

Ancient Egypt and Kush

Chapter Review

DIRECTIONS: Read each description. On the lines below, write the letter of the term or place that best matches each description.

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| _____ 1. Pharaoh best known for monuments built to him | a. King Ezana |
| _____ 2. Specially treated bodies wrapped in cloth | b. Khufu |
| _____ 3. A long-lasting, paper-like material made from reeds | c. mummies |
| _____ 4. Led the Aksumite army that invaded Kush in AD 350 | d. papyrus |

DIRECTIONS Read the **FALSE** statements below. Replace each underlined word with one from the word bank that makes each sentence **TRUE**.

gods	Kush	New	Upper Egypt
Khufu	Middle	rulers	temples

5. The rule of Mentuhotep II began in the Old Kingdom.

6. In Egyptian society, temples were the homes of the pharaohs.

7. By the AD 300s, Egypt was at the height of its power.

8. Egyptians buried priests in pyramids.

9. The southern part of ancient Egypt was called Lower Egypt.

10. The Rosetta Stone helped historians understand hieroglyphics.

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DIRECTIONS Read each question, and circle the letter of the best answer.

11. Which of the following *best* describes how Egyptian civilization developed?
 - A. Villages replaced towns.
 - B. Farms grew into villages and then cities.
 - C. Cities broke off into scattered farms.
 - D. Farms replaced cities and then pyramids.

12. Pyramids are
 - A. warehouses where surplus food is stored.
 - B. temples where the people are allowed to come and pray.
 - C. stone tombs with four rectangle-shaped sides that join a limestone roof.
 - D. royal tombs with four triangle-shaped sides that meet in a point on top.

13. Which of the following did *not* cause social classes to appear during the Old Kingdom?
 - A. need for government officials
 - B. increase in farming
 - C. Sumerian influences
 - D. increase in population

14. Who would the people of Egypt blame if crops did not grow or if disease struck?
 - A. the farmers whose small villages were unclean
 - B. the mummies whose *ka* was disturbed
 - C. the pharaoh who was both ruler and god
 - D. the dynasty that was in power

15. By the 1400s BC, Egypt was the leading military power. Based on this fact, what conclusion can you make about Egypt's resources?
 - A. It was a rich country.
 - B. It was a poor country.
 - C. Its resources were being heavily taxed.
 - D. Its resources were being sent to help other countries.

16. Which of the following is *not* a feature you might find inside an Egyptian temple?
- A. Hieroglyphics
 - B. Sanctuary
 - C. Sphinxes
 - D. Paintings
17. Why were tombs filled with art, jewelry, and other treasures?
- A. The tombs served as museums.
 - B. The tombs were the private storage rooms of the pharaoh.
 - C. Egyptians believed tombs to be the safest places in the kingdom.
 - D. Egyptians believed the dead enjoyed such materials in the afterlife.
18. Whose tomb, discovered in 1922, taught us much about Egyptian burial practices and beliefs?
- A. King Tutankhamen
 - B. Ahmose of Thebes
 - C. Ramses the Great
 - D. Queen Hatshepsut
19. Many buildings in Meroë resembled Egyptian buildings. What can you infer from this?
- A. The Egyptians constructed better buildings than the Kushites.
 - B. The Kushites did not know how to construct good buildings.
 - C. Kushite culture was influenced by Egyptian culture.
 - D. Egyptian culture was inferior to Kushite culture.
20. Which of the following demonstrates that Kush and Egypt at times lived in peace with each other?
- A. Kush and Egypt attacked each other.
 - B. Kush and Egypt traded with each other.
 - C. Kush and Egypt battled Aksum together.
 - D. Kush and Egypt built temples together.