

# ARCHAEO-PRO SAMPLE QUESTION SHEET

## 1. Case 11 – *The Royal Graves of Ur*

- What *animal* is mounted on the top of the rein ring?
- How *old* are the ‘Royal Cemetery’ burials?
- Why do you think the excavator believed these graves to be those of *royalty*? (This interpretation is now back in favour).

## 2. Case 7 - *Cuneiform Tablets from Sumer and Akkad*

- What does the word *cuneiform* mean? What does the term refer to?
- List the *types of animals* that were part of the temple flocks of tablet # 4.
- Sometimes the *burning down* of an ancient city helps archaeologists looking for cuneiform tablets in the present. Explain.

## 3. Case 20 – *Death & Burial in Ancient Egypt*

- The ancient Egyptians developed a *writing material* made from reeds that grew in the river Nile. What is it called?
- The river Nile flows from the South to the North. Northern Egypt was called L\_\_\_\_\_ Egypt; Southern Egypt was called U\_\_\_\_\_ Egypt.
- The *Judgement Papyrus* shows a scene from the set of Egyptian beliefs known as The Book of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The god weighing the heart of the lady has a *jackal* head. His name is A\_\_\_\_\_.
- About how *long* did Egyptians take to *mummify and wrap* a dead body?
- Give the Egyptian *word* for mummy cloth?

## 4. Case 3- *The Development of the Lamp in Palestine*

- The Canaanite four-spouted lamp #1 comes from the *famous city* of H\_\_\_\_\_ mentioned in the Bible (See Joshua 11 etc.).
- The first lamps were *handmade* like #1. The lamps after it were made on a w\_\_\_\_\_ or made by pouring slip clay into moulds.

## 5. Case 22 – *Weapons and Warfare*

- Name the *metal* alloy produced by melting tin and copper together.
- The *smelting of iron* was discovered sometime between 2000 and \_\_\_\_\_ BC.
- The three arrowheads (#7) are made of which *metal alloy*?

## 6. Case 16 - *Deciphering the Rosetta Stone*

- The Rosetta Stone was *discovered* in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- The stone has *three types of writing* used in Egypt around 196 BC. What are they?
- What is the *name* of the Greek king inside the cartouches on the Rosetta Stone?

## 7. Case 38 - *The Tools & Art of the Stone Age*

- *Lady of Brassempuoy* (#7) is carved from m\_\_\_\_\_ i\_\_\_\_\_.
- Would stone tools be easy to manufacture? How *durable* would they be?
- The beautiful Kimberley Points have tiny *serrated* edges. Why? Compare with some modern knives.

## 8. Case 61 – *New Kingdom Egyptian Temple Model*

- The *front* faces of the **pylons** show the pharaoh *clubbing* (or smiting) his c\_\_\_\_\_ or prisoners (Hint: look behind the obelisks for a label).
- On the **pylons** the pharaoh wears the *double crown* made up of the R\_\_\_\_\_ Crown of Lower (North) Egypt and the W\_\_\_\_\_ Crown of Upper (Southern) Egypt.
- Why might the temple complex need to be surrounded by *walls*?

## 9. Case 62 – *Roman Villa of the Imperial Period*

- Two types of *birds* are being raised at the rear of the house. They are g\_\_\_\_\_ and c\_\_\_\_\_.
- One of the slaves in the garden has had an *unfortunate experience*. What is it?
- At the *rear* of the house a t\_\_\_\_\_ passes by.
- Describe some of the *activities* going on in and around this villa.

## 10. Case 43 – *Egyptian Ushabtis – Servants for the Afterlife*

- For what *purpose* were ushabti figures placed in Egyptian tombs?
- *How many* figures were in a full set of ushabti workers?
- List *two jobs* the ushabti is supposed to perform in the afterlife.
- What is the meaning of the Egyptian word *mes-es*. How does this relate to the name Moses?

## 11. Case 64 – *A Roman Amphitheatre*

- How many people could be seated in the Colosseum in Rome?
- Why was the “Colosseum” so called?
- Why did Romans sometimes *flood the arena* of amphitheatres?
- What *contemporary practice* in Spain is derived from the Roman practice of killing animals for sport?
- The Colosseum was equipped with an *adjustable canvas roof*. Why?

## 12. Case 67 – *Model of the Ancient World*

- The ancient Egyptians called the *Mediterranean Sea* the G\_\_\_\_\_ S\_\_\_\_\_ Sea
- *Mesopotamia* means “the land b\_\_\_\_\_ the rivers”
- The *two most important rivers* of Mesopotamia are the T\_\_\_\_\_ and the E\_\_\_\_\_
- The **green arching region** is known as the F\_\_\_\_\_ Cr\_\_\_\_\_

### 13. Case 44 – *Tutankhamun*

- How *old* was Tut-ankh-amun at his *death*?
- The gold death mask is made in the shape of the *n*\_\_\_\_\_ headdress.
- The *vulture goddess* N\_\_\_\_\_ sits on the left side of the king's forehead. She represents the land of U\_\_\_\_\_ or southern Egypt.
- The *feet* of the throne are shaped like l\_\_\_\_\_ paws.

### 14. Case 48 – *The Roman Fort*

- Which English word for a fortress constructed of stone is derived from the Latin *Castellum* meaning fort?
- There are s\_\_\_\_\_ barracks buildings for the soldiers in the fort.
- \_\_\_Soldiers on g\_\_\_\_\_ duty stand on the ramparts and towers.
- Why would a granary be constructed with a raised floor?

### 15. Case 6 – *Coinage of the Ancient World*

- The earliest *coins* (ie. stamped money) were made in the mid \_\_\_th century (700-600) BC in the state of L\_\_\_\_\_ in Asia Minor.
- List the *names of three Roman emperors* appearing on coins in Case #6.
- Coins 1 to 4 are made of s\_\_\_\_\_.
- One Roman *denarius* was equivalent in value to one Greek *d*\_\_\_\_\_.
- Why were Jewish coins stamped with images of fruit, plants and non-living objects rather than people or faces of people?
- The bronze coins stamped “Judea Capta” (#s 20,21, 23) are examples of Roman propaganda. Explain.

### 16. Case 47 – *Troy and the Trojan War*

- Who was the poet who composed the *Illiad* and the *Odessey*? H\_\_\_\_\_
- How many levels do archaeologists usually say the ruins of Troy have today? T\_\_\_\_\_
- The archaeologist who believed that Troy was a real place and not imaginary was H\_\_\_\_\_ Schliemann
- Most scholars think that Homer lived in I\_\_\_\_\_, the west coast of Turkey.
- How does the proverb “Beware of Greeks bearing gifts” relate to Homer’s story of the Trojan War?

### 17. Case 13 – *The Great Flood & the Epic of Gilgamesh*

- The hero of the great flood in the Epic of Gilgamesh was Ut\_\_\_\_\_
- Gilgamesh was a real king of the city of U\_\_\_\_\_
- After surviving the great flood the hero was granted i\_\_\_\_\_ by the gods.
- The *Sumerian* Flood lasted s\_\_\_\_\_ days and s\_\_\_\_\_ nights
- G\_\_\_\_\_ Smith rediscovered tablet K3375 in the British Museum in 18\_\_\_\_\_
- Noah’s ark grounded on the mountains of Urartu or A\_\_\_\_\_.

- Research stories of the *Great Flood* from *around the world*. Virtually *every* culture has one – Yes! even the Australian Aboriginals which they claim is their *own story* and did *not* come from missionaries! *Compare and Contrast* them.

### 18. Case 45 – *The Small Golden Shrine Panel of Tutankhamun*

- The *vulture goddess* who protects the land of Upper (southern) Egypt is in the top left-hand corner. Her name is N\_\_\_\_\_
- In the top panel (#1) Tutankhamun wears the Blue or W\_\_\_ *crown*.
- In the lower panel he wears the R\_\_\_ *crown* of Lower (northern) Egypt.
- In the lower panel (#2) the king holds the c\_\_\_\_\_ and the f\_\_\_\_\_ in his right hand over his right shoulder.

### 19. Case 14 – *Egyptian Pharaohs*

- All of the pharaohs depicted have the u\_\_\_\_\_ or *sacred snake* on their foreheads (see label #4 or label #1)
- Which bust is the *oldest* in Case 14?
- Student sculptors first *sketched their figures* in r\_\_\_ paint and then the master sculptor corrected their work in b\_\_\_\_\_ paint before the figures were carved (#2).

### Case 33 – *Life and Times of Jesus*

Observation/

Factual recall:

- The **Roman nails** (#9) are made of i\_\_\_\_\_?
- Who drowned his brother in his own swimming pool? (#7)
- The famous fragment of the **Gospel of John** in the John Rylands library (#11) in the University of Manchester was discovered in E\_\_\_\_\_

The smallest **Jewish coin** in the first century AD was the l\_\_\_\_\_

### Case 17 – *Egyptian Hieroglyphs*

Observation/

Factual recall:

- **True or False.** Ability to read and write was considered a sign of high status in Ancient Egypt.
- Scribes were **not** required to do m\_\_\_\_\_ l\_\_\_\_\_ in ancient Egypt (label #2).
- **Hieratic** writing was a c\_\_\_\_\_ (or flowing/running) form of hieroglyphs (side bar).
- How many **colours** (other than red & black) have been found on scribe's writing palettes? (label #4)
- Draw the **Hieratic** sign for "scribe".

Scribe **Hesi-ra** was buried at the city of S\_\_\_\_\_

### Case 10 – *Ancient Sumer I*

Observation/

Factual recall:

- **Both** the Sumerian and Akkadian civilizations wrote on clay tablets using different types of **C**\_\_\_\_\_ script for their differing languages.
- Name **two** Sumerian rulers who stamped inscriptions naming themselves on mud bricks **U**\_\_\_\_\_ and **S**\_\_\_\_\_.
- The stone lamp is (# 2 ) carved in the form of a bull with **H**\_\_\_\_\_ and **B**\_\_\_\_\_
- Name *four* Sumerian cities **U**\_\_\_\_, **U**\_\_\_\_\_, **N**\_\_\_\_\_, and **L**\_\_\_\_\_ (see right-hand side-bar)

### **Case 4 – Seals & Sealing**

#### Observation/

#### Factual recall:

- Cylinder seals were invented around \_\_\_\_\_ BC.
- Seal impression #7 shows the monster **H**\_\_\_\_\_ who was killed by the hero **GILGAMESH** in the famous Epic.
- Impression #6 shows the sun god **S**\_\_\_\_\_ cutting his way with a saw through mountains on the horizon.
- Impression #9 shows at a banquet (feast). What are they doing?  
**D**\_\_\_\_\_ (probably beer).
- Name the two animals being ridden in impression #19. **H**\_\_\_\_\_ and **C**\_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE INSTRUCT YOUR STUDENTS NOT TO LEAN ON THE EXHIBITION SHOWCASES