

1: States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa Flashcards | CourseNotes

survived in much of sub-saharan Africa until the mid-nineteenth century, after the first millennium regional states and kingdoms became increasingly prominent. chief the head of the most prominent family. represented the settlement as it dealt with neighboring settlements.

Nubian civilization lives in the shadow of Egypt ca. Christian Ethiopia and medieval Nubia , Islamic kingdoms across the northern half of Africa, as well as east coast city-states , traditional kingdoms across the southern half of Africa ca. The southern coast of West Africa is known as Guinea. In terms of biomes vegetation zones , the Sub-Saharan region consists of a tropical rainforest core at the equator , around which lie great stretches of savanna and grassland see Climates and Biomes. Beyond these lie the vast Sahara Desert in the north and the relatively small Kalahari Desert in the southwest. Note that despite its name, the region of "Sub-Saharan Africa" includes the southern half of the Sahara desert. Sub-Saharan Africa roughly constitutes black Africa, whereas the indigenous populations of North Africa are the lighter-skinned Berbers throughout the Maghreb and Egyptians in Egypt. Following the expansion of the Caliphate, North Africa was heavily settled by Arabs, who mingled with these native peoples. While these technologies diffused over vast distances both westward across North Africa and Europe and eastward across Asia , their southward journey was frustrated by the mighty Sahara. G45 Consequently, these fundamental technologies were greatly delayed from permeating the Sub-Saharan region or had to be developed locally instead. This dramatically impacted the course of Sub-Saharan history, especially in the case of agriculture see The Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages. Since agriculture was the key prerequisite to urbanization, most of Sub-Saharan Africa did not experience the rise of cities until the medieval or modern periods. Nubia was the southern neighbour of ancient Egypt, whose territory also lay along the banks of the Nile see History of the Ancient Middle East. Nubian merchants acted as middlemen in Egyptian trade with Sub-Saharan Africa, and Nubian warriors often served as mercenaries in the Egyptian army. For the early phase of Nubian civilization ca. Independence was finally achieved ca. The initial capital of this kingdom was Napata. B57,23 For a brief period, Kush actually conquered Egypt, such that its kings took on the additional role of pharaoh. Kush continued to thrive until ca. During this time, Nubia became Christianized via Egypt ; following the expansion of the Caliphate , Nubia became an island of Christianity in an Islamic sea. The region was finally conquered and converted by neighbouring Islamic powers ca. This state emerged ca. During the first phase of its history ca. During this period, Aksum embraced Christianity, which arrived in Ethiopia via Nubia. Aksumite wealth was based largely on control of Red Sea trade. Aksum fell into economic decline, and its population shifted southward; it thus became an inland state, perched in the temperate Ethiopian highlands. The spread of Islam across the northern half of Africa surrounded this Christian kingdom with Islamic rivals. Setting these aside, the Sub-Saharan age of pre-colonial civilization spanned ca. While ancient Sub-Saharan Africa was almost bare of cities, the period ca. Pre-colonial Sub-Saharan civilization can be divided into three types: Christian, Islamic, and traditional. Christian Sub-Saharan civilization was limited to Nubia and Ethiopia. Traditional Sub-Saharan cultures "traditional" in the sense of indigenous religion flourished throughout the southern half of the African continent, but most were non-urban; only in a few scattered regions did civilization emerge. Islamic civilization, on the other hand, thrived in the cities of various kingdoms throughout the northern half of Africa. The most fertile portion of Islamic Sub-Saharan Africa was West Africa, thanks to the mighty Niger River; consequently, the most powerful Sub-Saharan Islamic states known as the "Saharan empires" flourished there, spanning both desert and grassland. Sub-Saharan states like states everywhere often derived much of their wealth from trade. During the age of pre-colonial civilization, the Sub-Saharan region featured three major trade zones: Major Sub-Saharan exports included slaves, gold, copper, and animal products e. Trans-Saharan trade chiefly involved the exchange of West African gold and slaves for manufactured goods and salt from North Africa. Indian Ocean trade focused on the exchange of slaves and raw materials from East and Southern Africa for the manufactured goods of the Islamic world and South Asia. In the Early Modern age, European trading settlements along the west coast added a third major commercial zone, Atlantic trade, which largely

supplanted trans-Saharan trade. While these empires were the most prominent Islamic states in Sub-Saharan Africa, smaller Islamic kingdoms formed to the east, such that nearly the entire northern half of the continent fell under Islamic rule. This is reflected in a modern-day religious map of Africa. The Christianization of the southern half of Africa, which is also reflected in the map below, did not occur until the colonial age. The east coast city-states, the largest of which included Mogadishu and Mombasa, were founded by Arab traders. While governed by an Arab ruling class, these cities were populated by Arabs and Africans alike. In the Early Modern period, they often fell under the control of Portugal or Oman a Caliphate splinter state, who struggled for dominance of the coast. Of course, the arrival of Islam did not cause local cultures to disappear; rather these cultures blended with Islamic culture to form a unique branch of the Islamic world. Meanwhile, in the southern half of Africa, traditional African life including indigenous religion continued in a relatively undisturbed fashion. The history of pre-colonial civilization in the southern half of Africa is difficult to penetrate, due largely to the lack of written records. For the most part, historical knowledge of this region only extends back to the Early Modern age. Nonetheless, the largest traditional Sub-Saharan states some of which were urban civilizations can be traced to four major zones. Guinea the southern coast of West Africa was home to a variety of states known as the forest kingdoms, renowned for their achievements in bronze sculpture see Sub-Saharan Art. Among the largest were Oyo, Benin, and Ashanti. In addition to gold, forest kingdom industries included palm oil and pepper. Among the greatest of these lake kingdoms were Bunyoro, Buganda, Rwanda, and Burundi. The latter two survived to become modern nations. Cattle-raising was also important. The fourth great region of traditional Sub-Saharan states lay in Central Africa, in the savanna south of the rainforest. The states of this region may be referred to as the Congo kingdoms, as they lay in the basin of the Congo River. A basin is the entire region drained by a particular river. Their economies were based largely on the export of copper, salt, and dried fish. In the Early Modern age, trans-Saharan commerce declined as European powers began to trade heavily along the west coast. While gold was their initial focus, this shifted to slaves with the development of plantations in European colonies especially Brazil and the Caribbean. While slavery was a common, widely-accepted institution in pre-modern civilizations, Europe expanded it to an unprecedented scale, eventually spurring African kingdoms to wage war solely to capture and sell prisoners. By the time slavery was abolished in the West throughout the nineteenth century, the number of Africans captured or killed by the European slave trade exceeded twenty million. The only regions to avoid conquest were Ethiopia which later fell to Italy during the interwar period and Liberia whose sovereignty was respected, though its territory was eroded. Liberia was founded by the American Colonization Society as a home for freed slaves. The gradual independence of European colonies was achieved mainly in the period ca. WWII the "age of decolonization", with varying degrees of violence. Unfortunately, the borders of most modern Sub-Saharan nations are completely artificial, having been imposed by colonial powers without any regard for native cultures or geography. This has frequently given rise to civil conflict between cultural or racial groups which was often purposely fostered during the colonial era, in order to weaken native resistance. In colonial times, African economies were shaped to provide Europe with cheap raw materials; industrialization was discouraged, as the home nations aimed to prevent the development of rival manufacturing powers. Fraught with political, economic, and social challenges, much of postwar Africa fell to dictatorships, which were often notoriously brutal. After the Cold War, authoritarian rule was supplanted by democracy in a few African nations, but most still face a long road to the freedom and prosperity enjoyed by the Western nations that have exploited the continent for so long.

2: Chapter States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa- DocsBay

States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa. Chapter States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa THE CHAPTER IN PERSPECTIVE. Throughout most of the classical age, sub-Saharan Africa participated in the economy of the eastern hemisphere to a limited degree.

The introduction of this fruit and its domestication allowed the Bantu peoples in sub-Saharan Africa to migrate into new areas and also lead healthier, more nutritionally balanced lifestyles. More specifically, bananas allowed them to settle in denser forested areas while also providing several nutritional benefits that their diets did not include before. Instead they relied heavily on kinship and family groups. A group within a village made up of all the male heads of the families. These were the councils that made all the important village decisions. Usually there was one male that was named chief of the village, but his only responsibility was to communicate with chiefs of other villages, not to govern over his village. This was a region of fast development near the Zaire River or Congo River. The villages nearby developed fast economically and soon formed small kingdoms. This in turn began to fight amongst them until larger kingdoms were formed. The Kingdom of Kongo was one of the most prominent of these kingdoms, and took up most of modern day Angola and Republic of Congo. This was the most prominent kingdom in Western Africa. This was located between the Senegal and Niger rivers, between modern day Mali and Mauritania. Mansa Musa was the ruler of Mali from to During this time, he was an active Muslim and participated in the Hajj. He widely encouraged Islam by building mosques, and sending students to learn from some of the most well-renown Islam scholars. This was referring to people who participated in trading along coastlines. The Swahili populated the eastern coast of Africa. They spoke Swahili, and all along the coastline, the Swahili societies developed at relatively the same pace and in relatively the same way. A Swahili state on the northeastern coast of Africa. Early on, the inhabitants of Kilwa relied mostly on fishing and only partook in trade in small quantities. Kilwa was an Islamic state, and had many mosques built within its borders. Zimbabwe was the largest kingdom in central Africa. This kingdom came about as early as the 5th and 6th centuries C. Zimbabwe made the majority of its money from taxing trade that went between coastal states and kingdoms and interior states and kingdoms. Age grades were divisions of people born around the same time. They grew up together and performed tasks that were appropriate for their age together. Generally, people in the same age grade became close friends and allies to one another. Diviners were African religious leaders. African religion was largely made up of strict morals, and failure to adhere to said morals would bring about misfortunes. For example, diviners were consulted in times of trouble, such as famine or after natural disasters, as to why it occurred how they failed their morals. Then the diviners would say why, and how to fix it usually by medicine, rituals, or sacrifices. Axum was an African Kingdom located in modern day Ethiopia. This was one of the few Christian kingdoms in Africa, and was most likely Christian so that they could maintain good relations with then Christian Egypt. This kingdom became largely involved in the Indian Ocean trade.

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3: Chapter States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa - AP World History Summarized Notes

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Powerful chiefs overrode kinship networks and imposed authority and conquered d. Ife and Benin II. Islamic kingdoms and empires A. Trans-Saharan trade and Islamic states in west Africa 1. Nomadic raids from the Sahara weakened the kingdom in the early thirteenth century 3. Sundiata, or lion prince, built Mali empire reigned C. Mansa Musa reigned C. Sent students to study with distinguished Islamic scholars in northern Africa d. Decline of Mali due to factions and military pressure from neighbors and nomads 6. The Indian Ocean trade and Islamic states in east Africa 1. Dominated east African coast from Mogadishu to Sofala b. The Swahili city-states a. Ports developed into city-states governed by kings, eleventh and twelfth centuries c. Zimbabwe was powerful kingdom of east Africa a. Eighteen thousand people lived in Great Zimbabwe in the late fifteenth century d. Islam in east Africa a. Often retained pagan religious traditions and practices e. African society and cultural development A. Sex and gender relations a. Men work with specialized skills I. Tanning, iron work b. Male rule more common, but some expanded roles for women I. Practiced since ancient times b. Most slaves were captives of war I.

4: Sub-Saharan Africa - Wikipedia

This society was located by the Congo River, maintained a centralized government with a royal currency system, and provided effective organization until the mid's. In fact, it was the most tightly centralized of the 14th century Bantu kingdoms.

Agriculture, herding spreads with Bantu migrations. Single, male creator god. Lesser deities associated with natural phenomena. Religious specialists, principally men. Oracle reading, spells, other rituals. Limited emphasis on theology. Morality, balance of nature important. Coptic Christianity Initially weak in sub-Saharan Africa. The Christian Kingdom of Axum. Located in modern day Ethiopia. Merchants, then kings convert. Bible translated into Ethiopian. Isolated during Islamic period, renaissance during 12th century CE. Massive churches carved out of solid rock. No elaborate hierarchies and bureaucracies. Average population of village was Network of villages resolve disputes in an ad hoc manner. Higher government authorities rare. Small chiefdoms appear, overrule kin-based groups. Conglomeration of several village alliances. Participated actively in trade. Organization Most centralized rule of the early Bantu kingdoms. Coastal east Africa through maritime trade. Increased influence after the 8th century. People on both sides had little influence on each other. Introduction of Arabian camels revolutionizes trade. One humped dromedary, not native. Riding saddle developed south of Sahara. Arabs establish trading communities. Developed 4th-5th century CE. Protection against camel-driving raiders. Center of African gold trade. Imported from south to Ghana. Also sold ivory, slaves. Positive impact on trade and relations with north Africa. Synthesized Islam with local traditions. Empire of Mali extends over Kingdom of Ghana. Neighboring kingdoms as well. Took greater advantage of trans-Saharan trade. Bantu peoples populated the coast. Language a form of Bantu, influenced by Arabic. Architecture moved from wood and mud to coral and stone. Chinese silk and porcelain imported. Population reached 18, in late 15th century. Managed trade between internal and coastal regions. Often retained pagan religious traditions and practices. Islam serves as social glue with other merchants and states. Other areas in sub-Saharan Africa continue to use traditional kin-based groups. Idea of private property less prevalent. Harvests distributed by elders. Tanning and iron work. Both sexes work in agriculture. Male rule more common, but some expanded roles for women. Merchants, some military activity. Islamic norms slow to penetrate African society. From early agricultural period, Sudan. Peer groups of single age cohort. Most slaves captives of war. Used principally in agricultural labor, possession a status symbol. Africa replaces eastern Europe as principal source of slaves. Creates internal African slave trade. More powerful states attack smaller kinship-based groups. Did Africans accept all the principles of Islam? How did most slaves become slaves? What two things stimulated the slave trade in the 9th century? Did Africa have an internal slave trade before the arrival of Europeans? What is a diviner? What did Africans place limited emphasis on in religion? What was the first Christian Kingdom in Africa? What modern day African country still maintains Christian since it was established in the 4th century? How was traditional African religion similar to that of early river civilizations? Socially and religiously, how did coastal East Africa differ from the interior of Africa? What advantage might the Bantus have over other groups they encountered? What is a clear result of cultural contact in East Africa? Economically, how was Zimbabwe similar to the early Axumite kingdom? As for State-less societies, what advantage did chieftains have over kin-based societies? What is the religious commonality between Axum and Egypt? How was the early African slave trade different from the later Atlantic slave trade? What difficulties might State-less societies have against organized states? Why do you think couple reasons the Congo Kingdom will be one the first interior areas impacted by Europeans?

5: History of Sub-Saharan Africa | Essential Humanities

II: Trans-Saharan Trade and Islamic States in West Africa Camel caravans -> zone of commerce and communication with West Africa by late 8th century Kingdom of Ghana: gold (from south), ivory, and slaves attracted Muslim traders (for salt, etc.).

Geographic factors, most notably the Sahara desert, restricted trade and communication between sub-Saharan Africa and its neighbors to the north. The migration of the Bantu-speaking tribes brought languages and iron metallurgy to most of the sub-Saharan region. Later the rise of trans-Saharan trade helped to transform African life by inspiring larger, more centralized kingdoms and introducing new religions such as Islam and Christianity. During the middle of the first millennium B. By around C. This does not mean, however, that there was no governmental structure. Rather, family and kinship units played a much more strategic role in providing a governing structure. Male family heads made up a village ruling council, with the most prominent member acting as chief. Groups of villages would join together to form a district, but apparently the government was more collective and less truly centralized. After the year C. The best example of a Bantu kingdom would be Kongo, which reached its peak in the fourteenth century. Islamic Kingdoms and Empires The rise of trans-Saharan trade, precipitated by among other things the increasing domestication of the camel, profoundly influenced the world of sub-Saharan Africa. In addition to more tangible trade goods such as gold or slaves, religious concepts such as Islam also crossed the desert. A series of powerful and dynamic Islamic kingdoms, beginning with Ghana, rose to dominate west Africa. Ghana, centered around its capital of Koumbi-Saleh, controlled the gold trade across the Sahara. In the thirteenth century Ghana was superseded by Mali under the leadership of the legendary lion king Sundiata. Mali dominated the trade routes and west Africa from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. East Africa was also dependent on trade, except in this instance the trade went through the Indian Ocean. Islamic merchants exchanged goods from Persia, India, and China with the city-states. Eventually the Swahili leaders converted to Islam. The most prosperous of the Swahili city-states was Kilwa, which was influential from around until the city-state was sacked by the Portuguese in Central African kingdoms such as Zimbabwe also indirectly shared in the trading prosperity. The magnificence of stone complexes such as Great Zimbabwe speaks to the power and wealth of this kingdom. African Society and Cultural Development Africa has always been, and continues to be, a land of extraordinary diversity. This diversity expresses itself politically and linguistically but also socially and culturally. The larger kingdoms developed social classes similar to most other societies studied so far, while the smaller states and stateless societies created a more fluid social situation. In these smaller states, conditions such as kinship, age groupings, and sex and gender expectations played a more important role in establishing social position. Even considering the dominant role played by men politically, women in sub-Saharan Africa possessed more opportunities than did women in other parts of the world. Even the arrival of Islam did not substantially worsen the condition of women in sub-Saharan Africa. Private ownership of land was not an established institution. This fact made the possession of slaves an important barometer of personal wealth. As many as ten million African slaves were shipped north as part of the trans-Saharan slave trade between and C. The Zanj slave revolt led by Ali bin Muhammad expressed the important role that slavery played in Islamic society. African religious life also mirrored the complexity of the continent. Certain factors, however, such as the existence of a distant creator-god, the possibility of reaching lesser gods and spirits associated with nature, and the role of diviners in making that connection, were common motifs. The arrival of Islam and to a lesser extent Christianity, as seen in the kingdom of Axum, brought about a transformation of African religious life. Nevertheless, these new religions never completely eliminated the native traditions and often, in fact, took on aspects of the original African beliefs. Effects of early African migrations A. Agriculture and population growth 1. Bantu and other migrations from B. Spread agriculture and herding throughout Africa b. Iron metallurgy after B. Yams, sorghum, and millet cultivated e. Introduction of bananas after C. African political organization 1. Kin-based society the norm sometimes called "stateless society" a. Early societies did not depend on elaborate bureaucracy b. Societies governed through family and kinship groups c. Village council

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consisted of male family heads d. Chief of a village was from the most prominent family head e. A group of villages constituted a district f. Villages chiefs negotiated intervillage affairs 2. Population growth strained resources and increased conflict b. Some African communities began to organize military forces, C. Powerful chiefs overrode kinship networks and imposed authority and conquered d. Ife and Benin 3. Kingdom of Kongo a. Villages formed small states along the Congo River, C. Small states formed several larger principalities, C. One of the principalities overcame its neighbors and built kingdom of Kongo d. Maintained a centralized government with a royal currency system e. Provided effective organization until the mid-seventeenth century II. Islamic kingdoms and empires A. Trans-Saharan trade and Islamic states in west Africa 1. Islamic merchants crossed desert and established relations 2. The kingdom of Ghana became the most important commercial site in west Africa a. Provided gold most important, ivory, and slaves for traders from north Africa b. Exchanged for horses, cloth, manufactured goods, and salt c. Koumbi-Saleh, capital city of Ghana, a thriving commercial center d. Nomadic raids from the Sahara weakened the kingdom in the early thirteenth century 3. Sundiata, or lion prince, built Mali empire reigned C. Mali empire and trade a. Controlled and taxed almost all trade passing through west Africa b. Enormous caravans linked Mali to north Africa c. Besides the capital Niani, many other prosperous cities on caravan routes 5. Made his pilgrimage to Mecca in with huge caravan b. Upon return to Mali, built mosques c. Sent students to study with distinguished Islamic scholars in northern Africa d. Established Islamic schools in Mali 6. Decline of Mali due to factions and military pressure from neighbors and nomads 7. The Songhay empire replaced Mali by the late fifteenth century B. The Indian Ocean trade and Islamic states in east Africa 1. Swahili is an Arabic term meaning "coasters" a. Dominated east African coast from Mogadishu to Sofala b. Spoke Swahili, a Bantu language, supplemented with some Arabic words c. Trade with Muslim merchants became important by the tenth century 2. The Swahili city-states a. Chiefs gained power through taxing trade on ports b. Ports developed into city-states governed by kings, eleventh and twelfth centuries 3. Zimbabwe was powerful kingdom of east Africa a. By the ninth century, chiefs began to build stone residences Zimbabwe b. Magnificent stone complex known as Great Zimbabwe in the twelfth century c. Eighteen thousand people lived in Great Zimbabwe in the late fifteenth century d. Kings organized flow of gold, ivory, and slaves 5. Islam in east Africa a. Ruling elite and wealthy merchants converted to Islamic faith b. Conversion promoted close cooperation with Muslim merchants c. Conversion also opened door to political alliances with Muslim rulers III. African society and cultural development A.

6: States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa | CourseNotes

Chapter States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa Need to Know Quick Study Reference Peoples and societies of sub-Saharan and west Africa were never as tied into the classical era's trade and communication.

7: States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa- DocsBay

continent's societies, the population of sub-Saharan Africa stood at about million. By the turn of the millennium, human numbers exceeded 11 million. By C.

8: Chapter States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa by Raquel Buentipo on Prezi

CHAPTER 19 STATES AND SOCIETIES OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA. B. The Indian Ocean trade and Islamic states in east Africa 1. Swahili is an Arabic term meaning "coasters" a.

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Trans-Saharan trade and Islamic states in west Africa After C.E. camels replaced horses and donkeys as transport animals Camels' arrival quickened pace of communication across the Sahara.

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