Subject: HISTORY  Date: 2
July, 2020
Topic: The Egyptian civilization
Time Limit: 40 mins

Worksheet 10

“Please read the chapter from your text book and the attached notes. Then work out the exercises neatly in your notebooks henceforth. Make a contents page first with columns under the heads: date, chapter number, chapter name and teacher’s signature. Ensure neat and tidy work.”

Use number 6 single lined notebook with 96 pages for history. The notebook should have the Stepping Stone School (High) logo on it.

The first page of the notebook should be like this:
Exercises:

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The __________ script was written from right to left during the Egyptian civilisation.
2. An unified Egypt was established under the rule of King __________.
3. Ancient Egypt was divided into two distinct lands, namely Kemet and __________.
4. The __________ class included merchants, manufacturers, craftsmen and artisans.
5. The Great Pyramid of Giza is a tomb of the pharaoh __________.
D. Answer the following questions briefly.

1) The history of ancient Egypt can be divided into three phases:
   - **Old Kingdom** (about 3000–2200 BCE)
   - **Middle Kingdom** (about 2100–1800 BCE)
   - **New Kingdom** (about 1500–1000 BCE)

2) The pharaoh was given the status of ‘God on Earth’.
   The pharaoh was believed to be a god on Earth.

3) **Memphis and Thebes.**

4)
The ancient Egyptian society was divided into three classes – upper, middle and lower. Each class had its own set of duties and rights.

- **Upper class:** Royal family, priests, government officials, etc.
- **Middle class:** Merchants, manufacturers, craftsmen, etc.
- **Lower class:** Farmers, slaves, peasants, etc.

5)

Their chief crops were wheat, millet, barley, dates, figs and melons. They also grew flax which was converted into linen.

E. **Answer the following questions in detail.**

1)

Every year the Nile would flood its banks and deposit fertile black soil. The resulting fertile land was used for agriculture. As the river water got replenished by rains every year, the Egyptians had constant access to fresh water for drinking and irrigation. The river was also used for transport and navigation. This enabled the Egyptians to interact with the Mediterranean lands and establish trade relations with them. The water was full of fish and papyrus weed that provided food and helped in paper-making, respectively. The harvest was bountiful, supported by dense forests and cattle rearing.

2)
The people of Egypt strongly believed in **life after death**. So, they started the practice of preserving the body of the dead through a process called **mummification**. The dead bodies were embalmed using spices and natural oils and wrapped in animal skins. Such dead bodies are known as ‘**mummies**’.

3)a.

During pharaonic times, the Egyptians traded goods with different cities, towns and even neighbouring countries. Goods were transported through boats along the Nile. The construction of bridges over the river eased transportation of goods. Camels, mules and donkeys were also used to transport goods by roads. Barter system was used for trade. They traded gold, papyrus, linen, grain, and artefacts in return for cedar wood, ivory, copper, gold, iron and lapis lazuli.

b.

Egyptian art and craft showed carvings of human beings, animals, and nature in paintings and sculptures made of wood, stone and ceramics. The paintings were done on the stone surfaces of tombs, temples and palaces. The sculptors carved the statues of pharaohs using the stones and wood. The paintings had natural
4) The Egyptians worshipped different gods and goddesses who were believed to control forces of nature. Some important gods and goddesses were the sun god Ra, the creator god, Amun, and Osiris, the god of the dead. The pharaohs were also worshipped as gods. Each god was assigned a temple and many temples had more than one deity. Many Egyptian gods had human bodies with animal heads.

The people of Egypt strongly believed in life after death.

5) The glory of the Egyptian civilisation began to decline by around 1100 BCE. The fall of the pharaohs was as sudden as their rise had been spectacular. The Egyptian state faced repeated invasions from Babylonians, Assyrians, and Persians. The army was not equipped enough to deal with these threats. Eventually, in 332 BCE, Alexander the Great, the king of Macedon, conquered Egypt. He established the new capital city of Alexandria, Ptolemy, a general of Alexander, declared himself as the pharaoh of Egypt.

F. Snap Shot!

1. Mummification.
2. The dead bodies were embalmed using spices and natural oils and wrapped in animal skins.

3. The Egyptians preserved the bodies of the dead because they believed in life after death.