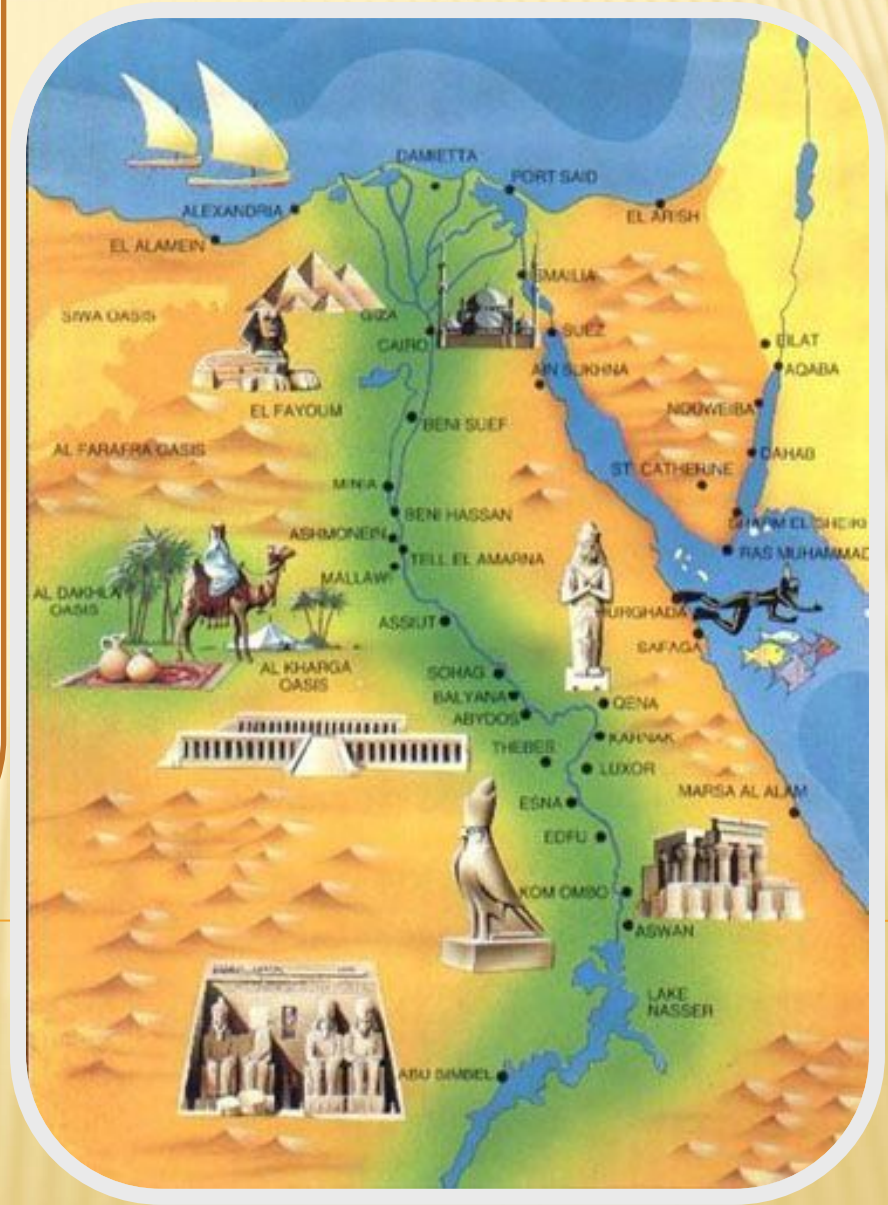


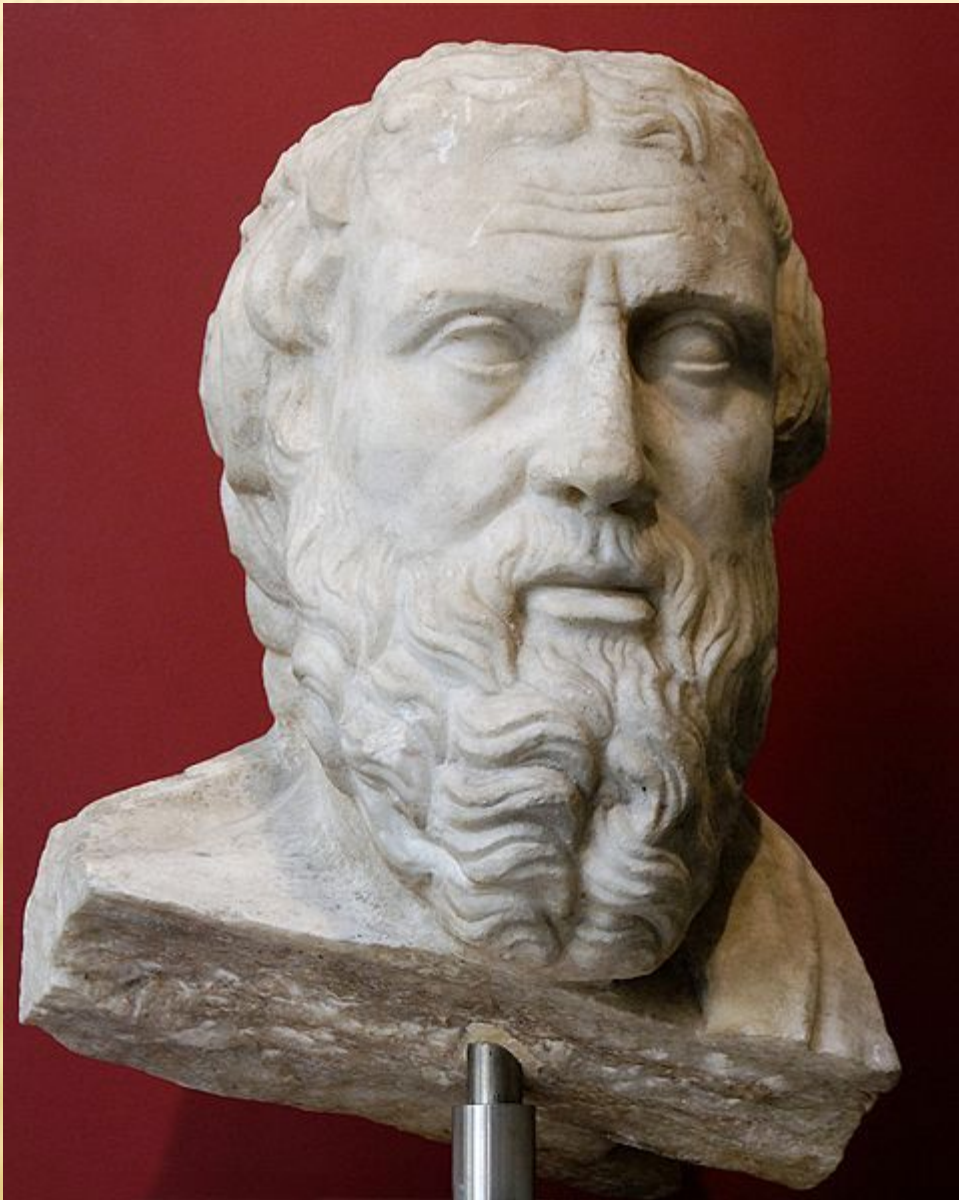
A photograph of a desert landscape. In the foreground, there is a body of water. A camel stands in the middle ground, facing left. To its right, another camel is lying down. The background features several palm trees and a small, simple building. The sky is clear and bright. The title 'Ancient Egypt' is overlaid in a large, stylized, orange font across the center of the image.

Ancient Egypt

Выполнила
ученица 10 А
класса Шуляк Юлия
МБОУ лицей
«Созвездие»131

The Culture of Egypt has six thousand years of recorded history. Ancient Egypt was among the earliest civilizations. For millennia, Egypt maintained a strikingly complex and stable culture that influenced later cultures of Europe, the Middle East and Africa.





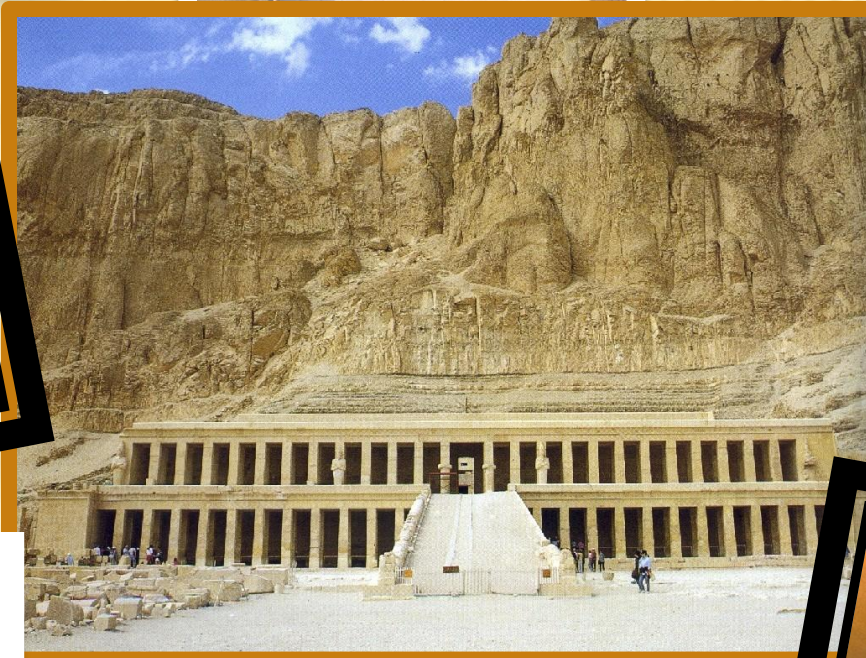
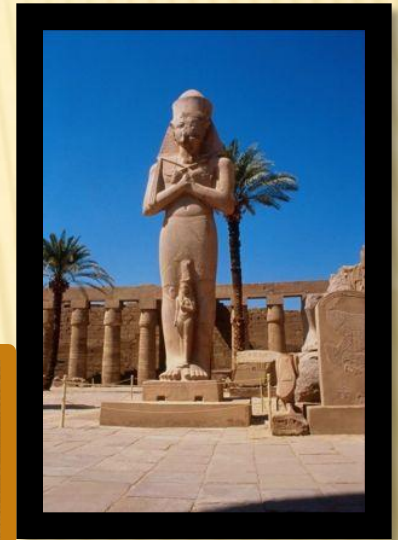
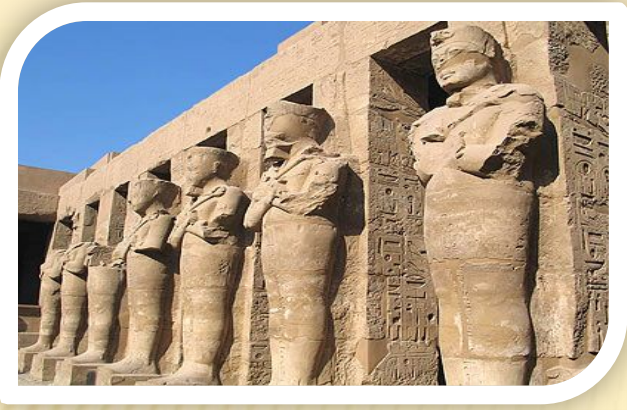
Ancient Egypt deserves a special mention. "There is no other country that has so many wonders," wrote the Greek writer Herodotus in the 5th century BC.

Herodotus (c. 484 BC - c. 425 BC)

Egypt's ancient civilization has continued to interest and fascinate. Geographically isolated by deserts and sea, it developed a unique and self-contained culture that lasted for three thousand years.

Because of the country's dry climate a lot of its ancient monuments have been preserved: ancient cities, pyramids, temples and various artefacts which are a source of wonder today as they were in antiquity.

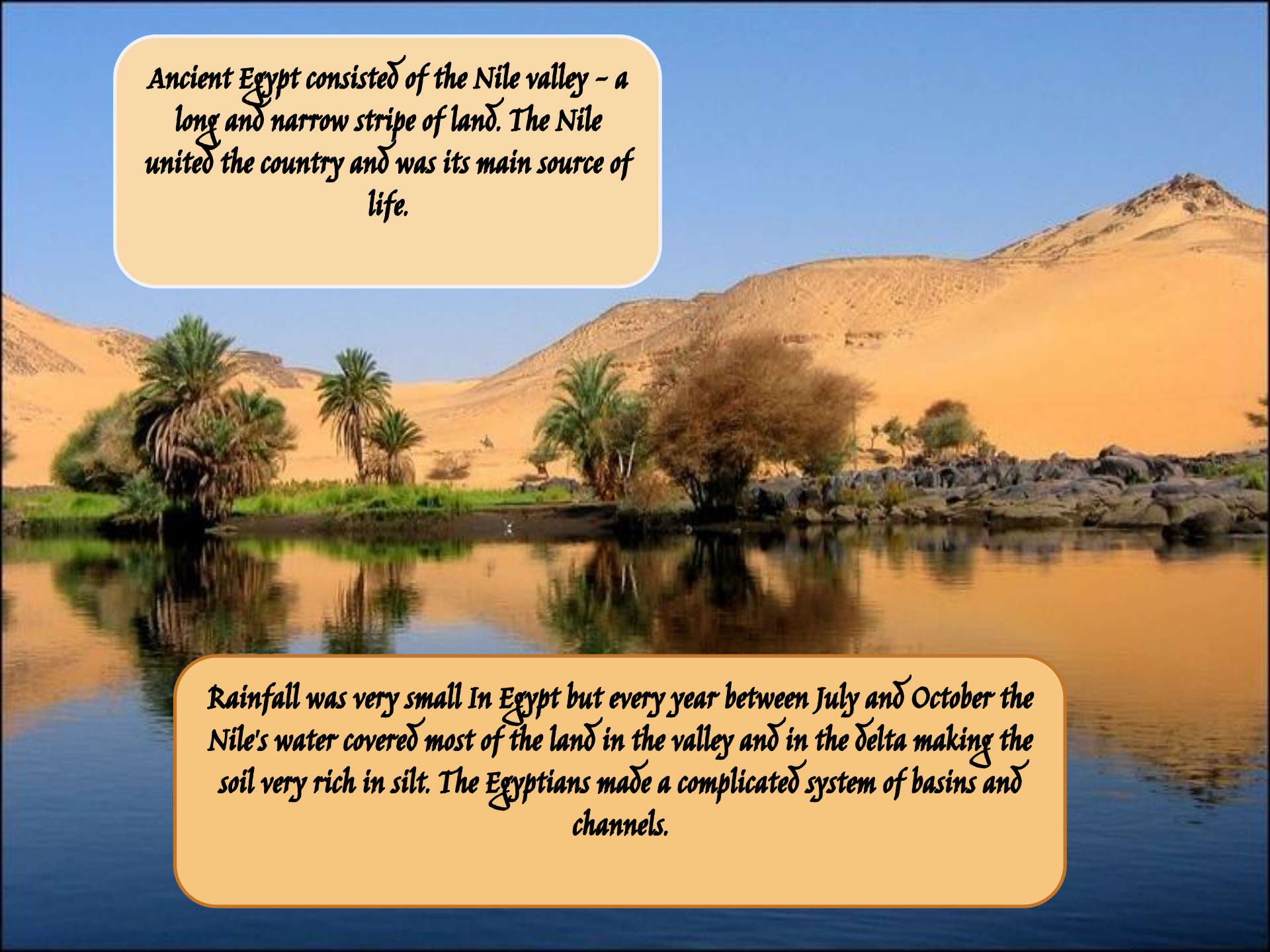


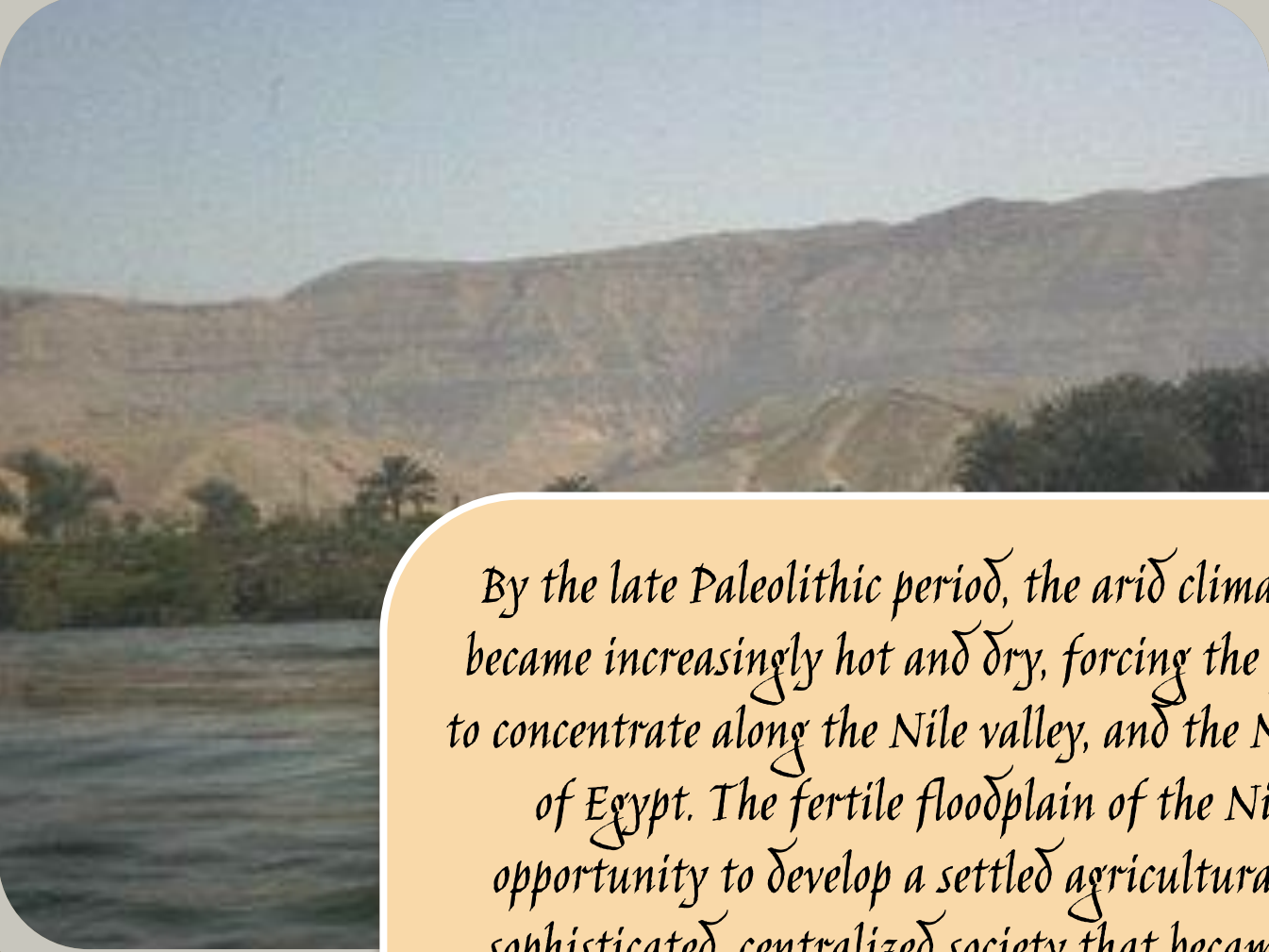


The Treasures of Egypt

Ancient Egypt consisted of the Nile valley - a long and narrow stripe of land. The Nile united the country and was its main source of life.

Rainfall was very small In Egypt but every year between July and October the Nile's water covered most of the land in the valley and in the Delta making the soil very rich in silt. The Egyptians made a complicated system of basins and channels.



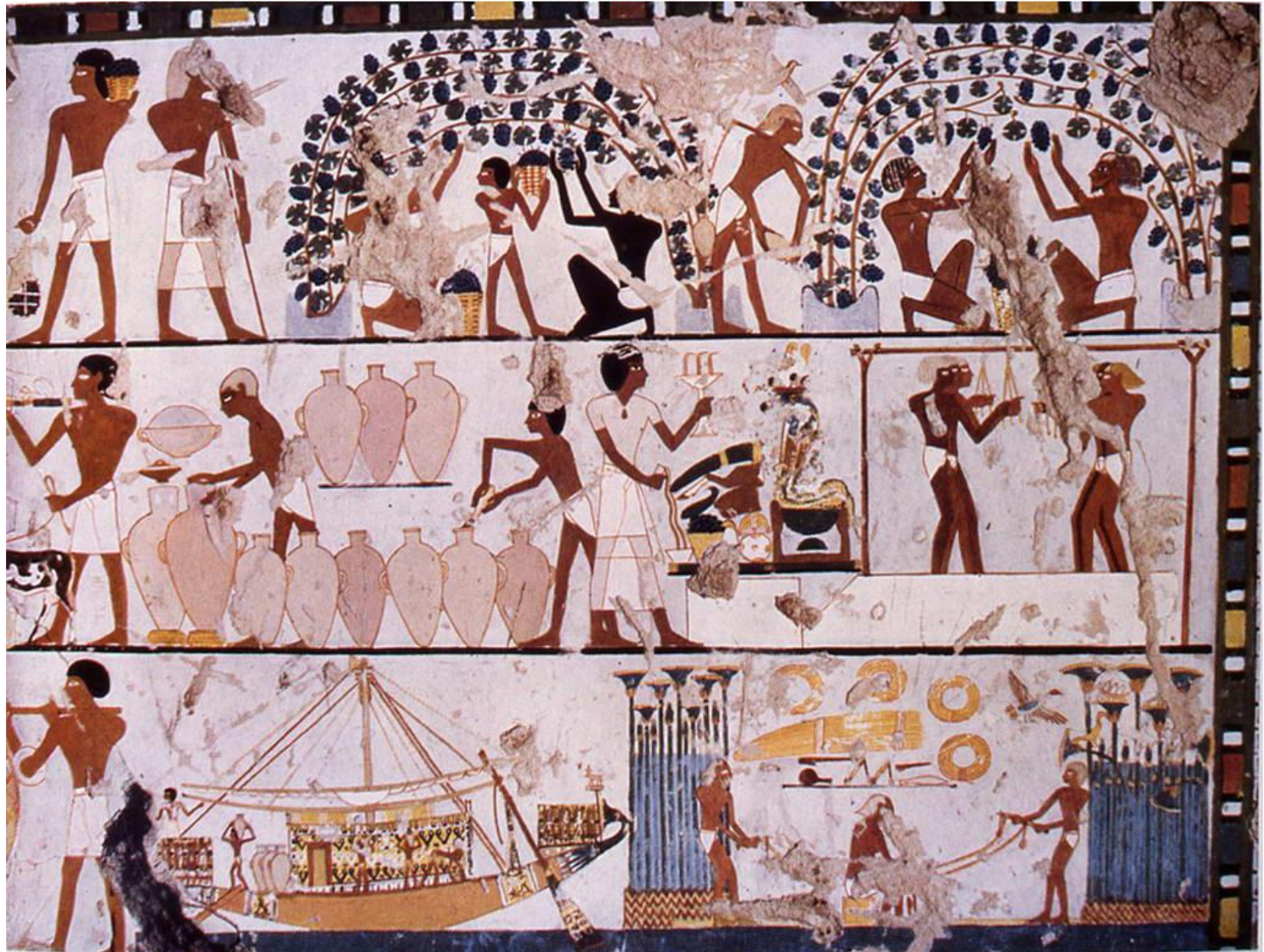


By the late Paleolithic period, the arid climate of Northern Africa became increasingly hot and dry, forcing the populations of the area to concentrate along the Nile valley, and the Nile had been the lifeline of Egypt. The fertile floodplain of the Nile gave humans the opportunity to develop a settled agricultural economy and a more sophisticated, centralized society that became a cornerstone in the history of human civilization.



The main crops were cereals, vegetables and fruit. They used the cotton plant to make clothing, sails and ropes and the papyrus plant to produce a type of paper. The Egyptians also kept cows, pigs, goats and sheep. Hunting and fishing allowed them to make their diet more varied.





Гробница Ухата, Собрание в Метрополитенском музее, 1300 г. до н.э.

