

Rhetoric The Ancient Egyptian Origin Of A Distinctly

ANCIENT NON-GREEK RHETORICS contributes to the recovery and understanding of ancient rhetorics in non-Western cultures and other cultures that developed independently of classical Greco-Roman models. Contributors analyze facets of the rhetorics as embedded within the particular cultures of ancient China, Egypt, Mesopotamia, the ancient Near East more generally, Israel, Japan, India, and ancient Ireland. The ten essays examine rhetorics as broadly construed, analyzing texts, addressing silence, as well as considering the placement and use of texts as part of multimedia cultural communication, involving ritual along with oral, visual, sensual, experiential, and architectural elements and performances. CAROL S. LIPSON is Professor of Writing and Rhetoric, and immediate past chair of the Writing Program at Syracuse University. She received her PhD in English at the University of California-Los Angeles, where she began the study of Egyptology. She has published on ancient Egyptian medical rhetoric, on the multimedia nature of ancient Egyptian public texts, and on the central Egyptian value of Maat in relation to the culture's rhetorical principles. With Roberta Binkley, she co-edited RHETORIC BEFORE AND BEYOND THE GREEKS (SUNY Press, 2004). ROBERTA BINKLEY received her PhD in rhetoric from the University of Arizona. Subsequently she has taught at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga and at Arizona State University. Her research has focused on Near Eastern rhetoric in early Mesopotamia, with particular attention to the works of the priestess and poetess Enheduanna. With Carol S. Lipson, she co-edited RHETORIC BEFORE AND BEYOND THE GREEKS. CONTRIBUTORS include Roberta Binkley, Richard Johnson-Sheehan, Carol S. Lipson, Yichun Liu, Arabella Lyon, Steven B. Katz, Marie Lee Mifsud, Scott R. Stroud, James W. Watts, Xiaoye You, and Kathy Wolfe.

"This anthology contains all the substantial surviving works from the golden age of Ancient Egyptian fictional literature (c.1940-1640 B.C.). Composed by an anonymous author in the form of a funerary autobiography, the Tale tells how the courtier Sinuhe flees Egypt at the death of his king. His adventures bring wealth and happiness, but his failure to find meaningful life abroad is only redeemed by the new king's sympathy, and he finally returns to the security of his homeland. Other works from the Middle Kingdom include a poetic dialogue between a man and his soul on the problem of suffering and death, a teaching about the nature of wisdom which is bitterly spoken by the ghost of the assassinated King Amenemhat I, and a series of light-hearted tales of wonder from the court of the builder of the Great Pyramid."--Jacket.

The rich and extensive floodplain of the River Nile can claim to be the cradle of one of the earliest and most spectacular civilizations of antiquity. Ancient Egypt: A Social History, first published in 1983, presents an innovative perspective on the ancient societies which flourished in the Nile Valley from the Predynastic period to the conquest by Alexander the Great. From the introduction of a subsistence economy through the establishment of the first agricultural communities to the development of urban centres and the political state, this volume traces the process of political, social and economic change. The emphasis on the social and economic aspects of Egyptian society and the integration of archaeological and historical data mark a new departure in Egyptian studies.

Examines rhetorical practices in cultures and time periods that have received little attention to date.

Disputation literature is a type of text in which usually two non-human entities (such as trees, animals, drinks, or seasons) try to establish their superiority over each other by means of a series of speeches written in an elaborate, flowery register. As opposed to other dialogue literature, in disputation texts there is no serious matter at stake only the preeminence of one of the litigants over its rival. These light-hearted texts are known in virtually every culture that flourished in the Middle East from Antiquity to the present day, and they constitute one of the most enduring genres in world literature. The present volume collects over twenty contributions on disputation literature by a diverse group of world-renowned scholars. From ancient Sumer to modern-day Bahrain, from Egyptian to Neo-Aramaic, including Latin, French, Middle English, Armenian, Chinese and Japanese, the chapters of this book study the multiple avatars of this venerable text type.

By tracing the traditional progression of rhetoric from the Greek Sophists to contemporary theorists, this textbook gives students a conceptual framework for evaluating and practicing persuasive writing and speaking in a wide range of settings and in both written and visual media. The book's expansive historical purview illustrates how persuasive public discourse performs essential social functions and shapes our daily worlds, drawing on the ideas of some of history's greatest thinkers and theorists. The seventh edition includes greater attention to non-Western rhetorics, feminist rhetorics, the rhetoric of science, and European and American critical theory. Known for its clear writing style and contemporary examples throughout, The History and Theory of Rhetoric emphasizes the relevance of rhetoric to today's students. This revised edition serves as a core textbook for rhetoric courses in both English and communication programs covering both the historical tradition of rhetoric and contemporary rhetoric studies. This edition includes an instructor's manual and practice quizzes for students at www.routledge.com/cw/herrick

Despite its centrality to its field, there is no consensus regarding what rhetorical theory is and why it matters. The Ethical Fantasy of Rhetorical Theory presents a critical examination of rhetorical theory throughout history, in order to develop a unifying vision for the field. Demonstrating that theorists have always been skeptical of yet committed to "truth" (however fantastic), Ira Allen develops rigorous notions of truth and of a "troubled freedom" that spring from rhetoric's depths. In a sweeping analysis from the sophists Aristotle, and Cicero through Kenneth Burke, Chaim Perelman and Lucie Olbrechts-Tyceta, and contemporary scholars in English, communication, and rhetoric's other disciplinary homes, Allen offers a novel definition of rhetorical theory: as the self-consciously ethical study of how humans and other symbolic animals negotiate constraints.

In Peace in Ancient Egypt, Vanessa Davies offers a new analysis of the ancient Egyptian concept of hetep ("peace").

This book addresses some of the main themes of the study of Egypt during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In a combination of case studies and discursive chapters, the status of Egypt as an important example of traditional Asian scholarship, and as an ancient model of imperialism itself, is examined. Contributions range from studies of nineteenth century antiquarianism, and the collecting of Egyptian antiquities as an extension of the territorial ambitions and rivalries of the European powers, to explorations of how Egypt is understood and interpreted in contemporary societies. Views of Ancient Egypt also considers the way in which Ancient Egypt has been adopted by less privileged members of some societies as a cultural icon of past greatness.

The SAGE Handbook of Gender and Communication is a vital resource for those seeking to explore the complex interactions of gender and communication. Editors Bonnie J. Dow and Julia T. Wood, together with an illustrious group of contributors, review and evaluate the state of the gender and communication field through the discussion of existing theories and research, as well as through identification of important directions for future scholarship. The first of its kind, this Handbook examines the primary contexts in which gender and communication are shaped, reflected, and expressed: interpersonal, organizational, rhetoric, media, and intercultural/global.

NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • “Magisterial . . . [A] rich portrait of ancient Egypt’s complex evolution over the course of three millennia.”—Los Angeles Times NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY The Washington Post • Publishers Weekly In this landmark volume, one of the world’s most renowned Egyptologists tells the epic story of this great civilization, from its birth as the first nation-state to its absorption into the Roman Empire. Drawing upon forty years of archaeological research, award-winning scholar Toby Wilkinson takes us inside a tribal society with a pre-monetary economy and decadent, divine kings who ruled with all-too-recognizable human emotions. Here are the legendary leaders: Akhenaten, the “heretic king,” who with his wife Nefertiti brought about a revolution with a bold new religion; Tutankhamun, whose dazzling tomb would remain hidden for three millennia; and eleven pharaohs called Ramesses, the last of whom presided over the militarism, lawlessness, and corruption that caused a political and societal decline. Filled with new information and unique interpretations, *The Rise and Fall of Ancient Egypt* is a riveting and revelatory work of wild drama, bold spectacle, unforgettable characters, and sweeping history. “With a literary flair and a sense for a story well told, Mr. Wilkinson offers a highly readable, factually up-to-date account.”—The Wall Street Journal “[Wilkinson] writes with considerable verve. . . . [He] is nimble at conveying the sumptuous pageantry and cultural sophistication of pharaonic Egypt.”—The New York Times

In the first part of the book, George Kennedy explores analogies to human rhetoric in animal communication, possible rhetorical factors in the origin of human speech, and rhetorical conventions in traditionally oral societies in Australia, the South Pacific, Africa, and the Americas. Topics discussed include forms of reasoning, the function of metaphor, and the forms and uses of formal language. The second part of the book provides an account of rhetoric as understood and practiced in early literate societies in the Near East, China, India, Greece, and Rome, identifying unique or unusual features of Western discourse in comparison to uses elsewhere.

Ancient Non-Greek Rhetorics

This book contains the *Astrological Compendium* of the late Classical astrologer Rhetorius the Egyptian. It contains his *Explanation and Narration of The Whole Art of Astrology*, and was translated from the Greek by James Herschel Holden, M.A., Research Director of the American Federation of Astrologers. Also included are the treatises by Teucer of Babylon on the Nature of the Signs of the Zodiac and the Nature of the Seven planets. Rhetorius was the last major astrological writer of the Classical period of Greek Astrology.

Interrogates the story of rhetoric promoted in standard historical accounts and reconsiders the relationship between rhetorical theory, practice, and pedagogy. *The Viability of the Rhetorical Tradition* reconsiders the relationship between rhetorical theory, practice, and pedagogy. Continuing the line of questioning begun in the 1980s, contributors examine the duality of a rhetorical canon in determining if past practice can make us more (or less) able to address contemporary concerns. Also examined is the role of tradition as a limiting or inspiring force, rhetoric as a discipline, rhetoric’s contribution to interest in civic education and citizenship, and the possibilities digital media offer to scholars of rhetoric. Richard Graff is Assistant Professor of Rhetoric at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities. Arthur E. Walzer is Professor of Rhetoric at the University of Minnesota, Twin Cities and the author of *George Campbell: Rhetoric in the Age of Enlightenment*, also published by SUNY Press. Janet M. Atwill is Associate Professor of English at The University of Tennessee at Knoxville and coeditor (with Janice M. Lauer) of *Perspectives on Rhetorical Invention*.

Covering more than four thousand years of ancient history, from the early Egyptians to the dawn of Byzantium, an illustrated introduction to the Mediterranean’s three major civilizations examines their links and traces their influence up to the present day. UP.

The first economic history of ancient Egypt employing a New Institutional Economics approach and covering the entire pharaonic period, 3000–30 BCE."

'Joshua and the Rhetoric of Violence' examines the book of Joshua as a construction of national identity. This pioneering New Historicist analysis shows how the Deuteronomist used war oracle language and epic historical lore to negotiate sociopolitical boundaries. It asserts that text and context interacted in a programme consolidating King Josiah's authority in the wake of Assyrian imperial collapse. The book argues that the conquest narrative is not simple 'us against them' propaganda but a complex web of negotiations defining identity and otherness. The analysis draws on Foucault's principle that power is something exercised rather than merely possessed.

It is perhaps a truism to note that ancient religion and rhetoric were closely intertwined in Greek and Roman antiquity. Religion is embedded in socio-political, legal and cultural institutions and structures, while also being influenced, or even determined, by them. Rhetoric is used to address the divine, to invoke the gods, to talk about the sacred, to express piety and to articulate, refer to, recite or explain the meaning of hymns, oaths, prayers, oracles and other religious matters and processes. The 13 contributions to this volume explore themes and topics that most succinctly describe the firm interrelation between religion and rhetoric mostly

in, but not exclusively focused on, Greek and Roman antiquity, offering new, interdisciplinary insights into a great variety of aspects, from identity construction and performance to legal/political practices and a broad analytical approach to transcultural ritualistic customs. The volume also offers perceptive insights into oriental (i.e. Egyptian magic) texts and Christian literature. For centuries the world has been misled about the original source of the Arts and Sciences; for centuries Socrates, Plato and Aristotle have been falsely idolized as models of intellectual greatness; and for centuries the African continent has been called the Dark Continent, because Europe coveted the honor of transmitting to the world, the Arts and Sciences. It is indeed surprising how, for centuries, the Greeks have been praised by the Western World for intellectual accomplishments which belong without a doubt to the Egyptians or the peoples of North Africa.

This Festschrift in honor of Prof. Edward F. Wente contains contributions by forty-three of his colleagues and friends. Contents: Publications and Communications of Edward F. Wente (C. E. Jones); A Monument of Khaemwaset Honoring Imhotep (J. P. Allen); Feuds or Vengeance? Rhetoric and Social Forms (J. Baines); Theban Seventeenth Dynasty (J. von Beckerath); Inventory Offering Lists and the Nomenclature for Boxes and Chests in the Old Kingdom (E. Brovarski); A Case for Narrativity: Gilt Stucco Mummy Cover in the Graeco-Roman Museum, Alexandria, Inv. 27808 (L. H. Corcoran); Opening of the Mouth as Temple Ritual (E. Cruz-Urbe); A Letter of Reproach (R. J. Demaree); Creation on the Potter's Wheel at the Eastern Horizon of Heaven (P. F. Dorman); The Border and the Yonder Side (G. Englund); Enjoying the Pleasures of Sensation: Reflections on a Significant Feature of Egyptian Religion (R. B. Finnestad); Some Comments on Khety's Instruction for Little Pepi on His Way to School (Satire on the Trades) (J. L. Foster); On Fear of Death and the Three bwts Connected with Hathor (P. J. Frandsen); Two Inlaid Inscriptions of the Earliest Middle Kingdom (H. Goedicke); Historical Background to the Exodus: Papyrus Anastasi VIII (S. I. Groll); The Mummy of Amenhotep III (J. E. Harris); Fragmentary Quartzite Female Hand Found in Abou-Rawash (Z. Hawass); Two Stelae of King Seqenenre Djehuty-aa of the Seventeenth Dynasty (H. Jacquet-Gordon); A Marital Title from the New Kingdom (J. J. Janssen); Remarks on Continuity in Egyptian Literary Tradition (R. Jasnow); Ethnic Considerations in Persian Period Egypt (J. H. Johnson); The nfrw-Collar Reconsidered (W. R. Johnson); The Wealth of Amun of Thebes under Ramesses II (K. A. Kitchen); Wie jung ist die memphitische Philosophie auf dem Shabaqo-Stein? (R. Krauss); 'Listening' to the Ancient Egyptian Woman: Letters, Testimonials, and Other Expressions of Self (B. S. Lesko); Some Further Thoughts on Chapter 162 of the Book of the Dead (L. H. Lesko); Royal Iconography of Dynasty 0 (T. J. Logan); The Auction of Pharaoh (J. G. Manning); Semi-Literacy in Egypt: Some Erasures from the Amarna Period (P. Der Manuelian); Vinegar at Deir el-Medina (N. B. Millet); Observations on Pre-Amarna Theology during the Earliest Reign of Amenhotep IV (W. J. Murnane); Zum Kultbildritual in Abydos (J. Osing); Sportive Fencing as a Ritual for Destroying the Enemies of Horus (P. A. Piccione); An Oblique Reference to the Expelled High Priest Osorkon? (R. K. Ritner); The Ahhotep Coffins: The Archaeology of an Egyptological Reconstruction (A. M. Roth); A Litany from the Eighteenth Dynasty Tomb of Merneith (D. P. Silverman); Nag-ed-Deir Papyri (W. K. Simpson); O. Hess = O. Naville = O. BM 50601: An Elusive Text Relocated (M. J. Smith); Celibacy and Adoption among God's Wives of Amun and Singers in the Temple of Amun: A Re-examination of the Evidence (E. Teeter); New Kingdom Temples at Elkab (C. C. Van Siclen III); Menstrual Synchrony and the 'Place of Women' in Ancient Egypt (OIM 13512) (T. G. Wilfong); Serra East and the Mission of the Middle Kingdom Fortresses in Nubia (B. B. Williams); End of the Late Bronze Age and Other Crisis Periods: A Volcanic Cause? (F. J. Yurco).

As the rich words from the African proverbs resonate into the twenty-first century regarding the importance of identity and telling the stories of people of African descent through the eyes of the people, the grand rhetorician and griot of the twentieth century Dr William Edward Burghardt Du Bois's infamous problem remains so today – “the problem of the colour-line.” After the election of Barack Hussein Obama, the first African American president of the United States; after the Civil Rights Movement; after Brown versus the Board of Education; after the students' right to their own language; after Plessy versus Ferguson; and the murders of innocent, young African American males, including Emmett Till, Timothy Thomas, Trayvon Martin, John Crawford III, Tamir Rice, Jordan Davis, Eric Garner, and Mike Brown, people of African descent are still battling with being labelled a “problem in one's own country” while the USA continues to strive for a post-racial era. W.E.B. Du Bois's rhetoric and motives in general are more relevant today than ever in reassessing what he so eloquently describes and unveils through the phrase “double consciousness” in *Souls of Black Folk* (1903), through which he reveals the feeling of a problem. This groundbreaking volume, featuring contributions from W.E.B. Du Bois's great-grandson, Arthur McFarlane II, among others, is organized into three parts. Part I focuses on the foundation of Du Bois's Africana Rhetoric through the origins of Africana Studies, Pan Africanism, and Africana Critical Theory. Part II focuses on Du Bois's rhetorical strategies and rhetorical analyses in his scholarship and life. Part III focuses on gender and sexuality in Du Bois's selected works. This work, the first of its kind devoted exclusively to Du Bois's rhetoric and motives—can serve as a blueprint for today as the struggle toward a post racial society continues.

Theopompus of Chios was one of the most important ancient Greek historians of the fourth century BC. Although his work only survives in quotations by later authors, he is a vital source for our understanding of Greek history during the age of Philip of Macedon. This new study explores his historical method and the intellectual milieu in which he lived.

Maatian Ethics in a Communication Context explores the ethical principle of Maat: the guiding principle of harmony and order that permeated classical African political and civil life. The book provides a rigorous, communication-focused account of the ethical wisdom ancient Africans cultivated and is evidenced in the form of recovered written texts, mythology, stelae, prescriptions for just speech, and the hieroglyphic system of writing itself. Moving beyond colonial stereotypes of ancient Africans, the book offers insight into the African value systems that positioned humans as inextricably embedded in nature, and communication theory that anchors good communication in careful listening habits as the foundational moral virtue. Expanding on the work of Maulana Karenga, Molefi Kete Asante and other groundbreaking scholars, the book presents a picture of civilizations with a shared lust for life, a spiritual connection to scientific speech, and the veneration of ancestors as deeply connected to the pursuit of wisdom. Offering an examination of Maat from a specifically communication ethics perspective, this book will be of great interest to scholars and students of Communication Ethics, African philosophy, Rhetorical theory, Africana Studies and Ancient History.

Through a critical analysis of ancient African texts that predate Greco-Roman treatises Cecil Blake revisits the roots of rhetorical theory and challenges what is often advanced as the "darkness metaphor" -- the rhetorical construction of Africa and Africans. Blake offers a thorough examination of Ptah-hotep and core African ethical principles (Maat) and engages rhetorical scholarship within the wider discourse of African development. In so doing, he establishes a direct relationship between rhetoric and development studies in non-western societies and highlights the prospect for applying such principles to ameliorating the development malaise of the continent.

This book provides an introduction to one of the greatest civilizations of all time – ancient Egypt. Beginning with a geographical overview that explains the development of Egyptian belief systems as well as its subsequent political development, it examines methodology, the history of the discipline of Egyptology, religion, social organization, urban and rural life, and death. It also includes a section on how people of all ranks

lived. Lavishly illustrated, with many unusual photographs of rarely seen sites that are seldom illustrated, this volume is suitable for use in introductory-level courses on ancient Egypt. It offers a variety of student-friendly features, including a glossary, a bibliography, and a list of sources for those who wish to further their interest in ancient Egypt.

In *The Art of Rhetoric*, Aristotle demonstrates the purpose of rhetoric—the ability to convince people using your skill as a speaker rather than the validity or logic of your arguments—and outlines its many forms and techniques. Defining important philosophical terms like ethos, pathos, and logos, Aristotle establishes the earliest foundations of modern understanding of rhetoric, while providing insight into its historic role in ancient Greek culture. Aristotle's work, which dates from the fourth century B.C., was written while the author lived in Athens, remains one of the most influential pillars of philosophy and has been studied for centuries by orators, public figures, and politicians alike. HarperTorch brings great works of non-fiction and the dramatic arts to life in digital format, upholding the highest standards in ebook production and celebrating reading in all its forms. Look for more titles in the HarperTorch collection to build your digital library.

Ancient Non-Greek Rhetorics contributes to the recovery and understanding of ancient rhetorics in non-Western cultures and other cultures that developed independently of classical Greco-Roman models. Contributors analyze facets of the rhetorics as embedded within the particular cultures of ancient China, Egypt, Mesopotamia, the ancient Near East more generally, Israel, Japan, India, and ancient Ireland. *The Routledge Handbook of Comparative World Rhetorics* offers a broad and comprehensive understanding of comparative or world rhetoric, from ancient times to the modern day. Bringing together an international team of established and emergent scholars, this Handbook looks beyond Greco-Roman traditions in the study of rhetoric to provide an international, cross-cultural study of communication practices around the globe. With dedicated sections covering theory and practice, history, pedagogy, hybrids and the modern context, this extensive collection will provide the reader with a solid understanding of: how comparative rhetoric evolved how it re-defines and expands the field of rhetorical studies what it contributes to our understanding of human communication its implications for the advancement of related fields, such as composition, technology, language studies, and literacy. In a world where understanding how people communicate, argue, and persuade is as important as understanding their languages, *The Routledge Handbook of Comparative World Rhetorics* is an essential resource for scholars and students of communication, composition, rhetoric, cultural studies, cultural rhetoric, cross-cultural studies, transnational studies, translingual studies, and languages.

The Rhetoric of Signs is a collection of essays that seeks to integrate the ideas of Charles Sanders Peirce, Mikhail Bakhtin and Kenneth Burke to develop a comprehensive theory of communication. It examines how Peircian semiotics, Bakhtinian dialogism and Burkes dramatism are used jointly in the construction of various genres of speech to achieve successful communication in both everyday interactions and in momentous international relations.

Violence and Gender in Ancient Egypt shifts the focus of gender studies in Egyptology to social phenomena rarely addressed through the lens of gender – war and violence, exploring the complex intersections of violence and gender in ancient Egypt. Building on current discussions in philosophy, anthropology, and sociology, and on analysis of relevant historic texts, iconography, and archaeological remains by looking at possible gender patterns behind evidence of trauma, the book bridges the gap between modern understandings of gendered violence and its functioning in ancient Egypt. Areas explored include the following: differences in gendered aggression and violent acts between people and deities; sexual violence; the taking of men, women, and children as prisoners of war; and feminization of enemies. By examining ancient Egyptian texts and images with evidence for violence from different periods and contexts – private tombs, divine temples, royal stelae, papyri, and ostraca, ranging over 3,000 years of cultural history – *Violence and Gender in Ancient Egypt* highlights the complex intersection between gender and violence in ancient Egyptian culture. The book will appeal to scholars and students working in Egyptology, archaeology, history, anthropology, sociology, and gender studies.

In *The Genres of Rhetorical Speeches in Greek and Roman Antiquity* Cristina Pepe offers a complete overview of the concept of speech genre in Greek and Roman rhetoric.

Ashby explains the Tree of Life metaphysical teachings, disciplines, and techniques from the hieroglyphic texts.

Explore the entire history of the ancient Egyptian state from 3000 B.C. to 400 A.D. with this authoritative volume *The newly revised Second Edition of A History of Ancient Egypt* delivers an up-to-date survey of ancient Egypt's history from its origins to the Roman Empire's banning of hieroglyphics in the fourth century A.D. The book covers developments in all aspects of Egypt's history and their historical sources, considering the social and economic life and the rich culture of ancient Egypt. Freshly updated to take into account recent discoveries, the book makes the latest scholarship accessible to a wide audience, including introductory undergraduate students. *A History of Ancient Egypt* outlines major political and cultural events and places Egypt's history within its regional context and detailing interactions with western Asia and Africa. Each period of history receives equal attention and a discussion of the problems scholars face in its study. The book offers a foundation for all students interested in Egyptian culture by providing coverage of topics like: A thorough introduction to the formation of the Egyptian state between the years of 3400 B.C. and 2686 B.C. An exploration of the end of the Old Kingdom and First Intermediate period, from 2345 B.C. to 2055 B.C. An analysis of the Second Intermediate Period and the Hyksos between 1700 B.C. and 1550 B.C. A discussion of Greek and Roman Egypt between 332 B.C. and A.D. 395. Perfect for students of introductory courses in ancient Egyptian history and as background material for students of courses in Egyptian art, archaeology, and culture, *A History of Ancient Egypt* will also earn a place in the libraries of students taking surveys of the ancient world and those seeking a companion volume to *A History of the Ancient Near East*.

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