

It is considered the longest river on the continent of Africa and the longest river in the world. Many agreements were signed between the Nile Basin countries to divide water, and these agreements are rejected by the majority of the Nile Basin countries and consider them an unjust agreement dating back to the colonial era. As for the Arab geographers, they spoke about the Nile and its sources in some detail in their books, including Al-Idrisi, who mentioned that the Nile River originates from a large lake in the south, and the historian Taqi al-Din al-Maqrizi, Imam Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Abd al-Salam al-Manufi, Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi, and Abdullah ibn Abd al-Aziz al-Bakri, the first geographers. The Nile flows through the Sudanese Desert to Egypt towards the north and passes through the city of Cairo, located on the large river delta (Nile Delta), then the river crosses the cities of Damietta and Rosetta and finally empties into the Mediterranean Sea. Many myths and legends have been woven around the river, the most famous of which is the myth of the Bride of the Nile among the Pharaohs, which led to a water shortage and a major famine in both Sudan and Ethiopia, due to the large water reserve in Lake Nasser behind the High Dam. The length of the Nile River is about 6 km, and its watershed covers eleven countries called the Nile Basin countries: Tanzania, the Republic of Sudan and Egypt. They also recorded these celebrations in the form of inscriptions on the walls of their temples and tombs and on the pyramids to show the extent of their reverence for the flood. Muslims in the Maghreb, Al-Qazwini and others.