1. King Lists are usually found in
   1. Temples
   2. Pyramids
   3. Houses

2. The Egyptian environment supports Carbon Dating analysis because
   1. The high humidity levels preserve organic tissue
   2. The low humidity levels preserve organic tissue
   3. There are a lot of cars in Cairo

3. Nile flood measurements are noted in
   1. King Lists
   2. Religious hymns
   3. The Book of the Dead

4. Roman scientist and historian
   1. Herodotus
   2. Manetho
   3. Pliny the Elder

5. Experimental archaeology has been applied to the study of
   1. Egyptian love poetry
   2. Pyramid construction
   3. Royal statuary

6. Scientific discipline that investigates ancient diseases in mummies
   1. Epigraphy
   2. Dendrochronology
   3. Palaeopathology

7. Scholarly discipline that investigates ancient inscriptions
   1. Epigraphy
   2. Dendrochronology
   3. Palaeopathology

8. Early ‘intrusive’ procedure applied to the study of mummies
   1. Mummy unwrapping
   2. Computer tomography (CAT scanning)
   3. Dendrochronology
9. After the conquest, western interest in Egypt began again
   1. with World War II
   2. with the Crusades
   3. with World War I

10. Horapollo is the name of
    1. the author of a 4th-3rd century BCE history of Egypt
    2. the author of a 4th century AD treatise on hieroglyphs
    3. the author of a 19th century multi-volume description of Egypt

11. X-ray technology applied to the study of mummies
    1. Radiology
    2. Epigraphy
    3. Dendrochronology

12. Modern ‘non-intrusive’ procedure applied to the study of mummies
    1. Mummy unwrapping
    2. Computer tomography (CAT scanning)
    3. Dendrochronology

13. Early Egyptian explorer famous for his cavalier attitudes in handling antiquities
    1. G.B. Belzoni
    2. W. Flinders Petrie
    3. J.F. Champollion

14. 19th century scholar recognized for the decipherment of hieroglyphs
    1. G.B. Belzoni
    2. W. Flinders Petrie
    3. J.F. Champollion

15. Epigraphical evidence is absent or scarce at
    1. Prehistoric sites
    2. Middle Kingdom sites
    3. New Kingdom sites

16. Sequence Dating was first applied in the study of
    4. Prehistoric sites
    5. Middle Kingdom sites
    6. New Kingdom sites

17. The study of soil layers for relative dating purposes
    1. Stratigraphy
    2. Epigraphy
    3. Dendrochronology
18. The study of tree ring patterns for absolute dating purposes
   1. Stratigraphy
   2. Epigraphy
   3. Dendrochronology

19. In the relative chronology of a site, highly sophisticated pottery styles imply
   1. a recent phase
   2. an early phase
   3. a middle phase

20. The Rosetta Stone contains a bilingual inscription in Egyptian and
   1. Greek
   2. Latin
   3. Arabic

SAMPLE QUESTION POOL FOR QUIZ 1
TRUE/FALSE EXERCISE
1. ‘Squeeze’ is the term for a type of paper mold used to record inscriptions
2. The first Egyptologist to use the ‘Sequence Dating’ technique was G.B. Belzoni
3. Flinders Petrie was nicknamed ‘Father of Pots’ by his workmen
4. The Palermo Stone was a key document for the decipherment of hieroglyphs
5. The Rosetta Stone contains a list of early kings
6. ‘Mummy’ is an ancient Egyptian word
7. Manetho is the author of a work titled Hieroglyphica
8. The so-called Turin Canon is a papyrus preserved in Turin, Italy
9. Palaeohistology is a discipline that deals with the investigation of mummy tissues
10. Herodotus is a Greek historian who wrote extensively about Egypt
11. Carbon Dating is used for dating objects older than 50,000 yrs
12. Stratigraphy is used to establish the absolute chronology of an object
13. Sequence Dating is used to establish the relative chronology of an object
14. Sequence Dating is based on the measurement of tree rings
15. The evidence for prehistoric Egypt exclusively consists of written documents
16. Napoleon was a key historical figure in the 19th century rediscovery of Egypt
17. Horapollo is the author of an Egyptian history organized in ‘dynasties’
18. The King Lists are a key source for Egyptian chronology
19. The King Lists are associated with ancestor worship
20. A. Mariette was the first Egyptologist to use a more scientific approach in excavation