History and development of the military journalism from the pharaonic period to the present time

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Abstract

This research reviews a historical overview of the development of media and Military journalism since its inception in the Pharaonic period. The research first deals with the course of the development of the press and printing presses during the Pharaonic period and reveals whether or not there were violations against journalists at that time, secondly, the research presents the historical development of the media. Finally, this research highlights the state of the press and the media during the recent developments, and many results were reached, including:

The Military journalism's dependence on a network of journalists, correspondents, and specialists in war affairs, covering the news of the battlefields, analyzing this news and information and sending it confidentially and carefully in order to be used in broadcasting after submitting the information to experts and military personnel so as not to weaken the army's morale in its movements during wartime.

Keywords, Military journalism, Pharaonic period, Media.

Introduction

The early development of Egyptian military journalism is a case worthy of study because it helps us understand the historical events associated with it. Military journalism is one of the most important tools for fortifying the home front and creating a popular rally around the political leadership and confidence in the army to take difficult and fateful decisions.

The origins of Egyptian military journalism dating back to the Pharaonic period, and it is impossible to understand the situation of the Egyptian press without tracing the impact of its development since its inception for the first time, and the Pharaonic history is full of many events.

Research importance:

The importance of this research lies in the fact that it paves the way for studies dealing with military journalism.

Research objectives:

This research aims to achieve the following:
1- It highlights the emergence and development of military journalism.
2 It aims to open the field for those interested in the press and media, and lay the foundation stone for them to delve into more studies in this field.

Search problem:

The major advancements in the science of journalism and media led to the emergence of a specialized press that spread and turned into an influential force in directing public opinion and its interaction with issues and developments, especially issues related to wars and conflicts, which are primarily of interest to the military press.

Accordingly, this research will attempt to look at the concept of military journalism and its emergence in Egypt, but to arrive at an answer to this question requires answering the following questions:
1. What do you mean by military journalism?
2. What are the objectives and functions of military journalism?
3. How did military journalism emerge in Pharaonic Egypt?
4. How did the media in general develop?

Research Methodology

This research follows the historical method, on the basis of which is the historical development of military journalism in ancient Egypt, and the historical development of the media and the

research will also adopt the original analytical method as necessary.

Research literature:
Ali bin Abdullah Al-Kalbani, Military journalism, publisher, Dar Al-Kitab Al-Masry, 2009 AD
Through this research, the writer highlighted the definition of military journalism and what distinguishes it from other newspapers and concluded that the main objective of the military press is to transfer military information to the general public to create a national military awareness among the general public.

Search Plan
This research consists of an introduction, three chapters and a conclusion, as follows:

The introductory requirement: What is a military journalism?

The first requirement: the emergence of the military journalism in Egypt

The second requirement: the historical development of the media

The introductory requirement
What is a military journalism?
Definition of military Journalism:
Military Journalism or the Military press was defined as "everything related to military affairs in terms of publication, whether in military or civilian newspapers, and it provides military and civilian alike with military news in times of peace and war." (1)
Or "every publication issued by a military community under one name periodically, with a sufficient number of copies, and published inside and outside this community, and through this military content, information and education are achieved." (2) or it is a profession practiced by soldiers specialized in collecting news, opinions, and all other aspects of content in order to achieve the functions of journalism. (3) thus, the military Journalism in wartime informs the reader with the developments of the course of battles, explains military operations, resists rumors and psychological warfare waged by the enemy to respond to them, and demonstrates the

spirit of heroism among the fighters, by publishing honest and simple stories revolving around heroism and sacrifices that occur on the battlefield, in addition to spreading the spirit of psychological propaganda, both in the souls of the soldiers, to urge them to fight and to strengthen their morale, which is an important issue for fighters in the battlefields. (4)
1- Mahmoud Mohamed El-Gohari, Military Journalism, Ph.D. Thesis, Faculty of Arts, Cairo University: Cairo. p.1
2 - Muhammad Abdul Rahman Al-Hamoud, Military Journalism in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Master Thesis, Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University, Riyadh, p. 15.
3 - Ali bin Abdullah Al-Kalbani, Military Journalism, publisher, Dar Al-Kitab Al-Masry, 2009
4 - Ibrahim Al-Khasawneh, Specialized Press, 1st Edition (Amman: Dar Al-Masirah for Publishing, Distribution and Printing, 2012), p. 124.

Military Journalism function:
The military Journalism has an important function, whether in peacetime or wartime. In wartime, it informs the reader of developments in the conduct of battles, explains military operations, resists rumors and the psychological war waged by the enemy to respond to them, and demonstrates the spirit of heroism among fighters by publishing honest and simple stories about heroism. The sacrifices that take place on the battlefield, among its functions also during wartime is to spread the spirit of psychological propaganda, whether on the soldiers to urge them to fight and strengthen the morale, or to the enemies to weaken their morale. To achieve this goal, the newspaper resorts to publishing negative information and facts about the enemy and the size of its losses and inciting public opinion Against his aims in the war.

Objectives of the military journalism: (5)

Military journalism aims to:
1. Spreading military culture among the people and the armed forces, by enriching readers' information on military affairs by publishing information about new weapons and scientific and military inventions.

2. Publishing the lessons of war history to benefit from them increases the combat efficiency of troops

3. Military journalism aspires for every weapon to have a magazine that goes by its name and addresses its problems, and depicts the development that accompanies its equipment and troops, in addition to considering it a vast field for their pens to write and discuss matters related to new developments in their field of work.

5- Abd al-Rahman al-Jibreen, The Military Journalism in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, an unpublished master's thesis (Saudi Arabia, King Saud University, College of Arts, 2007), p. 35.

The first requirement

The emergence of the military journalism in Egypt

The emergence of the military journalism in Pharaonic Egypt:

The military Journalism was known in ancient Egypt for a long time, as these newspapers were engraved on stone from two sides and distributed monthly to the army leaders , Some of them were found, and they were decorated with his picture of the great pharaoh "Mena" and around him a group of captives who had their heads cut off and placed between their feet, Some of its materials included news of the battles, the memories of the leaders and the events of the soldiers, and they did not forget to highlight in them a kind of symbolic expression that the twentieth century press uses today, by drawing a bull butting a castle, a metaphor for the king's victory over his enemies.(6)

And the army leaders in the era of the ancient Sixth Dynasty had been carrying out the task of the war correspondent, as they were recorded these battles on the stone by engraving them, and among the most important inscriptions are those on the famous Rosetta Stone, which was a way to find out the secret of Egyptian writing, where it was found from this The stone is two copies, one of which had been taken by the British, during the Bonaparte campaign, and placed in the British Museum, The second was found after that, and it is now in the Egyptian Museum. The Rosetta stone was written in three scripts: Greek, Demotic and hieroglyphic, and it date back to the reign of Ptolemy V, around 196 BC.

6- See Dr. Sayed Tawfiq, History of Art in the Ancient Near East, Egypt and Iraq, publisher Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, 1987 edition, p. 153.

The purpose of writing it was to broadcast a decision issued by the Religious

Council, in the city of Memphis, which was the Greek script for the Greeks, the Demotic script for the common people, and the hieroglyphic script for the priests, and thus it can be said that the Rosetta Stone was a widely spread newspaper.

As well as the inscriptions found during the reign of King "Merenre" and "Thutmose III", which were written on the graves precisely and succinctly. We find on the walls of the temple of "Habu" city in the ancient Egyptian capital "Thebes" the inscription about the battles of "Ramses III" as if it was yesterday. (7)

Where recording was a method for kings and leaders to emulate, the stomachs of temples and the walls of castles in Thebes, Memphis, Heliopolis and Abydos tell the stories of their victories just as the daily newspapers do now, the result of the actions of the war correspondents at that time was what they recorded in the newspapers of that era, which were recorded on clay, where the so-called "army publications" were found in the city of Nineveh, the capital of the state of Assyria, which lived through the Egyptian dynasties from the twenty-second to the twenty-sixth.

These newspapers shed light on the era of King "Ashur-Nepal" and the conquest of Egypt. They also enumerated the details of the Assyrian wars and their methods, as well as the messages exchanged between its leaders and kings. Also, the newspaper "Al Qasr" appeared which is the comic newspaper that the well-known historian Herodotus spoke about. This newspaper was dealing with the actions and accomplishments of kings and pharaohs, and the purpose of this newspaper was to keep the people loyal to the pharaohs until their rule was prevailed in the country .

7- - For more details, see Dr. Mahmoud El-Gohari, Military Correspondent, Dar Al-Maaref, Cairo, 1958, pp. 18-19.

Hence, the main purpose of learning for the ancient Egyptians was to record the years, and then to record the actions of the government and individuals. Therefore, they initially resorted to pictorial signs, but they found that these signs are not specific. Rather, the meaning of the image can be expressed in multiple ways, then The time came that the Egyptian writing had more than six hundred signs learned by Egyptian writers, until the Egyptian alphabet contained twenty-four letters, which is the oldest alphabet known in history, the deciphering of the Egyptian hieroglyphs opened a new page in the history of the world, and the deciphering of the Assyrian-Babylonian cuneiform symbols was a new chapter on the deciphering chapters of the ancient world, after that, they began writing on papyrus, this paper that is made by putting a little glue in water and then boiling it on fire, and they realized that using papyrus and leather is easier to carry than pieces of pottery, bone, wood, and stone - which they used before the papyrus paper was not easily torn, and its color was similar to white or light yellow in color, so they prepared periodicals of papyrus dating back to four thousand years BC, it shows the journalistic sense of stimulating the readers' tendencies and attracting their attention and other monthly items made of leather that were distributed to the concerned and the elite among the statesmen.

Copies of these newspapers and magazines contained news of the utmost importance dealing with the events of the war, the capabilities of the army, and the movements of leaders. After that, pen and ink, paper and letters were discovered, and they were credited with recording the history of the great pharaohs. (8)
8- See Dr. Mahmoud Salam Zanati, Human Rights in ancient Egypt, Fourth Edition, Publisher, Modern Printing House, 2007 AD, pg. 363 and beyond, quoting from Lawit, sacred and secular texts, from Egypt. , translated by Maher Guijani, Cairo 1996 AD, Volume One, p. 101 and then, Dr. Mohamed Abdel Qader Hatem, Media and Propaganda as a Political Force for Stabilizing Governance and Spreading Security and Global Peace, PhD thesis in Political Science, Faculty of Law, Cairo University, p. 18, Dr. Fouad Hassanein Ali,

translation of the book "Ancient Arab History" written by Detlev Nielsen, Fritzhumel, L. Rudo Kanakis Adolf Grumman. Cairo 1958, pp. 27, 26, Alaa Fathi Abdel Rahman, International Protection for Journalists during Armed Conflicts in International Humanitarian Law and Islamic Jurisprudence, Publisher, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Jami'i, 2010, p. 72.
On the front of the Temple of Hebes there is an inscription in which the provisions of a law specifying the relationship between the ruler and theruled, to ensure the course of justice, to clarify the rules for collecting money, and to warn of punishment for rampant crimes, the most important of which are bribery and false reporting, were it not for these inscriptions that recorded the battles, we would not have learned this matter at the present time. Hence, we find that one of the reasons for the progress of the military Journalism is the outbreak of armed conflicts, as these conflicts led to sending journalists to the fighting sites, so the Journalism knew the mission of the war correspondent, (9) who travels to the battlefields and transmits the news outside the borders of the battlefield to the public through the press media , radio Or television, whether they are correspondents accompanying the armed forces for media coverage, camera carriers or technicians, as well as directors and assistants of those who are with them, (10) that is, it transmits news and pictures of battles and humanitarian situations that happen in them, and what commanders do in producing the military plans and change it according to the course of the battles.

The history of the Egyptian military Journalism since 1828 to the   present time
The Egyptian Journalism at that time lived and thrived under the authority of the rulers and submitted to their directives and it had no choice but to submit to this.
See both Human Rights, Collection of International Instruments, Volume One, Part Two, United Nations Global Instruments, pg. 594,595, see the Yemeni Press Law, and the Convention on the International Right to Correction. Dr. Salah Abdel Latif, Specialized Press, Arab National House for Culture and Publishing, 1997, p. 105. Then, see Dr. Mahmoud El-Gohary, Press and War, Supreme

Council for the Sponsorship of Arts, Letters and Social Sciences, Publishing University Theses, 1966, p. 5 then Dr. Mahmoud Fahmy, Press Art in the World, Dar Al Maaref, Cairo, 1964 AD, p. 16, Dr. Hassanein Abdel Qader, The Press is a source of history, Anglo Library, Cairo, second edition, 1960 AD, p. 8.
10- See Anastasia Heeger, Securing a Journalist's Testimonial Privilege in the international criminal court, San Diego international law journal, Vol. 6. 2005, p.222 also see , Dr. Mahmoud El-Gohary the press and war, previous reference, pg. 161, 243

Since the matter settled for Muhammad Ali in Egypt, he has been thinking about organizing it there were many agencies that he formed at that time, including an agency for the Journalism which was consisted of bulletins and periodicals. (11)
From here, many official newspapers arose, such as the Khedive's Journal in 1813, the Egyptian Gazette (Al-Waqa'i' AL-Misriyya) in 1828, and the Military Gazette, which was printed by the Jihadi Press at that time, and began to be published since 1833 AD, but this newspaper did not last long because there was no need for it.(12)
When Khedive Ismail assumed power, the Egyptian Army Staff's newspaper (Arkan Harb Aljaysh Almisrii) appeared in 1873, whose mission got limited to science and martial arts and informing the army of military facts and incidents that occur in other countries.
Later, the Egyptian newspapers were not less interested in military news than their counterparts in Europe, and the news was followed up either through the reports of leaders in the Egyptian wars or through the telegrams of news agencies that appeared in the mid-nineteenth century. (13)
The process of obtaining military news is one of the most dangerous stages of journalistic work because the war correspondents that collect these news work under a barrage of fire to obtain this information and may pay their lives for it and thus live writings come out describing the battles with the same force in which they are taking place (14)
11- For more details, see Dr. Abdel Latif Ahmed Hamza, The Egyptian Press in a

Hundred Years, publisher Dar Al-Qalam, without publication year, p. 9.
12- For more details, see Dr. Abdel Latif Ahmed Hamza, previous reference, p. 18
13 - Muhammad Abdul Hamid, Military Press, publisher Dar Al Maaref, p. 14
14 - Muhammad Abdul Hamid, previous reference, p. 15

Despite the existing codes of conduct that journalists and correspondents are bound by, war correspondents often deviate from this rule because, in the event of conflicts or wars, they use all strategic attempts for media coverage without giving importance or full commitment to journalistic work charters or correspondence.
These dangers emphasize the need for good military preparation for war correspondents in proportion to the dimensions of the military war, and this is what Egypt came out with from its experience in the wars it fought, starting with the wars in the Pharaonic period and ending with the October War of 1973.
Such materials, which were published hundreds of years ago, are very similar to what the journalist is sent to the newspaper in our time, and this assures us that the military journalism is one of the older topics, and that it is not of modern origin, as some imagine, and that its goals and objectives have been realized by the oldest nations of civilization, although it differs in one way or another from what it is today in the time of globalization and communication technology. (15)
Through this, it becomes clear to us how Journalism was the one who gave the media all this spread, and the situation remained that way until the major media revolution that we are living in now took a place.
15- For more details, see a guide to Journalism coverage in dangerous situations prepared by the Committee to Protect Journalists, translated by Ayman H. Haddad, p. 26. Referred to on the website www.cpj.org
KMShrivastava, Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi: Media and War Now Even "Embedding" of Journalists, Volume 2, Issue 3, Fall 2003, http://lass.calumet.purdue.edu/cca/gmj/fa03/gmj-fa03-knight.htm

See Dr. Mahmoud Mohamed El-Gawhari, Military Correspondent, previous reference, pg. 20 and beyond.

The second requirement
The historical development of the media
New media appeared to be added to the press and printing presses. On December 28, 1895, the first cinema opened in Paris, and the telephone continued to play its role in transmitting news and information until 1900 when two important inventions appeared that had a great impact on the emergence of radio and its arrival at the top of the field of communications, namely the transmitter station and the electric valve. (16), enabled world, "Lee Deforst" in 1908 AD, to transmit programs from the top of the Eiffel Tower that clearly reached the listeners in Marseille, (17) After that, the first radio station was built in 1920 AD in the American city of "Pilisburgh". (18)

16- See Dr. Ahmed Fawzy Abdel Moneim Sayed, The International Responsibility for Satellite Radio Broadcasting in the Light of the Provisions of International Law, Ph.D. thesis, Cairo, 2002, p. 30.

17 - We find that wireless communication was invented in 1876 AD, and its use reached the point of perfection between 1910 and 1920 AD. As for the wireless writing of news, "Teleinter" appeared in 1913 AD.

18- See Dr. Saeed Al-Hajj Bakri, "Communication Networks and the Employment of Information in Combating Crime," The Arab Journal for Security Studies, No. 11, p. 16.

The first radio stations were heard between 1920 and 1921 AD, (19) which were used by the developed countries as a weapon in psychological warfare.(20)

Moscow began broadcasting it in foreign languages in the mid-twenties, and a few years later Italy directed its broadcasts to North Africa and the Middle East to influence the Arab world and gain its support, as for Germany, it entered the field of directed broadcasts on a regular and scientific basis before the outbreak of the Second World War, and soon Britain entered the field of international broadcasting.

19- See Dr. Abdel Latif Hamza, The media has its history and doctrines, previous reference, p. 13

20- Psychological warfare or nerve warfare is defined as including the use of propaganda against the enemy in addition to the use of other means of the nature of military, economic, or political activity in a manner that is complementary to propaganda activity.

The Americans define the word psychological warfare as the design and implementation of military and political strategic plans on a well-studied psychological basis. From the Americans' point of view, the term included a change in dealing with traditional war methods through the use of a new weapon and its application in a wide range. As for the Germans' point of view, this word included a change It happened in the war process itself

The Germans were the first to carry out psychological warfare. In fact, the use of this war is very difficult, and the key to psychological factors can only be used with a lot of skill, One of the most terrible psychological mistakes committed by the Germans is their belief that all people are subject to the same factors, and here came the dispute over the opinion of Justinian Le Bon in this theory because modern scientific theories show that it is not possible to subject all people to the same factors, and therefore we find the Marxist theory believes in materialism while the democratic theory She believes in human thought, and in the German invasion of Europe, German leaders were interested in analyzing public opinion, but this analysis was based on conjecture.

Because of the psychological war waged by the media, it was rumored in the First World War that world leaders used to chant the following phrase if Germany did not provide them with news, they would say, "The lack of news is good news." For more details about psychological warfare, see Dr. Mohamed Abdel Al-Qadir Hatem, Media and Propaganda as a Political Force for Stabilizing Governance and Spreading Global Security and Peace, previous reference, p. 117 and beyond, Dr. Ahmed Badr, International Media Studies in Communication and International Propaganda, publisher Gharib Library, without publication year, p. 290 then. : op.cit. pp. 474: 475. Stefan Oeter

In 1932, a British broadcasting station began directing its transmission to the peoples of the Commonwealth. In early 1938, it began sending

it in Arabic to counter Italian anti-British propaganda in the Arab world. In March of the same year, Britain began broadcasting other shortwave radios in Spanish and Portuguese to Latin America, This was followed by "after the Munich crisis" broadcasts directed to Europe in the French, German and Italian languages, and England's interest increased after the war in providing powerful radio stations to Europe and the world, and there was rapid progress in radio services in 1942 and 1943 AD until the British radio became a dangerous weapon in the psychological war against Germany and its allies. **(21)** On November 3, 1924, the first newspaper was published in France, established by the Eiffel Tower station there, and in 1949 the first television newspaper appeared.

Thus, the media made rapid progress, so that the news that occurs at a distance of thousands of kilometers reaches us in a few minutes, and television - in a special way - was able to add sound to the image and to reach the masses with news or events, as the first regular television transmission began in 1936 AD in the United States of America, In 1951, the first demo of color television was shown - which is the experience of the company (Columbia) in the United States of America - while the Egyptian television transmission began on July 21, 1960 AD, Television remained for a long time within the borders of the state, but there were areas that were not reached by television transmission - these areas are called "dimming"- because of the weak technical and economic capabilities **(22)**

21- See Dr. Jihan Ahmed Rashti, Scientific Foundations of Media Theories, ibid., p. 26, 27.

22- Despite the technical development that European countries have witnessed, the dimming areas - which are the areas that television transmissions do not reach - used to reach approximately 5% of the area of these countries.

where it is necessary to establish stations to strengthen the carriers of television signals for longer distances, However, with the use of satellites in 1958, there was a change in the nature of television activity, and it became possible for television broadcasting to go beyond the borders of the state to reach many countries. Thanks to the satellites, it was possible to transmit television images between

Europe and the United States on July 10, 1962, via the moon. **(23)**

In the same year - 1962 AD - the Internet appeared at the hands of a group of technical scientists working in the Agency for Advanced Research and Projects (DARBA), **(24)** and in 1969 AD, the Ministry of Defense saw that it needed a communication network that could withstand during the war, and the goal was to design a network if it was destroyed Part of it with a nuclear weapon, it could send the message and find its destination, and it started with three computers in California with one computer in Utah, Soon it covered entire states and called these networks the Internet , and used a technology that allows the transfer of information from one network to another on demand and sends data packets through the Internet gateway and directs it to its targets,

23- Since February 1963 AD, another, more advanced type of communication satellite, called "satellites with synchronous fixed orbits", began to be launched.

The first experimental programs for direct television broadcasting began through the experimental American satellite, which was launched on May 30, 1974 AD, and its transmission was received in the regions of the American East and Alaska.

As for the Arab countries, the first Arab satellite "Arbat 1" was launched on February 9, 1985 AD, which provides services to 24 radio channels and allows 12,000 connections at the same time. By satellite "carts" - for which the agreement establishing Cairo was signed in April 1976 AD - aims to establish an Arab program for communications via satellite that includes all areas of service (telegraph - telephone - telex - radio - direct and indirect television) Article 3 from the agreement. Quoted from Dr. Essam Zenati, direct television via satellite, legal study, publisher Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya Library, edition 1991, p. 4 and beyond.

24 - See both Dr. Omar Muhammad Abu Bakr bin Younis, Crimes arising from the use of the Internet (objective provisions and procedural aspects), publisher Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, first edition 2004 AD, p. 25, Dr. Abu Al-Saud Ibrahim Abdel Rahim, media documentation,

Without a publishing house, 2002 AD, pg. 204 and the following.

And each IP packet is sent by an address to one of the computers connected to the Internet. **(25)** In 1988 AD The Internet was linked to twelve giant computer centers at the level of the United States of America, and these centers were linked to other regional information networks.

In the 1990s, the Internet grew and developed and occupied a prominent place in linking networks, computers, and individuals.**(26)** The use of the Internet began in Arab countries in 1995. **(27)** With the beginning of 2002 AD, the Internet witnessed a new civilized shift when international information companies decided to reduce their monopoly on the use of the network, new information channels were introduced to the network, and the speed of data storage and circulation increased to meet the increasing pressure from subscribers in all countries of the world.

The public telephone service has been used to connect to the Internet, and with this has been accompanied by many countries establishing free information centers in schools and social and sports clubs to educate citizens about the culture of the Internet, as this is a kind of investment in minds and ideas to prepare a new generation that takes responsibility for the future.

25 - Refer to Major General Dr. Muhammad Fathi Eid, The Internet and its Role in the Spread of Drugs, Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences, Riyadh 2003, p. 25.

The term Internet appeared in 1982, with the emergence of the network of the Ministry of Defense, known as the Defense Advanced Research and Projects Agency (DA RBA), which is an acronym for Defense Advanced Research Project Agency. For self-employment professions, judges and publisher, printed by Al-Jalal Printing Company, p. 143

26 - See Saleh Al-Misnad, Abdul Rahman Al-Muhaini, Computer Crimes, The Real Danger in the Information Age, The Arab Journal for Security Studies and Training, Volume 15, Issue 29, Publications of the Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences, Riyadh, 2002, pp. 165, 166.

27 - The Internet began in the Arab countries since 1995 AD in two countries: the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, and in 1996 AD the Internet entered Qatar, Yemen, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt, and in 1997 AD the Internet entered Libya and the Sultanate of Oman, and in 1999 AD the Internet entered the Kingdom Saudi Arabia, and Syria and Comoros did not disclose the date of the start of their use of the Internet, for more details see Major General Dr. / Muhammad Fathi Eid, previous reference, p. 28.

The first spark for the popular revolutions in most Arab countries in early 2011 was through the social networking site (Facebook), which was calling for fighting corruption and achieving social justice. The ceilings of popular demands in some countries increased to overthrow and prosecute the state system, Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Yemen and Syria.

Conclusion

This research was based on the historical background, to review the history of the military Journalism in Egypt, starting from the Pharaonic period until the present time, and whether journalists at that time enjoyed protection.

The protection of journalists is not the result of press laws, and it is not the exceptional laws that hold journalists accountable for simply practicing their work professionally. Rather, it lies in awareness of the importance of the fourth authority in daily life and the dissemination of real, undistorted or false information, especially in light of the great capabilities provided by the communications revolution. As the civil movement advances on the international level, the only condition for the success of the press in its mission is freedom. Among the results that were reached:

➢ military Journalism relied on a network of journalists, correspondents and specialists in war affairs, covering the news of the battlefields, analyzing this news and information and sending it confidentially and carefully in order to be used in broadcasting after submitting the information to experts and military personnel so as not to weaken the morale of the army in its movements during wartime.

➢ There are honor codes that restrict the Journalism, journalists and correspondents, and these pacts are considered locally and internationally,

and he is sometimes sworn to work by them. However, the specialized war correspondents who work with the press, radio and military channels often deviate from this rule because in the event of armed conflicts or wars he uses all strategic attempts For media coverage without giving importance or full commitment to journalistic work charters or correspondence, so we find news in the military media that is not read or seen in the civilian media.

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