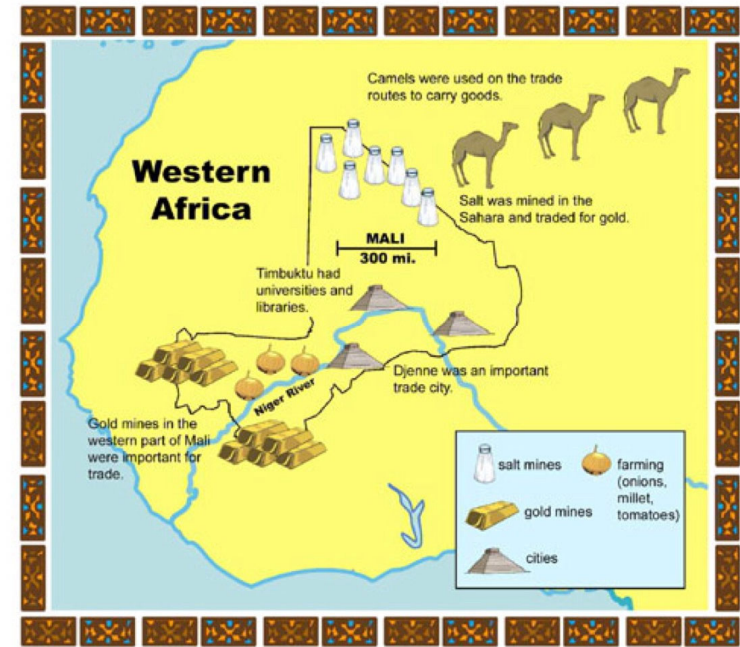
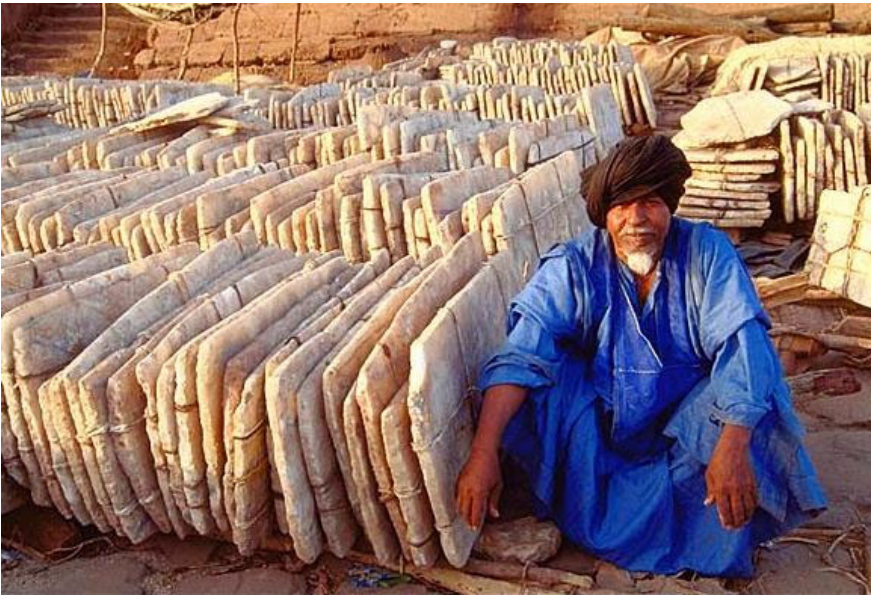


AFRICAN CIVILIZATIONS

- Trans-Saharan trade → centered around **gold** and **salt**
- **West** Africans had gold; people **north** of the Sahara had salt
- Salt → adds **flavor** and **preserves** food





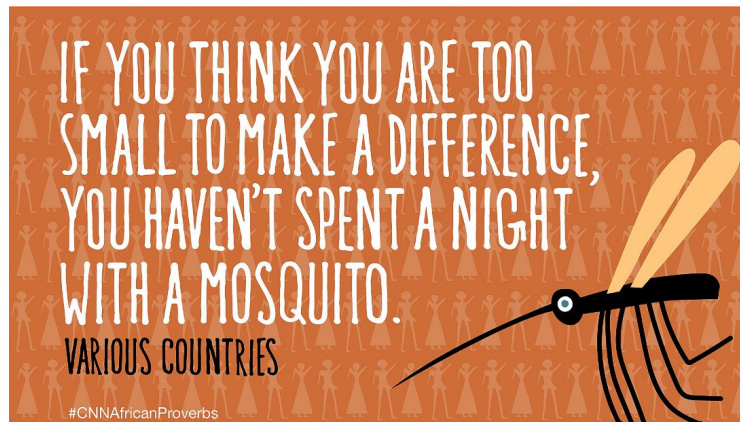


AFRICAN CIVILIZATIONS

- In West Africa, family members shared a strong sense of **kinship** (connection based on **family** relationships)
- Ancient West Africans left no **written** records so historians have relied on **archaeology** and **oral history** (an account of something passed down by word of **mouth** from one **generation** to another)
- Oral history, poetry, **folk** tales, and **proverbs** (wise sayings)
- Griot → professional **storyteller** and oral historian



- 🌍 **Rain does not fall on one roof alone.**
- 🌍 **No matter how long the night, the day is sure to come.**
- 🌍 **Quarrels end, but words once spoken never die.**
- 🌍 **Even an ant may harm an elephant.**
- 🌍 **He who does not mend his clothes will soon have none.**



GHANA

- Thrived from 800 to 1100's
- **Islam** introduced by Muslim merchants
- The King collected **taxes** from controlling the Gold-Salt Trade



GHANA

- **Koumbi** – A trading center & capital of Ghana, became the wealthiest city in W. Africa

- **Resources** – mineral iron; located between salt and gold mines

- **Achievements** – The **Nok** people (from present-day Nigeria) were the first to use **iron** to make farming **tools** and **weapons** for defense; Ghana adopted this technology from the Nok

- Ghana used the iron weapons to **conquer** neighboring tribes and for **farming** along the Niger River (increased **food** production)



GHANA

● Economy – Salt merchants from N. Africa cross the Sahara Desert to trade with gold miner south of Ghana; so Ghana **taxed** traders passing through their trade route

● Decline of Ghana – **Almoravids** (a group of strict Muslims) believed it was their **destiny** to take over Ghana; fought Ghana for 14 yrs

● The grasslands were **overgrazed**; herding animals ate the grass and left it exposed to the sun

● Internal **rebellions** weakened Ghana and it was attacked by **neighbors**



Bring headphones/earbuds on
MONDAY!





natgeotv.com

COME IN QUIETLY OR...

Standards or time at Brunch

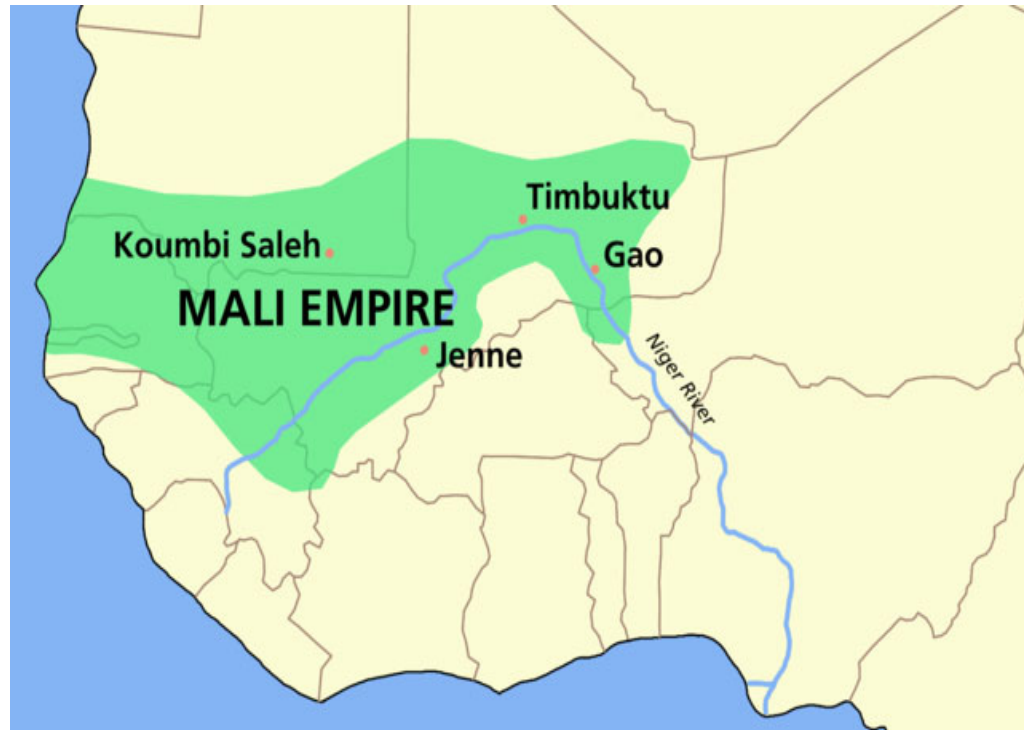
Take out:

***pen/pencil**

***Note #3: African Civilizations**

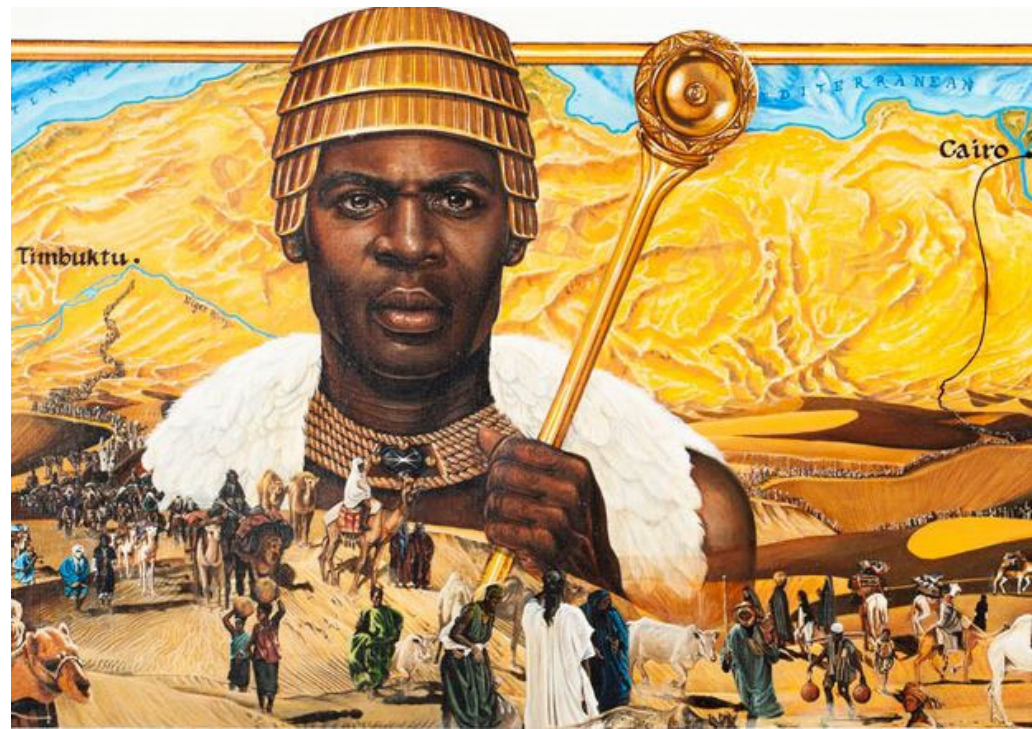
MALI

- Flourished from 1200-1500
- Took control of **Trans-Saharan** Trade routes
- Visited by the great explorer **Ibn Battuta**
- Territory was **twice** the size of Ghana



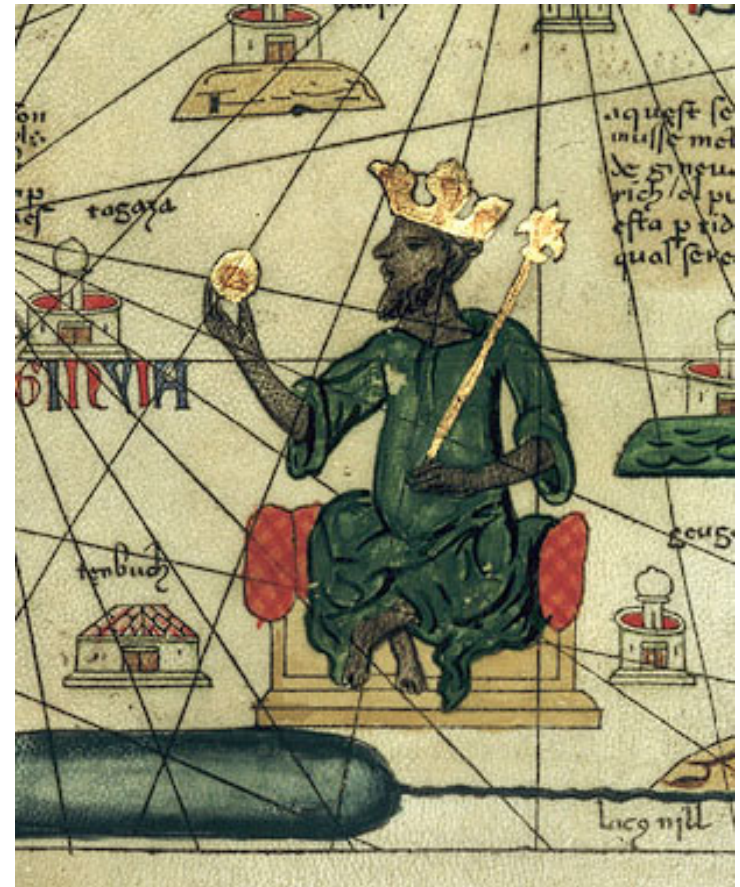
MALI

- King **Sundiata** conquered Ghana and led Mali to become a powerful **trading** empire.
- Economy – **agriculture** (rice, onions, beans, and cotton)
- Created a **trade** based economy that crossed the **Sahara** and along Niger River
- Discovered more **gold** mines = most **powerful** kingdom in Africa



MALI

- Another great Mali leader
- Made a massive **pilgrimage** to Mecca (devout **Muslim**)
- 50,000 people and 100 camels carrying **gold**
- Gave away gold along his entire route
- Brought back **scholars & artists**



TIMBUKTU



Mali's city of Timbuktu becomes
a center for **trade & learning**



Islamic university, established as a **scholarly** center
for Africa

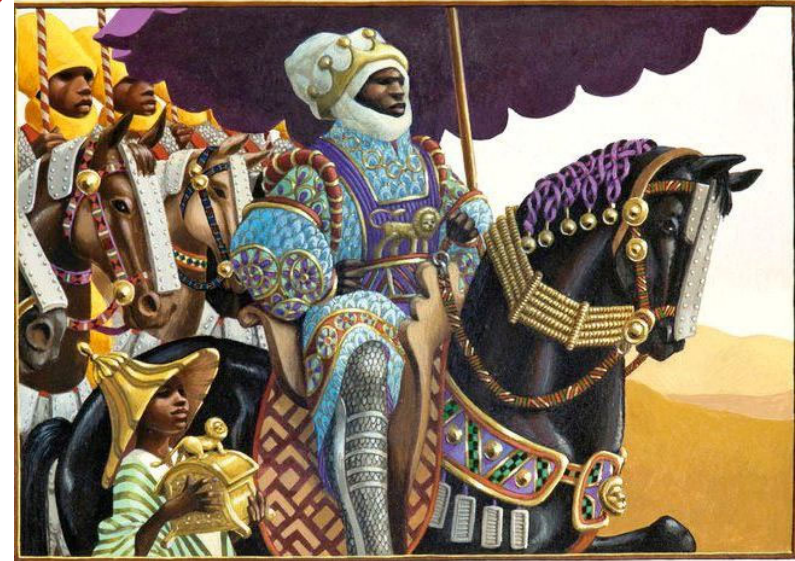


The city was forbidden to **foreigners**



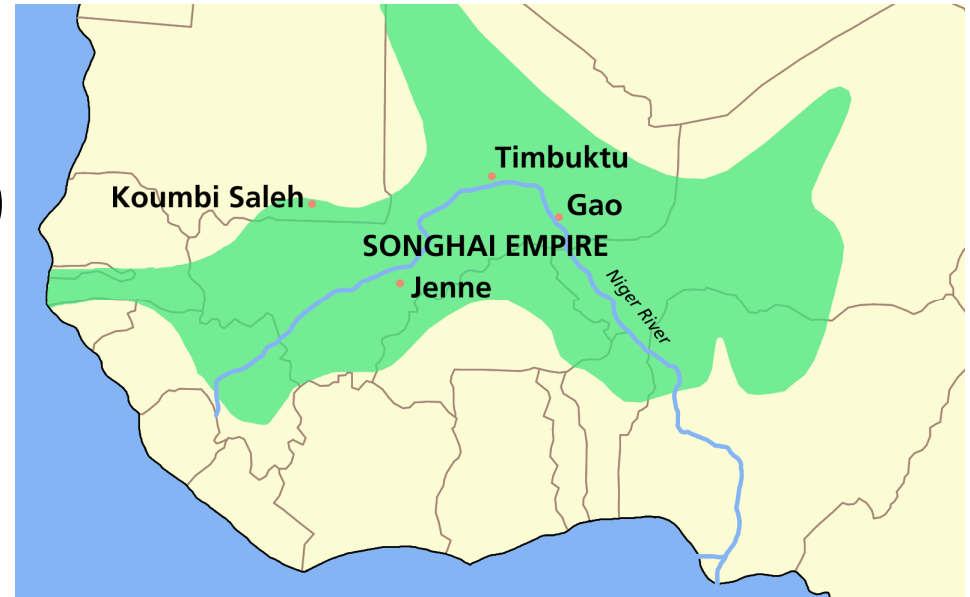
MALI

- Decline – After Mansa Musa's death there was **weak** leadership
- Invaders weakened the empire and **burned** schools in Timbuktu
- The empire had grown so **large** that it was **difficult** to control
- Weak kings unable to **protect** the territory



SONGHAI

- Reached its height from 1450-1600
- Conquered the **Mali** Empire
- **Sunni Ali** organized, strengthened, and unified Songhai
- He unified Songhai by encouraging people to work together and he participated in both Muslim and local religions



SONGHAI

- **Askia** the Great rose to power and Songhai became a great center for learning
- Songhai grew into the **greatest** trading empire in West Africa by trading **agricultural** products, salt, and **gold**



SONGHAI

- Make **Gao** their capital
- Under Askia, Timbuktu and **Djenne** became centers for learning and **commerce** (trade) by encouraging **Muslims** from distant lands to trade
- Decline – **Moroccan** troops captured Songhai's **salt** mines; Songhai became a series of **military** camps

