

UNDERSTANDING THE LESSON**1****Recalling Facts****LESSON 3 CONTENT MASTER**

* Place a check mark in the box next to the correct answer for each item.

1. Jean-François Champollion discovered
 - a. the pyramids of the Egyptians.
 - b. King Tut's tomb.
 - c. how to read hieroglyphics.
 - d. how to read Coptic.

2. The key to learning to read hieroglyphics lay in the
 - a. library.
 - b. Rosetta Stone.
 - c. Egyptian monuments.
 - d. Egyptian pyramids.

3. Modern people discovered that in later times the symbols on the Rosetta Stone stood for
 - a. sounds.
 - b. words.
 - c. letters.
 - d. objects.

4. Archaeologists learned that at least one Egyptian god-king was a woman when they opened the tomb of
 - a. Thutmose II.
 - b. Thutmose III.
 - c. Seti I.
 - d. Hatshepsut.

5. To make papyrus into paperlike sheets, the ancient Egyptians
 - a. glued papyrus reeds together.
 - b. hammered strips of dried papyrus into sheets
 - c. imported experts from afar.
 - d. mixed mashed papyrus reeds with cloth.

6. The Egyptian calendar was based on a solar year, the time it takes for the
 - a. earth to travel around the sun.
 - b. sun to travel around the earth.
 - c. moon to travel around the earth.
 - d. sun to travel around the planets.

7. The Book of the Dead were scrolls that
 - a. told how to make mummies.
 - b. included ghost stories.
 - c. guided a person after death.
 - d. told how to pray to the dead.

8. The Egyptian calendar had
 - a. 12 months of 31 days each.
 - b. 11 months of 33 days each, and 2 extra holidays.
 - c. 5 months of 31 days each, and 7 months of 30 days each.
 - d. 12 months of 30 days each, and 5 extra holidays.

Think and Write: Write a paragraph explaining why the Book of the Dead was so important to Egyptians. You may use the back of the sheet.

REVIEWING CHAPTER VOCABULARY**1****VOCABULARY MASTER**

Review Study the words in the box. Use your Glossary to find definitions of those you do not remember.

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|----------|
| ancestor | delta | oasis | scribe |
| archaeologist | dike | papyrus | silt |
| civilization | hieroglyphics | pharaoh | ziggurat |
| Coptic | irrigate | pictograph | |
| cuneiform | mummy | pyramid | |

Practice Complete the paragraphs using words from the box above. You may change the forms of the words to fit the meaning.

People often wonder what life was like long ago. Some important questions about how ancient people lived have been answered by the work of (1) _____.

Our knowledge of the ancient Egyptian (2) _____, which grew up along the Nile River, came from the clues ancient people left behind.

We know, for example, that the ancient Egyptians built great (3) _____ Egyptian rulers were buried in these huge stone structures. The body of the (4) _____ was laid to rest, along with many things the king could use in his next life. The discovery of these tombs, and the (5) _____ found inside, tell us a great deal about the Egyptians and their beliefs.

Our knowledge of the ancient Egyptian people increased greatly after Jean Champollion solved the mystery of Egyptian writing. He discovered that the later Egyptians used (6) _____ characters to stand for sounds. This was very different from the way their (7) _____ had used this form of writing. Once people could understand Egyptian writing, they were able to read the words the Egyptians wrote about themselves and their lives.

Write Choose ten words from the box above. Use each word to write a sentence of your own. You may use the back of the sheet.

LOCATING PLACES

1

PLACE GEOGRAPHY MASTER

* Listed below are ancient cities of Egypt and the Middle East. Use the Gazetteer in your textbook to find the latitude and longitude of each city. Then locate and label each on the map.

| | LAT. ⊕ | LONG. ⊕ |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 1. Babylon | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Thebes | 26°N | 33°E |
| 3. Cairo | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Rosetta | 31°N | 30°E |
| 5. Jerusalem | _____ | _____ |

