A few of the names and terms you will hear in the video:

Zahi Hawass          Giza, Giza Plateau
Mark Lehner           Khufu
Kasia Szpakowska      Khafre
Pharaoh Aha, or Hor-Aha, first king of Egypt’s first dynasty
                       limestone
Thutmosis IV          nemi - a type of headdress worn by pharaohs

Follow the formatting and writing guidelines on the back of your take-home quiz. Part of the earnable points for this assignment will reflect your attention to these guidelines. Answer each question individually and number your answers. Supply just the answers and omit the questions from the paper you submit. See Course Calendar for due date. 1 page minimum

1. What tools did the archaeologists make in order to reconstruct the conditions and techniques that the ancient Egyptians used to sculpt the Sphinx? By making this experiment, what insights did the archaeologists gain about the working methods of the ancient Egyptians and the difficulties they faced? [Think about the charcoal!]

2. What was the estimate in hours that would be needed for one person to remove a cubic foot of stone from the Sphinx as it was being sculpted? What is the estimate for the number of “person hours” needed to carve the Sphinx?

3. Explain how the Sphinx was constructed or carved originally. Was the core of the Sphinx made up of stones brought in from elsewhere? Or . . .?

4. Why have different parts of the Sphinx deteriorated (weathered) at different rates? What is the role of salt in its decomposition and what is the source of the salt?

5. Describe the “make-over” of the Sphinx under Thutmosis IV.

6. Whom does the face of the Sphinx represent according to the archaeologists? What clue might be provided by the strange bump on the chest of the Sphinx?

7. What does the lion body of the Sphinx represent symbolically?

8. How does the Sphinx contrast with the way gods are usually represented in Egyptian sculptures and paintings?