

Why Should We Visit Kemet (Egypt)?

For thousands of years there has been a crusade to black out the blackness of the world's most enduring civilization. Throughout history, Kemet (Egypt) had undergone countless invasions from various empires.

What makes these invasions even more interesting is that when an invading army occupied Kemet, they rarely imposed their beliefs upon the Kemmiu (blacks). Instead of imposing their beliefs, they would convert to the way of life of our ancestors. As a result the ethnic composition of the Ancient Kemetite people changed. This gradual change has resulted in the debate over the race of the ancient Egyptians.

During the late 1700's the archaeological renaissance began in Kemet, headed by the French occupation under Napoleon Bonaparte. Before the French occupation the known world was in relative darkness as to the great legacy of our ancestors. In Napoleon's thirst for world domination the French army was virtually at war throughout the world. The only thing that made the Kemetite campaign against the **Mamelukes** – (former Turkish and Circassian slaves) different, was who and what Napoleon brought with him to Kemet and why.

In addition to the French army there was an elite corps of 175 scholars who were members of the scientific and artistic commission, all who were to study and catalogue the greatest civilization the world would ever see. With the French occupation the world would now be exposed to Kemet and all it had to offer – but from a European or French point of view. It was during the French occupation of Kemet that Napoleon is credited with disfiguring the nose of the Sphinx (Her Em Akhet) of the Giza Plateau. The question now becomes why? If one were to visit Kemet and pay close attention to the statues, you will notice that the majority of them have their noses cut off in an attempt to hide or eradicate the origin of their ethnicity.

This coupled with the fact that we rely on European sources for an explanation to our history insures the blackout process of our legacy, not only in regards to Ancient Kemet but any other contributions that the African race has made to humanity.

It is imperative for people of color to have their sources of history. With this we need our own Egyptologists, Anthropologists and Historians of the African experience. Most importantly we, as descendents of the people of Ancient Kemet, must show an interest in our past so that the rest of the world will not attempt to black it out. This is why we should visit Kemet and proclaim to the world we are aware of our great past and the era of our legacy being eradicated is over...

"There are legends among the tribes that some of our people were taken away a long time ago. And one day they will return, and when they do they will return as supermen..."

Patrice Lumumba (1925 – 1961)