

AFRICA

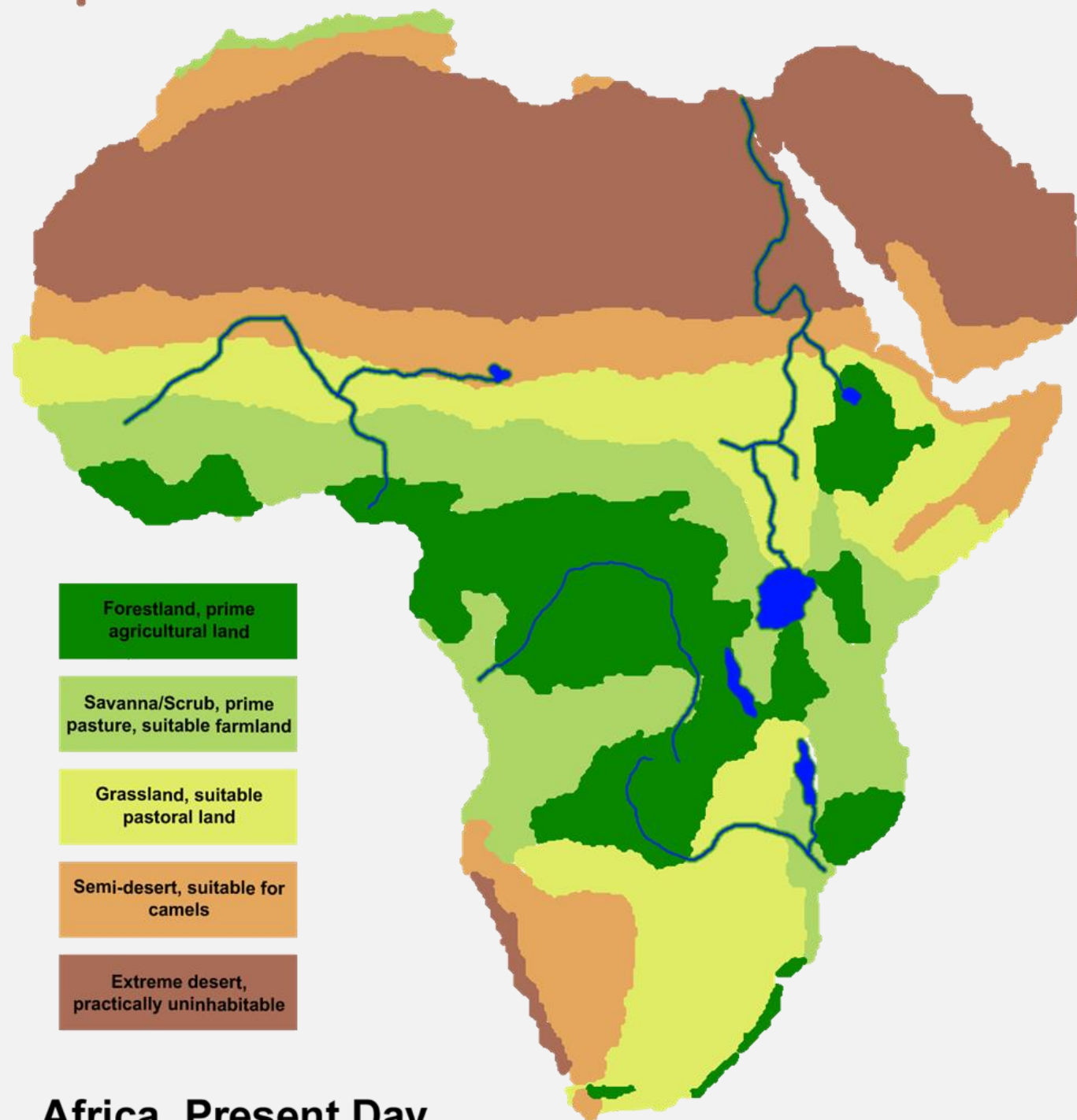


AFRICAN GEOGRAPHY

- the second largest continent
- stretches for almost five thousand miles
- surrounded by two seas and two oceans
- Africa has four distinct climate zones







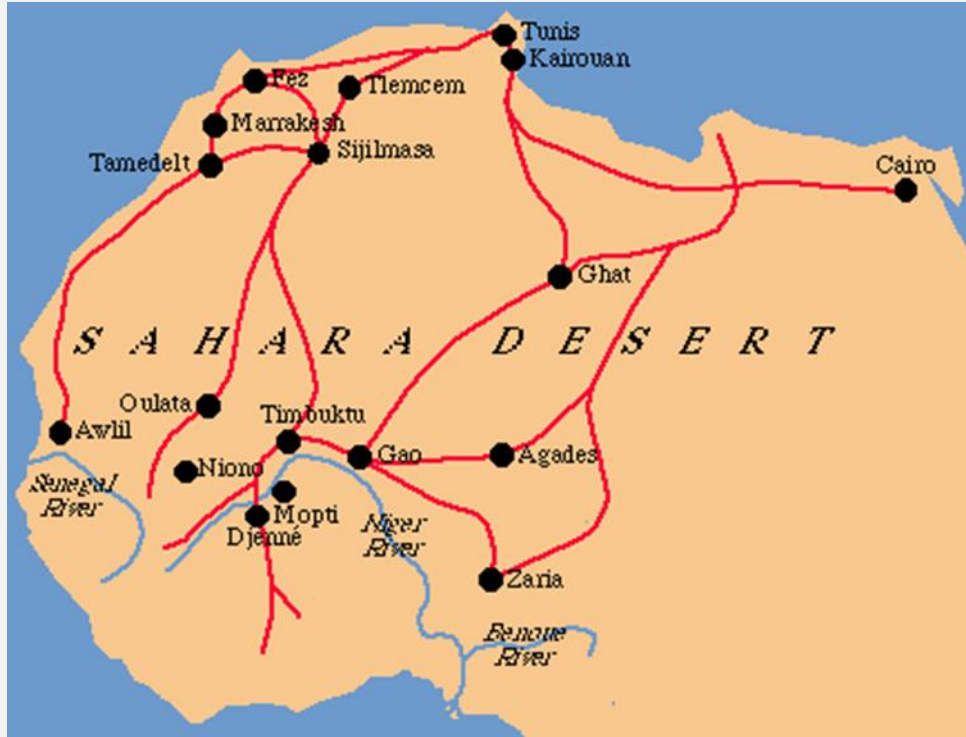
Africa, Present Day

TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE

- trade across the Sahara
- camel caravans used to transport goods



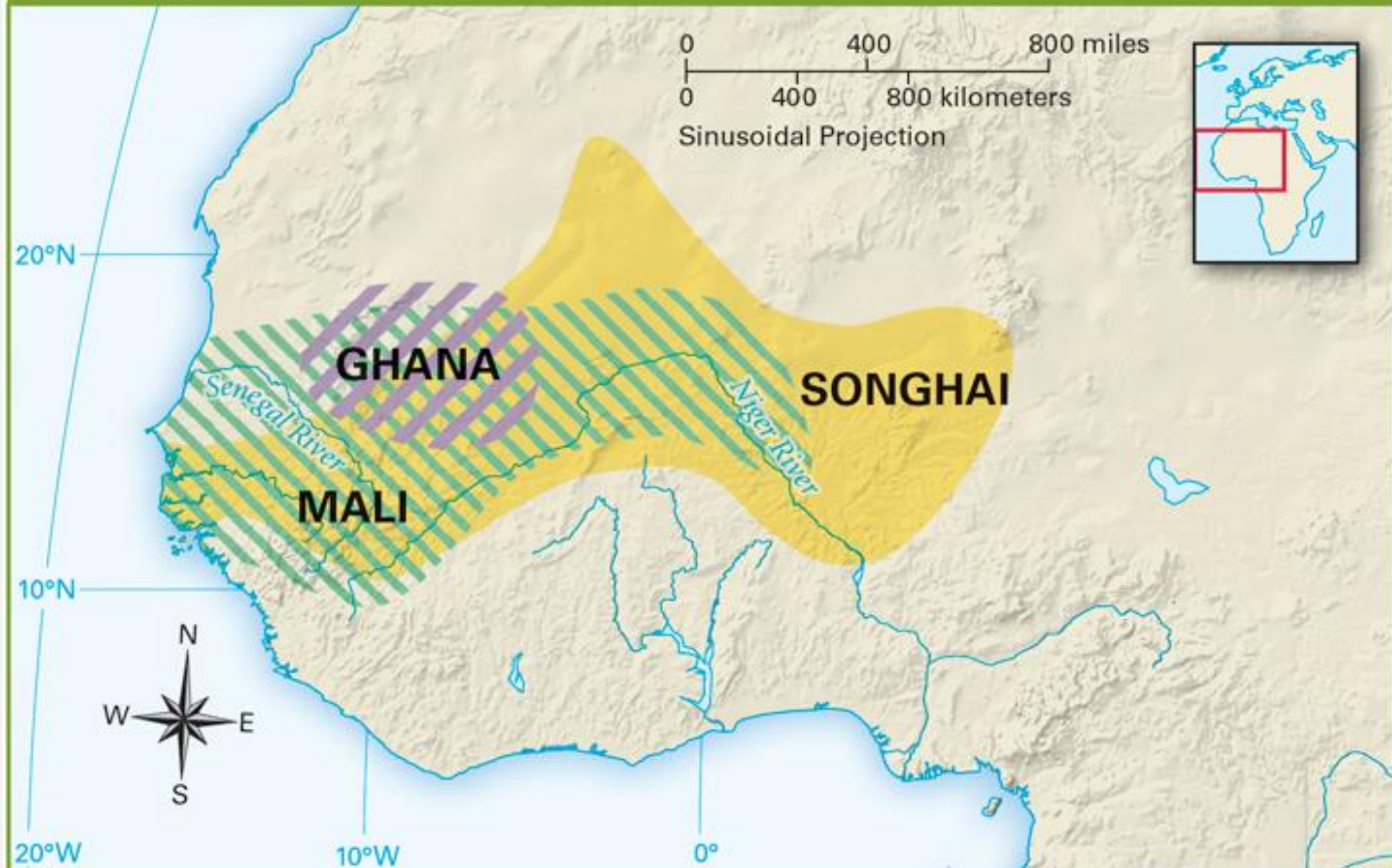
DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES



- Gold was mined in the western sub-Saharan
- traders brought salt from the Sahara and manufactured goods from Europe and the Islamic Empire in exchange for gold



Three Early West African Kingdoms, 500 to 1600 C.E.



GHANA



- 700-1240
- rulers in the region gained wealth by taxing traders that crossed their area
- through wealth, the region developed into a kingdom where salt and gold was traded and taxed
- Islam spread throughout the kingdom



GHANA



Decline:

- Muslims eventually attacked the area disrupting trade and left the kingdom in ruins
- by 1076 the leaders of Ghana lost the ability to keep the trade of the empire safe
- when their power of the trade routes was gone, they also lost control of their people
- by 1240 the empire of Ghana was gone



MALI



- 1235 – 1599
- Mali became established in the early 1200s when several kingdoms were united after the fall of the Ghana Empire
- Became wealthy through the salt and gold trade



MALI



Decline:

- Disputes over succession led to the weakening of the empire



SUNDIATA



- first great leader of Mali
- established a strong government (finance, defense, and foreign affairs)
- made travel through the kingdom safe
- reestablished a strong gold/salt trade



MANSA MUSA



- Emperor of Mali who made a pilgrimage to Mecca
- gave out vast amounts of gold along his way
- brought back Muslim scholars and architects, who built mosques, libraries, and universities
- Timbuktu became a center of Muslim culture





SONGHAI



- 1375-1591
- largest and last West African Empire
- formed by the descendants of fishermen along the Niger River
- took over territories from the weak
- eventually replaced Mali
- well governed empire with a large military



SONGHAI

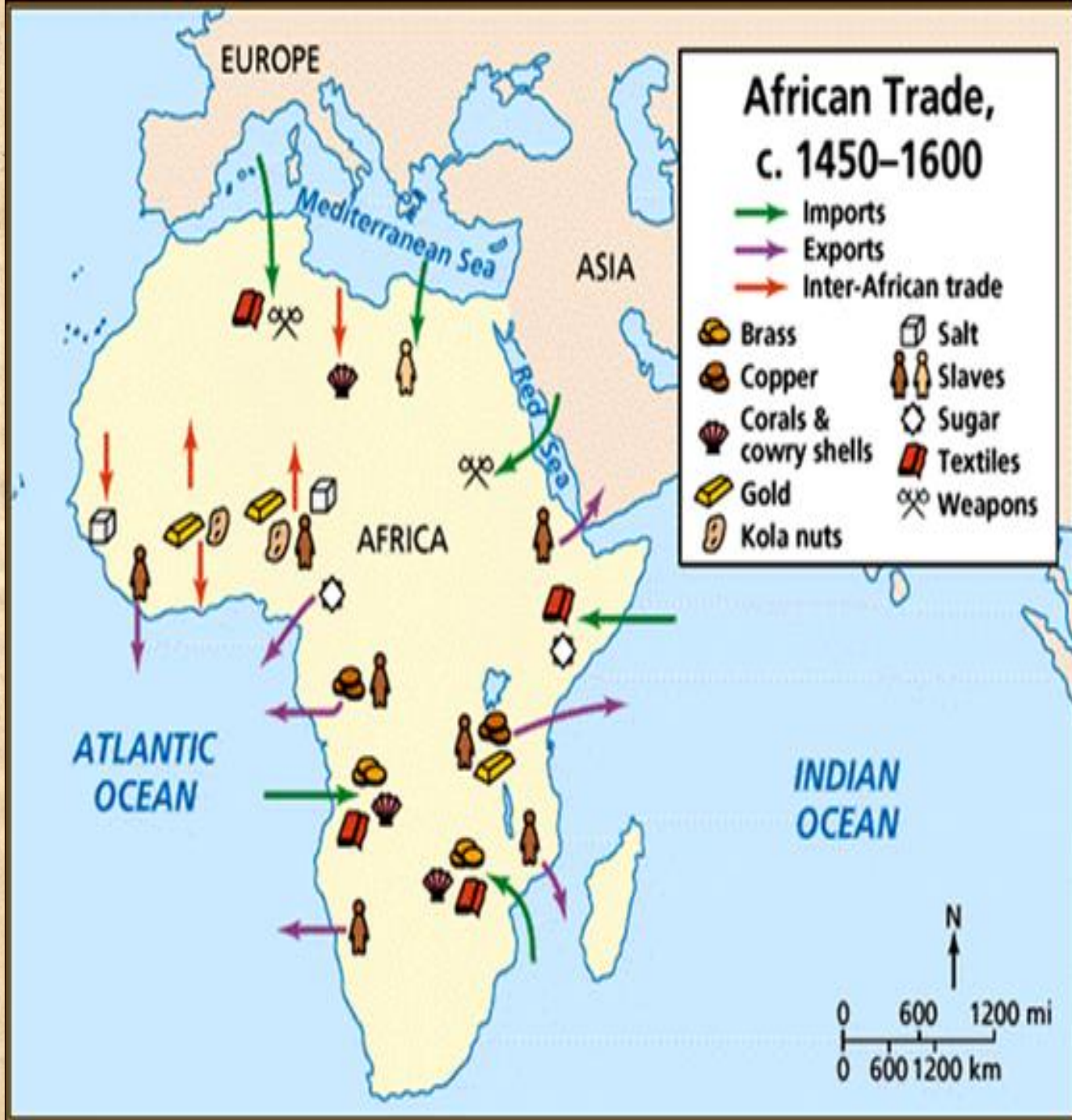
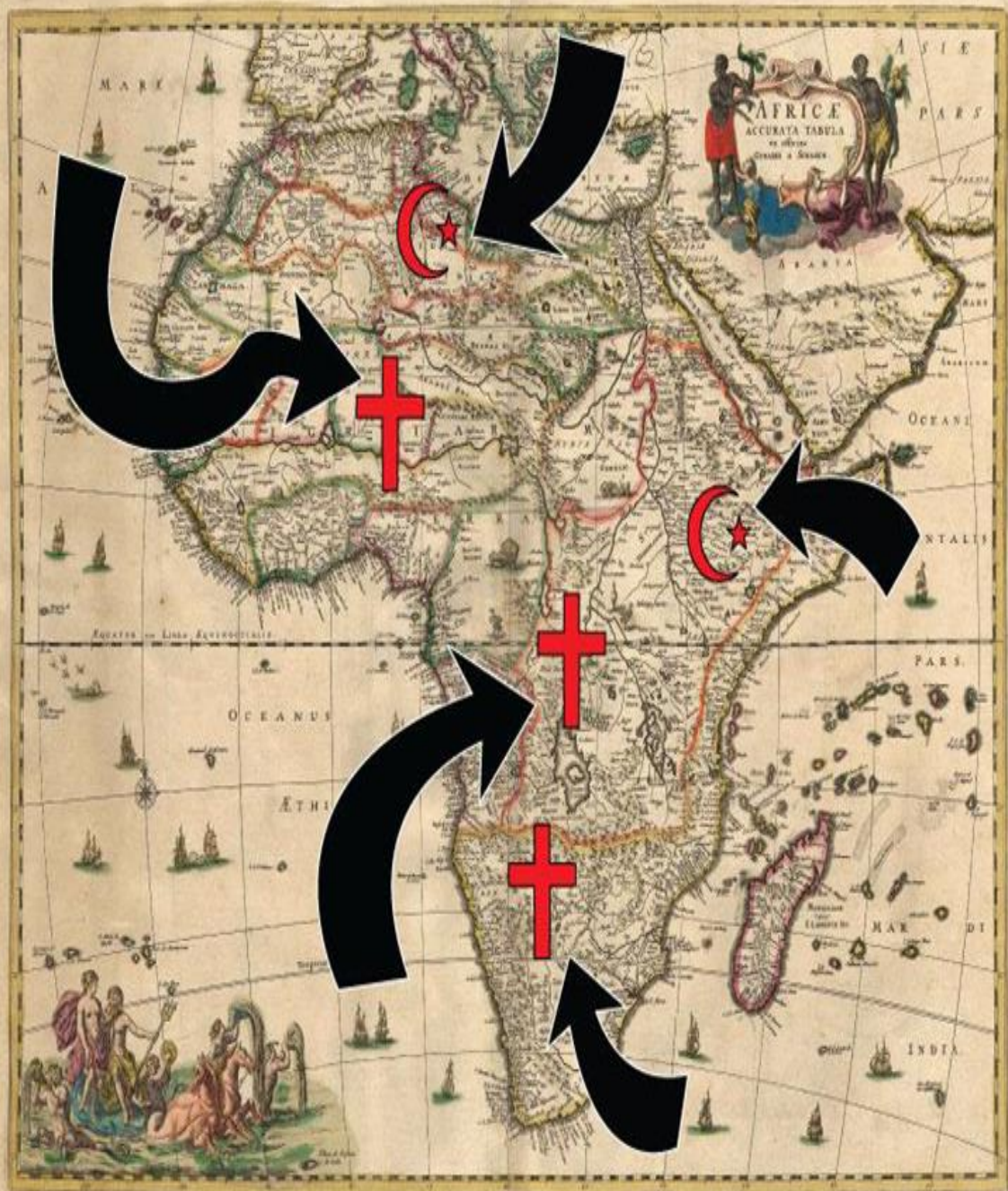


Decline:

Empire collapsed in 1591

Moroccan invaders with gunpowder and cannons defeated Songhai warriors.

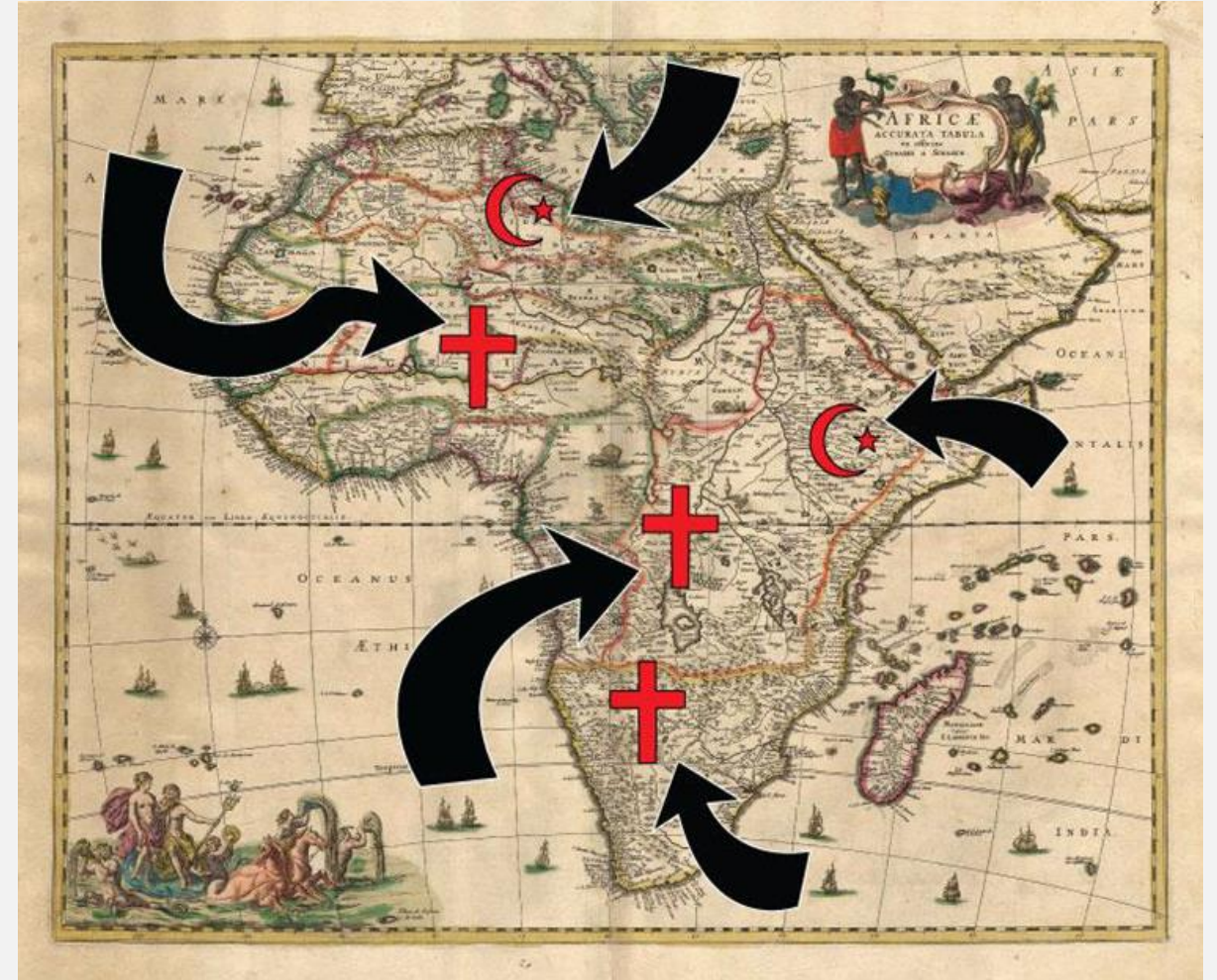
TRADE

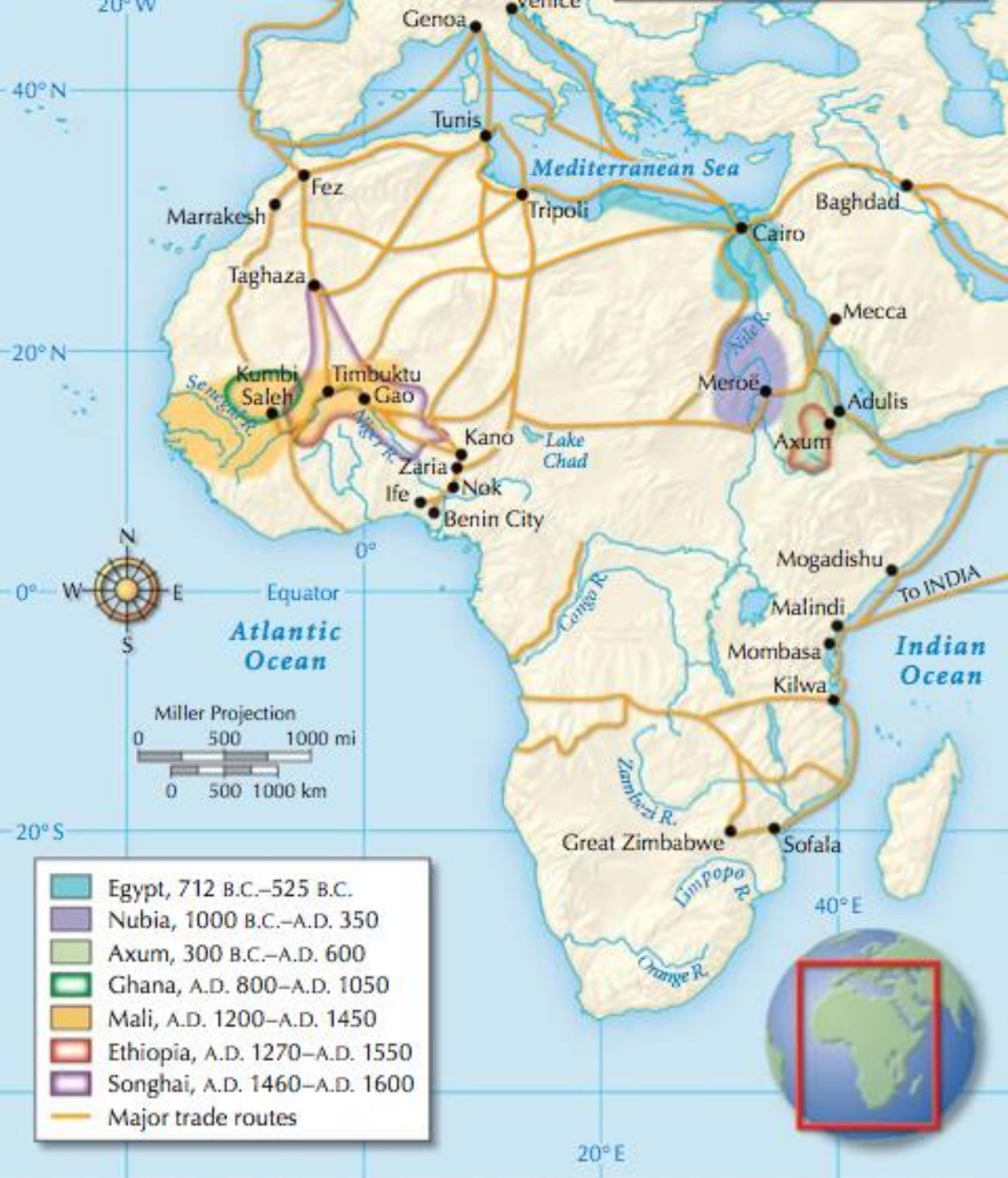
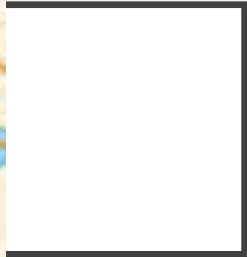
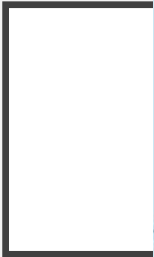


RELIGIOUS SYNCRETISM



- blending of religions through conquest (war) or trade
- many Africans converted to either Islam or Christianity, but also retained their local religious beliefs



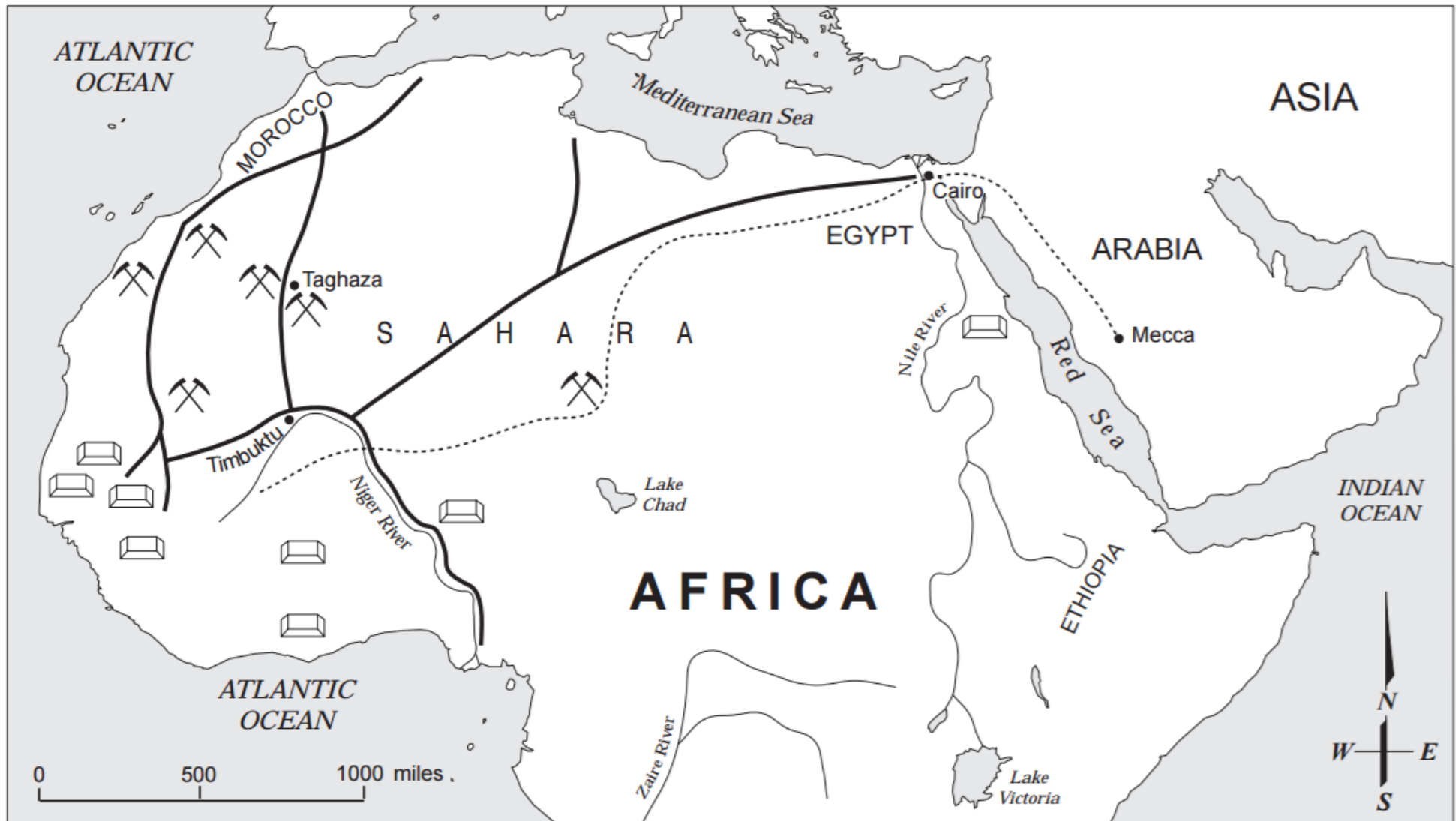


TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE

- Sub-Sahara supplied about 66% of the world's gold
- Timbuktu will rise as a leading city in the exchange of goods




Timbuktu: A Center for Trade



Legend

..... Mansa Musa's route to Mecca, 1324

— trade route

 salt mine

 gold mine



AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE



- Arab traders exported slaves from Africa to Arabia and India to be used as domestic servants and soldiers

SWAHILI TRADE CITIES



- 1500
- Swahili regions develop on East African coast
- mixing African and Asian cultures starting in the trade centers

