

Name:

### Ancient Egypt Test

Delta	Hieroglyphics	Pharaoh	Dynasty
Mummy	Pyramids	Papyrus	Civil War
Khufu	Thutmose	Ra	Famine
Afterlife	Arid	Diplomacy	Rosetta Stone
Hatshepsut	Narmer	Amenhotep	Mediterranean Sea

*Fill in the blanks with a word from the word bank. You will only use the words once.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ IV was King Tut's father.
2. Egyptian rulers were buried with all of their belongings, which proved that they believed there was an \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Outside of the Nile Valley, Egypt's lands were very \_\_\_\_\_ and not good for growing.
4. The Old Kingdom ended when Upper and Lower Egypt fought in a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ region of a river valley has the best soil for farming.
6. The relationship between the United States and Canada is sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_.
7. King Menes began Egypt's first \_\_\_\_\_ when his son became king after him.
8. Droughts sometimes led to a \_\_\_\_\_ where people had nothing to eat.
9. Queen \_\_\_\_\_ sent trading expeditions across the Red Sea into Southwest Asia.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ were first used for religious purposes.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ had the largest pyramid in the world built as his tomb.
12. The Nile River empties into the \_\_\_\_\_.
13. King Tut was buried in a tomb with all of his belongings and his body was made into a \_\_\_\_\_.
14. King \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Egyptian ruler to unify Upper and Lower Egypt.
15. Egyptian scribes wrote on \_\_\_\_\_ that was made from a plant that grew along the Nile River.
16. During the New Kingdom, Egyptian rulers took the name \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The Old Kingdom's greatest monuments were the \_\_\_\_\_ at Giza.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ was the most important god in Egypt.
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ contained Hieroglyphics, Demotic, and Greek writing.
20. Pharaoh \_\_\_\_\_ III expanded Egypt to its greatest size.

**Circle the correct answer to each question.**

1. How did mountains, deserts, and seas benefit Ancient Egypt?
  - a. They made it easier for the Ancient Egyptians to get around and trade with their neighbors.
  - b. They formed natural barriers to invasion.
  - c. Egyptians used these features to protect their tombs from robbers.
  - d. They provided the Egyptians with important natural resources.
  
2. Which factor makes Lower Egypt better than Upper Egypt for farming?
  - a. People were able to control the river and limit the amount of water Upper Egypt received.
  - b. The Nile River did not flow through Upper Egypt.
  - c. There is a lot of flat, fertile soil in the delta area of Lower Egypt.
  - d. Farming can only be done in lower altitudes.
  
3. During which kingdom were the pyramids built?
  - a. The Old Kingdom
  - b. The Middle Kingdom
  - c. The New Kingdom
  - d. The Bronze Kingdom
  
4. Which pharaoh built the Great Pyramid as his tomb?
  - a. Hatshepsut
  - b. Amenhotep IV
  - c. Tutankhamen
  - d. Khufu
  
5. Which factor makes Upper Egypt better than Lower Egypt for farming?
  - a. People there could control the river's flow and limit Lower Egypt's water supply.
  - b. The flat, fertile land in Upper Egypt is great for farming.
  - c. Farming on mountains is much better than anywhere else.
  - d. Lower Egypt is all deserts and has no fertile soil.
  
6. How were the Hyksos better prepared for war than the Egyptians?
  - a. They had more soldiers than Egypt did.
  - b. They had war chariots, horses, and body armor.
  - c. They had guns and the Egyptians had bows and arrows.
  - d. They had a god of war that allowed them to win all battles.
  
7. Why was Egyptian civilization known as the "Gift of the Nile"?
  - a. Without the Nile River, civilization would not be possible in Egypt.
  - b. The Nile River allowed Egypt to trade with others.
  - c. Egyptian civilization was introduced to the world through the Nile River.
  - d. There were a lot of presents for the Egyptians within the river.

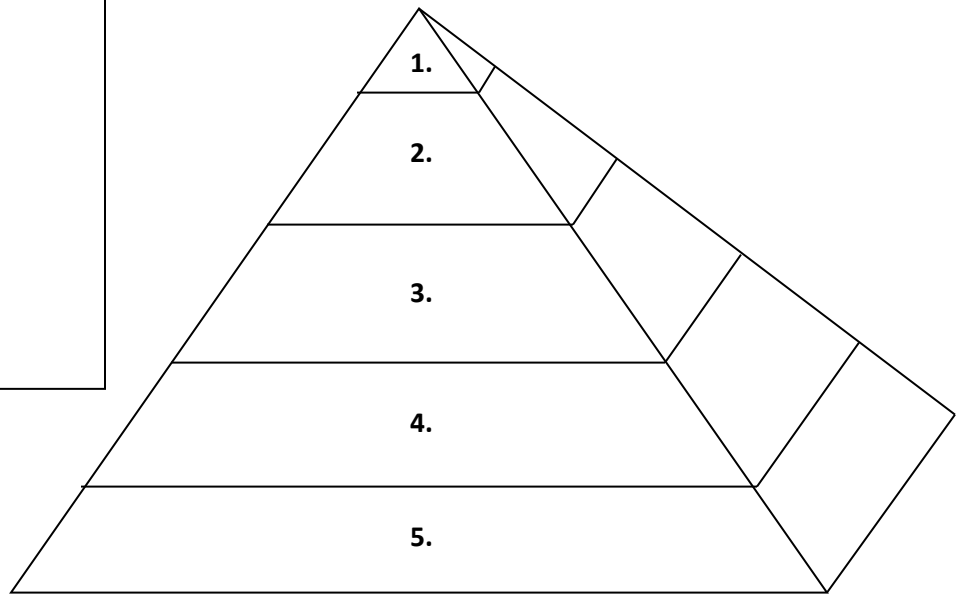
8. What was unique about Queen Hatshepsut?
- a. She was the only female pharaoh in Egyptian history.
  - b. Her reign was the longest in Egyptian history.
  - c. She built the Great Pyramid.
  - d. She dressed as a man in order to keep her power and fool the people.
9. What is confusing about the locations of Upper and Lower Egypt?
- a. Upper Egypt has a lower elevation than Lower Egypt.
  - b. Lower Egypt has a higher population than Upper Egypt.
  - c. Upper Egypt is in the South and Lower Egypt is in the North.
  - d. Upper Egypt is in the West and Lower Egypt is in the East.
10. How did the annual floods benefit Egyptian society?
- a. They deposited silt on the ground.
  - b. Flooding helps keep invaders out of Egypt.
  - c. The floods allowed Egyptians to use their boats in new areas.
  - d. Excess water helped cool the climate around Egypt.

**Answer the following questions in COMPLETE SENTENCES.**

11. How is Egyptian civilization similar to Mesopotamian (Sumerian) civilization?
12. How is Egyptian civilization different than Mesopotamian (Sumerian) civilization?
13. What does the height and the width of the social pyramid indicate?
14. Why is the language-learning software called "The Rosetta Stone"?
15. What proof do we have that the Egyptians believe in the afterlife?

**Fill in the people that make up Egyptian society**

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.



**Extra Credit (up to 10 points)**

*Draw a scene from Ancient Egypt that accurately shows some aspect of life there.*