

LOST KINGDOMS OF AFRICA: NUBIA

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The Lost Kingdoms of Africa observed the amazing human pastoral civilization of ancient Nubia, or Kush [today, northern Sudan], beginning with an ancient rock art. The film continued the story until when environmental change and desertification changed everything. Nubia was an artistic civilization; however, its history is hardly remembered. Gus Casely-Hayford handicrafts history specialist begins his search for Nubian culture at the site of its beginnings.ⁱ

Starting in the desert north of Khartoum, in present-day Sudan, the Casely-Hayford adventures to the ancient sites of Kerma, Jebel Barkal and Meroe to investigate a deceased kingdom that clearly succumbed to environmental change. In North Africa, an ancient and revolutionary closeness, the ancient kingdom of Nubia is now covered by hills of red block debris in Sudan. Overlooked by history and largely unattended by archaic exploration, their urban communities have remained covered for a considerable period, harboring privileged information of a development that once coincided with Egypt.ⁱⁱ

The kingdom of Nubia was the most entrenched in Africa, only disintegrated after Egyptians and the Arabs attacked Sudan from northern Sudan and after a major obstruction of the disintegration of Nuba's inhabitants and, in addition, due to the colonization of Sudan by the British, the Nubians were uprooted from their ancient kingdom to their current places, which is the Nuba Mountains. Although Egypt had a kingdom, you can contrast less with the Nubian kingdom. A fantasy of restoring the Nubian kingdom will soon be resolved. This is due to the way in which the entire kingdom of Nubia was demolished and destroyed by changes in the atmosphere towards the end.

The general population is progressively aware of its history, living in its history. The things that an individual seeks as a historian of the history of ancient societies are amazing

stories and Africa is fully charged with them. In fact, even in societies that are a thousand years old, stories are still particularly part of the present, and that, to me, is the most incredible thing that Africans have in relation to their history. They keep those chronicles alive through the recount. I feel it is a sign of an incredible civilization.ⁱⁱⁱ Nubians did not compose until the second-century bc, and in light of the fact that it has been hard to recognize the language in which these later messages were composed, their composition framework, called Meroitic content, has opposed decipherment.^{iv}

To sum up, it has been revealed that 7,000 years back, the Sahara catastrophic was green, and huge rivers flowed into the Nile. A calamitous environmental change modified the landscape. It took a great many years for the desert to dry out totally.^v

The most important thing is the quality of the trial that we currently have for the presence of Nubia as an exceptional, durable and indigenous kingdom. Nubia certainly was not a bulwark band at the edges of development, as the Egyptians and the romans would have us accepted. It was a genuine power that grew freely and equaled the pharaohs. a place with a particular lifestyle. finally, it became the accident of environmental change. However, I imagine that thoughts of influence, wealth and majesty of Nubian continue to resonate in the present of Africa.¹

¹ 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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