

Question 1

Add

Ancient Egyptian architecture is characterized by

- A. mud bricks held together with a limestone mortar.
- B. giant blocks of sandstone carved into large buildings.
- C. mostly wood construction made from timber.
- D. blocks of stone or mud brick made without mortar.

Question 2

Add

In Ancient Egypt, precious materials like gold and ivory were usually used in making

- A. jewelry.
- B. buildings.
- C. wall paintings.
- D. monuments.

Question 3

Add

Pharaohs were believed to control the flooding of the Nile River, which made the soil fertile for a good harvest. What was a major reason that Egyptians believed pharaohs had this power?

- A. The Nile's flooding usually caused damage, but it was calmer during harvest time.
- B. The pharaohs had proven that they could cause the floods to happen at any time.
- C. The pharaohs would not predict the Nile's flooding until after it had occurred.
- D. The Nile's flooding was reliable and came at about the same time every year.

Question 4

Add

One characteristic of Egyptian art is that

- A. the pictures are highly detailed and have very few blank areas.
- B. it has changed styles several times over 3,000 years of history.
- C. it is three dimensional and uses perspective for greater realism.

D. the sizes of characters are drawn according to their importance.

Question 5

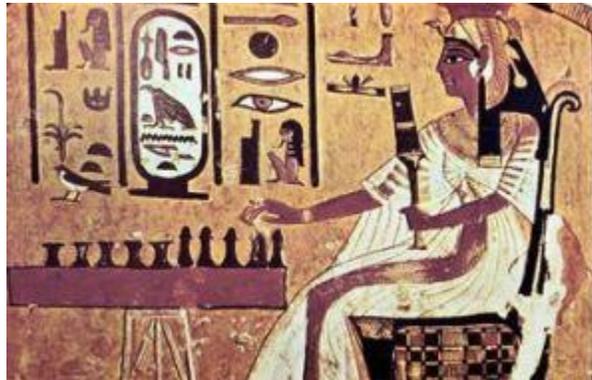
Add

What was the name of the paper that the ancient Egyptians developed for writing?

- A. parchment
- B. tissue
- C. vellum
- D. papyrus

Question 6

Add



Ancient Egyptians used pictographs for writing. This system of writing they developed is called

- A. calligraphy.
- B. cuneiform.
- C. hieroglyphics.
- D. phonetics.

Question 7

Add



Why are the pyramids considered an important architectural achievement for the ancient Egyptians?

- A. The pyramids were the basis for agriculture in ancient Egypt.
- B. The pyramids were a place of worship for the Egyptian citizens.
- C. The pyramids led to the development of hieroglyphic writing.
- D. The pyramids were built using extremely precise measurements.

Question 8

Add

Why was the calendar an important Egyptian achievement?

- A. It was the basis for the Ptolemaic calendar.
- B. It followed a system of 350 days in a year.
- C. It introduced the use of Daylight Savings Time.
- D. It was a 365-day calendar similar to our present-day calendar.

Question 9

Add

Why was agriculture important to the ancient Egyptians?

- A. Farmers worked their land from July to April in ancient Egypt.
- B. The majority of the people supported themselves through farming.
- C. The ancient Egyptian diet consisted of only fruits and vegetables.
- D. Eating meat products was considered unhealthy for the body.

Question 10

Add



During which of the following time periods were the Great Pyramids at Dahshur and Giza built?

- A. 2nd Intermediate Period
- B. Middle Kingdom
- C. Old Kingdom
- D. Late Predynastic Period

Question 11

Add



**Egyptian
mummy and
mummy case**

Why did the ancient Egyptians use the mummification process on the dead?

- A. They believed it would stop the evil spirits from entering the body.
- B. They believed it was a more sanitary process than ground burial.
- C. They believed that embalming the body would cause it to decay.
- D. They believed it helped a person enter the afterlife more smoothly.

Question 12

Add

The people of ancient Egypt were polytheistic. What does this mean?

- A. They believed in only one god.
- B. They believed in having a god.
- C. They believed in only two gods.
- D. They believed in many gods.

Question 13

Add

- *considered god of the harvest and the eternal life*
- *believed to have given the Egyptian people their laws and knowledge of farming*
- *ruled over the dead with his wife*

Which of the following is the name of the god described in the box above?

- A. Ra
- B. Horus
- C. Anubis
- D. Osiris

Question 14

Add

Many of the Egyptian gods originated from

- A. agricultural stories.
- B. creation myths.
- C. Egyptian peasants.
- D. the *Book of the Dead*.

Question 15

Add

- *son of Osiris and Isis*
- *often identified by having a falcon's head instead of a human head*
- *known as the god of the living, the sun god, and the sky god*



Which of the following is the name of the god described in the box above?

- A. Horus
- B. Ptah
- C. Thoth
- D. Ra

Question 16

Add

The city of Alexandria in Ancient Egypt was known for having the world's largest

- A. imperial palace.
- B. library and lighthouse.
- C. hanging gardens.
- D. temple and baths.

Question 17

Add

Ramses the Great ruled for 67 years in the 12th century BC. Egypt enjoyed great prosperity during his reign. One of his greatest achievements was

- A. the construction of a naval fleet that sailed as far away as China.
- B. that he was the first king in history to sign a peace treaty.
- C. the dam he built on the Nile to provide a steady water supply.
- D. the introduction of coined money to replace the barter system.

Question 18

Add

Understanding and taking advantage of the flood cycles of the Nile River allowed the ancient Egyptians to

- A. grow larger amounts of grain to sell or to store for later use.
- B. manage the river through the use of dams to prevent flooding.
- C. schedule their festivals during times of lowest water levels.
- D. determine which crops should be planted in the next season.

Question 19

Add

Egyptian trade extended up and down the Nile, including trading with Kush at the southern end of the river. Egypt also traded heavily in which region?

- A. the southern Indian Ocean
- B. the northern Atlantic Ocean
- C. the western Black Sea
- D. the eastern Mediterranean Sea

Question 20

Add

Hatshepsut was known as a builder pharaoh because of the many building projects begun or completed during the years 1503 B.C. to 1482 B.C. In addition to buildings, many obelisks and statues were also completed. Which of these characteristics was also unique to Hatshepsut?

- A. Hatshepsut had the longest reign of any pharaoh in the 14th century B.C.
- B. Hatshepsut was the only pharaoh who had never led soldiers in a battle.
- C. Hatshepsut had stolen the Egyptian throne from its rightful heir, Wadjmose.
- D. Hatshepsut was the first woman to be king of both Upper and Lower Egypt.

Question 21

Add



The image above shows Osiris, the god of the afterlife. He was drawn as a human mummy. What culture believed in Osiris?

- A. Roman
- B. Sumerian
- C. Greek
- D. Egyptian

Question 22

Add

The Great Ennead was a family of nine gods. Some of these gods were Isis, Geb, Shu, and Atum. What culture believed in the Great Ennead?

- A. Roman
- B. Greek
- C. Sumerian
- D. Egyptian

Question 23

Add

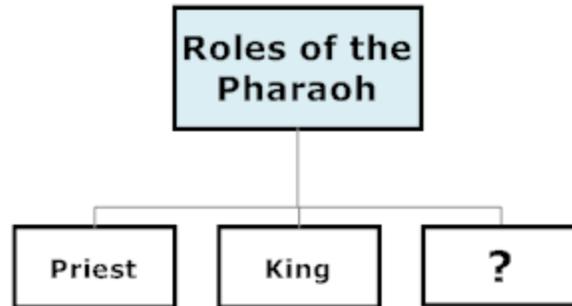
Animals can be important figures in mythology. In one culture, the falcon and the scarab (beetle) represented the sun god Re. The cat and the crocodile were also seen as divine animals. Some gods were drawn with the body of a human and the head of an animal. For example, Thoth, the moon god, had the head of an ibis bird.

Which of these cultures is described above?

- A. Egyptian
- B. Roman
- C. Greek
- D. Sumerian

Question 24

Add



What word **best** completes the chart describing the role of the pharaoh in Ancient Egypt?

- A. Scribe
- B. God
- C. Farmer
- D. Mason