



STORIES OF WATER, SOIL AND SAND
Daily life in Egypt

QUIZ

START

1.

What did the ancient Egyptians call the black land, made fertile by silt?

A)

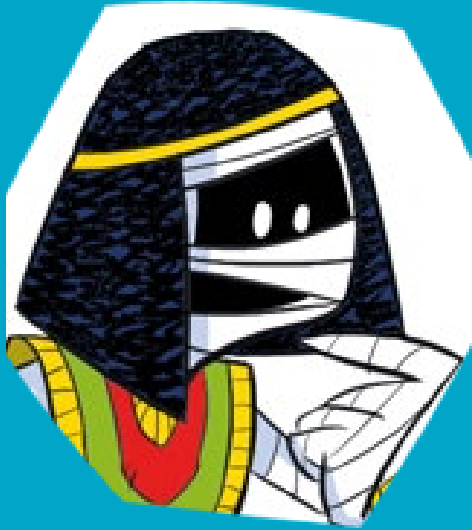
KEMET.

B)

SENET.

C)

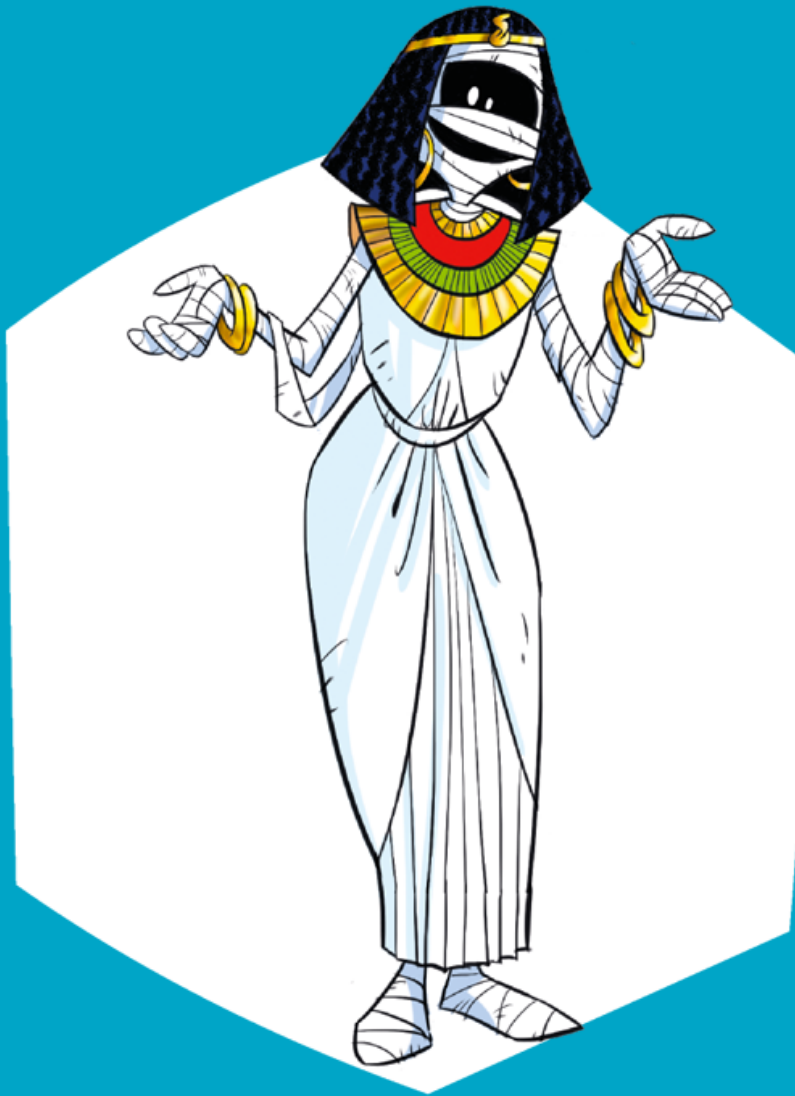
ITERU.



SENET was one of the most famous board games in Egypt. Its rules still remain a mystery...

TRY AGAIN!





ITERU means “RIVER”
and it is the name that
the Egyptians gave
to the Nile.

TRY AGAIN!

CORRECT!

KEMET means black land because the silt, a natural fertilizer, has a very dark colour.

**NEXT
QUESTION**



2.

What does DESHERET mean?

A)

Red land.

B)

Green land.

C)

Yellow land.



The Egyptians did not
use this definition.

TRY AGAIN!



The Egyptians did not
use this definition.

TRY AGAIN!

CORRECT!

It's the immense desert
area characterized
by sand and rocks.

**NEXT
QUESTION**



3.

The papyrus was considered the symbolic plant of which part of Egypt?

A)

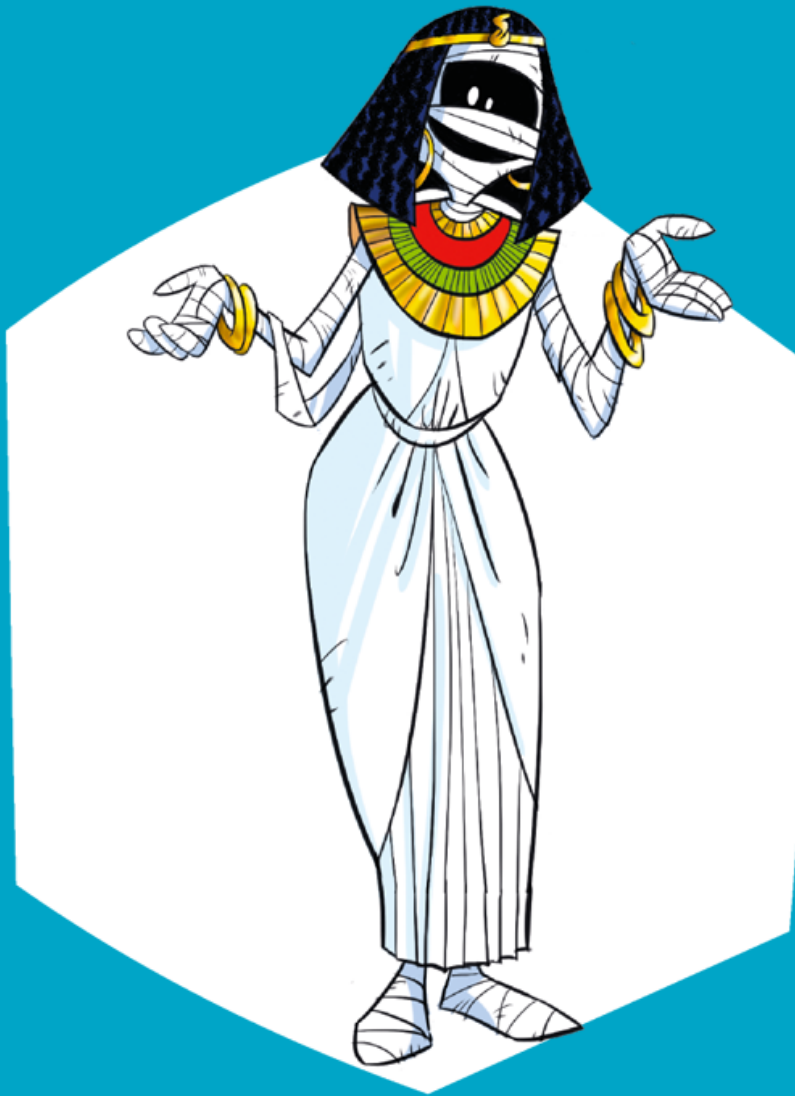
Upper Egypt.

B)

Lower Egypt.

C)

The desert.



Upper Egypt was
symbolized by the
lotus flower.

TRY AGAIN!



Remember: papyrus
grows only where water
is abundant.

TRY AGAIN!

CORRECT!

The papyrus represents
Lower Egypt, the area
to the north, rich
in swamps where this
plant grew abundant
and luxuriant!

**NEXT
QUESTION**



4.

What is the name of the symbol that represents the union of Upper and Lower Egypt?

A)

Sema-taui.

B)

Dwat.

C)

Sema Uady.



Dwat is the word
used for the kingdom
of the afterlife.

TRY AGAIN!

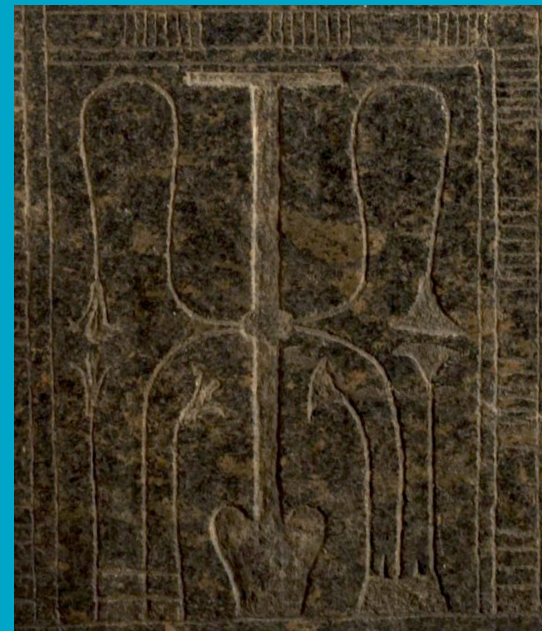


Just a joke!
Made-up word.

TRY AGAIN!

CORRECT!
It's the symbol
in which the lotus and
the papyrus intertwine!

**NEXT
QUESTION**



5.

Why did the Egyptians hunt hippos?

A)

To avoid being attacked and because they destroyed the fields.

B)

To embalm and worship them.

C)

Because they were rare and wanted by the pharaoh for his zoo.



Actually, like many other dangerous animals, the hippo was worshipped in its benevolent form, called Tauret, the goddess of fertility and protector of the family. They kept small statues of Tauret in their homes.

TRY AGAIN!



Just a joke!
Hippos weren't rare
at all.

TRY AGAIN!

CORRECT!

The hippo is extremely voracious and becomes very aggressive when it wants to defend its cubs!

**NEXT
QUESTION**



6.

Why did the ancient Egyptians leave abundant provisions of food in their tombs?

A)

Because they thought that even the soul of the deceased needed to eat.

B)

To let archaeologists know what they ate.

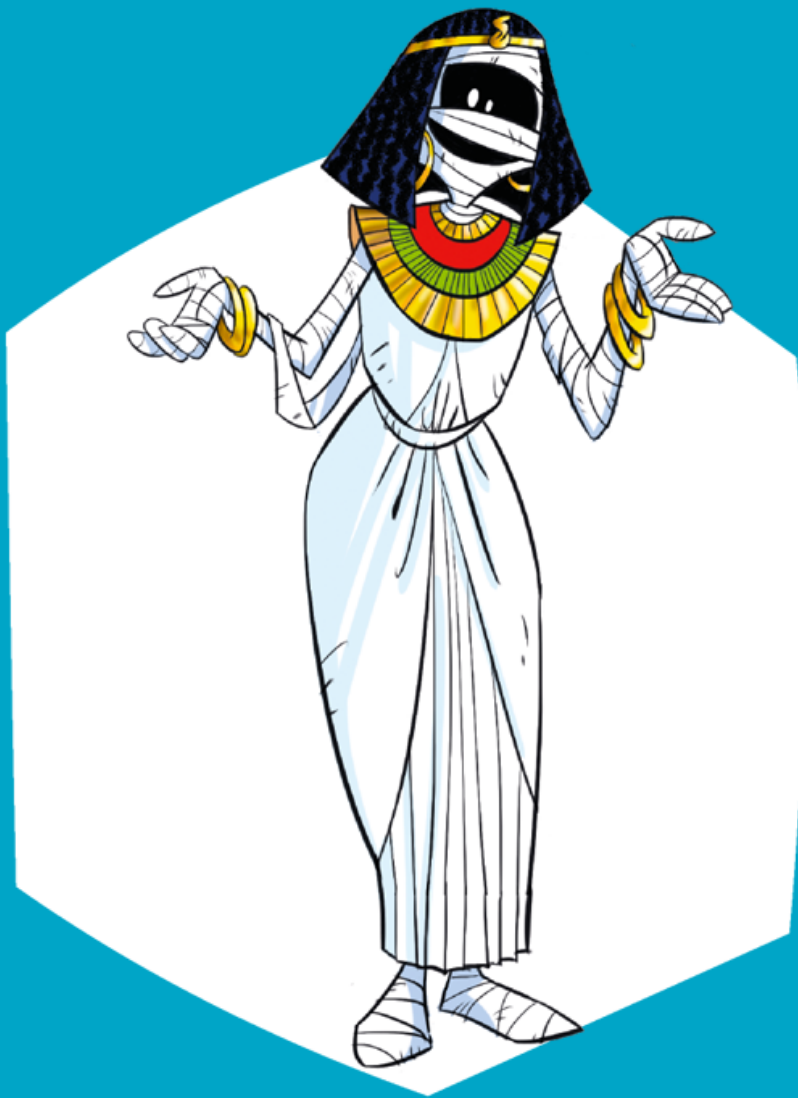
C)

It was poisoned food intended for tomb robbers.



Just a joke!
They could not have
imagined that their
tombs would be found
by archaeologists!

TRY AGAIN!

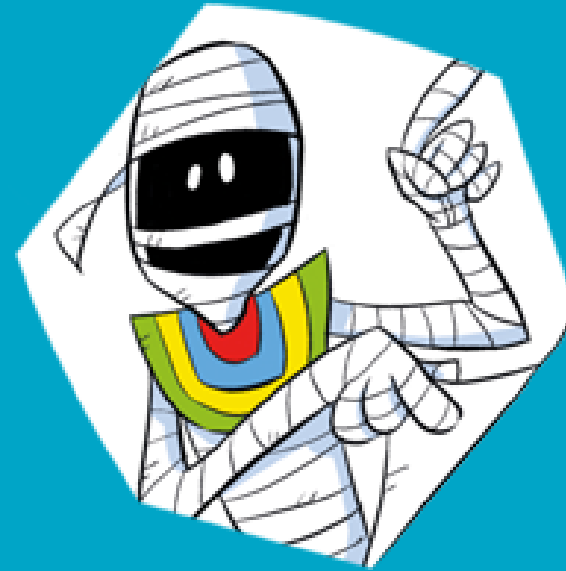


Unfortunately, thieves
already existed at the
time of the ancient
Egyptians.
For this reason, the only
way to defend their
tombs was to hide the
entrance!

TRY AGAIN!

CORRECT!

The part of the soul that absorbed life force from the food was called Ka and it was represented like this:



**NEXT
QUESTION**

7.

What is Deir el-Medina?

A)

A village where workers and artisans who built the tombs lived.

B)

A typical dish.

C)

A pharaonic temple.



The favorite food of the
ancient Egyptians
was bread.



TRY AGAIN!



Just a joke!

TRY AGAIN!

CORRECT!

Deir el-Medina, which the Egyptians called PA DEMI (literally translated: The Village) was located on the western shore of the Nile.

**NEXT
QUESTION**



8.

Among those who worked building the tombs, you could find the SESH QEDUT. Who were they?

A)

The sculptors.

B)

The contour scribes.

C)

The painters.



The sculptors' tools were chisels, awls and mallets. They had the task of carving the statues but also of polishing the walls of the tombs which would then be painted.

TRY AGAIN!



The painters, equipped
with palette and
brushes, were ready
to continue the work
begun by the Sesh
Qedut...

TRY AGAIN!

CORRECT!

They were artists
specialized in tracing the
contours of the images.

**NEXT
QUESTION**



9.

What is an OSTRAKON?

A)

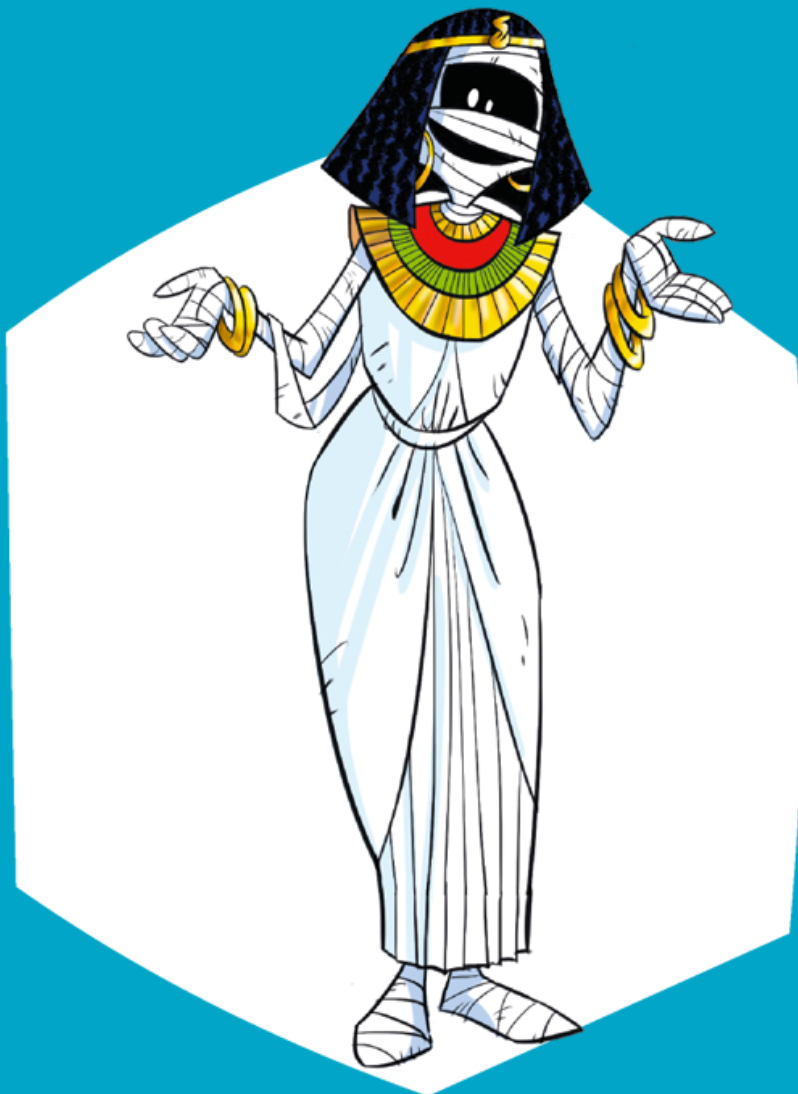
The village chief's stool.

B)

A type of seafood.

C)

A piece of stone or a shard of a vase used to practice drawing.



Just a joke!

TRY AGAIN!



Just a joke!
It's not an oyster!

TRY AGAIN!

CORRECT!

The ostrakon was considered a “rough draft”. The papyrus paper would have been too expensive to waste it to practice!

**NEXT
QUESTION**



10.

What did painters use to paint?

A)

Thin reeds.

B)

Their fingers.

C)

Papyrus leaves.



The Egyptian painters
were too precise to risk
“mistakes” painting
outside the outline...

TRY AGAIN!



The papyrus leaf is not rigid enough to paint accurately.

TRY AGAIN!

CORRECT!

These stiff sticks were chewed at one end to soften the woody fibre and be able to use them exactly like our brushes.

**NEXT
QUESTION**



11.

How were the builders of the tombs paid?

A)

In cash.

B)

With supplies of food, raw materials and useful tools to work with.

C)

They were not paid.



The reward for the work
done was paid through
barter.

TRY AGAIN!



If the workers were not paid, they could rebel and strike, delaying the delivery of the tomb!

TRY AGAIN!

CORRECT!

The better and more
reliable the workers were,
the more valuable and
abundant the goods were!

**NEXT
QUESTION**



12.

**Being a scribe was the dream of many Egyptians.
Why?**

A)

Because he could sit all day.

B)

Because he could access the pharaoh's court
or become a priest.

C)

Because he was not in danger of being torn apart
by a crocodile.



Sitting on the floor all day, without even a chair, it certainly wasn't that comfortable. Just think of the back pain!

TRY AGAIN!



Of course, of all the
jobs, it was the safest
one...

TRY AGAIN!

CORRECT!

After so many years
of study, to the great
satisfaction of his parents,
a scribe could truly
become a powerful
and respected person!

**NEXT
QUESTION**



13.

**Bes is the name of a very funny and bizarre god.
What was his headdress made of?**

A)

Ostrich feathers.

B)

Leopard skin.

C)

Bovine horns.



A dress made of fur
was used by some
priests as a sign
of recognition.

TRY AGAIN!



Bovine horns adorned
the headdress of the
goddess Hator.

TRY AGAIN!

CORRECT!

Bes was much loved by the ancient Egyptians. Short, muscular, with crooked legs, a broad bearded face, lion's ears and mane. The ostrich feathers made him even more bizarre!

THE END!



