

# Chapter 1 Quiz

## What Does It Mean?

On the line provided, write the letter of the correct definition beside each vocabulary word.

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <u>  D  </u> 1. Irrigation system | A. The style of step pyramid, made of clay bricks, that the ancient Sumerians used as a place to worship their gods |
| <u>  C  </u> 2. Priest            | B. The writing system of the ancient Sumerians, created from wedge-shaped symbols                                   |
| <u>  F  </u> 3. Polytheist        | C. A person who helps his people worship their god (or gods)  |
| <u>  B  </u> 4. Cuneiform         | D. A series of canals that move water from a river or lake to a dry area that needs water                           |
| <u>  A  </u> 5. Ziggurat          | E. A period between kingdoms  |
| <u>  E  </u> 6. Interregnum       | F. A person who worships more than one god  |

## What Are the Facts?

Complete each of the following sentences by crossing out the *incorrect* word(s).

- The word “Mesopotamia” means “land between the (~~mountains~~ / rivers).”
- People in Mesopotamia dug canals for irrigation because the land was too (~~wet~~ / dry).
- The early Sumerians had a numbering system based on the number (~~ten~~ / sixty).
- Sumerian cuneiform used symbols shaped like (wedges / ~~circles~~) that were written in different ways.
- Ziggurats were constructed from (sunbaked clay bricks / ~~hard stones~~).
- The particular god chosen by the people to serve as the guardian of their city was called a (~~polytheist~~ / patron) god.

## Which Is Which?

For each of the following facts, write *M* in the blank if the sentence is describing monotheism, and *P* in the blank if the sentence is describing polytheism.

- P   1. People worship many gods.
- M   2. One god has supreme power.
- M   3. The one god has no visible body.
- P   4. The gods might look like humans or like animals.
- M   5. Worship of other gods is forbidden.
- P   6. People can choose which god they want to worship.



# Chapter 2 Quiz

## What Does It Mean?

On the line provided, write the letter of the correct definition beside each vocabulary word.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <u>  D  </u> 1. Empire                  | A. The first-known emperor in history  |
| <u>  F  </u> 2. City-state              | B. The famous Sumerian king of Uruk  |
| <u>  E  </u> 3. Tribute                 | C. The first period of Sumerian civilization, ca. 3200–2350 BC   |
| <u>  B  </u> 4. Gilgamesh               | D. A government formed when a king conquers more territory or kingdoms in order to make his own kingdom larger |
| <u>  A  </u> 5. Sargon the Great        | E. Payment (such as money, goods, or manpower) that a strong kingdom demands from another society or kingdom   |
| <u>  C  </u> 6. Sumerian Archaic Period | F. A city that rules itself and has no higher ruler in charge of it  |

## Which Is Which?

Circle the correct answer for each of the following questions.

- Which is the bigger type of government?  
A kingdom *or* **An empire**
- Which period of history came first?  
The Akkadian Empire *or* **The Sumerian Archaic Period**
- Which word means “very old” or “belonging to the past”?  
**Archaic** *or* Tyrant
- Which is a type of building where people worship?  
A monument *or* **A ziggurat**
- Who built the first great empire?  
Gilgamesh *or* **Sargon the Great**

## Write It Down

In this chapter, you learned about the Sumerian Archaic Period, ca. 3200–2350 BC. Write down three things that happened during this time.

- Answers will vary but should include three of the following:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 • The Sumerians built great cities.      • The Sumerians constructed the first ziggurats.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- The Sumerians wrote with cuneiform symbols.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 • The Sumerians sometimes fought over water and irrigation canals.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- The Sumerians paid tribute to conquering rulers.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 • The Sumerians began building walls around their cities for protection.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 3 Quiz

## What If...

Complete each of the following sentences by circling the correct answer.

- If I lived in Mesopotamia, I would build a \_\_\_\_\_ as a way to worship my god.  
smooth pyramid      **ziggurat**
- If I wanted to build a monument that would last for a very long time, I would build it out of \_\_\_\_\_.  
**stone**      clay bricks baked in the sun
- If I wanted to visit a structure constructed by the ancient Mesopotamians, I would visit the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
Great Pyramids of Giza      **Great Ziggurat of Ur**

## What Are the Facts?

Complete each of the following sentences by filling in the blank(s).

- The ziggurat was a type of pyramid called a \_\_\_\_\_ **step** \_\_\_\_\_ **pyramid**.
- True pyramids were built mostly in the land of \_\_\_\_\_ **Egypt**.
- Ziggurats were made from \_\_\_\_\_ **clay** \_\_\_\_\_ **bricks**, not from \_\_\_\_\_ **stone**.
- The Sumerians built a \_\_\_\_\_ **temple** \_\_\_\_\_ on the highest platform of the ziggurat.
- The word “ziggurat” means “\_\_\_\_\_ **holy** \_\_\_\_\_ **mountain** \_\_\_\_\_” and “to build on a \_\_\_\_\_ **raised** \_\_\_\_\_ area.”
- Monotheists are people who worship \_\_\_\_\_ **one** \_\_\_\_\_ **god**.

## True or False

If the sentence is true, circle *T*. If the sentence is false, circle *F*.

- The Sumerians built step pyramids with many platforms.      **T**      F
- The Egyptians built smooth pyramids as temples for their gods.      T      **F**
- The Sumerians used sunbaked clay bricks because they looked prettier than stone.      T      **F**
- The Mesopotamian step pyramids lasted longer than the Egyptian smooth pyramids.      T      **F**
- Many civilizations have built step pyramids.      **T**      F



## Chapter 4 Quiz

### Which Is Which?

Circle the correct answer for each of the following questions.

1. Which is larger? City-state or **Empire**
2. Which has one absolute ruler? City-state or **Empire**
3. Which was more common during the Sumerian Archaic Period? **City-state** or Empire
4. Which is more likely to have one system of measurements and taxes? City-state or **Empire**

### Can You Recall?

Complete each of the following sentences by crossing out the *incorrect* word(s) and writing the correct word(s) in the blank.

1. Sargon's army was different because it was built up using ~~part-time~~ soldiers. full-time/professional
2. Sargon hired more than ~~600~~ men to serve in his army. 5,000
3. Sargon's capital was the city of ~~Ur~~ Akkad
4. The language spoken by the people living in the Akkadian Empire is a ~~Sumerian~~ language.  
Semitic
5. ~~Nomads~~ are people who move from one geographical place to settle down permanently in another land.  
immigrants

### What Happens Next?

Complete each of the following sentences by circling the correct answer.

1. Sargon the Great was from the northern city of \_\_\_\_\_.  
Nippur **Kish**
2. According to legend, Sargon worked as King Ur-Zababa's \_\_\_\_\_.  
recorder **cupbearer**
3. As Sargon seized more power, he defeated \_\_\_\_\_ and conquered Uruk.  
**Lugalzagesi** Ur-Zababa
4. After Sargon died, his grandson, \_\_\_\_\_, expanded the empire to its largest territory.  
**Naram-Sin** Lugalzagesi

## Chapter 5 Quiz

## What If...

Complete each of the following sentences by filling in the blank with the correct vocabulary word.

1. If I am a specialist who studies languages, I would be called a linguist.
2. If I use a picture to represent an entire word, then I am using a pictogram.
3. If I turn something on its side, then I have rotated the object.
4. If I use a symbol to represent a sound, then I am using a phonogram.
5. If I, as an individual or a business owner, give money or goods to the government, I am paying taxes.
6. If I use a symbol to represent an entire word, then I am using a logogram.

## True or False

If the sentence is true, circle *T*. If the sentence is false, circle *F*.

1. Cuneiform was created as a way to keep track of goods that were sold. (T) F
2. A scribe was a specialist who taught school. T (F)
3. The cuneiform writing system uses circles and squares to make words. T (F)
4. In Mesopotamia, the people wrote on clay tablets. (T) F
5. A writing system made up of phonograms has an unlimited number of symbols. T (F)

## Know the Reason Why

A writing system made up of only logograms is very difficult to learn. Write down a couple of reasons why this is true. (Be sure to use complete sentences!)

Sample answer: A writing system made up of only logograms needs a different symbol to represent every word.

That means there are thousands of logograms to learn. It would be very difficult to learn a new symbol for every single word and then to remember them all.

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# Chapter 6 Quiz

## Which Is Which?

Underline all of the following phrases that contain facts about Ur-Nammu. Circle all of the phrases that contain facts about Hammurabi.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <u>1. Worshipped Marduk as the most important god</u>            | <u>6. Built a great ziggurat dedicated to the god Nanna</u>               |
| <u>2. Founded the Ur III Empire</u>                              | <u>7. Tried to unite the city-states through discussions and treaties</u> |
| <u>3. Wrote a famous law code consisting of 282 laws</u>         | <u>8. Spoke a Semitic language</u>  |
| <u>4. Created (with his son) the earliest surviving law code</u> |   |
| <u>5. Built a magnificent palace and new irrigation canals</u>   |   |

## Can You Recall?

On the line provided, write the correct name to complete each of the following sentences.

Amorite • Ur III • Akkadian • Semitic • Babylon • Kassite

- We are the Hittites. We conquered the city of Babylon but did not stay long.
- We are the Gutians. We conquered part of Mesopotamia after the Akkadian Empire.
- We are the Elamites. We conquered some city-states, including Ur, after the Ur III Empire ended.

## Know the Reason Why

Complete each of the following sentences by circling the correct answer.

- Historians believe the Gutians were unsuccessful at establishing a stable new kingdom because they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - did not build their own temples, government buildings, and monuments
  - built their houses from stone
- We know that Ur-Nammu built his empire differently than Sargon did because he \_\_\_\_\_.
  - boasted about fighting each city-state until they gave up and surrendered
  - described uniting the city-states mostly through peaceful discussions
- We know that Hammurabi liked being a powerful ruler because he \_\_\_\_\_.
  - conquered more and more city-states
  - built a high palace for himself
- We know that Hammurabi was a just but strict ruler because he \_\_\_\_\_.
  - killed everyone who rebelled
  - wrote a law code listing 282 laws and their punishments

## Chapter 7 Quiz

## What Does It Mean?

On the line provided, write the letter of the correct definition beside each vocabulary word. (Hint: Several of them are review words!)

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <u>  F  </u> 1. Patron god | A. The group of gods and goddesses that a polytheist culture believes in and worships                  |
| <u>  C  </u> 2. Deity      | B. Having to do with the heavenly bodies (the stars, planets, etc.)                                    |
| <u>  E  </u> 3. Chief god  | C. Another word for a god or goddess   |
| <u>  A  </u> 4. Pantheon   | D. A person who worships more than one god   |
| <u>  B  </u> 5. Celestial  | E. A culture's most powerful god who rules over all the other gods and goddesses as their head or king |
| <u>  D  </u> 6. Polytheist | F. A god chosen by the people to serve as the special protector or guardian of their city              |

## Can You Recall?

Can you remember which deity belongs to which group? Write the name of each god or goddess on the lines below their correct group. Use the word bank if you cannot remember the names of the Mesopotamian deities (or how to spell them).

Inanna/Ishtar • Enki • Ashur • Utu • Enlil • Marduk • Nanna

DOUBLE TROUBLE	CELESTIAL THREE	POLITICAL TWO
<u>  Enlil  </u>	<u>  Nanna  </u>	<u>  Marduk  </u>
<u>  Enki  </u>	<u>  Inanna/Ishtar  </u>	<u>  Ashur  </u>
	<u>  Utu  </u>	

## True or False?

If the sentence is true, circle *T*. If the sentence is false, circle *F*.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. All of the Mesopotamian gods had equal power.                           | T <input checked="" type="radio"/> F    |
| 2. The Mesopotamians believed their gods acted like humans in some ways.   | <input checked="" type="radio"/> T    F |
| 3. It is not important to study the religion of a culture.                 | T <input checked="" type="radio"/> F    |
| 4. Many myths and legends were written about these seven deities.          | <input checked="" type="radio"/> T    F |
| 5. In Mesopotamia, the sun god was the most important god in the pantheon. | T <input checked="" type="radio"/> F    |
| 6. Eventually Marduk became the most important Mesopotamian god.           | <input checked="" type="radio"/> T    F |



# Chapter 8 Quiz

## What Does It Mean?

On the line provided, write the letter of the correct definition beside each vocabulary word.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <u>  E  </u> 1. Epic       | A. A story written to try to explain a belief, such as creation, or a natural event, such as the sun's rising or a flood                  |
| <u>  C  </u> 2. Legend     | B. All of the written works of a civilization, such as books, poems, and legends, that are considered to be important and/or well written |
| <u>  F  </u> 3. Nonfiction | C. A story handed down from the past that is part history and part fiction  |
| <u>  B  </u> 4. Literature | D. Stories created from a person's imagination  |
| <u>  D  </u> 5. Fiction    | E. A long poem that tells a story, usually about the adventures and deeds of a well-known hero (either historical or legendary)           |
| <u>  A  </u> 6. Myth       | F. Writings based on fact, often about real events and real people  |

## Who Am I?

Complete each of the following sentences by filling in the blank with the correct name or vocabulary word from the word bank.

Gilgamesh • Shamhat • demigod • Humbaba • Enkidu

- I am someone who is believed to be part god and part human.           demigod
- I am part human and part beast, and Gilgamesh's legendary rival who then became his friend.  
          Enkidu
- I am the woman who befriended Enkidu and taught him how to speak and act like a human.  
          Shamhat
- I am the king who demanded that his people build a high wall around Uruk.           Gilgamesh
- I am the ferocious guardian of the forest creatures who was defeated by Gilgamesh and Enkidu.  
          Humbaba

## Write It Down

Write down three things you learned about Hammurabi in this unit. (Be sure to use complete sentences!)

Students may supply answers from information covered in chapter 6 or chapter 8. Answers will vary but should include versions of three of the following.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| • He was an Amorite who spoke a Semitic language.  | • He expanded trade and brought prosperity to his kingdom.   |
| • He was a fearless general, determined ruler, and organized leader.   | • He wrote the famous Code of Hammurabi, a list of 282 laws.   |
| • He united the southern and northern city-states into a new empire.   | • He was the first to put together the Mesopotamian laws in a complete and organized way.                |
| • His reign marked the start of the Old Babylonian Period.   | • He believed in justice and tried to make life as fair as it could be in his empire.                    |
| • He made Babylon his capital and a powerful trading city. He built a magnificent palace, three layers of walls around the city, and new canals, as well as new temples, highways, and irrigation systems. | • He brought order to his empire, which enabled him to rule efficiently.                                 |
| • He worshipped Marduk, the patron god of Babylon.   | • His law code has showed historians how powerful and important Hammurabi was as a lawgiver and a ruler. |



## Chapter 10 Quiz

## What Are the Facts?

Complete each of the following sentences by circling the correct answer.

- Upper and Lower Egypt were united into one kingdom at the beginning of the Egyptian \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Archaic Period       Old Kingdom
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the legendary pharaoh once believed to have united the land of Egypt.  
 Djoser       Menes
- The pharaohs could predict how much water would be in the Nile's yearly floods because the pharaohs \_\_\_\_\_.  
 had divine powers       carefully studied the river
- A pharaoh's daily responsibilities usually included \_\_\_\_\_.  
 keeping many different officials happy       ruling with unlimited power

## Who/What Am I?

Complete each of the following sentences by writing the correct name in the blank.

- I am one of the rulers who united Upper and Lower Egypt. \_\_\_\_\_ **Narmer**
- I am the mighty river that shaped Egypt into a powerful kingdom. \_\_\_\_\_ **Nile**
- I am the title for a king of Egypt. \_\_\_\_\_ **Pharaoh**
- I am the first capital city of Egypt. \_\_\_\_\_ **Memphis**

## Can You Recall?

Complete each of the following sentences by filling in the blank(s).

- Before the Egyptian Archaic Period, Egypt had \_\_\_\_\_ **many** \_\_\_\_\_ king(s).
- The red crown of Lower Egypt and the white crown of Upper Egypt were combined to create a double crown, called the \_\_\_\_\_ **pschent** \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ **First** \_\_\_\_\_ **Dynasty** \_\_\_\_\_ ruled Egypt for about 300 years.
- A time in Egyptian history when Egypt was politically divided or ruled by foreigners is called an \_\_\_\_\_ **intermediate** \_\_\_\_\_ period.
- The writing system of the ancient Egyptians, called hieroglyphics, was created from \_\_\_\_\_ **pictures** \_\_\_\_\_ and symbols.



# Chapter 11 Quiz

## What Are the Facts?

Complete each of the following sentences by crossing out the *incorrect* word(s).

1. The southern part of Egypt was (upstream / ~~downstream~~) on the Nile River and called (~~Lower~~ / Upper) Egypt.
2. The Egyptians called their country “(the Two Lands / ~~the Land Between the Rivers~~).”
3. The (~~Blue Nile~~ / White Nile) River flows out of Lake Victoria in the African mountains and joins with the (Blue Nile / ~~White Nile~~) River in Sudan to create the Nile River.
4. (Cataracts / ~~canals~~) are steep rapids or waterfalls in a river.
5. The reed from which the Egyptians made a paperlike material, along with sandals, rope, boats, and other things, is called (papyrus / ~~hieroglyphics~~).

## Make the Connection

Complete each of the following sentences by circling the correct answer.

1. Egypt is primarily a \_\_\_\_\_ land.  
 green and fertile      **desert**
2. The Nile River made Egypt \_\_\_\_\_ than Mesopotamia.  
**easier to defend**      harder to defend
3. Because of the Nile’s yearly floods, the Egyptians had the \_\_\_\_\_ of any ancient land.  
 swiftest river boats      **largest harvests**
4. The way the Egyptians viewed their world was based upon \_\_\_\_\_.  
 north/south compass points      **the direction the Nile River flowed**
5. Just before the Nile River meets the Mediterranean Sea, the river separates into many streams, creating a \_\_\_\_\_.  
**delta**      large waterfall

## What If...

Pretend you are on a papyrus boat sailing down the Nile River. List four things you might see during your journey.

1. Answers will vary and may include cataracts/waterfalls, hippopotamuses and crocodiles, snakes, papyrus
2. plants, other sailing/fishing boats, teams of men pulling boats upriver, fertile soil, the delta, tall cliffs, etc.
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 12 Quiz

### What Does It Mean?

On the line provided, write the letter of the correct definition beside each vocabulary word.

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <u>  E  </u> 1. Hereditary position | A. A small region of ancient Egypt  |
| <u>  F  </u> 2. Old Kingdom         | B. A period when there is not enough food to feed the people in a particular area   |
| <u>  A  </u> 3. Nome                | C. The local governor of a region in ancient Egypt  |
| <u>  C  </u> 4. Nomarch             | D. A chief official of a pharaoh or Middle Eastern ruler  |
| <u>  D  </u> 5. Vizier              | E. A position that passes from a ruler to his relative (usually his son) after the ruler dies   |
| <u>  B  </u> 6. Famine              | F. The second period of Egyptian history, ca. 2700–2150 BC, which includes the construction of the first pyramids and the first golden age. |

### What Are the Facts?

Complete each of the following sentences by crossing out the *incorrect* word(s) and writing the correct word(s) on the line provided.

- The ~~Old Kingdom~~ is the period when Egypt was first united. Archaic Period
- Pharaoh Snefru is known for building three ~~ziggurats~~. pyramids
- Pharaoh ~~Snefru~~ built the Great Pyramid. Khufu
- ~~Djoser~~ was one of the pharaohs who unified Egypt. Narmer
- The ~~Archaic Period~~ includes the first golden age of Egypt. Old Kingdom

### Write It Down

Write a short answer for each of the following questions. (Be sure to use complete sentences!)

- Imhotep was perhaps the most important person of the Third Dynasty, even more so than Pharaoh Djoser. Why was Imhotep so important?

Answers will vary but should include at least one of the following facts: Imhotep was not just the vizier of Pharaoh Djoser. He was the architect of the first pyramid, a priest, a scribe, and a poet.

- How did the government change during the Third Dynasty? Why?

Answers will vary but should include at least one of the following facts: During the Third Dynasty, the kingdom was divided into nomes, each under the rule of a nomarch, because Egypt had grown too large for the pharaoh to rule by himself. Each nomarch controlled his own nome and answered to the pharaoh. This system worked well when the pharaoh was strong and in control. When the pharaoh was weak and did not keep his nomarchs happy, they often stirred up trouble in the kingdom.

- What was one important thing that happened during the Fourth Dynasty?

Answers will vary but should include at least one of the following facts: During the Fourth Dynasty, the pharaohs began building smooth-sided pyramids. Pharaoh Snefru built his three pyramids: the Meidum Pyramid (which collapsed), the Bent Pyramid, and the Red Pyramid. His son, Pharaoh Khufu, built the best, largest pyramid: the Great Pyramid.



# Chapter 13 Quiz

## What Does It Mean?

On the line provided, write the letter of the correct definition beside each vocabulary word.

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <u>  G  </u> 1. Mastaba        | A. Worn away slowly by wind, water, or a harsh chemical such as an acid   |
| <u>  E  </u> 2. True pyramid   | B. The pyramid built by Pharaoh Snefru that was too steep   |
| <u>  D  </u> 3. Step pyramid   | C. The third and best pyramid built by Pharaoh Snefru   |
| <u>  F  </u> 4. Meidum Pyramid | D. A style of pyramid made with platforms stacked on top of each other, each one a little smaller than the platform below           |
| <u>  C  </u> 5. Red Pyramid    | E. A style of pyramid with smooth, slanted sides  |
| <u>  B  </u> 6. Bent Pyramid   | F. The pyramid built by Pharaohs Huni and Snefru that later collapsed   |
| <u>  A  </u> 7. Eroded         | G. A rectangular raised platform made of mud bricks that has a flat roof and sloping sides and covers an elaborate underground tomb |

## Can You Recall?

Complete each of the following sentences by filling in the blank(s).

- Two great monuments built in ancient Egypt were the \_\_\_\_\_\* and the \_\_\_\_\_\*.  
\*Answers may include the Great Pyramid, the Meidum Pyramid, the Bent Pyramid, and the Red Pyramid. (Technically, the Great Sphinx would also be correct.)
- The Egyptian true pyramids were built to serve as \_\_\_\_\_ **tombs** \_\_\_\_\_ for the pharaohs.
- The Egyptian pyramids were built out of \_\_\_\_\_ **stone** \_\_\_\_\_.
- The very first tomb that Imhotep built for Pharaoh Djoser was a stone \_\_\_\_\_ **mastaba** \_\_\_\_\_.

## Which Is Which?

Circle the correct answer for each of the following questions.

- Which is a true statement about the construction of the pyramids?  
 They were built by professional workers.       They were built by slaves.
- Which pharaoh finished building the Meidum Pyramid?  
 Huni       Snefru
- Under which pharaoh did Imhotep serve as vizier?  
 Khufu       Djoser
- Which pyramid was the biggest and considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World?  
 The Red Pyramid       The Great Pyramid

## Chapter 14 Quiz

## Which Is Which?

Circle the correct answer for each of the following questions.

- What was the name of the time in Egyptian history, ca. 2150–2050 BC, when Egypt was politically divided and there was more than one ruler?  
Interregnum      **First Intermediate Period**
- Who was the founder of the successful Twelfth Dynasty?  
**Amunhemhet I**      Khufu
- Who united Egypt once again and founded the Middle Kingdom?  
Menes      **Mentuhotep II**
- Which Egyptian deity was the god of war and one of the favorite gods of the Eleventh Dynasty pharaohs?  
**Mentu**      Amun
- Which deity was the patron god of Thebes who eventually became the king of the Egyptian gods?  
**Amun**      Nanna
- What is the name for the second golden age of ancient Egypt, ca. 2050–1650 BC, that includes the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Dynasties?  
Old Kingdom      **Middle Kingdom**

## True or False?

If the sentence is true, circle *T*. If the sentence is false, circle *F*.

- Toward the end of the Sixth Dynasty, the Nile River was flooding less, which led to shortages of water and food.      **T**      F
- During the Ninth and Tenth Dynasties, there was only one pharaoh at a time.      T      **F**
- The famous pharaoh of the Eleventh Dynasty was Mentuhotep II.      **T**      F
- Amunhemhet I was the son of a rich and powerful royal family.      T      **F**
- Under Amunhemhet I, the nation of Egypt became prosperous again.      **T**      F

## Make the Connection

- Circle all of the phrases that have something to do with the *Old Kingdom*.  
**Djoser ruled**      Nile River flooded more often      **Great Pyramid built**  
**Imhotep was vizier**      **first golden age**      gold mined from Nubia
- Circle all of the phrases that have something to do with the *First Intermediate Period*.  
expanded trade with other kingdoms      **time of cultural change for the ordinary Egyptian people**  
**more than one pharaoh ruled at the same time**      Fourth through Sixth Dynasties  
**Seventh through Tenth Dynasties**      Egypt ruled by the Hyksos
- Circle all of the phrases that have something to do with the *Middle Kingdom*.  
**international trade expanded**      **second golden age**      two capital cities  
Snefru and Khufu ruled      **Mentuhotep II united Egypt**      Amun became patron god of Itj-tawy



# Chapter 15 Quiz

## What Does It Mean?

On the line provided, write the letter of the correct definition beside each vocabulary word.

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <u>  D  </u> 1. Cursive hieroglyphics | A. Able to last for a long while without falling apart   |
| <u>  E  </u> 2. Demotic script        | B. An important discovery that helped historians learn how to translate Egyptian writing systems   |
| <u>  B  </u> 3. Rosetta Stone         | C. The Egyptian cursive writing system that looks very different from the original symbols and was used for day-to-day writings                                  |
| <u>  A  </u> 4. Durable               | D. An Egyptian style of writing that was more flowing, easier to draw, and looks very similar to the original hieroglyphics. It was used for religious writings. |
| <u>  C  </u> 5. Hieratic script       | E. A simpler version of hieratic script that became the writing system of the Egyptian people and was used for all non-religious writing                         |

## What Are the Facts?

Complete the following paragraph by crossing out all of the *incorrect* words in parentheses.

Papyrus is a reed that the Egyptians used to make all of the following: (paper / ~~funeral masks~~ / ~~decorations~~ / baskets / boats / ~~toilet paper~~ / sandals). Papyrus reeds grew abundantly (along the Nile River / ~~in the dry, sandy desert~~). The Egyptians used papyrus because it was (easier / ~~harder~~) to write on than clay tablets or stone. Papyrus is (lighter / ~~heavier~~) than clay tablets but it is (~~more durable~~ / less durable). This means archaeologists have found (~~more~~ / fewer) ancient Egyptian papyrus writings than Mesopotamian writings.

## Which Is Which?

For each of the following facts, write *CH* in the blank if the sentence is describing cursive hieroglyphics, *HS* if it describes hieratic script, and *DS* if it describes demotic script. Some of the sentences may have more than one answer.

- |  |
|--|
| <u>  DS  </u> 1. The writing system of the ordinary Egyptian people              |
| <u>  HS, CH  </u> 2. Used by priests for religious writings                      |
| <u>  HS  </u> 3. Used for day-to-day writings, such as business matters          |
| <u>  DS  </u> 4. Simplest version with the fewest lines                          |
| <u>  DS  </u> 5. Least formal  |
| <u>  CH  </u> 6. Most formal   |
| <u>  DS  </u> 7. Easiest to write  |
| <u>  HS, DS  </u> 8. Symbols look much different from the original hieroglyphics |

## Chapter 16 Quiz

## Who Am I?

On the line provided, write the letter of the correct description beside the name of each Egyptian god or goddess.

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <u>  B  </u> 1. Ra     | A. The goddess of love, magic, and healing, and the mother of Horus              |
| <u>  E  </u> 2. Anubis | B. The god of the sun, with the head of a hawk or a ram                          |
| <u>  A  </u> 3. Isis   | C. The god of chaos, conflict, and evil, with the head of a make-believe animal  |
| <u>  F  </u> 4. Amun   | D. The god of the earth, the underworld, and good crops, and the husband of Isis |
| <u>  C  </u> 5. Set    | E. The god of mummification and funerals, with the head of a jackal              |
| <u>  G  </u> 6. Horus  | F. The god of mysteries and air who later became king of the Egyptian gods       |
| <u>  D  </u> 7. Osiris | G. The god of the pharaoh, the sky, and war, with the head of a falcon           |

## What Are the Facts?

Complete each of the following sentences by filling in the blank(s).

- The Egyptian people were polytheistic.
- The Egyptian people worshipped many/hundreds of gods and goddesses.
- Some Egyptian gods and goddesses had the heads or body parts of animals.
- In Egypt, each nome or city had its own patron god.
- Many Egyptian deities had one name or personality during the day and a different name and personality during the night.

## Make the Connection

Circle all of the phrases that describe what Egyptian religion was like.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <u>always trying to make the gods happy</u>   | gods who always stayed the same                                |
| <u>gods took on new names and appearances</u> | religion with one place of worship                             |
| gods who were always perfect                  | <u>gods who might send disasters to punish the people</u>      |
| all gods equal in power                       | <u>gods who merged together to become all-powerful deities</u> |