

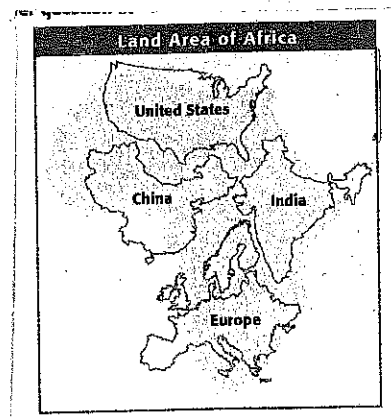
Africa Study Guide

- Chapter 8 (1500 B.C. – A.D. 700)
- Chapter 15 (800-1500)

Name: _____ Block: _____

Mr. George

World History 1



Name: _____ Block: _____

AFRICA MAP

Map should reflect "time and effort". Should be neatly labeled.

- Draw an outline of Africa-make the map as large as possible on the paper.
- Color in the 4 climate zones and add a map key (Mediterranean, Desert, Savanna and Rainforest).

Draw and Label the following:

<input type="checkbox"/> Nile River	<input type="checkbox"/> Nok Homeland (present day Nigeria)
<input type="checkbox"/> four deserts	<input type="checkbox"/> five primary lakes within Africa
<input type="checkbox"/> Senegal River	<input type="checkbox"/> Niger River

Label the following:

<input type="checkbox"/> Sahel	<input type="checkbox"/> Indian Ocean	<input type="checkbox"/> Mt. Kenya	<input type="checkbox"/> Great Rift Valley
<input type="checkbox"/> Gulf of Guinea	<input type="checkbox"/> Arabian Peninsula	<input type="checkbox"/> Gulf of Aden	<input type="checkbox"/> Mt. Kilimanjaro
<input type="checkbox"/> Atlantic Ocean	<input type="checkbox"/> Madagascar	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Sea	<input type="checkbox"/> Bantu Homelands
<input type="checkbox"/> Equator	<input type="checkbox"/> Atlas Mountains	<input type="checkbox"/> city of Djenné-Djeno	<input type="checkbox"/> Drakensberg Mountains
<input type="checkbox"/> Mediterranean Sea			

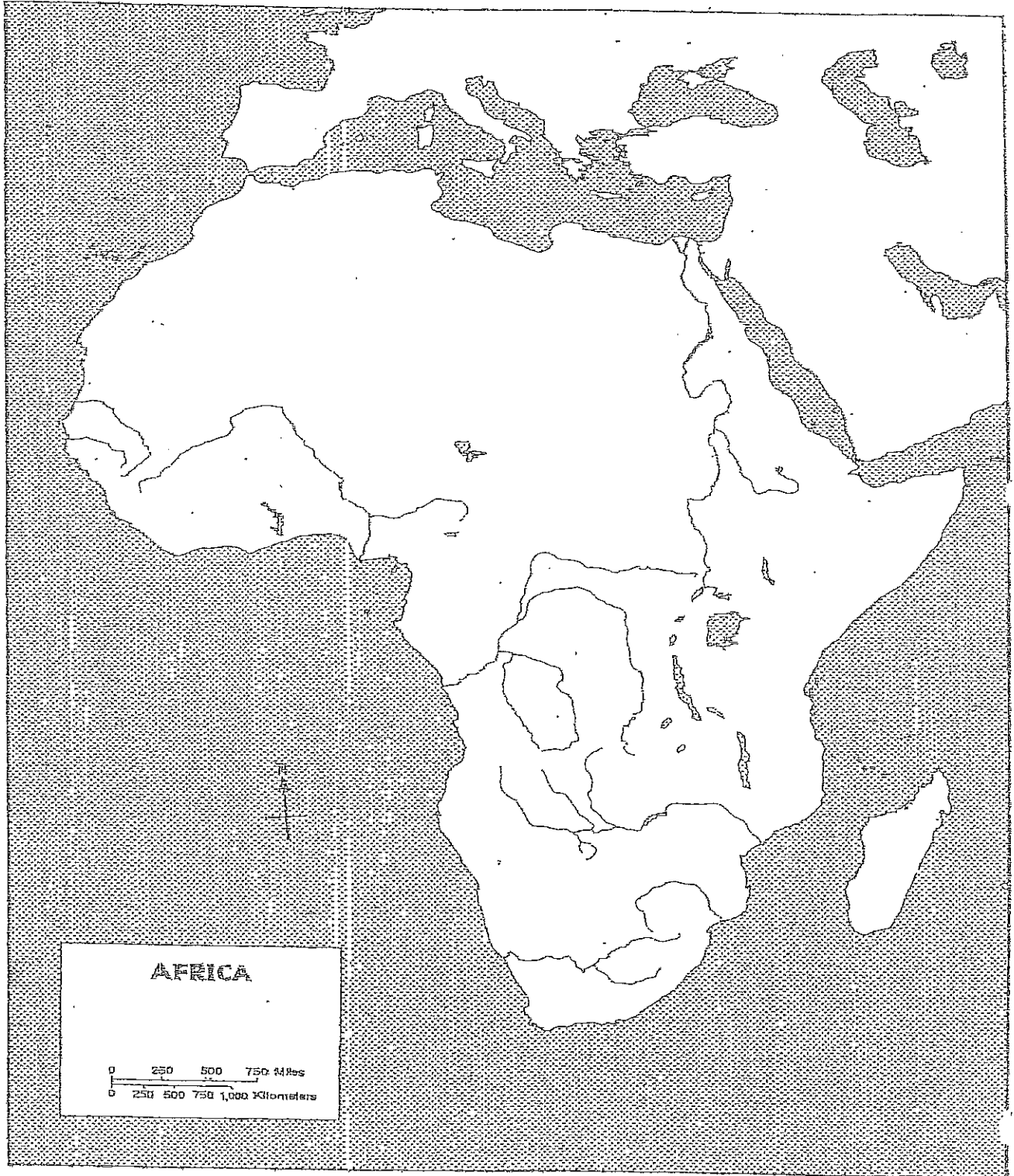
- Draw two sets of narrow arrows showing the Bantu migrations to the South and East. Use a Key and Label one set "Bantu Migrations 3000BC-400AD; the other set should be labeled Bantu Migrations 400AD-11AD.
- Label the location of "Aksum" and the city of Aksum on the horn of Africa.
- Draw a small cross and label it "Christianity" inside of Aksum
- Label the following cities on your map "Mogadishu, Malindi, Mombasa, Kilwa & Sofala."
- Draw and label the city of Great Zimbabwe. Create a dashed line connecting Great Zimbabwe to the port city of Sofala.
- Directly north of Great Zimbabwe draw and label the Mutapa Empire.
- Label the border of "Hunting-Gathering" societies in Central Africa south of the Sahara.
- Label the border of "Stateless Societies" in Central Africa south of the Sahara.
- Label the border of the "Almoravid Empire".
- Label the border of the "Almohad Empire".
- Draw the crescent moon & star to represent "Islam" in both the Almoravid and Almohad Empire inside the overlap of the two empires.
- Label the "Maghrib" in the correct location in North Africa.
- Draw and label the border of "Ghana" and include the dates of the empire.
- Draw and label the border of "Mali" and include the dates of the empire.
- Draw and label the border of "Songhai" and include the dates of the empire.
- Draw and label a "gold nugget" in the rainforest region in West Africa south of Ghana, Mali and Songhai with an arrow pointing to those empires.
- Draw and label a bowl of "salt" in the Sahara Desert north of Ghana, Mali and Songhai with an arrow pointing to those empires.

0-69 Beginning	70 Developing	85 Proficient	100 Exemplary
Not done. Incomplete. Not acceptable.	Map is somewhat neat and organized. Some or few inaccuracies in drawing or labeling. Met SOME or FEW assignment requirements. More time and effort should have gone into this assignment.	Map is neat, creative, colorful and organized. Map reflects accurate drawing and clear labeling of MOST items. Met MOST assignment requirements. More time and effort should have gone into this assignment.	Map is neat, creative, colorful and organized. Map reflects accurate drawing and clear labeling of ALL items. Met ALL assignment requirements. Time and effort went into this assignment.

Name _____

WORLD

ADVENTURES IN TIME AND PLACE



STUDY GUIDE: AFRICA

KEY TERMS:

savanna	Ghana
desertification	Mali
griot	Songhai
lineage	Nok
patrilineal	Aksum
matrilineal	Askia Muhammad
Swahili	King Ezana
Bantu peoples	Sundiata
Sahara	Mansa Musa
Timbuktu	Sonni Ali
Gao	Sundiata
Almoravids	Almohads
Migration	nomad
Push-pull factors	

KEY CONCEPTS:

You should be able to answer, *in your own words*:

- ◆ What are the major geographic features and four major climate regions of Africa?
- ◆ How did geography influence the development of Africa?
- ◆ How did Islam impact Africa?
- ◆ What were the characteristics of the Eastern and Western African empires?
- ◆ How did trade affect African civilizations?
- ◆ Who were griots and what did they do? What was their role in African society?

Human History

Ask someone to tell you quickly what they associate with Africa, and the answers you'll get will probably range from "cradle of humankind" and "big animals" to "poverty" and "tribalism." How did one continent come to embody such extremes?

Geography and history go a long way toward providing the explanations. Geographically, Africa resembles a bulging sandwich. The sole continent to span both the north and south temperate zones, it has a thick tropical core lying between one thin temperate zone in the north and another in the south. That simple geographic reality explains a great deal about Africa today.

As to its human history, this is the place where some seven million years ago the evolutionary lines of apes and protohumans diverged. It remained the only continent our ancestors inhabited until around two million years ago, when *Homo erectus* expanded out of Africa into Europe and Asia. Over the next 1.5 million years the populations of those three continents followed such different evolutionary courses that they became distinct species. Europe's became the Neanderthals, Asia's remained *Homo erectus*, but Africa's evolved into our own species, *Homo sapiens*. Sometime between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago our African ancestors underwent some further profound change. Whether it was the development of complex speech or something else, such as a change in brain wiring, we aren't sure. Whatever it was, it transformed those early *Homo sapiens* into what paleoanthropologists call "behaviorally modern" *Homo sapiens*. Those people, probably with brains similar to our own, expanded again into Europe and Asia. Once there, they exterminated or replaced or interbred with Neanderthals and Asia's hominins and became the dominant human species throughout the world.

In effect, Africans enjoyed not just one but three huge head starts over humans on other continents. That makes Africa's economic struggles today, compared with the successes of other continents, particularly puzzling. It's the opposite of what one would expect from the runner first off the block. Here again geography and history give us answers.

Agriculture & Animals

It turns out that the rules of the competitive race among the world's humans changed radically about 10,000 years ago, with the origins of agriculture. The domestication of wild plants and animals meant our ancestors could grow their own food instead of having to hunt or gather it in the wild. That allowed people to settle in permanent villages, to increase their populations, and to feed specialists—inventors, soldiers, and kings—who did not produce food. With domestication came other advances, including the first metal tools, writing, and state societies.

The problem is that only a tiny minority of wild plants and animals lend themselves to domestication, and those few are concentrated in about half a dozen parts of the world. As every schoolchild learns, the world's earliest and most productive farming arose in the Fertile Crescent of southwestern Asia, where wheat, barley, sheep, cattle, and goats were domesticated. While those plants and animals spread east and west in Eurasia, in Africa they were stopped by the continent's north-south orientation. Crops and livestock tend to spread much more slowly from north to south than from east to west, because different latitudes require adaptation to different

climates, seasonalities, day lengths, and diseases. Africa's own native plant species—sorghum, oil palm, coffee, millets, and yams—weren't domesticated until thousands of years after Asia and Europe had agriculture. And Africa's geography kept oil palm, yams, and other crops of equatorial Africa from spreading into southern Africa's temperate zone. While South Africa today boasts the continent's richest agricultural lands, the crops grown there are mostly northern temperate crops, such as wheat and grapes, brought directly on ships by European colonists. Those same crops never succeeded in spreading south through the thick tropical core of Africa.

Effect on Animals

The domesticated sheep and cattle of Fertile Crescent origins took about 5,000 years to spread from the Mediterranean down to the southern tip of Africa. The continent's own native animals—with the exception of guinea fowl and possibly donkeys and one breed of cattle—proved impossible to domesticate. History might have turned out differently if African armies, fed by barnyard-giraffe meat and backed by waves of cavalry mounted on huge rhinos, had swept into Europe to overrun its mutton-fed soldiers mounted on puny horses. That this didn't happen was no fault of the Africans; it was because of the kinds of wild animals available to them.

Ironically, the long human presence in Africa is probably the reason the continent's species of big animals survive today. African animals co-evolved with humans for millions of years, as human hunting prowess gradually progressed from the rudimentary skills of our early ancestors. That gave the animals time to learn a healthy fear of man, and with it a healthy avoidance of human hunters. In contrast, North and South America and Australia were settled by humans only within the last tens of thousands of years. To the misfortune of the big animals of those continents, the first humans they encountered were already fully modern people, with modern brains and hunting skills. Most of those animals—woolly mammoths, saber-toothed cats, and in Australia marsupials as big as rhinoceroses—disappeared soon after humans arrived. Entire species may have been exterminated before they had time to learn to beware of hunters.

Disease

Unfortunately the long human presence in Africa also encouraged something else to thrive—diseases. The continent has a well-deserved reputation for having spawned some of our nastiest ones: malaria, yellow fever, East African sleeping sickness, and AIDS. These and many other human illnesses arose when microbes causing disease in animals crossed species lines to evolve into a human disease. For a microbe already adapted to one species to adapt to another can be difficult and require a lot of evolutionary time. Much more time has been available in Africa, cradle of humankind, than in any other part of the planet. That's half the answer to Africa's disease burden; the other half is that the animal species most closely related to humans—those whose microbes required the least adaptation to jump species—are the African great apes and monkeys.

Economic Impact of Geography

Africa continues to be shaped in other ways by its long history and its geography. Of mainland Africa's ten richest countries—the only ones with annual per capita gross domestic products over \$3,500—nine lie partly or entirely within its temperate zones: Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco in the north; and Swaziland, South Africa, Botswana, and Namibia in the south. Gabon is Africa's only tropical country to make the list. In addition, nearly a third of the countries of mainland Africa (15 out of 47) are landlocked, and the only African river navigable from the ocean for long distances inland is the Nile. Since waterways provide the cheapest way to transport cumbersome goods, geography again thwarts Africa's progress.

What does the future hold?

All these factors can lead to the question: Is the continent, or at least its big tropical core, doomed eternally to wars, poverty, and devastating diseases? I'd answer: Absolutely not. On my own visits to Africa, I've been struck by how harmoniously ethnic groups live together in many countries—far better than they do in many other parts of the globe. Tensions arise in Africa, as they do elsewhere, when people see no other way out of poverty except to fight their neighbors for dwindling resources. But many areas of Africa have an abundance of resources: The rivers of central Africa are great generators of hydroelectric power; the big animals are a major source of ecotourism revenue in eastern and southern Africa; and the forests in the wetter regions, if managed and logged sustainably, would be renewable and lucrative sources of income.

As for Africa's health problems, they can be greatly alleviated with the right planning and funding. Within the past half century several formerly poor countries in Asia recognized that tropical diseases were a major drain on their economies. By investing in public health measures, they have successfully curbed those diseases, and the increased health of their people has led to far healthier economies. Within Africa itself, some international mining and oil companies have been funding successful public health programs throughout their concession areas because they realized that protecting the health of their workers was an excellent business investment for them.

What's the best case for Africa's future? If the continent can overcome its health problems and the corruption that plagues many of its governments and institutions, then it could take advantage of today's globalized, technological world in much the same way that China and India are now doing. Technology could give Africa the connections that its geography, particularly its rivers, long denied it. Nearly half of all African countries are English speaking, an advantage in trade relations, and an educated, English-speaking workforce could well attract service jobs to many African countries.

If Africa is to head into a bright future, outside investment will continue to be needed, at least for a time. The cost of perpetual aid to or military intervention in Africa is thousands of times more expensive than solving health problems and supporting local development, thereby heading off conflicts. Not only Africans but the rest of us will be healthier and safer if Africa's nations increasingly take their places as peaceful and prospering members of the world community.

What is Africa?

The RACIAL definition: Africa is based on race—the "real Africa" is south of the Sahara Desert. Here Africans are black.

The CONTINENTAL definition: Africa is based on geography — "Africa is not a race, but a continent. The northern boundary is not the Sahara Desert, but the Mediterranean Sea." Therefore, the light-skinned Arabs and Berbers of the north are also Africans.

his controversy, as Mazrui demonstrates, has caused centuries of schism, zophrenia, and bitterness. Scholars have gone to great lengths trying to prove that Egypt (located in Africa) was, in fact, an "African" (black) civilization. Skulls have been dug up and scrutinized for "Negroid" features. Egyptian murals and statues like the Sphinx have been argued over to prove that peoples' noses were flat. "Is nothing African unless its black?" asks Mazrui.

Should Africans think of themselves as a race of black people? Or should Africans think of themselves as people who came from a continent that includes both the Negroid peoples south of the Sahara Desert and the Caucasian peoples of North Africa? Should Africans think of themselves as a "multi-colored people?"

Then Who is African?

Someone who is born on the continent of Africa? Or someone who has "black" skin? Black-skinned people exist in India and other parts of the world, but they are not racially Negroid. Peoples existed in most of Africa for thousands of years also who are not Negroid nor even have black skin. Is the light-skinned Muslim of the north not an African? What about the Jews who settled in Africa over 2,000 years ago, centuries before Islam was even created—or the Dutch who settled in South Africa 400 years ago and call themselves Afrikaans? Can a white person be an African?

QUESTION: Are the white Arabs living on the north shore of Africa by the Mediterranean Sea.
 (1) a northern arm of black civilization south of the Sahara Desert?
 (2) a western arm of Muslim civilizations on the Arab peninsula?

THE ARABIAN PENINSULA Part Of Africa!

Why should the Arab peninsula, asks Mazrui, which is united in culture and history to north Africa, be divided from the African continent? Why is the Red Sea, not the Persian Gulf, considered to be the border where the continent ends?

Geographically, the Arabian peninsula was part of the African continent, split apart by the Great Rift Valley that cuts through the Red Sea. But why should islands like Madagascar, over 200 miles (400 km.) offshore from the mainland be part of Africa and not the Arab peninsula once connected to it by land?

By chopping off the border of Africa at the shores of the Red Sea, the map makers of Europe cut an Islamic world in two. Would the hatreds some of the "Arabs of Asia" have for us "blacks of Africa" change if they realized that they, in fact, may be the "Arabs of Africa?"



Creating an African Identity

"Africans, all over the continent, without a word being spoken either from one individual to another or from one African country to another, looked at the European, looked at one another, and knew that in relation to the Europeans they were one."

— Julius Nyerere

Q U E S T I O N

Did European colonialism cause division among the peoples of Africa—or did it cause unity?

Mazrui argues that, ironically, it may be the white man who created the African identity inside of the continent of Africa. Racism and colonialism forced the many different peoples of Africa to look upon themselves for the first time as one people — giving birth to not only the movement "Pan-Africanism" but also to the identity of "Negritude."

It is wrong to think that all black people were "Africans" until the colonialists split them into Kenyans, Tanzanians, Ugandans, etc. In fact, they were rival tribes (Kikuyu vs. Maasai, Ibo vs. Hausa, etc.) that united to overthrow the foreign rulers. Africans did not put their continent back together after colonialism. There was never an united Pan-African identity until colonialism.

Creating a New Identity The 'African-American'

Much of the way you and I think about ourselves is based on the country and nationality our families came from. But black people in America were systematically and purposely cut off from this sense of identity.

When African slaves were brought to America, our heritage was forever erased along with our names from the slave books. Alex Haley in his book *Roots* tells how Kunta Kinte was forced to surrender his tribal name for the name "Toby." Slavers purposefully set out to destroy any reminders of our African heritage. We were taught to be ashamed of the rich traditions of the Mandinka and Yoruba peoples and to look down at the very place where we were born. Slavery was a

"delivance" from the "primitiveness" and "savagery" of our homes. Whereas the names of most people in America provide a clue about their cultural heritage, most African-Americans can never know their own home culture.

Even "African-American," while more accurate than "Black-American," still does not carry the cultural roots of knowing the tribe of your ancestors.

What Mazrui calls the "re-Africanization of Black America" has really just begun. Maybe these "soul to soul" stirrings will become a real attempt for people of both continents to reach out their hands to each other across the vast expanses of ocean and rejoin the links of this chain broken by history.

African Americans were the only group in the U.S. to be named by a physical characteristic (the color of our skin) rather than by a nationality. While other groups are Greek-Americans, Italian-Americans, Japanese-Americans... people from Africa were called "coloured," "darkies," "niggers," "Negroes," or "Black Americans."

The Eurocentric Point of View

In his provocative book *The Africans*, Ali A. Mazrui shows us how Africa is at war with both itself and the world, fighting to keep or erase its own "ancient world views" while at the same time being thrust into a world culture which is, at its heart, "Eurocentric."

In reality, it was Europeans who invented the identity of Africa. And it was Europeans who shaped our concepts of the world.

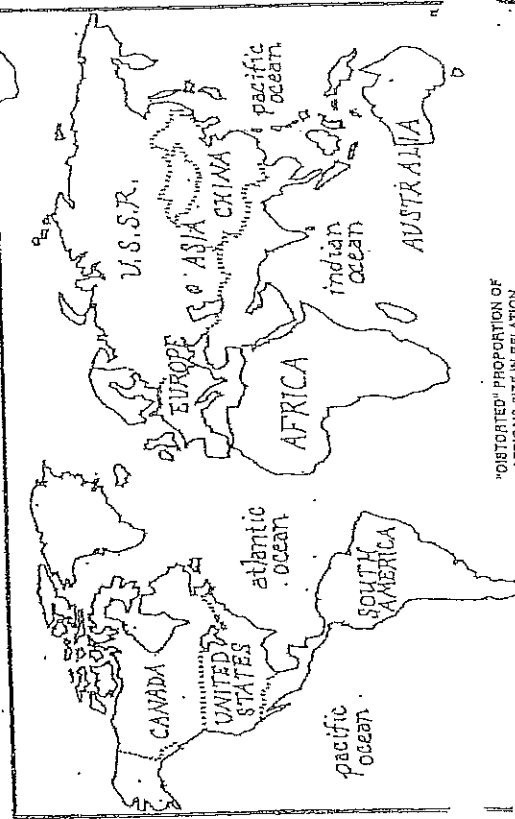
Today what African people know about each other still comes through a mass media inherited from the Western world. African politicians rule their people with laws generated by Europeans. Schools teach in European languages (English, French and Portuguese) which shape the possibilities of young peoples' minds. Morality is shaped, in part, by the Christian religions of Europe. Even time, as Mazrui points out, is distorted. The world sets its clocks based on an imaginary line drawn through a city in England — Greenwich Time.



GREENWICH TIME

The infamous Mercator projection map distorted the size of the world's continents to favor the North. North America is not 1/4 lines bigger than Africa. In fact, Africa is:

- a. 3 1/2 times as big as the United States.
- b. Larger than China and India put together.
- c. And large enough to include all of the colonial nations that conquered it!



"DISTORTED" PROPORTION OF LANDMASS SIZE IN RELATION TO OTHER COUNTRIES

The Afrocentric Point of View

What is a "Cultural Point of View?"

Like a child, the world revolves around you. People are put there by God to serve your interests, and the resources of the world become your toys and playthings. Maps are designed in such a way that your country is the center of the world, much as your world becomes the center of the universe, with all the planets, the sun and the moon, revolving around you.

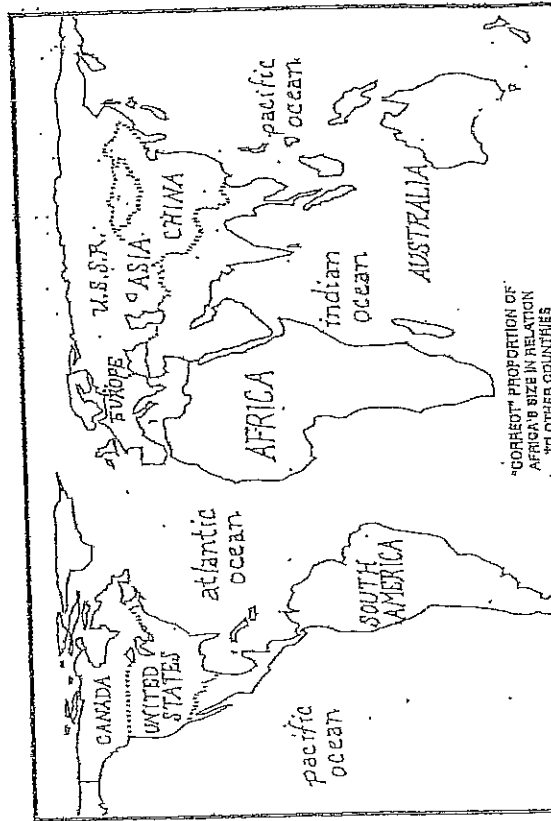
All peoples fall into this understandable misinterpretation of their world. All create myths about the creation of the Earth from their own cultural standpoint. When the map makers of England drew their maps, they drew England in the center with the countries in the farthest corners of the earth vanishing into obscurity. On the old Soviet Union map, it was Russia that stood out; and in Japan, maps once showed this tiny island as the birthplace of man.

This is how "western" school children learn about our world and come to see the world as an extension of their own country. This is how you and I as school children living in another culture, but taught with a Eurocentric point of view, come to see ourselves as second class or inferior citizens.

Even the actual location of the world's continents on our maps reflects the bias of the European. Why is Europe on top and Africa at the bottom? If you were an astronaut circling our Earth and looked down, you would see no signs saying "North Pole" or "South Pole." The "Far East" and the "West" are also concepts based from a European point of view. Why is Africa not seen "on top" and "Europe" at the bottom?

Why not make Africa, the birthplace of man, the center of our maps?

Why Not Turn the World Upside Down?



"CORRECT" PROPORTION OF AFRICA'S SIZE IN RELATION TO OTHER COUNTRIES



AFRICA's Geography

After Asia, Africa is the largest of the continents.

- includes several distinct geographical zones (overhead)
 - The northern fringe, by the Med Sea, is mostly mountainous
 - south of the mountains is the largest desert on earth, the Sahara
 - to the East is the Nile River
 - sub-Saharan Africa (Africa south of the Sahara Desert) is divided into a number of regions
 - west - hump of Africa, where the Sahara gives way to grasslands in the interior and tropical jungles along the coast. This area is rich in natural resources
 - East - snow-capped mountains, upland plateaus, and lakes. Much of this region is grassland populated by wild animals.
 - further to the south is the Congo basin, and the Zaire river. The jungles of equatorial Africa (Africa near the equator) gradually fade into the hills, plateaus, and deserts of the south. This land contains some of the most valuable mineral resources known today.

- Africa includes 4 distinct climate zones, which helps to explain the different lifestyles of the people of Africa.
 - mild climate zone stretches across the northern coast and southern tip of Africa. moderate rainfall and warm temperatures result in fertile land that produces abundant crops. This crop production can support large numbers of people. more crops = more people
 - deserts - Sahara in north and Kalahari in south, cover about 40% of Africa.
 - makes travel hard but not impossible - camel helps (because they don't need much water, can travel long distances)
 - third climate zone is the rainforest that stretches along the equator and makes up about 10% of the continent. Heavy rains and warm temperatures produce dense forests where little farming and little travel are possible.
 - rainforest is also home to disease-carrying insects, especially the tsetse fly, which infects humans and animals with sleeping sickness. as a result, people who live in the rainforest don't raise cattle or use animals
 - final climate zone is the savannahs, broad grasslands dotted with small trees and shrubs.
 - about 40% of land area
 - enough rainfall to allow for farming and herding of animals, but rain is unreliable. heavy rains one year might be followed by drought the next, making farming difficult at times.

WESTERN AFRICAN EMPIRES

	GHANA	MALI	SONGHAI
Approximate Dates			
Location			
Type of Government			
Important Leaders			
Basis of Economic Life			
Reasons for Decline			
Islamic Influences			

(=)

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Guided Notes – Chapter 8 (1500 B.C. – 700 A.D.)

<p>Geography</p>	<p>Africa is the second largest continent in the world. It stretches _____ miles from east to west and _____ miles from north to south.</p> <p>The largest deserts are the _____ in the north and the _____ in the south.</p> <p>Most people in Africa live on the grassy plains, also known as the _____.</p> <p>Africa's four climate zones: _____</p>
<p>Early Societies</p>	<p>Families that shared common ancestors sometimes formed groups known as _____.</p> <p>_____ is a religion in which spirits play an important role in regulating daily life. Believers of this religion believe that spirits are present in animals, plants and other natural forces, and also take the form of the souls of their ancestors.</p> <p>Few African societies had written languages. Instead storytellers shared orally the history and literature of a culture. In West Africa, these storytellers were called _____.</p>
<p>West African Iron Age</p>	<p>West Africa's earliest known culture was that of the _____ people who lived in present-day _____ between 500 B.C. and 200 A.D.</p> <p>The ancient city of _____ was located on the tributary of the Niger River in West Africa, had 50,000 residents at its height, and is one of the oldest known cities in Africa south of the _____.</p>
<p>Migration</p>	<p>_____ is the permanent move from one country or region to another.</p> <p>_____ factors can either _____ people out of an area or _____ them into an area.</p> <p>War and earthquakes are _____ examples.</p> <p>New resources, good climate and political freedom are _____ examples.</p> <p>Starting in the first few centuries A.D. and continuing over _____ years, small groups massively migrated and moved southward throughout Africa, spreading their _____ and culture. Historians refer to these people as the _____ peoples.</p>
<p>Kingdom of Aksum</p>	<p>The kingdom of _____ arose and conquered the East African kingdom of _____.</p> <p>The area located south of Kush on a rugged plateau on the Red Sea in what is now the</p>

	<p>countries of Eritrea and Ethiopia is called the _____ of Africa.</p> <p>The Kingdom of Aksum reached its height between 325 A.D. and 360, when an exceptionally strong ruler, _____, occupied the throne. When _____ became ruler of Aksum, he converted to _____ (as he was educated by a young Christian man from Syria) and he established it as the kingdom's official _____.</p> <p>Aksumites created _____, which was a method of agriculture that allowed them to increase productivity and adapt creatively to their hilly, rugged environment.</p>
Summary	<p>Interaction with the African environment has created unique cultures and societies. Each group found ways to adapt to the land and the resources it offers.</p>

Miscellaneous question:

After Arabic, what is the most commonly spoken language in Africa? _____

Guided Notes – Chapter 15 (800 – 1500)

North and Central African Societies	<p>_____ - _____ societies is the oldest form of social organization in the world.</p> <p>Many African groups developed systems of governing based on _____. In some societies, _____ groups took the place of rulers. These societies, known as _____ societies, did not have a centralized system of power – instead it was balanced among equal power so that no one family had too much control.</p> <p>Members of a patrilineal society, trace their ancestors through their _____.</p> <p>Members of a matrilineal society, trace their ancestors through their _____.</p> <p>By 670, _____ ruled Egypt and had entered the _____, the part of North Africa that is today the Mediterranean coast of Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.</p> <p>In the 11th century, Muslim reformers founded the _____ Empire.</p> <p>In the mid-1100s, the _____ another group of Muslim reformers, seized power from the Almoravids.</p>
West African Civilizations	<p>By the 700s, Ghana was a kingdom. Its rulers were growing rich by _____ the goods that traders carried through their territory.</p> <p>Two most important trade items were _____ and _____.</p> <p>By 1235, the Kingdom of _____ emerged. Its wealth, like Ghana's, was built on _____. Mali's first great leader, _____, came to power by _____.</p>

	<p>crushing a cruel, unpopular leader. He became Mali's mansa, or _____.</p> <p>The most famous of Mali's next rulers was _____ who ruled from 1312-1332. He was a devout Muslim who was generous with his gold.</p> <p>As Mali declined in the 1400s, people who had been under its control began to break away. Among them were the _____ people to the east. Despite its wealth and learning, the Songhai Empire lacked modern weapons.</p> <p>The Hausa, _____ and the Benin were three other city-states that developed in other parts of West Africa. Their development were either influenced by Muslim traditions or traditional _____ beliefs.</p> <p>These empires grew by controlling trade.</p>
<p>Eastern City-States and Southern Empires</p>	<p>Arabic blended with the Bantu language to create the _____ language.</p> <p>Muslim _____ introduced _____ to the East African coast and the growth of commerce caused the religion to spread.</p> <p>Along with luxury goods, Arab Muslim traders exported _____ persons from the East African coast and had been doing this since the _____ century.</p> <p>The _____ and _____ that helped the coastal city-states grow rich came from the interior of southern Africa. _____ became a city that grew into an empire built on the gold trade.</p> <p>By the time of Mutota's death, the _____ Empire had conquered all of what is now Zimbabwe except the eastern portion.</p>
<p>Summary</p>	<p>African groups have found different ways to organize themselves to meet political, economic and social needs. In the varied regions of Africa, climate and topography (landforms) influenced how each community developed.</p>