1. All of the following are true about the Nile River EXCEPT
2. it flows into the Mediterranean Sea
3. it floods regularly
4. it flows North to South
5. it flows through a desert
6. The method of farming for ancient Egyptians followed a pattern of flood, plant, harvest, flood, plant, harvest. This repetition of behavior leads us to understand that the yearly flooding timetable for the Nile River must be:
7. irregular
8. regular
9. unknown
10. unpredictable
11. Hieroglyphics and cuneiform systems provided the basis for the development of:
12. subsistence farming
13. painting and sculpture
14. oral traditions
15. recorded history
16. Which of the following statements would explain why people settled along the Nile River?
17. the river was important for the army
18. many factories were located near the river
19. this area was the most scenic (attractive) area
20. the river provided a food and water source, and fertile soil
21. Evaluate which of the following reasons would best explain how the Egyptians were successful at farming?
22. The Egyptian soil was specially designed for growing crops.
23. The Egyptians invented the plow which helped the farm crops.
24. Egyptians developed a system of irrigation that increased crop production.
25. They Egyptians used slaves to water their fields to feed their people.

Use this chart to answer #6-8



1. Column B highlights gifts from the ancient river civilization of
2. China
3. Sumer
4. Indus
5. Egypt
6. Column A indicates gifts from which ancient river civilization?
7. China
8. Sumer
9. Indus
10. Egypt
11. After looking at the chart, what is something all four columns have in common?
12. produce a written language
13. conquer foreign lands
14. build extensive fortifications
15. practice democracy
16. If I went to school in ancient Egypt, my school-work would be written on
17. Clay Tablet
18. Wood
19. Papyrus Paper
20. Stone
21. What continent is Egypt located on?
22. Africa
23. Middle East
24. Asia
25. Europe
26. Which group of conquerors has the greatest impact on the cultures of Egypt?
27. The Arabs
28. The Greeks
29. The Persians
30. The Romans
31. Understanding that the Egyptians mummified people to prepare them for the afterlife, which of the following can be judged to be true?

 A. That the Egyptians were monotheistic.

 B. That the Egyptians were fearful of death.

 C. That the Egyptians believed in an afterlife.

 D. All of the Above

1. All of the following statements are true about the life of a Pharaoh EXCEPT:

 A. The Pharaoh was the High-Priest

 B. The Pharaoh enjoyed a life of no responsibilities

 C. The Pharaoh collected taxes from the citizens

 D. The Pharaoh was blamed for droughts

1. All of the following can lead to the end of a successful ancient civilization EXCEPT:

 A. Weak Army

B. Corrupt or Weak Leaders

 C. Natural Disaster

 D. Wrath /Anger of the gods

15. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

 A. Ancient Egyptian social class hierarchy was strictly divided.

 B. Ancient Egyptian social class hierarchy was very flexible.

 C. Not all citizens of Ancient Egypt were educated.

 D. The Pharaoh was the highest social class in Ancient Egypt.

1. What effect did the invention of irrigation systems have on ancient Egypt?

A. It reduced farmers’ dependence on aid from the pharaoh.

B. It brought fresh‐water supplies to far‐off desert settlements.

C. It helped protect crops from damage caused by seasonal flooding.

D. It was not needed and was not effective.

17. Which two activities were most important to the strength of the Ancient Egyptian economy?

A. farming and trade

B. mining and tool‐making

C. shipbuilding and fishing

D. conquest and construction

18. What Egyptian belief influenced the European idea of the divine right of kings?

A. The pharaoh was a god.

B. The afterlife was similar to life on Earth.

C. Gods controlled almost every aspect of life.

D. Society should be divided into different classes.

Directions: Read the following selection and refer to it to answer questions 19-21.

Egyptian Innovations and Trading

Technological and cultural advances meant Egyptians had a high standard of living. Egyptians could sell or trade their innovations to other societies, which made Egypt a powerful and influential nation. Many societies adopted and adapted the cultural and technological innovations of the Egypt.

Trading meant that Egyptian innovations and technology were used around the world. People in other countries were able to improve their lives. They adapted the Egyptian products to fit their needs. They added to the knowledge they learned from the Egyptians and invented new technology. Those new innovations traveled to even more places and changed even more lives. Some of their innovations are still used today.

19. According to the selection, what is one reason Egypt was able to become powerful?

A. They invented gun powder

B. They were able to sell or trade with other civilizations

C. They had bronze weaponry

D. The Pharaoh was able to unite all the people under his rule

20. According to the selection, how did trading with Egypt positively affect other civilizations?

A. Trading made the lives of the other civilizations worse

B. They were in debt to Egyptians and had to pay it back by surrendering land

C. It improved their quality of life by adapting and adopting what

they needed

D. Competition for resources caused alliances.

21. What does it mean in the selection by, “new technology?”

A. The Egyptians had advanced developments such as tools and

techniques for their time period.

B. Technology, such as phones and tablets was available in Egypt before anywhere else.

C. The Egyptians used out dated methods for farming.

D. There were not innovations or advancements during this time.

22. The Fertile Crescent was able to sustain life because:

 A. The area was full of wild animals for hunting.

 B. It rained frequently which provided fresh water.

 C. The soil in the area was excellent for growing crops.

 D. The dry region was able to supply fresh food without farming.

23. Which of the following was not a main feature of Ancient Mesopotamia?

 A. Strong Central Government & Laws

 B. Writing System

 C. Job Specialization

 D. Art & Architecture

24. What continent was Ancient Mesopotamia on?

 A. Africa

 B. Middle East

 C. Asia

 D. Europe

25. Which of the following would not be a feature of someone’s culture?

 A. Spoken Language

 B. Religion

 C. Physical Traits

 D. Foods They Eat