Ancient Egypt

Choose one answer per question. Circle A, B, C, or D.

1. Which river's floods watered fields and deposited fertile soil in ancient Egypt?
   A. Nile
   B. Euphrates
   C. Jordan
   D. Tigris

2. Which plant supplied the inner material for the writing sheets we call papyrus?
   A. Flax
   B. Date palm
   C. Papyrus sedge
   D. Barley

3. In 1922 an excavation in the Valley of the Kings uncovered the tomb called KV62. Which ruler had been buried there?
   A. Khufu
   B. Tutankhamun
   C. Ramesses II
   D. Akhenaten

4. Which woman ruled as a New Kingdom pharaoh, took the throne name Maatkare, and had statues made wearing the king’s headcloth?
   A. Nefertari
   B. Tiye
   C. Cleopatra VII
   D. Hatshepsut

5. What did a set of canopic jars typically hold during preparation for an ancient Egyptian burial?
   A. Food for the people attending the burial
   B. Internal organs removed during mummification
   C. Water for painting the coffin
   D. Papyrus rolls listing the deceased person's family

6. Small figures in Nauny’s tomb were meant to work on her behalf in the afterlife. Which kind of object are they?

A. A shabti figure
B. A canopic lid
C. A scribe's palette
D. A foundation tablet

7. A curator finds an amulet whose rounded back and carved legs resemble a dung beetle. Which object type fits that shape?

A. Ankh
B. Wedjat eye
C. Djed pillar
D. Scarab

8. A scribe needs a flowing script for an ink text on papyrus. Which script was a cursive counterpart to Egyptian hieroglyphs?

A. The Greek alphabet
B. Cuneiform
C. Hieratic
D. The Latin alphabet

9. The Narmer Palette shows the same ruler on both sides. What changes between his two appearances?

A. He wears the White Crown on one side and the Red Crown on the other.
B. He is shown holding a papyrus roll on one side and a stylus on the other.
C. He wears a royal crown on one side and no headgear on the other.
D. He wears the same crown on both sides but faces opposite directions.

10. Which ruler founded Akhetaten, the city now called Amarna, as a new seat of government and worship?

A. Amenhotep III
B. Ramesses II
C. Thutmose III
D. Akhenaten

11. A limestone fragment from Deir el-Medina lists workers, days, and reasons they missed work. What does this record document most directly?

A. Every worker received the same payment.
B. All Egyptian workers followed the same schedule.
C. Someone kept track of attendance and absences for that crew.
D. The workers themselves chose the crew's overseer.

12. The Papyrus of Ani depicts scales with a person's heart in one pan and a feather in the other. What idea does the scene represent?

A. A measurement of taxes paid by the deceased
B. A judgment of the deceased person's conduct
C. A test of the quality of a burial cloth
D. An estimate of the person's age at death

13. A museum label puts the northern Nile Delta in Upper Egypt. Which correction reflects the way the regions were named?

A. The delta is in Lower Egypt because it lies south of Upper Egypt.
B. The delta is in Upper Egypt, upstream from Lower Egypt.
C. The delta is in Upper Egypt because it is farther north.
D. The delta is in Lower Egypt, downstream from Upper Egypt.

14. A surviving silver coin shows Cleopatra VII on one face and Mark Antony on the other. Which conclusion is supported by that design?

A. The people who issued this coin paired the two leaders in a public image.
B. Cleopatra and Antony always held the same official titles.
C. This coin established the borders of the territories they controlled.
D. Everyone who handled the coin supported both leaders.

15. A relief in the Temple of Dendur shows the Roman emperor Augustus in the role of an Egyptian pharaoh making offerings. What conclusion does this detail best support?

A. A relief shows that Augustus ended earlier Egyptian worship.
B. The temple predates Roman rule because it uses Egyptian imagery.
C. Egyptian religious imagery persisted under Roman rule.
D. Egyptian builders stopped using local religious forms once Rome took control.