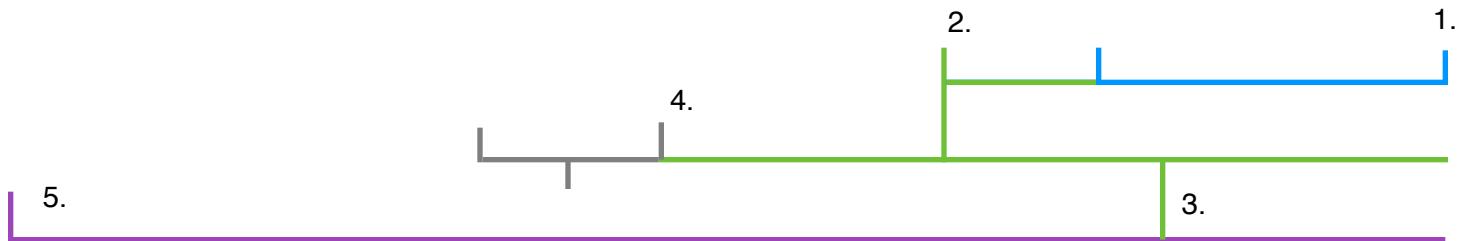


Part 1: The Anchor Fact Timeline of Ancient History

Write a brief description (in a complete sentence) of the key event occurring at the date indicated on the anchor fact timeline.



1. 2015/16 - We are here! This world we live in, today, is the way that it is because of human history — all the way back to ancient times. **(1 pt)**

2. 1492 AD - Christopher Columbus discovers America, bringing Europe and its knowledge of ancient history to the Americas. **(1 pt)**

3. 1799 AD - The Rosetta Stone is discovered in Egypt, leading to the decipherment of hieroglyphs and a huge expansion of our knowledge of the ancient past. **(1 pt)**

4. 476 AD - The Roman Empire falls, bringing an end to the ancient world and leading to the rise of Europe. **(1 pt)**

5. c.3000 BC - Menes/Narmer unifies ancient Egypt, becoming its monarch (ruler) in the first event of archaic Egyptian history. **(1 pt)**

Total Points for this page: 5 points

Part 2: Our Connection to the Ancient Past

6. What happened after the Fall of Rome? What do we call the rebirth of Greek and Roman ideas that followed?

After the fall of Rome came the Dark Ages. The rebirth that followed was called the Renaissance. **(3 pts: 1 pt for definition; 1 pt for connection; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

7. What is the difference between “classical” cultures (like Greece & Rome) and “archaic” cultures like Egypt?

“Classical” cultures like Greece & Rome are ancient cultures whose ideas we will admire and use. They are still important. “Archaic” cultures are ones we know about, but we do not admire or follow their ideas. **(3 pts: 1 pt for classical; 1 pt for archaic; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

8. Explain why the Rosetta Stone is so important. Thanks to the Rosetta Stone, what palette can we now understand that shows the beginning of Egyptian history?

The Rosetta Stone is one of the most important discoveries for ancient history, because it was used to learn the written language of the Egyptians (hieroglyphics). Because modern people can now read hieroglyphics, we can read documents like the Narmer Palette. **(3 pts: 1 pt for reading hieroglyphs; 1 pt for Narmer Palette; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points for this page: 9 points

Part 3: BONUS (short answer)

9. Who translated the Rosetta Stone?

Jean-François Champollion **(0.5 bonus pts)**

10. What two “halves” of Egypt were united by Menes/Narmer?

Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt **(0.5 bonus pts)**

*Total bonus points on Test: 1 point
Total Points on Test: 14 points*