

# Ευθυμία Σταμάτη

## " Ancient Egypt "

2ο Γυμνάσιο  
Αλεξάνδρειας



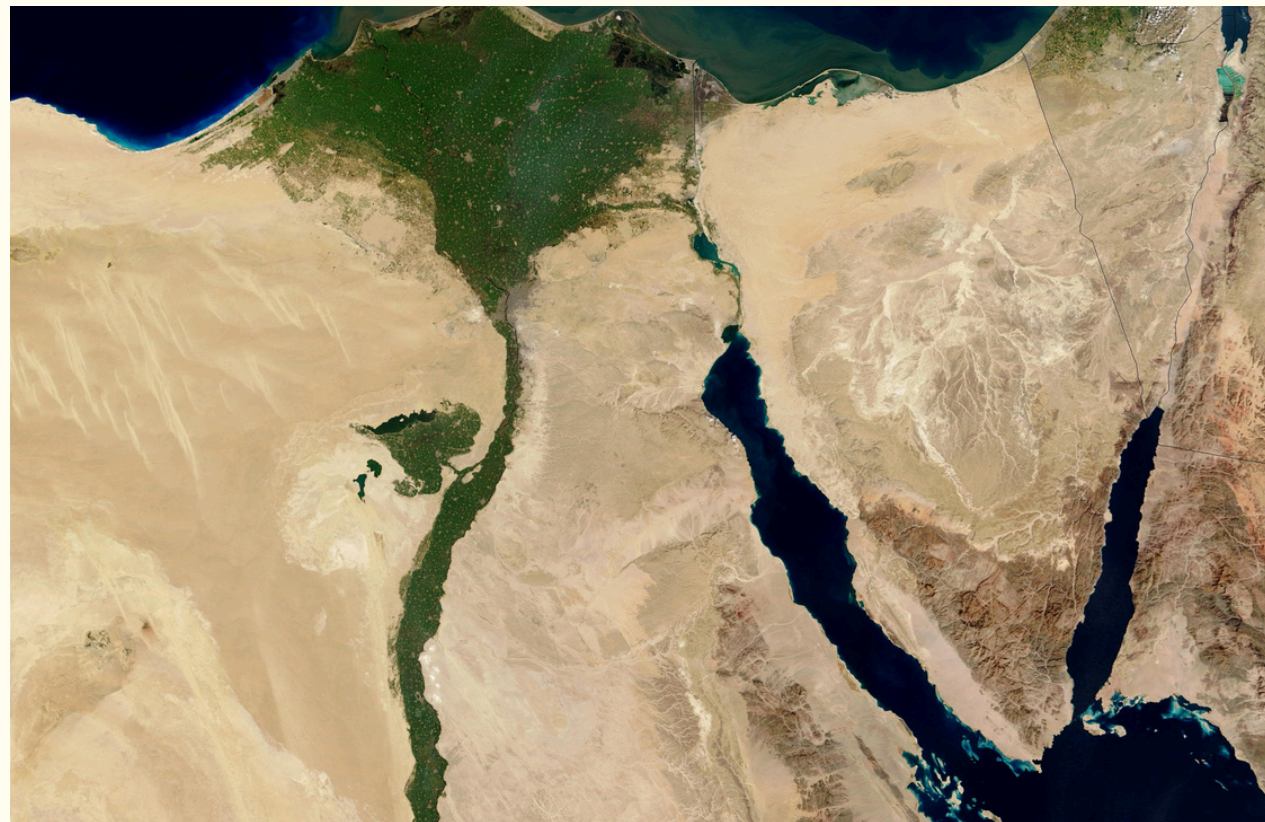
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This project is about Ancient Egypt , known as the land of Pharaohs. More specifically , in the next pages the paper shows the history , the location , the costumes etc of this ancient civilisation.



Ancient Egyptians were one of the oldest civilisations in the world. It lasted 3500 (three thousand and five hundred) years. The Egyptians were great engineers, astronomers, surgeons and mathematicians. They are best known for pyramids and tombs. When the Pharaohs died they became mummies, they put them in tombs with jewellery, furniture, make up, toys and food.



Egypt flourished due to its location near the river Nile. Every year the Nile overflowed and the mud which was left was extremely fertile, that's why it is known as "black land". Ancient Egyptians depended on the Nile River for agricultural activities. The flood of the Nile allowed fertile lands on the Delta that served for agricultural purposes. If the Egyptian had built water canals they would have benefited so much for irrigation and storage purposes.

It's the year 2490 (two thousand four hundred ninety) B.C. Wooden boats cruise along the Nile River in Egypt as thousands of workers stack giant stone blocks into a pyramid. This 200-foot-tall structure honors a pharaoh named Menkaure. This pharaoh's father, Khafre, ordered construction of a 450-foot-high pyramid nearby, and his grandfather Khufu built the Great Pyramid at Giza—the largest of the three—at about 480 feet. Covered in polished white limestone, the pyramids seem to glow in the sunlight.



The Egyptians working on the pyramids are helping create a culture that will last more than 3,000 years—it will be one of the longest-lasting civilizations in the world. All in all, during that time, ancient Egyptians created works of art and engineering that still amaze us today.

