

TEST 3 STUDY GUIDE

English 2110 / 08 ☉ Kennesaw State University ☉ Prof. Hagin ☉ Fall 2009

- TEST DATE:** Wednesday 11 November 2009
LENGTH: 60 minutes
FORMAT: 1 short answer (3 pt.) and 3 paragraph (5 pt.) responses; open-book, and open-note
WEIGHT: 15% of your semester grade
REQUIRED MATERIALS: your notes, texts, and extra lined paper (just in case)
PENCIL OR PEN? either/both
MAKE-UPS: Tests must be made up before 12:00 noon on Wednesday 18 NOV 2009. Tests taken 8 or more days after the test date will not receive the class curve. Arrange a make-up time by appointment only (not during class time).
NOTE: Make-up test versions will differ.

TEST QUESTIONS: The format will be identical to the first two tests. I will ask you 4 total questions on the test: 1 short answer (3 points) and 3 paragraph-length response (5 points each). The questions will be interpretive and they will resemble the quiz questions, as usual. You will be given 60 minutes to complete the test, plus 10 additional minutes, and you may use your books and notes.

ADDITIONAL OFFICE HOURS: If you would like to visit me to get some questions answered, please stop by my office (**EB 139**), located in the old part of the English Building. Please check my appointment calendar on my home page for available times.

REQUIRED READINGS:

- ☉ *The History of Creation*
- ☉ *The Destruction of Mankind*
- ☉ *Isis and the Name of Ra*
- ☉ *Osiris, Isis, and Horus*
- ☉ *The Story of the Shipwrecked Sailor*
- ☉ *The Book of Thoth*
- ☉ *The Tale of the Two Brothers*
- ☉ *The Power of Myth*, chapter 6 (Campbell, 207-230)
- ☉ *The Power of Myth*, chapter 7 (Campbell, 231-257)



NOTE: You are NOT responsible for any literature from Units 1 or 2.

ALSO: I will NOT ask specific questions about the snippets of text in *The Journey to the Duat*, although you should know the general narrative of the afterlife journey.

UNIT THEMES, OBJECTIVES, AND CONTEXTS:

One purpose of reading Egyptian literature was to study a neighboring culture to the Mesopotamians. Both cultures' mythologies communicated universal themes of life and death; each civilization, however, faced different challenges that are revealed in their literatures. Whereas the Mesopotamians focused on the earth, water, and wind, the Egyptians paid their homage to the two Nile Rivers — both the earthly waterway as well as the river of stars in the sky. The Egyptians worshipped the powers of the sun and the heavens, yet feared the desert and the prospect of nonexistence. Their upward-looking beliefs encouraged them to seek enough wisdom to reside in the Duat, the celestial home of the gods.

KEY CONCEPTS AND TERMS:

afterlife	magic / spells / incantations
<i>ankh</i>	male forces
archetype	metaphor / symbol
birds	moral
chaos	myth / mythology
compassion	nature / civilization
creation	Nile River
desert	opening of the mouth
dreams	order
duality / dualism	persuasion
Duat / stars	precession
earth	resurrection / twice born
eyes	sacrifice
female forces	scorpions
folktale	serpents
hero / hero's journey	solar barque / Boat of a Million Years
horizon	soul (<i>ba, ka, akh</i>)
intermediary (<i>dæmon</i>)	spells / magic words
inundation (flood)	transcendent
justice	Udjat Eye
ladder	virgin birth
love (<i>amor, agape, eros</i>)	voice / words / mouth / name
life / death	water
<i>Ma'at</i>	wisdom

IMPORTANT DEITIES (NOT THE HUMAN CHARACTERS):

Anubis — the illegitimate son of Osiris and Nephthys; raised by jackals; assists Isis

Apophis (Apep) — serpent god of the underworld; threatens the solar barque in the underworld

Astarte — Syrian war goddess; wife of King Melcarthus; befriended Isis; parallel to Ishtar

Atum — “The Great He-She,” self-created and creator of all; the aged and distant god of sunset

Bnbn (Benu) — the bird of resurrection; rises from the ashes of destruction (phoenix, carnelian)

Ennead — core pantheon (judges): Atum, Shu, Tefnut, Geb, Nut, Osiris, Isis, Set and Nephthys

Geb — Father Earth; the goose; he lies inert beneath Nut; father of Set and Nephthys

Hathor — bovine goddess; goddess of sexuality; combines with Sekhmet for destruction

Horus — son of Osiris and Isis; avenger of Set; intermediary between the living and the dead

Isis — daughter of Thoth and wife of Osiris; she learns Ra’s true name and recites healing spells

Khepri — the “scarab beetle”; represents Ra in the form of the creator each sunrise

Melcarthus — the king of Byblos who hews the tamarisk tree; married to Queen Astarte

Neith — ancient creator goddess; a sexless being; the waters of chaos before creation

Nemty — the ferryman to the distant retreat of the Ennead (the Island in the Middle)

Nephthys — daughter of Geb and wife of Set; rides the night boat of the underworld

Nun (Nu) — “primeval waters” from which creation arose; a state of being before The First Time

Nut — “the sky,” especially the starry sky of nighttime; “the mother of the gods”

Onuris — god of war and hunting; an avenger, defending Egypt on behalf of Ra

Osiris — the “Black Land of the Two Lands”; lord of the earth; became king of the Other World

Ptah — creator god portrayed as a mummy; created the universe with his thoughts and words

Ra — “the sun,” specifically the midday sun; creator and destroyer; symbolized also as a heron

Set — son of Geb; the desert “Red Land”; evil itself; great antagonist of Osiris and Horus

Shu — “Dry”; air, wind, and atmosphere between the earth (Geb) and sky (Nut)

Sobek — the crocodile god; son if Neith and a manifestation of Ra; assists both Set and Isis

Tefnut — “sky-spittle”; airborne moisture, clouds, dew, and rain; the wetness of life

Thoth — Lord of Time, Wisdom, and the Divine Words; represents intellect and divine thought