



His Excellency

Ambassador

El Hussein Abdelwahab

Counsel General of Egypt

In Los Angeles

H.E. El Hussein Abdelwahab earned his B.A in Business Administration at Ain Shams University in 1976 and his M.A in International Relations at the San Francisco State University 2000. He joined the Egyptian Foreign Service in 1978.

He served in the Arab League (1978 to 1980), the African Department (1984 to 1986), the office of the Foreign Minister (1990 to 1991), the Diplomatic and Consular Corps Department (1996 to 1997) and was the Director of Egyptian Building Fund Authority (2004/2006). Additionally, from 2010 to 2012, he served as the Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Americas.

Currently, Abdelwahab is the Consul General of Egypt in Los Angeles. According to the Egyptian diplomatic system, he also carries the title of Ambassador. Previously, he served missions in Niamey (Niger) 1980/1984, Amman (Jordan)

1986/1990, Washington D.C 1991/1996, and San Francisco 1997/2000. He was Consul General in Chicago 2000/2004 and Consul General in Houston 2006/2010.

He is married with one daughter and two sons.

“Recent events in Egypt have been at the forefront of the news as that nation evolves and struggles to find its place in the 21st Century. From the earliest history of its founding to the present day, Egypt has arrested the attention of historians, political scientists, foreign policy experts, archeologists and everyone with a natural curiosity in humankind’s evolution. Ambassador Abdelwahab will address the profound changes his country is experiencing.”

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INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT

Egypt

THE FLAG OF Egypt



HISTORY

The Egyptian flag is similar to the flags of Syria, Iraq, and Yemen and consists of three bands of colors from the Arab Liberation flag—red, white, and black—with the golden eagle of Saladin on the white band. On the Egyptian flag, black represents oppression, red represents the bloody struggle against oppression, and white is symbolic of a bright future.

The development of the modern Egyptian flag (three white crescents and three stars on a red field) was determined first by the Muhammad Ali Dynasty, under whom Egypt was united with Sudan.

Even though the Federation of Arab Republic was dissolved in 1977, Egypt retained the Federation's flag until October 4, 1984, when the black Hawk of Qureish was replaced in the white band (and on the coat of arms) by the Eagle of Saladin (the 1958 version as opposed to the 1952 version).

- Egyptian history is generally considered to have begun in 3200 B.C. when King Menes (also called Narmer) united the Upper and Lower Kingdoms. Arabs introduced Islam and the Arabic language into Egypt in the seventh century.
- The 2011 Egyptian revolution began on January 25th. An estimated 800 people died and over 6,000 were injured in the process. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak resigned on February 11th.
- Egypt has the largest Arabic population in the world.
- On average, only an inch of rain falls in Egypt per year.



- The famous Great Pyramid at Giza was built as a burial place for King Khufu (2589-2566 B.C.) and took more than 20 years to build.
- The Sahara Desert at one time was lush grassland and savannah. Overgrazing and/or climate change in 8000 B.C. began to change the area from pastoral land to desert.
- The ancient Egyptians were the first people to have a year consisting of 365 days divided into 12 months.



- In Egypt, both men and women wore eye make-up called *kohl*, which was made from ground-up raw material mixed with oil. They believed it had magical healing powers that could restore poor eyesight and fight eye infections.
- Egypt is the world's largest exporter of cotton and the U.S. and the UK are its biggest customers.



- Egyptian families celebrate the traditional national spring holiday of Sham el-Nessim (Smelling of the Zephyr) which falls on the day after the Eastern Christian Easter.

Information gathered from: <http://facts.randomhistory.com/interesting-facts-about-egypt.html>; <http://www.thomaswhite.com/world-markets/egypt-emerging-from-the-sands-of-time/>; <http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/>