

Ancient Egypt

THE NILE

The map illustrates the Nile river system in Ancient Egypt. The river flows north from the south, where it is labeled 'Upper Egypt', through 'Lower Egypt' to the 'Nile Delta' at the Mediterranean coast. Key cities marked include Rosetta, Alexandria, Giza, Saqqara, Memphis, Heliopolis, Shedat (Faiyum), Akhetaten (Amarna), Hermopolis, Abydos, Thebes (Luxor and Karnak), Edfu, and Kom Ombo. The Nile Delta branches into the 'Gulf of Suez' and the 'Gulf of Arabia', which lead to the 'Red Sea'. The 'Western Desert' is located to the west of the Nile, and the 'Eastern Desert' is to the east. A 'PRIMARY TOPIC SHOP' logo is positioned at the bottom center of the map area.

GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS

THE NILE IN ANCIENT EGYPT

TRUE OR FALSE

CROSSWORD

DRAW THE NILE

THE NILE

GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS

The Nile is the longest river in the world.

At over 4160 miles long, it is slightly longer than the Amazon River.

The Nile is in northeastern Africa.

It flows through several African countries including Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda.

The Nile is formed by two main smaller rivers called tributaries.

The tributaries of the Nile are called the White Nile and the Blue Nile. The White Nile is bigger and longer and starts in Burundi. The Blue Nile begins in Ethiopia and supplies most of the water to the main Nile river during monsoon season. The White Nile and the Blue Nile join in Khartoum, Sudan.

The Nile flows from south to north.

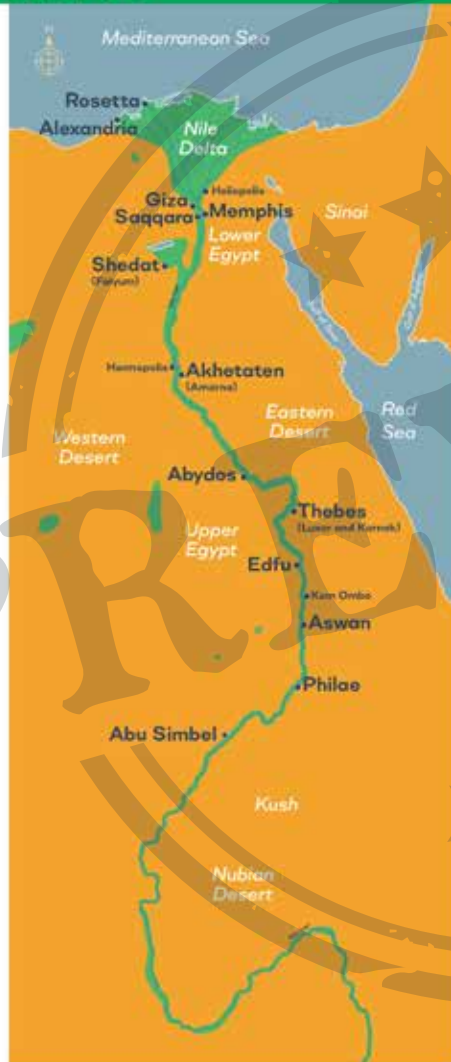
Southern Egypt is called Upper Egypt because the Nile reaches Upper Egypt before Lower Egypt.

The Nile branches out before it empties into the Mediterranean Sea.

This fan-shaped area is called the Delta and is the richest farmland in Egypt. The area covers over 200 kilometers of coastline although the number and size of channels have changed over the years.

The Nile used to flood every year.

The flooding forced farmers to abandon their farms until the water receded, leaving behind a black silt that enriched the soil. In 1970 the construction of the Aswan Dam was completed which controls the flow of water through the Nile and creates electricity.



THE NILE IN ANCIENT EGYPT



Luxor temple on the banks of the Nile River

Without the Nile, the ancient Egyptian civilization would not have developed. The Nile was essential to their way of life. It provided fertile land, food, transportation and building materials.



FERTILE LAND & FOOD

Agriculture was possible because of the black sediment left behind after the Nile flooded, making the soil rich for growing crops. The Ancient Egyptian name for the Nile was Ar, which means black, because of the color of this sediment. Egyptians also hunted the fish and birds that were plentiful in the Nile Valley and Delta.

TRANSPORTATION & BUILDING MATERIALS

The Nile was the main route of transportation in ancient Egypt. Boats traveling up and down the river made it possible for Egyptians to trade goods.

Bricks were made from the mud of the riverbanks. Limestone and sandstone were quarried for building materials and transported along the Nile by boat.

The Nile made Egypt prosperous enough to create their civilization and build monuments that exist today.



NAME: _____

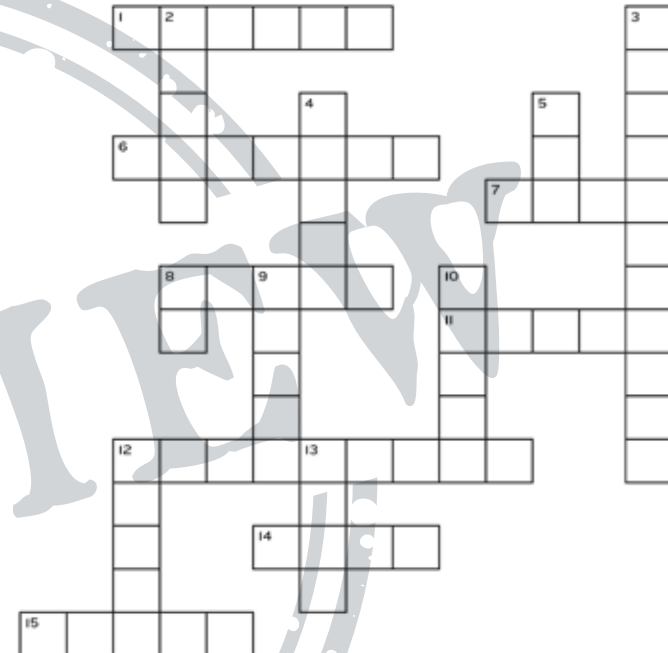
ANCIENT EGYPT | THE NILE

TRUE OR FALSE

- 1 The Amazon River is longer than the Nile. T F
- 2 The Blue Nile begins in Sudan. T F
- 3 The Nile flows from south to north. T F
- 4 Southern Egypt is called Upper Egypt. T F
- 5 The Nile used to flood every year. T F
- 6 The Nile was the main route of transportation in Ancient Egypt. T F
- 7 Floods in Ethiopia supply most of the water to the Blue Nile. T F
- 8 The number and size of channels in the Delta are always the same. T F
- 9 The White Nile and Blue Nile join in Ethiopia. T F

NAME: _____

ANCIENT EGYPT | THE NILE

CROSSWORD**ACROSS**

1. The Nile is in northeastern _____.
6. The Nile is the _____ river in the world.
7. This town is upriver from Thebes.
8. The _____ dam was built in 1970.
11. Southern Egypt is called _____ Egypt.
12. _____ and sandstone were quarried and transported along the Nile to build monuments.
14. The _____ Nile supplies most of the water to the main Nile during the monsoon season.
15. Fish and _____ were plentiful in the Nile Valley and Delta and were hunted by the Ancient Egyptians.

DOWN

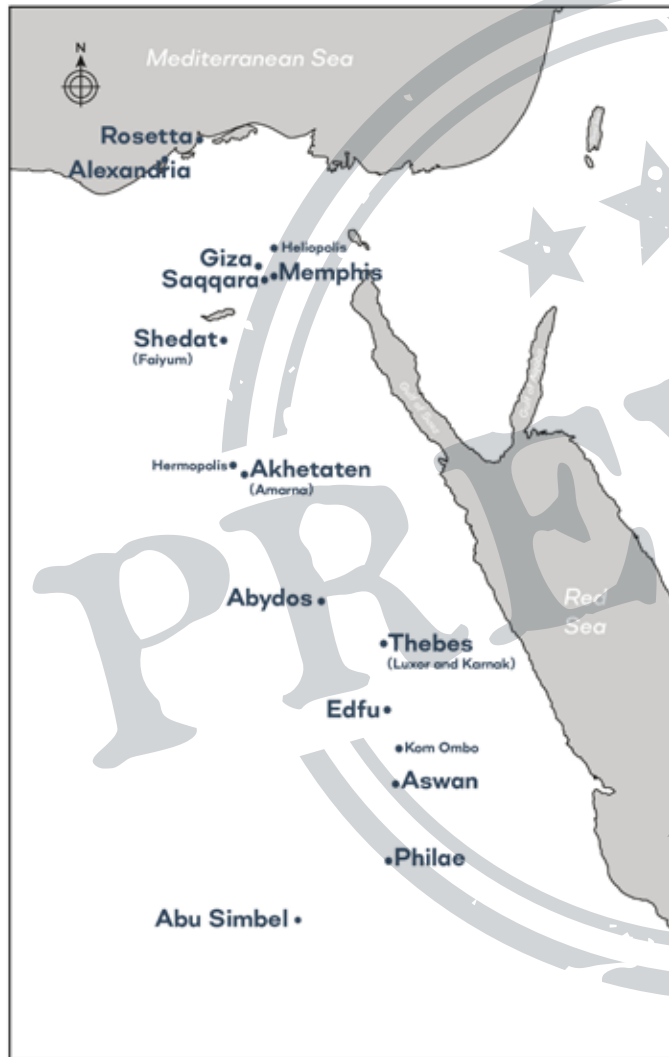
2. The Nile used to _____ every year.
3. Smaller rivers that join to make a bigger river.
4. Fan-shaped area with the richest farmland.
5. Bricks were made from the _____ of the riverbanks.
8. Ancient Egyptian name for the Nile.
9. One of the Nile tributaries.
10. The White Nile and Blue Nile join here.
12. North of Upper Egypt.
13. The flooding of the Nile left behind a black _____.

NAME: _____

ANCIENT EGYPT | THE NILE

DRAW THE NILE

Use a reference map to draw in the Nile River. Color the area around the Nile green to represent fertile areas. Where is the Nile Delta? Color the deserts in yellow. Write in the names of the deserts and seas. Label the location of Upper and Lower Egypt. What do you notice about the locations of the towns and cities? Are there more towns and cities on the sea, on the Nile or in the desert? Why?



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TRUE OR FALSE

1. The Amazon River is longer than the Nile.
2. The Blue Nile begins in Sudan.
3. The Nile flows from south to north.
4. Southern Egypt is called Lower Egypt.
5. The Nile is the longest river in the world.
6. The Nile is the longest river in Africa.
7. Floods in Ethiopia supply most of the water to the Nile.
8. The number and size of channels in the Delta are the same as in the Nile Valley.
9. The White Nile and Blue Nile join in Ethiopia.

DRAW THE NILE

Use a 7
fertile
Upper
there



CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1. The Nile is in northeastern _____.
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