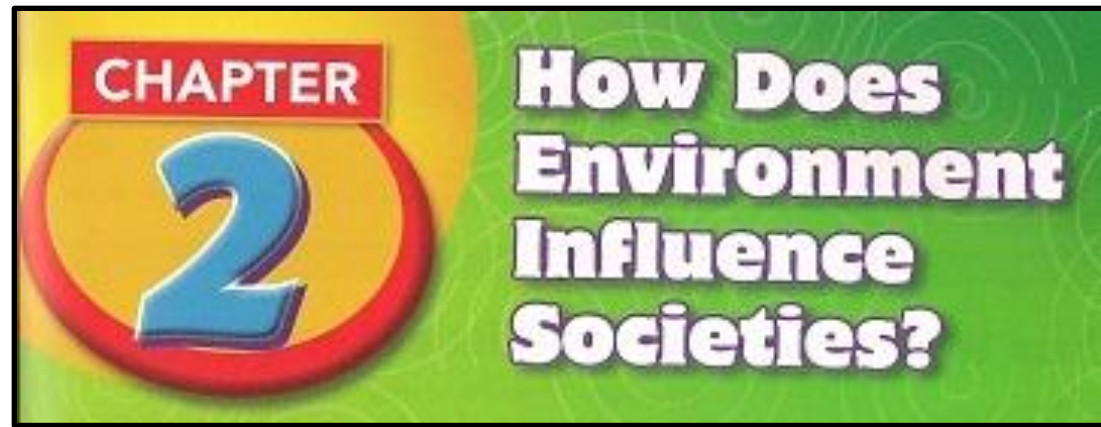


Grade 5 Social Studies:



The ancient society of **Nubia** developed along the **Nile River** (Northeast Africa).

People usually live in areas where there are **geographic features** that help them meet their needs.

Geographic features:

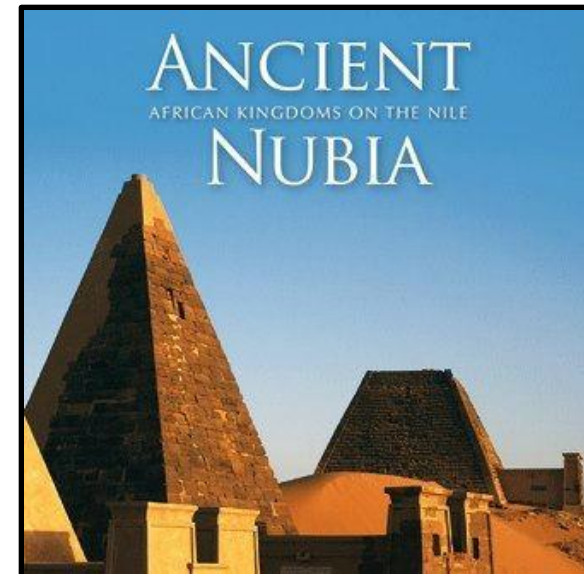
Landforms (mountains, plains, islands)

Waterforms (oceans, rivers...)

Climate

Soil

Vegetation



THE ANCIENT SOCIETY OF NUBIA

Geographic Location:

Northeast Africa
(modern day **Sudan** and **Egypt**).

In the **Sahara Desert**.

Along the Nile River.

Two parts – **Lower Nubia** (north)
and **Upper Nubia** (south).



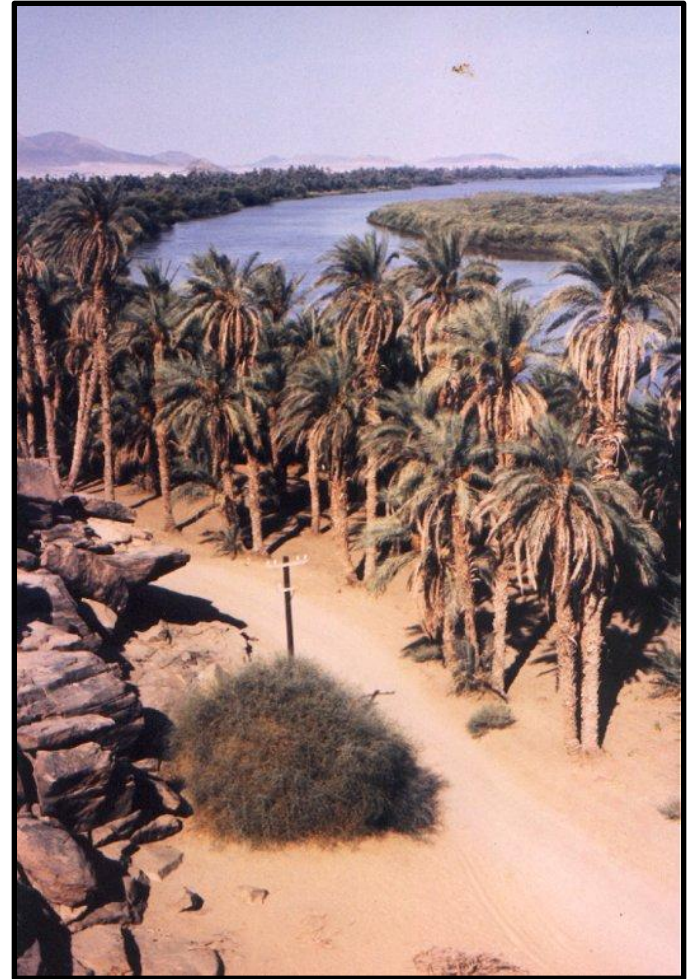
THE ANCIENT SOCIETY OF NUBIA

Climate:

Thousands of years ago, the Sahara was not a dry desert. It received almost 20 times the precipitation it now gets.

Through ancient times, the area got drier. Lower Nubia had little rain, but Upper Nubia had rains that caused the Nile to flood its banks.

The floods left behind rich soil for farming and pools of water with fish.



THE ANCIENT SOCIETY OF NUBIA

Vegetation:

Lower Nubia:

dry and hot – little vegetation.

Upper Nubia:

rainy summers – trees and grasses.

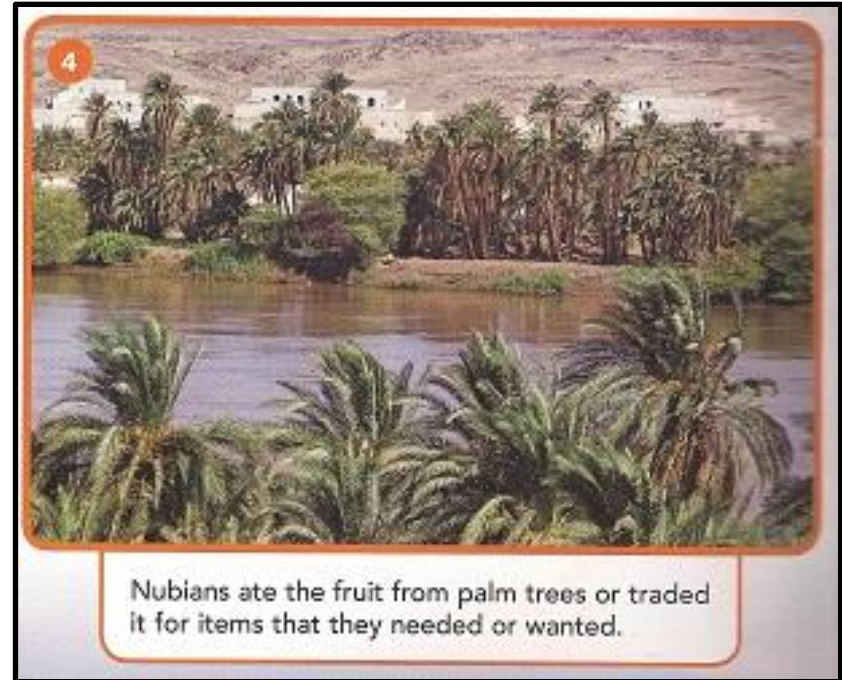
Palm trees – fruit.

Acacia trees – wood.

Papyrus (grassy plant – paper).

Crops – barley, wheat, linseed, lentils, beans, nuts, vegetables, sorghum, cotton, onion).

See activity, pp. 24-25.



Societies develop in areas with geographic features that help them meet their needs and wants.

THE ANCIENT SOCIETY OF NUBIA

The Importance of the Nile River:

The Nile is the longest river in the world. It is 6700 km long. *Port aux Basques to St. John's is about 750 km long.*

Study the map / images on pp. 26-27:

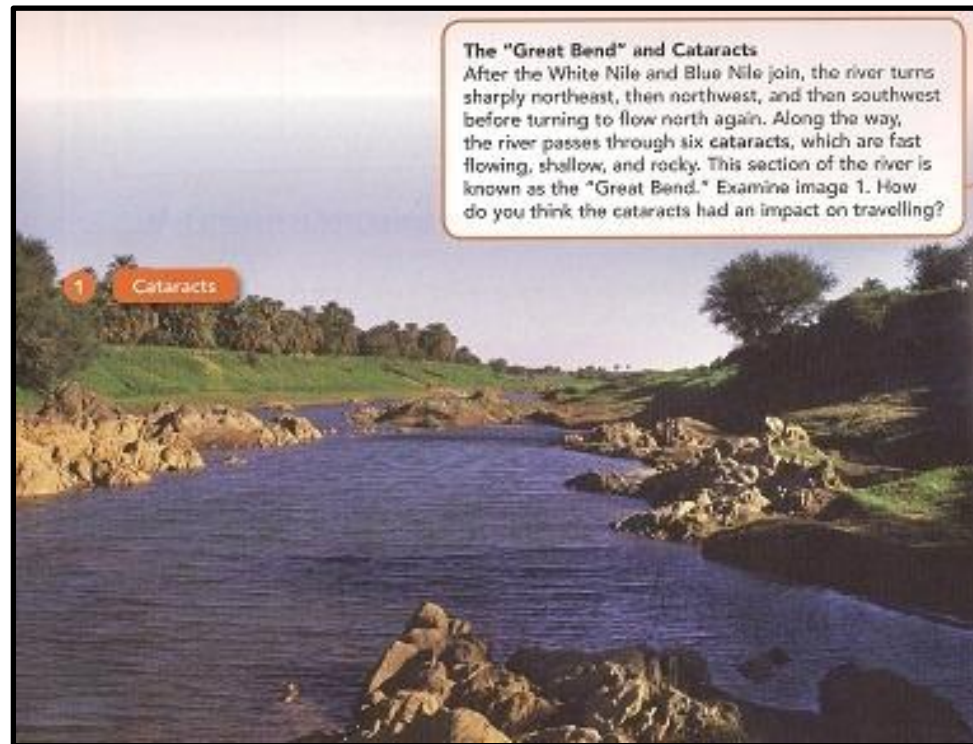
Source (Lake Victoria?)

Mouth (Nile Delta)

Cataracts

The “**Great Bend**”

Tributaries (White Nile and Blue Nile join in Ancient Nubia)



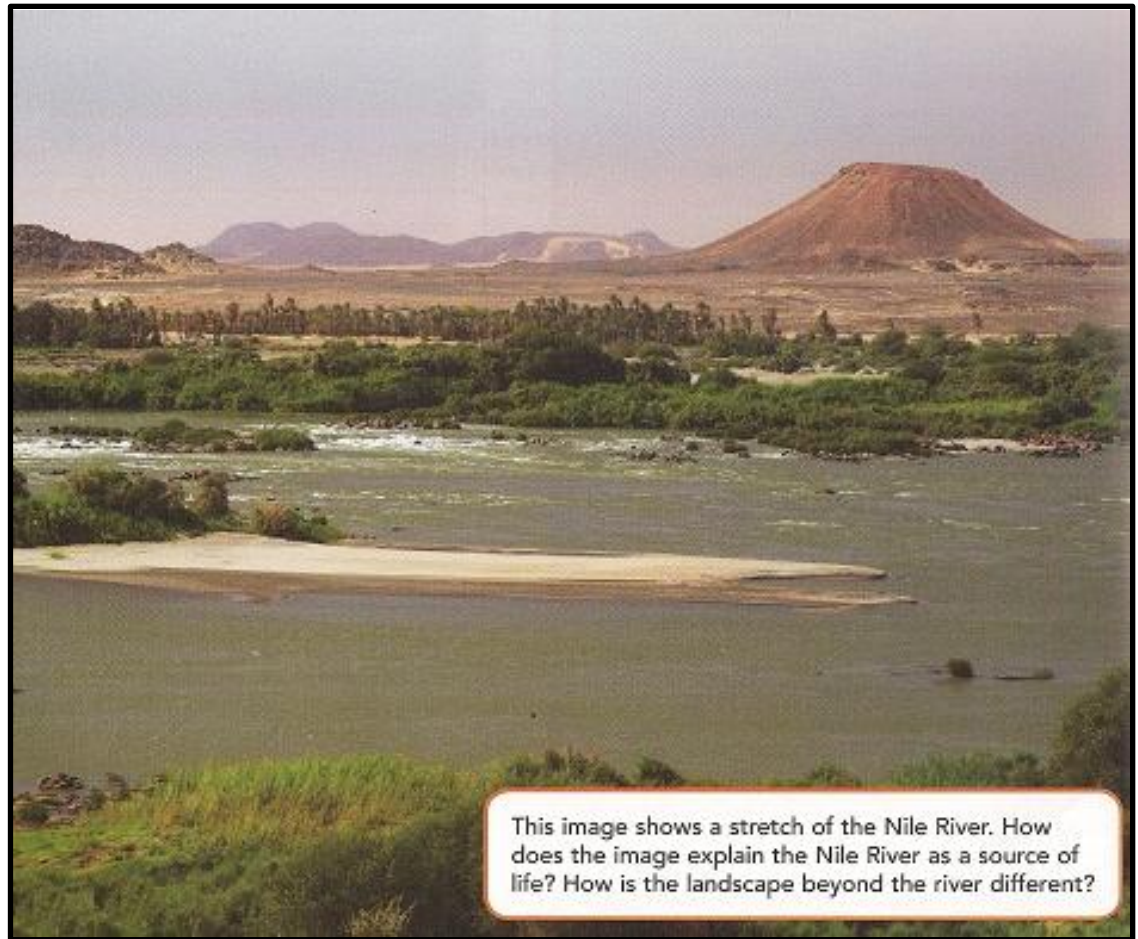
THE ANCIENT SOCIETY OF NUBIA

The Nile River: A Source of Life

The Nile River helped people, animals and plants in Ancient Nubia to live.

Each year it flooded its banks from June to September.

Planting began once the waters **receded** in October. Harvesting occurred in the winter.



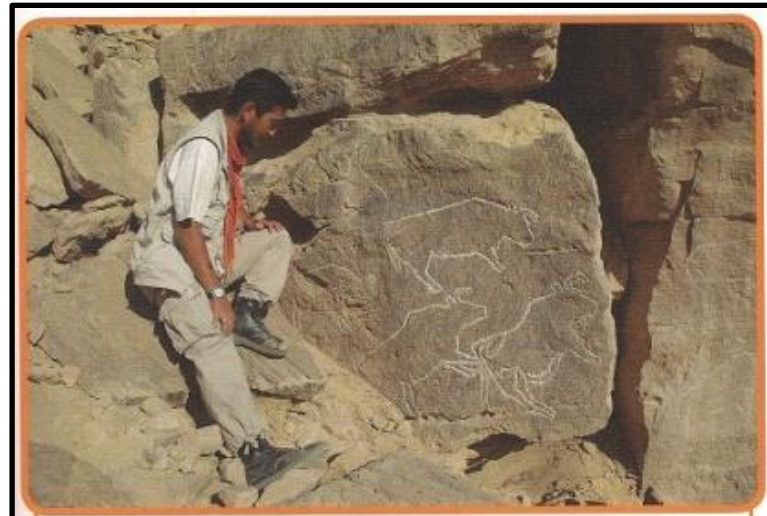
This image shows a stretch of the Nile River. How does the image explain the Nile River as a source of life? How is the landscape beyond the river different?

Nubians **domesticated** and raised cattle, sheep and goats. They obtained meat, milk and clothing.

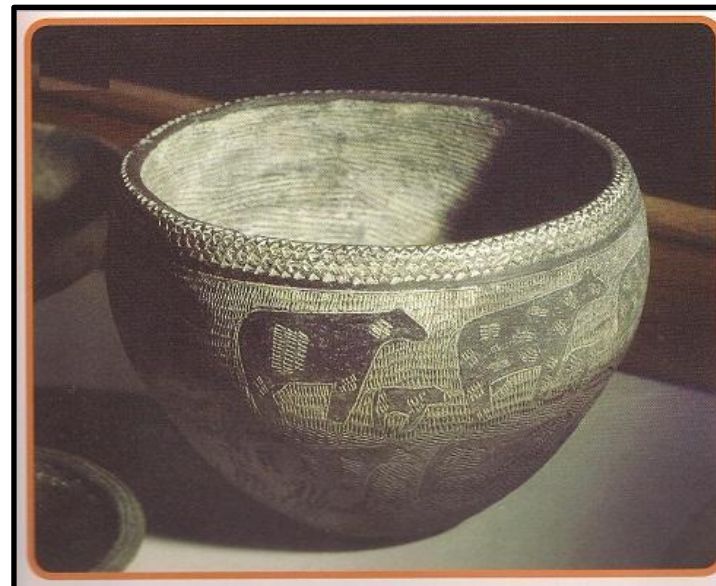
The Nile and its **fertile** banks (vegetation) provided water and food for these animals.

Examine the two artifacts on the right and read the captions (from p.29).

List two things we've learned from these artifacts.



This image shows Wouter Claes, an archaeologist from Belgium, next to a rock drawing of wild animals. In 1962–1963, Philip Smith, an archaeologist born in Newfoundland and Labrador, discovered this rock drawing. It was among many that he found on a cliff along the Nile River in Qurta, Egypt, in an area that was once Nubia. These rock drawings are at least 15 000 years old, making them the oldest found in North Africa.



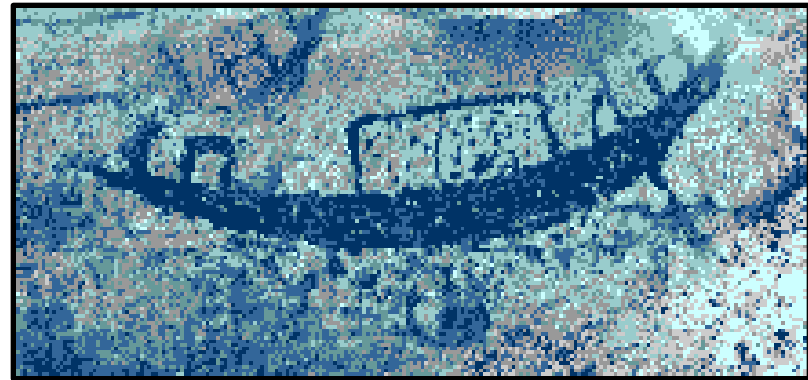
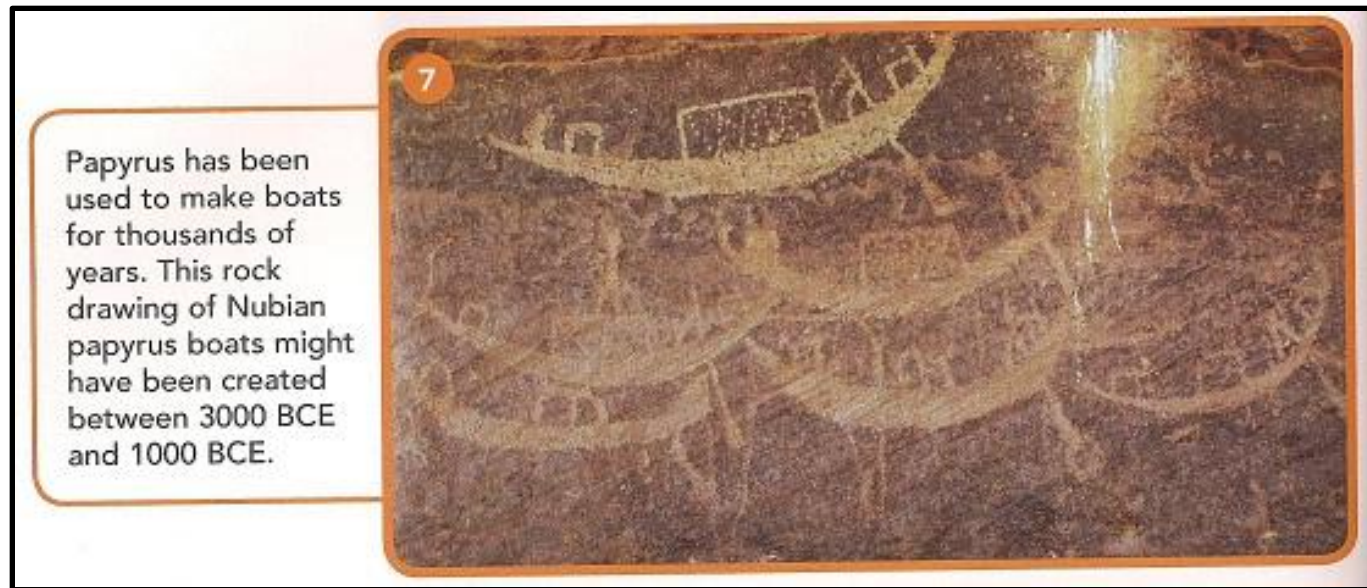
Nubians learned to domesticate wild animals, including cattle. Over time, cattle became a symbol of wealth for Nubians. A family that owned a lot of cattle was very wealthy. This bowl was made between 300 BCE and 550 CE. It is decorated with images of cattle.

The Nile River was also a source of fish for Nubians.

Nubians made boats from **papyrus**.

The Nile River –
Benefits and Challenges:

- The Nile provided transportation (B)
- Cataracts made transportation difficult, dangerous (C)
- Cataracts made it difficult for enemies to attack (B)
- Cataracts resulted in communities being isolated (B or C?)



THE KINGDOM OF NUBIA (KUSH)

The Kingdom of Nubia:
3800 BCE to 1400 CE

The Nile River was home to
two major kingdoms –
Egypt and Nubia.

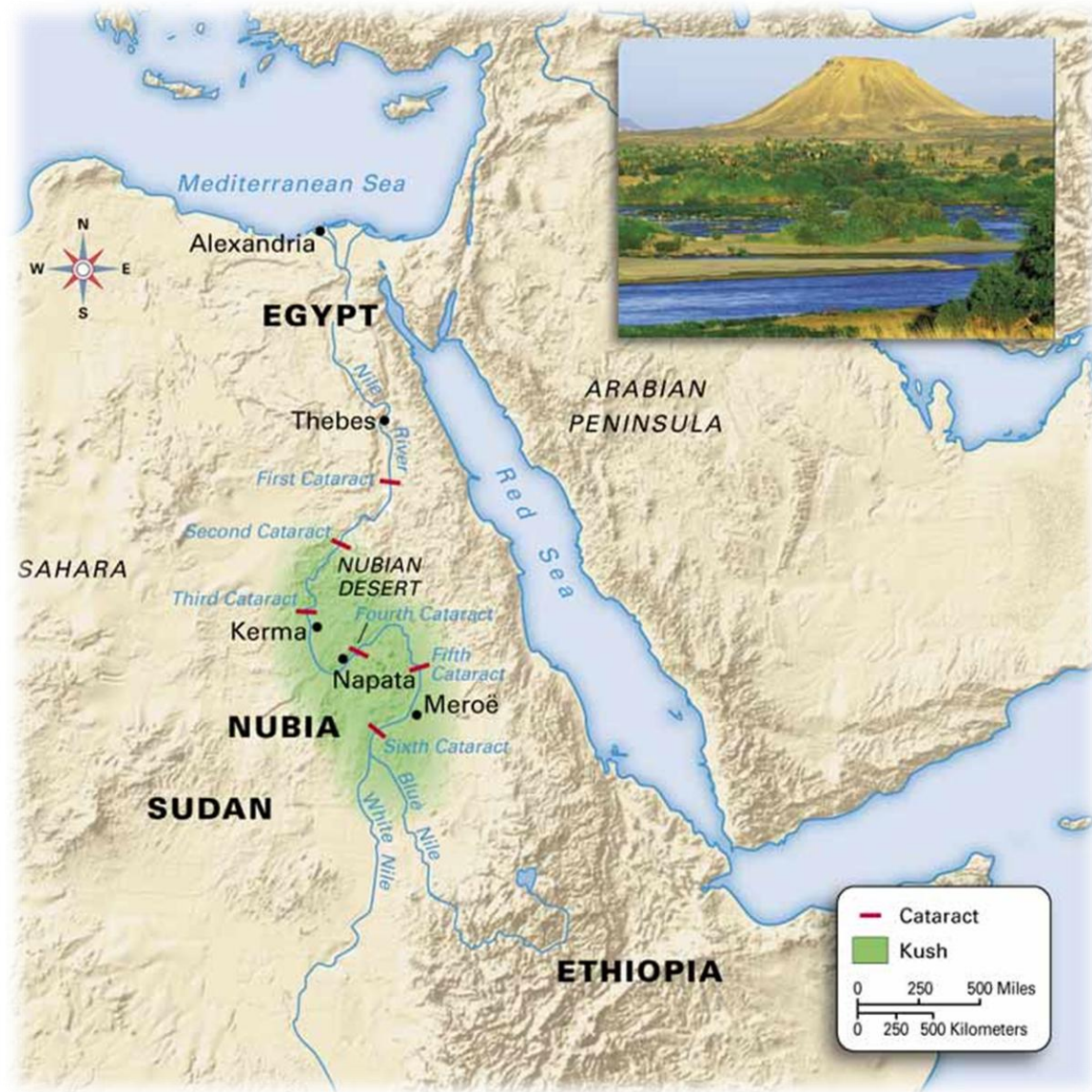
Major Export: Iron Weapons
and Tools, Ivory, Incense, Gold

Natural resource: Nile River,
Gold Mines

Industries: Farming, mining,
trading, defense (army)

Livestock: Cattle, sheep,
goats, poultry, pigs

Jobs: Traders, miners, farmers, blacksmiths, soldiers



SOURCE:

<http://africa.mrdonn.org/kush.html>

VISIT THE WEBSITE <http://africa.mrdonn.org/kush.html> and fill in the chart:

The Kingdom of Nubia existed from _____ BCE to _____ CE.

1 main import of Ancient Nubia	2 minerals found in Ancient Nubia	3 major exports of Ancient Nubia	4 other names for Ancient Nubia	5 jobs in Ancient Nubia
1 main river flowing through Nubia	2 all-important resources in Ancient Nubia	3 important industries of Ancient Nubia	4 types of livestock raised in Ancient Nubia	5 Agricultural products of Ancient Nubia