

Year 3: Egypt

MAPS OF EGYPT:



FEATURES OF EGYPT:

Egypt is a very dry country and the majority of its vegetation grows along the River Nile and its floodplain. This is due to the fact that plants need water to survive.

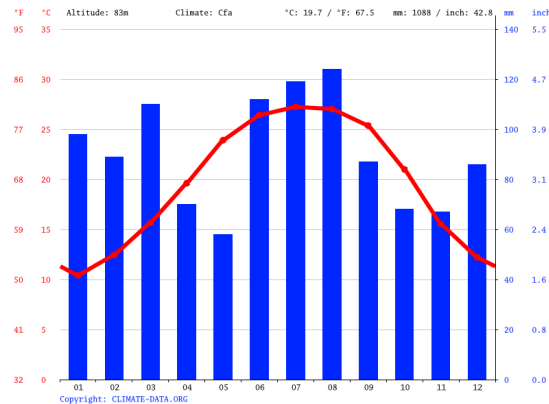
The Sahara Desert is the largest hot desert in the world. It covers large northern Africa, covering 10 countries. These include: Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, West Sahara, Sudan and Tunisia.

In the past, Egypt had a cooler, wetter climate so there used to be a lot more animals than there is now. These animals are now more commonly found in East Africa, such as giraffes, hippopotamuses, crocodiles, ostriches, elephants and rhinoceroses.

Now common mammals are gazelle, Barbary sheep and desert foxes. Birds include birds of prey such as vultures, eagles and owls, and other large birds such as storks, flamingos, herons and pelicans.

In the desert, plants have small, leathery leaves, long roots, and prickles or thorns, in order to save water and deter herbivores.

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE:



Egypt's climate is known as a hot desert climate - it is hot and dry in summer and warm with little rain in winter.

The Nile is a source of water for transport - most of the country that is inhabited by humans is found along the Nile.

Egypt is extremely vulnerable to climate change. It is highly vulnerable to water scarcity, droughts and rising sea levels.

Animals have adapted to be able to feed off of plants that grow in desert areas. Many of the animals include horses, camels, buffalos and donkeys. Most of the wild animals are only seen out in the late afternoon and night when it is cooler.



KEY VOCABULARY:



CAPITAL CITY: the town or city that functions as the seat of government for the country.



CLIMATE: the long term pattern of weather in a particular area.



COAST: the part of land joining or near to the sea.



COUNTRY: a nation with its own government occupying a particular territory.



EGYPT: a large country in Northern Africa which is mostly desert



ENVIRONMENT: all the physical surroundings of Earth.



FLOODPLAIN: a flat area on the edge of a river where the ground is made from the soil left when a river floods.



RIVER NILE: the longest river in the world measuring 6,660km.



SAHARA DESERT: the most expansive, hottest and largest desert on Earth.



SEA: the expanse of salt water that covers most of the Earth's surface



VEGETATION: plants, trees and flowers