**Ancient Egypt**

**Name: Date:**

1. **(C.1.2) What is the purpose different cultures telling their “Creation Story”?** 
   1. **Show the power of the Pharaoh in Ancient Egypt**
   2. **To show how physical features were so important in their culture**
   3. **Told the story of the Ancient Egyptian gods and goddesses**
   4. **To spread the Ancient Egyptian religion to other cultures**
2. **(G.2.1.) Why did the Egyptian gods and goddesses created to have the heads of animals?**
   1. **To dress up as to ward off evil spirits**
   2. **Northern African culture specified that all African cultures must make animals deities**
   3. **Because the legends of other cultures also used animal heads**
   4. **To show that the Nile River was the lifeline of Ancient Egypt**
3. **(G.1.1) The Egyptians relied heavily on having their civilization near which physical feature?**
   1. **Euphrates River**
   2. **Tigris River**
   3. **Nile River**
   4. **Mount Vesuvius**
4. **(C.1.2) The Ancient Egyptians believed that many different gods created and maintained their world. What is it called when civilizations believe in many different gods?** 
   1. **Monotheism**
   2. **Zoroastiranism**
   3. **Divine Right**
   4. **Polytheism**
5. **(C.1.3) What is a SOCIAL STRUCTURE?**
   1. **Religion of ancient Egypt**
   2. **The set of written law codes that civilizations utilize**
   3. **Setting up powerful trading networks to transfer goods**
   4. **The way individuals are grouped within a society**
6. **(C&G.1.2) What was the POLITICAL THOUGHT behind the Egyptian government structure?**
   1. **Citizen Participation**
   2. **Divine Right**
   3. **Equality**
   4. **Liberty**
7. **Which standard would creating a civilization near a “body of water” represent?**
   1. **G.1.4**
   2. **G.1.1**
   3. **G.2.1**
   4. **C&G.1.1**
8. **(G.1.1.) How did physical features influence the development of Ancient Egypt?**
   1. **Mountains provided a tourist attraction for all people that visited**
   2. **They were the lifeline of Ancient Egypt**
   3. **They provided a natural barrier so other civilizations could not attack them**
   4. **Lakes provided a means to innovate and invent sailing for Ancient Egypt**
9. **Which standard represents bargaining for different goods and setting up powerful trading networks?**
   1. **G.1.2**
   2. **E.1.1**
   3. **C.1.2**
   4. **H.2.3**
10. **(C.1.2) What does the CASTE SYSTEM always depend on?**
    1. **What religion you are part of**
    2. **Who your parents are and what job they do**
    3. **Who your King & Queen are**
    4. **How good you are at your job**
11. **(C&G1.1.) In Egypt the Pharaoh made all of the decisions and held the power. What type of GOVERNMTNET STRUCTURE does this occur in?**
    1. **Constitutional Monarchy**
    2. **Theocracy**
    3. **Democracy**
    4. **Absolute Monarchy**
12. **(C.1.1) Why was the Egyptian “Book of the Dead so important in Egyptian culture?**
    1. **It showed what really happened to King Tut**
    2. **It showed all of the great Pharaohs of the past**
    3. **The Book of the Dead allowed the Pharaohs to see into the future**
    4. **The Book of the Dead left instructions on how to get through the afterlife**
13. **(H.2.3) The Egyptian calendar was a very important innovation. What type of innovation was this?**
    1. **Weapon**
    2. **Agricultural**
    3. **Communication**
    4. **Transportation**
14. **Which standard covers SOCIAL STRUCTURES?**
    1. **C.1.2**
    2. **G.2.2**
    3. **C.1.3**
    4. **E.1.1**
15. **(C.1.2) Irrigation is bringing a water source to an agricultural plot. What did this allow different civilizations to do?**
    1. **Innovate new weapons**
    2. **Be effective hunters & gatherers**
    3. **Create civilizations in dry & arid climate conditions**
    4. **Create ancient stories that can be passed on from generation to generation**
16. **(C.1.2) Which is the standard that covers all the world’s religions?**
    1. **H.2.1**
    2. **G.1.2**
    3. **C&G.1.2**
    4. **C.1.2**
17. **(C.1.2) Ancient Egyptians built elaborate tombs for their Pharaohs. They built them very large to hold many important things. Why were these built so large?**
    1. **So they could invite Pharaohs of the past to the afterlife**
    2. **So they could have a special place for the Book of the Dead**
    3. **They believed the Pharaoh should have the biggest and the best**
    4. **Because they believed that they could bring what they could fit in their tomb to the afterlife**
18. **(C.1.2) Ancient Egyptians mummified the bodies of their dead Pharaohs. Why were the bodies mummified?**
    1. **Mummified bodies were preserved from rotting so that the body could find the soul in the afterlife**
    2. **Their was no particular reason that Ancient Egyptians mummified their dead Pharaohs**
    3. **Because they believed that if they preserved the body of the pharaoh, the pharaoh would always be with them**
    4. **So the pharaoh could be reincarnated as another being in the afterlife**
19. **(C.1.2.) Ancient Egyptians would paint elaborate and beautiful paintings along the walls of the tomb of the pharaohs. Why would they paint these paintings?**
    1. **They wanted the pharaohs tomb to be beautiful so it would honor the Egyptian gods**
    2. **They painted the pharaohs favorite images during his lifetime**
    3. **They wanted to honor the animals of the Nile River with paintings inside the tomb**
    4. **The paintings on the tomb of the wall acted as a map for the pharaohs journey through the underworld**
20. **(C.1.2.) Who was the Egyptian god of the Underworld?**
    1. **Pharaoh**
    2. **Osirus**
    3. **Atum**
    4. **Nun**
21. **(H.2.3.) The Egyptians invented and innovated a brand new language and writing style. What was this language called?**
    1. **Cuneiform**
    2. **Hieroglyphics**
    3. **Pictographs**
    4. **English**
22. **(H.2.3.) This new language and writing style invented by the Ancient Egyptians would be considered an innovation of what?**
    1. **Weaponry**
    2. **Agriculture**
    3. **Communication**
    4. **Transportation**
23. **(C.1.1.) Pharaoh Tutankhamen played a key role in Egyptian culture. When he was buried in a large tomb in an ornate coffin. What were these Egyptian “coffins” called?**
    1. **Sarcophagus**
    2. **Tomb**
    3. **Pine Box**
    4. **Casket**
24. **(C.1.1.) Ancient Egyptians were famous for building large beautiful structures toward the skies to please the Egyptian gods. They buried their dead pharaohs within these huge structures. What were these structures called?**
    1. **Hanging Garden of Babylon**
    2. **Ziggurat**
    3. **Great Pyramids**
    4. **Atlantis columns**
25. **(C.1.1.) “O’Hail thee mighty Nile River. Your waters bless us to the ends of the Earth”. “We are now free to water the animals of the earth and the plants of the Earth”. What does this quotation say about the people of Ancient Egypt?**
    1. **It shows that all plant and animal life was sacred to the Ancient Egyptians**
    2. **It shows that the Ancient Egyptian people were always peaceful**
    3. **It shows the Ancient Egyptians had respect for nature**
    4. **It shows that the Ancient Egyptians had a belief in the afterlife**
26. **(C&G.1.2.) Political Thought is the idea behind the government that is set up by different societies and civilizations. Which Political Thought dictates that a King will become a King because god has stated that he should be a king?**
    1. **Religious Principals**
    2. **Liberty**
    3. **Equality**
    4. **Divine Right**
27. **(C.1.3) In the Egyptian Caste system why is the Pharaoh situated at the top?**
    1. **He was the most important figure in Ancient Egypt**
    2. **He was considered a living god and was able to communicate with the rest of the gods of Egypt**
    3. **Because he would advise the Egyptian people**
    4. **Because he was the only one that could be part of the afterlife**
28. **(C.1.1.) What was the “FEATHER OF TRUTH”?**
    1. **Osiris secret symbol**
    2. **The spear that pierced the side of Jesus**
    3. **The object that used by the 42 judges**
    4. **The weight that was used to measure against one’s soul**
29. **(C.1.2.) The Ancient Egyptians held the Sun god ATUM in the highest regard. They believed that the sun rising everyday was ATUM allowing a Pharaoh to rise every morning. What did the Ancient Egyptians believe had happened if the sun did not come up?**
    1. **The Pharaoh had failed to complete his/her journey through the underworld in time**
    2. **That Osiris had asked Atum to keep the Pharaoh in the underworld to help him**
    3. **That the Pharaoh had decided that the underworld was a better place for him**
    4. **The Pharaoh didn’t have anything to do with the underworld**
30. **(H.2.2) Ancient Egyptians & Christians both view a snake as a sign of evil despite being two different cultures with two different belief systems. What does that say about different belief systems & cultures?**
    1. **There are similarities in every culture such as good and evil**
    2. **The differences always outweigh the similarities in different cultures**
    3. **Cultures are always mirror images of each other**
    4. **Belief systems all over the world are generally the same**
31. **(H.2.2) Why is it important to compare & contrast our belief systems (religions) to belief systems (religions) of other cultures?**
    1. **So that we can prove that our belief system is correct**
    2. **So that we can learn to respect other cultures belief systems even if we don’t believe in them**
    3. **It is not important to compare but only to contrast the two systems**
    4. **It is only important to compare being careful not to contrast other peoples belief systems**
32. **(C.1.2.) Why was Amet the Gobbler of souls depicted as part Hippopotamus, part crocodile. & part lion?**
    1. **These were all animals that lurked under the water of the Nile River**
    2. **These were all animals that Osiris really liked**
    3. **Two of the animals were animals that lurked under the Nile River and one was a fierce land animal**
    4. **These animals were the favorites of the Pharaohs**

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