

seasons, which reflected River Nile's natural cycle across the year. Before 30BC, there was an invention of a 365-day civil calendar that consisted of 12 lunar months of 30 days. That was still split into three seasons and five extra days at the end of the year. During the 30BC, the Romans added an extra day to every fourth year to come up with the basis of the calendar that is presently being used, which is known as the Julian Calendar.

Commented [PH11]: The current western calendar is the Gregorian Calendar – slightly revised version of the Julian

many health problems, the ancient Egyptians physicians came up and started treating the sick.

For example, wounds from bites were treated via bandaging with raw meat and swabs soaked with honey to prevent infections from spreading. Additionally, they used opium to relieve pain.

By this time, they had already invented writing on papyrus and they wrote their prescriptions on

Commented [PH8]: Already discussed above

the papyrus, which was also used for future references. This invention influenced the modern life in the sense that people understand the importance of keeping records as they can be used for

future references. The treatments affected how herbalists treated the sick and later doctors

Commented [PH9]: Possibly any reference to the bodies in the tomb at Giza that show evidence of medical treatment?

borrowed from the variety of medical documents that were written by the ancient Egyptian physicians.

It is believed that the ancient Egyptians were the first builders as explained below. They

erected tombs and temples, which were floored and roofed with timber boards. The concept of

Commented [PH10]: Imhotep, the Steppe Pyramid of Saqqara

the master bedroom that is widely used today was first seen in ancient Egypt. Among the tools

influenced the modern life in the sense that the ancient Egyptian alphabets acted as the foundation of the alphabets that are used in the modern life.

The art of writing was an idea that was started by the ancient Egyptians, and it has massively influenced the modern life. They discovered papyrus, which was a massive step up from carving words into stones, which they did early in their years. It ensured there was ease of writing in addition to being lighter to carry around when compared to carrying stones. They discovered papyrus in 3000BC, and later, around 500BC, the papyrus spread and was used in West Asia and the Mediterranean⁴. During that time, it became valuable and was one of Egypt's most profitable exports since it was expensive, and Egypt was its only maker at the time. The Europeans were very inspired by this work and China would eventually invent paper in 100BC. Despite Egypt's invention of papyrus ~~falling~~ falling out of use over time, the world got the idea of moving from the stone tablets from the ancient Egyptians.

Modern medicine owes much of their skills to the ancient Egyptians. The most famous of the ancient Egyptian physician is Imhotep, who was the vizier and chief architect who started the art of medicine and was later worshipped as the god of medicine in Egypt. The ancient Egyptians

Commented [PH6]: Clay tablets more usual for normal writing in Mesopotamia, stones would have been very impractical for every day use but were used for religious texts, etc.

Commented [PH7]: Mention Djoser, Steppe Pyramid

alignments and significant even today, it shows they were outstanding in math. Later on, they passed this knowledge to Greece who also used it extensively in matters of land. The Egyptians also invented methods of performing divisions and multiplications. Although we presently have different ways of doing the calculations, the Egyptians employed a computation method, which involved doubling of numbers, a technique which is still in use in modern-day computations. The invention of fractions by the Egyptians has also influenced modern life, and it is a method that is presently used extensively for calculation and divisions of land.

Commented [PH2]: How are they peculiar/significant?

Commented [PH3]: ?

Ancient Egyptian language has the second longest known history of any language and

Commented [PH4]: Some argue that it may in fact be older than cuneiform

was written from c. 3200 BC to the middle ages. The phases of the language included the old Egyptian (c. 2600-2000BC), Middle Egyptian (c. 2000-1350BC), Late Egyptian (c. 1350-700BC), Demotic (c. 700BC-AD400) and Coptic (after c. 200CE)³. Ancient Egyptian was a synthetic language but evolved with time to become more analytic. Later, there was the development and replacement of the inflectional suffixes with prefixal definite and indefinite articles. There was also the replacement of the hieroglyphic, hieratic and demotic scripts in the 19th century with the more phonetic Coptic alphabet, which is currently used in the liturgy of the

Commented [PH5]: Assume a general audience – give an example to illustrate your point

were great innovators of inventions that are still in use today. This paper will discuss how the ancient Egyptians influenced the modern life.

The Egyptians were excellent at Mathematics, and their inventions concerning mathematics have significantly influenced the modern life. The first records of geometry were from them.² Their specialists in geometry used ropes for purposes of subdividing and calculating the area of different lands. For example, problems in the Moscow mathematical papyrus showed areas of land that were calculated using ropes. The construction of pyramids also required advanced knowledge of mathematics, and since the pyramids are perfect, that is, have peculiar

Commented [PH1]: Any more detail?