

Name _____ Period _____

Parent Signature _____

Test Date: _____



UNIT 4 Study Guide: Ancient Egypt and Nubia

DIRECTIONS: Using the glossary, write the definition on the line next to each of the vocabulary terms below.

- 1. delta: _____
- 2. silt: _____
- 3. papyrus: _____
- 4. cataract: _____
- 5. unify: _____
- 6. pharaoh: _____
- 7. hieroglyphics: _____
- 8. mummy: _____

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blanks with the missing word(s) using your textbook.

LESSON 1: The Lifeline of the Nile (read p. 78 – 81 of textbook)

- 9. The Nile River is the _____ river in the world. It extends nearly 4,000 miles. (p. 79)
- 10. The Nile River begins in _____ and flows _____ into Egypt, emptying out into the Mediterranean Sea. (p. 79)
- 11. When the Nile flooded it _____ crops and killed people. (p. 81)
- 12. The Egyptians believed in _____, which means they were polytheistic. (p. 81)
- 13. The Egyptians used a _____ to keep track of when the Nile would flood. (p. 81)
- 14. The Nile flooded between _____ and _____ during the time of inundation. (p. 81)
- 15. One of the ways the Egyptians used the Nile to their benefit was by creating _____ to help water their crops. (p. 81)

LESSON 2: Life in Egypt (read p. 84 – 90 of textbook)

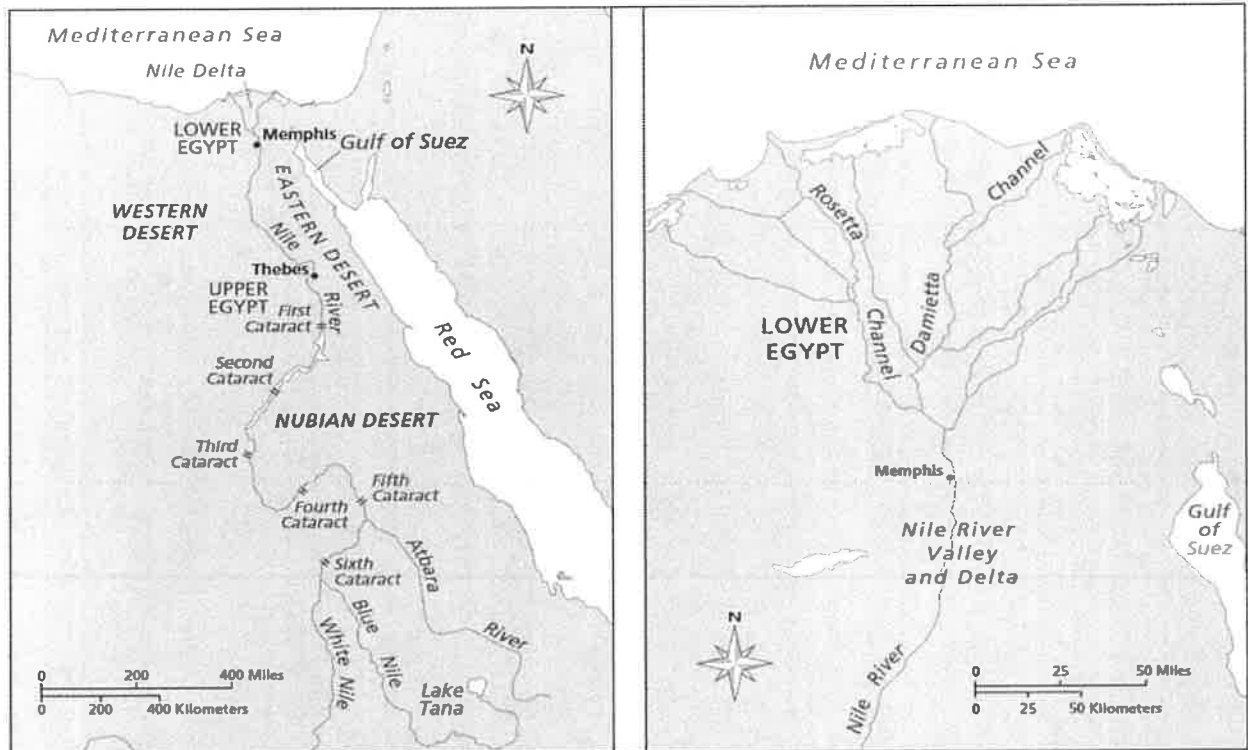
- 16. The King who unified Egypt is unknown, but it is said to have been King _____, Scorpion, or Narmer. (p. 85)
- 17. Archaeologists were not able to read hieroglyphics until the discovery of the _____ in 1799. (p. 86)

18. When the Nile was flooded and farmers couldn't farm, they would help _____ (p. 87)
19. During the Middle Kingdom, Egypt's economy became more prosperous due to _____ (p. 89)

LESSON 3: Nubia and Egypt (read p. 92 – 95 of textbook)

20. Unlike Egypt, Nubia had tall _____ (p. 93)
21. Because Nubia was rockier, farmers could not use wooden sticks like the Egyptians, they had to have _____ farming tools. (p. 93)
22. The Egyptians used _____ from Nubia in order to build their temples and pyramids. (p. 94)

DIRECTIONS: Read pages 82-83 of your textbook. Then use the different maps to answer the following questions.



Map A: The Nile River

Map B: The Delta

23. Which map shows the cataracts of the Nile? _____
24. In which lake does the Blue Nile begin? _____
25. Which map shows a smaller area? _____
26. Which sea does the Nile River flow into? _____

SHORT RESPONSE: Be able to answer the following questions **USING COMPLETE SENTENCES** and specific details.

- Explain how the Egyptian pharaohs' bodies were mummified.
- Why did Egyptians mummify their pharaoh's body?
- Explain how the Egyptian culture was similar **AND** different from Sumerian (Mesopotamian) culture.

29. The Egyptian culture was SIMILAR to Sumerian culture because they both...

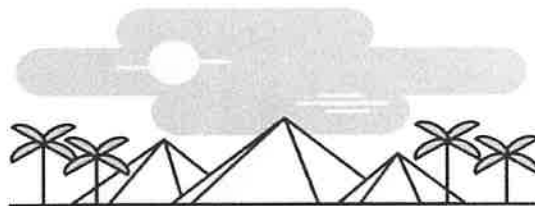
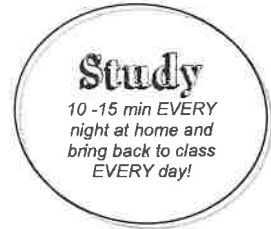
30. The Egyptian culture was DIFFERENT than Sumerian culture because...



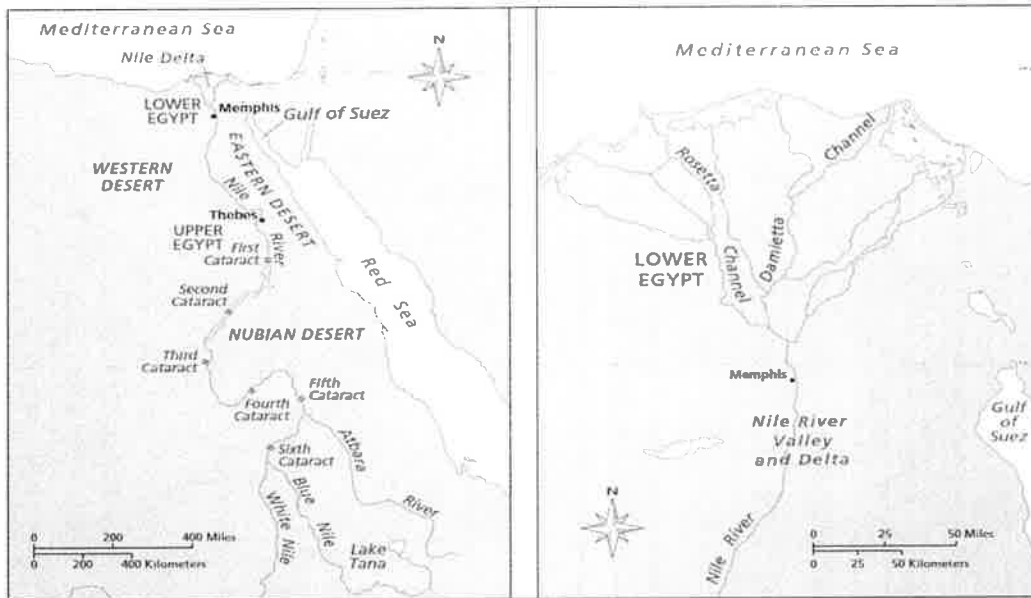
UNIT 4 Study Guide: Ancient Egypt and Nubia



1. delta: a triangular-shaped area of soil at the mouth a river that looks like fingers
 2. silt: a mixture of soil and small rocks
 3. papyrus: valuable crop used to make paper
 4. cataract: a waterfall
 5. unify: the two kingdoms became one, or united
 6. pharaoh: a title given to a king meaning "great house"
 7. hieroglyphics: form of writing based on pictures: "sacred carvings"
 8. mummy: a preserved dead body
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9. The Nile River is the longest river in the world. (p. 79)
 10. The Nile River begins in East Africa and flows northward to Egypt, emptying into the Mediterranean Sea. (p. 79)
 11. When the Nile flooded it destroyed crops and killed people. (p. 81)
 12. The Egyptians believed in worshiping many gods, which means they were polytheistic. (p. 81)
 13. The Egyptians used a calendar to keep track of when the Nile would flood. (p. 81)
 14. The Nile flooded between May and September during the time of inundation. (p. 81)
 15. One of the ways the Egyptians used the Nile to their benefit was by creating irrigation systems to help water their crops. (p. 81)
 16. The King who unified Egypt is unknown, but it is said to have been King Menes, Scorpion, or Narmer. (p. 85)
 - * King Zoser hired an architect to build a step pyramid, he did NOT unify Egypt. (p. 87)
 17. Archaeologists were not able to read hieroglyphics until the discovery of the Rosetta Stone in 1799. (p. 86)
 18. When the Nile was flooded and farmers couldn't farm, they would help build pyramids. (p. 87)
 19. During the Middle Kingdom, Egypt's economy became more prosperous due to trade. (p. 89)
 20. Unlike Egypt, Nubia had tall cliffs of granite rock. (p. 93)
 21. Because Nubia was rockier, farmers could not use wooden sticks like the Egyptians, they had to have sturdier farming tools. (p. 93)
 22. The Egyptians used granite from Nubia in order to build their temples and pyramids. (p. 94)



DIRECTIONS: Read pages 82-83 of your textbook. Then use the different maps to answer the following questions.



Map A: The Nile River

Map B: The Delta

23. Which map shows the cataracts of the Nile? Map A
24. In which lake does the Blue Nile begin? Lake Tana
25. Which map shows a smaller area? Map B
26. Which sea does the Nile River flow into? Mediterranean Sea

UNIT 4 Short Responses

27. Explain how the Egyptian pharaohs' bodies were mummified.

Egyptian mummified their pharaohs' bodies in a process that took over 70 days to complete. All organs except for the heart were removed because they believed it to be the center of a person's being and intelligence. The organs were placed in four special canopic jars. Egyptian salt called natron was used to fill up the cavities and cover up the body. This will get rid of all the moisture. Egyptians left the body alone for about 40 days to dry out completely. Once the body was dried out, oils and perfumes were rubbed over the body to preserve it and prevent it from smelling. The body was wrapped in linen bandages with lucky amulets tucked inside. The wrapped body was placed inside a coffin. Then that coffin was placed in another coffin, and that coffin in another one and so on. Afterwards, the pharaoh was placed in a tomb.

28. Why did Egyptians mummify their pharaoh's body?

The afterlife was considered more important than life on Earth, so bodies needed to be prepared for the next life. Egyptians believed that a person's spirit had to pass through a forbidding landscape called Duat to reach the afterlife. By passing a series of trials (including a ritual known as the Weighing of the Heart) the spirit would reunite with its body in Aaru, the Egyptian paradise. It all had to happen before the body decomposed! To buy the spirit more time on its journey through Duat, the Egyptians developed the process of mummification.

29. – 30. Explain how the Egyptian culture was similar **AND** different from Sumerian (Mesopotamian) culture.

Answers will vary. SIMILAR: polytheistic, impressive buildings, used picture writing. DIFFERENT: Egyptians built pyramids whereas Sumerians built ziggurats, Egyptian women had more rights