

- Sundiata - Mansa - Askia -

East Africa

Aksum is important because they can trade over the Red Sea

Bantu Migration

Largest migrations of people movements
1000 years From West to South

Difficult to know exactly what happened

- artifacts broke down

- history oral

The Bantu

- Farmers, Fisherman - moved for better farming

- Each generation moved a little

Movement of ideas

* iron tools and knowledge

* Bantu language

taraxos: rock and rapids that prevent boats

Ita: triangle, fertile area that deposit silt

ony: wood Ivory: elephant tusk

ports: sent to other Import: goods brought

chants: traders

- Egypt takes over Kush because it feared

Kush's power and wealth

- Kush controlled by Egypt for nearly 500 yrs

- Kush then build army and defeats Egypt.

Kush Decline

- overgrazing - loss of trade - wood loss

- Aksum and Kush were trade rivals, As

Kush weakens, Aksum attacks

* Aksum is Christian

Women fought, active, positions of power,
power

- Amaraids took over

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Tales from Timbuktu

Directions: Answer the questions while reading the handout "Tales from Timbuktu".

1. What does a griot do?

A griot tells you a story and they pour you tea.

2. Describe Mansa Musa's golden journey to Mecca.

The journey to Mecca was for a year. He brought 100 camels, wife, 500 servants, 140 kilograms gold.

3. What treasure did Mansa Musa bring back to Timbuktu?

He bring back knowledge.

4. Even though Mali is one of the poorest nations today, what treasures do they still have?

They still have mosques, schools, scholars, c.t.c.

5. How was Timbuktu the perfect place to become Mali's biggest trading center?

It was the perfect place so they can have more visitors and wealth.

Mali Kingdom

- where the king dwells means Mali
- Mali used the riverway with boats to transport goods
- They discovered more gold mines
- Practiced Islam but changed some things
- center for education (not just a trading center)

Songhai Kingdom

They started as fisherman

Some achievements safe trade, expansion

Traded salt, gold, and ~~ivory~~ slaves

in: Mali is weakened after the death of Mansa

Musa because his sons fight for power.

- People start going around Timbuktu to

avoid taxes - Drought

Songhai was a fishing kingdom

Sunni Ali Ber

took over Djenna and Timbuktu

created imperial navy

expanded empire

Not strong Islam

Took over by force

Divided kingdom into provinces to govern

and protect

Askia Muhammed 95 years old

overthrew by force aliber's son

Expanded kingdom - Islamic faith

Built universities - Golden Age

Largest empire in West Africa

Stricked trade law - Great Military Leader

Decline of Songhai

Moroccan armies invade with guns and

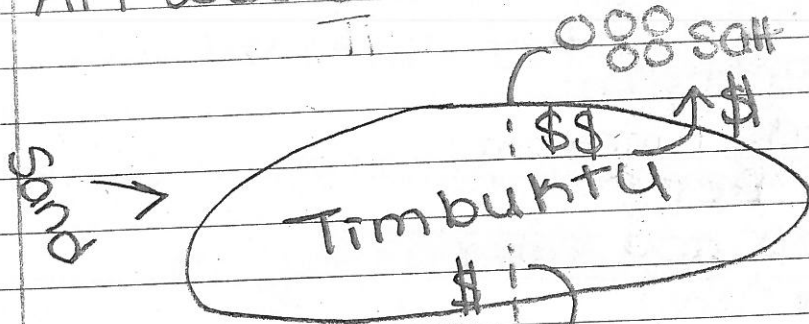
cannons

→ Violence, Danger

Mali

Evil eye

- Islamic kingdom
- They were extremely wealthy
- Mansa Musa was the ruler
- Timbuktu is the center of trading
- Art was different from other art



When they go in and out when you take something you pay 2 taxes.

Timbuktu is wealthy because of their location and taxes

SAS Curriculum

- Sundiata Keita - Started Mali
 - The first ruler - warrior
 - restored trade routes - took back gold and salt
 - refertilized the grassland
- Mansa Musa
 - Established as an Islamic - Gave so much
 - Richest person - Famous person ^{gold} for the pilgrimage to Mecca
- Ibn Batuta - 2 years in Africa - From Morocco
 - a medieval historian - devout muslim
 - made observations from journey
 - China did not please - wrote Rchid about Mali - writes journal about Islamic area 30 years
- Gold trade
 - Fertile land can be find
 - They could build houses with salt
 - Equal Weight - The Niger river needed salt

Ghana Kingdom

They traded gold for salt
Used silent barter

Review: Geography of Africa

1/3 of Africa was the desert

The oldest man in the community would be the person who makes decisions

The king has the right to rule (Theocracy)

Learned the Silent Barter

Ghana expanded huge armies

Ghana's located near trade routes and water

Salt has the same value as gold

The king outlawed large quantities of gold

They traded salt, gold, copper, slaves

They wanted shells, cloth, guns, horses

The Ghana empire is not Islamic, until the muslim invaders

Decline

Severe Drought - Invasions of Almoravids

Gold decline

Silent Barter: exchange goods without contact directly did this because

- made sure peacefully - good mines secret
*different languages

They used camels to transport cargo

Dominant force → increased trade

Welcomed muslims people

Location made them wealthy

Relied on griots

Oral traditions: learned entertainers

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Africa

* Background Check

- The Sahara Desert is the largest desert in Africa

It's the size is the U.S.A

- The Sahara Desert is 130°

Dasis: what allows people to survive survival

- 3 inches of rain for a year

Desertification: is the expansion of the desert (like conditions)

- Growing 30 miles per year

- It's 3.5 millions miles

Savannas: grasslands in the area of Africa

- Savannas get 50 inches of rain

- Africa is NOT a country, it has over

50 countries inside

- Second largest continent in the world

- Africa is 3x U.S.

- 54 countries

- Nile is the largest river

↓ In Africa

Biome: climate zones with the same average temperature and precipitation

- The biomes of Africa is Desert, Rain Forest, Savanna, Chapperal

* Diseases in the rain forest are

malaria and sleeping Don't go to rain forest cuz

Chapperal is characterized by short wood shrubs, wet winters, hot, dry summers.

- Lake Victoria is the largest fresh water

Plateau: an area of fairly level high ground relative to the surrounding area.