

Introduction: the
country. caption (for
photo above):

[Economics](#)



Introduction: In 1981 the Egyptian president Anwar Sadat was assassinated leaving Hosni Mubarak to get the job.

At first Mubarak stressed the importance of laws which made him a decent president. When his second term came around he became more bolder with his choices by not reforming the Egyptian constitution, extending the state of emergency, and tightening the control of the National Democratic Party over parliament. These decisions caused corruption, poverty, and political repression.

Caption (for photo above): Coptic Christians one of the religious group being persecuted against by Egypt's government are shown in the photo above peacefully protesting the genocide of Coptic Christians in Egypt. The Coptic Christians have been persecuted against since the 1950s when a revolution caused the formation of the Republic of Egypt which was established as a muslim country. Since then the tension between Coptic Christians and Muslims only grew and when Mubarak became president and turned a blind eye on the destruction of Christian churches the protesting started. The revolution in Egypt took a big turn when over two dozen peaceful protesters were murdered after the Egyptian military violently broke up a peaceful Coptic Christian protest in Cairo, Egypt. The Coptic Christians were not alone in protesting, the corruption and poverty was everywhere in Egypt causing many citizens to be angry with the government. Revolts broke out in Egypt among all citizens who were unhappy with Mubarak's decisions not just the Coptic Christians.

On the 11th of February in 2011 the president of Egypt, Mubarak, stepped down from presidency after 18 days of revolution in which people were killed. He transferred power to the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces. With the announcement of the resignation the streets erupted in joyful cheering as the citizens rejoiced the victory for the country. Caption (for photo above): Joy broke out in the streets of Egypt when the news of Mubarak's resignation spread bringing the feeling of victory and hope into the hearts of many Egyptian citizens. Caption (for photo above): President Mubarak resigns from his presidency after revolution outbreaks in Egypt due to the public's unhappiness with Mubarak's time in office. Present: Since President Mubarak resigned there have been two presidents in Egypt, Mohamed Morsi who was thrown out of presidency by the military and the current president Abdel Fattah el-Sisi. Coptic Christians are still being discriminated against in Egypt.

The government is trying to help the Christians minor ways against the attacks their churches have been facing. The Coptic Christians are still feeling like they are not getting enough protection from the government. Despite having made huge leaps politically and economically since the arab spring the country still faces misconduct, corruption, political crises, and terrorism. Morsi had promised the protesters a constitutional change in Egypt, but his rule was equivalent to president Mubarak's.

The protests grew and Morsi was deposed by the Egyptian military. After Morsi, the Egyptian military nominated one from their own, Abdel Fattah el-Sisi (picture above). 3 years into Sisi's presidency Egyptians have not been

able to achieve the freedom they want, and now there is human rights abuse occurring in Egypt.

National security agents and the Egyptian police participate in tortures and administrate the disappearance of many. The people who suffered the abuses are supporters of the largest Egyptian terrorist group called the Muslim Brotherhood. These activists are being imprisoned as their human rights have been taken away by Egypt's government.

The freedom of assembly right has been removed which ends anti-government protests. Any anticipation of protests will be terminated and any participants will be arrested. This had begun in 2015 when Police stopped a protest prior to the event and arrested 12 people. The human rights workers are being threatened by the nongovernmental organization (NGO). " In November, parliament swiftly approved a new law regulating NGOs after no public debate or input from civil society" (human rights watch). This law allows the NGOs to replace independent human rights groups. The freedom of religion has also been a removed right. The law was passed in August 2017 and it discriminated against the coptic Christians.

Church building is no longer permitted which helps to stop the angry mobs from burning more churches and causing violence, which has occurred in the past. Muslim women have always had restrictions especially in Egypt.

Women are urged to not Laugh or talk loud in public, and dress modestly to prevent sexual harassment. Discrimination against women is still continuing in Egyptian law concerning divorce, child custody, and (money, property) inheritance. President of France, François Hollande, has helped Egypt with

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their military and government needs, as well as the United States and the United Arab Emirates fundings. Egypt is very well supported which will hopefully better their situation. Writing: Coptic christians are a smaller branch of christianity that base their theology on the teaching of Mark. Mark was believed to be the first person to bring christianity to Egypt and it has flourished since.

Coptic Christians have been persecuted in Egypt since the religion began spreading across the country during the first century AD. There has been multiple shooting and mass killing since last december, around 100 minority Christians have been murdered. The most recent attack took place in May this year when 26 Coptic Christians were removed from a bus and executed (single shot to the head). Since then Coptic Christians have been in a state of fear due to the violence inflicted upon them. Their only defense praying to god. Writing: The picture above shows the current president of Egypt Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi. Sisi began his presidency in early june of 2014.

After playing an important part in egypt's military where he held the ranks of Defense Minister and Military Chief General Sisi won the electoral vote by an astounding 96%. Although many citizens believe the election was rigged they cannot deny the step up he is from Egypt's former president. President Sisi say in an interview on month ago with CNBC " The region cannot support more turmoil. This is the message I want to convey and we are keen on the unity of Lebanon and its stability and peace of Lebanon, Lebanon with its diversity and its multiplicity in the patriotic country of Lebanon. Lebanon is a patriotic country. Lebanon is a patriotic country.

We preserve its unity, we preserve its stability, and we preserve its independence". This quotes show the initiative president Sisi is currently trying to take, in order to preserve peace not only in his country but also neighboring countries such as Lebanon. Currently in office president Sisi is working with military officials as well as president Trump in attempts to suppress terrorism in Egypt and the U. S.

He is also in the mists of his preparation for the upcoming election, where he will be running his second term. Future: Insert photos and text that will go into future. The future holds many thing for the country of Egypt. The county has potential, but Egypt can and could be very unpredictable. It has an uneasy sense, which is producing a rattled nation.

With improvements in areas such as the economy can bring the nation to its full potential. In the above photo, we see the Suez Canal. The Suez Canal is a great resource and advantage that Egypt has, but they are not using it to its full potential. The earnings that benefit Egypt from the Suez Canal has greatly dropped over the last few years according to Egypt's Only Daily Independent Newspaper In English.

The reasoning behind the slow earnings has to do with trade and the foreign relations that the post-arab spring government has created. Egypt is housing this great revenu, and it is in their best interest to expand their trade though the Suez Canal in the future.