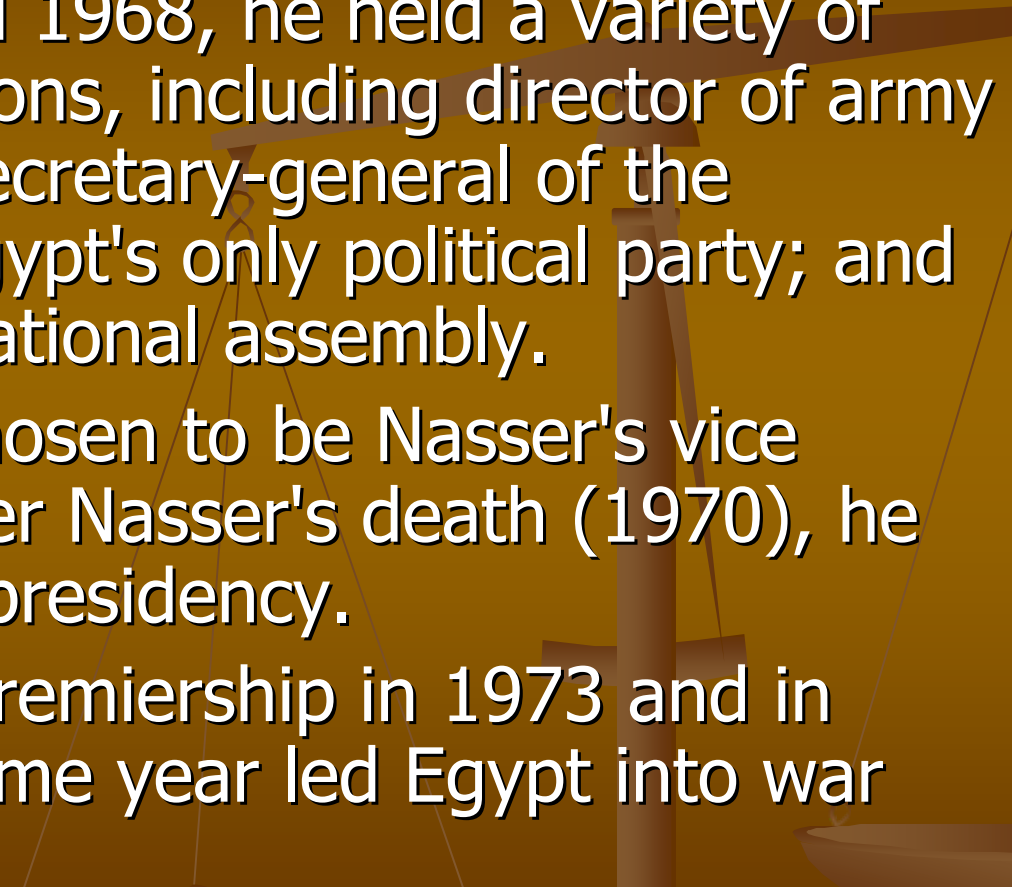
# Mid-Life Crisis (5)

- Upon graduating from the academy, the government posted Sadat to a distant outpost.
    - Met Gamal Abdel Nasser, eventually led to the Egyptian presidency.
    - Sadat, Nasser and the other young officers formed a revolutionary group destined to overthrow British rule.
    - Commitment to their revolution led Sadat to jail twice.
  - Sadat re-contacted his old associate Nasser to find that their revolutionary movement had grown considerably while he was in prison.
- 

# Mid-Life Crisis Continued (5)

- On July 23, 1952, the Free Officers Organization staged a coup overthrowing the monarchy of King Farouk.
  - Sadat began as Nasser's public relations minister and trusted lieutenant.
    - Their most important trial came over the Suez Canal, which Nasser nationalized in 1956.
    - The 1956 war ended only after the United States pressured its allies to withdraw. Egypt emerged from the war a hero of the non-aligned countries, having successfully resisted colonial powers and maintained its control of the Suez.
- 

# Path to Power (6)

- Between 1952 and 1968, he held a variety of government positions, including director of army public relations; secretary-general of the National Union, Egypt's only political party; and president of the national assembly.
  - In 1969 he was chosen to be Nasser's vice president, and after Nasser's death (1970), he succeeded to the presidency.
  - He assumed the premiership in 1973 and in October of that same year led Egypt into war with Israel.
- 

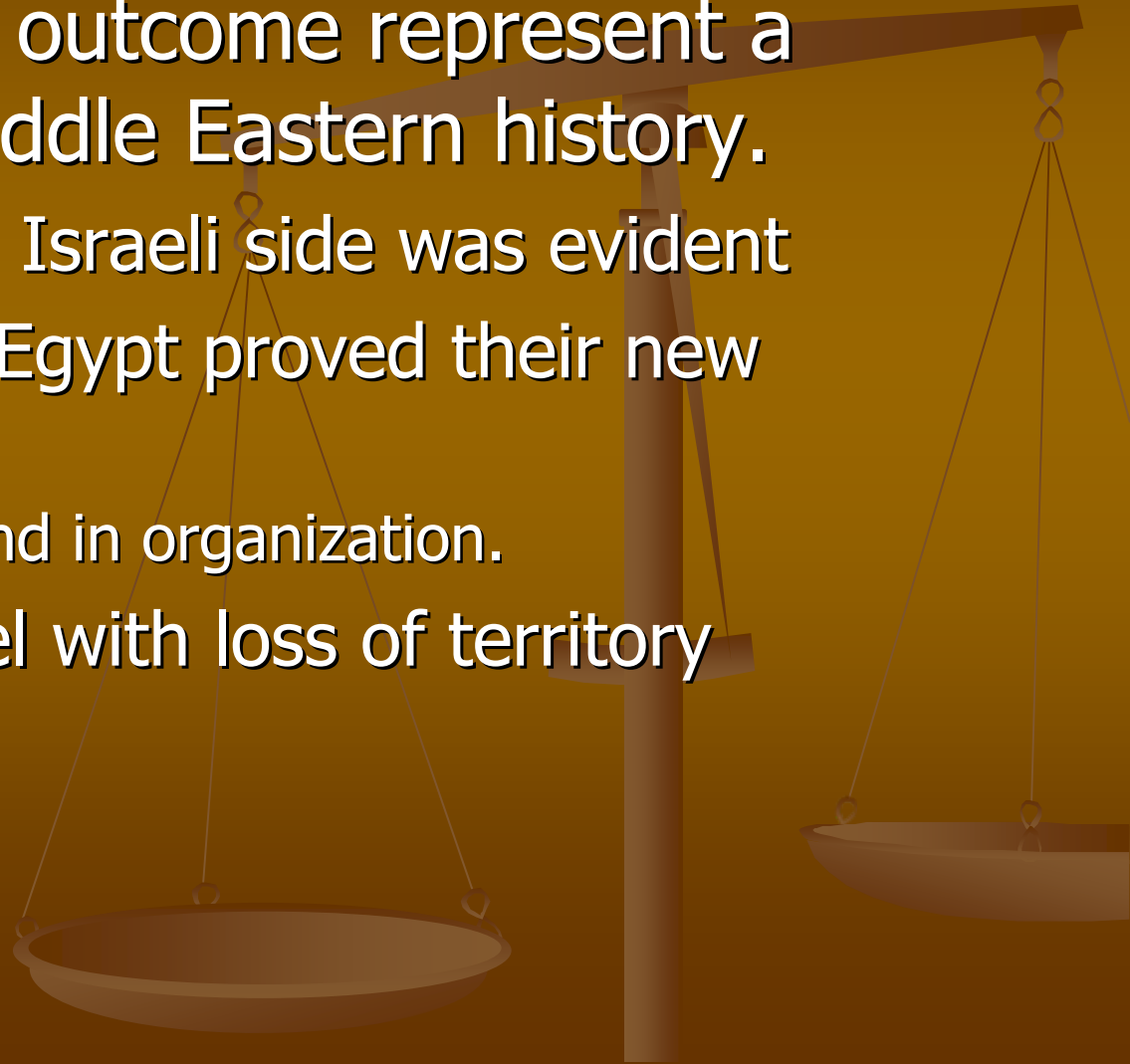
# October War – Yom Kippur War (7)

- War fought between Israel on one side, and Egypt and Syria on the other, backed by Iraq and Jordan and supported economically by Saudi Arabia.
  - Lasted for 3 weeks
  - Started on October 6, 1973
  - October 26 on the Egyptian front



# More Yom Kippur War (7)

- The war and its outcome represent a watershed in Middle Eastern history.
  - Vulnerability on Israeli side was evident
  - Both Syria and Egypt proved their new strength
    - Both military and in organization.
  - It also left Israel with loss of territory



# Hierarchy of the Egyptian Government

## التسلسل الهرمي للحكومة المصرية

- President
  - Commands Army
  - Executive Branch
  - Names the Prime Minister
  - Commands the Government
  - Vice President
- Prime Minister
  - Day to day affairs
  - Economy
  - Heads the Cabinet



# الوزاره Cabinet

## ■ Cabinet

- Minister
- Minister of State
- Minister without Portfolio
- Chairman of Departmen
- Minister – Delegate

## الوزاره

الوزير

وزير الدولة

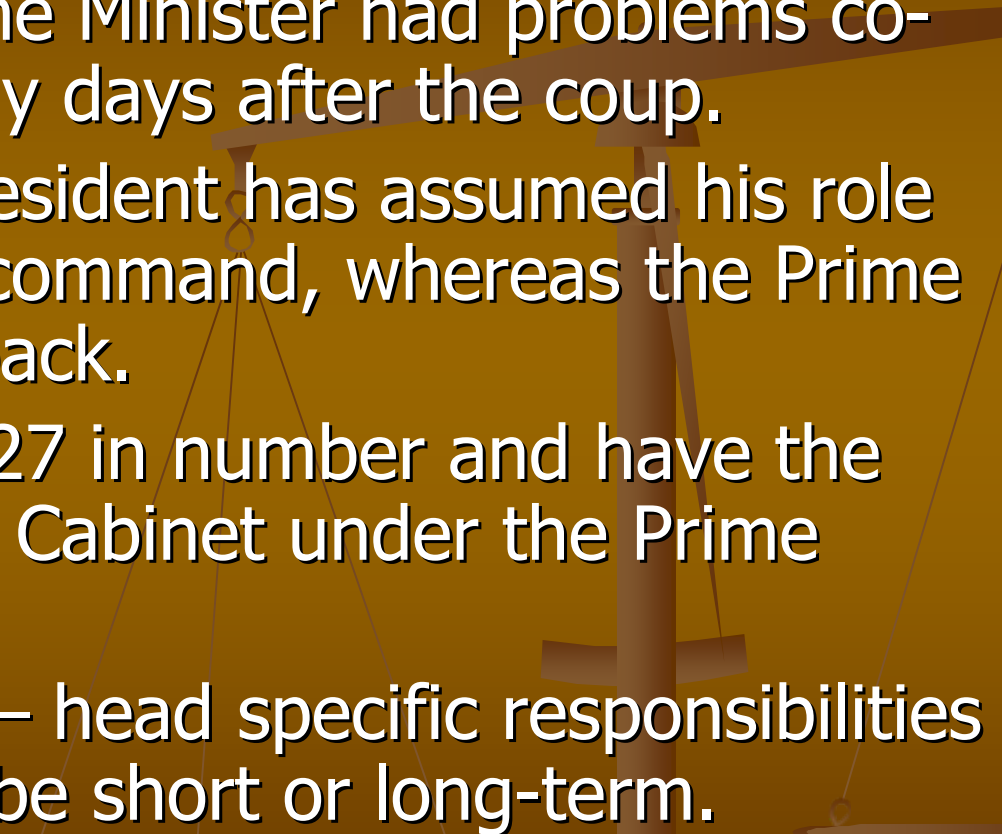
وزير بدون حقيبة

رؤساء ادارة

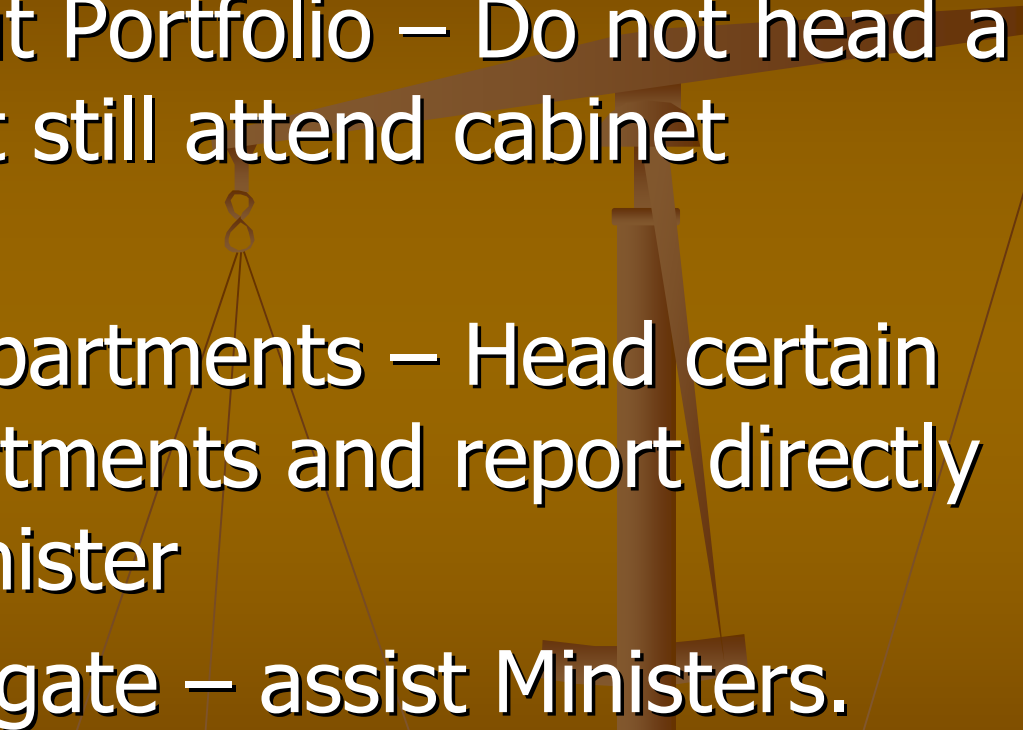
وزير -- مندوبه



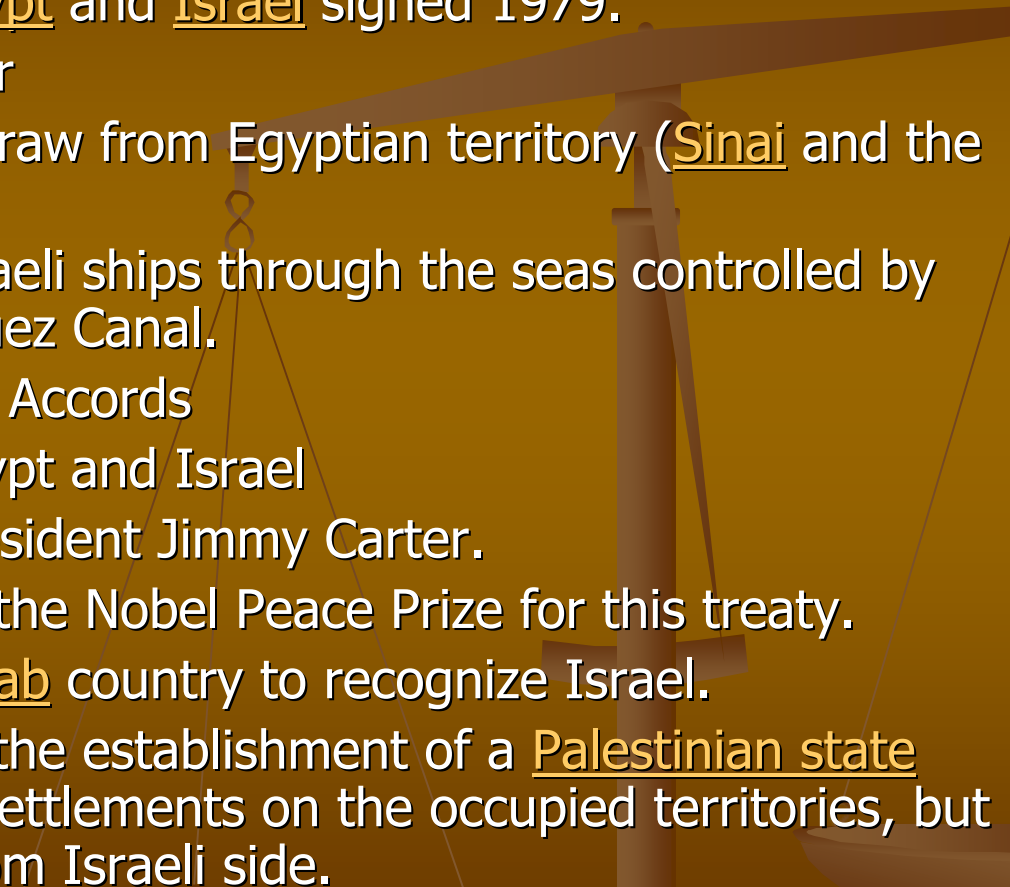
# Who has the Power (8)

- President and Prime Minister had problems co-existing in the early days after the coup.
  - Since then, the President has assumed his role as the highest as command, whereas the Prime Minister stepped back.
  - The Ministers are 27 in number and have the most power in the Cabinet under the Prime Minister
  - Ministers of State – head specific responsibilities or agencies. Can be short or long-term.
- 

# Power (8)

- Ministers without Portfolio – Do not head a department, but still attend cabinet meetings
  - Chairmen of Departments – Head certain important departments and report directly to the Prime Minister
  - Ministers – Delegate – assist Ministers.
- 

# Egyptian – Israeli Peace Treaty (8)

- Peace treaty between Egypt and Israel signed 1979.
    - Ended the state of war
    - Israel agreed to withdraw from Egyptian territory (Sinai and the Suez Canal)
    - Secure passage of Israeli ships through the seas controlled by Egypt including the Suez Canal.
  - Followed the Camp David Accords
    - Meetings between Egypt and Israel
    - Overviewed by US President Jimmy Carter.
    - Sadat and Begin won the Nobel Peace Prize for this treaty.
  - Egypt became the first Arab country to recognize Israel.
  - Central in the treaty was the establishment of a Palestinian state and no more building of settlements on the occupied territories, but this was never fulfilled from Israeli side.
- 

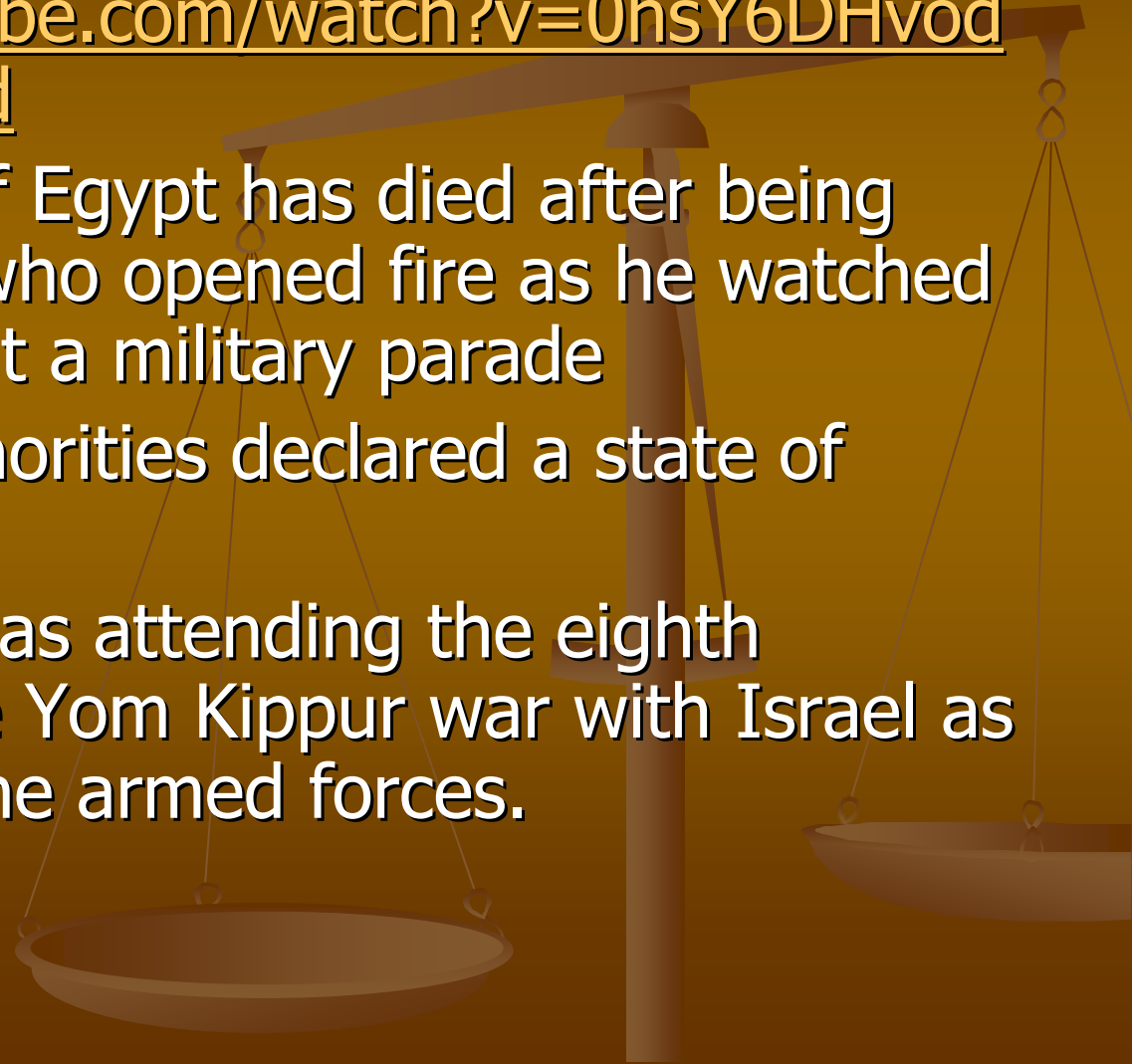
# Egyptian – Israeli Peace Treaty (8)

- USA was central in securing the treaty, linking both countries' willingness to fulfill the agreement to future financial aid.
- It is well written that the Arab world did not look kindly upon this treaty and that Sadat was condemned for signing it.
- [http://i-cias.com/e.o/egyptian-israeli\\_peace\\_treaty.htm](http://i-cias.com/e.o/egyptian-israeli_peace_treaty.htm)
- In 1979, the Arab League expelled Egypt in the wake of the Egyptian-Israel peace agreement
  - The League moved its headquarters from Cairo to Tunis.
  - It was not until 1989 that the League re-admitted Egypt as a member, and returned its headquarters to Cairo.
- Called a conspiracy.

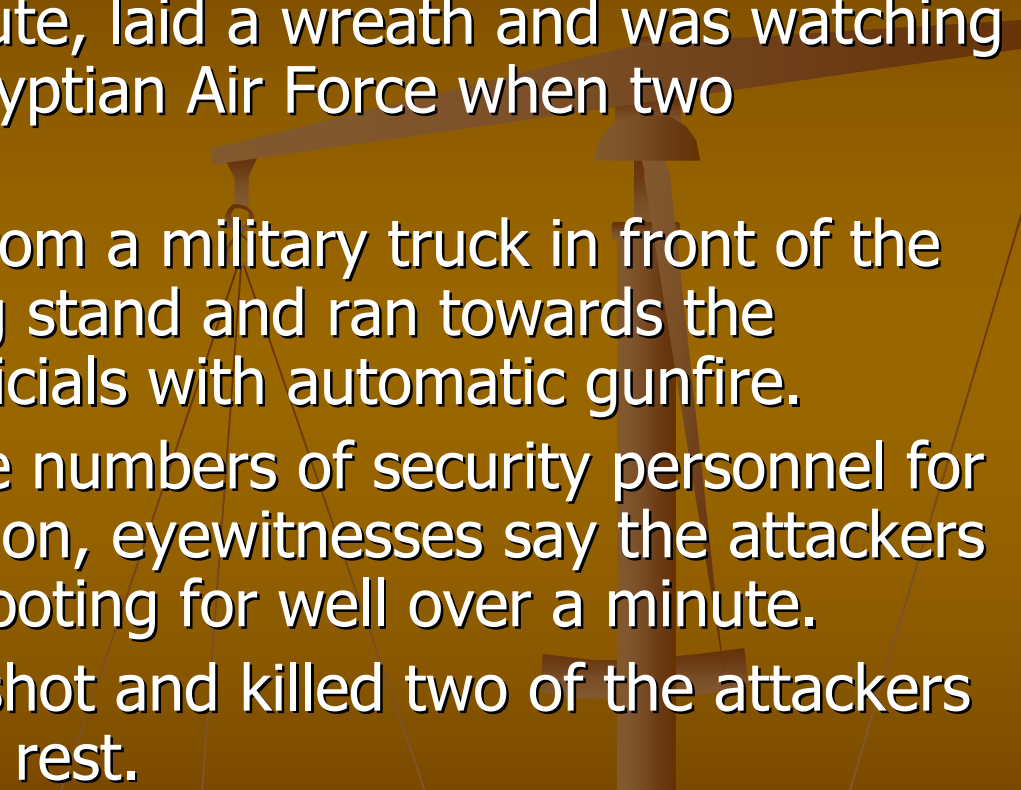
مءامرہ

# Assassination اغتيال

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0hsY6DHvod0&feature=related>
- President Sadat of Egypt has died after being shot by gunmen who opened fire as he watched an aerial display at a military parade
- The Egyptian authorities declared a state of emergency.
- President Sadat was attending the eighth anniversary of the Yom Kippur war with Israel as Field Marshal of the armed forces.

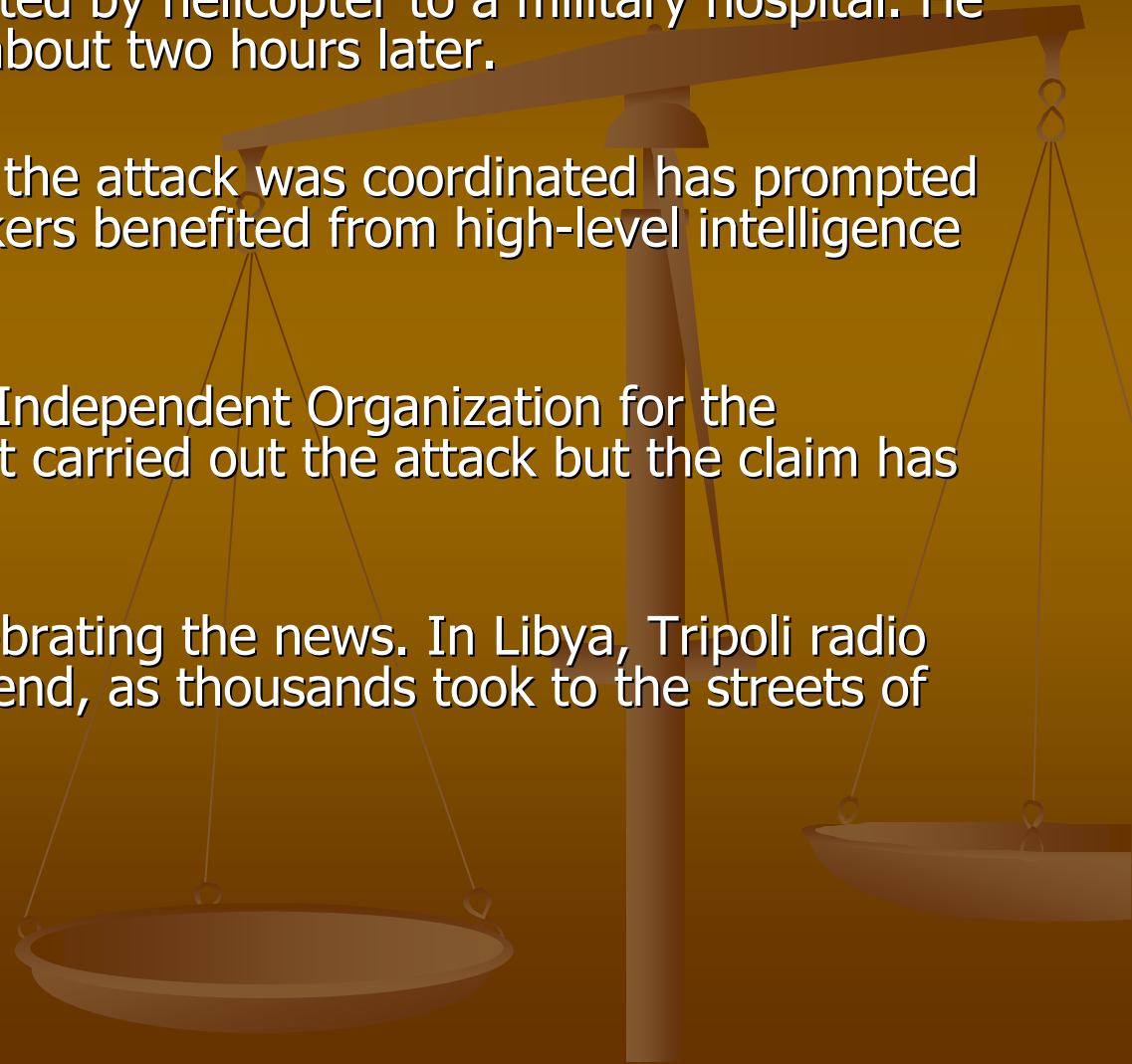


# Assassination اغتيال

- He had taken the salute, laid a wreath and was watching a display from the Egyptian Air Force when two grenades exploded.
  - Gunmen then leapt from a military truck in front of the presidential reviewing stand and ran towards the spectators, raking officials with automatic gunfire.
  - Despite typically large numbers of security personnel for the ceremonial occasion, eyewitnesses say the attackers were able to keep shooting for well over a minute.
  - Security forces then shot and killed two of the attackers and overpowered the rest.
- 

# Assassination Continued (^9)

- President Sadat was airlifted by helicopter to a military hospital. He is believed to have died about two hours later.
- The precision with which the attack was coordinated has prompted suspicions that the attackers benefited from high-level intelligence and support.
- A group calling itself the Independent Organization for the Liberation of Egypt says it carried out the attack but the claim has not been verified.
- But many have been celebrating the news. In Libya, Tripoli radio said every tyrant has an end, as thousands took to the streets of the capital in jubilation.



# End

1. <http://www.ibiblio.org/sullivan/bios/Sadat-bio.html>
  2. <http://www.bookrags.com/biography/anwar-sadat/>
  3. <http://www.answers.com/topic/anwar-al-sadat>
  4. <http://www.spiritus-temporis.com/anwar-sadat/family.html>
- <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/biography/sadat.html>
  - <http://www.infoplease.com/ce6/people/A0842905.html>
  - <http://i-cias.com/e.o/uyomkipwr.htm>
  - [Wikipedia.org](http://Wikipedia.org)
  - [http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/october/6/newsid\\_2515000/2515841.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/october/6/newsid_2515000/2515841.stm)

# Vocabulary المفردات

- 1. Government
- 2. Hierarchy
- 3. President
- 4. Executive Branch
- 5. Commands
- 6. Vice President
- 7. Prime Minister
- 8. Cabinet
- 9. Minister
- 10. Minister of State
- 11. Minister without Portfolio
- 12. Chairmen of Department
- 13. Minister - Delegate
- 14. Conspiracy
- 15. Assassination

- 1. الحكومة
- 2. هرمي
- 3. الرئيس
- 4. السلطة التنفيذية
- 5. الاوامر
- 6. نائب الرئيس
- 7. رئيس الوزراء
- 8. وزاره
- 9. الوزير
- 10. وزير الدولة
- 11. وزير بدون حقيبة
- 12. رؤساء ادارة
- 13. وزير -- مندوبة
- 14. مءامره
- 15. اغتيال

