


# **Abyssinia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Axum, Meroe, and Yemen - History and Politics**


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First published under the title  
*Abyssinia, Ethiopia, Axum, Meroe,  
Yemen, History and current Politics*  
on 21st April 2007 in *AfroArticles,  
American Chronicle, and Buzzle*


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Part of the Abyssinian state propaganda advances the idea that *in the Antiquity* "the Kushites populated the whole of Eastern Africa" and that "the majority lived in present day Abyssinia".



Even worse, these falsifiers  
diffuse the idea that *at those days*  
"Sudan and Ethiopia were  
one country" to add that  
"Abyssinians were just a few  
Sabaeen (Yemenite) refugees who  
intermingled with the Kushite  
population".



This is *absolutely wrong*,  
although there are some correct  
elements in it. In addition, it is  
said in a *very misleading way!*  
Even worse, it is  
*self-contradictory.*

The *Kushites (Cushites)*, as part of the **Hamitic family**, were living for millennia *in Egypt and south of Egypt*. We now know that the famous non-Egyptian *Hyksos* dynasties ruled Egypt to some extent thanks to their alliance with the ...

... *Cushitic (Kushitic)* people who developed the famous **Kerma Civilization in North Sudan** during the **2nd millennium BCE**. These were the ancestors of the *Kushites (Cushites)*, who formed later, in the **1st millennium BCE**, a great **Kingdom with capital at Napata**, near present day **Karima**.


We know that the name *Kas* was used by the *Egyptians* to describe *the area, the people and the kingdom* in the **North of today's Sudan**, long before being transformed into '*Mat Kusi*' in *Assyrian - Babylonian*, '*Kush*' in *Hebrew*, and '*Hus*' in the *Greek Biblical text*.




Then, the Greek term '*Aithiopia*' (*Ethiopia*) starts being used for the same land, people and state. In most of the cases, the Greek Biblical text renders '*Aithiopia*' (*Ethiopia*) what stands in the Hebrew text as *Kush*.

Subsequently, the *Kushitic rulers of the Kingdom of Napata* reigned in parts of Egypt for a brief period.


*Piankhi, Shabaka, Shabataka, Taharqa, and Tanut-Amon* constitute the so-called '*Ethiopian*' (i.e. *Sudanese - Cushitic*) dynasty, ...



... according to the term  
employed by *Manetho* for the  
*25th dynasty of Egypt*.



These rulers, who had been invited in Egypt by the Anti-Heliopolitan and Anti-Assyrian priesthood of Thebes (Luxor), were expelled by the Assyrian emperors Assarhaddon and Assurbanipal, who ...



... who *annexed Egypt to Assyria* and *imposed* at the local level the authority of *the Heliopolitan priesthood*.




The same **name** is used in  
*Ancient Greek* for later phases  
of Sudan's (Ethiopia's)  
*pre-Christian history.*

When twice in the sixth century  
*Psammeticus II (595 BCE)* and  
*Cambyses, the Iranian invader of  
Egypt, (525 BCE)*, go so far in the  
South as *Napata (Karima lies at  
1050 km south of Aswan, so 1900  
km south of Cairo - alongside the  
Nile)* and destroy that city, ...

... the *Cushites* (: *Sudanese*, i.e. *Ethiopians*) transfer their capital further in the South, to the area of today's **Bagrawiyah** (1550 km south of Aswan), as if they wanted to ensure that nobody would undertake an attack against them from the **North anymore!**



Then, *Meroe* rose to power and remains still famous because of its **numerous pyramids** which were built between 400 BCE and 250 CE and are still preserved today in **Bagrawiyah**.



About *Meroe* we have the valuable narrations of *Heliodorus* (in his '*Aithiopica*', where we find a certain description of the Sudanese Meroitic kingdom). *Meroe* was the capital of Ethiopia, i.e. Sudan or Kush.