Najovits provides a remarkably evenhanded introductory survey of Egypt. Najovits contends that scholarly focus on ancient Greece and Rome and on Christianity and Judaism has tended to obscure Egyptian contributions to the development of culture. Egyptian religion was highly original, he says: "Never before had such an elaborate religion and such an all-inclusive mythology been invented." This enables the reader to grasp the complexity and meaning of an ancient religion. The book also provides an understanding of the changing nature of ancient Egyptian religion, including shifts toward monotheism. Najovits has written a 2 volume fantasy about ancient African culture. Najovits remains captive to the Euro-centric intellectual paradigm which places Africans outside of human history. The Egyptians looked to the south as the land of their ancestors. The world's first Holy Land was far south of Egypt in the heart of Africa. The first ruler came from the south. No linguist, using modern scientific linguistic methods, can demonstrate that the language of the ancient Egyptians is genetically related to the Semitic family; it has not been done because it can not be done. In fact, the ancient Egyptian language agrees with the black African language Wolof (spoken in Senegal) on just about every level of the grammatical structure! Volume II discusses Egypt's place in the history of religions and its possible influence.

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