



1. **Identify the main topic of the passage.**
 2. **Identify the main purpose of the passage.**
 3. **Identify the main argument of the passage.**
 4. **Identify the main conclusion of the passage.**
 5. **Identify the main evidence of the passage.**
 6. **Identify the main counterargument of the passage.**
 7. **Identify the main supporting detail of the passage.**
 8. **Identify the main supporting detail of the passage.**
 9. **Identify the main supporting detail of the passage.**
 10. **Identify the main supporting detail of the passage.**

100

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 299–306

The first consideration is that of gender relations and women's status in the Egyptian political system. In the 1970s, the Egyptian government was widely regarded as a model of gender equality, with women holding 10% of the seats in the National Assembly. This was a significant achievement for a country where women's rights were often restricted. However, the 1970s also saw the rise of the Muslim Brotherhood, which advocated for a more conservative view of women's roles in society. This led to a decline in women's participation in the political process, and a more conservative view of women's rights emerged.

Entreactos [artículo] María Luz Moraga.

Libros y documentos

AUTORÍA

Moraga Espinosa, María Luz

FECHA DE PUBLICACIÓN

1994

FORMATO

Artículo

DATOS DE PUBLICACIÓN

Entreactos [artículo] María Luz Moraga.

FUENTE DE INFORMACIÓN

[Biblioteca Nacional Digital](#)

INSTITUCIÓN

[Biblioteca Nacional](#)

UBICACIÓN

Avenida Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins 651, Santiago, Región Metropolitana, Chile