

Timeline of the Kingdom of Kush



2000 BC: The civilization of Kush began. It grew up around the fertile banks of the Nile River. Another name for Kush is Nubia, the Egyptian word for gold. Kush's location and resources made it an important trading hub, or center.

1100 BC: Egypt's new kingdom collapsed. Kush regained its independence.

Mid 700's BC: Kush took advantage of Egypt's weakness. Kushite armies invaded Egypt.

671 BC: An Assyrian king invaded Egypt. The Assyrians used their advanced iron weaponry to drive the Kushites out of Egypt. By the mid 650s BC, the last of the Kushite pharaohs had fled to Kush.

After separating from Egypt: Kush returned to its African roots. Artwork, clothing, and buildings no longer imitated Egyptian styles. Kushites worshiped an African iron-god rather than Egyptian gods. The Kushite people wrote and spoke a native language called Meroitic. Kush also revived the African practice of female leadership. Powerful kandakes, or queen mothers, ruled Meroë.

1600 BC: Egypt's power was at its height and conquered Kush. Kush was forced to pay tribute to Egypt in the form of gifts. While under Egypt's control, Kushite society became Egyptianized.
Examples:

hieroglyphics

900 BC: A new line of Kushite kings was established but they continued to follow Egyptian traditions.

730 BC: The kings in northern Egypt surrendered to piye, king of Kush. He declared himself pharaoh. The kingdom now extended 1,500 miles. His family were known as the black pharaohs. They built magnificent new temples and pyramids in both Egypt and Kush.

590 BC: Egypt invaded Kush and destroyed its capital city. The Kushites made a new capital called Meroë, its location helped Kush remain an important center of trade. Meroë was a large and wealthy city. It became the center of a Kushite civilization that lasted for nearly 1,000 years. They were well known for producing iron. They made a variety of things like: weapons, tools

350 BC: Kush fell to invaders from ^{the} African

country of Ethiopia.