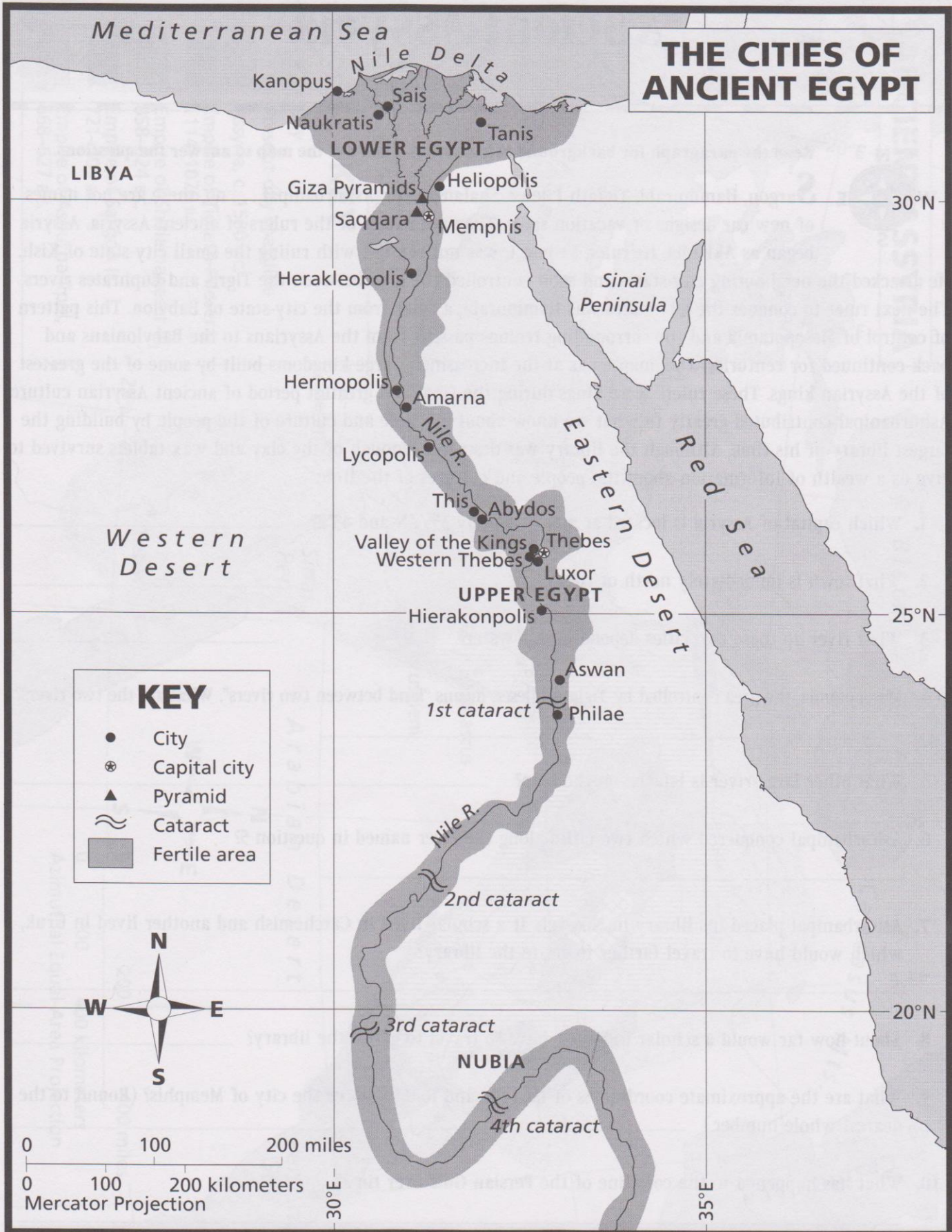


THE CITIES OF ANCIENT EGYPT



KEY

- City
- ★ Capital city
- ▲ Pyramid
- ⋈ Cataract
- Fertile area



0 100 200 miles
 0 100 200 kilometers
 Mercator Projection

Name _____

Date _____

Evaluate the Map

Use the map to answer the questions.

1. What is the title of the map? _____

2. What does the map aim to convey? _____

3. Check the box. This map . . .

shows political boundaries.

has grid lines.

shows land and water features.

has lines of latitude and longitude.

has a key.

shows individual towns or cities.

has a scale.

includes information specific to the

includes a compass rose.

people who live there such as the
kinds of business conducted, level
of education, or locations of conflict.

4. What hemisphere(s) are shown in part or full on the map? _____

5. Use what you know about latitude and longitude to estimate the following:

This map spans from _____ to _____ latitude and from _____ to _____ longitude.

6. Align the zero on a ruler with the edge of the scale. Describe the scale in terms of inches and miles or millimeters and kilometers (e.g., The scale is 500 miles for each 1.5 inches.) _____

7. List some of the land features that are labeled on the map.

8. List four water features that are labeled on the map.

9. Which body of water appears to cover the greatest area? _____

10. Describe the key. What symbols are shown? How do they help you understand the information on the map? _____

The Cities of Ancient Egypt



Read the paragraph for background information. Then use the map to answer the questions.

Why does it seem like the titles of upper and lower Egypt are backwards? The mouth of a river is considered its lower section. Its source is usually at a higher elevation, so it is the river's upper section. Upper and Lower Egypt refer to their place on the Nile River—the source of life in that section of Africa.

Egypt was the first civilization to make someone king. Most other people in the region lived in independently ruled city-states. Egypt unified first as Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt, and then these joined together under a common pharaoh. Later, Nubia became part of the empire, too.

Human settlement was made possible in Egypt by the flooding of the Nile. Heavy spring rains in Ethiopian mountains cause the flooding of the Nile. The river begins to rise at the first cataract in the last week of June, reaches its peak in September, begins to recede in October, and reaches its low point in June.

A cataract is an obstruction of hard stone that turns the river into an impassable rapid. The cataracts cut Egypt off from the area to the south. Egypt then extended from the first cataract to the Mediterranean, where the Nile exited in seven mouths. Over the centuries, the path of the river changed. The Nile now exits in only two places.

1. What is the capital city of Upper Egypt? Of Lower Egypt? _____
2. Which city is immediately north of Philae? _____
3. If you traveled east from Saqqara, what city would you soon come to? What is the significance of this city?

4. In the delta area, two cities very close to each other border the same stretch of the river. What are the two cities? Which is on the eastern side of the river and which is on the western side?

5. Which city appears to sit right on the 25th parallel north? _____
6. Which cities are at approximately $27\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$ and 31°E ? _____
7. Which natural geographic feature is at approximately 20°N and $30\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$? _____
8. At what point is the distance from one side of the fertile area to the other at its thinnest point? Approximately how wide is it? _____
9. What is the approximate distance from one side of the fertile area to the other at its widest point? Where is it? _____
10. What is the approximate distance from the third to the fourth cataract? (**Hint:** Draw a dot at the bottom of the U in the river between them. Measure to and from the dot and add.) _____