Big Question: Why is the Nile so important?

LO: Describe and understand key aspects of physical and human geography.

RECAP: Think back to what we learned about the climates above and below the Equator: **arid-desert**, **tropics-rainforest**, **Cancer and Capricorn**.

Use a globe, atlas or online map.

Find out where in Egypt you can see the Nile.

I. THE NILE

Egypt is a hot country where it hardly ever rains. Even so, people were able to live there from farming over 6,000 years ago. How was that possible? Every year in the tropical regions at the source of the River Nile, there were periods of long, heavy rainfall. The river swelled so much that it flooded the area along the banks with water and fertile mud. People learned to manage the Nile flood by building canals and dams. With special lifting devices, they could carry water to the higher fields. Work in the fields was hard but the yields were high. The introduction of methods to store the harvest made it possible to avoid famine in years of poor harvests. People who knew how to calculate the floods and measure the fields were highly regarded and attained power and respect in the villages. Towns soon began to develop under the rule of princes and chieftains. Around 3000 B.C. the two regions of Lower and Upper Egypt were united as one country ruled over by a pharaoh.



<u>Task</u>

Make a model of a section the river Nile. (You could use blue paper, fabric, a diorama in a cardboard box etc).

Colour and cut out the pictures of human and animal activity that would take place along the river. Think about what the people and animals are doing, and why.



Place the cut-outs on each side of your river. If you

fold the tabs you can make them stand up.

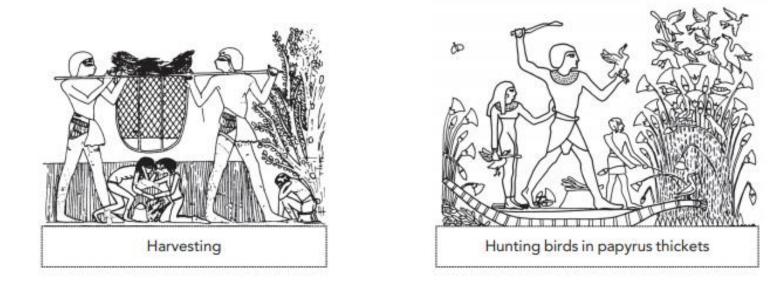


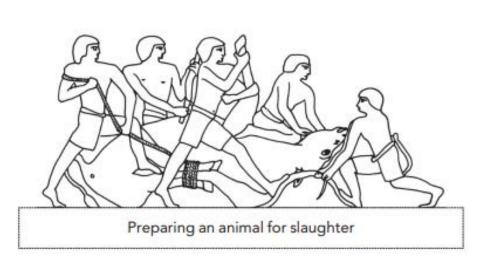
If you can, start by watching this clip about Ancient Egypt:

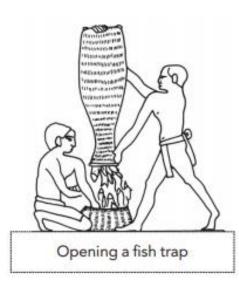
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z3 rwmp3

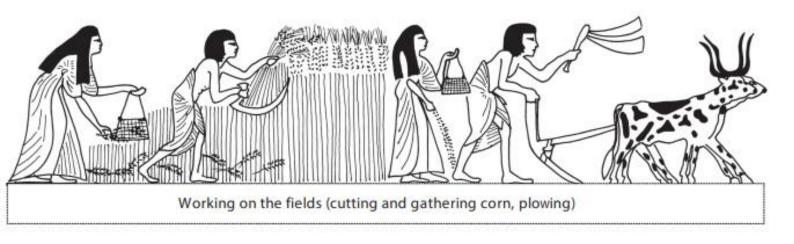
Canonbury Home Learning











Canonbury Home Learning



