



The Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilization  
presents

# IMPERIALISM AND NATIONALISM IN EGYPTIAN ARCHAEOLOGY FROM WORLD WAR I TO SADAT

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Tuesday, March 1, 2011  
7:00-8:30 PM  
Gowen 201

Forty years after the British conquered Egypt in 1882, they declared it independent, but with so many qualifications that their last occupying troops did not leave until 1956. Meanwhile, French Egyptologists dominated the Egyptian Antiquities Service for 94 years, from 1858 to 1952. How did this double colonial occupation, and the opposing national struggle for independence, affect the practice of archaeology in Egypt? What sort of arguments did modern Egyptians have among themselves about identifying with their pharaonic heritage? Nasser finally won full independence from the old colonialism, and the UNESCO-coordinated Nubian salvage campaign of the 1960s offered a promising example of international cooperation. But to what extent did old inequities in knowledge and power still shape the practice of Egyptian archaeology in the emerging postcolonial age?



Free and open to the public

**Claiming the pharaonic legacy:**  
the scribal god Thoth writes the name of King Fuad in a hieroglyphic cartouche (1925)

**Donald Reid** is Professor Emeritus of Middle East History at Georgia State University and faculty affiliate of the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilization, University of Washington. His books include *Whose Pharaohs? Archaeology, Museums, and Egyptian National Identity from Napoleon to World War I*; *Cairo University and the Making of Modern Egypt*; and *Lawyers and Politics in the Arab World, 1880-1960*.

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The Northwest Chapter