

Egypt From Independence To Revolution, 1919-1952

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ecological perspectives and ideas about language) brought to the region may more immediately determine what is examined and given priority. Puzzles remain: what is the motivation and significance of highly abstract categories of ascription? What sort of practical-imaginative world fosters these? How might it compare with others? With enough of their physics now, we see that we do not have enough of their metaphysics.

SELMA BOTMAN, *Egypt From Independence to Revolution, 1919-1952*, Contemporary Issues in the Middle East (Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1991). Pp. 170.

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Through assessing political activity and evaluating the European imported "liberal ideology," the author introduces the reader to general themes and events current in modern Egypt: the role of nationalism in a semicolonized country, the experience of political pluralism in a limited democracy, and the influence of culture in a largely illiterate society. The book opens with a brief introduction to the country's premodern political and social life ending with a concise look at the post-1919 period. The following three chapters cover Egypt's quest for independence, its experience of semi-independence, the era of liberal politics, and its struggle for development. The last two chapters deal with religion, politics, and cultural expression. The book is effectively organized and subdivided according to topics, enabling one to locate any area of interest with no difficulty. For a first encounter with this period of Egypt's history, this book should serve its reader well.

Albeit excusable, it is usually confusing when the title of a book does not represent the events covered in it. Botman states that "the period covered concentrates on the years between the 1919 revolution and the 1952 coup d'état," and describes the years under study as "the struggle to obtain independence," suggesting that the author regards the events that happened in 1919 as a revolution that failed to achieve independence and the events of 1952 as a coup d'état and not a revolution.

Two major issues are central to any assessment of this work: the first is the method of analysis, and the second is the relationship of the bourgeoisie to the power structure and its influence on the essentially interconnected issues (even though examined separately by the author) of national independence, imported democracy, popular movements, and cultural expression.

Despite the author's assertion that her analysis will focus on the "people and groups outside the mainstream," Egypt's history is here largely rendered in terms of the acts of the customary "elites." Combining elite and non-elite interpretations of history and society as a method of analysis results first, in the marginalization and sometimes dismissal of the internal dynamics of the Egyptian society, and second, in the prevalence of the elite historical framework in much of the work. Since both frameworks have many differences in epistemology and metaphysics that are fundamental, any attempt to reconcile them will produce an inconsistent study. This incompatibility is evident throughout the book. Three examples will illustrate what I mean. First, the use of phrases such as "in response," "as a result," and "in reaction" throughout chapter 2 suggests that change takes place only as a consequence of the elite and their interaction with the West. Second, while the author points out that "the struggle for national self-determination was embraced by people across the political spectrum," she negates the role of that struggle in achieving Egypt's first constitution by stating that "Egypt received its first liberal constitution." Third, she contends that the Egyptian masses played a critical role in shaping their own history, but then says that Muhammad 'Ali "gained control of the situation," ignoring the fact that he was asked to become the governor of Egypt by the ulama according to the will of the Egyptian people.

This text offers an interpretation of Egypt's so-called liberal era and an understanding of contemporary Egyptian society. Selma Botman is vice president for academic affairs at the University of Massachusetts. She is the author of "The Rise of Egyptian Communism: " and "Between the revolution in and the coup d'etat in , Egypt enjoyed a diversity of political experience that has not been sufficiently appreciated. In this. Egypt from Independence to Revolution, Selma Botman. Darrell Dykstra. Western Illinois University. Search for more papers by this author. Egypt from Independence to Revolution, has 4 ratings and 1 review. Paul said: Selma Botman's Egypt from Independence to Revolution focuses on . Selma Botman, Egypt From Independence to Revolution, , Contemporary Issues in the Middle East (Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press. vermiculturemanual.com: Egypt from Independence to Revolution, (Contemporary Issues in the Middle East) () by Selma Botman and a great. Egypt From Independence To Revolution, by Selma Botman, , available at Book Depository with free delivery worldwide. Download citation Egypt from Independence This text offers an interpretation of Egypt's so-called liberal era and an understanding of contemporary Egyptian. Available in the National Library of Australia collection. Author: Botman, Selma; Format: Book; xiii, p.: ill., map ; 22 cm. Egypt from Independence to Revolution, (Selma Botman) at vermiculturemanual.com Between the revolution in and the coup d'etat in , Egypt. Egypt from independence to revolution, by Selma Botman Egypt from independence to revolution, by Selma Botman. Print book. Available in: Paperback. Between the revolution in and the coup d'etat in , Egypt enjoyed a diversity of political experience that has. Egypt from Independence to Revolution, (Contemporary Issues in the Middle East) (Paperback). Egypt from Independence to. 13 Jun - 5 sec Get Now vermiculturemanual.com?book=Reads Download Books Egypt from. This text offers an interpretation of Egypt's so-called liberal era and an understanding of contemporary Egyptian society. It analyses both. The generation of /; James Whidden; Reassessing Egypt's foreign policy during the s and Egypt from independence to revolution, /.

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