

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Test 5 Ancient Egypt Study Guide**

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

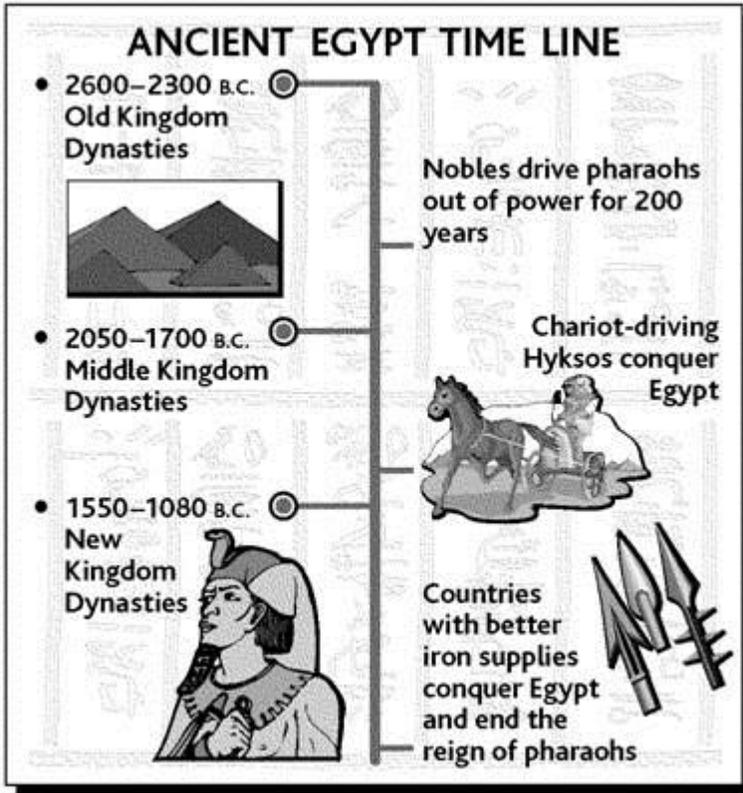
1. Savannas are fertile marshes.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
2. The New Kingdom pharaoh Amenhotep was successful in establishing a new religion based on the worship of Aton, the sun god, as Egypt's only god.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
3. Incense is a material used to make furniture.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
4. The Egyptians learned how to steer horse-drawn chariots from the Hittites.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
5. During the Old Kingdom the capital city was Memphis.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
6. During the New Kingdom, pharaoh Thutmose III's armies conquered many areas, and slavery became more widespread in Egypt.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
7. The Egyptians traded goods, such as wheat, gold, and tools to the Phoenicians for much needed wood.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
8. The pharaohs had a canal built connecting the Nile to the Red Sea, opening up trade routes to Arabia.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
9. Pharaohs and other rulers exchanged envoys to maintain close ties.
  - a. True
  - b. False

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*Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

10. What was the main reason the Middle Kingdom ended?
  - a. A woman pharaoh, Hatshepsut, came into power
  - b. Nubia conquered Egypt
  - c. The Hyksos, warriors from western Asia, conquered Egypt.
  - d. Trade decreased greatly.
  
11. After breaking away from Egyptian rule, Kush eventually
  - a. conquered Egypt.
  - b. gave up all Egyptian customs and beliefs.
  - c. refused to trade with Egypt.
  - d. signed a peace treaty with Egypt.
  
12. The Nubian people came from the African savannas south of the
  - a. Arabian Desert.
  - b. Eastern Desert.
  - c. Red Desert.
  - d. Sahara.
  
13. The king who drove the Hyksos out of Egypt was
  - a. Amenhotep.
  - b. Meroë.
  - c. Amon Re.
  - d. Ahmose.
  
14. As a result of being conquered by Egypt, Nubians
  - a. accepted many Egyptian beliefs and customs.
  - b. gave up their previous way of life.
  - c. refused to accept any Egyptian beliefs and customs.
  - d. stopped worshiping their own deities.

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15.  According to the time line, in which dynasty did the pharaohs lose power for 200 years?
- a. Gold Kingdom
  - b. Middle Kingdom
  - c. New Kingdom
  - d. Old Kingdom
16. This ruler avoided military conquests and expanded Egypt's economy.
- a. Hatshepsut
  - b. Nefertiti
  - c. Ramses II
  - d. Thutmose II

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“Hatshepsut assumed [took on] the regency [government position of a regent], but very shortly usurped the throne and ordered herself crowned pharaoh, as selected by the god Amon-Re. She adopted [took on] the false beard signifying [meaning] wisdom worn only by pharaohs, and occasionally she was depicted [shown] wearing masculine garb [men’s clothing] as well. An extraordinary and able [talented] monarch, she forswore [rejected] the military conquests of her forebears [ancestors] and concentrated instead on commercial enterprises [projects]. She sent a trade expedition [mission] to Punt that brought back many treasures with which to adorn [decorate] the impressive edifices [structures] and monuments built during her approximately 20-year reign.”

—Guida M. Jackson, *Women Who Ruled*

17.  According to the passage, what conclusion can you draw about Hatshepsut?
- a. She was devoted to military conquests.
  - b. She was a peaceful and successful leader.
  - c. She was sneaky and tricked people.
  - d. She was weak and disliked.

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

18. Imhotep was the first great engineer who built the pyramids.
- a. True
  - b. False

*Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

“Horus was the son of Osiris, a god of nature whose power was manifest [clear] in the ebb [movement of water out to sea] and flood of the Nile. Osiris himself had once ruled Egypt, aided by his wife and sister, Isis, before he was brought down by his murderously jealous brother Seth, who dismembered [cut apart] Osiris and scattered his parts over the land. The faithful Isis went about collecting the pieces and patched them back together, thus resurrecting [bringing back to life] Osiris, who retired from his earthly responsibilities to become lord of the afterworld. Horus was left to contend [deal with] with his uncle, Seth, for dominion [rule] over Egypt. . . . [T]he earth god, Geb, declared Horus the victor and pronounced [declared] him King of Egypt.

—*The Age of God Kings, 3000–1500 B.C.*

19.  According to the passage, with whom did Horus fight for dominion, or rule, over Egypt?
- a. his father, Osiris
  - b. his father, Seth
  - c. his uncle, Seth
  - d. his mother, Isis

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20. While building the pyramids, the Egyptians developed
- a. a 365-day calendar with 12 months.
  - b. a new social class.
  - c. geometry.
  - d. hieroglyphics.
21. The Egyptians willingly served their all-powerful leader because they believed
- a. the leader appointed officials.
  - b. the leader had an afterlife.
  - c. the leader's wealth meant power.
  - d. unity came from a strong leader.
22. The Great Pyramid in Giza was built for which pharaoh?
- a. King Hapi
  - b. King Khafre
  - c. King Khufu
  - d. King Re

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—*The Age of God Kings*, 3000–1500 B.C.

23.  How would you characterize the actions of these gods?
- a. peaceful
  - b. violent
  - c. factual
  - d. humorous
24.  According to the passage, what role did Osiris take after his resurrection, or return to life?
- a. king of Egypt
  - b. god of nature
  - c. Geb's servant
  - d. lord of the afterworld

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*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- a. Amenhotep IV
  - b. Axum
  - c. Hapi
  - d. Re
  - e. Thebes
25. invaded Kush and destroyed Meroë
26. pharaoh who tried to start a new religion based on one deity, Aton
27. capital city of Egypt during the Middle Kingdom
28. Egyptian sun god
29. Egyptian river god
30. Why did the Egyptians build pyramids to honor their pharaohs?

*Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

31. What was the effect of increased farming and trade?
- a. A complex writing system was created.
  - b. An organized government developed.
  - c. Geometry was developed.
  - d. The deserts became populated.
32. Which is a reason that the Nile has been called “the lifeblood” of Egypt?
- a. It borders two of the largest deserts in the world.
  - b. It has dangerous cataracts.
  - c. It is the longest river in the world.
  - d. Its valley and delta provide fertile soil for farming.
33. Which best describes the type of government in Egypt after 3100 B.C.?
- a. a democracy
  - b. a dynasty
  - c. an independent city-state
  - d. constitutional monarchy
34. The natural barrier that protected Egypt in the south was the
- a. Sahara.
  - b. cataracts.
  - c. Red Sea.
  - d. Sudan.

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35. The Nile River's flooding could be described as
- a. unpredictable.
  - b. destructive.
  - c. gentle and predictable.
  - d. rare.
36. This ruler united Upper and Lower Egypt.
- a. Ramses II
  - b. Piye
  - c. Narmer
  - d. Tutankhamen

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

- a. cataract
- b. delta
- c. dynasty
- d. hieroglyphics
- e. papyrus

37. a reed plant used to make paper

38. dangerous, rocky, fast-moving water

39. a fan-shaped area of fertile marshland formed where the Nile River meets the Mediterranean Sea

40. a line of rulers from one family

41. the Egyptian writing system that uses thousands of picture symbols representing objects and ideas

*Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.*

42. Traders, artisans, and scribes made up ancient Egypt's \_\_\_\_\_ class.

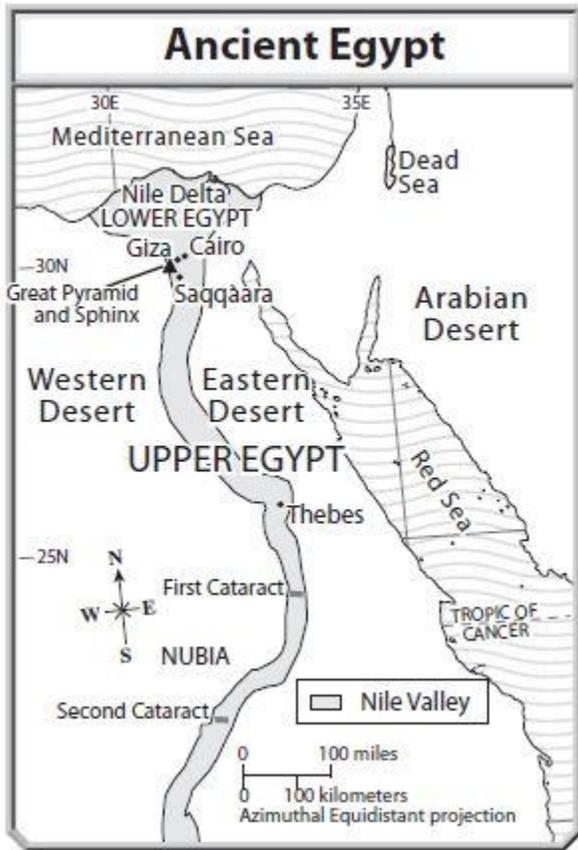
43. In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, the ruler is both a political and religious leader.

44. Knowledge learned from \_\_\_\_\_ helped Egyptians develop medical knowledge.

45. Archaeologists study the \_\_\_\_\_ to learn about life in ancient Egypt.

46. Government officials appointed by the pharaoh, called \_\_\_\_\_, carried out his orders.

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47.  Looking at the map, how did the cataracts contribute to the development of ancient Egypt's civilization?
48.  Look at the map. What bordered Egypt on the east and west, and how did these landforms contribute to the development of ancient Egyptian civilization?
49.  Looking at the map, why did the location of Giza make it a thriving city?
50.  Looking at the map, how was the capital city, Memphis, well-located?