

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Ancient Mysteries - The Rosetta Stone Decoded!

42 minutes of fun and 42 plus 7 questions about those same 42 minutes - sweet as!

**Pay Attention!!!** - As you watch the video over the next 42 minutes complete the following questions. Don't let the dulcet tones of the narrator's voice (Leonard Nimoy aka Mr. Spock of the "Original Star Trek" fame) lull you into a coma.

### Act 1 - The Discovery

1. What item in the British museum is more valuable than all the rest - \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who were the first to give Egyptian language the name hieroglyphs? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who's army discovered the Rosetta Stone? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who were the French under Napoleon competing against for world domination in 1798?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. When did Napoleon's forces discover the Rosetta Stone \_\_\_\_\_
6. Why was Napoleon interested in controlling Egypt? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What was different about Napoleon's expedition to Egypt?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. What great Roman statesman did Napoleon compare himself too \_\_\_\_\_
9. What did Napoleon's scholars establish in Cairo? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What did the French scholars fear would happen to Egyptian artifacts as the British took control of Egypt \_\_\_\_\_
11. Pierre Bouchard's men were doing what when they discovered the Rosetta Stone -  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. What three types of writing are on the stone  
\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_
13. Look fast - who is Harry James - \_\_\_\_\_

### Act 2 - Battle for Possession & Decoding (a typical day of English/French animosity)

14. Although a military disaster, Napoleon's campaign into Egypt is considered the birth of this  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. What was the order - from top to bottom of the three scripts on the stone  
\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_



16. What did the Greek section tell was interesting about the other two texts on the stone \_\_\_\_\_
17. For how many years had knowledge of both Demotic & Hieroglyphic been lost \_\_\_\_\_
18. How many lines of Hieroglyphic texts are on the stone \_\_\_\_\_
19. How many lines did the middle Demotic section have – all \_\_\_\_\_
20. How many lines in the Greek section – \_\_\_\_\_ lines in Greek section
21. What happened in August 1801? \_\_\_\_\_
22. What did the British demand that the French Institution in Cairo do after the French surrender in 1802? \_\_\_\_\_
23. Look fast – who is John Ray – \_\_\_\_\_
24. How did the French get the Rosetta Stone out of Egypt? \_\_\_\_\_
25. Where did the stone go when it left Egypt \_\_\_\_\_
26. What had the French scholars done to the stone before the British took it? \_\_\_\_\_
27. What race began after the British came to possess the Stone? \_\_\_\_\_
28. When did the stone arrive in England \_\_\_\_\_
29. What 5<sup>th</sup> Century BCE Greek work by Herapollon was the only other source of knowledge about Hieroglyphs before the stone was discovered \_\_\_\_\_
30. Somewhat erroneously according to Herapollon's work he stated that this symbol represented mother – a \_\_\_\_\_ – because there were no \_\_\_\_\_
31. What did Renaissance scholars assume hieroglyphs held the key to – \_\_\_\_\_
32. How did the German mathematician Kircher further confuse our understanding of hieroglyphs \_\_\_\_\_
33. In 1802 Johan Akerblad and Silvestre de Sacy tried a new premise to decode the stone by focusing on this pronoun in the Greek text – \_\_\_\_\_

**Act 3 – I've got it!** (not something you want to yell out in the flu clinic)

34. Where did Thomas Young take his copy of the Rosetta Stone to decipher it in the summer of 1814 \_\_\_\_\_
35. Young did not believe that the Rosetta Stone would reveal these – \_\_\_\_\_
36. Based on Young's efforts of matching Greek to Demotic script how many translations did he initially find? \_\_\_\_\_

37. What words were the earliest to be translated :  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ~ \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_
38. What are hieroglyphs surrounded by ovals called \_\_\_\_\_
39. What name did Young guess must appear in the Cartouches on the stone \_\_\_\_\_
40. It took Young more than one summer, it took him \_\_\_\_\_ years to match a Cartouche to the name of Ptolemy
41. Jean Francois Champollion received this influential gift at a young age  
 \_\_\_\_\_
42. Champollion focused his linguistic studies on this language spoken by Christians in Egypt but written in Greek - \_\_\_\_\_
43. Building on what Young had accomplished, Champollion compared the Cartouches of Ptolemy and this other famous Greek ruler of Egypt: \_\_\_\_\_
44. Based on Champollion's work he believed foreign names written in Hieroglyphs were written this way \_\_\_\_\_
45. Champollion used an ancient cartouche of this famous Egyptian Pharaoh to finally crack the code of the stone \_\_\_\_\_
46. By 1824 Champollion created an Egyptian dictionary containing this many letters \_\_\_\_\_

**Act 4 - The Stone Speaks** (BTW...not literally people...that would be too weird)

47. Champollion was appointed to this position at the Louvre \_\_\_\_\_
48. Champollion's work in Egypt was directly responsible for creating this field of study  
 \_\_\_\_\_
49. When did Champollion publish his complete history of Egypt  
 \_\_\_\_\_

