

## CLEAR II

### Egyptian Mythology and Religion

Packet by Jeremy Hixson

1. According to Chapter 112 of the *Book of the Dead*, two of these deities were charged with ending a storm at the city of Pe, and the next chapter assigns the other two of these deities to the city of Nekhen. The Pyramid Texts describe these gods as bearing Osiris's body to the heavens and, in the Middle Kingdom, the names of these deities were placed on the corner pillars of coffins. Maarten Raven has argued that the association of these gods with the intestines developed later from their original function, as gods of the four quarters of the world. Isis was both their mother and grandmother. For 10 points, consisting of Qebhsenuf, Imsety, Duamutef, and Hapi, the protectors of the organs stored in the canopic jars which bear their heads, these are what group of deities, the progeny of a certain falcon-headed god?

ANSWER: **Sons of Horus** [or **Children of Horus**; accept logical equivalents]

2. According to Plutarch, the pro-Spartan Kimon sent a delegation with a secret mission to this deity, though he died before its completion, prompting the priest to inform his men that Kimon was already with this deity. Pausanias says that Pindar offered a statue of this god carved by Kalamis in Thebes and Pythian IV includes Medea's prediction that "the daughter of Epaphus will one day be planted... amid the foundations" of this god in Libya. Every ten days a cult statue of this god was transported to Medinet Habu in western Thebes, where he had first created the world by fertilizing the world egg. This deity presided over a major oracular site at Siwa. Often depicted as a bearded man whose head is topped with two plumes or as a ram, this god's name means "the Hidden One". For 10 points, name this deity, who in the New Kingdom became the foremost god in his combined form with Ra.

ANSWER: **Amun-Ra** [or **Imn** or **Amana**; accept "Zeus **Ammon**", but prompt on "Zeus"]

3. In "The Tale of the Shipwrecked Sailor", one of these creatures with a human head gifts the title character with treasure, but warns him that he will never find the island again. In one myth, a Syrian princess kills one of these creatures with a hatchet, after it becomes drunk and lies on its back; that creature was listed as one of the three possible dooms of the title character of "The Tale of the Doomed Prince". Amun fertilized the world egg in the form of the god Kematef, which is depicted as a ram-headed example of this animal. According to Arrian, Ptolemy credited Alexander's crossing of the desert to Siwa to two of these animals, and Isis created one of these animals from saliva, so that it might bite Ra and Isis can learn "The True Name of Ra". For 10 points, Ra took the form of the Great Tom Cat in order to kill Apophis, which had taken the form of what kind of reptile?

ANSWER: **Serpent** [or **Snake**]

4. In one myth, this deity is condemned to suffer for his haste in sleeping with a goddess who could only be mated with in the form of fire after being "deflowered" with a chisel, though he is later healed by Isis. Chapter 112 of the *Book of the Dead* relates how the creation of a black pig by this god blinded one of his enemies. This god was saved from an illness when his consort Anat traveled to Ra to beg for his help, and an incomplete myth ends before this god can save Astarte from wedding the chaotic sea, Yam. After he was mocked by Isis, who had taken the form of a crone, this god demanded that Nemty's talons be cut off at a council of the gods. This god took the form of a red hippopotamus in a battle in which he lost his testicles, though he was able to successfully remove the eye of his opponent and nephew, Horus. For 10 points, name this god, the mutilator of his own brother, Osiris.

ANSWER: **Seth** [or **Sutekh**; prompt on "Baal" or "Typhon"]

5. According to one myth, this deity placed the berry from a cedar in a cup of water, causing it to become a beating heart and thus restoring life to his brother, who had stored his heart in that tree; earlier in that story, "The Tale of the Two Brothers", this deity had tried to kill his brother Bata for raping his wife. Josephus relates the story of a Roman wife, Paulina, convinced to sleep with this god as a means of tricking her into sleeping with Decius Mundus, leading to a persecution of the Isis cult in Rome. According to Plutarch, this god was born when his mother tricked his father into sleeping with her, by disguising herself as her own sister. The illegitimate son of Osiris, this god, along with Horus, was responsible for mummifying his father, and his other roles in the afterlife include weighing the hearts of the deceased. For 10 points, name this canine-headed psychopomp.

ANSWER: **Anubis** [or **Anpu** or **Anbu** or **Inpw**]

6. This deity's aid and protection of the dead is seen both in Chapter 59 of the *Book of the Dead*, in which the dead are given air and water by this deity from her sacred sycamore tree, and in her frequent appearance painted on the inside of coffin lids. The cenotaph of Seti I describes how this deity became estranged from her consort, angry that this goddess was consuming their children, like "the sow that eats her piglets". In order to provide Ra with a place on-high for his palace, Nun transformed this goddess into her best known form, which features the four Sons of Horus holding up each of her legs; that myth about this goddess is related in "The Book of the Heavenly Cow". This goddess gave birth to two sets of twins, which like their parents and grandparents became couples, Nephthys, Set, Isis, and Osiris. For 10 points, often depicted standing over her brother and husband Geb, this is what sky goddess who swallows the sun each night?

ANSWER: **Nut** [prompt on "Rhea"]

7. In "The Story of Wenamun", a quest to obtain timber for one of these objects sacred to Amun prompts the journey and misadventures of the title priest. Chapter 99 of the *Book of the Dead* provides the name for each part of one of these objects, which the deceased must know in order to use it. At a festival at Abydos, 34 of these objects made of papyrus were decorated with 365 lanterns to celebrate the recovery of Osiris. Lucius witnesses the purifying of one of these objects with a torch, an egg, and sulfur as the culmination of a festival to Isis at the end of Apuleius's *The Golden Ass*. One of these objects has the epithet "of the Millions" as the refuge of the blessed dead. The last of the contests in "The Contendings of Horus and Seth" involves the construction of two of these objects, one of which is made from the top of a mountain and is judged inferior to one made of cedar and covered with gypsum to appear to be made of stone. For 10 points, protecting Ra on his Underworld journey, Set stood at the prow of what kind of vehicle?

ANSWER: **Barque** [or **Boat** or **Ship**]

8. This location was home to a Middle Kingdom temple to Heqaib, the deified nomarch and general Pepinakht of the Sixth Dynasty, though his tomb was located at Qubbet el-Hawa. According to the demotic Papyrus Dodgson, this location's triad of gods used the child Nespaemy to prosecute religious offenders. Goddesses worshipped at this site include Anuket and Satet, the latter of whom had a large temple here with a prominent nilometer. One myth about this location, recorded on a nearby stela, holds that this was the site of Querti, a divine cave shaped like two breasts and the first city, from which the Sun first arose. The Famine Stela on nearby Sehel Island describes Djoser's trip to this location to propitiate the local god, who controlled two underwater caves from which the Nile inundation arose; those caves were controlled by Khnum, the chief god of this location. For 10 points, name this island and city, which stood on the historical border between Upper Egypt and Nubia just below the First Cataract of the Nile at Aswan.

ANSWER: **Elephantine** [or **Abu** or **Jebu**; accept "**Aswan**", "**Swenet**" and "**Syene**" before "Aswan" is said]

9. According to inscriptions at Kom Ombo, a god who took the form of this creature re-fathered Osiris on his own father Haroeris. Spells invoked to protect against these creatures often cite Maga, one of these creatures fathered by Set. In a tale from the Westcar Papyrus, the mage Weboaner created one of these creatures from wax as part of a punishment for a man who was sleeping with his wife. Strabo describes visiting a sacred site dedicated to a god identified as one of these animals, whose charge toward a visitor calling his name was regarded as propitious. A god depicted as one of these animals used a net to recover the arms and hands of Horus when the latter fell into the papyrus swamp at Nekhen according to Chapter 113 of the *Book of the Dead*. While searching for the body parts of Osiris, Isis built a boat of papyrus in order to avoid being attacked by these animals. For 10 points, Sobek is often depicted as one of what large predatory reptiles?

ANSWER: **Crocodile**

10. According to the incomplete Coptic *Life of Apa Moses of Abydos*, this deity was driven from the Memnonion by the prayer of that saint and seven other monks, although Ammianus Marcellinus reports that an incubation and ticket oracle dedicated to this god there was violently shut down by Paul Tartareus in 359 CE for delivering anti-imperial oracles against Constantius II. The temple to Hathor at Dendara was unique for sponsoring a festival for this god and imagery of this god, whose appearance is like that of the gods Aha and Hity, was very prominent in the second birth-temple at that site. The strangling of snakes, dancing, and the wielding of knives are frequent actions shown on cippi depicting this god, whose functions included promotion of sex and domestic protection. Often depicted with

Tawaret as a guardian of childbirth, his hairiness and ugliness served an apotropaic function, "scaring" away danger. For 10 points, name this dwarf god.

ANSWER: **Bes** [or **Besa**]

11. Inscriptions in a temple at Esna describe this deity as being two-thirds male, one-third female, and as having created the world, after first taking the form of a perch and then saying a single word seven times. Plutarch attributes to a statue of this goddess, whom he says is identified with Isis, the inscription "I am all that has been, is, and will be, and no mortal has unraveled by web"; according to Herodotus, this goddess's temple housed a cow, cloaked in a purple robe with the sun between its horns and holding the body of the daughter of Mycerinus. In "The Contendings of Horus and Seth", this goddess recommended that Horus be given the throne and that Set be awarded Ra's daughters, Anat and Astarte, as wives in exchange. This "Lady of Sais" created the demon Apophis by spitting into the primordial waters, and another son of this deity was also associated with those waters. For 10 points, the *Book of the Dead* identifies Sobek as the son of what creatrix goddess?

ANSWER: **Neith** [or **Net**; prompt on "Athena"]

12. According to Macrobius, Bukhe, one of these animals sacred to Mont, had color-changing hair, which grew in the opposite direction from normal; other sacred examples of these animals included Merwer and Onuphis. In order to avenge himself on the wife who betrayed him to the pharaoh, Bata transforms himself into a magnificent specimen of one of these animals, so that Anubis might give him to the court. According to Aelian, Artaxerxes III earned the nickname "the Ass" after he slew one of these animals and ate it, while Herodotus credits the killing of one of these animals with causing the madness of Cambyses II. These animals were often depicted carrying the body of the deceased on their backs. One of these animals, marked with a white triangle on its head, the image of a white vulture on its side, and an extraordinarily hairy tail was embodiment of the god Ptah. For 10 points, the Apis, housed in Memphis, is a sacred example of what animal?

ANSWER: **Bull** [prompt on "Ox", "Cow" or "Bovine"]

13. The pharaoh impersonated this deity while feeding the falcon which embodied the ba of Horus at the temple of Edfu. According to Coffin Text 80, this deity was the force called Life which first stirred Atum while he floated in the primordial waters. According to Coffin Text 76, this deity created his own light, which allowed the eye of Atum to find him when he had become lost in the darkness. According to text in the Ismailia Naos, this deity constructed the lakes, temples, and other buildings at Yatnebes, but was attacked by the children of Apophis, after which this god's son attempted to rape his own mother and to claim this god's uraeus, burning himself badly in the process. The Bremner-Rind Papyrus relates how this god was ejected from his father's nose, while his sister was spat out, after Atum had consumed his own semen. For 10 points, separating the sky, Nut, from her husband Geb, this is what husband and brother of Tefnut and god of the air?

ANSWER: **Shu**

14. Worship of the local deity in Hiw or Diopolis Parva was so associated with this object, that in later periods, the name of the city translated to "Domain of" this object. Henry George Fischer has argued that the similar appearance of this object and the fetish of the cow-horned, human-faced goddess Bat resulted in that goddess's absorption by Hathor, whose son Ihy played this instrument in her own cult. Playing of this instrument accompanied the arrival of Isis and her retinue at the birth of Iphigeneia in Ovid's *Metamorphoses* and in Book VIII of the *Aeneid*, Cleopatra appears on Aeneas's shield spurring her forces on with this "national" instrument, associated with Isis's cult in Rome. This instrument typically came in two forms: the "naos" variety, which is designed to look like a temple or house, and a variety most associated with Hathor because of her horns which consists of a U-shaped piece of metal holding between two and four thin rods, each with small clanging disks on them. For 10 points, name this percussion instrument.

ANSWER: **Sistrum** [or **Sekhem** or **Sesheshet**]

15. In one late story, at a temple dedicated to this deity, a man consents to first signing away all of his property and then having his children murdered and cut up into pieces to be fed to animals as part of a contract to have sex with the daughter of a priest of this deity; that story is about Tabubu, a representative of this deity punishing a man, and Setna. According to Herodotus, men and women traveled to a festival to this goddess on separate barges, and the women would expose their genitals to those standing ashore to welcome them. The Loyalty Instruction declares that

the king is this Lower Egyptian goddess, also known as the "Lady of Ankhtawy", when his arms protect the loyal, but that against the disloyal, he is Sakhmet, the Upper Egyptian lion-headed deity that this goddess is frequently conflated with. For 10 points, name this goddess, often depicted as a woman with a cat's head.

ANSWER: **Bast** [or **Bastet** or **Bubastis**; prompt on "Artemis"]

16. A myth in the Jumilhac Papyrus relates a contention between this deity and Baba before the Ennead, which results in this god taking the latter's penis, and several other papyri discuss accusations that this god stole the offerings from the other gods on the nights of the new moon. This god crowned himself with a radiant solar disk, which had refused to pass through Seth's ear and was instead born from the latter's head after this god summoned Horus's semen from Seth's body. According to Plutarch, this god, whom he identifies with Hermes, gambled with Khonsu, with the result that he won enough of the latter's light that he was able to create the epagomenal days on which Nut was able to give birth despite Ra's curse. This god's purported writings were the basis for the Hermetic corpus of magical texts, which this god composed after inventing writing. For 10 points, name this ibis-headed god of knowledge.

ANSWER: **Thoth** [prompt on "Hermes" or "Hermes Trismegistos" before "Hermes" is said]

17. An inscription in the "Naos of the Decades" describes the beginning of time as originating when the corpses of this group of deities were enclosed in the vault of the sky at the moment that Shu separated Nut and Geb, thus becoming the stars. An inscription at Karnak describes these deities as digging a lake in which Mut was cooled and purified after her return as the "Distant Goddess". In Coffin Text 76, these deities are described as aiding in holding up the legs of Nut with their father, Shu, who created them from his bodily fluids. The small mound at Kom Djeme was one of the locations which claimed to be the burial site of these deities. Abstractions like "darkness", Kek, "formlessness", Huh, and "the void", Niu, were among the features of the primordial chaos represented by these deities, sometimes referred to as the "Heh gods and Nenu goddesses". For 10 points, often consisting of male and female pairs, like Nun and Naunet, this is what group of eight creator gods from Hermopolis?

ANSWER: **Ogdoad** [accept "**Heh** Gods" or "**Heh** Gods and Nenu Goddesses" before "Heh" is said]

18. According to work by G.A. Wainwright, this action may have used fossilized *Nerinea* and *Lithodomus* shells from Letopolis and Akhmim and Pyramid Text 1983 says that this action was performed by the four Sons of Horus with either those shells or objects made of meteoritic iron. According to the Pyramid Texts of Mernere, during the Sixth Dynasty, the foreleg of a bull was added to this process. Ann Mary Roth has argued that, prior to the advent of the adze, this action mimicked actions performed with the little finger at the birth of a child. This ritual was performed by the sem-priests in imitation of Coffin Text 62, according to which, this ritual was performed by both Horus and Ptah, though it is more commonly performed on mummies by Horus and Anubis. For 10 points, identify this ritual that allowed the mummies of the deceased and the statues of deities to partake of food and incense offerings.

ANSWER: **Opening the Mouth** Ceremony [accept logical equivalents that include "**Opening**" and "**Mouth**"]

19. According to Pliny's *Natural History*, this deity was responsible for building the Hawara Labyrinth as a king. In Syncellus's translation of Manetho's Kings' List, this deity is identified as the thirteenth ruler of Egypt, after Amun, with whom this god shared a cult at Shensur. This deity's major cult function was to control the "messengers", "arrows", "butchers" and other groups of demons which were sent out amongst mankind at the behest of Mut, Bastet, Sekhmet, and the goddess identified as this god's own mother. At the only surviving temple dedicated to this god at Kellis in the Dakhleh Oasis, this god appeared in a divine family with his sister-wife Tapsais and his mother Neith. For 10 points, several images feature the head of a crocodile emerging from the chest of what personal protector god usually depicted as a sphinx with a snake in place of a tail?

ANSWER: **Tutu** [or **Totoes** or **Tithoes**]

20. Kim Ryholt has reconstructed a tale in which two of these creatures made of wax were charged with collecting 70 tales, half praising women and half condemning them, to tell to a priest's wife for the 70 days after he dies until his mummification, *The Story of Petese*. Four of these creatures are depicted at the corners of the Lake of Fire in *Book of the Dead* 125, asking the dead to purge their sins there. One god with the appearance of this animal broke up the first council during "The Contendings of Horus and Seth" when he told Ra that his temple was empty. In chapter 100 of the *Book of the Dead*, the deceased proclaims that he is now one of these animals, whose language is

regarded as the divine tongue. These animals are often depicted as sitting above the scales which weigh the heart of the dead against the feather of Ma'at, either as representatives of Khonsu, who eats the hearts of the wicked, or of Thoth. For 10 points, identify these primates, whose increased activity at sunrise was interpreted as worship by the Egyptians.

ANSWER: **Baboons**

1. Isis became associated with this event when her own cult absorbed that of Sothis, the divine representation of Sirius, the appearance of which marked the beginning of this event. For 10 points each:

[10] Identify this annual event in Egypt, which Pausanias says resulted from the tears shed by Isis over the death of Osiris, but which otherwise was represented by Hapi, a god often painted blue and with enlarged breasts.

ANSWER: **Flooding of the Nile** [accept logical equivalents]

[10] The waters which caused the Nile to rise were often described as originating from this deity, the personification of the Primordial Flood from which chaos the world was created.

ANSWER: **Nun**

[10] This frog-headed goddess was associated with the Nile inundation, as well as fertility and childbirth, because, according to Pliny, Egyptians believed that frogs were born spontaneously of the Nile's mud after the flood. She also appears in the birth myth about Reddedet.

ANSWER: **Heqet**

2. According to Plutarch, this insect is only male, ejecting sperm into its food source to procreate, while according to Herodotus, an image of this insect can be found beneath the tongues of sacred animals. For 10 points each:

[10] Identify this insect, which, because it pushed a ball of dung across the ground with its hind legs was thought to be like the sun.

ANSWER: **Scarab** Beetle [or *Scarabeus Sacer*]

[10] According to Ra himself in "The True Name of Ra", this god represented the sun god at dawn; he was depicted as a scarab or as a scarab-headed man or falcon.

ANSWER: **Khepri** [or *Khepera*]

[10] Because of the belief that they reproduce asexually through dung, scarabs were also connected with this god, who in Pyramid Text 600, in a combined form with Khepri, produces the first beings asexually.

ANSWER: **Atum**

3. Identify the following related to the creation of mankind in Egyptian myth, for 10 points each.

[10] Because the words for humans and these objects are homophones, Coffin Text 1130, among others, describe humanity as being born from these objects expelled from Ra's eye.

ANSWER: **Tears** [or *Teardrops*; accept logical equivalents]

[10] This creator god, the only male deity present at the birth of Reddedet's children, was described as fashioning the bodies of humans in the mythic past and in the present on his potter's wheel.

ANSWER: **Khnum**

[10] This New Kingdom guide to the underworld describes Horus and Sekhmet as the creators of the dark-skinned Nubians and light-skinned Libyans, as well as their protectors in the afterlife. It is the only guide used by Ramesses I and the earliest complete copy was found on the sarcophagus of Sethos I.

ANSWER: **Book of Gates**

4. According to a late myth about this god, preserved on the Bentresh Stela, through his oracle at Karnak, this god ordered Ramesses II to send a statue of this god to Bakhtan to heal the princess Bentresh of a disease. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this god who replaced Montu in the Theban Triad and whose role in the creation of the world is recorded in a namesake cosmogony found in his temple at Karnak, whose name meaning "Traveler" is explained in that text as coming from his journey to Thebes to begin creation.

ANSWER: **Khonsu**

[10] Khonsu is best known as a god of this celestial body, which is also identified with the wounded eye of Horus torn out by Seth.

ANSWER: **Moon**

[10] Khonsu replaced Montu as the son of this goddess, who, as the wife of Amun-Ra, became "Queen of the Gods" and who was addressed in a text from a temple in Philae as the punisher of traitors, roasting them on her brazier.  
ANSWER: **Mut**

5. Identify the following about cobras in Egyptian mythology, for 10 points each.

[10] In Coffin Text 76, the Eye of Atum is changed into this object when it grows angry at the discovery that another eye as replaced it. This object, a cobra depicted on the crowns of pharaohs and gods, was a symbol of their power and authority.

ANSWER: **Uraeus**

[10] In addition to becoming the uraeus, the Wadjet-eye was also credited in a Pyramid Text with creating this sedge plant, important as a source of written records, when it grew from her.

ANSWER: **Papyrus**

[10] This cobra goddess protects the harvest and is associated with good luck. In "Astarte and the Insatiable Sea", this goddess is charged with taking the first offerings to Yamm. She is sometimes depicted nursing, particularly her son Neper, the grain god.

ANSWER: **Renenet** [or **Ernutet** or **Hermouthis** or **Thermouthis** or **Renenet**]

6. According to Tacitus, this god showed his divine favor to Vespasian by sending a blind man to be cured by the latter's spittle and a man with a crippled arm to be cured by Vespasian's boot. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this god, whom Plutarch and Tacitus both report was brought to Alexandria from Sinope in Pontus as part of Ptolemy I Soter's program of combining Greek and Egyptian in his rule. His name is partially derived from that of Osiris.

ANSWER: **Serapis**

[10] Serapis was frequently depicted with one of these objects, which symbolized an abundance of food, on his head; these objects were found on the heads of the Egyptian Mut and the Ephesian Artemis.

ANSWER: **Kalathos** [or **Modius** or **Basket**]

[10] At both Kanopos and Alexandria, the temples to Serapis were associated with incubation, a form of oracular activity in which these events are used by the communicant as signs from the god, particularly for healing, as reported by Strabo.

ANSWER: **Dream**

7. Identify the following about texts which describe visits to the underworld, for 10 points each.

[10] Named for a pair of zig-zagging paths, this book, found in a number of coffins from Deir el-Bersha, contained the first map of the underworld and of the course through it taken by the Sun.

ANSWER: **Book of Two Ways**

[10] Papyrus Vandier contains a story about Meryre, a priest who dies for Pharaoh Sasobek, when the latter needs a stand-in, just as this woman does for her husband Admetus in a Euripides play.

ANSWER: **Alkestis**

[10] Both the *Amduat* and the *Book of Gates* describe the journey of the Sun through the underworld as being broken down into 12 of these units of time, which also name often illuminated books containing portions of the Divine Office for the laity.

ANSWER: **Hours**

8. Identify the following related to the theory of Schwabe and Gordon for the origin of several Egyptian symbols in a pastoral cattle culture, for 10 points each.

[10] Schwabe and Gordon have argued that this object, frequently held by pharaohs and gods could be made from a dried bull's penis, and the related djam by wrapping that penis around a stick before drying. It is curved with a "top knot" on one end and forked on the opposite end.

ANSWER: **Was** Sceptre

[10] Schwabe and Gordon have also argued that this object, which was identified with Osiris's spine and represented stability, was actually the fused lumbar and sacral vertebrae to which the bull's retractor penis muscle is attached.

ANSWER: **Djed** Pillar

[10] Resembling a cross topped with a loop, this symbol, which represents life, is derived, according to Schwabe and Gordon, from a bull's thoracic vertebrae. The hole, they argue, was thought to be the seminal channel which passed down the spine to the penis.

ANSWER: **Ankh**

9. Identify the following about birds in Egyptian myth, for 10 points each.

[10] Represented as a yellow wagtail in the Pyramid Texts and as a heron from the Middle Kingdom forward, this bird, whose name means "to rise radiantly", self-generated at creation and, as the ba of Ra, may be the morning star.

ANSWER: **Bennu-Bird**

[10] Amun is sometimes said to have taken the form of one of these birds, called either Gengen or Negeg, whose cry, which was the first sound in the world, came when it laid the primeval egg, from which the cosmos were created.

ANSWER: **Goose**

[10] Herodotus reports that he was shown images of this bird at Heliopolis, where it reportedly brings the ashes of its dead father covered in myrrh once every 500 years, though he says nothing of it immolating itself and rising again.

ANSWER: **Phoenix**

10. Identify the following about punishments awaiting the evil dead in the afterlife, for 10 points each.

[10] This beast, depicted with the head of a crocodile, forequarters of a lion and hindquarters of a hippopotamus, often appears in scenes of the weighing of the deceased's heart, which she would devour, if the person was wicked.

ANSWER: **Ammit**

[10] In Chapter 126 of the *Book of the Dead*, this location is a place to purge oneself of sin, though it is also home to the cynocephalic Amheh, the "Devourer of Millions".

ANSWER: **Lake of Fire** [or **She en Nesersert** or **She en Amu**]

[10] The presence of mutilated "reserve heads" in Fourth Dynasty tombs has been argued to represent fears of this action occurring in the afterlife. The evil dead are often depicted having undergone this action in *Amduat* and the *Book of Caverns* and Narmer's enemies underwent this on the Narmer Palette.

ANSWER: **Decapitation** [or **Beheading**; accept logical equivalents]

11. In Book XXXVI of his *Natural History*, Pliny the Elder describes this object, which he says is venerated as a god, as the burial site for a King Harmais and he says that its face is painted red. For 10 points each:

[10] Identify this monument, which is often dated to the reign of Khafre and which reclines near the Great Pyramids at Giza, a statue of a human-headed lion.

ANSWER: Great **Sphinx** at Giza

[10] According to the Dream Stela, the Great Sphinx, which had been buried in the sand, appeared to this pharaoh of the 18th Dynasty and father of Amenhotep III, saying that he was Horemakhet and requesting the sand be cleared.

ANSWER: **Thutmose IV** [or **Thutmosis IV** or **Menkheperure**]

[10] From the New Kingdom, the Sphinx was identified with this Northwest Semitic god of the desert and hunting. In the *Harris Magical Papyrus*, he is invoked to protect cattle against predators and Jacobus Van Dijk identifies his connection with the Sphinx from the latter's position on the edge of the desert.

ANSWER: **Hauron** [or **Huron** or **Horanu**]

12. Neferabu dedicated a stone to this god in recognition of this god striking him blind for uttering a false oath, which is a testament to this god, called "mesedjer sedjem", or "the ear that hears", listening to mortals' prayers. For 10 points each:

[10] Identify this god, who according to the Memphite Theology preserved on the Shabaka Stone, created the other gods by first conceiving of them in his heart.

ANSWER: **Ptah**

[10] Ptah's cult early absorbed that of this god, a deification of the Primeval Mound; in the Memphite Theology, Ptah's equation with this god recognizes him as the source of food and offerings for the other gods.

ANSWER: **Tenen** [or **Tatenen** or **Tatjenen** or **Tanenu**]

[10] Herodotus records a myth told him at Ptah's temple in Memphis that Ptah sent an army of these creatures to help Sethos defend Pelusium against an invasion by Sennacherib, whose arms are destroyed by these creatures.

ANSWER: Field **Mice** [or **Rats**]

13. At Deir el-Medineh, this god was depicted in a triad with the two Syrian deities Qadesh and Resheph, which Herman te Velde identified as a "triad of sexuality" rather than the more traditional father-mother-son triad. For 10 points each:

[10] Name this god, syncretism with whom has been argued to be responsible for a myth partially preserved in the *Harris Magical Papyrus* in which Horus raped Isis. This fertility god was also frequently syncretized with Amun.

ANSWER: **Min** [or **Menu**]

[10] Min was generally depicted with this physical characteristic, which he shares with other fertility gods such as Priapus.

ANSWER: **Ithyphallic** [or **"With an Erection"** or logically equivalent answers]

[10] This plant was important in Min's festivals and frequently depicted with the god. It was associated with fertility because of a white, latexy resin and in "The Contendings of Horus and Seth" Horus spreads his semen on this plant, which Seth then eats, to win one episode.

ANSWER: Wild **Lettuce** [or **Lactuca sativa**]

14. These creatures are generally referred to as "wives of Horus" and seven of these creatures guided Isis to the floating island of Khebet where she gave birth to Horus. For 10 points each:

[10] Identify these arachnids, another of which was named Uhut and was empowered by Seth in order to kill Horus as he hid in the papyrus swamps.

ANSWER: **Scorpions**

[10] This goddess, frequently depicted as a human woman with a scorpion sitting atop her head, was a protector of Qebhsenuf, one of the Sons of Horus, and returned the ability to breathe back to the deceased in the Underworld.

ANSWER: **Serqet**

[10] The story of Isis saving the child of a rich woman who refused her aid from the sting of a scorpion is related on this cippi, the most complete magical stela, which is currently housed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and was carved in the reign of Nectanebo II.

ANSWER: **Metternich** Stela

15. Identify the following about the myths and rituals surrounding Egyptian kingship, for 10 points each.

[10] Good kingship required upholding this concept of righteousness and truth; in its deified form, this concept was depicted as a goddess crowned with an ostrich feather, against which a person's heart was weighed at death.

ANSWER: **Maat**

[10] First held in the 30th year of a king's reign and periodically thereafter, this festival, named for a jackal-headed god was intended to restore a pharaoh's power. This jubilee included various athletic feats by the pharaoh, including a run.

ANSWER: **Sed** Festival [or Heb **Sed**]

[10] In this episode in the Pyramid Text, first recorded in the tombs of Unas and Teti, the king first transforms into a celestial bull and then, afterwards, consumes people and gods as part of his own deification in the afterlife.

ANSWER: **"Cannibal Hymn"**

16. Identify the following about attempts to return the "Distant Goddess", the angered Wadjet who has fled to Nubia in anger, for 10 points each.

[10] This Thinite god of hunting, whose name means "Returner of the Distant One", is the hero of early renditions, bringing his lion goddess consort Mekhit back. He was later absorbed into the cult of Shu, who replaced him in the "Distant Goddess" myth as well.

ANSWER: **Onuris** [or **Anhur** or **Inhert**]

[10] An inscription preserved in Esna indicates that Tefnut became either this stone or its color after Shu appeased her. Jens Jørgensen has argued that Bast produced this semi-precious stone from her menstrual fluid after returning from being the "Distant Goddess".

ANSWER: **Turquoise**

[10] Thoth offers the "Distant Goddess" a number of gifts to placate her, including jars of this substance; in "The Book of the Heavenly Cow", Ra dyed it red and covered a field with it to stop Sekhmet from killing all of humanity.

ANSWER: **Beer**



17. Identify the following about fate in Egyptian religion, for 10 points each.

[10] This goddess of birth, often depicted as a brick with a woman's head, also announced fates. She accompanied Heqet, Isis, and Nephthys at the birth ceremony of Reddedet, announcing each of the three children would be kings.

ANSWER: **Meskenet** [or **Meshkhent** or **Mesenet**]

[10] As in "The Tale of the Doomed Prince", a group of Hathors numbering this many also served to announce the fate of a child. This is also the number of heroes who attacked Thebes and the number of legendary kings of Rome.

ANSWER: **Seven**

[10] Eventually equated with the ophidian Agathos Daimon in Alexandria, this deity was the deified concept of fate and could be either male or female. In the *Book of the Dead*, like Meskenet, this god accompanies the dead at the weighing of the heart.

ANSWER: **Shai** [or **Shait** or **Psais** or **Sai**]

18. Identify the following about primordial objects in various Egyptian cosmogonies, for 10 points each.

[10] This object, which was housed in the temple to the Sun in Heliopolis named for it, represented the primordial mound from which the sun first shined over the waters. This cone-shaped rock was described as reflecting sunlight, may have been gilt, and is sometimes argued to have been meteoritic.

ANSWER: **Benben** Stone

[10] Nefertem, who became the son of Ptah in the Memphite triad, was originally the deification of one of these flowers, from which Ra emerged at the beginning of time. He is usually depicted with one of these flowers growing from his head.

ANSWER: **Lotus**

[10] A number of goddesses, including Iusaas and Hathor, especially Hathor-Nebet-Hetepet, were identified with this phrase, which indicates their presence at creation and possible sexual, or asexual role, therein.

ANSWER: **"Hand of Atum"**

19. Identify the following about deified mortals and Egyptian mortuary cults, for 10 points each.

[10] The best known deified mortal, this man is credited with designing Djoser's Step Pyramid and, because of his associations with medical science, was identified by Greeks with the god Asklepios. In the Late Period, he was identified as the son of Ptah.

ANSWER: **Imhotep**

[10] Kagemni, author of a wisdom text partially preserved in the Pressi Papyrus, was a vizier to this 4th Dynasty pharaoh, whose engineers became the first to successfully build a "true pyramid" with the Red Pyramid.

ANSWER: **Snefru** [or **Sneferu**]

[10] Author of another wisdom text, his namesake "teachings" which are quoted in those of Ptahhotep, this eldest son of Khufu was also deified.

ANSWER: **Hardjedef** [or **Hardedef** or **Djedefhor** or **Dedefhar**]

20. This text refers to its subject as the one who "places seed in woman", "makes sperm in man", and "nurses [the baby] in the womb", and claim he gives "suck to the field" and "air to breathe" to "the fledgeling in the egg". For 10 points each:

[10] Identify this text which praises its subject for setting "every man in his place" and differentiating "the foreigners". Many of its praises are not exceedingly different from earlier songs of praise to Amun.

ANSWER: **Great Hymn to Aten** [accept logical equivalents that include the words "**Great**", "**Hymn**", and "**Aten**"; do not prompt on incomplete answers]

[10] The Great Hymn to Aten is usually ascribed to this pharaoh, who changed his name from Amenhotep IV to reflect his adoption of his role as the sole representative of the sole god Aten on Earth, as well as founding Amarna far from the taint of Amun's priests in Thebes.

ANSWER: **Akhenaten**

[10] The text of the Great Hymn to Aten was preserved on an unused funeral monument built for this man, a courtier during Akhenaten's reign who went on to succeed Tutankhamun. Like his predecessors, he was subject to damnatio memoriae by Horemheb.

ANSWER: **Ay**