Die Entwicklung des modernen Stadtzentrums von Kairo im 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhundert

Author(s):
Morgan, Ihab Buschra Ghaly

Publication Date:
1999

Permanent Link:
https://doi.org/10.3929/ethz-a-002056062

Rights / License:
In Copyright - Non-Commercial Use Permitted
Die Entwicklung des modernen Stadtzentrums von Kairo im 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhundert

ABHANDLUNG
zur Erlangung des Titels

DOKTOR DER TECHNISCHEN WISSENSCHAFTEN
der
EIDGENÖSSISCHEN TECHNISCHEN HOCHSCHULE ZÜRICH

vorgelegt von
Ihab Buschra Ghaly MORGAN
Dipl. Arch. ETH-Zürich

geboren am 17. November 1965
in Kairo/Ägypten

Angenommen auf Antrag von
Prof. Dr. Kurt W. Forster, Referent
Dr. Stefano Bianca, Korreferent
1999
Abstract

The Development of the Modern City Center of Cairo in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries

The central European city planning of Cairo dates back to 1798, the year Napoleon Bonaparte undertook his expedition to the Near East and introduced westernization to Egypt. The traditional structure of the old city - planned on the model of the alley system, the mosque as gathering place, the bazar as financial center and the citadel as the seat of political power - was countered by the central European State and its administrative apparatus. Until 1890, the infrastructure was massively expanded and renewed, especially in drainage and engineering projects. As a result of intensive agricultural production, new industrial centers were formed. Banks contributed significantly to the expansion of European investment activities in Cairo and Alexandria.

By the year 1920 at the latest, the basis for a complete assimilation of Egyptian society had been created. The adopted building styles were adjusted to the subtropical climate by means of local building materials and components. Because the specialized labor technicians came mainly from Italy and France, ideas from these countries also had their effect on the indigenous city planning.

This analysis, using the modern city center of Cairo and its environs as an example, thoroughly examines the phenomenon of experimentation with planning models and the interpretation of European building typologies within the oriental context.

Ihab Morgan
April 1999