


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


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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.