# Ancient Egypt

**The River Nile was important in ancient Egypt. It is 6,853km long and the longest river in the world. It starts in the mountains of Tanzania.**

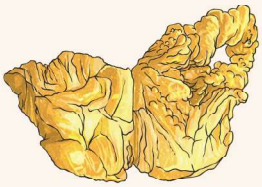
## 'Black Land'

In ancient Egypt the soil was good for growing crops (plants). Some of the food grown was swapped for other goods that could not be found or made in Egypt. The land flooded every year, which made it very good for growing plants. Then it was known as 'black land'.

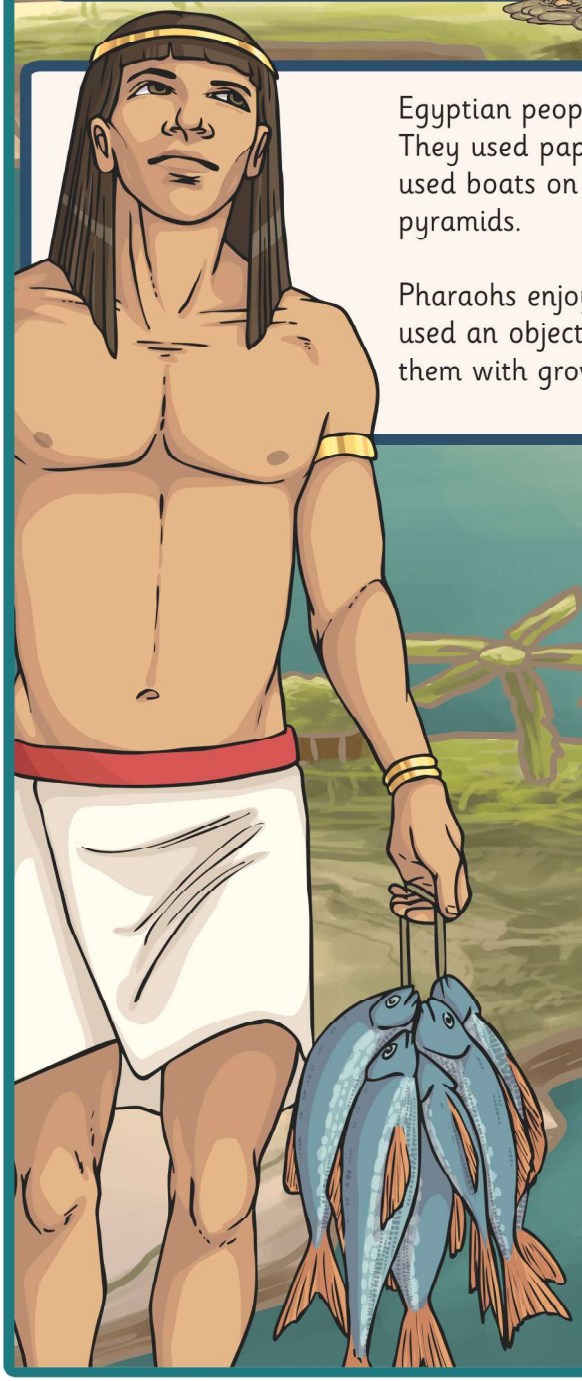


## 'Red Land'

Egyptians also had 'red land', which was the red, dry desert where nothing could grow. The 'red land' was also full of special metals and gems like gold, copper, amethyst and turquoise.

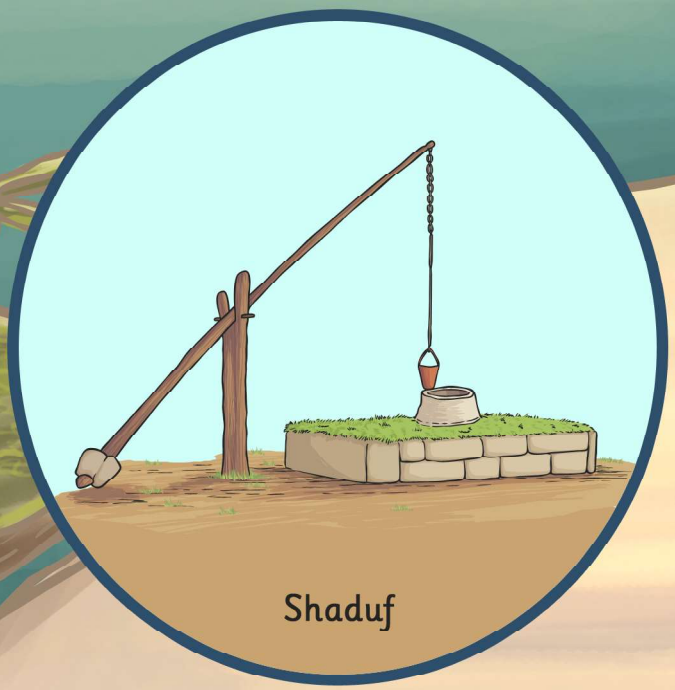






Egyptian people needed the water of the River Nile for drinking and washing. They used papyrus reeds for paper and fishermen caught fish in the river. Sailors used boats on the water to move materials like the stones that were used to build pyramids.

Pharaohs enjoyed sailing up and down the river. Meanwhile, ordinary Egyptians used an object called a shaduf (which scooped up water from the river) to help them with growing their crops.



Shaduf

twinkl

# Ancient Egypt Comprehension Questions

1. How long was the River Nile? _____
2. Where does the river start? _____
3. Which colour was the desert land? _____
4. Who moved stones on the water? _____
5. Why do you think rivers are so important? _____

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6. Name two precious metals found in Egypt: _____ and _____
7. What is a shaduf? _____

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8. How does the illustration (picture) help you to understand the text better? _____

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