Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. Hassan risks losing his family's livelihood if he reports the find — a concern the reading validates by explaining how Egyptian agriculture literally built civilization over millennia. At the same time, the reading stresses that Egypt's archaeological record is irreplaceable and under growing threat from development. Both the need to survive and the need to preserve heritage are genuine and serious.

2. Ma'at required doing what was right and maintaining order. An ancient Egyptian might argue that concealing a sacred find — part of the ancestors' world — violates Ma'at by allowing chaos and loss to replace truth. However, Ma'at also included fairness and sustaining life, so a fair answer might argue that an unjust system that forces farmers to sacrifice their livelihoods also violates Ma'at.

Multiple Choice

1. B

2. C

3. A

Matching

1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-E, 5-B

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) Kemet, 2) Osiris, 3) Ma'at

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: The phrase means that the Nile River was the source of Egypt's wealth and survival. The annual flood deposited fertile silt that allowed farmers to grow food year after year in an otherwise desert landscape, generating the agricultural surplus that funded all of Egyptian civilization's achievements.

Q2: Belief in the afterlife drove the practice of mummification to preserve the body, and the construction of elaborate tombs filled with goods the deceased would need in the next world. This created entire industries — embalmers, tomb builders, painters, and craftsmen — and shaped Egyptian art, religion, and architecture.

Q3: Egypt's geographic isolation — flanked by desert on both sides — protected it from frequent invasion. The reliable Nile flood cycle provided a stable agricultural base that sustained large populations. The pharaoh's divine status gave the political system legitimacy and stability across many generations.