

# Contribution of egyptian civilization essay

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Ancient Egyptians were the first to use and invent linen, glass, ink and paper.

They were the one who invented the alphabet, Geometry, clock and the calendar. They were the first to contribute to the refinement of dress and ornament. They introduced to us to the furniture, dwellings and to build magnificent buildings.

Egypt contributed to that of human knowledge, invention, and scientific discoveries that surpass any other country including India, Mesopotamia and China. The Ancient Egyptian civilization is one of the oldest and one of the most influential world civilizations. In the society and life field, they introduced the remarkable development of an orderly and peaceful government.

There were primary and secondary educations as well as technical training, and they were the first united nation ruled by the first centralized government. Ancient Egypt had a census and also a postal service. There was an organized administration with offices and scribes. Ancient Egyptians introduced writing and also the first known literature as well as that of contributing to science and medicine. Ancient Egypt was one of the first to make a clear formulation known to us of individual and public conscience. The social structure was based on classes with the pharaoh and the royal family in the top and going down a hierarchy of social structure which included the nobles, the priests, the scribes, soldiers, the workers, the peasants and the foreigners.

Pharaoh was the head of the state as well as a representative of God on earth. The strong centralized government ensured that the height fissures

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did not have any control in the political and economic power. Ancient Egyptian civilization has contributed to the new world civilization to a degree that has never reached before and is seldom equaled too.

Their contributions were not lost although the finest examples of their architecture had been buried under the sand or neglected for centuries. Ancient Egypt knew the first widespread monogamy, the first monotheist, the first essays in that of moral philosophy and that of the innovation of architecture. The contribution of Egyptian sculpture is still known to us now in today's world. One of its architecture, the obelisk, is still used in architecture. Other features of Egyptian architecture such as the Temple pylon, figured relief, and columns have been used in the construction of museums, mausoleums, office buildings and government buildings over the last few centuries.

Agriculture started along the Nile Valley 5000 BC. Urbanization started with agricultural communities and villages grew to become little towns that attracted a lot more people. Ancient Egyptians also reared animals such as sheep, goats, camels and they domesticated the cat by 4000 BC as well as crops were grown such as wheat, barley, cotton, beans, onions, lettuces, cucumber, and dates. They used irrigation by using water from the Nile and they dug the Canals and Dykes. The understanding of astronomy was very advanced and this knowledge was passed on generations by generations. Their observations of the sun and stars have helped them to not only be able to develop the calendar, which was essential for farming, but also to be able to produce a version of the zodiac and be able to form a philosophical view about cosmogony.

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They also were able to divide the year into four seasons and into 12 months for the first time in history with each month of 30 days and added five days each year in order to keep the calendar year synchronized with the astronomical or seasonal year. Ancient Egyptians' religion was based on a basic belief in a good and moral life on Earth as a means of attaining an afterlife, a concept that is still reflected in most of today's modern religions. Ancient Egyptians were polytheists, which means worship of many Gods, and some of them represented animals. Amun-Ra is Chief God, in charge of heavens, represents light, life and continued stability of the state whose earthly representative is the Pharaoh. Ancient Egyptians believed in life after death and that the body had two parts and one of them is Ka, which is the soul and it was expected for the Ka to return after death to the body. Embalming and mummification were needed to preserve the body for the return of the soul. The focal point of political and religious life in Egypt was the Pharaoh who commanded wealth, resources and people. The Pharaoh was the living God on earth and he was the mediator between God and men after death and this achieved integration between the Gods and humans, nature and society and ensured the peace and prosperity.

The effect of what Ancient Egypt has accomplished at the very dawn of history has had some type of influence in every nation in every age after it.

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