Eye-Catching Structures Of Ancient Egypt: Pyramids Of Giza

Egypt has been around for thousands of years. Many capitals of the country have fit over the time, including the current one. The current capital of Egypt is Cairo. It became capital in A.D. 969, way before Egypt gained its independence from Britain on February 22, 1922. Cairo became the capital of Egypt after Memphis. Memphis became the capital of Ancient Egypt in 3100 B.C.! Memphis was founded by a man who was King Menes. It was the capital of ancient Egypt, during the old kingdom. The Old Kingdom was a time period that lasted 400 years from 2575 B.C to 2150 BC. It also had four dynasties; but they didn't really have names. There were many previous capitals of Egypt, including Thinis, Thebes, Akhenaten, and Alexandria. But they were at unknown times that were too far back. There were at least 8 capitals.

Cairo's population is currently in the millions. Here in 2020, it's current population is at a whopping 20,901,000. This might be small compared to the United States Of America, but Egypt is a smaller country than the U.S., and Egypt probably fits into the U.S. about ten times. Cairo was ruled by King Menes, who founded the capital in 2000 B.C.Cairo's population was 2,493, 514 in 1950. That is about an 18,000,000 person increase! The population of Egypt, however, is at 101,729,579 here in 2020!

Egypt is located at the top edge of Africa, over towards Israel and Jordan. It borders Asia and Africa, and it is the only country that really does! Egypt is located in the Northern Hemisphere, and Cairo is located at 30 degrees north and 31 degrees East. This is not too far up to be cold enough to wear at least a sweater. In fact, there are mostly dry areas around Egypt. The average climate in Cairo is 95 degrees Fahrenheit at the highest. The lowest climate in Cairo is 50 degrees, which might not seem that low if you live in a place that has a climate less than 50 degrees.

Egypt is known for a lot of its history. Take the Sphinx, for example. A very common belief is that the Sphinx was built of limestone around 4500 years ago. It was believed to be built for an Egyptian pharaoh named Khafre, the fourth Egyptian king of the 4th dynasty of ancient Egypt and builder of the second of the Three Pyramids of Giza. Egypt is also known for mummies. The ancient Egyptians believed that when they mummified a body, the spirt of the body would leave. It would return to the mummified body and reunite with it. Speaking of reuniting, Cats were loved in ancient Egypt. They were sacred to the ancient Egyptians and mummified to be put in tombs with their owners. The Ancient Egyptians believed that when their cats were put in the tombs with their owners, they could reunite and stay together in the afterlife. Egypt is also known for its ancient gods. The cat god named Bastet, had the body of a woman and the head of a black cat. The ancient Egyptians believed that when they presented cat mummies to her, she would give them a long, healthy life in return. There was also an Egyptian god named Anubis and he had the body of a man and the head of a black jackal. He was the god of the dead and treating dead bodies with preservatives to keep the body looking lifelike. The ancient Egyptians used oils and natron, a mineral salt that is found in dried lake beds that holds hydrated sodium carbonate.

Today, Egypt's major resources include Limestone, a hard stone found under the desert, petroleum, and cotton. It is a large country, and about 96% of it is desert land! There are giant

pyramids around the landscape-and most of them are located in Giza. The longest river in Egypt is the Nile River. It goes all the way through Egypt, and is about 4100 feet long! Egypt is also divided into 29 governorates, which are areas. Egypt contains 4 regions: the Eastern desert, the Western desert, the Sinai Peninsula, and the Nile valley. Egypt may be divided into seven subregions though. The highest mountain in Egypt is Mount Sinai. It is about 7500 feet tall, and is located in the southern part of the Sinai peninsula. The Nile River starts in two places. It is also divided into two rivers, but it becomes one river in mid Sudan. The two Nile rivers are the Blue Nile, and the White Nile. The Blue Nile starts in Lake Tana in Ethiopia, while the White Nile starts in lake Victoria in Tanzania.

Three major vegetation that Egypt produces are sugar, fruits and wheat. The types of fruits that Egypt produces are citrus fruits, pears, melons, grapes, and more. These types of vegetation bring millions of Egyptian pounds to the of Egypt every year. Three types of livestock that are raised on Egyptian farms are cattle, goats, and sheep. Along with the cattle, some people actually raise water buffaloes! Egypt imports more livestock and cattle than it exports, so Egypt probably doesn’t make too much money off the livestock.There are also three types of climates in Egypt: Mediterranean climate, desert climate, and the Red Sea climate.

The population in Egypt as of 2017 was 97,000,055. The language that many people in Egypt speak is Modern Standard Arabic. Along with that, people also speak English and French. A lot of immigrants and refugees who travel to Egypt come from Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.

A lot of Egypt’s art is very ancient. It has well preserved monuments and architecture. It’s survived paintings and drawings on papyrus can be found in tombs from ancient Egyptian times. The traditional music played in Egypt is Arabic classical music. Egyptians also listen to Nubian, Saidi, and Shaabi music. They are all types of folk music. The most popular type of sport played in Egypt is football, also known as soccer. There are 18 professional soccer teams in Egypt, and many other Egyptian people play football at home and in their collages. Rowing and swimming are other common sports, along with tennis, squash, golf, and basketball.

There are many festivals and holidays celebrated in Egypt. Some common festivals and holidays are the Sun Festival, Christmas, and National Police Day. The Sun Festival is a day to honor the sun god-the most important deity for the ancient Egyptians. The festival is celebrated in February and October when the sun is highest. The festival is celebrated in Abu Simbel, Egypt. Eastern Orthodox Christmas is celebrated on January 7 annually. Over 90% of the Egyptians are Christian and celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. They gather at churches for special services. People visit friends and family members. The most popular dish, is “Fatta” consisting of rice, bread, boiled lamb meat and topped off with garlic and vinegar dressing. National Police Day is a holiday to honor policemen who were killed. It is celebrated on the date January 25, the exact date that it happened, and remembers the 50 officers who were killed and many other injured when they refused demands to hand over their weapons.

Egypt has a semi-presidential system of government since the Revolution of 2011. It includes a prime minister, president, and cabinet. The current president of Egypt is Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, and he was elected in 2014. The economy combines personal freedom and private business with government regulation. Prior to el-Sisi, Mohammed Morsi was the leader of the country. He attempted to creat an Islamic government, but was overthrown by the military in 2014 because the people of Egypt rejected his ideas.

Before Morsi became president, Hosni Mubarak ruled Egypt for 3 decades! He became president in 1981, and ruled Egypt until 2011, when the Revolution of 2011 broke out. Mubarak became president of Egypt after Anwar Sadat was assassinated the same year. Sadat built the Aswan High Dam and signed the Israeli Peace Treaty in 1979. Some people did not like this idea, and Sadat was murdered by someone who objected to the treaty in 1981.

The Egyptian Pound is the currency the country uses today. It has been used since 1962, which was about 6 decades ago. The pound is worth about 6 cents, and for every U.S. dollar, there is about 16 Egyptian Pounds. The previous currency that they had were the Egyptian Piastre. And made for Egyptian Pounds are the major industries! The major industries that Egypt has are textiles, fertilizers, petroleum, cement, and plastics. Tourism is one of the biggest industries. It brings about 10 billion U.S. dollars to to Egypt's economy and people every year!

I have learned many things about Egypt during my research. Some of the interesting things that I learned were that Egypt is about 96% desert! I also found it interesting that ancient Egyptians worshiped cats and were sacred to Egypt. It also might have been easy to guess, but the Great Sphinx Of Giza was not actually made of sand, but made out of limestone that lasted about 4500 years! Another fascinating fact is that the Nile River doesn't actually start in Egypt. The white Nile starts in Tanzania, and the Blue Nile starts in Ethiopia, and when they connect and become the Nile, it still doesn't start in Egypt! It starts in Sudan! And on Egyptian farms, people can raise water buffalo along with their cattle!

Egypt is an interesting country. Even though it may seem that Egypt imports more than it exports, it has a stronger economy compared to its neighboring countries. The country also has a fascinating history. There were many Egyptian gods, including Bastet-the cat god, Anubis-god of preserved the dead, and the sun god and the god of darkness. It has many eye-catching structures like the Three Pyramids Of Giza and The Great Sphinx Of Giza. I was originally interested in Ancient Egypt and its history-so I figured that I wanted to know more about it. Now I know that Egypt is more interesting than its history; it seems like a great place to visit someday!