



Kush Quarterly Magazine.

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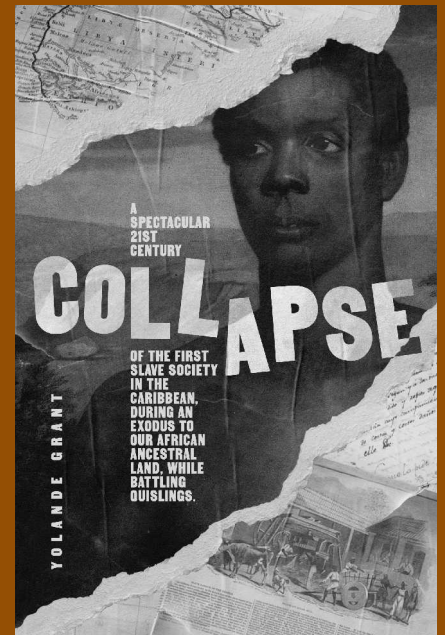
The picture below was taken from
The book: Lost Tribes a Myth by
Doctor Allen Godbey, Duke Uni-
versity Press, 1930.



Judean Hebrews from Upper Senegal West Africa

These men are the descendants of the ancient Judean nation. Their ancestors fled from Jerusalem before the arrival of the Roman armies which were under the command of Vespasian and General Titus in 70 A.D.

Photo Source: Lost Tribes a Myth



Read our book Pages 6-11 on Kush
Quarterly Magazine

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Ancient Kemet

A Spectacular 21st Century Economic Collapse of The First Slave Society in The Caribbean During an Exodus to Our African Ancestral Land, while Battling Quislings

by Yolande Grant

Chapter 1

Knowing Not, That We Know Not

The world watches in amazement while the representation of earthly conquests in Native lands, resources, and wealth turn themselves into revisionists and scramble to rewrite and glamorize the series of negative, cataclysmal actions of purveyors who introduced the social cancer of colonization to our world. All of which is now reduced to social blights and seen as undergoing a tumultuous malfunction of overused, corroded systems in a new reality. Previously, the architects had unnecessarily and mystifyingly added an unnatural, fabricated invention of race hatred to our Afrikan continent. A successful façade of wizardry played out over centuries until the original purpose was figured out eventually. The crimes against humanity started with a violent intrusion into the lives of the first kidnapped Afrikans transported to the Americas. Records from history.com indicate that those ancestors were initially delivered to the Dominican Republic, previously known as Hispaniola. The website states that it is the location where trading in human lives started, 116 years before the captured were taken from present-day Senegal and The Gambia by raiders, in the 1490s, and long before our ancestors arrived in mainland US. From then till present-day, the overused method of increasingly indoctrinating populations into believing that the sequence of events is how and when ancestral life began, creating confusion and surreptitiously implanting accursed anti-descendant colonial laws hovering in constitutions that swing throughout lifetimes. Psychological acts of violence still exist in statute books on both the continent (p.7) and

countries in the diaspora. Illegal acts during re-examination are expediting the return of people showing interest in and preference for reconnecting to our real Motherland. Specifically for the benefit of those choosing the ancestral experience in the land of our forefathers. Including the introduction of an applied revitalization program to improve the lives of those who embrace living under extrinsic insecurity, characterized by lifetimes of western hemispheric rule. In recent times information became available that those individuals born and residing in the Caribbean were trapped in societies of the enslaved and only one island, Barbados, the most easterly on the island chain, stands out, notoriously as the clearinghouse, distributors, and sponsors for our ancestors taken hostage and confined off the Afrikan coast, then transferred over multiple centuries across the Atlantic. The island is famous as the brains behind the gruesome slave codes. Historians recently divulged that the tiny isle was structured as the world's first and only slave society. Most people never knew there was a distinction between the two labels, and those who did, seemed not to question why no cautionary advice was made available to descendants over the preceding decades through rigid regimes of continuous mind-cleansing, or why no Afrikan centered mass re-education was ever introduced post-emancipation in the ensuing decades throughout the entire archipelago, and particularly post-independence with the arrival of each new generation, so entitled but never apprised of the calamitous social transformations that easily

generated situations repetitiously resumed treating Afrikans as though undeserving of freedom. The descendants finally have some answers about why they find themselves wrongly and constantly dishonored and mistreated as second-class citizens in a country they and their ancestors built by brute force and still fund, but perennially given nonsensical political speeches wreathed in dishonesty and lack of information in return. Despite the illusion of “independence” drilled into the minds of two lifetimes of unaware populations, there is no people empowerment. (p.8) Therefore, the curious wonder why none of this vital intelligence was ever taught in schools from primary to tertiary level, quickly becoming part of the curricula to both enlighten and advise current and future nuclear families about the vulnerabilities and expert, sophisticated methods still employed to subdue and dominate them, that is devoid of any privilege that respects basic human rights. When Black leaders emerged in the 1930s-1950s, they missed the opportunity to usher in far reaching changes by neglecting to arm populations with the knowledge that they are viewed as objects and prisoners of everyone’s greed and elaborate planning. While effectively tracked, stalked, and bullied over numerous life cycles, but might have been better prepared to escape most of the misery visited on the last two generations, if there was any inkling. Although powerless to change those designations or the resultant societal inadequacies in those times, during the 16th to 19th centuries, there is no excuse that can absolve Black leaders for allowing any of the above to continue in a less visible series in modern times and had mass education to the realities been utilized then, and applied now, since it is still useful as a present-day foundation toward building societal self-esteem and confidence, this could make a difference. Instead of the virulent form of socially engineered classism that was introduced and superimposed on weakened melanated minds. An appalling derivative of venomous racism and mental slavery with all that scenario evokes became culturized and normalized in

each new life. Both remain the well-oiled engines that drive each other and no separation is needed to its collective function as it remains the premise that violations of Black human rights are built upon. The vital history is still not instructed, even in these perilous times. Had there existed less cowardly, more competent leadership, we would see the astonishing contrast. Sadly, none of the politicians appear to carry the mental agility or requisite level of intelligence to institute a positive community evolution leading to a restructuring, outside of depicting themselves as colonial help on gluttony-inspired, skillfully managed modern-day plantations they control with advertised pride. (p.9) It is the furthest extent to their effectiveness. Extremely unfortunate, but that is where all pretense at competence ends, and the full magnitude of limited capacity begins in education bureaus of dubious origin. With ministers viewed as failures who follow an explicitly designed script prepared just for them, without any requirement for intelligent distinctiveness, discourse or uniquely outstanding accomplishments, and sluggish actions since then have proven this disability. The self-important players deserve heavy scrutinization and criticism from those negatively impacted by their awful deeds. We can persist in examining the existence of these societies of the enslaved and the lone institution of specialized slavery in Barbados, expertly retrofitted by heritage during ancestral trafficking, while on our way to the long overdue and subsequent abolition of the deep-rooted, progressive, nonstop crimes against humanity, that is presently generating another loud outcry for flexibility for the willfully oppressed in this age of repressive tenures. Just as happened in that long-ago period, when growing costs, Haiti’s revolution to beat back personal property slavery, and dwindling profits effectively prompted a contemporary transition from chattel bondage and reconstructed with the process of change completed by the 1940s, but as revealed, that as

reconstituted, successfully evolved into all the islands joining Barbados in becoming extant societies that spawn poverty, low wages, and dependency on an undeniably racist tourism product. Where employees are allegedly denied severance and salary payments by dishonest hoteliers, restaurateurs, and as recently revealed, an existing deprivation of long-term opportunities for Afrikan people that remains persistent. We are now the non-consenting recipients of a decades-old, undoubtably drawn-out sequence of episodes, deliberately phased in as hurdles to developmental readjustment or advancement for our people, even after the brazen trans-Atlantic trading period. The culprits managed to stealthily repurpose and reintroduce a setting through post-colonial (p.10) "independence", a means of delivering the same results in the lives of the harassed. The surrounding circumstances present themselves as the reason behind maintaining former colonies in the Caribbean, while using proficiently remodeled concepts, which were redelegated to vulnerable communities. The majority population, most of them the compliant descendants of those forced to assimilate into an unfamiliar existence, remained oblivious throughout the reconditioning. Without noticing the clandestine mental enslavement, or increased prejudicial disparagement as acquired human property for the 60 years leading up to the 21st century. Those happenings occurred long after it became fashionable to enslave anyone physically or otherwise, against their will, and before the preceding ceremonies filled with empty words coming from deceptive leaders in parliaments. Conscience lacking politicians who then falsely convinced the socially interned that self-sufficiency brought the long-awaited liberty at different times, in various islands, while knowing otherwise. Empty words that ultimately showed themselves as hollow and riddled with evasion. A model of governance marketed as democratic, and described as successful, particularly in Barbados, where the revised penmanship was proudly trotted out as a template for admiration, envy and copying.

However, this simulation masterly and furtively hid the process cleverly transformed into a barely discernible, better modified, lethally masked remnant of obstructionism in survivors' lives. Well reformulated to retain control over attainable leaders who live to exhibit replicas of titles from an extinct period and accumulate fleeting worldly things by any means necessary. A convoluted progression of occurrences, that then guaranteed better traction and further domination over tormented populations once again, under the pretext of self-governance. Still in force and working against the people. A nearly unseen conversion from what occurred many times before, redirected at our ancestors, and re-established in the lives of muted descendants. A state of affairs made much easier and eminent for those powers who actualized it, with no fear of detection or retaliation from anyone showing concern at the brutality, and because of the mental and physical trauma associated with Europe's overly ambitious 14-19th century trans-Atlantic trafficking operations, that brought every abhorrent and unimaginable generational agony on a people not seen as human, even after abolition, with the long-standing mental effects, and trauma, highly apparent and difficult to dismiss (p.11).

Wonderful Ethiopians of the Ancient Cushite Empire: Chapter III. Ancient Ethiopia, The Land



Drusilla Dunjee Houston
(1876-1941)

"An Ancient Cushite. RAMESES II, SURNAMED "THE GREAT." From a group in red granite. Tanis. Photographed by Mr. W. M. F. Petrie."} p. 48 Meroe had an army of 250,000 trained men and 400,000 artisans when her rule reached Syria. One note-worthy feature was the enormous size of the city of Meroe. It covered an almost unbelievable area. The ruins that Pliny described had disappeared in Roman times, so ancient was their origin. That is why so little can be learned about Ethiopia by the study of the country today. The period of her ancient glory was far beyond the ages of our times. Hoskins thought the pyramids of Gizeh magnificent and wonderful in effect and artistic design. There were pyramids used for burial places at the site of Meroe. On the reliefs on the walls of the burial chambers the rulers appear purely Cushite. Calliund thought Massaurat, a unique place having no parallel in Egypt, to have been a great college. Heeren thought it the site of the oracle of Jupiter,

at whose command colonies issued forth which carried civilization, arts, and religion from Ethiopia into the Delta to Greece and to far Nordic lands. p. 49 The Encyclopedia Britannica says, "The Nubians are supposed by some authorities to agree with the ancient Egyptians more closely than the Copts, usually deemed their representatives." According to Dr. Pritchard, it is probable that the Barabra may be an offshoot from the original stock that first peopled Egypt and Nubia. It was the Old Race of the higher civilization that ruled Egypt in the pre-dynastic ages. It was from this nation went forth the colonies that spread civilization. This old race of the Upper Nile, the Agu or Anu of the ancient traditions, spread their arts from Egypt to the Ægean, from Sicily to Italy and Spain. Mosso Angelo says that the characteristic decorations on the pottery of the Mediterranean race of prehistoric times is identical with that of pre-dynastic Egypt. Reisner in 1899 examined 1200 tombs in the Nile valley. He found the remains of a distinct race who buried their dead with legs doubled up against abdomen and thorax. This was an old Ethiopian form of burial, which preceded embalming and may be traced through ancient Cushite lands. Earnest and conscientious students, seeking the facts about ancient Ethiopia, find but scanty and unsatisfactory references in modern books. Going back to ancient records we find voluminous testimony. Out of this material the modern author selects what he sees fit and rejects much authentic history about Ethiopia. One book will tell us that the Ethiopians belonged to the Japhetic stock, in fact this is the favored theory; yet the encyclopedia says that Nubians are a Negroid stock. Others say that they are Semitic.

Wonderful Ethiopians of the Ancient Cushite Empire: Chapter III. Ancient Ethiopia, The Land

P.50 There is a world of contradiction in modern books from an ethnological standpoint. Without the untangling of these threads, one must have a narrow and twisted view of true history. In ancient days the African nations were proud and mighty. Cambyses marched against the Egyptians because their king had refused him a daughter in marriage. A stele in the British museum shows how the fleet of Cambyses was destroyed by Ethiopians on the Nile and the land forces succumbed to famine. At this time the temples of Napata were already in ruins. Pyramids were erected for a long line of queens called Candace. The high treasurer of one of these queens was converted to Christianity under the preaching of Philip. To prove how lasting is the religious impression upon the heart of the Ethiopian, Abyssinia is the only great Christian nation of any importance in the east today. The Candace queens ruled over an Ethiopia that included Abyssinia, but their center was near Meroe, where they were buried. The Scriptures spoke of the treasure of queen Candace, accumulated from the merchandise and wealth of Ethiopia. Strabo spoke of a queen warrior of Ethiopia. This line of queens was of a race type never seen among Egyptians. They had the pronounced Bushman figure. The renowned queen of Sheba, queen of the south, who visited Solomon belonged to this line of queens. Ethiopia furnished the perfumes of the ancient world. "From Meroe to Memphis the most common object carved or painted in the interior of the temples was the censor in the bands of the priest. p. 51 They worshipped the presiding deity with gold and silver vessels, rich vestments, gems, and many other offerings. Various substances were used for incense but the most esteemed came from Ethiopia. It was from these costly products that this nation derived much of its wealth that has seemed fabulous to the thoughtless.

For the embalming of the dead, spicery in vast quantities was used. The Hindu and Egyptians use incense to this day. The Hebrews burned incense. Nineveh, Persepolis, the earthenware of China, all show innumerable forms of censers; Greece, Rome and on down to our day in Catholic ceremonies we find that the incense, first necessary to allay the odors of animal sacrifice, and finally taking its place, still persists. In ancient days when the dead were buried in churches, the burning of incense was thought necessary to preserve men's health. For these reasons, we must recognize how enormous must have been the traffic to supply such demands. Early writers said that Ethiopians had fountains with the odor of violets, and that her prisoners were fettered with gold chains. Considering the natural products of Ethiopia, her commerce, the strength of her armies, spoken of by the Scriptures as a thousand thousand, we find them a substantial foundation for ancient traditions about that nation. Another remarkable people of these regions were the Microbians, Herodotus describes the visit of the ambassadors of Cambyses to them, directed his expedition against them because of their reputed wealth. His spies brought presents to this king of the Ethiopians.

Wonderful Ethiopians of the Ancient Cushite Empire: Chapter III. Ancient Ethiopia, The Land

p. 52 They were a very tall race, and the king was chosen for his great stature, They were a civilized people with their own laws and institutions. The spies brought a purple robe, gold and perfumes, and a cask of palm wine. This king looked at their presents and despised them, he inquired how long they lived and what they ate. When told that they lived eighty years, he said, "I do not wonder that you who feed upon such rubbish should live no longer. The Microbians," he said, "lived one hundred and twenty years and sometimes longer," their chief food being flesh and milk. This diet was evidence of civilization. He sent a message to the Persian king that filled him with rage, "When you can bend the bow which I send you then you may undertake an expedition to the Microbians." The ambassadors were shown the "Table of the Sun," a meadow at the outskirts of the city in which much boiled flesh was laid, placed there every night by the magistrates.

This seems a strange custom to the unthinking, but was a part of the commercial policy of the Ethiopians, a way by which the vast trains of caravans, that swept through the country were fed. At the table of the Sun, all who wished might eat. The ambassadors were next led to the prisons, where the captives, were bound with gold fetters. This was before the iron age. Ethiopia had a skill in embalming superior to Egypt. The Ethiopian mummy could be seen all around, and they were preserved in columns of transparent glass. p. 53 The Egyptian mummy could only be seen from the front. In the sepulchers the corpses were covered with plaster on which were painted lifelike portraits of the deceased. They were then placed in the cases of crystal which was dug up in abundance. His report of Herodotus proves the Ethiopians in possession of laws, prisons, commerce, knowledge of working metals and the fine arts.



Asuka Spirit World Tech



By: Kala Kambon

AS

*Lunettes connectées
FLEX*

SHANGO
Core i7,
8-16 GB RAM,
512 SSD,
Clavier français
et anglais

*Explorez votre potentiel
de créativité illimité*

The advertisement features a woman with braided hair wearing glasses and holding a silver laptop. The laptop lid has the 'AS' logo. The background is a light grey wall with a subtle dot pattern. Arrows point from the text to the glasses and the laptop.

Benin Tech Company, Asuka Spirit World Tech on the Abibitumi (Black Power) Rise!

Asuka Spirit World Tech

By K. Jakande, June 23rd, 2022

AS (Asuka Spirit) World Tech, started by Richard Odjrado in 2021 is an 1-year-old tech company based in Benin that is already taking the continent by storm with smart watches, smart glasses, and laptops. Having pre orders from Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda and other countries, this company is definitely on the rise and it is the Afrikan tech company to watch in 2022 and beyond.

With the company motto, "Let's shine together," Richard Odjrado is on a mission to empower Afrika and Afrikan people all over the world with a brand that emphasizes what Afrikans can do when we work hard and work together, having the Asuka ("brave, courageous, not stopping until the goal is accomplished") Spirit.

Branding his company name in his native language of Fongbe is not the only smart move Odjrado has made thus far. His products include culturally conscious laptops with brand names like Shango 2, Ogun, and Orisha. The laptops have competitive specs and a variety of styles for gaming, business, and general use.

Donxomε (Dahomey) smart glasses come in a variety of styles and colors, including decorative Afrikan print designs. These bluetooth glasses play music from your phone and can answer calls with the tap of your finger.



Asuka Spirit World Tech

Likewise, the soon to be produced smart watch has the only existing, innovative phone finder technology on the planet to date.



While we know this Black owned tech business has major potential, AS World Tech is not just about technology for today but about building a legacy for generations to come. Standing on the shoulders of Afrikan innovators before him, Odjrado is advancing from a legacy of technology on the continent and beyond.

“The challenge is to keep the transmission going so the work can happen beyond myself,” said Odjrado, in his talk about the longevity of Black owned businesses, especially those in the tech world.



Richard Odjrado, AS World Tech Store, June 2022.

This is one of the reasons why Obenfo Obadele Kambon intends to partner in support of AS World Tech. He is the owner of the 16 years old major social media site and communiversity, Abibitumi.com, and knows the challenges of keeping a Black owned business going.

“In the war for Black Liberation Asuka Spirit and Abibitumi are natural allies,” said Kambon when asked his thoughts about the collaboration. Embracing the concept of “Simbi simba,” holding up that which holds you up, it is an organic pairing of two brilliant companies that can be nothing more but a force to be reckoned with in the years to come.

Asuka Spirit World Tech



Kambon and Odjrado at AS World Tech Store, Benin, June 2022.

Created by Kambon in 2006, Abibitumi.com, meaning “Black power” in Twi (a major Afrikan language of Ghana), is an ever growing powerful brand that boasts of tens of thousands of members all over Afrika and the Afrikan diaspora who are interested in Tech made in Afrika, such as AS World Tech products.

In the last 16 years the Abibitumi brand has not only able to survive but thrive as the top Black social media site, as it is undergoing the final stages of its transformation from being solely a digital

All person photos taken by Kala Kambon, Product photos taken from www.ASWorld.Tech, Flyer taken from www.Abibitumi.com

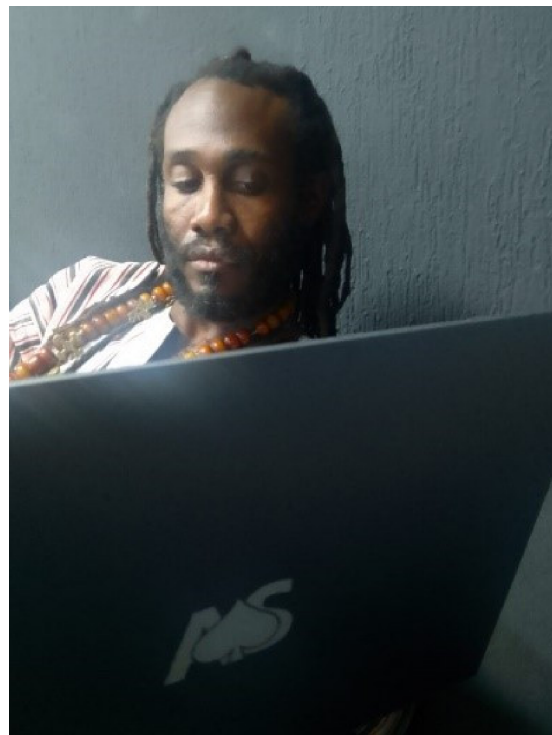
Abibitumi.com

From platform to a physical headquarters in Ghana. It started off providing mainly live online Afrikan language classes in its early years, to expand to courses, workshops, discussions, with extensions such as www.AbibitumiTV.com, and its soon revamped Abibitumi App.



Abibitumi.com to Celebrate 16th year anniversary, July 17, 2022.

With Abibitumi honing its own “Asuka Spirit,” and Asuka Spirit World Tech quickly amassing “Abibitumi” (Black power), there’s no telling what this collaboration between the two businesses will bring. But whatever the outcome, we look forward to major developments for both powerhouses.



Obenfo Obadele Kambon checking out the specs.

Will we find AS World Tech products at the Abibitumi Store in the near future? We'll just have to wait and see. In the meantime, you can find out more information about the products on their website: www.ASWorld.tech

THE AMAZING CIVILIZATION OF ETHIOPIA - CHAPTER IV.

At the beginning of the historical period of Egypt most inhabitants of the earth were rude savages. In western Europe and northern Asia, the half-human Neanderthal lived in caves under overhanging ledges and fed upon the untamed products of the wild. Outside of Africa, we find over the earth the rude stone tools of the first barbaric inhabitants, that mark the evolution of these races, from savagery, through long stages of development to the civilized state. In Africa we found no evidence of this slow progress of man up from the barbaric state. The Soudan shows no evidence of a stone age. The African seems to have passed directly to the use of metals without intermediate steps. The Semitic and Japhetic races upon the more sterile lands of the east, and north, as nomadic shepherds, were slow to change to the more settled life, that developed naturally in the rich regions of Egypt and the Upper Nile. Without agriculture they could not advance to the handicraft stage. Going back only three thousand years we find these nations still very ignorant. Semites made no showings of culture until the rise of half barbarous Assyria, which copied its arts and sciences from Cushite Chaldea p. 55. The Hebrews learned agriculture and building from the Hamitic race of Canaan. Someone civilized race of prehistoric times had tamed the domestic animals, for when the curtain of history was raised we find them in attendance upon man. With the same infinite patience, this race developed wild plants into tamed fruits and cereals. The Cushite was the only race that could have performed this service, for the other races in historic times despised agriculture. Nomadic races are fierce and impatient, they have a nature the opposite to habits that make for patient and perseverance, which are the steps to art and literature. Before the dawn of history Cushites were working in metals and they had perfected the tools with which we conquer the forces of nature today. Our masons' tools are identical with those unearthed in Egypt. Joly calls the three significant factors of progress in the life of man:



Drusilla Dunjee Houston
(1876-1941)

the hearth, the altar, and the forge. All three of these were given to the world by the African. The ancients said that Ethiopians first taught them the worship of the gods and sacrifice. The agricultural Ethiopian developed the idea of a settled hearth and home. He developed very early the art of smelting iron, which is found in the pyramids and gave knowledge of its manufacture to the world. Donnelly points out that in the thousands of years since the domestication of animals, the historic nations of our times have tamed one bird. In the light of these facts, is it helpful to our development, that we blazen forth the boast that from later races has come the sum total of civilization? Ancient Africans yoked the wild ox, tamed the cow, the horse, and sheep. This is why animals play such an important part in the old Cushite mythology. Africans subdued the elephant as early as the Cushites of Asia. Ancient sculptures show the African lion tamed. These indefatigable men domesticated wheat, barley, oats, rye, and rice, in fact all the staple plants of our civilization were fully developed so far back in the distant ages, that their wild species have disappeared. Think how helpless we would be today without them. Reclus declares, "We are indebted to the African for sorghum, dates, kaffir, coffee and the banana, also for the dog, cat,

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pig, ferret, ass and perhaps for the goat, sheep and ox. The first African explorers found the country covered with cattle parks, in which the natives kept thousands and tens of thousands of cattle of remarkable breeds, rare skill being shown in their handling. A botanist of the Smithsonian Institute recently traveled nine thousand miles through Africa, finding species from which valuable grasses, grains, forage, and fruit may be obtained. We are still reaping the fruits of the earlier zeal and genius that tamed the first plants. Ancient Ethiopians were wonderful agriculturalists. The melon and sweet potato produced there are far more delicious than ours. The races to which agriculture was not native present the spectacle today of crowding their populations into cities.p. 57 Ethiopians developed long staple cotton, millet, kaffir and Soudan grass. The, unusual size and flavor of African fruits were not the result of accident but of labored perseverance and skill. Primeval man gave us the gift of language. Myers says, "Rich and copious languages were upon the lips of the great peoples of antiquity, when they first appear in the morning light of history." This was of incalculable value to succeeding ages. They also gave us the alphabet. Baldwin affirms that the writings used by the peoples of the first ages of history were all derived from a common source. The Phoenicians said the art was invented by Taut. The primitive worship of the Ethiopians was pure. They worshipped one supreme being. Their rulers were priest-kings and at death were deified. As the ages ensued this extended itself in ancestor worship, which was original with the Cushite race. It flourishes on the African continent today. Ancestor worship spread over all the countries Which the Cushites conquered. Frobenius, the great anthropologist, says, "Ethiopia is an ancient classical land."

In olden days its inhabitants were considered the most pious and oldest of mankind. In many quarters Meroe is thought to be indebted to primitive Egypt. From a standpoint of ethnology, we must unhesitatingly reject this supposition. The Nubians possessed an independent and individual religion in the earliest known times, the cult of which impressed the Egyptians, who gave an account of it to the authors of old." (Voice of Africa. Vol. II p. 621) p. 58 Champollion, the father of Egyptology, in his valuable memoirs declared, that the Lower Valley of the Nile was originally peopled from Abyssinia and Meroe. The most ancient cities that they founded were Thebes and Edfou. In the beginning Egypt was ruled by priest-kings, who reigned in the name of some deity. This sacerdotal class were overthrown by the warrior caste, whose chiefs raised themselves to the rank of kings. This new establishment of power took place about 2000 B, C. Thebes under them reached the height of her glory. The Old Race of the first dynasties, the race of Thot, Amen-Ra and Osiris had turned its greatest strength in wider and wider circles across North Africa and up the coast of western Europe. To the eastward they had civilized the Mesopotamian plains and had swept on to India. Their relation toward Egypt became, more and more hostile, though full-blooded Ethiopians still sat upon the throne. The idols of Egypt to the last detail were gods of Meroe. Heeren says, "The best-informed travelers and the most accurate observers recognize the same color, features and mostly the same fashions and weapons in the inhabitants of the Upper Nile as they find portrayed on the Egyptian monuments. The race which we now discover in the Nubian, though by loss of liberty and religion much

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degenerated; yet, which was once the ruling race in Egypt. This Nubian race did not come from Arabia. Their color, language and manner of life were different. According to their own p. 59 traditions the Egyptians were originally savages without tillage or government. They lived in huts made of reeds. A race of different descent and color settled among them and lifted them to civilization. The men of this race were the ancestors of the Nubians, who planted other colonies in opposite regions of the world, in Greece, Colchis, Babylonia, and even India." All of these regions had priest-kings. There had been a rich literature in ancient Ethiopia, which endured until the time of Christ. There are now in existence more than two thousand Ethiopian manuscripts. The early Christian missionaries who entered Ethiopia considered it a duty to destroy all the ancient pagan literature. To the eastward they had civilized the Mesopotamian plains and had swept on to India. The men of this race were the ancestors of the Nubians, who planted other colonies in opposite regions of the world, in Greece, Colchis, Babylonia, and even India." All these regions had priest-kings. The two thousand extant are but a remnant of olden writings, which if in the possession of the world today would unfold many a baffling mystery. The literature of Ethiopia that remains is almost wholly Christian. Nubia long resisted the inroads of foreigners. The Barabra knew what the entrance of aliens would mean to their land, but its confiscation and violence to their rights. Nubians mothers would drown or mutilate their daughters, that they could not carry away, to save them from dishonor. Virtue is highly prized among them today. Frobenius tells us that Nubians adopted Christianity as early as 500 A. D. Determinedly for a thousand years they refused to accept Mohammedism. When Islam began to persecute the Christians in Egypt, Nubia sent her

cry, "Stay your hand," ringing down the p. 60 [paragraph continues] Nile with both energy and effect. The Arab spared Egypt for fear of the Nubian. The Barabra or Nubian hated the Turk and the Arab and were right in their determination not to let them enter their land, which was blooming and prosperous, but which later came to utter ruin. Sir Samuel Baker describing the Nile between Berber and Karthum said, that as late as 1862 the banks were crowded with populous villages. The land everywhere was cultivated and produced heavy crops. Under the Turks in thirty years it had become a howling wilderness. Gaps in the bank show where wheels once stood, which have entirely disappeared. Their channels have been choked for years. Budge paints a pathetic picture of the few inhabitants who remain, who are nearly naked and slowly starve for months. They lack sufficient covering at night, the cold being intense. These Nubians get up long before dawn and sit shivering, waiting for the needed warmth of the sun. They love their independence and are content to endure hardship. 700 A. D. Moslem Arabs overran the Delta and transformed the old Retu type of Egyptian into an Arab speaking fellahin. The old Egyptian intermixed with Greeks, Romans and Arabs, produced a physical type quite unlike the people of earlier days. Along the Nubian Nile ancient prestige prevented their onrush. The old Ethiopian empire with its northern and southern capitals, blocked Moslem progress for almost a thousand years. In 1316, this Christian kingdom was overthrown but the race loving Nubian peasantry p. 61 clung to and still retain their Hamitic speech, which is the key to their origin. After 1300 A. D. massacre was introduced to compel the Nubian to change his faith. Slave raiding brought inconceivable ruin. "Four-fifth of the population was destroyed and the greater part of this once best cultivated region of

THE AMAZING CIVILIZATION OF ETHIOPIA - CHAPTER IV.

the world went back to wilderness. The cattle were killed, the young men slain, and the daughters of Ethiopia ravished." A look at Ethiopia today in her ruined condition, makes it difficult for the average observer to receive the deductions of explorers, geologists and ethnologists. The great lapse of time has erased traces of a civilization that was decaying in the days of Cambyses. Many of the massive ruins and relics of those declining days as described in books are conceived by the readers to be products of the lower Nile, when they existed far up in Nubia. The museums of the world contain much of Ethiopian art that is labeled as Egyptian. Ferlini in 1820 found in the tomb of the Great Queen of Meroe, a bronze vessel, the handles of which were ornamented with Dionysus masks, also necklaces, bracelets, rings and other articles of jewelry. Dionysus was the Bacchus of the Greeks, the Osiris of Egypt and a very famous ruler of the ancient Cushite empire of Ethiopians. These jewels and the bronze jar are in the museum at Munich. Ferlini was greatly surprised at the workmanship, which he considered finer than any to which the Greeks had attained. (Egyptian Soudan--Budge.) In 1863, Marriette discovered at Jebel Barkal p. 62 among the monuments, five columns of the highest importance, proving Ethiopia to have had a very important position among the Egyptian dynasties, in later historical times. These Ethiopian kings residing in Nubia ruled Egypt. One of these conquerors, Takarka carried his expeditions into Asia. He was doing no more than Ethiopians of earlier ages had done. European museums contain some of the monuments of Jebel Barkal. Groups of pyramids are near the temple. In twenty-five structures at Nuri in interior vaults is a method of support, until recently thought to be an

Etruscan invention. At the time of the Old Empire the population of Upper Egypt was Nubian. In the Sixth Dynasty Nubia was a part of the Egyptian Kingdom. In the inscriptions of Ethiopia the ruler is called "King of the Two Lands" and the symbol of the Uraei proves their authority over Egypt and Ethiopia. The pyramids of the Queens of Meroe show the authority of this line over the Two Lands. This was why Egyptian monarchs so often married princesses of Ethiopia. It seemed to strengthen their claim to the throne. Late excavations of Harvard University in old Ethiopia have unearthed at Napata a royal cemetery more than two thousand years old. At Nuri they examined the tombs of twenty kings and twenty-five queens of Ethiopia from 660 B. C. to 250 B. C. The line of Candace was highly honored in Ethiopia. Their jewelry was very elaborate and purely Merotic in style and workmanship. At the feet of the Great Queen were the gods of p. 63 the north and south tying the two lands together. The two lands that in their beginning had been one. The symbolic representation of the union of the north and south is found at a very early period in Egypt. Her Pharaohs bearing the title, King of the Two Lands. Hoskins infinitely preferred the pyramids of Meroe for their elegance of architectural effect to those of Gezeh. He viewed the ruins of Meroe as the last architectural efforts of a people whose greatness had passed away. These rulers were fully Ethiopian in feature and hair. In their titles was the name Amen-Ra. Some of the largest temples of Nubia were built by this line of kings and queens.



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