- The Neolithic Period began around 10,000 B.C.

- Menkaure's pyramid is 200 feet tall.

- Khufu built the Great Pyramid, which is 480 feet tall, and Khafre built a 450-foot pyramid.

- Egyptians settled in Egypt as early as 6000 B.C.

- A king united Lower and Upper Egypt around 3100 B.C.

- The Early Dynastic Period lasted from ca 3100 B.C. to ca 2575 B.C.

- The Old Kingdom lasted from ca 2575 B.C. to ca 2150 B.C., known as the "Age of the Pyramids."

- The First Intermediate Period lasted from ca 2130 B.C. to ca 1938 B.C., during which local leaders gained power due to droughts.

- The Middle Kingdom lasted from ca 1938 B.C. to ca 1630 B.C., marked by artistic achievements and the construction of Karnak Temple.

- The Second Intermediate Period lasted from ca 1630 B.C. to ca 1540 B.C. and was characterized by weak pharaohs.

- The Hyksos invaders from western Asia controlled northern Egypt during the Second Intermediate Period.

- Ancient Egyptians engaged in leisure activities like swimming, canoeing, playing board games, making music, and dancing.

- Egyptians believed the afterlife would be similar to life on Earth, minus sadness and illness.

- Mummification was crucial for entering the afterlife.

- Tombs were filled with food, games, and personal items for the afterlife.

- The Book of the Dead, containing spells and instructions for the afterlife, was placed in tombs.

- Anubis guided souls to the underworld, where they were judged by Osiris.

- Osiris’s wife, Isis, was believed to cure sickness, and Tefnut was the goddess who caused rain.

- Initially, rulers were buried in the ground, then in mastabas starting around 3100 B.C.

- Millions visit Egypt today to see its ancient monuments.

- Ancient Egyptians created a 365-day calendar based on the sun.

- They developed division and multiplication techniques, essential for pyramid construction.

- Hieroglyphic writing used symbols to represent words, and papyrus was used for writing sheets.

- People from Kush took control of Upper Egypt.

- The New Kingdom lasted about 465 years (ca 1540 B.C. to 1075 B.C.).

- Notable rulers included Hatshepsut (21 years), Akhenaten, Tutankhamun (10 years), and Ramses II.

- Ramses II built more monuments than any other pharaoh.

- The Third Intermediate Period lasted about 420 years (ca 1075 B.C. to ca 656 B.C.).

- King Taharqa was a Kushite pharaoh who repaired temples and built pyramids.

- The Late Period lasted about 300 years (ca 656 B.C. to 332 B.C.), marked by foreign rule.

- Macedonian and Ptolemaic Egypt lasted about 300 years (332 B.C. to 30 B.C.), beginning with Alexander the Great’s conquest.

- Cleopatra VII was the last native ruler of Egypt before Roman control.

- Karnak Temple expanded over 2,000 years, becoming one of the largest temple complexes.

- Most ancient Egyptians were farmers living in mud brick houses.

- Annual floods of the Nile created fertile soil for crops.

- Egyptians grew wheat, barley, lettuce, flax, papyrus, grapes, apricots, olives, and beans.

- Farmers worked on pyramids and monuments during the flood season.

- Common occupations included scribes, priests, and doctors.

- Women had more freedoms in ancient Egypt, could be scribes and priests, and could own property.

- Tombs were used to record names and dates, describe events, and provide afterlife instructions.

- Ancient Egyptians worshipped over 2,000 gods and goddesses.

- Cleopatra lived closer to modern times than to the construction of the Pyramids at Giza.

- Ancient Egyptian bakers sometimes kneaded bread dough with their feet.

- Egyptians referred to their pet cats as "miu."

- They called their homeland Kemet, meaning "black land," referring to the fertile soil left by the Nile’s floods.