**An introduction to the Ancient Egypt Civilization**

The Ancient Egypt civilization is famous for its eye-catching pyramids, especially the Pyramids of Giza. It is also known for its strong religious beliefs, ancient writing such as hieroglyphics, and majestic pharaohs.

Ancient Egypt was located at the eastern North Africa, concentrated along the lower region of the River Nile. It now sits on modern Egypt. Due to the lack of rainfall, a region of Ancient Egypt was dubbed the 'Red Land'. It hardly rained and nothing useful grew, thus it was virtually uninhabitable. People living in the other region, called the 'Black Land', could farm only along the banks of the River Nile. The river overflowed annually and flooded the land with fresh water, leaving a thick layer of rich soil for farming crops. The River Nile was also a highway for transport and trade, and provided food such as fish.

The Ancient Egyptian society was shaped rather like a pyramid. The pharaohs were the absolute monarch of the country and wielded complete control of the land and its resources. Also, the Ancient Egypt society was highly stratified and farmers made up the bulk of the population. Second-in-charge were the viziers, or chief ministers, who organized taxation, supervised agriculture and irrigation systems. Other powerful people also included the nobles and nomarches.

A very interesting part of the Ancient Egypt Civilization was the strong religious beliefs. They worshipped hundreds of gods such as the sun-god, Amun-Re, who was honoured by everyone throughout the land. Many gods were depicted as animals. One example is Bastet the cat, goddess of love and joy. Other gods were depicted as human figures with the heads of animals and birds. One example is the ibis-headed Thoth, god of knowledge. Gods had families too and were related to one another.

All these prominent features, along with many others, contributed to the rise and establishments of the magnificent Ancient Egypt Civilization.