Agriculture and Seasons

I. Pre-Watching

- **Learn new words**

Arable - suitable for growing crops
Prompt – to cause or bring about
Staple diet - main food eaten regularly
Brewing - the activity of producing beer
Fertile lands - soil that is able to support the growth of a large number of strong plants
Rudimental – undeveloped, basic form
Hoe - a tool with a thin flat blade on a long handle
Wing plow – a tool used to cut, lift, and turn over soil
Uphold order - to defend or keep a principle or law
Quarry - a deep pit, from which stone or other materials are extracted

- **Fill in the gaps using the words from above**

1. Egyptians broke soil down with ..... and made furrows with wing plows.
2. Agriculture revolution ..... the development of transportation.
3. Beer was so important for Egyptians that they had a goddess of .....
4. Most of the ..... lands were near the Nile.
5. Pharaoh's duty was to .....
6. Workers in ..... were paid with bread and beer.

- **Match:** barley rice emmer/wheat durum wheat pearl millet

....

....

II. While-Watching

- **True or False**

1. Emmer was a type of barley
   True False
2. An agricultural revolution was created in the Ptolemaic era.
   True False
3. The state used food to pay the workers.
   True False
4. Tenenet was a god of beer brewing.
   True False
5. Fertile lands were divided into plots with villages around.
   True False
6. Hoes were used to make furrows and wing plows to break soil down.
   True False
7. Akhet, Peret and Shemu were gods of seasons.
   True False
8. Harvest was cropped in Shemu.
   True False
9. Pharaohs had to provide for priests and local governors.
   True False
10. The story on the Famine Stela was a fiction.
    True False

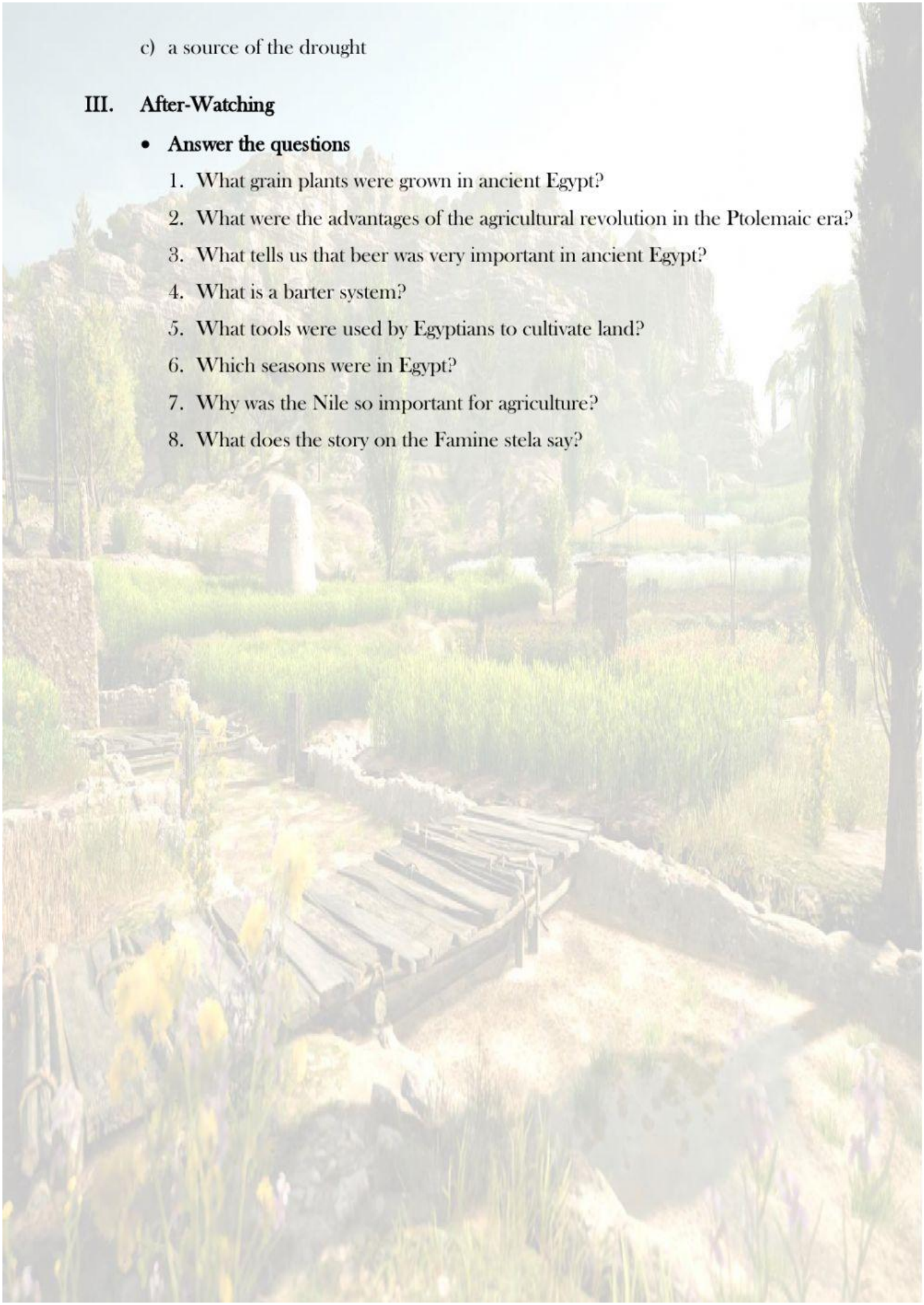
- **Choose the correct answer**

1. Which ingredients were the staple of the Egyptian diets?
   a) barley and beer
   b) corn and wheat
   c) beer and bread
2. What was NOT a feature of the agricultural revolution?
   a) advanced techniques
   b) ways of import
   c) grain types
3. Agricultural mass production was beneficial for all but ...
   a) trade
   b) storage
   c) education
4. Which grain type was NOT introduced in the Ptolemaic era?
   a) pearl millet
   b) emmer
   c) rice
5. The primary beer makers were ...
   a) men
   b) women
   c) both men and women
6. Who were the biggest landowners in Egypt?
   a) large villagers
   b) temples
   c) workers of quarries
7. Akhet started in ...
   a) May
   b) October
   c) July
8. Which is NOT true about Peret?
   a) floods started
   b) land was cultivated
   c) it fell between July and October
9. Variations in the Nile's seasons did NOT affect ...
   a) water level
   b) taxes
   c) crops
10. Khnum was not ...

a) a pharaoh
b) a protector

c) a source of the drought

III. After-Watching

- **Answer the questions**

1. What grain plants were grown in ancient Egypt?
2. What were the advantages of the agricultural revolution in the Ptolemaic era?
3. What tells us that beer was very important in ancient Egypt?
4. What is a barter system?
5. What tools were used by Egyptians to cultivate land?
6. Which seasons were in Egypt?
7. Why was the Nile so important for agriculture?
8. What does the story on the Famine stela say?