

The River Nile Location

The Nile has two major tributaries: the White Nile and the Blue Nile. The White Nile is longer and is considered to be the headwaters, yet the Blue Nile contributes over twice the water volume of the White Nile. The White Nile begins near Lake Victoria and flows through Uganda and South Sudan, while the Blue Nile begins near Lake Tana in Ethiopia and flows into Sudan from the southeast. The two rivers meet at the Sudanese capital, Khartoum. From there, the Nile flows north through the Nubian Desert to Egypt's capital, Cairo, and finally empties into the Mediterranean Sea near Alexandria, where it has formed a large river delta.

Geologically, the Nile is a young river, having followed its present course for about 15,000 years. Its drainage basin extends across eleven countries. Most of the...

El Buhaira == Localities ==

The distance of the river from its source to its confluence has been variously reported between 1,460 and 1,600 kilometres (910 and 990 mi). This uncertainty might result from the fact that the river flows through a series of virtually impenetrable gorges cut in the Ethiopian Highlands to a depth of some 1,500 metres (4,900 ft). According to materials published by the Central Statistical Agency, an Ethiopian government agency, the Blue Nile has a total length of 1,450 kilometres (900 mi), of which 800 kilometres (500 mi) are inside Ethiopia.

Seneca wrote about this exploration and detailed that the sources were from a big lake in central Africa, south of the Sudd. Other Roman historians, such as Pliny, suggest that the exploration was also done in order to prepare a conquest of Ethiopia by Nero's legions. However, the death of Nero prevented further explorations of the Nile as well as a possible Roman conquest south of Roman

Egypt. 53fb4d5001 Ad-Damir (Capital) 53fb4d5001
Berber 53fb4d5001

Nero's exploration of the Nile The mission, part scientific inquiry and part reconnaissance for a potential invasion, was ultimately thwarted by the vast and In AD 61, Emperor Nero sent a small expedition of praetorian guards to explore the Nile's sources. explore the Nile's sources. The mission, part scientific inquiry and part reconnaissance for a potential invasion, was ultimately thwarted by the vast and impassable Sudd swamp in what is now South Sudan 53fb4d5001

== Course == 53fb4d5001 El Matamah 53fb4d5001
== Course == 53fb4d5001 Counted going upstream (from north to south): 53fb4d5001 In the strict meaning, "White Nile" refers to the river formed at Lake No, at the confluence of the Bahr al Jabal and Bahr el Ghazal Rivers. In the wider sense, "White Nile" refers to all the stretches of river draining from Lake Victoria through to the merger with the Blue Nile: the "Victoria Nile" from Lake Victoria via Lake Kyoga to Lake Albert, then the "Albert Nile" to the South Sudan border, and then the "Mountain Nile" or "Bahr-al-Jabal" down to Lake No. "White Nile" may sometimes include the headwaters of Lake Victoria, the most remote of which being 3,700 km (2,300 mi) from the Blue Nile. 53fb4d5001 Abu Hamed 53fb4d5001

White Nile The White Nile (Arabic: النيل الأبيض an-nīl al-abyaḍ) is a river in North and East Africa. It is the less voluminous, but longer (and wider and shallower), of the two major tributaries of the Nile, the larger being the Blue Nile. The name "White" comes from the clay sediment carried in the water which gives the water a pale color. It is the less voluminous, but longer (and wider and shallower)
The White Nile (Arabic: النيل الأبيض an-nīl al-abyaḍ) is a river in North and East Africa

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Some historians suggest that the Roman legionaries of Nero possibly reached the Murchison Falls in Uganda, but this is controversial. 53fb4d5001 Following the discovery of gold in the area in 1866 and the subsequent founding of Charleston, increased activity around the river prompted the construction... 53fb4d5001 == The Six Cataracts == 53fb4d5001 Originally known to local Māori as Ngāwaitakere after Takere, a prominent figure in the war party of Te Pūoho-o-te-rangi which passed through the area on their way south in 1833, the river was named as the Nile by early Pākehā in the area during the late 1850s or early 1860s. The etymology of this is unclear, with sources attributing it either to John Rochfort in 1859 after three pyramid-shaped hills near the river, or to the SS Nile, which became the first European ship to enter the river in 1866. 53fb4d5001

Cataracts of the Nile In some places, these stretches are punctuated by whitewater, while at others the water flow is smoother but still shallow. The Cataracts of the Nile are shallow lengths (or whitewater rapids) of the Nile river, between Khartoum and Aswan, where the surface of the water is broken The Cataracts of the Nile are shallow lengths (or whitewater rapids) of the Nile river, between Khartoum and Aswan, where the surface of the water is broken by many small boulders and stones jutting out of the river bed, as well as many rocky islets 53fb4d5001

Flooding of the Nile In 1970, the annual flooding of the Nile ceased with the completion of the Aswan High Dam. These efforts continued throughout the 20th century. It was of singular importance in the history and culture of Ancient Egypt. In 1970, the annual flooding of the Nile ceased with the completion of the Aswan High Dam. In modern Egypt,

governments began building flood management infrastructure during the 19th century. The river's predictability The flooding of the Nile (commonly referred to as the Inundation) and its silt deposition was a natural cycle first attested in Ancient Egypt. continued throughout the 20th century

Around 61 AD Emperor Nero sent a small group of praetorian guards to explore the sources of the Nile in Africa. The Roman legionaries navigating the Nile from southern Egypt initially reached the city of Meroë and later moved to the Sudd, where they had difficulties going further. Shendi
Geography The expedition was commanded by Garnet Wolseley, who instructed Herbert Stewart to take command of an advance party of about 1,800 British soldiers and 350 native auxiliaries through the Bayuda Desert by camel. This force became known as the Desert Column. After Stewart was mortally wounded, Charles William Wilson took over command. A small part of Wilson's Desert Column reached Khartoum on two Nile steamers in the afternoon of 28 January 1885. It came two days too late: Khartoum had been seized by the Mahdists in the early hours of 26 January. The...
History
History

Nile The Nile is a major north-flowing river in northeast Africa which empties into the Mediterranean Sea. At 7,088 kilometers (4,404 mi) long, it is the longest The Nile is a major north-flowing river in northeast Africa which empties into the Mediterranean Sea. At 7,088 kilometers (4,404 mi) long, it is the longest river in the world, although the volume of water it carries is much smaller than other major rivers such as the Amazon or the Congo. The Nile has played a central role in the environmental, economic, and cultural history of Africa for millennia

The river's predictability and annual deposits in the Nile Valley and Delta made for extraordinarily rich soil—classified today as alluvium on a bed of entisol—enabling the Egyptians to build an empire on the basis of its enormous agricultural wealth and surpluses of cereals which could be stored or traded. Egyptians were one of the first groups of people to practice agriculture on a large scale. This in turn was only possible with their innovation of surface irrigation, also called "basin irrigation", which finally gave rise to the form of Ancient Egyptian agriculture that persisted into the 20th century. Their farming practices allowed them to grow surpluses of both cereals—especially the staple crops wheat and barley—and industrial... 53fb4d5001 Atbara 53fb4d5001 In Egypt: 53fb4d5001

Nile Expedition Gordon had been sent to Sudan to help the Egyptians withdraw their garrisons after the British decided to abandon Sudan in the face of a rebellion led by self-proclaimed Mahdi, Mahommed Ahmed. Canadians was recruited to help the British navigate their small boats up the Nile River. The Nile Expedition was the first overseas expedition by Canadians in a British imperial conflict, although the Nile Voyageurs were civilian employees and did not wear uniforms. A contingent of Canadians was recruited to help the British navigate their small boats up the Nile River. The Nile Expedition was the first overseas expedition by Canadians The Nile Expedition, sometimes called the Gordon Relief Expedition (1884–1885), was a British mission to relieve Major-General Charles George Gordon at Khartoum, Sudan 53fb4d5001

Nile Delta From north to south the delta is about 160 km (100 mi) long. It is one of the world's largest deltas. The Nile Delta (Arabic: دلتا النيل, Delta an-Nīl or simply الدلتا, ad-Delta) is the delta formed in Lower Egypt where the Nile River spreads out and drains The Nile Delta (Arabic: دلتا النيل, Delta an-

Nīl or simply دلتا النيل, ad-Delta) is the delta formed in Lower Egypt where the Nile River spreads out and drains into the Mediterranean Sea. From Alexandria in the west to Port Said in the east; it covers 240 km (150 mi) of the Mediterranean coastline and is a rich agricultural region. The Delta begins from Cairo

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Waitakere / Nile River The river and its surrounds are a popular tourist destination, particularly for a bush train along the river's canyon and caving through the nearby Metro / Te Ananui Caves. The lower reaches of the river are also a popular fishing spot, particularly for brown trout. It rises in the Paparoa Range and flows through a limestone karst landscape in a roughly northwest direction for its entire length, reaching the Tasman Sea just north of Charleston. The Waitakere / Nile River is a river on the West Coast of New Zealand's South Island. It rises in the Paparoa Range and flows through a limestone karst The Waitakere / Nile River is a river on the West Coast of New Zealand's South Island

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River Nile State It has an area of 122,123 km² (47,152 mi²) and an estimated population of 1,511,442 (2018 est). It is made up of seven localities. It has an area of 122,123 km² (47,152 mi²) River Nile State (Arabic: ولاية النيل الأزرق, romanized: Nahr an Nīl) is one of the 18 states (wilayat) of Sudan. River Nile State (Arabic: ولاية النيل الأزرق, romanized: Nahr an Nīl) is one of the 18 states (wilayat) of Sudan. The state borders Northern to the west, Khartoum to the south, Kassala to the southeast, Red Sea State to the east, and Egypt to the north

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Blue Nile The Blue Nile is a river originating at Lake Tana in Ethiopia. 6% of the water to the Nile during the rainy season. It travels for approximately 1,450 km (900 mi) through Ethiopia and Sudan. Along with the White Nile, it is one of the two major

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tributaries of the Nile and supplies about 85. Along with the The Blue Nile is a river originating at Lake Tana in Ethiopia. It travels for approximately 1,450 km (900 mi) through Ethiopia and Sudan 53fb4d5001

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