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During its modern and contemporary history, the Arab world has witnessed important historical events. They came to have a profound impact on the evolution of its political, economic and social trends. The revolution of July 23, 1952 is seen as one of the most prominent of these events. It is regarded as a dividing line between an era of history and another one in which many events have been changed on the Regional and global levels. However, as far as the effect of these events has touched Egypt, it extended to include the Arab world as a whole. Such great effect brought about various changes in the interconnections between Egypt and the countries of this important region.

The present study focuses specifically on the Arab Levant with the independent entity (Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Yemen, Syria, and Lebanon), as they interacted significantly with all the events in Egypt.

The study was systematically divided into a foreword and four chapters, in addition to an introduction and conclusion. The foreword reviews the "political relations between the countries of the Levant and Egypt in light of the Arab issues (1945-1952)", of which the most important was the emergence of the Arab League, as well as the Palestinian issue, and military coups in Syria.

The first chapter- "The position of the Levant from the revolution of July 23, 1952"- has dealt with events of the revolution and has handled its resonance on the Arab Levant in all their political, partisan, public and media mediums, and the legacy of the repercussions it leaves to some of these countries.

The second chapter highlights "the implications of Egypt's internal issues to the Levant (1952-1956)", the foremost of which was the dissolution of the parties, the fall of the monarchy and the declaration of the Republic, the dissolution of the Muslim Brotherhood, the unity of the Nile Valley, the Convention on the evacuation, conflict of the military powers, canceling the Jural courts and the religious boards, the 1956 Constitution and the Presidency of AbdulNasser.

Chapter Three handles "the impact of the political and military alliances and blocs on the relations between the Levant and Egypt (1954-1956)", in addition to the policy of positive neutrality, the Baghdad Pact, as well as Egypt's efforts to confront such Pact.

Then, Chapter Four tackles "the position of the Levant from the Suez crisis (1956)" till it reaches the beginnings of the crisis, its events, as well as its repercussions on all levels in the Arab Levant, whether political, partisan, parliamentary, popular or media, and what resulted from that on both of Egypt and the Levant.

The conclusion deals with the most important findings of the study, and finally came the list of sources and references.