

Social's Answer Keys WS's 1-3

SS 7 Worksheet 1 Answer Key

Fashion in Ancient Egypt pg. 94

1. How do humans culturally express themselves.

We express ourselves through clothing, jewellery, make-up and how we wear our hair.

Make-up pg. 95

2. In ancient Egypt who wore makeup and why?

Men, women, and children of all ages and classes wore make-up. This ancient culture believed in boosting personal beauty.

3. a. What did they apply to their eyes?

They outlined their eyes and darkened their eyelashes using kohl.

3. b. What was it called and how did they mix it?

Kohl is a black powder mixed with water.

4. What was ochre and what was it used for?

Ochre is a red clay...it was applied to lips and cheeks.

Hairstyles

5. How did ordinary people wear their hair?

They wore their hair short.

6. How did boys and girls hair style differ?

Girls usually wore pigtails while boys had shaved heads except for one braid worn to one side.

7. What dye did they use to colour their hair?

Henna...a plant dye.

8. What were men and women's wigs made of?

Both sexes wore wigs made of sheep's wool or human hair, both for the effect and to protect themselves from the heat.



Jewellery

9. What did Egyptians believe regarding jewelry?

They thought that rings and amulets could keep away evil spirits and prevent injury.



10. What would have been the difference between jewelry purchased by the wealthy compared to ordinary citizens?

Wealthy people wore jewelled or beaded collars, necklaces and pendants using precious, expensive stones and metals...ordinary people wore jewellery made from less valuable materials...same as today.

Clothing

11. How is the climate in Egypt?

It's a hot, dry climate.

12. What was the material used for most clothing and what was it made of?

White linen, a cloth made from fibres of the flax plant.

13. How did clothing of men and women differ?

Wealthy women sometimes wore a transparent covering top while men wore loincloths or wrap-around skirts.

Egypt worksheet #2 Answer Key Student Name: _____

Religion in Ancient Egypt pg. 96,97

1. How many gods and goddesses did the Egyptian people worship?(1 mark)

They worshipped 100's of gods and goddesses. They often had animal heads and human bodies.

2. What are deities?(1 mark)

Are gods and goddesses.

3. Provide one example of a god from your book.(1 mark)

Ra, The Sun God...the most powerful God to Egyptian people.

4. What did Egyptians believe in regards to what happened in their daily lives?(1 mark)

People believed that any misfortunes or fortunes encountered in their lives came from the god that willed it.

5. If the Nile flooded, who received credit for this?(1 mark)

If the Nile flooded(a life giving way of fertilizing the fields with nutrients) it was because of the gods....so offerings were usually made to the deities of the sun, moon, earth and water.

6. If something unfortunate happened in their lives, who did they believe caused this?(1 mark)

If something unfortunate happened, it was because a deity had willed it and was unhappy with them.

7. What did Egyptians do regularly to keep their deities happy and why?(2 marks)

They regularly made offerings and sacrifices to them...they did this because they feared the gods and wanted to keep them happy.

Life After Death

1. What did Egyptians spend their lives preparing for?(1 mark)

The afterlife...this was a continuation to their life on earth.

2. What is the afterlife?(1 mark)

This was a continuation of the afterlife.

3. Who were Pharaohs, what did they have built and why?(3 marks)

These were Egyptian kings...they built fine tombs and collected beautiful treasures and belongings to store with their mummified bodies for the after-life.

4. What did Pharaohs have collected for their tombs and why?(2 marks)

They collected beautiful treasures, statues and belongings to take with them to the after-life...they even took slaves and mummified pets.

5. Who did Egyptians believe judged if they were going to the afterlife?(1 mark)

When they died, they would first to be judged by Osiris(god of the underworld). If Osiris believed they lived a worthy life, they could enter the afterlife.

6. In order to remain in the afterlife, what did Egyptians believe had to happen on Earth?(2 marks)

They needed a home for their spirit here on earth...they needed their dead bodies to remain intact to remain in the underworld.

7. What is embalming?(1 mark)

It's a technique used to preserve a human corpse.

8. What is mummification?(1 mark)

A specialized form of embalming. It was first available only to the pharaoh, but years later everyone had the privilege to be mummified.

A Closer Look pg. 98

9. How long did it take to complete the whole mummification process?(1 mark)

70 days to complete the entire process.

10. How many embalmers were needed and what mask was worn, by who and why?(3 marks)

Several embalmers were needed...the chief embalmer wore a jackal mask to represent Anubis, the God of mummification.

11. All internal organs, but one was removed...why?(2 marks)

The heart was left in the body, for it was believed to contain all intelligence and emotion.

12. What happened to the other organs?(2 marks)

The removed other organs were mummified and put into jars that were placed in the tomb.

13. What organ was thought to be useless and how did they remove it?(2 marks)

The brain was thought useless and removed by scooping it out with a wire through the nose.

14. What did they do with the person's mouth?(2 marks)

The mouth was cleaned out and filled with sweet, oil-scented linen.

15. What did they cover and pack the body with and why?(2 marks)

They covered the body with natron(salty drying agent and the body was left to dry out for 40-50 days until all the bodies liquids were absorbed) The body can not rot is dried out with this process.

16. How long was the body left to dry out?

40 - 50 days.

17. What did they stuff the body cavity with and what did they restore?(4 marks)

The body cavity was stuffed with resin, sawdust or linen and shaped to restore the form and features of the dead person...then the body was sewn up.

18. What went into the eye sockets?(2 marks)

They put either onions or painted white stones into the eye sockets.

19. What went into the nostrils and where did spices and herbs go?(3 marks)

Beeswax was placed into the nostrils.

20. What is a shroud?(1 mark)

A shroud is a burial sheet that the body is put into.

21. What is a sarcophagus?(1 mark)

A stone coffin that the body is placed in.

Egypt SS 7 Worksheet 3 Answer Key

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cultural Structures pg. 100

1. How was the Pharaoh viewed by his subjects?(1 mark)

The Pharaoh was viewed as a living god...

2. What did the Pharaoh have complete control of?(1 mark)

He had complete control of the country.

3. What did the Pharaoh keep in order?(Neatly list them)(5 marks)

He kept the irrigation works in order, directed the army, kept the peace and made the laws.

Social Organization

4. Why do people try to structure a society?(1 mark)

In every society, people structure it to keep order to prevent chaos.

5. Please provide 3 examples of structures in society.(3 marks)

Examples are: Systems of government, laws and the economy.

6. How did farming develop in Egypt?(3 marks)

Farming developed on a large scale with huge farms and many workers.

7. Please provide 5 examples from your book on the careful organization that took place regarding "Egyptian Farming"(5 marks)

Irrigation projects, planting and harvesting had to all be planned so there was enough food produced. Grain had to be stored in good times and distributed to the people in bad times.

8. Egypt was a large society that survived along narrow strips of fertile land.

- a. When disputes broke out, how were they settled?(2 marks)

Laws helped settle disputes. So did social order that dictated who had power over whom.

- b. Why was organization so important in this society?(2 marks)

In order for society to remain stable and people's lives would be good, it had to be organized.

Central Power pg. 101

9. The Pharaoh was a critical figure in this society.

- a. How was the Pharaoh's word considered?(1 mark)

It was considered law.

- b. Who did the people believe the Pharaoh was in early times?(5 marks)

In early times, pharaohs were believed to be Horus, the sky god, but in human form. Horus(the pharaoh) was a descendant of Ra, the supreme Sun God.

- c. Who are Pharaoh's supposedly descendants of?(1 mark)

Ra, the Sun God.

10. Pharaoh's were god on the earth controlling all the people. How did the following people do the Pharaoh's bidding?

- a. Government officials.(2 marks)

Supervised irrigation and controlled where people lived.

- b. Generals.(1 mark)

Controlled the armies.

- c. Nomarchs(tax collectors)(1 mark)

They took the largest share of crops grown along the Nile.

11. What does the word Pharaoh come from?(1 mark)

Egyptian word meaning "great house"

12. Originally there were 2 separate pharaohs...how were their crowns different. (Be specific) (4 marks)

Rulers of Upper Egypt wore a white crown, while those of Lower Egypt wore the red crown.

13. After the two kingdoms were united as one, how did the Pharaoh's crown change?(1 mark)

When both Kingdoms were united, the Pharaoh wore a double crown to show power over both regions.

Pg. 102

14. What are Public works, what do they do? Provide 3 examples.(4 marks)

These are huge building projects that benefit the general public. They build monuments, bridges and museums.

15. What are Monuments(1 marks)

They are structures built to help us remember...same as today.

16. To build monumentally huge and impressive public works and monuments, what was necessary?(5 marks)

Thousands of workers, stone cutters, sculptors, painters and labourers were necessary.

17. With strong central power and stability traditions began to develop. Provide 5 examples of things that were developed that improved the quality of people's lives.

With stabilities to the land, allowing traditions to develop attention was given to the following:

Development of music, mythology, law, writing, and other things that improved their quality of life.