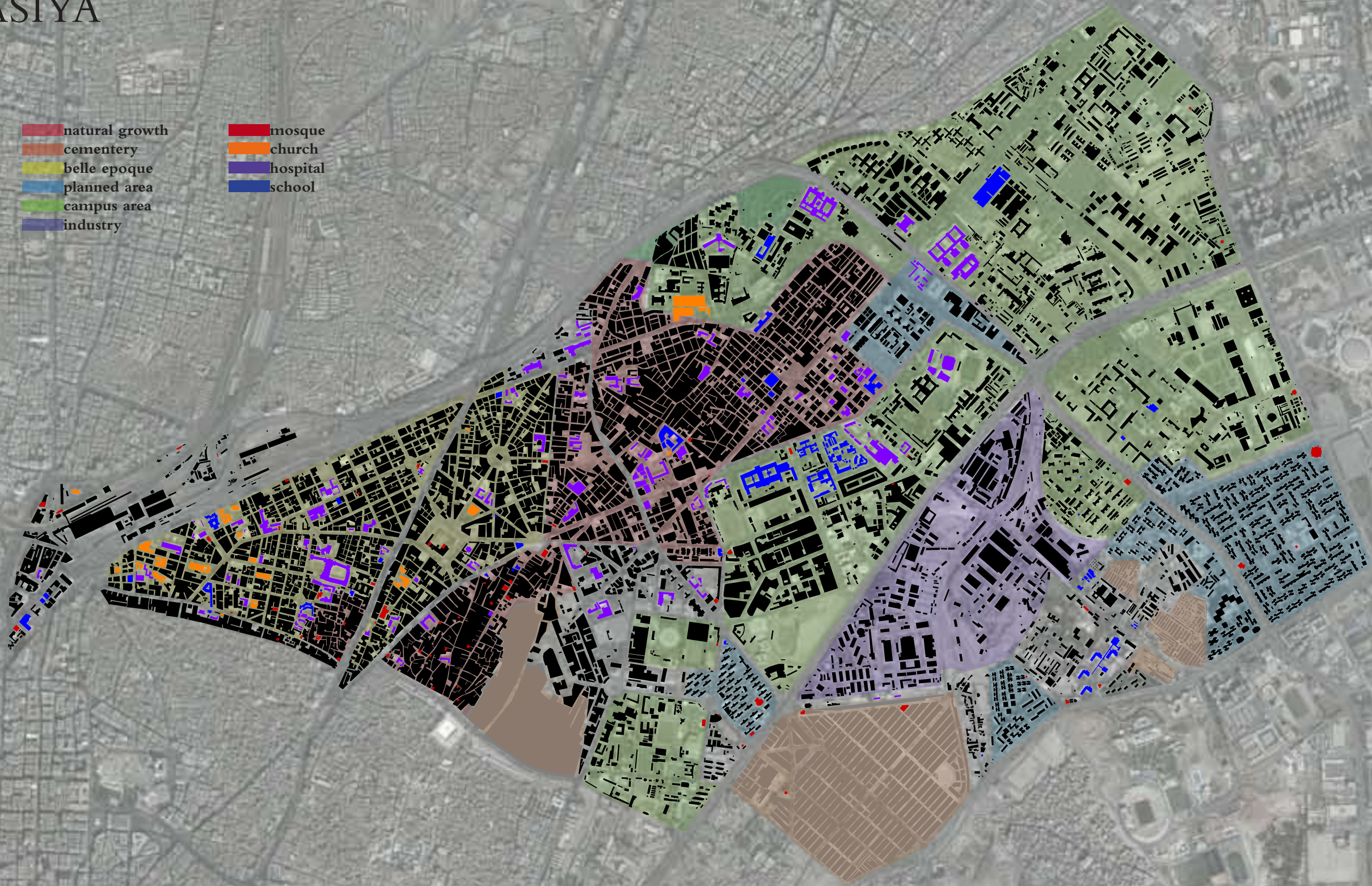


ABBASIYA

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| ■ natural growth | ■ mosque |
| ■ cementery | ■ church |
| ■ belle epoque | ■ hospital |
| ■ planned area | ■ school |
| ■ campus area | |
| ■ industry | |

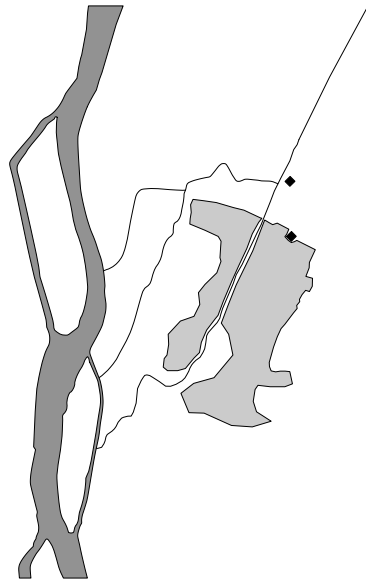


HISTORY

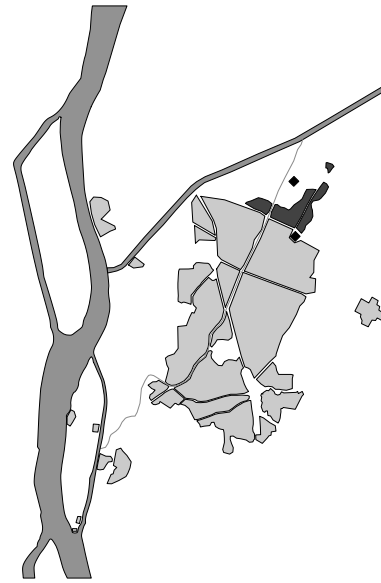
Maps

Developing of Cairo from 1805 until today.

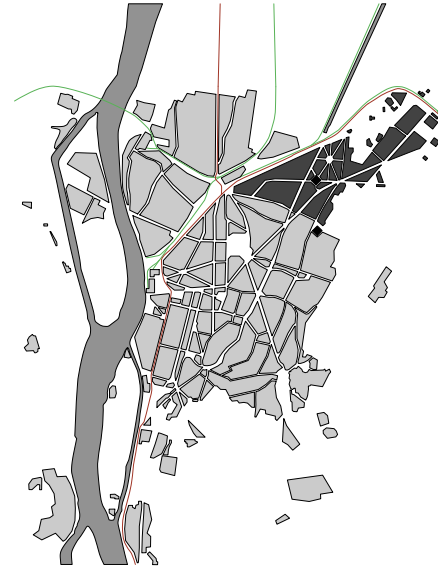
-  Abbasiya
-  Cairo
-  Nile/Canal
-  Zahir/Hakim Mosque
-  Tramline
-  Railways



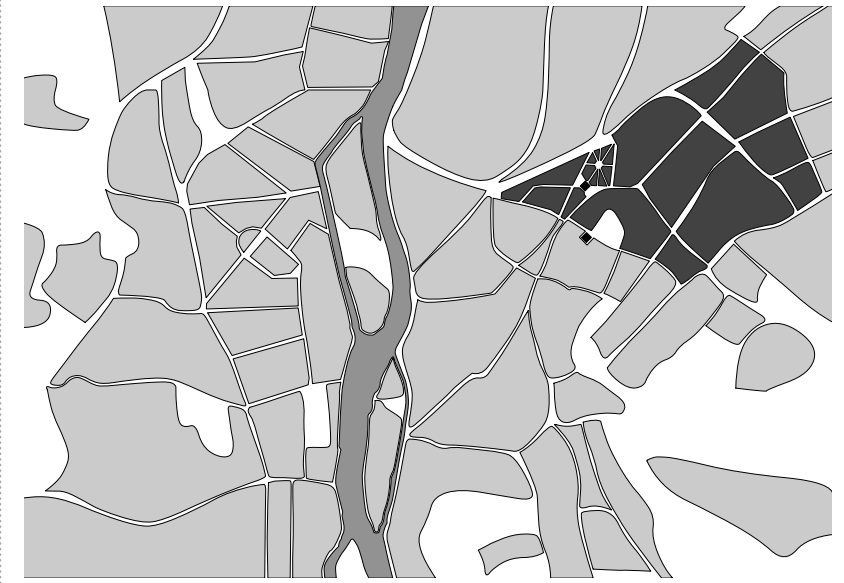
1805



1874



1933



2010

Abbasiya

Specific events



1848 - 1854
Wali Abbas I.

Developing the area of Abbasiya by Wali Abbas I. Mainly in order to station troops outside the city. And to encourage the development of the area, Abbas gave land to those wishing to build.



British Officers Headquarters in Abbasiya



Tramline from Downtown to Heliopolis through Abbasiya

Growth of Abbasiya through British military Barracks, the Tramline to Heliopolis and real estate speculation.



1968
St. Marks Cathedral

Settlements of Universities, Industry and Housing. Ramses Street competition for future development and modernisation of the area.



2009
Ramses Street competition

Egypt

Historical events



1805 - 1848
Muhammad Ali

With the Muhammad Ali Dynasty begins the „Modern Egypt“. Opening of Suez-Canal.



1863 - 1879
Isma'il Pasha



1867
Suez-Canal



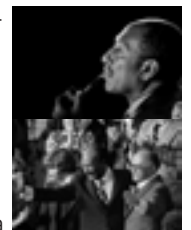
1882
The Anglo - Egyptian War

The Urabi Revolt 1882 uprising against the Khedive and European influence. The invasion of the British army gain control over the Suez Canal lead to the Anglo - Egyptian war. The Britains occupied Egypt until 1922 and the official Independence of Egypt.



1954 - 1970
Gamal Abdel Nasser

1967 The Six-Day War
1978 Nobel Peace Prize for Sadat
1981 Sadat was assassinated during a parade in Cairo



1970 - 1981
Anwar El Sadat



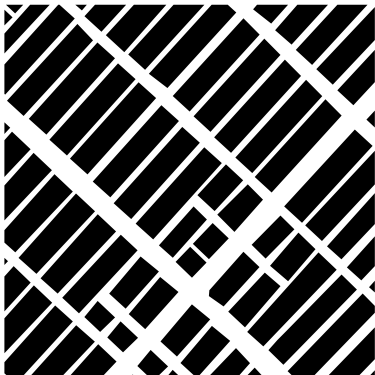
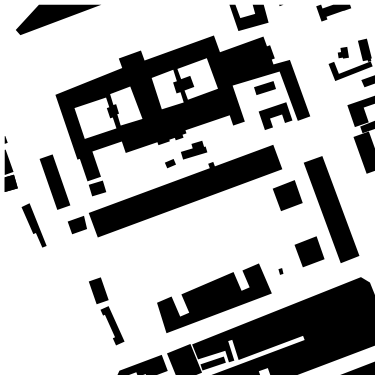
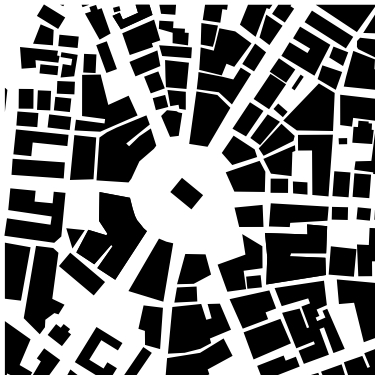
1981 -
Hosni Mubarak

1805 under Turkish Authority

1882 British Protectorat and Influence

1953 Republic of Egypt

URBAN DIVERSITY



Al-Faggala
Probably most of Egypt's book-stores, office equipment stores and publishing houses are located in this area. Therefore it is always crowded by students at the beginning of every semester. But this changes due to differences between the Ministry of Education and the publishers.

Sakakini Palace
Created by Habib Sakakini Pasha (1841-1923) a rich contractor and businessman, this rococo style building marks the Centre of the zone. This area once belonged to Faggala, but was upgraded through the attention paid by Sakakini.

Ain Shams University
Founded in 1950 Ain Shams is the third oldest university in Egypt. It consist 14 faculties, four of them including the main campus are situated in Abbasiya. Beside the obvious urban impact, the university played an undeniable role in the development of cultural and scientific life.

St Mark's Cathedral
Built on land that had been used for centuries as a Coptic cemetery St Mark's shows a unique illustration of architectural evolution representing the rapid development of Coptic architecture. The cathedral was inaugurated 1968 and is the current seat of the Coptic Orthodox Pope.

City of the Dead
642 AD Amr ibn al As laid the ground stone by establishing a graveyard outside the city. Cause the cemetery consists of house-like tombs, it looks like a city from afar. Housing problems and high rents due to a rapid increase of population were the main reason for people moving into the cemetery.

New Housing
Building units were planned and built in the vacant areas to respond to the sudden increase of population due to the rapid migration.

SOURCES

<http://en.academic.ru/dic.nsf/enwiki/1053432>
<http://www.touregypt.net/featurestories/sakakinipalace.htm>
<http://www.shams.edu.eg>

Al-Ahram, 16-22 September 2010: Extracurricular dilemmas: features
Todays Zaman, 31 January 2010: Living people in Cairo`s city of the dead

Abu-Lughod, Janet:

„Tale of two cities: the origins of Modern Cairo“
Comparative Studies in Society and History. Vol. 7, No. 4 (Jul. 1965). pp. 429 - 457. Cambridge University Press

IMAGE CREDITS

Abb. 1

„Wali Abbas I.“
http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:Abbas_I_Vizekönig_von_Ägypten.jpg

Abb. 2

„British Military Headquarter 1882“
<http://www.coldstreamguards-boro.org/2Bt.%20in%20Pictures.htm>

Abb. 3

„Men crowded on the roof tops of the tram.“
http://alh-research.tripod.com/Light_Horse/index.blog?topic_id=1106105

Abb. 4

„A Path, St. Mark`s Coptic Cathedral in Abbassiyah, Cairo“
flickr photostream, Bakar_88, 2008
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/78174175@N00/2184134148>

Abb. 5

„Ramses Square competition“
<http://www.udcentre.org/project.aspx?id=1>

Abb. 6

Auguste Couder (1789-1873): „Mehemet Ali Viceroy of Egypt.“, 1841, oil on canvas, 75 × 93 cm

Abb. 7

„Portrait of Ismail Pasha (1830-1895)“
http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7a/Ismail_Pacha.JPG

Abb. 8

„Suez-Canal“
http://de.academic.ru/pictures/dewiki/99/canal_de_suez.jpg

Abb. 9

„Anglo-Egyptian_war.jpg“
Source: The Illustrated London News, No.2256—Vol. LXXXI, Saturday, July 29, 1882, p.102

Abb. 10

„Gamal Abdel Nasser“
<http://rompedas.blogspot.com/2009/07/philosophy-of-revolution.html>

Abb. 11

„Anwar El Sadat“
<http://www.leadershipnow.com/wallpapers.html>

Abb. 12

„Sadat und Begin in Friedensverhandlungen 1978“
Foto: Warren K. Leff
<http://www.nrhz.de/flyer/beitrag.php?id=13751>

Abb. 13

„Hosni Mubarak“
Palazzo del Quirinale - 17/10/2009
<http://www.quirinale.it/elementi/Continua.aspx?tipo=Foto&key=9701>

Abb. 14

„Al-Faggala“
<http://www.panoramio.com/photo/33458974>

Abb. 15

„Sakakini Palace“
<http://www.panoramio.com/photo/22528513>

Abb. 16

„Ain Shams University“
<http://www.panoramio.com/photo/8204059>

Abb. 17

„St. Mark`s Cathedral“
<http://www.panoramio.com/photo/35791771>

Abb. 18

„City of the Dead“
<http://www.panoramio.com/photo/23601975>

Abb. 19

„New Housing“
<http://www.panoramio.com/photo/20472041>