

## Section Reading Support AW 39 Ancient Egypt and Nubia, Section 5

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