

Welland Gouldsmith School

History

Chapter 6 – The Egyptian civilization

Class 6-

Answers

HISTORY WORKSHEET

1) Give one word answers:

- 1) Hyksos
- 2) Bastet
- 3) Rameses the second
- 4) Anubis
- 5) Hatshepsut
- 6) Great House
- 7) Hieroglyphics
- 8) Papyrus
- 9) Sphinx
- 10) Solar calendar

2) Write True or False

- 1) False
- 2) True
- 3) True
- 4) True
- 5) False
- 6) False

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EXERCISE- A

A. Fill in the blanks:

- 1) Three
- 2) Slaves
- 3) Nefertiti
- 4) Agriculture
- 5) Sphinx
- 6) Solar

EXERCISE B

B. Circle the correct answers:

- 1) Pharaoh
- 2) Singing and dancing
- 3) Amun-Ra
- 4) Linen
- 5) Mathematics
- 6) Papyrus

EXERCISE C

C. Read the clues and write the names:

- 1) Hyksos
- 2) Pharaoh
- 3) Senet
- 4) Anubis
- 5) The Great Pyramid of Giza
- 6) Hieroglyphics

EXERCISE D

D. Give reasons for the following:

1. Fertile soil, regular supply of water from the Nile and a vast of irrigation network meant that farmers could grow crops throughout the year. This is why most Egyptians were engaged in agriculture.

2. The Egyptians believed in life after death. They considered death to be a temporary phase between this life and the next. Therefore, they preserved the dead by mummifying their bodies.

EXERCISE E

1. Our knowledge about ancient Egyptian civilization is based on archaeological excavations, inscriptions and official documents. They have helped us to reconstruct the history of Egypt.
2. Society consisted of many classes. The ruler was called the Pharaoh and was treated as God. He was the political and religious leader of the Egyptians. Next came the priests, then came the Nobles, officials and scribes followed by merchants, artisans and farmers. Last in the ladder came the slaves
3. Birth of daughters was welcome. Women belonging to poor families worked on fields and looked after house. Rich women lived better lives. Many of them could read and write. There are references of some powerful queens Like Queen Hatshepsut who was crowned the Pharaoh and Queen Nefertiti who ruled with her husband Akhenaten.
4. The Egyptians worshipped many Gods and Goddesses. Amun Ra- or Ra was the chief God. Other Gods that were worshipped were Thoth, the moon God represented by Ibis, a water bird; Horus the sky God was represented by a hawk; Anubis, the God of mummification represented by a jackal.
5. They covered the dead body with herbs and spices and then wrapped it in fine linen. Such a preserved body is called a mummy.
6. The Egyptians were great builders and constructed many pyramids and temples. The largest of the pyramids, the Great Pyramid at Giza was built by Pharaoh Cheops is one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Others are the Sphinx and the temple at Abul Simbel built by Rameses the second.
7. The Egyptians counted years by observing the star Sirius, whose appearance coincided with the beginning of the annual flood in River Nile. They divided the sky into twelve constellations and were the first to devise a solar calendar. Observations like finding the average time between two floods in River Nile to be 365 days and also the appearance of Sirius after 365 days led them to conclude that a year had 365 days which they divided into 12 months of 30 days each.