

# **World History: Connection to Today**

## **Chapter 12**

# **Kingdoms and Trading States of Africa (750 B.C–A.D. 1586)**

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## **Chapter 12: Kingdoms and Trading States of Africa (750 B.C.–A.D. 1586)**

### **Section 1: Early Civilizations of Africa**

### **Section 2: Kingdoms of West Africa**

### **Section 3: Trade Routes of East Africa**

### **Section 4: Many Peoples, Many Traditions**

# Early Civilizations of Africa



- How did geography affect cultural development and the migration of peoples?
- What were the achievements of the kingdom of Nubia?
- How did outside influences lead to change in North Africa?



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# Geography and Climates of Africa



Africa's many climate zones and landforms have encouraged the development of a wide variety of cultures.



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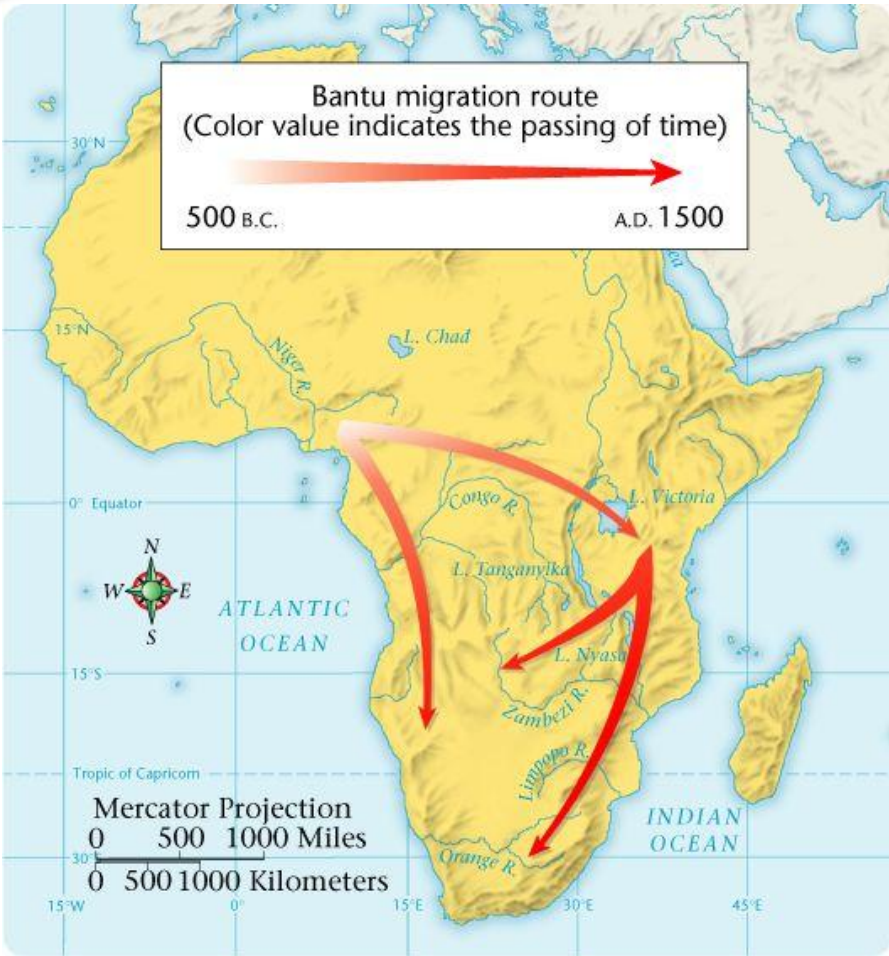
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# The Bantu Migrations



About 2500 B.C., the Sahara began to dry out.

Through the process of **desertification**, the land became dry and the desert spread. Desertification encouraged migration, as people were forced to seek new places to live.

Over thousands of years, migration has contributed to the rich diversity of people and cultures in Africa.



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# The Kingdom of Nubia



Rulers adopted many Egyptian traditions.

Nubians worshiped their own god.

Artistic styles reflected a sense of freedom.

The Nubian capital, Meroë, commanded important north-south & east-west trade routes.

Nubians created their own system of writing.

Meroë had a booming iron industry.





# North Africa



Through warfare and trade, many outside influences helped to shape North Africa.

- Under Roman rule, Christianity spread to the cities of North Africa. The Romans also built roads, dams, aqueducts, and cities across the region.
- Camels brought from Asia revolutionized trade across the Sahara.
- In the 600s, Arab armies carried Islam to North Africa. Islam replaced Christianity as the dominant religion of the region, and Arabic became the primary language.



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# Section 1 Assessment



**Northern Africa has primarily which climate?**

- a) savanna
- b) dry woodland
- c) desert
- d) Mediterranean

**Which industry thrived in Nubia?**

- a) fishing
- b) iron-working
- c) cattle raising
- d) shipbuilding

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# Section 1 Assessment



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# Kingdoms of West Africa



- Why were gold and salt important in early Africa?
- How did the rulers of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai build strong kingdoms?
- How did other West African kingdoms develop?

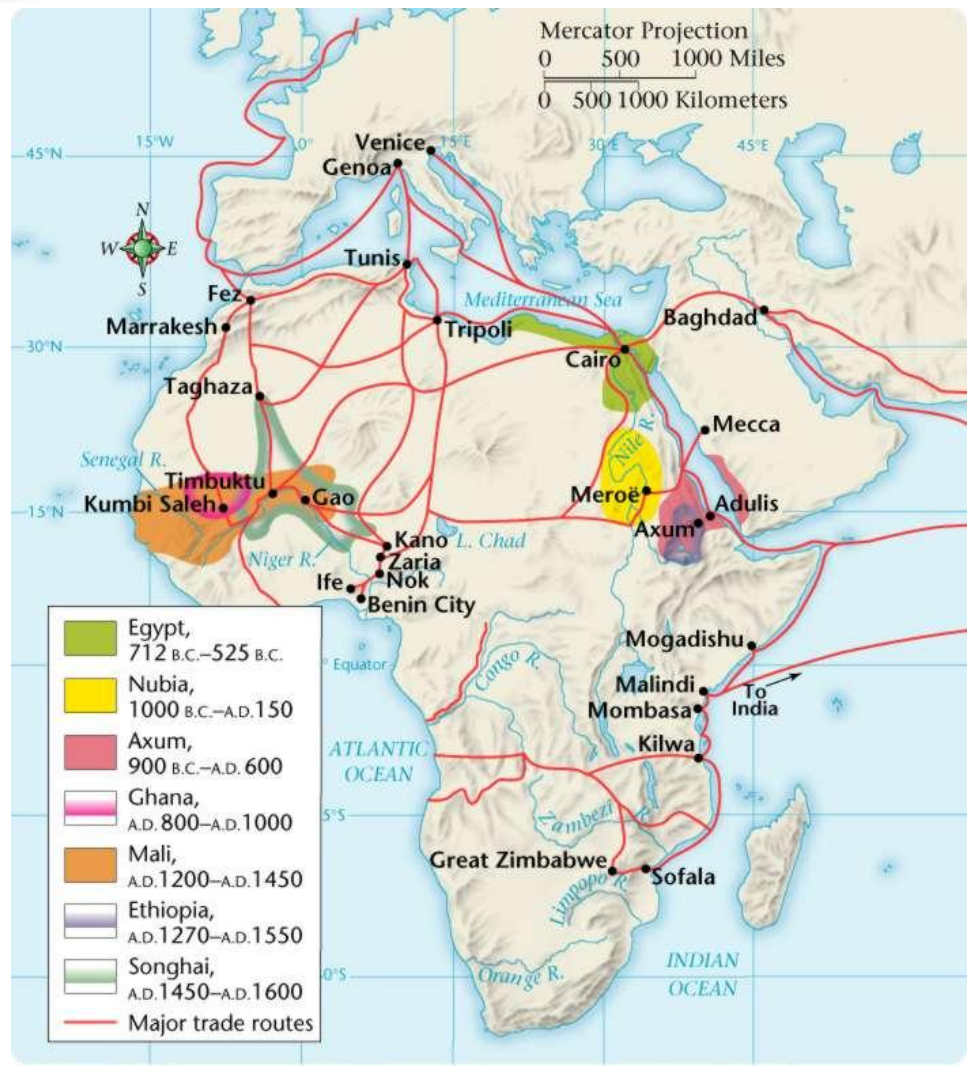


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# West African Kingdoms and Trading States



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# Trading Gold and Salt



Two products, gold and salt, dominated the Sahara trade route.

- Gold was plentiful in the West African savanna.
- Salt, which people need in their diet, was scarce in the savanna but abundant in the Sahara.
- West Africans sent gold across the Sahara to markets in North Africa and Europe. In return for gold, they received salt.



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# Ghana, Mali, and Songhai



As farming and trade prospered, several strong monarchs gained control of the most profitable trade routes and built powerful kingdoms.

GHANA	MALI	SONGHAI
<p>Strong rulers united many farming villages to create the kingdom of Ghana.</p> <p>The king controlled gold-salt trade routes across West Africa and collected tolls on all goods entering and leaving Ghana.</p>	<p><b>Mansas</b>, or kings, expanded their influence over gold-mining regions and salt supplies.</p> <p>Mansa Musa pushed Mali's borders westward and northward.</p>	<p>Sonni Ali forged the largest state that had ever existed in West Africa.</p> <p>The kingdom gained control of trade routes and wealthy cities like Timbuktu.</p>



# Other Kingdoms of West Africa



In the period from 500 to 1500, other kingdoms flourished in various parts of West Africa.

THE HAUSA	BENIN
<p>Built a number of clay-walled cities, which expanded into thriving commercial centers</p> <p>Traded with merchants as far away as North Africa and southern Europe</p> <p>Developed a written language based on Arabic</p> <p>Had many women rulers</p>	<p>Built farming villages in the rain forests</p> <p>Traded pepper, ivory, and slaves to their neighbors in the savanna</p> <p>Created unique sculptures out of bronze and brass</p>



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# Section 2 Assessment



Which of the following statements describes the basis of the gold-salt trade?

- a) Gold was plentiful in the savanna, but scarce in the Sahara.
- b) Gold was plentiful in the Sahara, but scarce in the savanna.
- c) Salt was plentiful in the savanna, but scarce in the Sahara.
- d) Salt was scarce in both the savanna and the Sahara.

Which kingdom was made up of clay-walled cities?

- a) Benin
- b) Hausa
- c) Songhai
- d) Ghana

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# Section 2 Assessment



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# Trade Routes of East Africa



- How did religion influence the development of Axum and Ethiopia?
- What effects did trade have on city-states in East Africa?
- What have archaeologists discovered about Great Zimbabwe?

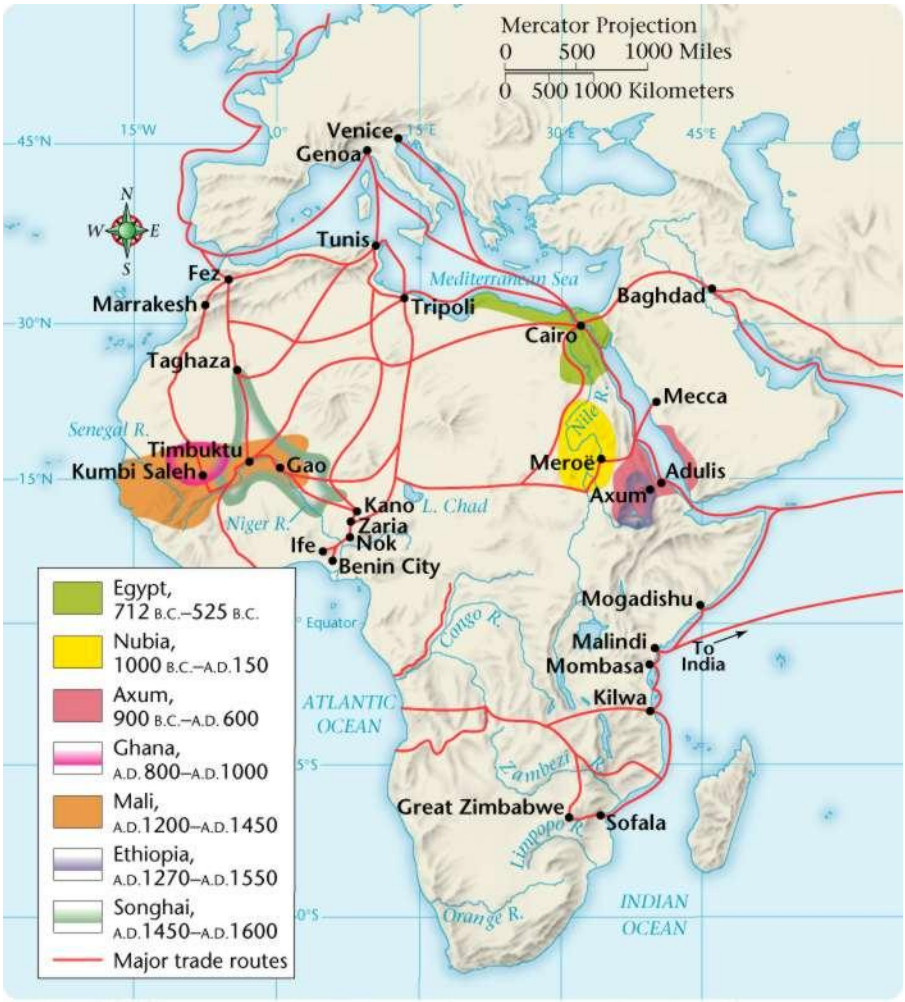


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# East African Kingdoms and Trading States



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## East African Kingdoms and Trading States



Religion played an important role in the development of Axum and Ethiopia.

In the 300s, Christianity took hold in Axum. After Islam began spreading across Africa in the 600s, Axum became isolated.

Ethiopians were descendents of the Axumites.

Despite their isolation, Ethiopian Christians kept ties with the Holy Land.

The kings of Ethiopia claimed to be descendents of Israelites. One group of Ethiopians, known as Falasha, practiced Judaism.



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# East African City-States



When Axum declined, a string of commercial cities gradually rose along the East African coast.

- Trade helped local rulers build strong states.
- Under the protection of local rulers, Arab and Persian merchants set up Muslim communities in East Africa.
- International trade created a rich and varied mix of cultures in East Africa.



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# Great Zimbabwe



Massive stone ruins discovered in the south testify that a powerful and prosperous empire once existed there. Today, these impressive ruins are known as Great Zimbabwe, which means “great stone buildings.”

Little is known about how this early civilization developed. Scholars believe:

- The people were Bantu-speaking peoples who settled in the region between 900 and 1500.
- They brought improved farming skills, iron, and mining methods.
- They raised cattle and produced enough food to support a growing population.
- Great Zimbabwe was part of a trade network that reached across the Atlantic Ocean.



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# Section 3 Assessment



**What religion was practiced by the Falasha?**

- a) Christianity
- b) Judaism
- c) Islam
- d) Their religion is unknown

**According to scholars, which of the following is not true of the people of Great Zimbabwe?**

- a) They built great stone buildings.
- b) They were a Bantu-speaking people.
- c) They were successful farmers.
- d) They relied on hunting and gathering for survival.

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# Section 3 Assessment



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# Many Peoples, Many Traditions



- How did the interaction of people and the environment lead to diverse societies?
- How did government, family, and religion hold African societies together?
- How did artistic and literary traditions reflect the values of African societies?



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# People and Environment



Over thousands of years, Bantu-speaking people migrated across Africa. Wherever they settled, they adapted to local environments. As a result, the ways of life varied greatly from place to place.

The Khoisan people adapted to harsh conditions of the Kalahari Desert by gathering roots and herbs and hunting small game.

Along coasts and rivers, people learned to fish with nets. They traded surplus fish for other things they needed.

In the savanna, some peoples were nomads, raising herds of cattle. To protect their herds against raiders, these peoples became skilled warriors.

In fertile areas, farming peoples practiced **slash and burn agriculture**. They produced a variety of crops.



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# Government, religion, and family held African societies together.



GOVERNMENT	RELIGION	FAMILY
<p>Villages were tight knit communities.</p> <p>In most villages, power was shared among a group of elders.</p> <p>A village made decisions by consensus.</p> <p>Villages within a kingdom had to pay taxes and provide soldiers to the central government.</p>	<p>Religious beliefs were varied and complex.</p> <p>People identified the forces of nature with divine spirits.</p> <p>Many Africans believed in a single supreme being, above all other gods.</p> <p>Christianity and Islam influenced people in some parts of Africa.</p>	<p>The family was the basic unit of society.</p> <p>Some families were <b>matrilineal</b>, while others were <b>patrilineal</b>.</p> <p>Each family belonged to a <b>lineage</b>. Several lineages formed a clan.</p> <p>One's place in society was determined by age grades.</p>





# Art and Literature



Artistic and literary traditions reflected the values of African societies.

ART	LITERATURE
<p>Art strengthened bonds within the community.</p> <p>Decorative patterns often identified a piece of art as the work of a particular clan.</p> <p>Artwork was closely tied to religion.</p>	<p>African societies preserved their histories and values through oral and written literature.</p> <p><b>Griots</b>, or professional poets, recited ancient stories.</p> <p>Histories and folk tales encouraged a sense of community and common values.</p>



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# Section 4 Assessment



**How did the Khoisan people adapt to their environment?**

- a) They learned to fish with nets.
- b) They learned to raise cattle.
- c) They gathered nuts and berries.
- d) They learned to grow a variety of crops.

**In African society, each family**

- a) belonged to a lineage.
- b) was matrilineal.
- c) was patrilineal.
- d) lived in isolation from other families.

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# Section 4 Assessment



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