Pre-dynastic
5000 – 3100 BCE
People begin to settle in the Nile valley. The people farm and build houses along the Nile.

Early Dynastic Period
3100 – 2700 BCE
The Pharaohs rule Northern / Lower Egypt and Southern / Upper Egypt. The earliest examples of hieroglyphic writing.

Old Kingdom
2700 – 2184 BCE
Capital of Egypt in Memphis. They build the first pyramid. 2575-2150 BCE – The Great Pyramid is built at Giza.

First Intermediate Period
2184 – 2040 BCE
They divide Egypt into two states. Memphis is the main city in the north and Thebes the main city in the south.

Middle Kingdom
2040 – 1782 BCE
They reunite Egypt. There is a growth across the regions in the creation of art and in the writing of literature, mathematics and medicine.

Late Period
664 – 332 BCE
125 years of Assyrian and Persian rule. It is independent again 404 – 343 BCE.

Third Intermediate Period
1070 – 664 BCE
Libyans and Nubians conquer Egypt and they divide the country again.

New Kingdom
1570 – 1070 BCE
1539-1075 BCE – They build tombs in the Valley of the Kings. One Pharaoh reunites Egypt. Period in which Tutankhamen lives and dies.

Second Intermediate Period
1782 – 1570 BCE
They divide Egypt into two kingdoms again and there are civil wars.

Roman Empire
30 BCE – 395 CE
Cleopatra VII dies and Egypt becomes a province of the Roman Empire.

Byzantine Period
395 – 641 CE
Egypt is part of the eastern Christian Roman Empire known as the Byzantine Empire.

Arab and Medieval Period
642 – 1517 CE
Egypt is conquered by the Arabs in 642 CE and is part of the Abbabid Empire. Fatimid (969-1171) and Mamluk (1250-1517) periods see the creation of complex art and literature. Cairo becomes a great medieval city.

Modern Republic of Egypt
1953 – present.
Egypt becomes independent in 1953.

Egyptian Kingdom (with British administration) 1914 – 1952 CE
An independent Egyptian Parliament is formed in 1922.

Ottoman Period
1517 – 1914 CE
Egypt is part of the Ottoman Empire in Turkey, with independent rulers after 1805 and British military rule after 1882.