

## Unit 3: Ancient Egypt Assessment



“When the flood water recedes, the silt that it carried gets left behind on the land. These silt deposits enrich the soil that fills the Nile River Valley and delta, making them very fertile.”

- 1) According to the passage, why is the land in the Nile Delta so fertile? 6.G.1.1
- A) Heavy tropical storms in Ethiopia brought rain to the Nile.
  - B) Rich silt deposits left behind from floods added nutrients to the soil.
  - C) Abundant rainfall near the Mediterranean Sea caused flooding.
  - D) Irrigation systems developed by the ancient Egyptians watered the crops.



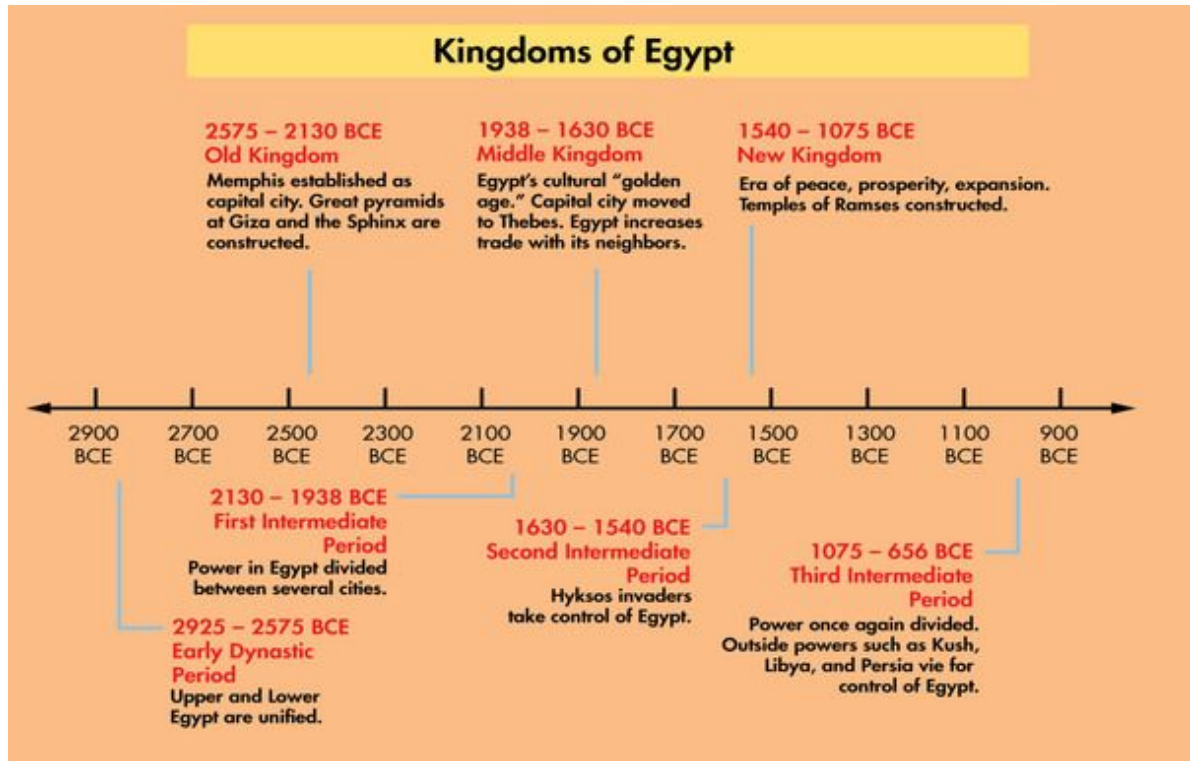
- 2) According to the map, the Nile River empties into which body of water? 6.G.1.1
- A) The Nile River empties into the Red Sea
  - B) The Nile River empties into the Gulf of Aqaba
  - C) The Nile River empties into the Atlantic Ocean
  - D) The Nile River empties into the Mediterranean Sea

The Nile region provided more crops than the Egyptians needed for themselves. They were able to **trade** their surplus crops for goods they desired from other parts of Africa and Southwest Asia, including **Mesopotamia**. The main Egyptian exports were wheat, barley, **papyrus**, and linen. In exchange, Egyptians received the resources they needed to make tools, build ships, and create jewelry and art. 6.G.1.1

- 3) According to the passage, which two activities were most important to the strength of the ancient Egyptian economy?
- A) Farming and trade were the most important activities to strengthen the Egyptian economy.
  - B) Mining and tool-making were the most important activities to strengthen the Egyptian economy.

C) Shipbuilding and fishing were the most important activities to strengthen the Egyptian economy.

D) Conquest and construction were the most important activities to strengthen the Egyptian economy.



4) During which kingdom did Egypt experience a cultural "golden age"?

6.H.1.3

- A) First Egypt
- B) the Middle Kingdom
- C) Pyramid Kingdom
- D) The Early Dynastic Period

5) Why did Ancient Egyptians mummified their deceased?

6.C.1.2

- A) Ancient Egyptians mummified their deceased to preserve bodies for life in the afterlife.
- B) Ancient Egyptians mummified their deceased to prevent the god Seth from destroying their souls.
- C) Ancient Egyptians mummified their deceased to preserve bodies for research purposes.
- D) Ancient Egyptians mummified their deceased to prevent the smell of decomposition

A pharaoh was considered to be the representative and servant of the gods, created by the god Re to rule the land. He or she was believed to mediate, or act as a communicator to arrive at agreements, between gods and humans. After death the pharaoh became divine and was often worshipped.

6) Which statement best explains the power of the pharaohs?

6.C.1.2

- A) The pharaohs were believed to be stronger than the god Osiris.
- B) The pharaohs were considered to be descendants of the god Seth.
- C) The pharaohs were the high priests of the god Isis.
- D) The pharaohs acted as the connection between humans and gods

Around 3100 BCE, the two kingdoms became one. It is believed that **Menes**, king of Upper Egypt, led his forces into Lower Egypt and seized control. Menes succeeded in bringing together all the people living along the Nile into one nation and so became Egypt's first **pharaoh**, or ruler. Egyptians believed that Menes and the pharaohs that followed him were not just kings, but gods on Earth.

7) According to the passage, what did Egypt's first pharaoh do?

6.H.1.3

- A) The first Pharaoh established a democratic government.
- B) Egyptians reformed Egypt's main form of religion.
- C) The first Pharaoh unified the people living along the Nile.
- D) Egyptians increased trade with peoples in the Middle East

8) Which statement describes the major difference between peasants and other farmers in ancient Egypt? C&G.1.2

- A) Peasants were not allowed to participate in the same religious rituals.
- B) Peasants did not own the land that they farmed and worked on.
- C) Peasants lived in remote villages in houses made of mud-bricks.
- D) Peasants were required to work on the pharaoh's building projects such as the pyramids.

9) What were Ancient Egyptians able to do as a result of the invention of papyrus? 6.H.2.3

- A) The invention of papyrus allowed Ancient Egyptians to create accurate maps.
- B) The invention of papyrus allowed Ancient Egyptians to develop a system of writing.
- C) The invention of papyrus allowed Ancient Egyptians to keep written records.
- D) The invention of papyrus allowed Ancient Egyptians to communicate with distant peoples.

The tomb held gold, silver, jewelry, and statues of finely carved alabaster. There were chariots and barges for the pharaoh to use on trips during the afterlife. There were bottles filled with perfumes and chests filled with clothing and food. There were games to keep the king entertained. Tweezers, razors, toothbrushes, and cosmetics showed how Egyptians groomed themselves. Boxes were filled with medicinal plants and magical charms believed to have healing powers. The walls were painted with scenes of the pharaoh enjoying his new life in the underworld.

10) Using the passage, what can the items found in Tutankhamen's tomb tell us about the Egyptians? 6.C.1.2

- A) They understood medicine almost as well as modern doctors do.
- B) They had a much higher level of technology than archaeologists had once believed.
- C) They groomed themselves in ways that are similar to the ways people today groom themselves.
- D) They believed that people were judged by the king based on what they owned..

11) Which statement best explains why the ancient Egyptians were buried with their prized possessions?

6.C.1.2

- A) They wanted their possessions to be preserved for centuries.
- B) They wanted their possessions to help identify them.
- C) They wanted their possessions to impress the gods.
- D) They wanted their possessions to be available to them in the afterlife.

A pharaoh named Akhenaton forced his subjects to worship only the sun god Aton.

12) Which statement best explains why Akhenaton's religious policy caused conflict throughout Egypt? 6.C&G.1.2

- A) Most ancient Egyptians preferred worshipping the god Seth.
- B) Many ancient Egyptians viewed the sun god as a lesser god.
- C) Most ancient Egyptians were polytheistic and believed in worshipping many gods.
- D) Many ancient Egyptians did not believe in worshipping gods associated with forces of nature.

13) Which resident of ancient Egypt would most likely have been enslaved? C&G.1.2

- A) a craftsperson who carves a statue that insults the pharaoh
- B) a foreign diplomat who brings news that displeases the pharaoh
- C) a government official who is caught stealing money from a temple
- D) an enemy soldier who is captured in a battle with the army

Hail to thee, O Nile! Who manifests thyself over this land, and comes to give life to Egypt! Mysterious is thy issuing forth from the darkness, on this day whereon it is celebrated! Watering the orchards created by Re, to cause all the cattle to live, you give the earth to drink, inexhaustible one! Path that descends from the sky, loving the bread of Seb and the first-fruits of Nepera, You cause the workshops of Ptah to prosper!

14) How does the "Hymn to the Nile" describe the Nile River in Egypt? 6.H.1.3

- A. Dangerous
- B. Life-Giving
- C. Lengthy
- D. Angry

15) Which of the following best describes Ancient Egyptian religion?

6.C.1.2

- A. They believed only in the god Osiris, as declared by the first Pharaoh
- B. They were monotheistic
- C. They were polytheistic until King Akhenaton supported the worship of one god
- D. They did not believe in gods and instead worshipped living creatures

*Use the following passage to answer questions 16-18.*

### **Egyptian Innovations and Trading**

Technological and cultural advances meant Egyptians had a high standard of living. Egyptians could sell or trade their innovations to other societies, which made Egypt a powerful and influential nation. Many societies adopted and adapted the cultural and technological innovations of the Egypt.

Trading meant that Egyptian innovations and technology were used around the world. People in other countries were able to improve their lives. They adapted the Egyptian products to fit their needs. They added to the knowledge they learned from the Egyptians and invented new technology. Those new innovations traveled to even more places and changed even more lives. Some of their innovations are still used today.

16) According to the passage, what is one reason Egypt became powerful? H.2.3

- A. They invented gunpowder.
- B. They were able to trade with other civilizations.
- C. They had bronze weaponry
- D. They were united under one Pharaoh

17) According to the passage, how did trading with Egypt positively affect other civilizations? H.2.3

- A. Trading made the lives of the other civilizations worse.
- B. They were in debt to Egyptians and had to pay it back by surrendering land.
- C. It improved their quality of life by adapting and adopting what they needed.
- D. Competition for resources caused alliances.

18) What does it mean in the passage by, "new technology?" H.2.3

- A. The Egyptians had advanced developments such as tools and techniques for their time period.
- B. Technology, such as phones and tablets was available in Egypt before anywhere else.
- C. The Egyptians used out dated methods for farming.
- D. There were not innovations or advancements during this time.

