

SUDAN Civilizations

Alkwasir Travel & Tourism

Pyramids – Desert – Nature – Camping



Khartoum



Khartoum is the capital and largest city of Sudan. It is located at the confluence of the White Nile, flowing north from Lake Victoria, and the Blue Nile, flowing west from Ethiopia. The location where the two Niles meet is known as "al-Mogran (The Confluence). The main Nile continues to flow north towards Egypt and the Mediterranean Sea. Divided by the two Rivers Nile, Khartoum is a tripartite metropolis with an estimated overall population of over five million people, consisting of Khartoum proper, and linked by bridges to Khartoum North (al-Khartūm Bahri) and Omdurman Umm Durmān to the west. The city is the capital of the state of Khartoum.



SUDAN Museum's

- The National museum.
- The Republican Palace museum.
- The Ethnographic museum.

And also the Khalifa house museum.

- Karma museum.
- Sultan Ali dinar museum.
- Shikan museum.
- Port Sudan Aquarium.

The Sudan National Museum, is a double storied building constructed in 1955 and established as a museum in 1971. The building and its surrounding gardens house the largest and most comprehensive Nubian archaeological collection in the world including objects from the Paleolithic through to the Islamic period originating from every site of importance in the Sudan.

SUDAN Music

SUDAN has a rich and unique musical culture sample :

The wazza is a type of horn played in Sudanese music. The wazza is a long wind instrument constructed from combined cow horns, and while blown it is also tapped for percussive effect.

Modern Northern Sudanese music has its roots in haqibah (pronounced hagee-ba). It originated in the early 1920s, and was originally derived from the Muslim musical style known as Madeeh. Haqibah is essentially an harmonic a cappella and vocal style, with percussion coming from the tambourine-like riq and from other instruments. Occasionally tonal instruments such as the piano and the qanun (a stringed instrument) are used.



Place to Visit

Pyramids –Temple - Desert – Nature – Diving - Islands

Pyramids & Temple

- Al-Naga'a
- Al-Musawarat
- Al-bajrawiya
- Royal City
- Gebal Al-Barkal
- Nurri
- Al-Kurro
- Dir Al-Gazal
- Fossilized forest
- Old Dongola
- Solib
- Karma'a
- Sisaab
- Sadinga
- Tombos

Port SUDAN

- Arkawheet
- Sawakin
- Sanganib
- Magarsam island
- Dongonab
- Mohamed Gool
- Shanab
- Um Kaifal

Island

- Alsonot
- Toti
- Sabaloka
- Al-kasinger
- wadi Saboo

Nature

- Al-Dinder National park
- Alhasaniya reserve
- Al-Radoum
- Um Altiyour

More Place

- Um Drman market
- Hamad alneel
- Nile Rive (boat trip)
- Mahadi Tomb
- Karema market
- AlSiat Maryam

Desert Camp

L a n d o f t h e b l a c k p h a r a o h s



Al-Sabloka



Al-Nagaa



Al-bajrawiya



Merow'e



Arkawheet



Um kifal



Dongola



Nubian Desert Camp

Land of the Black Pharaohs

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Nile Camp

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Al-Naga'a (Amun Temple)

Naga'a is a ruined ancient city of the Kushitic Kingdom of Meroë in modern-day Sudan. The ancient city lies about 170 km (110 mi) north-east of Khartoum, and about 50 km (31 mi) east of the Nile River located at approximately. Here smaller wadis meet the Wadi Awateib coming from the center of the Butana plateau region, and further north at Wad ban Naqa from where it joins the Nile. Naqa was only a camel or donkey's journey from the Nile, and could serve as a trading station on the way to the east; thus it had strategic importance.

Naqa'a is one of the largest ruined sites in the country and indicates an important ancient city once stood in the location. It was one of the centers of the Kingdom of Meroë, which served as a bridge between the Mediterranean world and Africa. The site has two notable temples, one devoted to Amun and the other to Apedemak which also has a Roman kiosk nearby.

Al-Musawarat (Sufra'a)



Al-Musawarat or Al -Sufra, is a large Meroitic temple complex in modern Sudan, dating back to the 3rd century BC. It is located 180 km northeast of Khartoum, 20 km north of Naqa and approximately 25 km south-east of the Nile, With Meroë and Naqa'a it is known as the Island of Meroe, and was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2011.

Al-Bajrawiya

Albajrawia Pyramids located at north Sudan Meroe, Nubian pyramids were constructed (roughly 240 of them) at three sites in Sudan to serve as tombs for the kings and queens of Napata and Meroë. The pyramids of Kush, also known as Nubian Pyramids, have different characteristics than the pyramids of Egypt. The Nubian pyramids were constructed at a steeper angle than Egyptian ones. Pyramids were still being built in Sudan as late as 300 AD.



Meroë

(Gebal Al-Barkal – Nurri – Al-kurro – Deir Gazaal – Al-Kasinger island)



Gebal Al-Barkal



Meroë Village Tourist

Al-Kurro

Kurro is an ancient historical city in northern Sudan . It is considered one of the most important royal tombs that have been used by the Kushite royal families and have about 55 pyramids . The Kurro dates back to the early era of the Kushite civilization, since the reign of the twenty-fifth family kings beginning from King Ara 795-752 BC and the reign of King Nastasen 335 - 315 BC. It was explored by American archaeologist George Andrew Reisner



Deir Gazal



Dier Al-Gazal An oasis, monastery, church and historic cemetery southeast of Merwoë Sudan.

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Nurri (Taharga pharaoh)

Nuri is a city located in the northern state of Sudan on the eastern bank of the Nile and close to the royal pyramids of the kings of the Kushis, and is located about 400 kilometers north of the capital Khartoum, located in the other bank of the Holy Mountain Jebel Barkal Nuri city on the largest gathering of pyramids in Sudan after the Pyramids famous pyramids .



Fossilized Forest



A huge collection of Fossilized trees in the desert near to Al-Kurro .



Gebal Al-Barkal

(Amuun Temple)

Jebel Barkal is a small mountain located 400 km north of Khartoum , in the town of Karima in the northern state of Sudan on the Great Bank of the Nile River in Nubia .

In 2003, Jebel Barkal and the sites of the Nubian region, including the historical town of Nabata (below the mountain), were added to UNESCO's list of World Heritage sites . These five archaeological sites occupy more than 60 kilometers in the Nile Valley. These sites all bear the effects of Nubian culture (900 - 270 BC) and irrigated (270 BC - 350 AD) predominant in the second Kush state. These sites include tombs with pyramids or abstracts, as well as temples, residential buildings and palaces. Since prehistoric times, Jebel Barkal has been closely associated with religious traditions and folklore. The main temples are still seen as places of a metrological nature

Old Dongola

Old Dongola is a Sudanese town on the eastern bank of the Nile , in the northern state of Sudan . It was an important center in Nubia in the Middle Ages, where it was the capital of the Nubian kingdom . It is an important city in the Islamic history in Sudan and is named by some Muslim scholars as the bride of the Koran and the mosque is considered one of the oldest mosques in Africa . The urban center of the city moved north in the 19th century to the other side of the Nile River, becoming the modern city of Dongola





Solib

(Sasib – Sadinga – Tombos)

Solib is an ancient town in Nubia, today's Sudan. The site is located north of the third cataract of the Nile, on the western side of the Nile. It was discovered and described by Karl Richard in 1844.

Karm'a (Al-Duffa'a)

Swiss archaeologist Professor Charles Bonnet has said that the Kerma civilization in northern Sudan is the oldest in Africa. "The archaeological discoveries have confirmed that the Sudanese civilization is the first," Bonier said at a symposium on modern archeological discoveries organized by the Berkal Festival Authority in Friendship Hall on Sunday. "Until the year 1500 BC, the state of Kerma, the first Sudanese country, was in the hands of Bonnet. The ancient Temples of Kerma, where the Dafafa represents a great witness today on the scientific, cognitive and architectural capabilities of the people of this civilization." He pointed out that the Dafafa, places of worship, It is known that it is not the manufacture of any Egyptian king, and it is according to this model, Nubian and pure Sudanese. Bonnet, who has been working for 55 years in the archaeological excavations of the Swiss mission, pointed out that the inhabitants of the Kingdom of Kerma are grazing , And there were rivers and lakes , And there were early culture. He said there was a population unit east. The culture of Kerma was not only Nile, it was a center between the west, east, south and north and was a great gateway to the center and inside the African continent. Professor Bonnet suggested that humanity needs to know very old facts in this region and that if you send antiquities teams for 200 years you may know about This distant past, he added: (We found a large city of Nubian civilization unknown architecture, the beginning of the depth of two meters under the ground .. There are domes that are unmatched). "There were alliances of armies from different Sudanese and African sides under the leadership of the King of Kerma, and Egypt was afraid of them, they had a very advanced military organization and an Egyptian colonization happened, which imposed a Nubia alliance that destroyed the Egyptian fortress .



Kewika

(Alshaik Idrees Almahasi)



Port SUDAN

Arkaweet

Sanganib

AlSit Mariam

Sawakin

Um kifal

Port Sudan

Arouus

Port SUDAN

The Sudanese Red Sea region has numerous attractions. The pristine coastline extends 750 km and is dotted with resorts for those looking for calmness and beauty. The Red Sea itself is a unique ecosystem and its biological diversity attracts divers and explorers. Not far inland, run the Red Sea hills from north to south offering fantastic landscapes and spectacular views and also some populations of wildlife such as the Nubian ibex and the gazelle. The cities of Port Sudan and Swakin, among other urban centers, provide the needed facilities for visitors, who are often greeting with the famed Sudanese generosity. The most suitable time to visit the Red Sea coast is the period from November to April as the weather becomes more moderate compared to the summer season (June-September), which is hot. However, up in the hills, such as in Arkaweet, the climate is pleasant all year round. Below you will find a short overview of the most popular tourist areas in the Red Sea which include the marine national parks and diving spots



Arkaweet

This is a plateau 900 meter above sea level which has become a popular summer resort (July-September). The weather is pleasant throughout the year. It can be reached via the national highway running between Port Sudan and Khartoum through the district road heading east from Sinkat. The distance from the Sinkat to Arkaweet is approximately 30 kilometers. There are hotels in the village which can arrange tours in the area. One of the famous sites in Arkaweet is Jebel Alsit, a peak from which you can overlook the Red Sea.



Sawakin



This is an historical city on the Sudanese coast. The old buildings in Sawakin were constructed out of coral in Turkish Islamic architecture. There is a small private museum (Abu Hadab Museum) which provides information and artefacts about the local culture and history of Sawakin in the Turkish era and afterwards.



Sanganib Island

Located 30 km north-east of Port Sudan in the Sudanese Red Sea territorial waters. The area was declared a marine national park in 1990 and has been registered as an UNESCO world natural heritage since 2016. It contains diverse ranges of coral reefs and the sea life includes sharks, dolphins and other fish. It can be best accessed via Port Sudan by boat. For more information

Dungonab Bay-Mukkwar

Located 125 km north of Port Sudan and extending along the coast for approximately 70 km. The area was declared a marine national park in 2004 and registered as a UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site in 2016. The park consists of unspoiled coastal and marine environments which include extensive beaches, mangrove forest, coral reefs, diving spots and groups of islands including the largest Sudan's Island, Mukkwar -Jebel Mogaram . The Park contains extensive and diverse populations of fish, dugongs, sharks, manta rays, turtles and resident and migratory seabirds.



Umbria

For those who are interested in ship wrecks, the Italian vessel Umbria is waiting for them. The story of Umbria is interesting. The Umbria was carrying commodities, military equipment and ammunition for the Italian army in Eritrea and Somalia. When the Italian Captain of Umbria heard that Italy had declared war in 1940 while he was in the Sudanese territorial waters, he decided to sink the ship to deprive the British navy in Sudan of taking the vessel and its shipment. Located underwater near the Wingate reef, close to Port Sudan, Umbria now is an attractive tourist destination. The 153m long wreck now lies on the sea bed with much of its precious cargo still on board and has become an exciting dive location



Kassala

(Al-sayid alhassan – Toutil Mountens)

Kassala is the capital of the state of Kassala in eastern Sudan. Built on the banks of the Gash River, it is a market town and is famous for its fruit gardens.

Many of its inhabitants are from the Beni-Amer group, with others being of Hadendawa, Tigre, and Bilen origin in addition to a small group of Rashaida nomads who migrated from Eritrea in the last three decades.





Dinder National Park

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Dinder Reserve

Dinder National Park, southeastern Sudan. The park lies in the clayish floodplain of the Dinder and Rahad Rivers, at an elevation of 700 to 800 metres. Established in 1935, it covers an area of 2,750 square mi. Vegetation in the park consists of thornbush savanna in the north and woodland in the south, along the riverbanks there are palm or gallery forests and swampy areas. Wildlife includes hartebeest, reedbuck, roan antelope, bushbuck, oribi, waterbuck, greater kudu, gazelle, dik-dik, buffalo, lion, and ostrich. Black rhinoceros, hyena, and jackal are also occasionally found. The park can be reached by road from Khartoum, a distance of 290 miles (470 km).

