Modern Egypt

1. The _________ River is the lifeline of Egypt, supplying 85% of the country’s water. (pg 318)

2. The Nile River empties into the __________________ Sea, forming the Nile’s delta. (pg 318)

3. ________, or small particles of rich soil, is deposited on the banks of the Nile after its annual flooding around mid July and makes the soil more fertile. (pg 318-319)

4. Dams and channels are used to control the flow of water in the Nile River so that its water can be used for irrigation and generating ________________ power. (pg 319)

5. The _______ Peninsula is triangular piece of land that connects Asia and Africa, and is the only part of Egypt that is in Asia. (pg 319)

6. The Suez Canal separates the Sinai Peninsula from the rest of Egypt. It allows ships to pass from the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea, and then to the East Coast of ___________ and other parts of Asia. (pg 319)

7. Much of the land in Egypt to the east of the Nile River is the __________ Desert, while the land to the west of the Nile is part of the Libyan Desert. (pg 319)

8. The Eastern Desert and the Libyan Desert are part of the ___________, which is the largest desert in the world. (pg 320)

9. The __________ High Dam is the largest dam on the Nile River and gives people control over the Nile’s floodwaters. (pg 320).

10. Egypt has large industrial centers at Cairo, the capital city and at the seaport of ________________. (pg 320)

11. After Egypt was conquered by Arabs in A.D. 641, Egyptians began to speak the Arabic language and most of them became followers of ___________. (pg 321)
12. After gaining independence from the British in 1852, under president Gamal Abdel Nasser, Egypt became one of the most powerful countries in the ________ world. (pg 321)

13. More than half of Egypt’s population live in rural areas along the Nile valley and work as ___________, often growing only enough food to feed their own families. (pg 322).

14. Cairo, Egypt’s capital has a population of about 15 million and is the _________ city in Africa. (pg 322)

**Geography Chp 11(Eastern Hemisphere) section 2**

**Libya**

1. 90% of Libya is part of the __________ Desert. (pg 324)

2. The Libyan government built pipelines to carry water from __________ in the desert to coastal areas. (pg 324)

3. Most Libyans have mixed Arab and Berber heritage. They believe in ________ and speak Arabic. (pg 325)

4. Most Libyans live along the _______________ coast, in two modern cities: Tripoli, the capital, and Benghazi. (pg 325)

**Tunisia**

1. Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco form a region called the __________, which means “the land farthest west” in Arabic. These countries have this name because they are the western most part of the Arabic speaking Muslim world. (pg 325)

2. In ancient times, Phoenician sailors founded the city of ___________ in northern Tunisia. This city was destroyed by Rome subsequently. (pg 325)
3. Tunisia was a colony of _________ before becoming an independent republic in 1956. (pg 325)

4. The capital of Tunisia is ________. (pg 325)

5. Almost all Tunisians are of mixed Arab and Berber ancestry. They speak _________ and believe in Islam. (pg 325)

**Algeria**

1. The Atlas Mountains is a mountain range that stretches across ___________, __________ and ____________.

2. Between the Atlas mountain ranges, _________, or huge shifting sand dunes can be found. (pg 326)

3. Algeria won its ________________ from France in 1962. (pg 326)

4. Almost all Algerians are of mixed Arab and Berber ancestry. They speak _________ and believe in Islam. (pg 326)

5. The capital of Algeria is ___________. (pg 326)

**Morocco**

1. Morocco borders the Mediterranean Sea at the north and the __________ Ocean on the west. (pg 326)

2. The Strait of Gibraltar is the body of water at the narrowest point of between the landmasses of Africa and ____________. It is about 8 miles wide. (pg 326)

3. In the 1970s, Morocco claimed the desert region known as ________ Sahara. A rebel group disputed Morocco’s claims, and today Morocco controls most of the territory of Western Sahara, including the major cities and natural resources.
4. The largest city in Morocco is ____________, while the capital is Rabat. (pg 327)

5. Most Moroccans speak Arabic, and believe in ____________.