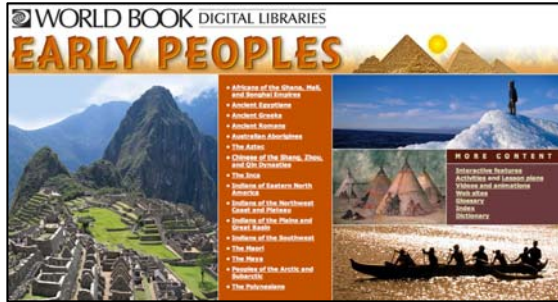
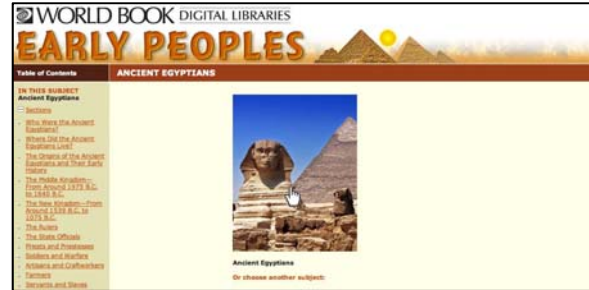


## Early Peoples – Ancient Egyptians Activity Sheet



Go to: • [Ancient Egyptians](#)



Click on the picture.

**Glossary entries** appear as dotted underlined words in the text. Hover the mouse over the entry to see the glossary definition and to help find the answers to the Matching exercise.

**MATCHING:** Match the word to the meaning.

Answer: Word:

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Sphinx
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Cataracts
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Pharaoh
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Viziers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Nilometer
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Osiris
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Mummification
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Hieroglyphics
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Scribes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Papyrus

Find the answer in this Section under **Table of Contents**

- Who Were the Ancient Egyptians?
- Where Did the Ancient Egyptians Live?
- The Rulers
- The State Officials
- Farmers
- Beliefs, Gods, and Goddesses
- Mummies and the Afterlife (Part 1)
- Language and Writing
- Language and Writing
- Language and Writing

Meaning:

- A. A form of writing using pictures.
- B. Stone figure with human head and lion's body.
- C. A kind of paper used by ancient Egyptians.
- D. Kept the written record of the Egyptian people.
- E. Stretches of rocky rapids or waterfalls in a river.
- F. The pharaoh's chief minister and official.
- G. Process of preserving a dead body of a king or other important person.
- H. Egyptian king, the most important and powerful person in ancient Egypt.
- I. Egyptian god of the afterlife and death.
- J. Steps cut in river to measure the water level of the Nile.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE:** (Circle the correct answer.)

11. Go to: Where Did the Ancient Egyptians Live?

In what season did the Nile River flood the valley each year?

- a. Summer
- b. It did not flood every year
- c. Winter
- d. Spring

12. Go to: The Rulers

Pharaohs became what from the moment they were crowned?

- a. Living gods
- b. Ready for death / afterlife
- c. Head of their political party
- d. Expert warriors

13. The Rulers

Who was the last queen of ancient Egypt?

- a. Nefertiti
- b. Cleopatra
- c. Queen Hatshepsut
- d. Semiramum

14. Go to: Soldiers and Warfare

Why was the composite bow better than the longbow?

- a. It was easier to make
- b. It could not be broken
- c. Better accuracy / distance
- d. It was metal and much sharper

15. Go to: Language and Writing

What French scholar used the Rosetta stone to work out the meanings of many Egyptian words?

- a. Jean-Francois Champollion
- b. Denis Diderot
- c. Blaise Pascal
- d. Antoine Lavoisier

16. Go to: Family Life

Which of the following were rights that women had in ancient Egyptian culture?

- a. Free to go out in public
- b. Free to buy and sell land
- c. Bring lawsuits against other people
- d. All of the above were women's rights

17. Go to: Food and Drink

What was the main food of the Egyptians?

- a. Fruits / Vegetables
- b. Grain / Wheat
- c. Wild boars
- d. Papyrus

18. Go to: Children and Education

Who usually ran schools for scribes?

- a. Kings / Pharaohs
- b. Former expert scribes
- c. School teachers
- d. Temple priests

19. Go to: Music, Games, and Festivals

What were the Egyptians two main stringed instruments?

- a. Guitar / Harp
- b. Harp / Lute
- c. Cello / Violin
- d. Lute / Bass

20. Go to: Trade and Transportation

On land, what were Egyptian goods usually carried on?

- a. Flat wooden platforms called sledges
- b. The backs of oxen
- c. Horse carriages
- d. Barges

**INTERACTIVE FEATURE:**

21. Go to: [Who Were the Ancient Egyptians?](#)

Read the section.

In the **Interactive Features** box click on [Egyptian Rulers?](#)

Click [back](#) when you have completed the Drag and Drop exercise.

**COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:**

22. Go to: [Temples](#)

What are the two basic kinds of temples in ancient Egypt?

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23. Go to: [Painting and Sculpture](#)

Sculptors used tools made of what two elements?

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24. Go to: [Family Life](#)

Why were people's families important for their afterlife?

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25. Go to: [Shelter and Clothing](#)

Why did Egyptian houses feature small windows set high in the wall?

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26. Go to: [Decline and Civil War](#)

Who drove the Persians out of Egypt in 332 B.C.?

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27. Go to: [The Ancient Egyptian Legacy](#)

In the 1700's what branch of history was devised to study ancient Egypt?

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## ANSWER SHEET:

Answer: Word:

<u>B.</u>	1. Sphinx
<u>E.</u>	2. Cataracts
<u>H.</u>	3. Pharaoh
<u>F.</u>	4. Viziers
<u>J.</u>	5. Nilometer
<u>I.</u>	6. Osiris
<u>G.</u>	7. Mummification
<u>A.</u>	8. Hieroglyphics
<u>D.</u>	9. Scribes
<u>C.</u>	10. Papyrus

11. a. Summer

12. a. Living gods

13. b. Cleopatra

14. c. Better accuracy / distance

15. a. Jean-Francois Champollion

16. d. All of the above were women's rights

17. b. Grain / Wheat

18. d. Temple priests

19. b. Harp / Lute

20. a. Flat wooden platforms called sledges

21. Ramses II / Nefertiti / Tutankhamun / Akenaten / Nefertari

22. A temple at which a god was worshipped, and a mortuary temple where the cult of a dead person, usually a king or queen, was celebrated.

23. Copper or bronze.

24. Relatives took on the important duty of arranging the funeral and tending their parents' spirits by giving regular offerings and saying the correct spells.

25. To help keep out the sun because it was difficult to keep cool.

26. Macedonian emperor Alexander.

27. Egyptology