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## Egyptian Civilization

### GEOGRAPHY AND SITES

### RELIGION

### GOVERNMENT AND RULERS

### CULTURE

1. Continent Egypt is part of  
2. Egypt's major river  
3. Body of water into which  
Egypt's major river empties  
4. Region formed by  
the mouth of Egypt's  
major river  
5. Type of land that bordered  
Egypt's river valley  
6. Colossal statue of a  
crouching lion with  
a human head

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1. Religious status of the  
Egyptian ruler  
2. Tombs built to house the  
deathless rulers  
3. This process preserved  
bodies for the afterlife.  
4. Buildings constructed to  
honor gods, especially  
Amon-Re  
5. God of the sun  
6. God of the underworld;  
personification of the Nile

7. Fertility goddess; wife  
of Osiris  
8. New single god decreed  
by Ikhnaton  
9. Collection of magic  
spells to help achieve  
life after death  
10. Pharaohs' burial places  
during the Middle Kingdom  
in central Egypt  
11. Series of great waterfalls  
in Egypt's major river  
12. Site of the Great Pyramid,  
plus other pyramids

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1. Boy-king whose unopened  
tomb was discovered in  
C.E. 1922  
2. Hereditary groups who  
took some power away  
from Egyptian rulers  
3. Egyptian ruler  
4. Type of marriage practiced  
by Egyptian rulers  
5. A series of rulers from  
a single family; ancient  
Egypt had 31 of these over  
2600 years  
6. Ruler who united northern  
and southern Egypt  
(c. 3000 B.C.E.)

7. New name of the ruler who  
established belief in a  
single god  
8. Wife and sister of Ikhnaton  
(Akhennaten)  
9. Last strong ruler of  
ancient Egypt  
10. First era of ancient  
Egyptian history; the  
Pyramid Age  
11. Second era of ancient  
Egyptian history  
12. Third era of ancient  
Egyptian history; a period  
of conquest

1. Ancient Egyptian system  
of writing  
2. Paperlike Egyptian  
writing material  
3. Artifact that showed how to  
decipher Egyptian writing  
4. Economic basis of Egyptian  
power and wealth  
5. Source of wealth for Egypt  
in addition to agriculture

6. Healing science in  
which Egyptians  
became proficient  
7. Centers of government  
and religion  
8. Material Egyptians used  
to write with  
9. Building material of  
Egyptian villagers  
10. Animal introduced to Egypt  
by the invading Hyksos

**13.** Land to the south that became part of Egypt during the empire

**14.** Type of resource scarce in Egypt, usually traded for

**15.** This kept many Egyptian manuscripts and artifacts preserved for centuries.

**16.** Body of water on Egypt's eastern boundary

**17.** Total length of Egypt's major river

**13.** Sacred insect

**14.** God of Thebes

**15.** Chief Egyptian god

**16.** Son of Re, also of Osiris and Isis

**17.** Where all the pyramids were built

**13.** Leader who conquered Egypt in 332 B.C.E.

**14.** Original owner of all Egyptian land

**15.** King entombed in the Great Pyramid

**16.** Man who discovered King Tut's tomb

**17.** Prince who drove out the Hyksos and began the New Kingdom

**11.** Hereditary writing and recordkeeping professional

**12.** Time of year when the river flood began

**13.** Mathematical skill developed by Egyptians to measure land

**14.** Type of calendar developed by Egyptians; an improvement over the lunar calendar

**15.** Important crop in both ancient and modern Egypt

**18.** Two Middle Eastern areas that became part of Egypt's empire during the New Kingdom

**19.** Land that joined Egypt with western Asia

**20.** Capital city of the Old Kingdom

**21.** Great center for advanced study (especially astronomy and religion)

**22.** New capital city established by Akhenaten (Amenhotep IV)

**15**

**20**

**NOTE**