

Geography Features and Evidence

Joe Shelton: Ancient Egypt was one of the most protected territories in the world. For example, two main geographical zones that protected Ancient Egypt are the Western Desert and the Eastern Desert. These hot and arid deserts were hard for armies to travel across. This made chances of Ancient Egypt getting invaded super low. Also the Mediterranean Sea made invasion hard too, sense u will have to go boat. Remember boats weren't as good as they are today. They usually rode in wooden boats powered by paddles used by humans. So for you even to get to Egypt, it will be a painful journey for the army invading Egypt. These are only the main geographical features that protect Egypt. It's plenty more geographical features that protect Egypt like the mountains south of Egypt, and the numerous rapids and waterfalls known as cataracts. Besides this, Egypt wasn't fully protected from invasions, because they were conquered by some of the greatest and smartest kings at the time, Alexander the Great and King Menes

Borders of Egypt

Antony Attaallah: Saudi Arabia Jordan Israel Sudan Libya are Egypts borders Egypt is located in northeast Africa with the Nile going through it the mediterranean sea was at its north and the Red Sea was at its east it also. Had a part of it in Asia. Egypt also focused on trade. The desert around Egypt helped protect it from the invaders and Egypt was mostly desert and the Sinai peninsula was the part of Egypt in Asia. A famous city there is Sharm el sheikh. Also the Nile's impacted Egypt by protecting it from the invaders by flood. This is how Egypt was protected from the countries it bordered and the delta was the end of that river.

The upper and lower kingdoms were the 2 most powerful kingdoms in Egypt.

How did the Nile affected the people?

Matthew Sanad: The Nile was a big part of all Egyptians' lives. Without the Nile the people would have a really hard time living in the climate of Egypt. The Nile provided food, water, and many more important things like irrigation and silt to help the crops grow. Which is the main reason why people started growing crops around the Nile also it was also one of the main reasons civilizations were developed along the Nile. And the Nile also provided a border for peoples farms so no one can steal anything. It also provided food by all the living things in it like fish and different seafood. Other than food the Nile also provided water for drinking and for a lot more stuff such as bathing. The Nile also would flood most of the time but usually that was a good thing because it helped water the crops without the crops drowning. But sometimes it wasn't that good, the Nile would sometimes ruin the crops with its flooding and if it got that bad the people would sometimes drown. Another way the Nile affected people was it gave a good route for transport through sailing. The route was usually used for trade to help the Egyptians strive with all the good material they could find from other civilizations like Canaan, Lebanon, Nubia and Punt when they trade for their goods. But sometimes trade could negatively affect some civilizations because it could ruin some economy's and start a lot of problems between people and different civilizations.