The Synagogue

Alexandria was once home to a large Jewish community, but today it is considered extinct, especially after many Alexandrian and Egyptian Jews emigrated to Israel after its establishment. The number of Alexandrian Jews in the 19th century numbered approximately 4,000, reaching 18,000 in the early 20th century and rising to 40,000 in 1948. A number of them immigrated from Greece, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Morocco, as well as Italy and France. Half of Alexandria's Jews were Egyptian, and the other half was divided into three groups: the Ladino, a group of Mediterranean immigrants from Spain; the second third were Italian and Eastern European Jews; and the third were Arabic-speaking Jews from Morocco and the Middle East. In the early 1930s, a group of Jews from Salonika, Austria, Hungary, and Poland immigrated to Egypt to escape the rise of Nazism in Germany.

One of the most important remaining Jewish landmarks in the city today is the Eliyahu Hanavi Synagogue, located on Nabi Daniel Street in the city center.