Geography of Ancient Egypt – Guided Notes

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|  | **Geography**   * Located in upper right corner of the continent of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Africa has many climates:     - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - hot with high precipitation and large rainforests     - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - seasonal rain with grassland vegetation     - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - costal climate with mild temperatures, wet winters and dry summers     - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - dry with very little to no precipitation * Egypt is mostly desert   + Surrounded by Sahara Desert (2nd largest desert)     - Less than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of annual rainfall   + Egyptians called it the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can reach 80+ mph     - creates sand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (mound of sand formed by wind) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (area of water and vegetation in a desert created by springs and underground water)     - Made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ across the desert possible * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gave life to ancient Egypt   + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ river in the world (4150 miles)   + Flows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + has large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (low lying area next to a river that regularly floods) where river floods and deposits silt.     - called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or “the black land”     - very fertile land for farming   + has a large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – area of fertile soil created by the deposit of silt near the mouth (end) of a river.   + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (rapids or waterfalls) protected Egypt from invasion from the southern Nile River |
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