Honey-bee possesses a complex social organization. Bee colonies like human societies possess distinct divisions of labor, create artificial (domestic) environments, wage war on neighbours, and communicate with each other in complicated ways.

As early as the Neolithic period, the ancient Egyptians succeeded in domesticating bees. They were fascinated by their complex social organization, and they also estimated the values of the bee products a lot. That role of the bee and its products in the ancient Egyptian daily life led to hold the bee as a creature of special sanctity. Many deities were associated with the bee. Other deities assumed titles and epithets including the bee-sign. Honey and wax were frequently offered to the deities. In addition to its role in the daily life and in the religion, the bee participated with a very important role in the royalty. From the prehistoric period, the bee was known as a symbol for the prehistoric kingdoms of the north and their kings.