CHAPTER 12

PHARAONIC OR SUDANIC? MODELS FOR MEROITIC SOCIETY AND CHANGE

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Introduction: pharaonic and Sudanic models

In the eighth century BC a new kingdom emerged onto the historical scene, when its ruler led his military forces to the conquest of Egypt. This was the king Piye, known to later Egyptian historians as the founder of the twenty-fifth Dynasty of Egypt (which lasted roughly 80 years). He came to Egypt, and ruled Egypt, from far to the south at ancient Napata (modern Gebel Barkal). This remained the centre of a kingdom even after his successors lost control of Egypt to the Assyrians (for a discussion of the still enigmatic process of the emergence of this kingdom see Morkot Chapter 11, this volume). This Kingdom of Napata, generally known as the Meroitic Kingdom in its later phases (fourth century BC to fourth century AD) when its capital was located at the city of Meroe, was an important regional power, often referred to as an empire, for more than a thousand years. The core region of this kingdom was focused along the Middle and Upper Nile from the Khartoum area, where the Blue and White Niles merge, to the Third Cataract of the Nile (Figure 12:1). In this region a number of important temple and city sites are known from this kingdom. Further north, beyond the Third Cataract, Meroitic control of the region was not continuous, and particularly north of the Second Cataract there is evidence that Persian rulers of Egypt and the Ptolemaic (Greek) rulers of Egypt controlled the region for at least some periods, interspersed with periods of Meroitic dominance, indicated by temple inscriptions and building in the region, especially at the important fortress and temple site of Qasr Ibrim. After the Romans had established control of Egypt and failed in a conquest attempt of Nubia in 23 BC, an official frontier of Roman control was established at Maharaqa, with the region to the north, under Roman control, known as the Dodekaschoenos, whereas south of this frontier was acknowledged as Meroitic (or ‘Aithiopian’ in the ancient classical sources).

The wealth of evidence on the archaeology and history of the Meroitic Kingdom provides a unique opportunity to examine the interactions, cultural similarities and differences between Egypt and another region of the African continent. As an adjacent region to Egypt, Nubia has long been discussed as an ‘African’ hinterland of Egypt. It has been variously termed a “corridor to Africa” (Adams 1977) or an African “rival” (O’Connor 1993). The Meroitic Kingdom has been credited as a land in which ancient

from Ancient Egypt in Africa, edited by David O’Connor and Andrew Reid, UCL Press, London
The power of the Word of God is shown in the context of the common language of the people, who understand and interpret it correctly. The Word of God is a symbol of the kingdom of God, and those who understand it are part of that kingdom. The message of the kingdom is spread through the Word of God, and those who listen and understand it are brought into the kingdom of God. The Word of God is a powerful force that transforms people and brings them into the kingdom of God. The Word of God is a powerful tool for spreading the message of the kingdom and bringing people into the kingdom of God.
Figure 12.3: Royal tombs and temples of Mecca (King Faisal)

As the economies of Meccan trade have been marked by a shift from the importation of goods to the exportation of Meccan goods, the Royal Tombs and Temples of Mecca have been transformed into a symbol of the Meccan economy, reflecting the power and wealth of the Meccan people. With the rise of the oil economy, the Royal Tombs and Temples of Mecca have become a symbol of the Meccan economy, reflecting the power and wealth of the Meccan people.
The Terminal Meriotic Transition: Replicating the Questions

Figure 1.2.4

Explored pyramidal tombs of Arming West Cemetery & Hole small chapel on

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Models for Meriotic Society and Change

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Conclusion

Authority

In conclusion, the effectiveness of different methods of power transmission and control is heavily influenced by the size and complexity of the system. The performance of the system is further affected by the quality of the medium, the reliability of the components, and the efficiency of the control algorithms. Therefore, a comprehensive approach that considers all these factors is necessary to achieve optimal performance. The results obtained from this study can be used to improve the design and operation of power transmission systems, leading to more efficient and reliable energy distribution.

Figure 1: Diagram of a Power Transmission System.
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combines for all chapters in the book Ancient Egypt in Africa]

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