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|  | **Kush**  **1.** Land found to the south of Upper Egypt.  **2.** Ancient African trading kingdom that learned iron-smelting from the Assyrians |

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|  | **delta** (dEHltuh) *noun*  **1.** A low triangular area where a river divides before entering a larger body of water.  **2.** The place where a river empties into an ocean, lake, or sea. |

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|  | **egyptian** (ihjihpshuhn)  **1.** A person who was born in or is a citizen of Egypt  **2.** One of the first ancient cultures. Known for their animal-like Gods. |

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|  | **environmental factors**  **1.** climate and natural resources in an area that effect how people survive.  **2.** such as food, water, light |

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|  | **geography** (jeeogruhfee) *noun*  **1.** the study of the earth, with the mountains, bodies of water, countries, and people.  **2.** Study of Earth's land and how people use it. |

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|  | **nomads** (nohmadz) *noun*  **1.** A member of a people who have no permanent home but move about according to the seasons.  **2.** tribes that move from place to place to find food or pasture for their cattle |

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|  | **papyrus** *noun*  **1.** paper made of a tall reedy plant that grows in the Nile River  **2.** A paperlike material ancient Egyptians used to write on. |

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|  | **silt** (sihlt) *noun,verb*  **1.** rich earth deposited by the Nile River each year during its annual flood  **2.** soil deposits caused by water run-off; one of the three particls sizes found in soil |

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|  | **topography** (tuhpogruhfee) *noun*  **1.** The shape or configuration of the earth's surface  **2.** elevation of the land and the location of mtn., valleys, etc. |

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|  | **vegetation** (vEHjuhtayshuhn) *noun*  **1.** plant life, including trees, weeds, and grasses  **2.** Plant life, which provides food for very large animals |