

FARMING IN ANCIENT EGYPT



- Watch this video:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zg87xnb/articles/zkkywtu>

- For further information – read the information in these pages and go to

<https://egypt.mrdonn.org/farming.html>

<https://www.historyforkids.net/egyptian-farming.html>

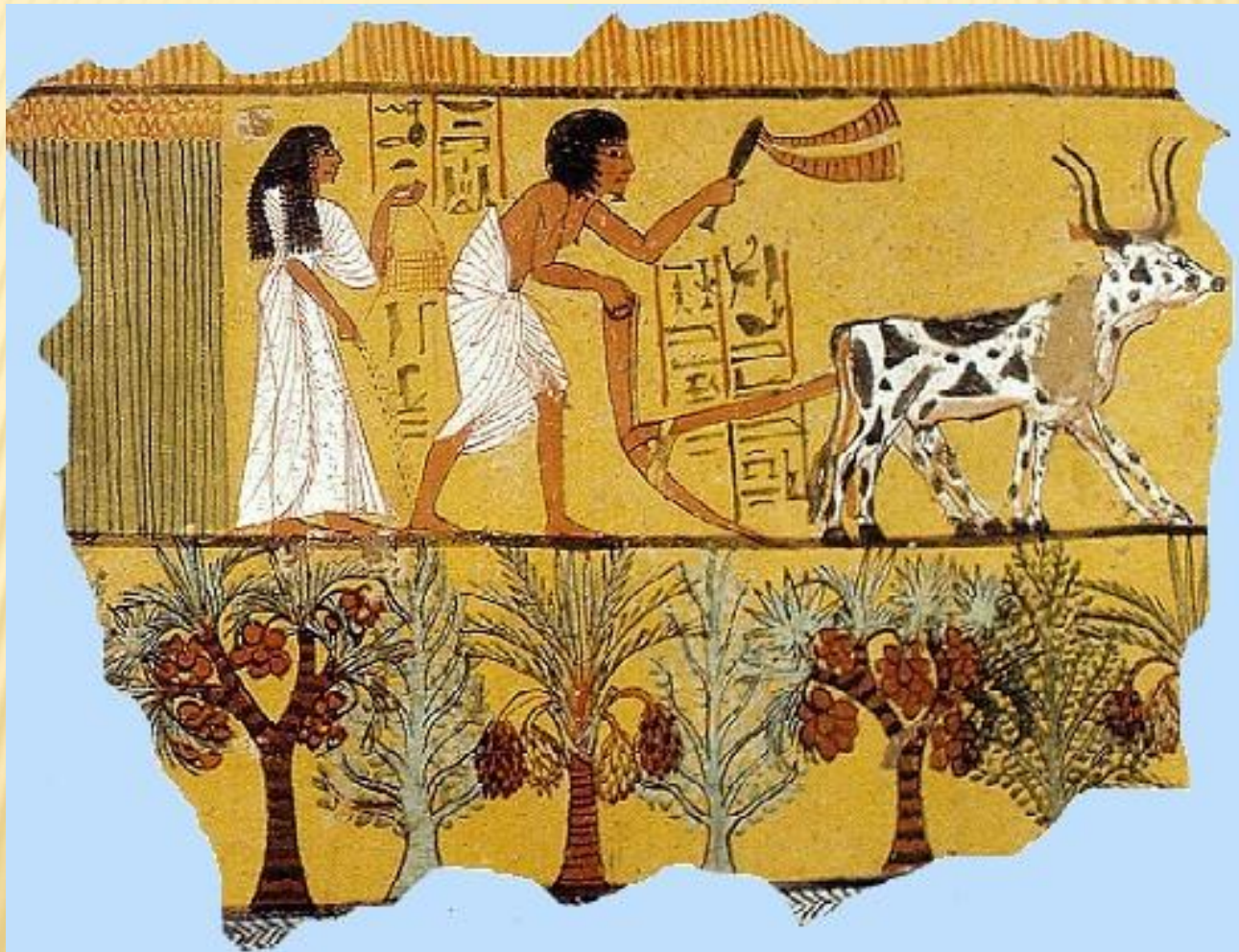
Task:

- Draw the crops grown in Egypt and explain how irrigation methods (ways of watering them) help them to be grown successfully.

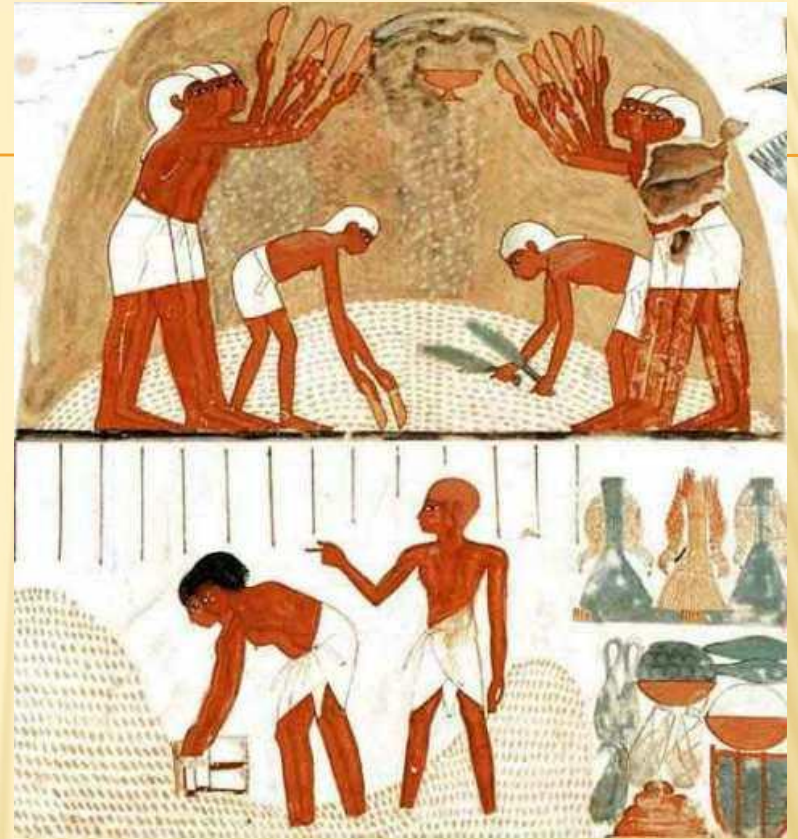
What can we learn from what the ancient egyptians left behind?



What is happening here?







What are the people working on in these scenes?

What can we learn about life in Ancient Egypt?

The annual inundation of the river Nile enabled irrigation possible surrounding the banks of the Nile river, an otherwise barren desert region.

The Nile river broke its banks each year, saturating the countryside with a rich, fertile silt that was ideal for crop growing. The water also filtered the land of various salts

What can you see happening here?



What can you see happening here?

The farmers in ancient Egypt dug trenches to divert water from the Nile to bordering lands. Soon, man-made ditches, dykes and canals crossed the farmlands.

Basin irrigation was the method by which water was trapped in basins that were surrounded by low mud walls. Basin irrigation allowed the ancient Egyptians to control the rise and fall of the river to best suit their agricultural needs. Basin irrigation provided water throughout the different seasons.



The shadoof was introduced to the ancient Egyptians by the Hyksos foreign rulers during the 15th Dynasty. The shadoof was a tool that was used to raise water above the level of the Nile which was then diverted to a canal or ditch.

The shadoof was a simple wooden tool consisting of a pole with a bucket on one end and a weight on the other but its introduction revolutionized the Irrigation techniques of the ancient Egyptians.

