

# LOST KINGDOMS OF AFRICA: NUBIA

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'Lost Kingdoms of Africa' is a decent portrayal of pre-European Black African culture on the grounds that, as the arrangement horrendously shows, most of the civic establishments are as yet lost (since they don't really exist). Although the arrangement was most likely envisioned as an incredible showcase of natural Black African culture and accomplishment, I envision that the majority of the makers of the program have now been changed over to racial authenticity in the wake of neglecting to discover any indications of Black African advancement on the second biggest mainland.

Nubia was one of the incredible developments of the old world. From its ascent in the fourth thousand years B.C, Nubian rulers controlled extended lengths of the Nile Valley, gathering riches and influence, and its dealers and officers collaborated with neighbors on all sides.<sup>1</sup>

Beginning in the desert north of Khartoum in current Sudan, Casely-Hayford voyages to the ancient sites of Kerma, Jebel Barkal, and Meroe to investigate a departed kingdom that apparently fell victim to environmental change. The cruel Saharan atmosphere threatens the dependability of Nubia momentous design. Hundreds of years of rain and wind have diminished some deffufas to unrecognizable transcending irregularities. Incredible dust storms have blasted the pyramids for quite a long time, and moving sand has amassed around numerous structures, obscuring and notwithstanding burying them.<sup>i</sup>

The first iron innovation showed up in the first millennium in the Meroe district. Similar methods have been utilized for a huge number of years. Meroe was a certain, thriving human

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<sup>1</sup> Smith, Stuart Tyson. *Wretched Kush: Ethnic Identities and Boundaries in Egypt's Nubian Empire*. London: Routledge, 2003.

advancement, at that point, the desert decimated their touching grounds. Nubia kept running into an issue when the interest in iron developed. They needed to consume wood to make iron, and they spent much of their wood. The interest in iron was developing, yet Nubia couldn't deliver as much iron as they had before.

I think monuments and art and material culture are significant markers of an incredible civilization, yet I think, with respect to Africa, you need to take a gander to look it to some degree in an unexpected way. This is where the climate, the temperatures, the dampness is extremely extraordinary so a great deal of things that endure and recount to the narrative of European culture simply hasn't endured a similar way.<sup>ii</sup>

By all accounts, there is a legacy communicated in conventions on dairy cattle, on the struggle, and on laws about an outdated country. Beyond this, it's hard to be sure of the connections between the general population of Nuba and that of Nubia obsolete. Older folks in Nuba towns today claim a direct line to the ancient Nubians. The Kambala dance today is principally a ceremony to mark the induction of boys into manhood. Nubia is not a "lost civilization," and today the Nubians live on in Egypt, Sudan, and different nations. The complete populace is unsure.<sup>2</sup>

As of late, the Nubians have had issues with advancement and segregation. The development of the Aswan High Dam prompted the flooding of zones of southern Egypt that was a piece of the Nubians' old country. They have likewise been looking for the privilege to come back to towns that have not been flooded.<sup>iii</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Hayford, Gus. *Lost Kingdoms of Africa 1 of 4 Nubia: The Movie*. DVD. Directed by Harper Ross. London. United Kingdom. 2010.

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