



Indiana Academic Super Bowl

Social Studies Round

2019 – Senior Division Coaches Practice

A Program of the Indiana Association of School Principals



Students:

Throughout this competition, foreign names and words may be used.

If there are any discrepancies between how a word/phrase should be pronounced and what you see on the screen, the screen supersedes what is spoken.

SD-CP-SS-1

During which of the early periods of Egyptian history did the major centers of Lower Egypt coalesce and their material culture slowly spread southward?

- A. Naqada 1 (4000 to 3500 BC)
- B. Naqada II (3500 to 3150 BC)
- C. Naqada III (3150 to 3000 BC)
- D. None of the above. It was the culture of Upper Egypt that coalesced and spread northward

SD-CP-SS-2

At the dawn of the pharaonic era, the Scorpion Macehead and the Narmer Palette established the artistic conventions that controlled the depiction of kings for the next 3000 years. Three of the following statements accurately reflects those conventions. Which one is FALSE?

- A. all individuals (royals, nobles, and commoners) are presented in their most perfect form
- B. the king, having the premier position in human society, is always the largest presence
- C. the king, as intermediary between the divine and human spheres, always performs good acts for the gods.
- D. the king, as the ruler of a united state, always wears both the white crown of Upper Egypt and the red crown of Lower Egypt.

SD-CP-SS-3

Egyptian kings, like all other kings of the ancient world, performed the following tasks. Which of those tasks was/were essential to an Egyptian king's primary responsibility of maintaining *maat* (divine order) and preventing *isfet* (chaos)?

- A. building temples and making offerings to the gods
- B. defending the kingdom's borders from invasions by foreign peoples
- C. enforcing the kingdom's laws
- D. all of the above

SD-CP-SS-4

Compared to the other priests of Egypt, the king himself was the chief priest of all the gods and possessed which of the following divine gifts?

- A. *Heka* (divine magic)
- B. *Hu* (divine utterance)
- C. *Sia* (divine knowledge)
- D. all of the above

SD-CP-SS-5

At the same time as the great pyramids of the Old Kingdom were constructed, the Egyptian kings relied on which of the following to hold the highest administrative offices of the kingdom?

- A. educated slaves and eunuchs
- B. literate nobles in the court and the provinces
- C. members of the royal family
- D. military leaders

SD-CP-SS-6

Mentuhotep II reunited Upper and Lower Egypt ending the First Intermediate Period and initiating the Middle Kingdom. He was a descendant of which of the following men?

- A. the foreign Hyksos kings of Avaris
- B. Intef, nomarch of Thebes and overseer of priests
- C. the long-reigning Pepi II, the last king of the Old Kingdom
- D. the nearly anonymous kings of Herakleopolis Magna

SD-CP-SS-7

At the end of Egypt's Second Intermediate Period, Kamose and his probable son and successor, Ahmose, drove the Hyksos out of Egypt, reunited Upper and Lower Egypt, and began the New Kingdom. They were originally the kings of which one of the following kingdoms?

- A. the Kingdom of Avaris in the northeastern Nile Delta
- B. the Kingdom of Thebes in the southeastern portion of Upper Egypt
- C. the Kingdom of Kush based at Kerma in Lower Nubia
- D. the Kingdom of Sais in the northwestern Nile Delta

SD-CP-SS-8

During the Amarna Period, the final 50 years of the 18th Dynasty, the stability of the New Kingdom was threatened by which of the following?

- A. Asian caravans carrying a deadly plague into Egypt
- B. military rebellion led by a commoner, Pa-Ramessu, aka Ramesses I
- C. religious reforms initiated by Akhenaten
- D. the untimely death of the child-king, Tutankhamun

SD-CP-SS-9

Between the long reign of Ramesses II and the collapse of his dynasty, Egypt and the Levant experienced famine and invasion. Shortly before the 19th Dynasty began to fall apart, the elderly King Merneptah successfully defended Lower Egypt from an invasion by which of the following?

- A. The Assyrian Empire
- B. the Hittite Kingdom and Levantine city-states
- C. the Kingdom of Kush
- D. the Sea Peoples as well as Libyan tribes

SD-CP-SS-10

After the last two kings of the 25th Dynasty both failed to blunt their invasion, the Assyrians used which of the following techniques to maintain control of Lower Egypt?

- A. dominating an Egyptian puppet king
- B. exiling the Egyptian elite to live in Nineveh
- C. installing a system of Assyrian governors
- D. placing an Assyrian prince on the Egyptian throne

SD-CP-SS-11

The last native ruler of Egypt until the 20th century appears to have been Khababash who ruled a portion of Egypt after he rebelled against which of the following foreign rulers in 338 BC?

- A. the Arabs
- B. the Greek/Macedonians
- C. the Persian
- D. the Romans

SD-CP-SS-12

During the first dynasty of the New Kingdom – the office of royal tutor, acquired greater prominence than in previous dynasties. Though why this happened is unclear, Garry Shaw writes that tutors enjoyed this increased prestige as many of the kings were away from their palaces doing which of the following?

- A. defending Egypt from Hyksos and Libyan invaders
- B. directing the construction of they pyramids at Giza
- C. leading their armies into Nubia and Syria-Palestine
- D. suppressing insurrections and rebellions

SD-CP-SS-13

In the reign of Ramesses III, there was an attempt on his life as part of a conspiracy to place a lesser prince on the throne instead of the rightful successor. Garry Shaw writes that the conspiracy included which of the following events?

- A. alerted by the women of the harem, Ramesses III brutally surprised and suppressed the conspiracy
- B. the conspirators forced the rightful heir into exile and placed lesser prince on the throne
- C. one conspirator created magical wax figurines to attack the king and his bodyguards
- D. Ramesses III was murdered by unfaithful military officers

SD-CP-SS-14

The facial details of this sketch of an Egyptian king indicates that he is doing which of the following?

- A. displaying his unification with the royal *ka*-spirit
- B. fasting during the *Sed* Festival
- C. mourning the death of a relative
- D. participating in a ritual purification



SD-CP-SS-15

The tapestry woven collar on this plain linen tunic from the tomb of Tutankhamun is in the shape of which Egyptian hieroglyphic ideograph?

- A. Ankh, meaning life
- B. Ka, meaning soul
- C. Maat, meaning divine order
- D. Per-aa, meaning great house



SD-CP-SS-16

In describing a perfect Egyptian courtier, the writer of *The Loyalist Instruction* noted that “the one whom the king loves will be a well-provided spirit.” That statement means a loyal courtier will _____.

- A. become very powerful
- B. benefit in the afterlife
- C. have great wealth
- D. live a long and comfortable life

SD-CP-SS-17

Compared to other female kings in the history of Egypt, Hatshepsut’s reign as a female king was an unusual event for which of the following reasons?

- A. She ruled during a period of relative stability
- B. She seized power from the incompetent men of her own family
- C. She took power during a dynastic succession crisis
- D. She was the first woman to assume the titles and roles of king

SD-CP-SS-18

Which of the elements in this headdress on a statue of an Egyptian queen is similar to the Atef Crown of the king and associates the queen with the god Osiris?

- A. the double ostrich plumes
- B. the horns
- C. the sun disc
- D. all of the above



SD-CP-SS-19

Two of the following athletic activities associated with Egyptian kings were part of ritual ceremonies rather than sports. The archaeological record provides little evidence of kings participating in a third activity. However, records from the New Kingdom and later indicate that many kings were enthusiastic about which sport?

- A. archery
- B. boating
- C. fishing
- D. running

SD-CP-SS-20

Egyptian armies from before the Third Intermediate Period featured tunics of linen or leather covered with hard scales made from three of the following materials. Armor made from which material is known only from the time of the Libyan kings of the 22nd Dynasty during the Third Intermediate Period?

- A. bone
- B. bronze
- C. iron
- D. pottery

SD-CP-SS-21

Which of the following statements accurately describes Egyptian diplomacy during the New Kingdom?

- A. Egypt signed multiple peace treaties with her vassal kings from the Levant
- B. Egyptian kings frequently married daughters of Hittite and Mitanni kings
- C. Egyptian kings regarded foreigners as both dangerous and worthless symbols of chaos
- D. Mesopotamian empires maintained ambassadors in Memphis and other key Egyptian cities

SD-CP-SS-22

Why is the Battle of Kadesh (c. 1274 BC) such a significant event in Ancient Egyptian history?

- A. Archaeologists have recovered large numbers of weapons and other artifacts from the battlefield.
- B. The battle is one of the best documented military events in all of Egyptian history
- C. Egypt's defeat at Kadesh undermined Egypt's defenses and encouraged Assyrian aggression
- D. Ramesses II's death at Kadesh created a succession crisis that ended the Amarna Period

SD-CP-SS-23

In this scene from the mortuary temple of Ramesses III at Medinet Habu, scribes are counting the several hands of which of the following?

- A. Enemies killed in battle
- B. Executed criminals
- C. Plague victims
- D. Slaves massacred in an uprising



SD-CP-SS-24

During Egypt's Second Intermediate Period, foreign control by which of the following groups had traumatized the royal psyche – a clear violation of *maat*, an upset to the very order the monarchy vowed to uphold.

- A. Assyrians
- B. Babylonians
- C. Hyksos
- D. Persians

SD-CP-SS-25

Three of the following statements accurately describe life in the city of Memphis. Which statement is FALSE?

- A. the city was surrounded by a massive fortified whitewashed wall
- B. foreigners were not allowed to live within the city
- C. merchants tended to cluster together within separated walled enclosures
- D. the Nile River frequently move to the east, away from the city

SD-CP-SS-26

The sanctuary in the standard plan of an Egyptian temple in the New Kingdom has which of the following elements?

- A. a forest of tall stone columns supporting a lofty roof
- B. an entry that imitates the hieroglyph for "horizon" from which the sun rose each morning
- C. a low ceiling and a raised floor
- D. a small separate building set within the temple grounds

SD-CP-SS-27

A great processional avenue, lined with these and other sphinxes, is a unique tourist attraction and connects the ruins of two monumental temples in which Egyptian city?

- A. Memphis
- B. Sais
- C. Tanis
- D. Thebes



SD-CP-SS-28

The ancient royal city of Akhetaten was occupied for only a very short period of time. Its construction and abandonment were related to which of the following historical events?

- A. occupation by foreign invaders
- B. radical religious reforms
- C. rule of a female king
- D. water resources and floods

SD-CP-SS-29

In which of the following royal cities was the king's palace constructed alongside a royal avenue between the Great Temple to the Aten and the Mansion of the Aten?

- A. Akhetaten along the northern portion of the Nile River
- B. Bubastis in the eastern portion of the Nile Delta
- C. Tanis in the eastern portion of the Nile Delta
- D. Sais along the southern portion of the Nile River

SD-CP-SS-30

At the beginning of the Late Period, Sais in the Nile Delta became the most important royal city when Psamtik I was placed on the Egyptian throne as the puppet king of which foreign invader?

- A. Assyrians
- B. Babylonians
- C. Hyksos
- D. Persians

SD-CP-SS-31

Describing the Egyptian kings' efforts to facilitate transportation and trade, Garry Shaw cites the example of a significant canal constructed during the Old Kingdom and repaired in both the Middle and New Kingdoms in which of the following locations?

- A. at the First Cataract of the Nile River
- B. between Alexandria and the Mediterranean Sea
- C. from the Nile Delta to the Gulf of Suez
- D. in the Faiyum Oasis

SD-CP-SS-32

Which of the following phrases best describes the tombs constructed in the 3rd Millennium BC at Abydos in which each king of the 1st Dynasty and the last two kings of the 2nd Dynasty were interred?

- A. twisted labyrinth of rooms and hallways excavated from mountain rock leading to an elaborately decorated burial chamber
- B. rock-cut tunnel with a long central north/south galley running through a vast subterranean labyrinth
- C. rectangular brick-lined subterranean structure with storage rooms and a central wooden chamber
- D. small tombs sunk into the ground near fortification walls and steep-sided miniature pyramids

SD-CP-SS-33

When did the tombs of Egypt's kings include smaller tombs for courtiers and servants killed so that they could continue to serve their lords in the afterlife?

- A. only before the Old Kingdom
- B. during both the Early Dynastic Period and the Old Kingdom
- C. only during the chaos of the First Intermediate Period
- D. only during the time of the foreign Nubian 25th Dynasty

SD-CP-SS-34

Garry Shaw notes that a concern for the security of royal tombs first led to the design of complex passages to confuse thieves and sliding stone blocks to hide rooms during which of the following time periods?

- A. the Old Kingdom
- B. the First Intermediate Period
- C. the Middle Kingdom
- D. the Second Intermediate Period

SD-CP-SS-35

Three of the following statements accurately describe the process of mummification of an Egyptian king. Which statement is FALSE?

- A. the brain was removed through the nose by a hooked instrument
- B. the heart and other internal organs were placed in the canopic chest or individual canopic jars
- C. in order to dehydrate the body, it was filled and surrounded by packets of a salt mixture
- D. when fully dehydrated, the body cavity was filled with cloth or sawdust

SD-CP-SS-36

During the New Kingdom, the most important funeral ritual during a king's funeral was the "opening of the mouth." Which of the following statements accurately describes that ritual?

- A. enabled the king to breathe, see, hear, eat and speak in the afterlife
- B. performed by the *sem* or high priest of the god Ptah
- C. staged at the king's funerary temple before the body was taken to the Valley of the Dead
- D. all of the above

SD-CP-SS-37

Having been recognized as the first king of a new Egyptian dynasty in 322 BC, Alexander the Great died a year later leaving an unborn son as heir to his entire conquests. In the ensuing succession wars, which of the following men emerged in 310 BC as the founder of a new Egyptian dynasty?

- A. Alexander IV, son of Alexander the Great
- B. Seleucus, a Greek/Macedonian general
- C. Philip III, brother of Alexander the Great
- D. Ptolemy, a Greek/Macedonian general

SD-CP-SS-38

Egyptians rebelled when this Roman emperor tried to strengthen the Empire by implementing a new tax system, ending the special privileges of Egypt's Greek elite, dismantling the age-old *nome* system, and eliminating the country's separate coinage. Who was this emperor who mercilessly crushed Egyptian opposition to his reforms?

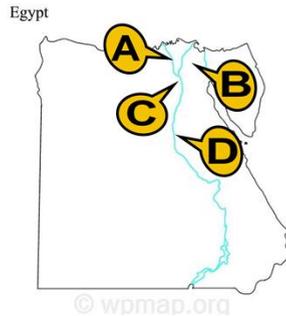


- A. Augustus
- B. Caracalla
- C. Diocletian
- D. Vespasian

SD-CP-SS-39

Which one of these markers points toward the location of Akhetaten, the new royal city created by Akhenaten?

- A. marker A
- B. marker B
- C. marker C
- D. marker D



SD-CP-SS-40

This Egyptian god is commonly depicted as a pharaoh wearing the Atef crown with two curling ostrich feathers and carrying the crook and flail. His complexion is often green which is the color associated with which of his divine roles?

- A. god of Childbirth
- B. god of the Nile
- C. god of Resurrection
- D. god of the sun



SD-CP-SS-41

What was the name of this Egyptian port city in the Nile River Delta with its famed lighthouse that guided ships from throughout the Roman Empire to its busy Mediterranean harbor?

- A. Alexandria
- B. Avaris
- C. Memphis
- D. Tanis



PURDUE
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End of Social Studies Round

Senior Super Bowl Area Contest - April 16, 2018



SD Social Studies Coaches Practice Answer Key:

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 11. C | 21. B | 31. A | 41. A |
| 2. D | 12. C | 22. B | 32. C | |
| 3. D | 13. C | 23. A | 33. A | |
| 4. D | 14. C | 24. C | 34. C | |
| 5. C | 15. A | 25. B | 35. B | |
| 6. B | 16. B | 26. C | 36. A | |
| 7. B | 17. A | 27. D | 37. D | |
| 8. C | 18. A | 28. B | 38. C | |
| 9. D | 19. A | 29. A | 39. D | |
| 10. A | 20. C | 30. A | 40. C | |