Combining philological investigation and theoretical reasoning, this book offers a completely new interpretation of the economic role of the state in ancient Egypt. The first part provides background outlining the relevance of Keynes’ General Theory to the ancient Egyptian economy. The central part uses ancient Egyptian texts as the foundation of an analysis of words commonly assumed to relate to taxation during the New Kingdom (c. 1540-1070 B.C.E.). The conclusions summarize the philological results and explore the role of the temples in the ancient Egyptian state during the new Kingdom. The result places ancient Egyptian taxation and state economic activity in an Egyptian economy based on an analysis of primary sources.

The book is thus directed at a broad audience including Egyptologists and all scholars interested in economic history in general and the political development of early antiquity in particular.
Economy in ancient Egypt has conventionally been understood with a top-down model of vertical collection/distribution between social ranks. By placing precious metals at the center of focus and constructing a "network model" according to their mobility in travelling domestically and transnationally in New Kingdom period, this paper proposes an alternative perspective on the movement of wealth, aiming to do justice to the horizontal, as well as the underground, outside-establishment, movement less discussed in the conventional framework. Please note you need to add our NEW email km@bookmail.org to approved e-mail addresses. Read more. Post a Review.

You can write a book review and share your experiences. Other readers will always be interested in your opinion of the books you've read. Whether you've loved the book or not, if you give your honest and detailed thoughts then people will find new books that are right for them. 1. Kleinere Schriften zur germanischen Heldensage und Literatur des Mittelalters. The state of ancient Egyptian economy was a work of perfection that led to the rise of one of the greatest civilizations in the ancient world. During Egypt new kingdom (1570-1070 BC) third of all the lands of Egypt were in the hands of the priesthood of amen with a larger number of workers, and the number of foreign slaves increased with the economy. All the administrators, priests, traders, and craftsmen lived in cities along the bank of the Nile. Ancient Egyptian Agriculture. Agriculture was the main reason behind Egypt's wealth, many grains, vegetables, fruits, cattle, and fish were harvested and gathered and after the deduction of various taxes, the goods were sold in the market.