This is a Class 1 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School for Boys and Girls

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls Loueizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 01

17FEB2025

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	Special HGC
Class :	6A
Teacher :	Samer Bassoulou
Duration :	1 hour

Answer on a separate sheet

You are to answer the questions to this exam on : Lined paper

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

Nb: read the whole paper before you begin – no short answers, always elaborate! Don't leave any question unanswered.

1- Read the paragraph in the box and answer the following questions: (6 pts)

One of the most important writings in the book of the dead explains the "Weighing of the heart" in the afterlife. The Egyptians believed that the soul of a dead person appeared before god Osiris and a group of judges. The judges placed the dead person's heart on one side of a scale and a feather, the symbol of truth, on the other side. If the two balanced, the soul earned life forever. The judges would say, "I have judged the heart of the dead, and his soul stands witness for him. His deeds are righteous in the great balance, and no sin has been found in him."

a- In your opinion, why did the Egyptians want to preserve bodies?

b- According to the text and to what you have learned, what ancient Egyptians religious belief might have encouraged a leader (king, pharaoh) to rule fairly?

2- Read the text in the box and answer the following questions: (6 pts)

Hieroglyphs were an essential part of ancient Egypt's religious and cultural expression, serving as a means of communication and artistic representation for more than 3,000 years. The development of hieroglyphic writing is believed to have been influenced by Sumerian cuneiform script, which was brought to Egypt by traders in the fourth millennium BC. However, hieroglyphs evolved into a distinct form of writing that played a crucial role not only in religion but also in trade, administration and literature.
Egyptian gods and goddesses were often depicted through hieroglyphs on temple walls and burial monuments. These symbols conveyed the divine nature of their subjects and often included animals or natural elements that were associated with them. Scribes played an important role in writing down these sacred texts, which included spells for protection, instructions for rituals, and descriptions of the afterlife.

a- In your opinion, what was the most essential use of the hieroglyphs for the Egyptians and why?

b- Write a small summary of the text in the box (2-4 lines)

3- Use of the terms in the box to complete each sentence (8 pts)

delta – cataract – papyrus – civil war – reign – pyramids – Rosetta stone - mummy

a- The Egyptians kept records on _____

b- A _____ is a triangular piece of rich land formed from soil deposited at the mouth of some rivers

c- A _____ can be found in a place where the Nile River runs between desert cliffs.

d- A _____ is a time of rule.

e- A _____ is a war between two groups in the same place.

f- During the time of the old kingdom, immense _____ were constructed and served as a burial place.

g- Discovered in A.D. 1799, _____ helped scientists decode hieroglyphs.

h- The Egyptians priests had invented new techniques for making a _____ or preserved body.

Nb: read the whole paper before you begin – no short answers, always elaborate! Don't leave any question unanswered.

1- Read the paragraph in the box and answer the following questions: (6 pts)

One of the most important writings in the book of the dead explains the "Weighing of the heart" in the afterlife. The Egyptians believed that the soul of a dead person appeared before god Osiris and a group of judges. The judges placed the dead person's heart on one side of a scale and a feather, the symbol of truth, on the other side. If the two balanced, the soul earned life forever. The judges would say, "I have judged the heart of the dead, and his soul stands witness for him. His deeds are righteous in the great balance, and no sin has been found in him."

a- In your opinion, why did the Egyptians want to preserve bodies?

The ancient Egyptians believed in an afterlife, and preserving the body was seen as crucial for the deceased to continue their existence in the afterlife. They believed that the soul, or "ka," needed a physical body to dwell in and that the body had to be preserved in a lifelike manner to be suitable for the afterlife.
In summary, the ancient Egyptians preserved bodies to enable the soul to continue existing in the afterlife and to provide the deceased with a comfortable and complete existence in the next world.

b- According to the text and to what you have learned, what ancient Egyptians religious belief might have encouraged a leader (king, pharaoh) to rule fairly?

The ancient Egyptians' religious beliefs played a significant role in their political and social structures, and their concept of Ma'at is a prime example of this. Ma'at was the Egyptian goddess of truth, justice, and balance, and the concept of Ma'at represented the ideal state of the world where everything was in harmony, and everyone acted according to a set of ethical and moral principles.
The pharaoh, as the ruler of Egypt, was seen as the embodiment of Ma'at and was responsible for upholding the principles of justice and fairness in society. The pharaoh's duty was not just to maintain order but to ensure that everyone had access to the resources and opportunities necessary for a fulfilling life.
In summary, the ancient Egyptians' religious belief in Ma'at encouraged leaders such as the pharaoh to rule fairly by providing a moral and ethical framework for their actions and a belief in a judgment based on their adherence to those principles.

2- Read the text in the box and answer the following questions:
(6 pts)

Hieroglyphs were an essential part of ancient Egypt's religious and cultural expression, serving as a means of communication and artistic representation for more than 3,000 years. The development of hieroglyphic writing is believed to have been influenced by Sumerian cuneiform script, which was brought to Egypt by traders in the fourth millennium BC. However, hieroglyphs evolved into a distinct form of writing that played a crucial role not only in religion but also in trade, administration and literature.
Egyptian gods and goddesses were often depicted through hieroglyphs on temple walls and burial monuments. These symbols conveyed the divine nature of their subjects and often included animals or natural elements that were associated with them. Scribes played an important role in writing down these sacred texts, which included spells for protection, instructions for rituals, and descriptions of the afterlife.

a- In your opinion, what was the most essential use of the hieroglyphs for the Egyptians and why?

In my opinion, the most essential use of hieroglyphs for the ancient Egyptians was to record and communicate important information about their culture, religion, and history.
One of the most important uses of hieroglyphs was for recording religious texts, which were central to Egyptian society. The hieroglyphs were used to record spells, incantations, and prayers, which were believed to have magical powers and were used to communicate with the gods. Additionally, hieroglyphs were used to create monumental inscriptions on temples and other structures, which were believed to have a protective effect and ensure the longevity of the pharaoh's rule.

Another critical use of hieroglyphs was for administrative and economic purposes. The ancient Egyptians used hieroglyphs to keep records of their agricultural production, trade, and taxation. This allowed them to maintain an organized and efficient economy and helped to facilitate communication between different regions of Egypt.

Furthermore, hieroglyphs were also used for artistic purposes, such as creating decorative inscriptions on walls and tombs. These inscriptions often included biographical information about the deceased and were believed to help guide them in the afterlife.

b- Write a small summary of the text in the box (2-4 lines)

In summary, the most essential use of hieroglyphs for the ancient Egyptians was to record and communicate important information about their culture, religion, and history. The use of hieroglyphs allowed the ancient Egyptians to create a written record of their society, which has allowed us to gain a better understanding of their civilization and way of life.

3- Use of the terms in the box to complete each sentence (8 pts)

delta – cataract – papyrus – civil war – reign – pyramids – rosetta stone - mummy

a- The Egyptians kept records on ____*Papyrus*_____

b- A _____*Delta*_____ is a triangular piece of rich land formed from soil deposited at the mouth of some rivers

c- A ___*Cataract*_____ can be found in a place where the Nile River runs between desert cliffs.

d- A ____*Reign*_____ is a time of rule.

e- A _____*Civil war*_____ is a war between two groups in the same place.

f- During the time of the old kingdom, immense __*Pyramids*_____ were constructed and served as a burial place.

g- Discovered in A.D. 1799, ___*Rosetta Stoned*_____ helped scientists decode hieroglyphs.

h- The Egyptians priests had invented new techniques for making a __*Mummy*_____ or preserved body.