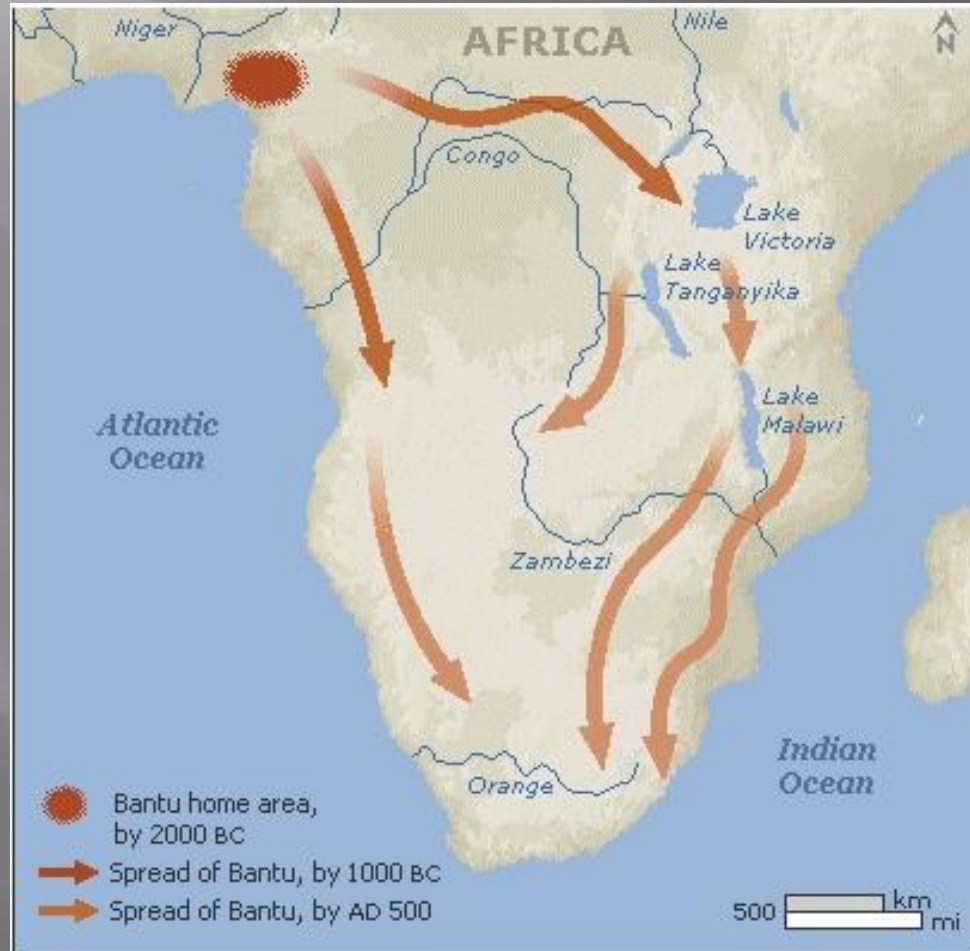


SSWH6 THE STUDENT WILL  
DESCRIBE THE DIVERSE  
CHARACTERISTICS OF EARLY  
AFRICAN SOCIETIES  
BEFORE 1800 CE.



# a. Identify the Bantu migration patterns and contribution to settled agriculture.

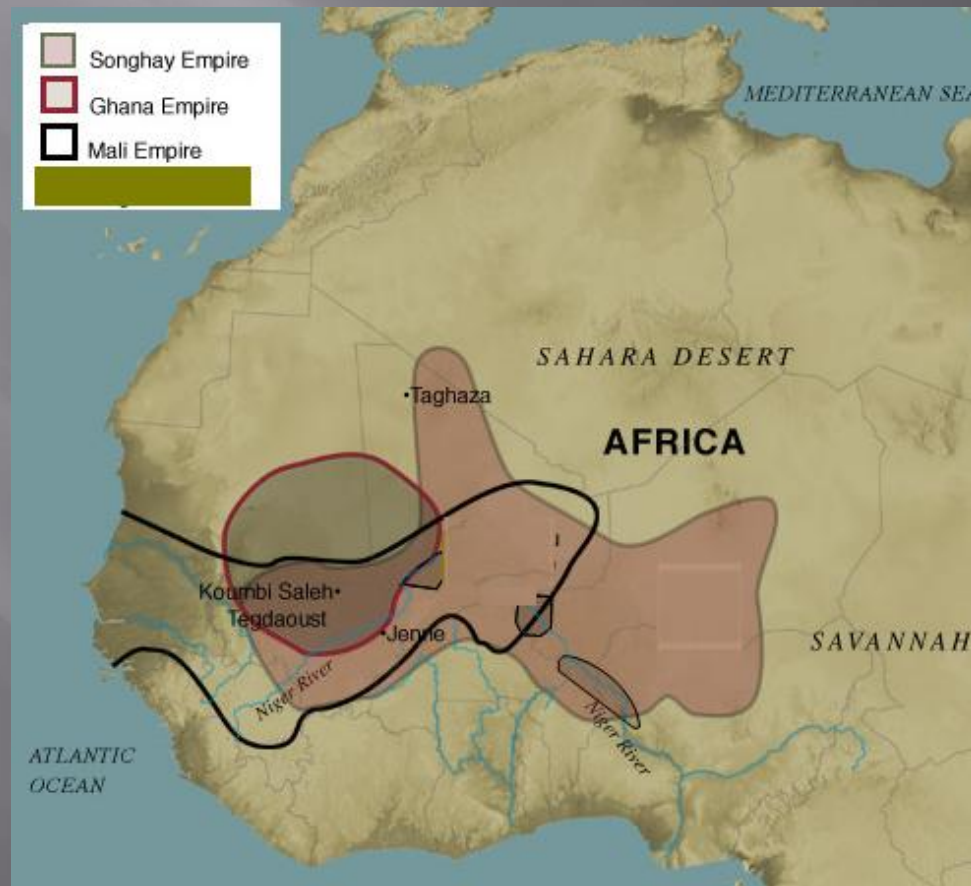


**Bantu Migration**

# Bantu

- ▣ The Bantu were different groups of people that shared a common culture
- ▣ Farmers and ironworkers; Their slash and burn style of farming forced them to move every few years
- ▣ After hundreds of years the Bantu settled in southern Africa
- ▣ Introduced agriculture to areas they settled and passed through

b. Describe the development and decline of the Sudanic kingdoms (Ghana, Mali, Songhai); include the roles of Sundiata, and the pilgrimage of Mansa Musa to Mecca.





# Ghana

- Rulers in the region gained wealth by taxing traders that crossed their area
- Through wealth, the region developed into a kingdom where salt and gold was traded and taxed
- Islam spread throughout the kingdom-Muslims eventually attacked the area disrupting trade and left the kingdom in ruins



# Mali(1300s)



- ❑ Mali became established in the early 1200s when several kingdoms were united after the fall of the Ghana Empire
- ❑ Became wealthy through the salt and gold trade
- ❑ Mali's power began to weaken after succession to the throne was disrupted

# Sundiata (sun-JAHT-ah)



- ▣ The first great leader of Mali
- ▣ Established a strong government (finance, defense, and foreign affairs)
- ▣ Made travel through the kingdom safe and reestablished a strong gold/salt trade

# Mansa Musa (1280-1337)

- ❑ Emperor of Mali who made a pilgrimage to Mecca
- ❑ Gave out vast amounts of gold along his way
- ❑ Brought back Muslim scholars and architects, who built mosques, libraries, and universities
- ❑ Timbuktu became a center of Muslim culture





# Songhai (1375-1591)

- ❑ Largest and last West African Empire
- ❑ Took over territories from the weakened Mali Empire, eventually replacing it
- ❑ Well governed empire with a large military
- ❑ Empire collapsed after Moroccan invaders with gunpowder and cannons defeated Songhai warriors



## c. Describe the trading networks by examining trans-Saharan trade in gold, salt, and slaves; include the Swahili trading cities.

- ▣ Gold was mined in the western sub-Saharan: supplying about 66% of the world's gold supply
- ▣ The sub-Saharan lacked salt-essential for preserving food
- ▣ Traders brought salt, and European goods with them in exchange for gold-trade was taxed by local rulers (Timbuktu)



# African Slave Trade



- ▣ Arab traders exported slaves from Africa to Arabia and India to be used as domestic servants and soldiers
- ▣ The slave trade was minor compared to the later slave trade to the Americas



## d. Analyze the process of religious syncretism as a blending of traditional African beliefs with new ideas from Islam and Christianity.

- ▣ religious syncretism is the blending of religions through conquest or trade
- ▣ Though many Africans converted to either Islam or Christianity, most also retained their local religious beliefs as well (many were animistic in nature)

