

old. **The plaster and mortar work** has stood the same wonderful test of time, and is far superior to our own. The use of the arch principle (contrary to supposition of earlier writers of our century) was habitually made in brick structures. Many brick arches are still found in Thebes. In temple structures the arch was never used; whence the earlier belief that it was unknown.

SUMMARY.

From the modern studies in the hieroglyphic records of Egypt, we have passed to monuments of architecture, which require no study of ancient languages or of forgotten alphabets to persuade us of the genius and greatness of their founders. From the present distribution of ancient ruins, we learn to distinguish from the epoch of the still existing temples, another of still earlier date, represented by the pyramids. Memphis and Thebes were the two successive centres of Egyptian history. The massive heaviness of Egyptian architecture, the rigid aspect of its art, symbolize the fixity and unchanging aspects of Egyptian life. So far we are dealing only with Egypt studied for itself; but in approaching the technical and mechanic arts of Egyptian civilization, we approach the significance of Egypt for later history. One other people shares with her the honor of preparing for all later civilization its material basis. That people was the Chaldeo-Assyrian.

QUESTIONS FOR WRITTEN EXERCISE ON EGYPTIAN HISTORY.

These questions are arranged without reference to the order of the book, to test the general knowledge of the student. It is suggested that the answers to these questions, and to those of later corresponding sections, be written down in such manner as to make an affirmative sentence, by combining the question and answer. The pupil will then have, in consecutive written form, an abridged summary of the work. The following sentences, combined from the first three questions and answers, will serve as an example:—*The Mohammedan conquest divides the old Egyptian culture from modern times. It took place about 640 A. D. The Mohammedan Arabs, and the Byzantine Greeks or East Romans, passed down the Egyptian arts, as then existing, to later times, etc., etc.*

What conquest divides the old Egyptian culture from modern times? *Ans.* The Mohammedan conquest.

Date this conquest. (Chronology, p. 11.)