

ARCHAEO-PRO SAMPLE QUESTION SHEET

1. Case 11 – *The Royal Graves of Ur*

- What *animal* is mounted on the top of the rein ring? O _____
 - 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).
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2. Case 7 - *Cuneiform Tablets from Sumer and Akkad*

- What does the word *cuneiform* mean? What does the term refer to?
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- List the *types of animals* that were part of the temple flocks of tablet # 4. S _____ & G _____
 - Sometimes the *burning down* of a city in ancient times helps archaeologists searching for cuneiform tablets in the ruins. Explain.
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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? P _____
- 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 D ____.
- 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? S _____

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 following these were made on a potter’s 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. B _____
- The *smelting of iron* was discovered sometime between 2000 and _____ BC.
- The three arrowheads (#7) are made of this *metal alloy*? B _____

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?
H _____, D _____, and G _____
- What is the *name* of the Greek king inside the cartouches on the Rosetta Stone?
P _____

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 steakknives. _____

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 and painful 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?
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- What *contemporary practice* in Spain is derived from the Roman practice of killing animals for sport? B_____ F_____
 - The Colosseum was equipped with an *adjustable canvas roof*. Why?
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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? C_____
 - 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?
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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.
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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 the state of I_____, on the west coast of Turkey.
- How does the proverb “Beware of Greeks bearing gifts” relate to Homer’s story of the Trojan Horse? _____

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).

PLEASE INSTRUCT YOUR STUDENTS NOT TO LEAN ON THE EXHIBITION SHOWCASES