

The Kingdoms of Africa

I. Geography of Africa

- A. Africa's geography was very _____ & Africans were lived _____ based on where they lived
- B. The _____ is the world's _____ desert & acted as a _____ to separate North Africa from sub-Saharan Africa

1. Characteristics of North Africa

a. Early societies of _____

_____ were influenced by Mediterranean cultures such as the Phoenicians & _____

- b. By 750, North Africans were part of the _____ Empire, converted to _____, & shared Arabic culture

2. Characteristics of Sub-Saharan Africa

- a. African societies _____ of the Sahara were _____ & missed out on the cultural diffusion of the _____ Era

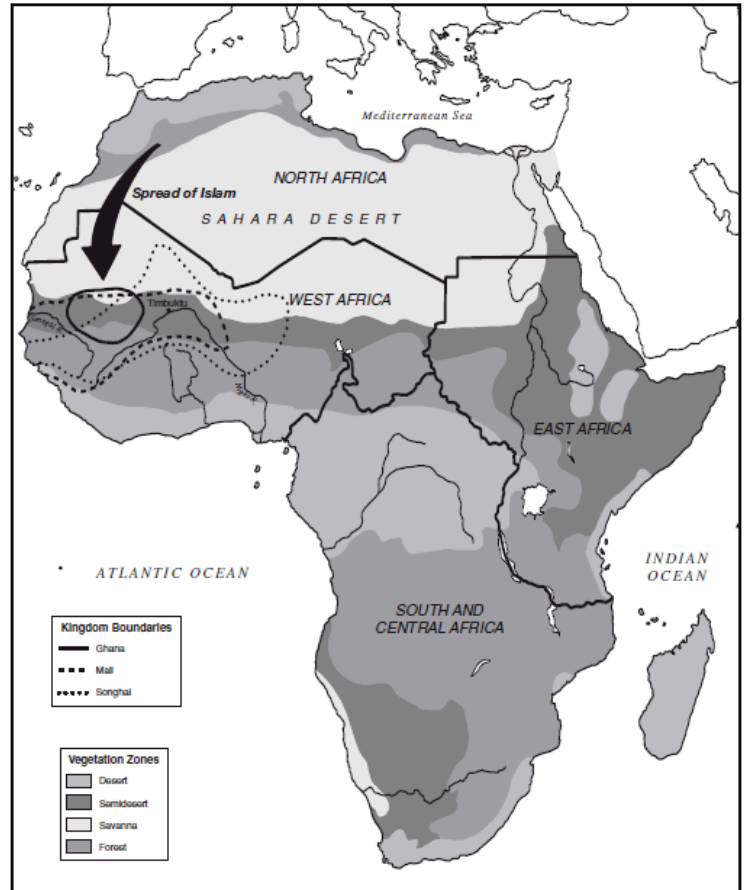
- b. While the societies of sub-Saharan Africa were diverse, they shared some similarities

- i. Most societies lived in _____ villages in _____-based clans
- ii. Few societies had _____ languages; Histories were shared _____ by storytellers (griots)
- iii. Made _____ tools
- iv. Sub-Saharan people were polytheistic: Practiced _____, a religion in which _____ exist in nature & play a role in daily life

C. Bantu Migrations

1. Over the course of 4,000 years, _____ peoples of central Africa _____ south in search of farmland
2. These Bantu migrations helped spread new _____ & ironworking techniques

II. East African Societies



A. The societies of _____ participated in the _____ network & were shaped by cultural diffusion:

1. The kingdom of Aksum _____ with Persia, India, Arabia, & Rome; Aksum became a _____ kingdom
2. Arab merchants introduced _____ to East African trade cities
 - a. The mix of African & _____ cultures led to a new _____ language
 - b. Towns had _____ & were ruled by a Muslim sultan
 - c. But many people kept their traditional _____ beliefs

III. West African Empires

A. West Africa was shaped by the _____ trade network:

1. West Africans had large deposits of _____, but lacked _____
2. The _____ connected North & West Africa
3. The gold-salt trade increased cultural diffusion with _____ merchants
 - a. _____ was introduced in West Africa & slowly gained _____
 - b. Many Africans _____ Islam with animism or _____ converted

B. The gold-salt trade led to _____ & _____ in West Africa

1. By 800, _____ became an empire by taxing merchants, building a large _____, & conquering surrounding people
 - a. Ghana kings served as _____ leaders, judges, & generals
2. Eventually Ghana was overthrown & the _____ empire emerged
 - a. Mali's King _____ took over the Ghana kingdom & _____ in West Africa
 - b. Sundiata created an _____ gov't, promoted _____, & controlled trade
 - c. The kings who ruled Mali after Sundiata converted to _____
 - d. The most important king was _____:
 - i. He built a 100,000 man _____ to keep control over Mali

ii. He divided Mali into _____ ruled by appointed

iii. Mansa Musa was a devout _____ & went on a _____ to Mecca in 1324

iv. Mansa Musa passed out _____ to the people he met along the way

e. When he returned from Mecca, Mansa Musa built _____ throughout Mali, including

i. This trade city attracted _____, doctors, religious leaders

ii. It had a _____ & became an important center for

3. After Mansa Musa, Mali declined & was replaced by

a. Kings gained control of trade cities along the _____ routes

b. Songhai grew into the _____ of the West African empires

c. Its fall in 1591 ended a _____ year era of _____ in West Africa

IV. Conclusions:

A. African societies were transformed by two powerful forces:

1. _____ with outsiders

2. Introduction of _____