

## Land and Climate

### I. Egypt is famous for its desert.

- A. The desert is part of the Sahara (total area of 3,500,000 sq. miles. Covers 90 % of Egypt).
  - 1. Land where there is not enough plants for people to live
  - 2. Very little rainfall, intense sun and cold temperatures
  - 3. Few invaders due to its natural barrier
  - 4. "Red Land"- sandy desert
  - 5. "Black Land"- rich, silt soil

### II. Lower Egypt

- A. North
- B. Consisted of the Nile River's Delta
- C. Little settlement
- D. Grazing area for cattle

### III. Upper Egypt

- A. Long, narrow strip south of the Delta
- B. 4 Topographic areas (The Nile, floodplain, low desert and the high desert)
- C. The Nile (the longest river- 4,187 miles long)
  - 1. Flows from South to North
  - 2. Overflows its banks every year due to monsoons in Ethiopia
  - 3. Travel (passenger, funerary and naval)
  - 4. Food Source (fish and birds)
  - 5. Water Source (bathing, drinking, mud, farming)
- D. The Floodplains (low strip of watered, fertile land on either side of the Nile)
  - 1. Crops
  - 2. Herds
- E. The Low Desert (higher land not watered on either side of the floodplain)
  - 1. Hunting
  - 2. Cemeteries (sand was a natural preservative for the bodies)
- F. The High Desert (barren area)
  - 1. Trade Route
  - 2. Organized Groups seeking natural resources
  - 3. Oasis (grew grapes and dates)
  - 4. Exile for prisoners