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Excerpts from her article "Role of Women in Nubia," April 1993

Much of the scholarly work up to this point is dealing with the massive archeological digs that occurred just prior to the building of the High Aswan Dam. As a result of this work, the amount of available information on Nubia has increased immeasurably. Evidence has emerged that shows a people who, after decades of colonization by the Egyptians, rose above and established themselves as a force to be dealt with in Africa. Nubians developed a culture and people distinctly different from the Egyptians.

Soon after the Twentieth Dynasty in Egypt, the Egyptians lost control over Nubia and the land was plunged into a dark age. Around 900 B.C., evidence of a Nubian monarchy begins to emerge...By 770 B.C., these kings were extending their rule to the North. Soon ...Egypt [was under] Nubian control. The Kings now wore the crown of the double cobra – signifying the unity of both Egypt and Nubia.

...Unlike the rest of the world at the time, women in Nubia exercised significant control. In the Nubian valley, worship of the queen of all goddesses, Isis, was [most important]. From the capital [city] of Moroë, warrior queens fought for the interests of the Nubian empire.

...Ten ...[ruling] queens are recognized [in Nubian history]. Additionally, six other queens who ruled with their husbands were considered significant to the history of Nubia. Many of these rulers were immortalized in [statutes].

Article found at [www.sas.upenn.edu/African\\_Studies/Articles\\_Gen/Role\\_Women.html](http://www.sas.upenn.edu/African_Studies/Articles_Gen/Role_Women.html)