| Name: Civilization / Era: | Τ - | | Date: |
|--|--|--|--|
| Civilization / Era: | Political Characteristics | Achievements (Cultural) | Religious Characteristics (Cultural) |
| NUBIA | Kush – kingdom of Nubia gaining influence by 1750 BC | Long considered peripheral region of Example and its sulture. | Worship of Egyptian gods as well as indicators and a particularly. |
| Time Period: | Capital at Kerma, site of city walls, | Egypt and its culture New view is that of a complex, | indigenous gods, particularly Apedemak |
| 3100 BC - 350 AD | brick buildings, tombs for kings, metalworking/pottery center | developed culture that mutually benefited in trade/contact with Egypt | Human sacrifice seen in servants, women, slaves being buried in tombs |
| Related Key Concepts | Middle Kingdom Egypt (2040 BC – 1640 BC) is very aggressive towards | Meroe art combines Egyptian, Greco- Roman, indigenous influences | with passing of elite |
| 1.2. The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies | Nubia, imposing control of gold mines through garrisoned forts | Also practiced mummification | |
| 1.3. The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies | New Kingdom Egypt (1532 BC – 1070 BC) expands out and destroys Kush, extending southern boundary to 4th cataracts. | | |
| Most Important Thing to Remember: | -Egypt installs regional governor & | | |
| Closely tied to Egypt | exploits gold mines for 500 yrs Meroe – kingdom of Nubia gaining Green Leader P.G. | | |
| The black Egyptians | influence by 800 BC Capital at Napata 800 BC – 400 BC Capital at Meroe 400 BC – 350 AD | | |
| | 25 th Dynasty – (712 BC – 660 BC) Kings of Nubia rule over all of Egypt until Assyrians push them back to Napata by 660 BC | | |
| Technological Characteristics (Cultural) | Interaction with Environment | Economic Characteristics | Social Characteristics |
| Egyptian hieroglyphics utilized in tomb burials Iron-working by 1000 BC | 1,000 mile stretch of Upper Nile River Six cataracts block boat traffic and serve as obstacles and boundaries with Egypt to the north | Old Kingdom caravan trade with Egypt (starting in 2300 BC) Slaves (captured from nomads), ebony, incense, ivory, gold, exotic animals desired as luxury items Copper & precious stones in mineral-rich Upper Nile region | Elite families sent children to Egyptian court to ensure loyalty and expose them to Egyptian culture (likely imposed on Nubians by Egypt) Women had important role in society, as politics were matrilineal (Ex: king's succeeded by sister's son, Nubian queens ruled by themselves) |
| | | | |