



Yr 5 Geography: Northern Africa & Modern Egypt



Ancient Egypt and the 'Gift' of the Nile

The River Nile

- The longest river in the world!
- **Length:** 6695km (approx.)
- It flows through **11 African countries**.
- It has **2 tributaries** (branches, or smaller rivers or streams) called: **The White Nile & The Blue Nile**

Ancient Egyptians & The Nile

Seasons of the Nile

- **Akhet:** The flooding season.
- **Peret:** The growing season.
- **Shemu:** The harvest season

Flooding

Each year, the Nile would overflow its banks and flood the surrounding area. The flood brought **rich black soil** and **renewed the farmlands**. This was caused by **heavy rain** and **melting snow** near the source of the Nile.

Fertile Land

Most of Egypt is desert, but along the Nile River the soil is rich and good for growing crops. The three most important crops were: **wheat, flax and papyrus**.



The Ancient Egyptians called the Nile "Aur", which means "black" and comes from the black soil.

Modern Population

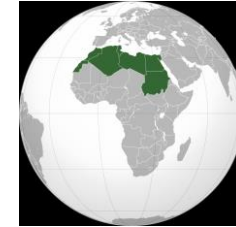
95% of Egypt's population depend on the Nile for water and live within miles of the river bank.

Countries of North Africa

Algeria

Libya

Sudan



Egypt

Morocco

Tunisia

Modern Egypt

Today, half the population live in the countryside (**rural**) and the other half in cities (**urban**).

Modern Egypt consists of four geographical regions:

1. The River Nile valley and its delta
2. The Libyan (Western) Desert
3. The Arabian (Eastern) Desert
4. Sinai Peninsula

Egypt is in the **Northern Hemisphere**. It has a hot and dry climate. The **Nile River** and the **Suez Canal** are Egypt's major transportation arteries.

Facts supported by the **National Geographic**