Researching the Historical Representations of Ancient Egypt in Trade Books

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Abstract
State and national education initiatives require that historical information be introduced in the classroom through the utilization of multiple diverse texts. The role of non-fiction in the English/language arts classroom, as well as informational texts in the history/social studies classroom, increased considerably. The use of trade books allows teachers to connect the two curricula, while also meeting the standards. Primary sources can assist in filling the informational gap left by trade books and textbooks, which allow students to gain a more balanced view of historical events. Teachers, however, are not given direction as to which specific curricular materials are most appropriate. My research empirically evaluated how ancient Egypt is represented in trade books, a curricular topic that appears in world history. I reported misrepresentations that were found to be present within the data pool. My findings can direct classroom teachers in selecting appropriate literature about ancient Egypt.

Recommended Citation
Ancient Egyptian trade consisted of the gradual creation of land and sea trade routes connecting the ancient Egyptian civilization with the ancient India, Fertile Crescent, Arabia and Sub-Saharan Africa. Epipaleolithic Natufians carried parthenocarpic figs from Africa to the southeastern corner of the Fertile Crescent, c. 10,000 BCE. Later migrations out of the Fertile Crescent would carry early agricultural practices to neighboring regions—westward to Europe and North Africa, northward to Crimea, and The history of Ancient Egypt has been studied in the region of Southeast Europe since the end of the nineteenth century. In some of the countries this was not the case for various reasons, but mainly because of the undeveloped scholarly capabilities and institutions, insufficient funds for archaeological research in Egypt, and the lack of cooperation with scholars from other countries. From the 1960s, however, this situation has changed for the better, firstly with the numerous publications of the diffusion of the Ancient Egyptian cults during Graeco-Roman period, and then with publications (a Other sources for the ancient Egyptian folktale including Cinderella are also treated. (See El-Shamy's Folktales of Egypt: with Middle Eastern and [sub-Saharan] African Parallels. (U.of Chicago press 1979). Discover the world's research. 17+ million members. 135+ million publications. 700k+ research projects. Join for free. Public Full-text 1. More than one thousand books and. articles on Egyptology, the history of civilization, and affiliated subjects. bear his name. Among his chief works is the editing of the fifty-volume. The Ancient Egyptians called that ethical principle "Maat." The Ancient Egyptian government is often referred to as a Theocracy, but a more accurate term would be "Ethiocracy” [Ethical-Theocracy]. Theocracy is a form of government based on religious law, but in Ancient Egypt, the government, as all other areas of society, was under the overall rubric of Maat Philosophy [3], the Ancient Egyptian theological, philosophical and ethical framework of spiritual, social, political and economic institutions. A theocratic form of government can be corrupted if the values followed are not based on vir Egyptian towns and villages were situated in the Nile valley, where old houses were pulled down and new ones built on the same spot, because space was valuable - so little remains of the older buildings. Pyramids and tombs, by contrast, were built on desert margins, where the space was not needed for other buildings, so were left to tell their tale centuries after they were built. There was no history writing during the Old Kingdom but there were annals, brief records of important events. These are only incompletely preserved. We also have lists of kings, although they date from later periods, mostly from the New Kingdom, which started about a thousand years after the Old Kingdom ended.