

The Nile River

| Geography | Communities | Trade |
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| <p>World's Longest River, stretching over 4,000 miles</p> <p>The Nubian section of the Nile contained six cataracts making travel difficult</p> <p>The Nile created fertile soil about 6 miles on each side for farmland in Egypt</p> <p>At the end of the Nile in the north it split into several streams that flowed into the Mediterranean</p> <p>Beyond the fertile soil was the "red land" this land was useless to human life and where the Egyptians Buried their dead</p> <p>Desert protected the Egyptians</p> | <p>Settled hunting and fishing communities probably appeared in Nubia around 6000_{B.C.}</p> <p>Farming communities formed in Egypt and Nubia around 5000_{B.C.} in the delta and valley regions of the Nile</p> <p>In Upper Egypt Scattered Farming villages were built along the banks of the Nile</p> <p>Nubia had less farmland than Egypt had along the Nile because of this Nubians added fish and ducks to their diet</p> | <p>Ships sailed up and down the Nile River to trade goods</p> <p>Other trade routes ran across the desert to the Red Sea or Mesopotamia</p> <p>Goods such as gold, silver, copper, fine pottery, and cedar were carried on the trade routes</p> <p>One overland route carried goods from central Africa and Nubia into Egypt through the Nile Valley</p> <p>Because of the Cataracts in Nubia, Nubians could not trade on the Nile so they created routes along the Nile</p> |