

2017 Intro Africa. PPT – Guided Notes

Africa’s Climate Zones: Desert

Largest: _____ in the North and Kalahari in the _____.

Desert covers _____ % of Africa

Dry – travel is difficult, _____ is impossible

How did Geography affect Africa’s development?

Africa’s earliest people were nomads. What are nomads?

Other early Africans learned to raise a variety of animals for food.

These were called _____, and they drove their animals to find _____ and good pastures.

Early Societies in Africa

_____ was very important

Family unit often included grandparents, aunt, uncles, and cousins – known as _____ family

Families that shared common ancestors sometimes formed _____

Local Religions

Varied by region

Usually included a belief in one _____

Included elements of animism which was a _____ in which _____ play an important role in regulating daily life.

Animists believe spirits are present in _____, plants, and natural forces

Keeping a History

Few African societies had written _____

Storytellers called _____ shared the history and literature of a culture.

Early Societies in Africa: Nok, Djenné-Djenné, Bantu

Warm up: How did the beginning of agriculture (farming) change the way that Africans lived?

Word Bank
Farming
Creator
Extended
Languages
Griots
South
40
religion
Sahara
clans
Water
Herders
Family
Spirits
Animals

West African Iron Age: People in Southern Africa were able to make _____ as early as 500 BC.

Why is the ability to make iron important?

The Nok Culture: Africa's earliest known culture

Lived in what is now _____ between 500 BC and AD 200.

First West African people to make iron.

Made tools for farming and weapons for _____.

Nok Sculpture

"elongated" style; Big eyes, nostrils, and lips; Hand or chin on the knee; Made of terra cotta, baked clay

Djenne-Djeno

Cities began to develop between 600 BC and 200 BC.

Djenne-Djeno had _____ residents.

Traded their rice, fish, and _____ for copper, gold, and salt.

Became a bustling trade center.

Why do people migrate?

Who were the Bantu?

Farmers and _____ herders

Ironworkers

Farming techniques forced them to move every few years. Their farming techniques were called "slash-and-burn" agriculture.

What is "slash-and-burn" agriculture?

As they moved into the savannas, they began to raise _____.

They eventually learned to cultivate new crops, like the _____.

Why did the Bantu Migrate?

Moved eastward into _____ - learned to cultivate crops

Word Bank

Iron

pottery

Nigeria

Hunting

50,000

Nomadic

Banana

Cattle

Savanna

Agriculture --> more food --> more people

Overpopulation --> need to migrate

Sahara was _____ to the south.

Bantu people had to move southward, looking for locations with iron ore and hardwood forests.

Effects of Migration

The lands the Bantu migrated to were not always unpopulated --> sometimes led to war

Bantu peoples exchanged _____ with the people they joined, creating unique cultures and traditions.

Passed on _____.

Spread the Bantu language, which helped have a _____ influence on the continent.

Cool Down: How did early African peoples adapt to their environment?

How does the coming of Islam impact Africa?

641 – _____ conquer Egypt

Growth of trade and commerce causes Islam to spread

Eastern City States and Southern Empires

What are monsoons and why were they important?

Setting the Stage

_____ developed an extensive trade network as early as the 3rd century AD.

Other trade cities began to flourish on the east coast as well – why might that be?

East Coast Trade Cities

Waves of _____ people had migrated across central Africa to the east coast.

They established farming and _____ villages, which slowly grew into great seaports.

Eastern cities traded with merchants from Arabia, Persia, and _____.

Word Bank

Bantu

Expanding

Fishing

Ideas

Technology

Unifying

Arabs

India

Aksum

Arabic blended with the Bantu language to form a new language:

_____.

Portuguese Conquest

In _____, the Portuguese rounded the southern tip of Africa looking for a sea route to _____.

They saw the wealth of the East African city-states and decided to _____ them so they could control trade.

The Portuguese took control of Kilwa and several other port cities and kept them there for _____ centuries.

Islamic Influences

Muslim traders brought _____ to the African coast.

Even the smallest towns had a _____.

Most rulers and government officials were _____, but many common people kept their _____ religious beliefs.

Enslavement of Africans

Muslim traders exported _____ from the coast.

Africans were _____ and sent to market to be sold to Arabia, Persia, Iraq, and India.

Most slaves worked as _____ servants or as _____.

About _____ slaves were sold per year.

That number greatly increased in the 1700s when Europeans began using African slaves on their colonial plantations.

Great Zimbabwe

From the 1200s through the _____, Great Zimbabwe was the capital of a thriving state.

The area was well-suited for farming and _____, and it was located near an important _____ route.

It was the economic, political, and religious center of its empire.

Great Zimbabwe

Word Bank

Swahili

kidnapped

1488

India

Cattle raising

Two

Conquer

Traditional

Muslims

Mosque

Islam

Slaves

Domestic

Soldiers

1,000

1400s

trade

Great Zimbabwe was surrounded by large _____.
There was no way to climb to the top of the walls, so historians believe the walls were not meant for _____.

The walls were _____ feet high and _____ feet thick.

The population of Great Zimbabwe was around _____.

What happened to Great Zimbabwe?

No one is quite sure why the settlement was abandoned.

Some people think cattle had worn out the _____.

Farming might have worn out the soil, and people had used up the available salt and _____.

Because its natural resources were used up, the land could no longer support a large population.

Ghana

Setting the Stage

While the Almoravids (11th century) and Almohads (12 century) were building empires in Northern Africa, three powerful empires flourished in West Africa:

_____ 800-1000 AD

_____ 1235-1400 AD

_____ 1400-1500 AD

The Empire of Ghana

In the _____ century AD, African nomads revolutionized trade across the Sahara by using _____.

This allowed new _____ to develop across West Africa.

GHANA became an important trading power, growing rich by _____ the goods traders passed through their territory.

The most important trade goods were gold and salt.

Gold came from a forest region south of the savanna.

Until 1350, at least _____ of the world's gold supply came from West Africa.

Word Bank

Defense

Camels

2/3

Songhai

Grasslands

Ghana

36

Trade routes

15

10,000

Walls

Timber

Mali

taxing

3rd

West Africa's savanna and forests lacked salt.

Why is salt important?

Helps _____ food

Helps _____ food

Necessary part of human diet

Sahara had an abundance of salt, but _____ had none.

West African Trade

Arab traders from the north crossed the desert loaded down with salt.

African traders brought gold north from the forest regions.

Merchants met in trading cities, where they _____ goods.

Officials in Ghana made money by _____ trade.

They also made sure all traders _____ goods fairly, and provided protection from _____.

Ghana: The Land of Gold

In Ghana, only the king could own _____, although gold dust was freely available for sale.

This limited the _____ of gold and kept the price from falling.

The king of Ghana was EXTREMELY _____.

The Influence of Islam

Muslim _____ and traders settled south of the Sahara and introduced their _____ there.

Eventually, Ghana's _____ converted to Islam.

However, many common people stayed with their _____ belief system.

Much of the population never converted to Islam. Some who did combined their old beliefs with _____ ones.

The Influence of Islam

The spread of Islam encouraged the growth of _____ in Africa, so people could read the _____.

Word Bank

Gold nuggets

Savanna

animistic

Weighed

rulers

Price

Qur'an

Rich

faith

Preserve

Flavor

Exchanged

bandits

taxing

merchants

new

literacy

In 1076, the Muslim _____ of North Africa conquered Ghana. They did not stay long in Ghana, but the war badly disrupted the _____ trade, and Ghana never regained its power.

Closing Questions:

Why did Ghana rise to power?

Why did Ghana's power eventually decline?

Mali and Songhai

The Beginnings

Founded after the collapse of _____

First King: _____

Mansa: _____

Became rich through control of gold and salt trade

Greatest emperor: _____

The Emperor's Hajj

The emperor Mansa Musa made a hajj to _____ in 1324.

He had converted to Islam and based his system of justice on the _____.

His hajj took over a year and was an outrageous show of his wealth and _____.

"This man spread upon Cairo the flood of his generosity: there was no person, officer of the court, or holder of any office of the Sultanate who did not receive a sum of gold from him. The people of Cairo earned incalculable sums from him, whether by buying and selling or by gifts."

In the 1400s, disputes over _____ weakened Mali.

A new power, the _____ of Songhai, emerged to take its place.

The Beginning

Emerged in 1450

Capital city: _____

The soldier-king Sunni Ali created the _____ state that had ever existed in West Africa.

Word Bank

Almoravids

Mecca

largest

Gold-salt

succession

King

Ghana

Qur'an

Sundiata

Mansa Musa

Kingdom

Gao

power

He did not practice Islam, but instead followed traditional _____ religious beliefs.

A Muslim Dynasty

Soon after _____'s death, Askia Mohammed created a Muslim dynasty.

He expanded Songhai's _____ and improved the government.

He separated the government into different departments, each with officials to supervise them. This type of government is called a _____.

Like _____, Askia Mohammed made a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Scholars and _____ from Muslim lands flocked to Gao.

He built _____ and schools for the study of the _____.

By the 1400s, Timbuktu had become a great center of _____.

"Here are great store of doctors, judges...and other learned men, that are bountifully maintained at the king's cost and charges. And hither are brought various manuscripts of books from North Africa, which are sold for more money than any other merchandise."

Songhai's Demise

Around 1586, disputes over succession led to _____ war.

Soon after, the ruler of _____ attacked Songhai to seize its gold mines.

The invaders used _____ to defeat Songhai.

Word Bank

African

Civil

Mansa Musa

learning

Qur'an

Mosques

Morocco

Sunni Ali

Territory

Bureaucracy

Gun powder

poets