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Explain the relationship between egypt and nubia quizlet

A map of the Nile River valley in Egypt and Nubia, showing the location of the Nile River, the Nile Delta, and the Nile Basin. The Nile River is shown flowing north from the Sudan and Ethiopia, through Egypt, to the Mediterranean Sea. The Nile Delta is shown as a large triangular area of land at the northern end of the Nile River. The Nile Basin is shown as the area of land that drains into the Nile River. The map also shows the location of the Nile River in the Sudan and Ethiopia.

Region in northern Sudan and southern Egypt This article is about the region in Africa. For the airport in Mongolia, see New Ulaanbaatar International Airport. For other uses, see Nubia (disambiguation). NubiaStans of several Nubian rulers of the late 25th Dynasty–early Napatan period, 7th century BC. From left to right: Tantamani, Taharqa (rear), Senkamaniskin, again Tantamani (rear), Aspelta, Anlamani, again Senkamaniskin. Kerma Museum.[1]Map of Ancient Egypt, with Nubian Desert marked Nubia (r' nju:bia) is a region along the Nile river encompassing the area between the first cataract of the Nile (just south of Aswan in southern Egypt) and the confluence of the Blue and White Niles (south of Khartoum in central Sudan), or more strictly, Al Dabbah.[2][3][4] It was the seat of one of the earliest civilizations of ancient Africa, the Kerma culture, which lasted from around 2500 BC until its conquest by the New Kingdom of Egypt under Pharaoh Thutmose I around 1500 BC, whose heirs ruled most of Nubia for the next 400 years. Nubia was home to several empires, most prominently the kingdom of Kush, which conquered Egypt in eighth-century BC during the reign of Piye and ruled the country as its 25th Dynasty (to be replaced a century later by the native Egyptian 26th Dynasty). From the 3rd century BC to 3rd century AD, northern Nubia would be invaded and annexed to Egypt, ruled by the Greeks and Romans. This territory would be known in the Greco-Roman world as Dodekaschoinos. Kush's collapse in the fourth century AD was preceded by an invasion from Ethiopia's Kingdom of Aksum and the rise of three Christian kingdoms: Nobatia, Makuria and Alodia. Makuria and Alodia lasted for roughly a millennium. Their eventual decline started not only the partition of Nubia, which was split into the northern half conquered by the Ottomans and the southern half by the Sennar sultanate, in the sixteenth century, but also a rapid Islamization and partial Arabization of the Nubian people. Nubia was reunited with the Khedivate of Egypt in the nineteenth century. Today, the region of Nubia is split between Egypt and Sudan. The primarily archaeological science dealing with ancient Nubia is called Nubiology. Linguistics Main article: Nubian languages Nubia in hieroglyphs[5][Ta-seti73-curved land]5][6]SetiSu7-curved land of the Nubians[6] Nehset / Nehsyw / Nehsi Nbst / Nhsyw / Nhsi Nubia / Nubiains Nubia The name Nubia is derived from the Noba people: nomads who settled the area in fourth-century AD following the collapse of the kingdom of Meroë. The Noba spoke a Nilo-Saharan language that is ancestral to Old Nubian, which was mostly used in religious texts dating from the eighth and fifteenth centuries. Before the fourth century, and throughout classical antiquity, Nubia was known as Kush, or, in Classical Greek usage, included under the name Ethiopia (Aethiopia). Historically, the people of Nubia spoke at least two varieties of the Nubian language group, a subfamily that includes Nobiin (the descendant of Old Nubian), Kenuzi-Dongola, Midob and several related varieties in the northern part of the Nuba Mountains in South Kordofan. The Birgid language was spoken north of Nyala in Darfur, but has been extinct as late as 1970. However, the linguistic identity of the ancient Kerma culture of southern and central Nubia (also known as Upper Nubia), is uncertain; some research suggests that it belonged to the Cushitic branch of Afroasiatic languages.[7][8] while more recent studies indicate that the Kerma culture belonged to the Eastern Sudanic branch of Nilo-Saharan languages instead, and that other peoples of northern (or Lower) Nubia north of Kerma (such as the C-group culture and the Blemmyes) spoke Cushitic languages before the spread of Eastern Sudanic languages from southern (or Upper) Nubia.[9][10][11][12] Geography See also: Aethiopia, Archaeological expeditions to Nubia, and Nile noba Nubia was divided into three major regions: Upper, Middle, and Lower Nubia, in reference to their locations along the Nile. "Lower" referred to regions downstream and "upper" to regions upstream. Lower Nubia lay between the First and the Second Cataracts within the current borders of Egypt, Middle Nubia lay between the Second and the Third Cataracts, and Upper Nubia lay south of the Third Cataract.[13] History Prehistory (6000–3500 BC) In prehistoric times, North Africa was mostly occupied by nomadic cattle herders.[14] The Khartoum Mesolithic was a highly advanced culture in southern Nubia (near modern Khartoum). They created sophisticated pottery that is "perhaps the oldest known in the world".[14]:17 By 5000 BC, the people who inhabited what is now called Nubia participated in the Neolithic revolution. The Sahara became drier and people began to domesticate sheep, goats, and cattle.[15] Saharan rock reliefs depict scenes that have been thought to suggest the presence of a cattle cult, typical of those seen throughout parts of Eastern Africa and the Nile Valley even to this day.[16] Nubian rock art depicts hunters using bows and arrows in the neolithic period, which is a precursor to Nubian archer culture in later times. Megaliths discovered at Nabta Playa are early examples of what seems to be one of the world's first astronomical devices, predating Stonehenge by almost 2,000 years.[17] This complexity as expressed by different levels of authority within the society of both the Neolithic society of Nabta and the Old Kingdom of Egypt.[18] Pre-Kerma A-Group (2500-3000 BC) "A-Group" style Nubian pottery, Musée du Louvre Upper Nubia The poorly known "pre-Kerma" culture existed in Upper (Southern) Nubia on a stretch of fertile farmland just south of the Third Cataract. Lower Nubia Qustul incense burner, 3200-3000 BC Nubia has one of the oldest civilizations in the world. This history is often intertwined with Egypt to the north.[14]:16 Around 3500 BC, the second "Nubian" culture, termed the Early A-Group, arose in Lower (Northern) Nubia.[19] They were sedentary agriculturalists,[15]:6 traded with the Egyptians, and exported gold.[20] This trade is supported archaeologically by large amounts of Egyptian commodities deposited in the A-Group graves. The imports consisted of gold objects, copper tools, faience amulets and beads, seals, slate palettes, stone vessels, and a variety of pots.[21] During this time, the Nubians began creating distinctive black topped, red pottery. Around 3100 BC the A-group transitioned from the Early to Classical phases. "Arguably royal burials are known only at Qustul and possibly Sayala." [20]:8 During this period, the wealth of A-group kings rivaled Egyptian kings. Royal A-group graves contained gold and richly decorated pottery.[14]:19 Some scholars believe Nubian A-Group rulers and early Egyptian pharaohs used related royal symbols; similarities in A-Group Nubia and Upper Egypt rock art support this position. Scholars from the University of Chicago Oriental Institute excavated at Qustul (near Abu Simbel – Modern Sudan), in 1960–64, and found artifacts which incorporated images associated with Egyptian pharaohs. Archeologist Bruce Williams studied the artifacts and concluded that "Egypt and Nubia A-Group culture shared the same official culture", "participated in the most complex dynastic developments", and "Nubia and Egypt were both part of the great East African substratum".[22] Williams also wrote that Qustul "could well have been the seat of Egypt's founding dynasty".[23][24] David O'Connor wrote that the Qustul incense burner provides evidence that the A-Group Nubian culture in Qustul marked the "pivotal change" from predynastic to dynastic "Egyptian monumental art".[25] However, "most scholars do not agree with this hypothesis".[26] as more recent finds in Egypt indicate that this iconography originated in Egypt instead of Nubia, and that the Qustul rulers adopted or emulated the symbols of Egyptian pharaohs.[27][28][29][30] Egypt in Nubia Writing developed in Egypt around 3300 BC. In their writings, Egyptians referred to Nubia as "Ta-Seti", or "The Land of the Bow," as the Nubians were known to be expert archers.[31] More recent and broader studies have determined that the distinct pottery styles, differing burial practices, different grave goods, and site distribution all indicate that the Naqada people and the Nubian A-Group people were from different cultures. Kathryn Bard states that "Naqada cultural burials contain very few Nubian craft goods, which suggests that while Egyptian goods were exported to Nubia and were buried in A-Group graves, A-Group goods were of little interest further north." [32] There is no evidence that the pharaohs of the First Dynasty buried at Abydos were of Nubian origin.[33] Early Kerma (3000–2400 BC) A uniform culture of nomadic herders, called the Gash group, existed from 3000 to 1500 BC to the east and west of Nubia.[15]:8 In Lower Nubia, the A-group moved from the Classical to Terminal phase. At this time, kings at Qustul likely ruled all of Lower Nubia and demonstrated the political centralization of Nubian society.[15]:21 The A-Group culture came to an end sometime between 3100 and 2900 BC, when it was apparently destroyed by the First Dynasty rulers of Egypt.[34] There are no records of settlement in Lower Nubia for the next 600 years. Old Kingdom Egyptian dynasties (4th to 6th) controlled uninhabited Lower Nubia and raided Upper Nubia. Early Kerma, C-Group (2400–1550 BC) Upper Nubia Kerma style pottery (2500–1500 BC) The pre-Kerma developed into the Middle phase Kerma group. Some A-group people (transitioning to C-group) settled the area and co-existed with the pre-Kerma group.[15]:25 Like other Nubian groups, the two groups made an abundance of red pottery with black tops, though each group made different shapes.[15]:29 Traces of the C-group in Upper Nubia vanish by 2000 BC and Kerma culture began to dominate Upper Nubia.[15]:25 The power of an independent Upper Nubia increased around 1700 BC and Upper Nubia dominated Lower Nubia.[15]:25 An Egyptian official, Harkhuf, mentions that Irtjet, Setjet, and Wawat all combined under a single ruler. By 1650 BC, Egyptian texts started to refer to only two kingdoms in Nubia: Kush and Shaat.[15]:32,38 Kush was centered at Kerma and Shaat was centered on Sai island.[15]:38 Bonnet posts that Kush actually ruled all of Upper Nubia, since "royal" graves were much larger in Kush than Shaat and Egyptian texts other than the Exeraction lists only refer to Kush (and not Shaat). [15]:38,39 Lower Nubia C-Group Nubians resettled Lower Nubia by 2400 BC.[15]:25 As trade between Egypt and Nubia increased, so did wealth and stability. Nubia was divided into a series of small kingdoms. This is debated over whether C-group people [65] who flourished on 2500 BC to 1500 BC, were another internal evolution or invaders. O'Connor states "a transition from A group into a later culture, the C-group, can be traced" and the C-group culture was typical of Lower Nubia from 2400 to 1650 BC.[15]:25 Although the lived in close proximity to each other, Nubians did not acculturate much to Egyptian culture. Notable exceptions include C-group Nubians during the 15th Dynasty, isolated Nubian communities in Egypt, and some bowmen communities.[15]:56 C-Group pottery is characterized by all-over incised geometric lines with white fill and impressed imitations of basketry. Lower Nubia was controlled by Egypt from 2000 to 1700 BC and Upper Nubia from 1700 BC. From 2200 to 1700 BC, the Pan Grave culture appeared in Lower Nubia.[14]:20 Some of the people were likely the Medjay (mhs [md3]) arriving from the desert east of the Nile river. One feature of Pan Grave culture was shallow grave burial. The Pan Grave and C-Group definitely interacted: Pan Grave pottery is characterized by more limited incised lines than the C-Group's and generally have interspersed undecorated spaces within the geometric schemes.[37] Egypt in Nubia 11th Dynasty model of Nubian archers in the Egyptian army, from a tomb in Asyut (c. 2130–1991 BC). In 2300 BC, Nubia was first mentioned in Old Kingdom Egyptian accounts of trade missions. The Egyptians referred to Lower Nubia as Wawat, Irtjet, and Setju, while they referred to Upper Nubia as Yam. Some authors believe that Irtjet and Setju could also have been in Upper Nubia.[15]:32 They referred to Nubians dwelling near the Nile as Nehasyu.[15]:26 From Aswan, the southern limit of Egyptian control at the time, Egyptians imported gold, incense, ebony, copper, ivory, and exotic animals from tropical Africa through Nubia. Relations between the Egyptians and Nubians showed peaceful cultural interchange, cooperation, and mixed marriages. Nubian women that settled at Gebelin during the First Intermediate Period married Egyptian women, buried Egyptian style, and eventually could not be distinguished from Egyptians burials.[15]:56 Some Egyptian pharaohs may have had Nubian ancestry.[38] Mentuhotep II of the 11th Dynasty "was quite possibly of Nubian origin" and Amenemhet I, founder of the 12th Dynasty, "may have had a Nubian mother".[39][40][41] However, according to F. J. Yurco, "Egyptian rulers of Nubian ancestry had become Egyptians culturally; as pharaohs, they exhibited typical Egyptian attitudes and adopted typical Egyptian policies".[42] After a period of withdrawal, the Middle Kingdom of Egypt conquered Lower Nubia from 2000 to 1700 BC.[15]:8, 25 By 1900 BC, King Sesotris I began building a series of towns below the Second Cataract with heavy fortresses that had enclosures and drawbridges.[14]:19 Sesotris III relentlessly expanded his kingdom into Nubia (from 1866 to 1863 BC) and erected massive river forts including Buhen, Semna, Shalfak and Toshka at Uronarti to gain more control over the trade routes in Lower Nubia. They also provided direct access to trade with Upper Nubia, which was independent and increasingly powerful during this time. These Egyptian garrisons seemed to peacefully coexist with the local Nubian people, though they did not interact much with them.[43] Medjay was the name given by ancient Egypt to nomadic desert dwellers from east of the Nile river. The term was used variously to describe a location, the Medjay people, or their role/job in the kingdom. They became part of the Egyptian military as scouts and minor workers before being incorporated into the Egyptian army.[citation needed] In the army, the Medjay served as garrison troops in Egyptian fortifications in Nubia and patrolled the deserts as a kind of gendarmierie.[44] or elite paramilitary police force.[45] to prevent their fellow Medjay tribespeople from further attacking Egyptian assets in the region.[45] The Medjay were often used to protect valuable areas, especially royal and religious complexes. Although they are most notable for their protection of the royal palaces and tombs in Thebes and the surrounding areas, the Medjay were deployed throughout Upper and Lower Egypt; they were even used during Kamose's campaign against the Hyksos and became instrumental in turning the Egyptian state into a military power.[46][47] After the First Intermediate Period of Egypt, the Medjay district was no longer mentioned in written records.[48] Kerma, Egyptian Empire (1550–750 BC) Upper Nubia Main article: Kerma culture Western Delta Dagers of bone and copper, 1750-1450 BCE. Kerma, British Museum EA5544 From the Middle Kerma phase, the first Nubian kingdom to unify much of the region arose. The Classic Kerma culture, named for its royal capital at Kerma, was one of the earliest urban centers in the Nile region and oldest city in Africa outside of Egypt.[49][15]:50–51 The Kerma group spoke either languages of the Cushitic branch[7][8] or, according to more recent research, Nilo-Saharan languages of the Eastern Sudanic branch.[9][10][11][12] Although somewhat similar, the Upper Nubia Kerma and Lower Nubia C-group were different. By 1650 BC (Classic Kerma phase), the kings of Kerma were powerful enough to organize the labor for monumental town walls and large mud brick structures, such as the Eastern and Western Asteos (50 by 120 meters). They also had rich tombs with possessions for the afterlife and large human sacrifices. George Andrew Reisner excavated sites at the royal city of Kerma and other distinctive Nubian architecture, such as large public covered tombs (90 meters in diameter), a large public dwelling, and a palace-like structure.[15]:4 Classic Kerma rulers employed "a good many Egyptians", according to the Egyptian Exeraction texts.[15]:57 Mirror, Kerma Period, 1700-1550 BC. Kerma culture was militaristic, as attested by many archers' burials and bronze daggers/swords found in their graves.[15]:31 Other signs of Nubia's military prowess are the frequent use of Nubians in Egypt's military and Egypt's need to construct numerous fortresses to defend their southern border from the Nubians.[15]:31 Despite assimilation, the Nubian elite remained rebellious during Egyptian occupation. There were numerous rebellions and "military conflict occurred almost under every reign until the 20th dynasty".[50]:102–103 At one point, Kerma came very close to conquering Egypt: Egypt suffered a serious defeat at the hands of the Kingdom of Kush.[51][52] According to Davies, head of the joint British Museum and Egyptian archaeological team, the attack was so devastating that, if the Kerma forces had chosen to stay and occupy Egypt, they might have permanently eliminated the Egyptians and brought the nation to extinction. During Egypt's Second Intermediate period, the Kushites reached the height of their Bronze Age power and completely controlled southern trade with Egypt.[15]:41 They maintained diplomatic ties with the Thebans and Hyksos until the New Kingdom pharaohs brought all of Nubia under Egyptian rule from 1500 to 1070 BC.[15]:41 After 1070 BC, there were continued hostilities with Egypt, which led Nubians to concentrate in Upper Nubia.[15]:58 Within 200 years, a fully formed Kushite state, based at Napata, began to exert its influence on Upper (Southern) Egypt.[15]:59–58 Lower Nubia When the Middle Kingdom Egyptians pulled out of the Napata region around 1700 BC, they left a lasting legacy that was merged with indigenous C-group customs. Egyptians remaining at the garrison towns started to merge with the C-group Nubians in Lower Nubia. The C-group quickly adopted Egyptian customs and culture, as attested by their graves, and lived together with the remaining Egyptians in garrison towns.[15]:41 After Upper Nubia annexed Lower Nubia around 1700 BC, the Kingdom of Kush began to control the area. At this point, C-group Nubians and Egyptians began to proclaim their allegiance to the Kushite King in their inscriptions.[15]:41 Egypt conquered Lower and Upper Nubia from 1500 to 1070 BC. However, the Kingdom of Kush survived longer than Egypt. Egypt in Nubia Nubian Prince Heqanefer bringing tribute for King Tutankhamun, 18th dynasty, Tomb of Huy, Circa 1342 – c. 1325 BC The Turin Papyrus Map, dating to about 1160 BC After Theban 17th Dynasty New Kingdom of Egypt (c. 1532–1070 BC) expelled the Canaanite Hyksos from Egypt, they turned their imperial ambitions to Nubia. By the end of Thutmose I's reign (1520 BC), all of Lower Nubia had been annexed. After a long campaign, Egypt also conquered the Kingdom of Kerma in Upper Nubia and held both areas until 1070 BC.[50]:11–102][15]:25 The Egyptian empire expanded into the Fourth Cataract, and a new administrative center was built at Napata, which became a gold and incense production area.[53][54] Egypt became a prime source of gold in the Middle East. The primitive working conditions for the slaves are recorded by Diodorus Siculus.[55] One of the oldest maps known is a gold mine in Nubia: the Turin Papyrus Map dating to about 1160 BC; it is also one of the earliest characterized road maps in existence.[56] Nubians were an integral part of New Kingdom Egyptian society. Some scholars state that Nubians were included in the 18th Dynasty of Egypt's royal family.[57] Ahmose-Nefertari, "arguably the most venerated woman in Egyptian history",[58] was thought by some scholars such as Flinders Petrie to be of Nubian origin because she is most often depicted with black skin.[38][59]:17[60] The mummy of Ahmose-Nefertari's father, Segenenne Tao, has been described as presenting "tightly curled, woolly hair", with "a slight build and strongly Nubian features".[61] Some modern scholars also believe that in some depictions, her skin color is indicative of her role as a goddess of resurrection, since black is both the color of the fertile land of Egypt and that of the underworld.[62][63]:90[64][58][65]:125 In 1098–1088 BC, Thebes was "the scene of a civil war-like conflict between the High Priest of Amun of Thebes Amenhotep and the Viceroxy of Kush Panehesyt (= the Nubian)". It was chaotic and many tombs were plundered. Instead of sending soldiers to restore order, Ramesses XI put Panehesyt in control of that area's military and appointed him Director of Granaries. Panehesyt stationed his troops in Thebes and took the High Priest from there, but it resembled a military occupation of Thebes to the High Priest, which later led to the Civil War in Egypt.[66]:104–105 By 1082 BC, Ramesses XI finally sent help to the High Priest. Panehesyt continued his revolt and the city of Thebes suffered from "war, famine and plagues".[50]:106 Panehesyt's troops in Thebes to protect the city. Panehesyt pursued the High Priest as far as Middle Egypt before Egyptian forces pushed them back to Thebes. Panehesyt fled to Upper Egypt where he was killed. Ramesses sent new leadership to Thebes: Henhotep was named the new High Priest of Thebes and the High Priest of Karnak. Sennacherib, King of Assyria, invaded Egypt, holding the High Priest captive. Nubian King Taharqa, who ruled the Nubian empire, was called the ruler of Lower Nubia, which included the Nile valley from the 21st and 22nd Dynasties. Napatan Empire (750–542 BC) Main article: Kingdom of Kush Pyramids of Kushite rulers at Nuri Pharaoh Taharqa of Ancient Egypt's 25th Dynasty, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford UK There are competing theories on the origins of the Kushite kings of the 25th Dynasty.[66] some scholars believe they were Nubian officials that learned "state level organization" by administering Egyptian-held Nubia from 1500 to 1070 BC.[15]:59 such as the rebel Viceroxy of Kush, Panehesyt, who ruled Upper Nubia and some of Lower Nubia after Egyptian forces withdrew.[50]:110 Other scholars believe they are descended from families of the Egyptianized Nubian elite supported by Egyptian priests or settlers.[67] [68][69][70] Children of elite Nubian families were sent to be educated in Egypt then returned to Kush to be appointed in bureaucratic positions to ensure their loyalty. During the Egyptian occupation of Nubia, there were temple towns with Egyptian cults, but "production and redistribution" was based mostly on indigenous social structures.[50]:111 The El Kurru chieftain likely played a major role in the development of the Kingdom of Kush due to its access to gold producing areas, control of caravan routes,[50]:112 more arable land, and participation in international trade.[50]:121 "There can no doubt that el-Kurru was the burial place of the ancestors of the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty." [50]:112 The early el-Kurru burials resemble Nubian Kerma/C-group traditions (contracted body, circular stone structures, burial on a bed).[50]:121 However, by 800–815 BC, Nubian burials at el-Kurru became more Egyptian in style with "mastabas, or pyramid on mastabas, chapels, and rectangular enclosures".[50]:117,121–122 Alara, the first el-Kurru prince, and his successor, Kashta, were buried at el-Kurru.[50]:123 Later documents mention Alara as the 25th Dynasty's founder and "central to a myth of the origins of the kingdom".[50]:124–126 Alara's sister was the priestess of Amun, which created a system of royal secession and an "ideology of royal power in which Kushite concepts and practice were united with contemporary Egyptian concepts of kingship".[50]:144 Later, Kashta's daughter, the Kushite princess Amenirdis, was installed as God's Wife of Amun Elect and later Divine Adoratrice (effective governor of Upper Egypt), which signaled the Kushite conquest of Egyptian territories.[50]:148 The Napatan Empire ushered in the age of Egyptian archaism, or a return to a historical past, which was embodied by a concentrated effort at religious renewal and restoration of Egypt's holy places.[50]:169 Piye expanded the Temple of Amun at Jebel Barkal[20] by adding "an immense colonnaded forecour".[50]:163–164 Shabaka restored the great Egyptian monuments and temples, "unlike his Libyan predecessors".[50]:167–169 Taharqa enriched Thebes on a monumental scale.[50] At Karnak, the Sacred Lake structures, the kiosk in the first court, and the colonnades at the temple entrance are all built by Taharqa and Mentuemhat. In addition to architecture, the Kingdom of Kush was deeply influenced by Egyptian culture.[71][72][73] By 80 BC, Amun was the main god of Kush and "intense contacts with Thebes" were maintained.[50]:144 Kush used the methods of Egyptian art and writing.[74] The Nubian elite adopted many Egyptian customs and gave their children Egyptian names. Although some Nubian customs and beliefs (e.g. burial practices) continued to be practiced.[50]:111 Egyptianization dominated in ideas, practices, and iconography.[75] The cultural Egyptianization of Nubia was at its highest levels at the times of both Kashta and Piye.[76] Nubia in Egypt Main article: Twenty-fifth Dynasty of Egypt Kushite heartland, and Kushite Empire of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty of Egypt, circa 700 BC [77] Taharqa's kiosk and column, Karnak temple Kashta peacefully became King of Upper and Lower Egypt with his daughter Amenirdis as Divine Adoratrice of Amun in Thebes.[50]:144–146 Rulers of the 23rd Dynasty withdrew from Thebes to Heracleopolis, which avoided conflict with the new Kushite rulers of Thebes. Under Kashta's reign, the Kushite elite and professional classes became significantly Egyptianized. The city-state of Napata was the spiritual capital of Kush and it was from there that Piye (spelled Piankhi or Piankhy in older works) invaded and took control of Egypt.[78] Piye personally led the attack on Egypt and recorded his victory in a lengthy hieroglyphic filled stele called the "Stele of Victory".[50]:166 Piye's success in achieving the double kingship after generations of Kushite planning resulted from "Kushite ambition, political skill, and the Theban decision to reunify Egypt in this particular war", and no Egypt's utter exhaustion, "as frequently suggested in Egyptological studies." [20] Due to archaism, Piye missed the royal titulary of Tutmosis III, but changed the Horus name from "Strong bull appearing (crowned) in Thebes" to "Strong bull appearing (crowned) in Memphis". The Egyptian conquest of Nubia grew increasingly Africanized after the fall of the 25th Dynasty until Egypt's final collapse in 662 BC.[Etiopian conquest of Nubia] According to the revised ethnology, Shebitku "brought the entire Nile Valley far as the Delta under the empire of Kush as he is first to have had Bochoris, dynasty of Sais, burnt to death".[79][50]:166–166 Shabaka "is referred to the capital to Memphis".[50]:166 Shebitku's successor, Taharqa, was crowned in Memphis in 690 BC.[50][14] and ruled Upper and Lower Egypt as Pharaoh from Tanis in the Delta.[80][79] Excavations at el-Kurru and studies of horse skeletons indicate the finest horses used in Kushite and Assyrian warfare were bred in and exported from Nubia. Horses and chariots were key to the Kushite war machine.[50]:157–158 Taharqa's reign was a prosperous time in the empire with a particularly large Nile river flood and abundant crops and wine.[81][50] Taharqa's inscriptions indicate that he gave large amounts of gold to the temple of Amun at Kawa.[82] His army undertook successful military campaigns, as attested by the "list of conquered Asiatic principalities" from the Mt Temple at Karnak and "conquered peoples and countries (Libyans, Shasu nomads, Phoenicians?, Khor in Palestine)" from Sanam temple inscriptions.[50] László Török mentions the military success was due to Taharqa's efforts to strengthen the army through daily training in long-distance running and Assyria's preoccupation with Babylon and Elam.[50] Taharqa also built military settlements at the Semna and Buhen forts and the fortified site of Qasr Ibrim.[50] Imperial ambitions of the Mesopotamian-based Assyrian Empire were shared with the 25th Dynasty inevitable. Taharqa conspired with Levantine kingdoms against Assyria:[83] in 701 BC, Taharqa and his army aided Judah and King Hezekiah in withstanding a siege by King Sennacherib of the Assyrians (2 Kings 19:9; Isaiah 37:9).[84] There are various theories (Taharqa's army[85] disease, divine intervention, Hezekiah's surrender, Herodotus' mice theory) as to why the Assyrians failed to take Jerusalem and withdrew to Assyria.[86][87] Sennacherib's annals record Judah was forced into tribute after the siege and Sennacherib became the ruler of the region[87] However, this is contradicted by Khor's frequent utilization of an Egyptian system of weights for trade and the twenty-year cessation in Assyria's pattern of repeatedly invading Khor (as Assyrians had before 701) and after Sennacherib's death).[88][89] In 681 BC, Sennacherib was murdered by his own sons in Babylon. In 679 BC, Sennacherib's successor, King Esarhaddon, campaigned in Khor, destroyed Sidon, and forced Tyre into tribute in 677–676 BC. Esarhaddon invaded Egypt proper in 674 BC, but according to Babylonian records, Taharqa and his army outright defeated the Assyrians.[90] In 672 BC, Taharqa brought reserve troops from Kush, as mentioned in rock inscriptions.[50] Taharqa's Egypt still had influence in Khor during this period as Tyre's King Bat'u "put his trust upon his friend Taharqa". Further evidence was Ashkeno's alliance with Egypt and Esarhaddon's inscription asking "[t]he Kushite-Egyptian forces 'plan and strive to wage war in any way' and if the Egyptian forces will defeat Esarhaddon at Ashkelon".[91] However, Taharqa was defeated in Egypt in 671 BC when Esarhaddon conquered Northern Egypt, captured Memphis, and imposed tribute before withdrawing.[80] Pharaoh Taharqa escaped to the south, but Esarhaddon captured the Pharaoh's family, including "Prince Nes-Anhure and the royal wives".[50] and sent them to Assyria. In 669 BC, Taharqa recouped Memphis and the Delta, and recommenced intrigues with the king of Tyre.[80] Esarhaddon led his army to Egypt again and, after his death in 668 BC, command passed to Ashurbanipal. Ashurbanipal and the Assyrians defeated Taharqa again and advanced as far south as Thebes, but direct Assyrian control was not established.[80] The rebellion was stopped and Ashurbanipal appointed Necho I, who had been king of the city Sais, as his vassal ruler in Egypt. Necho's son, Psamtik I, was educated at the Assyrian capital of Nineveh during Esarhaddon's reign.[citation needed] As late as 665 BC, the vassal rulers of Sais, Mendes, and Pelusium were still making overtures[a] to Taharqa in Kush.[50] The vassals' plot was uncovered by Ashurbanipal and all rebels but Necho of Sais were executed.[50] Taharqa's successor, Tantamani, sailed north from Napata with a large army to Thebes, where he was "ritually installed as the king of Egypt".[50]:185 From Thebes, Tantamani began his reconquest and regained control of Egypt as far north as Memphis.[50]:185[80] Tantamani's dream state states that the restored order from the chaos, where royal temples and cults were not being maintained.[50]:185 After conquering Sais and killing Assyria's vassal, Necho I, in Memphis, "some local dynasts formally surrendered, while others withdrew to their fortresses".[50]:185 The Kushites had influence over their northern neighbors for nearly 1,000 years until they were repelled by the invading Assyrians. 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