

Chapter 3 – Ancient Egypt & Nubia

Section 5 – The Cultures of Nubia Notes

Nubia			
Relations With Egypt	Kerma	Napata	Meroë
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nubia located south of ancient Egypt• Had peaceful, friendly relations• Called Ta Sety, “the land of the bow,” by Egyptians• Many Nubian archers hired for Egypt’s army• Egypt valued Nubia for its rich mineral resources• Nubia was a bridge for goods carried between Central Africa and Egypt• Nubian kingdoms rivaled Egypt for power and control of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kushite kingdom centered at the Third Cataract of the Nile• Around 1600 B.C., expanded into southern Egypt• Culture lasted from about 2000 to 1500 B.C.• Became rich by controlling trade between Central Africa and Egypt• Had pottery artisans• Devoted a great deal of energy and resources to royal burials• After a 50-year war between Nubia and Egypt, Egypt ruled Nubia for about 700 years• Nubians adopted many Egyptian ways	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Around 700 B.C., Kushites rose to power again; their kingdom centered in the Nubian city of Napata• They eventually took control of all of Egypt• The pharaohs of Egypt’s Twenty-fifth Dynasty were Nubians• Napatan kings brought back old Egyptian ways• Built pyramids in which to bury their kings• Rule of the Napatan kings ended around 660 B.C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nubians moved south and founded a court in Meroë• Became center of an empire that stretched south into Central Africa• Iron plows allowed them to grow more food• Iron weapons allowed them to control trade routes that ran all the way to the Red Sea• Created own system of hieroglyphics• Meroë weakened in the A.D. 200s• Nubian culture still survives today