An introduction to the Ancient Egypt Civilization

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

Ancient Egypt was located at the eastern North Africa, concentrated along the lower region of the Nile river and is now modern Egypt. Due to the lack of rainfall, the region called the 'Red Land', hardly ever rained and nothing useful grew, is uninhabitable. People living in the other region called the 'Black Land' could farm only along the banks of the River Nile. The river overflows annually and floods the land with fresh water leaving a thick layer of rich soil for farming crops. The Nile River was a highway for transport and trade. It also 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 nomarchs.

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, for example Bastet the cat, goddess of love and joy or as human figures with the heads of animals and birds such as ibis-headed Thoth, god of knowledge and jackal-headed Anubis, god of embalming and mummification. 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.