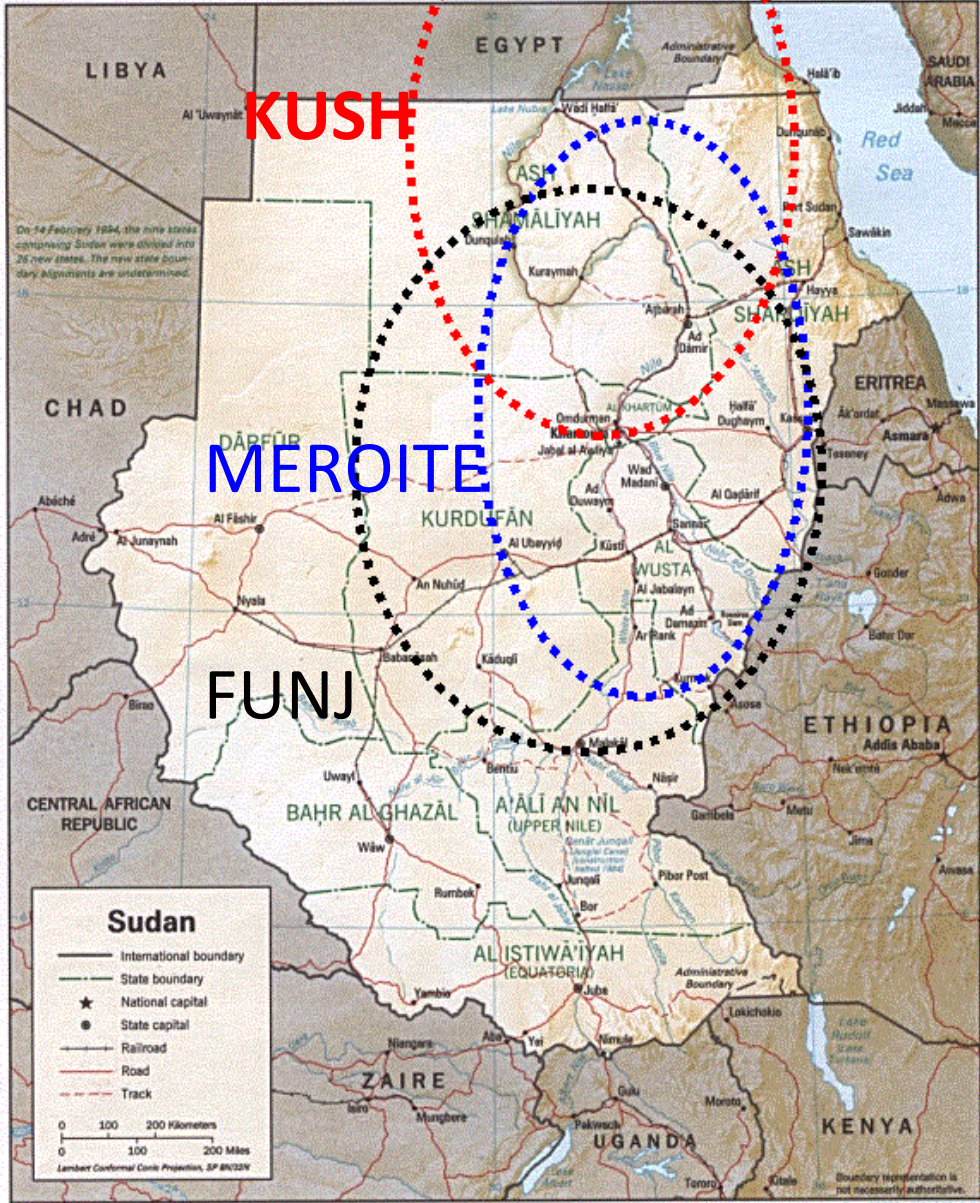




**THOUGHTS AND IMAGES FROM THE SUDAN and
A NEGLECTED 3000 YEAR OLD HERITAGE**



Kush

Meroite

Funj



Space, place and meaning in northern riverain Sudan

HISTORICAL SETTING

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

CULTURAL SETTING

THEORETICAL SETTING

**Eco-systemic identification of context:
Recurring themes need to be identified**

**Properties of a phenomenon –
PRE-ICONOGRAPHIC
INTERPRETATION – based on
descriptive analysis**

**Purposeful selection of tangible artefacts
and Intangible artefacts needed to reflect
the meanings behind physical and spatial
manifestations**

**Philosophical approach

Eco-systemic reading of
architecture

Prevalent paradigms of
thought and practice**

WORLD
AFRICA
SUDAN

CLIMATE

**ICONOGRAPHIC
INTERPRETATION – an
associative process**

Architecture/Culture/Environment Matrix

**CLASSIFICATION
ORIGINS
VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE
CONCEPTS OF BEAUTY
RE DEFINITION OF ARCHITECTURE**

TRIPLE HERITAGE

EXTENSIONS THROUGH BODY IMAGES
GENDER PERCEPTIONS
SOCIAL/POLITICAL STRUCTURES
AGENTS OF CHANGE AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

**Essential and incidental attributes of the
culture can be articulated – this becomes
a tool in interpretation**

**Inter-disciplinary
Investigation is
imperative**

**ICONOLOGICAL
INTERPRETATION –
speculative, intuitive gestalt
perceptions. The presumed
effects of a phenomenon**

**Selected tangible
artefacts articulate
context and
elaborate recurring
themes**

**Selected intangible
artefacts articulate
context and
elaborate recurring
themes**

**Irrelevance of
conventional
approaches to
architecture**

**The context is unique in terms of the deep
mysticism and Sufi beliefs. Intangible
culture has a profound impact on the
nature of physical artefacts, including
buildings and spatial intervention**

**Alternative definition of
architecture needed**

**Creation of relevant
theory framework
possible**

8th C BC Kush
centre at Napata

Strong power in Africa for
1000 years

10th C BC

900 BC-300 AD

4th C AD

SPAN OF MEROETIC PERIOD ACCORDING TO SOME SOURCES

690-663 BC
TAHRAQA
RULES NUBIA

FOR 1000 YEARS THE NUBIAN
KINGDOM WAS VERY STRONG
AND EXTENDED TO THE SOUTH

CENTRE AT
MEROE
ESTABLISHED
NAPATA
REMAINED AS
THE RELIGIOUS
CAPITAL

2000 BC
KERMA
WAS THE
CAPITAL OF KUSH

1570 BC EGYPT
CONQUERS NUBIA
UP TO THE 4th
CATARACT

3000 BC Egyptian
mining outposts
in Nubia

2000 BC Egyptian
have military
control over Nubia

1730 BC Nubia
independent under the
Prince of Kush

747-716 BC
CONQUEST OF
EGYPT BY PIANKHY

653 BC
WITHDRAWAL
FROM EGYPT

200 AD CHRISTIANITY
VERY STRONG IN
EGYPT

4th C 300 AD
DEMISE OF THE
KUSH KINGDOM
AND ITS BREAK
UP INTO 3
SMALLER
KINGDOMS

543 AD THE
THREE NUBIAN
KINDOMS
CONVERT TO
CHRISTIANITY

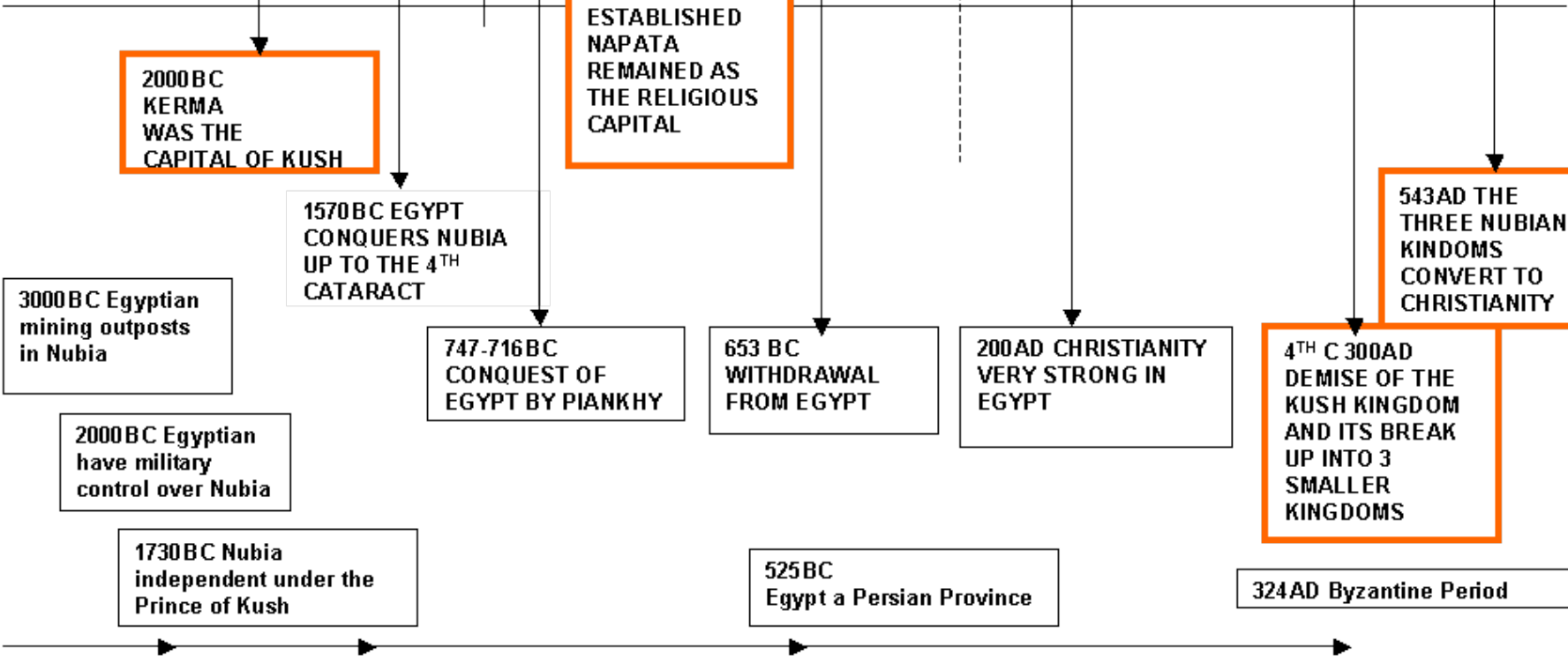
525 BC
Egypt a Persian Province

324 AD Byzantine Period

1090 BC Nubia again
independent

332 BC Alexander the
Great conquers Egypt.
Meroitic rulers in Napata
and then in Meroe.

30 BC Egypt becomes a
Roman Province



THE GRADUAL
EMERGENCE OF THE
IDENTITY OF A
PEOPLE DURING A
PERIOD OF UNEASY
PEACE

FUNJ
ERA

TURKISH/EGYPTIAN
RULE IN THE SUDAN

MAHDIST
ERA

BRITISH/EGYPTIAN
RULE

1700's INCREASE IN
TRADE AND 'DARB-AL-
ARBA'IN ESTABLISHED-
CONTACTS INCREASED
BETWEEN THE NILE
VALLEY AND DARFUR

ISLAM
EVOLVES
DURING THE
1600's

1821 DEMISE
OF THE FUNJ

543AD THE
THREE NUBIAN
KINDOMS
CONVERT TO
CHRISTIANITY

642AD THE
BAGT
TREATY
ESTABLISHED

16TH C FUR
KINGDOM
ESTABLISHED

1504 THE
FUNJ
KINGDOM IS
ESTABLISHED

1780 THE
ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE
CENTRALISED
BROTHERHOODS

1877
GORDON
APPOINTED
BY TURKS

1882 THE
MAHDIST STATE
ESTABLISHED

1885 THE
MAHDI
DIES

1898 THE MAHDIST
STATE COMES TO
AN END

SUDAN
ACHIEVES
INDEPENDENCE
IN 1956