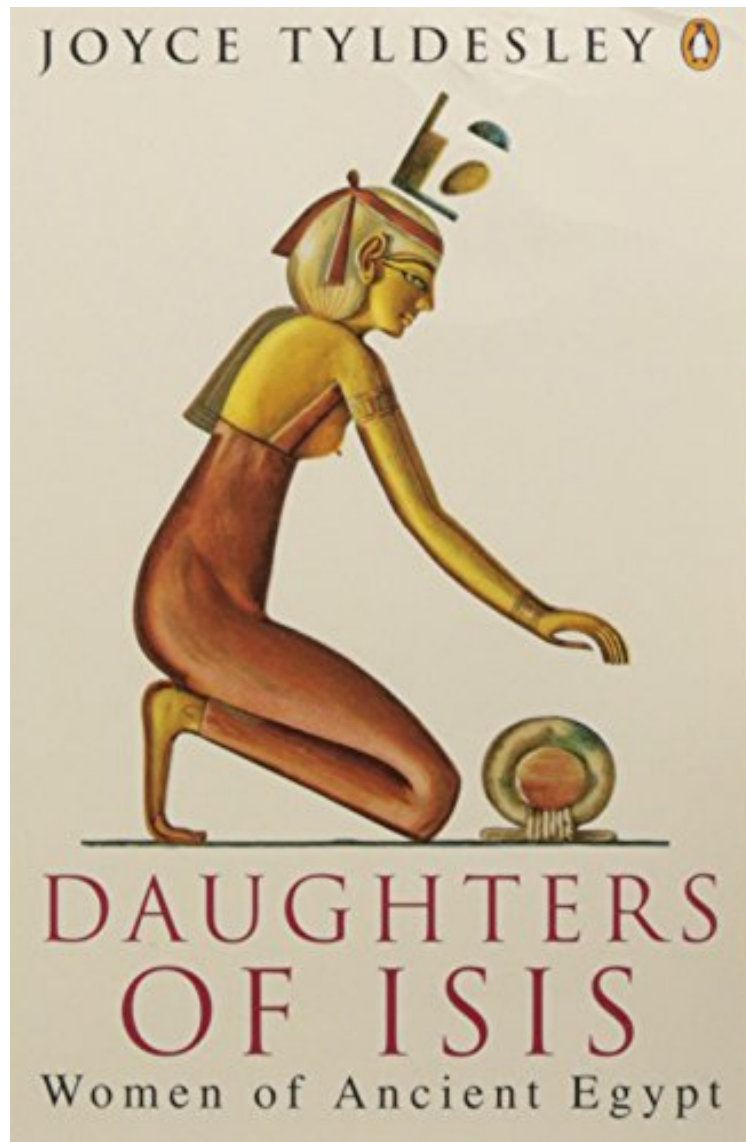


[Ebook pdf] Daughters of Isis: Women of Ancient Egypt (Penguin History)

Daughters of Isis: Women of Ancient Egypt (Penguin History)

Joyce A. Tyldesley

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Joyce A. Tyldesley : Daughters of Isis: Women of Ancient Egypt (Penguin History) before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Daughters of Isis: Women of Ancient Egypt (Penguin History):

48 of 51 people found the following review helpful. A wonderful view of ancient Egypt in the female perspective! By A Customer "Daughters of Isis," is a must from those who want to know the ins and outs of Egyptian civilization, which includes the often over-looked role of women. This book covers the life of women from birth to death and

contains a wonderful chapter on female kings, including Maatkare Hatchepsut and Neferuaten Nefertiti along with other, lesser known great women. Changes in styles and beliefs through the history of Ancient Egypt are noted with wonderful detail. The plates are superb and portray a variety of household implements and portrayals the Egyptians, themselves, made of their women. Forming a wonderful compliment to other literature that examines the lives of those below Pharaoh as well as other works by Joyce, "Daughters of Isis" does those same daughters and their goddess quite the justice. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Daily lives and legal rights of women in ancient Egypt By Kathryn R Historical texts rarely address how one half any population lived and died; unless they did something scandalous or unprecedented, women were faceless ciphers. This book offers a rare, insightful, and thought-provoking portrayal of everyday life for women at all levels of society in ancient Egypt. It is known Egyptian women enjoyed legal rights that set them apart from their sisters in patriarchal Greece, Rome, and the neighboring Near East. They could own property, make legal contacts (and sue), and live without a male guardian. Beyond legal matters, women's lives went unrecorded. Most records mention women only as adjuncts of the male head of household. Wives were usually buried in the tombs of their husbands. Tomb art shows the lives and activities of MEN with miniature images of women and children serving them, thus continuing women's subservient status into the afterlife. To find the women, Tyldesley took a close look at the information available and expanded the fragments through the magnifying glass of the lives of contemporary Egyptian women. The result is a credible extrapolation of how the women of ancient Egypt used their time, intelligence, talents, and freedoms in the shadows of Pharaoh/Father/Husband. I found her analysis of political and religious titles to be the most unusual tool in her kit - the multiple, elaborately-worded titles of even men are overlooked by most researchers. Titles bestowed in ancient Egypt provide insight into daily duties to temple and community. By comparing titles across the dynastic periods, Tyldesley was able to determine which duties - and which gods, pharaohs, and ceremonies - remained important and which ones fell from use or favor. Titles also indicated the expanding popularity of a local deity, one that might become woven into the convoluted national pantheon, or the rising importance of a local leader, especially in times of political instability. A particularly revealing segment looks at life in the lower levels of ancient society, at the wives and daughters that inhabited the mud brick farm villages strewn among the massive temples and palaces along the Nile like seed beads on a strand of large pearls. The farmers of ancient Egypt provided the real wealth that brought the kingdom's greatness: grain. It fed the pharaohs, armies, and builders and furnished a vital trading commodity. But those farmers wielded little power; their wives had even less. Despite four thousand years of global progress, very little has changed in the daily lives of the farmer's women, and many are deprived of rights their ancestors took for granted. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Four Stars By melody robbins Awesome read!! Enlightenment at it's best

In ancient Egypt women enjoyed a legal, social and sexual independence unrivalled by their Greek or Roman sisters, or in fact by most women until the late nineteenth century. They could own and trade in property, work outside the home, marry foreigners and live alone without the protection of a male guardian. Some of them even rose to rule Egypt as female kings. Joyce Tyldesley's vivid history of how women lived in ancient Egypt weaves a fascinating picture of daily life marriage and the home, work and play, grooming and religion viewed from a female perspective, in a work that is engaging, original and constantly surprising.

From Publishers Weekly Histories of women usually bring with them histories of women's world and women's work-- in other words, the daily life of a culture. This look at ancient Egyptian women is no different. British archaeologist and researcher Tyldesley illuminates women's positions as cooks, washerwomen, dancers, mourners, weavers, priestesses, mothers, wives and--on very rare occasions--pharaohs. Tyldesley doesn't try to simplify a subject complicated by linguistic subtleties, lack of archaeological evidence, ancient propaganda and the orientalist mythology of seething harems that early excavators imposed on ambiguous digs. What she does, and does well, is give an idea of what evidence is available and, in accessible, slyly cheery prose, recreate how women (and men) shopped, dressed and ate ("the menus of the poor and less enterprising usually involved a fairly dull and rather flatulent rotation of bread, onions, lettuce, radish and pulses"). Most intriguing, though, are Tyldesley's all-too-brief initial observations of the standing of Egyptian women. For all its emphasis on tradition, Egypt differed from much of the worst of Graeco-Roman paternalism: women were important factors in a child's heredity, not just passive bearers of men's genetics; they could own property; make legally binding contracts; sue; and, most amazingly, live alone. Copyright 1995 Cahners Business Information, Inc. From the Back Cover During the dynastic period (3000 BC - 332 BC), as the Greek historian Herodotus was intrigued to observe, Egyptian women enjoyed a legal, social and sexual independence unrivalled by their Greek or Roman sisters, unrivalled, indeed, by women in Europe until the late nineteenth century. They could own and trade in property, work outside the home, marry foreigners and even live alone without the protection of a male guardian. Furthermore, women fortunate enough to be members of the royal harem were vastly influential, as were those rare women who rose to rule Egypt as 'female kings'. Joyce Tyldesley draws upon archaeological, historical and ethnographical evidence to piece together a vivid picture of daily life in Egypt - marriage and the home, work and play, grooming, religion - all viewed from a female perspective. She has an engaging eye for

incidental detail and draws fascinating parallels and contrasts between the ancient and our modern world. About the Author Joyce Tyldesley, holder of a doctorate from Oxford University, is Honorary Research Fellow at the School of Archaeology, Classics, and Oriental Studies at Liverpool University, England. She is the author of *Hatchepsut: The Female Pharaoh* and *Daughters of Isis: Women of Ancient Egypt*.