

Review: Renee Dylan, *Sudan Afflicted But Not Forgotten*, Living Sacrifice Book Co., Bartlesville, OK, 2012

Pages: 96

Islamic Stronghold of Aggression

This gives quite a detailed history of Sudan, from its beginnings as Nubia with Christian influence via Egypt, to its conquering by Jihad with a late episode of British intervention under General Charles Gordon and Lord Kitchener (against the pretended Sufi Mahdi Muhammad Ahmed).

The picture of history which emerges is one of continued bloodshed and Jihad, so that today the North is 98% Muslim and Christianity under extreme persecution, and the South is marred by corruption and trying to defend itself from northern Jihad, as well as a Fifth Islamic column from within.

Sudan is known as Cush, Nubia, Ethiopia, and Abyssinia.

“Nubia” derives from the Noba people, a nomadic group of the 4thC. Many Christians there fled from Egypt under persecution of the Roman Emperors. A Monophysite priest from Constantinople, Julian was prominent.

By AD 580, Nubia became the first official Christian kingdom.

In 652, Muslim Egypt under Abdullah Abi Sahr made an agreement (*Baqt*) with Christian Nubia. This spared Nubia from Islamic conquest and resulted in a “golden age” from 750-1150.

In 1172, the Turkish Mamluks (*Mamluk*: “owned”) became aggressive. In 1276, the Mamluks conquered the imperial city Dongola and made Nubia an Egyptian vassal state.

In the 14thC, Prince Shekanda ascended to the throne in Dunqulah; he was faithful to the Muslim Sultan Baybars, and decreed all non-Muslim Nubians pay the *jizya* or be killed. The Muslims changed then country's name to Sudan ("land of the blacks").

The largest Sudanese tribe is the Jieng (also, "Dinka").

Protestant Christianity first arrived in 1906.

The Ottomans took full control of Sudan in 1821, after which the practice of exporting Sudanese slaves to Egypt grew.

In 1881, North Sudanese Mohammed Ahmed declared himself to be the "Redeemer", the Sufi's divine Mahdi. By 1891, half of all missionaries in Sudan had been killed.

In 1874, General Charles Gordon arrived in Sudan, intent on stopping the slave trade.

In February 1884, the Mahdi began his assault on General Gordon in Khartoum. In January 1885, he was speared to death by Mahdist soldiers.

In June 1885, the Mahdi fell ill with typhus and died shortly after; Abdullah al-Ta-aishi was appointed successor. On 2/9/1898, General Herbert Kitchener defeated him.

In 1899, Britain and Egypt established joint rule over Sudan (a "Condominium"). Strong restrictions were placed on Christian work, including prohibition of evangelism. This lasted till 1955 when civil war broke out.

Southern Sudan is isolated from the north by a large swamp called the "Sudd".

The 1930 Anglo-Egyptian "Southern Policy" sought to defend the south against the Muslim north. It resulted in a stronger segregation between the them.

In February 1964, the Muslim north expelled all missionaries.

In May 1969, Gafar Muhammad Numeiri seized control of the country in a military coup.

In March 1972, the Addis Ababa Accord granted the south autonomy.

In 1983, another civil war began, as a result of Muslim Brotherhood-influenced President Numeiri cancelling the Addis Ababa Accord and imposing Shariah.

Dr Anna Lidu could not turn away from the suffering of her people ... the second civil war began in 1983 ... [she] also gave medical care to Sudanese Christian women who had been targeted in particularly heinous attacks by Muslims. One woman in the camp had been found on the road, unconscious, with her breasts cut off. The villagers informed her that the government forces had been capturing women and asking them if they were Christian or Muslim. If they answered "Muslim" they were freed. If they said "Christian", however, they were raped, mutilated and left to die on the road, so that those who passed by would see them as a warning against resisting Muslim forces." [p55]

The Nuba Mountains, forty miles wide by ninety miles long and up to 3,000 feet high, naturally split North and South.

In August 1985, the Muslim government began a campaign of burning churches in the mountain areas. They also told the Nubians to register their arms in order to be given ammunition for self defence, however, this was a ruse.

The conflict in Darfur, western Sudan is between government Janjaweed Arab militia and black Africans.

98% of Northern Sudan is Muslim.