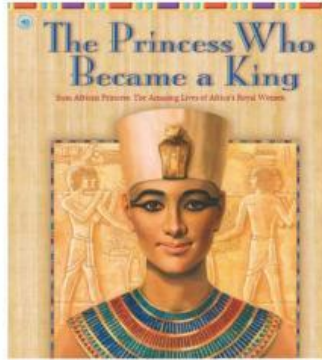


554-555



1. What discovery did the archaeologists make in Thebes in 1922?

- A. Hundreds of pieces of ancient pottery
- B. Fragments of granite statues
- C. Hieroglyphic tablets
- D. Gold artifacts

2. What detail about the discovered statues puzzled Herbert E. Winlock?

- A. The statues were made of granite.
- B. Some of the statues were as small as fine gravel.
- C. The statues depicted a pharaoh with the face of a woman.
- D. The statues were found in a pit in Thebes.

556-557

3. What was the purpose of the royal barge trips along the Nile for Pharaoh Thutmose I?

- A. To inspect his kingdom and see his people.
- B. To attend royal festivals and ceremonies.
- C. To transport goods and supplies between cities.
- D. To explore new territories and expand his empire.

4. Why did Hatshepsut and Thutmose II marry each other?

- A. They were deeply in love with each other.
- B. It was a tradition for Egyptian royalty to marry close family members.
- C. They wanted to combine their power to rule Egypt more effectively.
- D. Their marriage was arranged by their parents for political reasons.

5. Why couldn't Hatshepsut become the new pharaoh after her father's death?

- A. She was not interested in ruling.
- B. She was considered too young.
- C. She was a woman.
- D. She was not the eldest child.

559-560

6. Why did Hatshepsut accept her marriage to Thutmose II?

- A. She was deeply in love with him.
- B. She wanted to strengthen the Theban royal family.
- C. She was pressured by her parents to marry him.
- D. She wanted to gain political influence over the priests.

7. What title did Hatshepsut prefer, which gave her influence over the powerful priests?

- A. Queen Regent
- B. Pharaoh
- C. God's Wife of Amun
- D. Great Wife of Thutmose

8. Why was Hatshepsut appointed Queen Regent after Thutmose II's death?

- A. She was the eldest daughter of Pharaoh Thutmose I.
- B. She was the mother of the new pharaoh, Thutmose III.
- C. Thutmose II had declared her as his successor before his death.
- D. Thutmose III was too young to rule on his own.

9. What did Hatshepsut do seven years after having two obelisks built?

- A. She appointed Thutmose III as co-pharaoh.
- B. She commissioned the construction of the Valley of the Kings.
- C. She declared herself pharaoh and was crowned.
- D. She led military campaigns to expand Egypt's borders.

561-562

10. What is significant about the obelisks erected by Hatshepsut at the temple of Amun in Karnak?

- A. They were the tallest structures in ancient Egypt.
- B. They were carved using iron tools, unlike other obelisks.
- C. They were the model for the Washington Monument.
- D. They were raised without the use of iron tools, and their construction method remains a mystery.

11. What is suggested about Hatshepsut's character based on her decision to declare herself pharaoh?

- A. She was hesitant and lacked confidence.
- B. She was bold, confident, and fearless.
- C. She was manipulative and cunning.

D. She was passive and submissive.

12. What is one of Hatshepsut's main accomplishments as a pharaoh?

- A. Conquering neighboring kingdoms to expand Egypt's territory.
- B. Introducing radical changes to the religious beliefs of ancient Egyptians.
- C. Bringing peace and prosperity to her people during her reign.
- D. Building a massive pyramid as her tomb.

563-564

13. What was the purpose of Hatshepsut's mission to the land of Punt?

- A. To establish military alliances.
- B. To explore new territories for conquest.
- C. To trade for valuable goods such as gold, ebony, ivory, and myrrh.
- D. To spread Egyptian culture and religion.

14. What set Hatshepsut's mortuary temple, Djoser-Djeseru, apart from other structures of its time?

- A. Its location near her father's burial tomb.
- B. Its elegant and unique architectural style.
- C. Its massive size and grandeur.
- D. Its defensive fortifications and military significance.

15. What evidence suggests that Hatshepsut may not have been power-hungry as previously believed?

- A. The destruction of her monuments during Thutmose III's reign.
- B. Her decision to crown herself as pharaoh despite opposition.
- C. Her efforts in training her nephew, Thutmose III, to become a successful ruler.
- D. Her military conquests and expansionist policies.

16. Why did Thutmose III likely destroy statues and images depicting Hatshepsut as pharaoh?

- A. Out of personal animosity and revenge.
- B. To eliminate any threats to his own reign and assert his legitimacy.
- C. As a form of political propaganda to bolster his own image.
- D. Due to pressure from foreign invaders.

17. What does the text suggest about Hatshepsut's historical legacy despite the destruction of her monuments?

- A. She remains a controversial figure, with her true intentions still debated by scholars.
- B. Her achievements as a ruler have been largely forgotten due to the destruction of her statues.
- C. She is revered as one of the great kings and builders of Egypt.
- D. Her reign is considered insignificant compared to other rulers of ancient Egypt.