

City-Forming Potential of the Suez Canal

(The Middle of the XIX - The First Half of the XX Centuries)

¹ Zhuldyz Eltayevna Turekulova, ² Bigeldieva Diana Serikovna

^{1, 2} The South Kazakhstan State University named after M. Auyezov,
Republic of Kazakhstan

Keywords: Egypt, the Suez Canal, civilization, urban development, Port Said, Ismailia

Abstract. This paper deals with the problems of cultural and civilizational character in the context of the construction and operation of the Suez Canal, which remains of great importance to Egypt more than a hundred and fifty years. The Suez Canal was commissioned in 1869 and has had a huge impact on the political and economic development of Egypt. The canal changed Egypt's position and role in the Middle East and North Africa, and in the international arena as a whole. Undoubtedly, this event had a great transformative impact not only on Egypt but the entire system of international shipping routes. The Suez Canal also impacted the further development of international trade and economic, cultural and civilizational ties. Cultural and civilizational processes in Egypt associated with the construction of the Suez Canal, were not spared nor was the sphere of urban development. At the initiative of the rulers, especially the Khedive Ismail Pasha, extensive work was carried out on the reconstruction and modernization of the main cities of Egypt - Cairo and Alexandria on the European model, but with the preservation of the Eastern and Muslim identity. In the same style were built new cities, including Port Said and Ismailia. All this gave further perfection of cultural and civilizational movements in the country.