

Great astonishment hit the initial European visitors to Africa after the discovery of advancement and social features based in Egypt. According to Collins, 'besides the exotic cultures, they were perplexed to establish that Africans were capable of organizing themselves into kingdoms and functioning states'(2). They trace most of this advancement to the Egyptian civilization whose contributions towards civilizing African and even the rest of the world are not to overlook.

These studies indicate that the African inner cities were mostly Sub-Saharan hence the early inhabitants like Aksumians, Kushites, and Egyptians devised creativity to control trade and production. The people of Egypt based their social and political rule on dynasties and monarchs and selected only a leader whom they 'deemed fit to assume his functions' (Collins 3). They embraced a Neolithic culture that enabled them to form complex communities with complex leaders. This interaction hence attracted grant inventions like the 3000 AD Egyptian writings. The further archaeological studies confirm that the people embraced complex civilization that instilled the heroic architectures and the famous Egyptian pyramids. Egyptians 'were originally civilized by their superior, Caucasian migrating Hemites' (Collins 4), thus their powerful influence as regards development and cultural evolution.



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The study reveals that the relationship between Nubia, Egypt, and the Aksum kingdoms started out as a conqueror and conquered scenario and then it evolved. The Nubians belonged to the kush community based in the south border of Egypt. In an Egyptian bid to expand, King Pharaoh conquered the Kushite estate, developed it, and kept it economically subjugated to him. When Egypt weakened, Kush formed a magnificent trading center where it conducted business with Egypt and the Aksum(Ethiopian) Empire. These formed peaceful treaties that in return expanded their trading endeavors to Rome and the rest of the world.

The phenomenal African History writer, Casely-Hayford confirms the sidelined African history through his exploration of the archaeological evidence. He gives an account of the rich and influential African culture that did not get a chance of exploration. This lack of history of the continent saddens him as he says that African, a base that spearheaded most western civilizations deserve a better place in the world history. These arguments assert that indeed Egypt, Ethiopia, and other African states were more than backward areas. He also argues that materials, monuments, art, and culture, as seen in Egypt represent a culture that we should uphold.



Works Cited

Collins, Robert O. *Problems in African history*. Princeton: Marcus Wiener Publishers, 1933.