

Ancient Egypt**Chapter Test****Form A**

DIRECTIONS Read each question, and circle the letter of the best response.

- 1** Which of the following best describes why Herodotus called Egypt the gift of the Nile?
- A** Egypt was the country of many great rulers.
 - B** Egypt was temperate in its climate.
 - C** The Nile River flowed from east to west.
 - D** The Nile River brought fertility and life to the region.
- 2** Which of the following best defines delta?
- A** a series of rulers
 - B** a triangle-shaped area of land
 - C** a series of rough rapids
 - D** a ruler of a great house

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The Nile River Valley was well suited for settlement.

- Which of the following statements supports this fact?
- A** The geography supported various desert plants and birds.
 - B** The geography included many areas for hunters to hunt widely.
 - C** The geography included areas for farming.
 - D** The geography helped to unify the country.

- 4** Which of the following describes why cataracts both helped and harmed Egypt?
- A** Cataracts protected the people of Egypt but imprisoned their religious leaders.
 - B** Cataracts protected Egypt from invaders but prevented sailing on parts of the river.
 - C** Cataracts allowed farming to flourish but prevented animal domestication.
 - D** Cataracts allowed fishing to flourish but prevented farming from occurring.
- 5** How did Egyptian farmers water their crops?
- A** They built a series of canals.
 - B** They built basins to hold water.
 - C** They used cattle to carry buckets.
 - D** They used aqueducts.
- 6** Who would the people of Egypt blame if crops did not grow or if disease struck?
- A** the farmers whose small villages were unclean
 - B** the mummies whose ka was disturbed
 - C** the pharaoh who was both ruler and god
 - D** the dynasty that was in power

- 7** Which of the following did not cause social classes to appear during the Old Kingdom?
- A** need for government officials
 - B** increase in farming
 - C** Sumerian influences
 - D** increase in population
- 8** Which of the following best defines nobles?
- A** powerful artists of the kingdom
 - B** powerful farmers of the kingdom
 - C** people from rich and powerful families
 - D** people from neighboring countries
- 9** Which of the following beliefs was central to Egyptian religion?
- A** the afterlife
 - B** the pyramids
 - C** the pharaohs
 - D** the heavens
- 10** Why did the Egyptians build their pyramids to be grand and spectacular?
- A** because they reflected the sun god's importance
 - B** because they reflected a pharaoh's importance
 - C** because they reflected the farmers' importance
 - D** because they reflected the priests' importance
- 11** By the 1400s BC, Egypt was the leading military power.
- Based on this fact, what conclusion can you make about Egypt's resources?
- A** It was a rich country.
 - B** It was a poor country.
 - C** Its resources were being heavily taxed.
 - D** Its resources were being sent to help other countries.
- 12** What factor contributed most to the growth of trade in the New Kingdom?
- A** Egypt's defeat of the Sinai Peninsula
 - B** Egypt's creation of an army
 - C** Egypt's conquest of distant lands
 - D** Egypt's creation of the pyramids
- 13** After the wars in the Middle Kingdom, Egypt
- A** created a professional army.
 - B** created a Middle Kingdom god.
 - C** destroyed all its temples.
 - D** disbanded the scribes.
- 14** What job employed the most people in Egypt?
- A** merchant
 - B** farmer
 - C** scribe
 - D** architect

COMPLETION

1. The southern part of ancient Egypt was called _____.
(Lower Egypt/Upper Egypt)
2. Branches of the Nile fanned out to form a _____, a triangle-shaped area of soil deposited by a river. (**delta/cataract**)
3. Egyptians believed that a person's _____ left the body and became a spirit after death. (**sarcophagus/ka**)
4. The Egyptians began to build pyramids during the _____.
(Old Kingdom/Middle Kingdom)
5. _____ reunited the Middle Kingdom around 2050 BC.
(Ahmose of Thebes/Mentuhotep II)
6. _____ wrote and copied religious and literary texts.
(Artisans/Scribes)
7. The _____ helped historians understand hieroglyphics.
(Rosetta Stone/Temple of Karnak)
8. In Egyptian art, _____ were usually drawn realistically.
(animals/people)
9. Egyptians began building the smooth-sided pyramids we usually see around _____ BC. (**700/2700**)
10. Other than priests and government officials, no one in Egypt was more honored than _____. (**architects/scribes**)

TRUE/FALSE

- _____ 1. Egypt was called the gift of the Nile because the Nile never flooded the land around it.
- _____ 2. The Nile River is the second longest river in the world.
- _____ 3. Egyptian farmers worked on the pharaoh's building projects during flood season.
- _____ 4. The Mediterranean Sea made it easy for other countries to invade Egypt.
- _____ 5. The Third Dynasty began the period in Egyptian history called the Old Kingdom.

- _____ 6. Egyptians believed that pharaohs were gods.
- _____ 7. Egypt's geography kept it isolated from other cultures.
- _____ 8. The Egyptians built pyramids for all people who died.
- _____ 9. During her reign, Queen Hatshepsut destroyed the monuments her father had built.
- _____ 10. The rule of Mentuhotep II began the Middle Kingdom.

MATCHING Match each item with the correct statement.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| _____ 1. Egypt's first pharaoh | a. Khufu |
| _____ 2. Imaginary creature with the body of a lion and the head of another animal | b. contracts |
| _____ 3. Pharaoh best known for monuments built to him | c. sphinx |
| _____ 4. Specially treated bodies wrapped in cloth | d. Luxor |
| _____ 5. The application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes | e. obelisk |
| _____ 6. Binding legal agreements | f. engineering |
| _____ 7. A long-lasting, paperlike material made from reeds | g. cataracts |
| _____ 8. A tall, four-sided pillar that is pointed on top | h. hieroglyphs |
| _____ 9. Steep rapids along a river | i. Menes |
| _____ 10. Pharaoh who fought the Hittites for many years | j. papyrus |
| | k. Queen Hatshepsut |
| | l. Ramses the Great |
| | m. mummies |

5. Rosetta Stone
6. Karnak
7. sphinxes
8. obelisk
9. King Tutankhamen or King Tut
10. architecture

CHAPTER TEST FORM A

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. d | 8. c |
| 2. b | 9. a |
| 3. c | 10. b |
| 4. b | 11. a |
| 5. a | 12. c |
| 6. c | 13. a |
| 7. c | 14. b |

COMPLETION

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Upper Egypt | 6. Scribes |
| 2. delta | 7. Rosetta Stone |
| 3. <i>ka</i> | 8. animals |
| 4. Old Kingdom | 9. 2700 |
| 5. Mentuhotep II | 10. scribes |

TRUE/FALSE

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. F | 6. T |
| 2. F | 7. F |
| 3. T | 8. F |
| 4. F | 9. F |
| 5. T | 10. T |

MATCHING

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. i | 6. b |
| 2. c | 7. j |
| 3. a | 8. e |
| 4. m | 9. g |
| 5. f | 10. l |

CHAPTER TEST FORM B

SHORT ANSWER

1. Sample answer: The desert to the west of the Nile Valley could not be crossed. The Mediterranean and Red seas prevented invasion as well. The cataracts in the Nile made it difficult for anyone to invade from the south.
2. Sample answer: Egyptians believed that the pharaohs were gods who had come to take care of Egypt.

3. Sample answer: Queen Hatshepsut sent Egyptian traders to trade with people outside of Egypt. She used the wealth gained from trade to support the arts. She built monuments during her reign, such as her temple near the city of Thebes.
4. Sample answer: Religion was very important to the Egyptians. They built temples as homes for the gods. They decorated the temples in order to honor the gods.
5. Sample answer: The Egyptians made tombs for people who died. They put food and beverages in the tombs so that their loved ones would be cared for in the afterlife.

PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

6. Ugarit
7. People in Byblos probably traded timber for gold from Punt.

Ancient Kush

SECTION QUIZ

SECTION 1

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Nubia | 6. New Kingdom |
| 2. winter | 7. Piankhi |
| 3. Nile | 8. Shabaka |
| 4. ebony | 9. Twenty-fifth |
| 5. Thutmose I | 10. Assyrians |

SECTION 2

1. h, iron
2. j, Meroë
3. m, trade network
4. i, merchants
5. f, exports
6. g, imports
7. l, Shanakhdakheto
8. b, authority
9. a, Aksum
10. d, Christianity