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.

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For most of its history, ancient Egypt's economy operated on a barter system without cash. It was not until the Persian Invasion of 525 BCE that a cash economy was instituted in the country. Prior to this time, trade flourished through an exchange of goods and services based on a standard of value both parties considered fair. Trade began between Upper and Lower Egypt, and between the different districts of those regions, prior to unification c. 3150 BCE. By the time of the First Dynasty of Egypt (c. 3150 - c. 2890 BCE) trade was already long established with Mesopotamia. It covers all aspects of Ancient Egyptian history (political, social, economic, and intellectual) and of modern historiography about Ancient Egypt (methodologies, hermeneutics, interplay between historiography and other disciplines, and history of modern Egyptological historiography). The journal is open to contributions in English, German, and French. (quality manufactures, exports of agricultural produce, mediator in trade networks relying the Indian Ocean sphere to the Mediterranean and the Near East). The papers focus mainly on Ancient Egypt, the Theban necropolis, with a dashing of miscellaneous subjects. This book builds on current discussions in philosophy, anthropology, and sociology, and draws from analysis more. See what's new with book lending at the Internet Archive. Ancient records of Egypt; historical documents from the earliest times to the Persian conquest, collected. Item Preview. remove-circle. Egypt -- History Sources. Publisher. Chicago University of Chicago Press. Collection. robarts; toronto. 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 New Edition. — Oxford University Press, 2003. — 525 p. — ISBN-I3: 978-0-19-280458-7. The Oxford History of Ancient Egypt is the only book available providing detailed historical coverage of Egypt from the early Stone Age to its incorporation into the Roman Empire. The lively essays and beautiful illustrations portray the emergence and development of the distinctive civilization of the ancient Egyptians covering the period from 700,000 BC to ad 311. The authors - each working at the cutting edge of their particular fields - outline the principal sequence of political events, including detailed