In ancient Egypt, they had two languages. Those were Egyptian hieroglyphics and Diuretic. The hieroglyphs were used for more official purposes, and the Diuretic was for everyone to read. They used hieroglyphs for recording information and writing spells on temple walls. Scribes were the only people who knew how to read and write hieroglyphics. Priests, military leaders, and government workers are all promoted scribes. There were more then 800 hieroglyphs. People could also speak different languages within the country.
The standard language in Egypt is Arab with an Egyptian dialect, though there are quite a few dialects used. A common one is the dialect of Cairo, Cairene Arabic. Many are fluent in it, and it is used in TV and on the radio. Modern Standard Arabic is used in writing in Egypt, and is the standard around the world. Some other languages that you might hear are French, German, and Italian, but you won’t hear Spanish, Russian, Japanese, or Chinese. In the Egyptian alphabet, there are 28 consonants and three vowels. It is difficult to learn but also has fewer irregularities then English.
Comparing

In both modern and ancient Egyptian cultures, they had more than one form of a language that was used. They also had different forms of the language for different purposes. They both had different languages that people spoke within the country.
Food Then

The amount and kinds of food that a person ate in ancient Egypt depended on your social position and your wealth. For example, peasants were limited to mainly bread and beer, and only sometimes had dates, vegetables, and pickled or salted fish, but the wealthy had a wide variety of foods to choose from. The Egyptians used barley, spelt, or emmer wheat to make bread with sour dough or yeast, and beer. They used grapes for wine and the fruits, vegetables and legumes that they ate were onions, leeks, garlic, lettuce, melons, figs, dates, coconuts, apples, pomegranates, lupines, chickpeas, broad beans, and lentils. The animal products that they used were blood (in blood sausage), beef, pork fat, goose fat, geese, ducks, quails, pigeons, pelicans and eggs. The oils and seasonings that they used were oil from ben-nuts, linseed, sesame and castor oils, salt, juniper, aniseed, coriander, cumin, fennel, fenugreek, and poppy seed.
In modern Egypt, bread is a staple in diets. The meats that they eat are mainly grilled or roasted lamb and chicken. The main drink is Stella, a type of beer. Their food has spices, but isn’t overly spicy. Their deserts are nothing special, with dough and fruit. Tomatoes are a food widely used in dishes, but there are also a variety of other vegetables that are used. An example of a dish is baba ganoush.
Comparing

In both modern and ancient Egyptian cultures, main foods were bread and beer. They also both had a variety of foods that could be used. They both had many different dishes, and a few main meats.
Religion Then

The ancient Egyptians were polytheistic, which means the worship of more than one god. In fact, they had as many as 2,000 gods! Some of the gods were worshiped by the whole country, and some only locally. The gods were often half human and half animal. The bird, the cat, and the crocodile were some holy animals that the gods might be. The Egyptians chief gods were Amon-Ra and Osiris. Amon-Ra was the god of the sun and the lord of the universe, and Osiris was the god of the underworld. It was Osiris who made a peaceful afterlife possible. Each city had a temple to worship the god of that city. The temples were said to be the dwelling places of gods. The priests cared for and attended gods, and had many duties. Another part of the ancient Egyptian’s religion were their procedures for the dead. First, they would preserve the body to protect the three souls: the ka, the ba, and the akh. They would do this by removing the internal organs, packing the bodies in salt, mummifying them, then sealing them in a coffin with things that were essential for the afterlife. The Egyptians wrote all of their procedures down in The Book of the Dead.
Currently, the ancient Egyptian religion is almost gone, but many new ones have taken its place. The many religions of Egypt are endorsed by law, with Muslim being the greatest. Most Muslims are Sunni. A majority of the non-Muslims are Christians. Christians make up about 10% of the population, and more than 95% of them belong to the Coptic Orthodox Church of Alexandria. Another major religion in modern day Egypt is Jewish. Today sadly there are less than 200, but Egypt’s population of Jews was once the largest in the world. The Jews are mostly Karaites.
Comparing

In both modern and ancient Egyptian cultures, there are multiple gods that people are worshiping. They also both had support of the government.
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