

I. Egypt and Nubia

A. Nubia was known as "Kush"
Southern Egypt into northern Sudan

B. Trade in Ancient Egypt

1. had sun and fertile soil
2. lacked forests, minerals, other natural resources
3. Acquired through trade or commerce: buying & selling of goods and services
4. Egyptians traded luxury items (perfume, gems, linen)

C. Trade in Eastern Mediterranean

1. Snefru promoted trade in Eastern Med (Lebanon)
 - a. lumber - cedar
 - b. olive oil
 - c. metals - tin, copper

D. Trade in the Nile Valley

1. Between Egypt & Nubia
 - a. gold & elephant tusks (ivory = hard, white material made from tusks) from Nubia
 - b. Egypt traded: grain, cloth, papyrus, glass, jewelry
 - c. interdependence = each country depended on the other for certain goods

II. The Land of Nubia

A. Geography of Nubia

1. Surround by desert, little rainfall

2. depended on Nile River and annual floods
3. farmed, but smaller surplus than Egypt (supported cities w/ artisans, merchants)
4. Cataracts in Nile made water travel difficult
5. forced to adapt and travel by foot through desert
6. less farmland than Egypt - resulted in shortage of food
7. In closer contact w/ other peoples in Africa -

B. Info about Nubia

1. Egyptian written records give history
2. Kingdom in Nubia similar to Egypt (Kings = Gods)
3. Archaeological finds support trade

III Nubia and Egypt

A. Egypt Conquered Nubia

1. during Middle Kingdom (and New)
2. Control riches
3. Demanded tribute: gold, cattle, slaves, ivory, ostrich feathers
4. After death of Ramses II, Nubia becomes independent

B. Nubia conquers Egypt

1. 700's BC, Nubian king, Piye conquered Egyptian cities
2. Nubian pharaohs ruled Egypt almost 100 yrs.

3. Nubians built temples like Egyptians
4. Lost power when trying to expand - fought Assyrians and lost!

IV Nubian Civilization

A. Independent Nubia

1. 591 bc - Egyptians conquered capital, Napata - New Capital Meroë - near iron deposits and on trade route
2. More rainfall in this area = more wood/timber growth to smelt (melt out) iron from iron ore (rock)
3. Meroë = Africa's first iron-working area making strong weapons/tools
4. Continued to make fine gold jewelry
5. Built pyramids for kings & "queen-mothers" = "Candaces" remained powerful (or more so) than kings in Nubian history
6. Created Meroitic script = one of first alphabets

B. Nubia's links to Africa / world

1. Traded ironworks, cloth, and gold for:
 - a. ebony (black wood) from West Africa
 - b. ivory = from East/Central Africa
- C. slaves from other parts of Africa

Ch 4 S3

(4)

2 ~~is~~ traded w/ Greeks and Roman
Egypt

- a. Used irrigation to grow food.
but still needed to trade for grain
- b. Nubian tools & weapons valued
- c. Ports on Red Sea allowed trade
w/ India
- d. by 300 a.d. Nubia conquered
by Axum