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# Egipto

## Arquitectura Monumental

The Egyptians built imposing monuments, such as pyramids, temples and tombs in the form of mastabas and hypogea. The architecture reflected the importance of religion and belief in the afterlife.



## Dependencia del Río Nilo

Egyptian civilization developed along the Nile River. Regular floods of the Nile enriched the soils, allowing for prosperous agriculture and sustaining the lives of the population.

## Sociedad Jerárquica

Egyptian society was organized hierarchically, with the pharaoh at the top. There was a social structure that ranged from royalty and priests to farmers and slaves.

## Escritura Jeroglífica

The ancient Egyptians developed a complex hieroglyphic script that they used in inscriptions on monuments, papyri, and everyday objects. Hieroglyphs were used for both practical and religious purposes.

## Religión y Mitología

Religion played a fundamental role in Egyptian life. The Egyptians worshipped a wide variety of gods and goddesses who represented aspects of nature and everyday life.

## Técnicas de Momificación

The Egyptians practiced mummification as part of their funeral rituals. They believed in life after death and carefully prepared bodies to preserve them and ensure life in the afterlife.

## Dinastías y Faraones

The history of ancient Egypt is divided into time periods known as dynasties. Each dynasty was ruled by a pharaoh, who was considered a divine ruler and an intermediary between the gods and the people.