

**1)**

**A)** ture

**B)** false

**C)** true

**D)** false

**E)** false

**F)** true

**G)** false

**h)**ture

**2)**

**A)**

In the 1st century, scribes and Pharisees were two largely distinct groups, though presumably some scribes were Pharisees. Scribes had knowledge of the law and could draft legal documents (contracts for marriage, divorce, loans, inheritance, mortgages, the sale of land, and the like). Every village had at least one scribe.

**B)**

The style of column employed serves as a useful index of the style itself, so identifying the order of the column will then, in turn, situate the order employed in the structure as a whole. The classical orders—described by the labels **Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian**—do not merely serve as descriptors for the remains of ancient buildings but as an index to the architectural and aesthetic development of Greek architecture itself.

These three were adopted by the Romans, who modified their capitals. The Roman adoption of the Greek orders took place in the 1st century BC.

**C)**

**KA**

Ka in ancient Egyptian religion, with the ba and the akh, a principal aspect of the soul of a human being or of a god.

The ka was a person's double, sort of an invisible twin, which supposedly lived in the body until death. It was necessary to prevent the dead body from decaying because the ka still needed it.

**BA:**

Ba, in ancient Egyptian religion, with the ka and the akh, a principal aspect of the soul; the ba appears in bird form, thus expressing the mobility of the soul after death.

**Akh:**

The physical body was called the Akh. The Akh was most often used to mean a complete person, whether living or dead.

difference between BA and KA?

The Ka was believed to be independent of the earthly body of man and could move, eat and drink at will but was restricted to staying in the tomb inhabiting the body (mummy) or even statues of the deceased. The Ba was the part of the soul that embarked on a journey to follow the gods.

**D)**

Hunting tools the spear thrower (atlatl), the simple bow, the javelin, and the sling had serious military potential, but the first known implements designed purposely as offensive weapons were maces dating from the Chalcolithic Period

**3)**

- a) hunting
- b) Imhote
- c)
- d) Egyptians
- e) Doric Peplos
- f) Neolithic
- g) Aqueducts or water bridges
- h) history

