Ancient Egypt Unit Test

Directions: Answer the following multiple choice questions by circling the correct answer.

1. Which continent is Egypt located on?
   a. Asia
   b. Africa
   c. North America
   d. Europe

2. The word topography means what?
   a. The shape of the land
   b. How people live
   c. Where a city or country is located
   d. How to reach the top of a mountain

3. Pharaoh Khufu is famous for what?
   a. Beginning outside trade in Egypt
   b. Being a patron of the arts
   c. Building the Great Pyramid of Giza
   d. Militarizing Egypt

4. What was not one of the three kingdoms of ancient Egypt?
   a. Old Kingdom
   b. Present Kingdom
   c. Middle Kingdom
   d. New Kingdom

5. Pharaoh Hatshepsut was what?
   a. A child
   b. A woman
c. A general

d. A musician

6. Under Pharaoh Hatshepsut, ____________ flourished.
   a. Music
   b. Sculpture
   c. Trade
   d. Papyrus

7. Pharaoh Senusret I improved a lot of what during his reign?
   a. Temples and shrines
   b. Zoos
   c. Libraries and museums
   d. Roller coasters

8. What was the largest social class in ancient Egypt?
   a. Scribes
   b. Priests
   c. Artisans
   d. Peasants

9. Government officials led lives of ________________.
   a. Luxury
   b. Hard work
   c. Fun
   d. Importance

10. How did the Nile River benefit Egyptians?
    a. Provided natural irrigation, fresh water, and fertilization
    b. Helped Egyptians sail to other nations to trade
    c. Flooded other nation’s fields
    d. Provided Egyptians with salt water to preserve fish

11. ________________ was the highest ranking priest in all Egypt.
    a. The high priest
    b. Osiris
    c. Pharaoh
d. The vizier

12. When a pharaoh died in Egypt, what did the priests do with the body?
   a. Embalm it
   b. Sacrifice it
   c. Burn it
   d. Bury it

13. The major organs (except for the heart) of a dead body were placed in what in ancient Egypt?
   a. Tupperware jars
   b. Canopic Jars
   c. In the dead body
   d. The ground

14. The family of the deceased person would leave what with the sarcophagus?
   a. Games, clothes, food, gold, jewelry
   b. Pets
   c. Priests to watch over the body
   d. A fire so the deceased didn’t get chilly

15. Who was considered the most skilled artisan in ancient Egypt?
   a. Painter
   b. Stone mason
   c. Wood carver
   d. Carpenter

16. The Nile River ended in a what?
   a. Sea
   b. Delta
   c. Desert
   d. Swamp
17. What was a sarcophagus?
   a. A large stone coffin
   b. A hole in the ground
   c. A special dinner served to the pharaoh
   d. A temple guard

18. Which of the following seasons was not important to an Egyptian peasant?
   a. Planting Season
   b. Flooding Season
   c. Winter Season
   d. Fertilization Season

19. Which best describes the tax system for peasants in Egypt?
   a. The peasant had to pay the pharaoh 50% of everything they earned from the sales of their crops.
   b. The peasants had to give pharaoh everything that they grew, and if they grew enough they were rewarded by being able to gather up what was left behind in the field.
   c. The peasants had to let pharaoh pick whatever crops he wanted.
   d. The peasants had to pay taxes for the Egyptian priests too, because the priests did not make money to give to pharaoh.

20. An Egyptian pharaoh was considered to be a what?
   a. God
   b. Ruler of the world
   c. Artisan
   d. Scribe

**Directions:** State whether the statements are true or false. If it is false, rewrite the sentence on the lines and make it true.
1. **TRUE** **FALSE** Egypt’s natural barriers are the Sahara desert and the Mediterranean Sea.

2. **TRUE** **FALSE** When an Egyptian died, their body was placed in a sarcophagus within 24 hours after they died, without being prepared. When an Egyptian died, their body went through the embalming process where the body was cleaned, the organs were taken out, and the body preserved.

3. **TRUE** **FALSE** There were no women pharaohs in ancient Egypt. Pharaoh Hatshepsut was a woman pharaoh. She created trade in Egypt and traded heavily with Punt.

4. **TRUE** **FALSE** Egypt was not a very prosperous ancient civilization. Egypt was a very prosperous ancient civilization.

5. **TRUE** **FALSE** The Great Pyramid in Egypt was build by Pharaoh Khufu, and used over 2 million stone blocks.
Directions: Using the pieces of art, answer the questions in COMPLETE SENTENCES.

1. What social class is this painting from Ancient Egypt depicting? How do you know? What were some of the jobs that this social class was responsible for?

This painting from ancient Egypt is depicting the peasant social class, which was the largest social class in ancient Egypt. I can tell that this is depicting peasants, because one of their jobs was to grow and harvest grain in the fields. Along with growing and harvesting food, the peasants were also responsible for planting the seeds, which was a two person job. The man would walk in front of his wife and dig a trench with a plow and his wife would put the seeds in the ground. During the flooding season, peasants would work on jobs in the royal household until the flooding was done.
2. What is this stone carving from ancient Egypt showing us? How could a historian use this carving to add to their knowledge of ancient Egyptian death rituals?

This stone carving from ancient Egypt is showing us the Egyptian beliefs about death, and how the Egyptians prepared dead bodies. A historian could use this carving to add to their knowledge of ancient Egypt death rituals. This stone carving shows that ancient Egyptians did not bury dead bodies, but placed them in pyramids or tombs. This carving also shows us that the Egyptians wrapped the dead bodies in cloth and put a mask over the deceased’s face. The carving also depicts that Egyptians believed in a god of death.
Directions: Answer the following extended response using the TFEC style. (Remember: Topic sentence, Facts, Examples, Conclusion sentence). Your answer needs to be at least 10 sentences long.

In ancient Egypt, there were six different social classes. How did these social classes help Egypt to become a thriving civilization? Be sure to use your knowledge from your notes, research, and skits to back up your answer!

There were six different social classes in ancient Egypt: the pharaoh, the government officials, priests, scribes, artisans, and peasants. These social classes allowed Egypt to become a thriving civilization because these classes were able to create a civilization with all of the essentials covered. The pharaoh was the highest power in the civilization, and oversaw the growing and allocation of food, as well as creating trade with other civilizations. The government officials helped the pharaoh to oversee money, to advise the pharaoh about war and national security, and to ensure that pharaoh’s commands were upheld. The priests were very powerful and highly respected in Egypt. They made sure that the temples to the different gods were being taken care of, and that each priest was taking care of their god. The priests also embalmed and preserved the dead. The scribes would often write out pharaoh’s decrees and laws, which ensured that everyone in Egypt knew what was expected of them. The artisans and the peasants were also very important to the Egyptian civilization because they ensured that there were temples for gods, and food for the entire population in Egypt. Since all of these social classes contributed essential things to the population, they allowed Egypt to become a thriving civilization.