

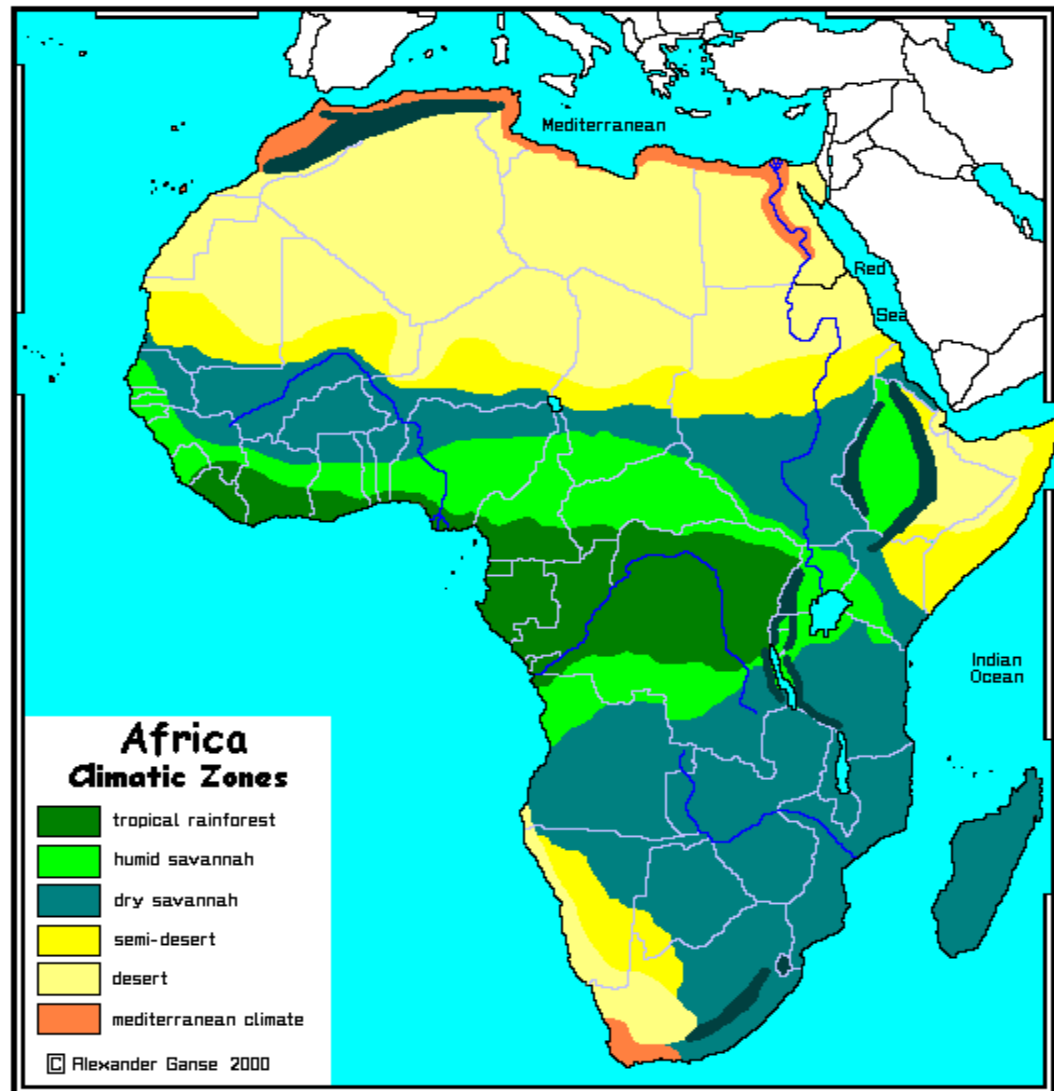
***AFRICA FROM
PRE-HISTORY
TO CLASSICAL AGE***

***PREHISTORIC AND
ANCIENT AFRICA
TO 1500 BCE***

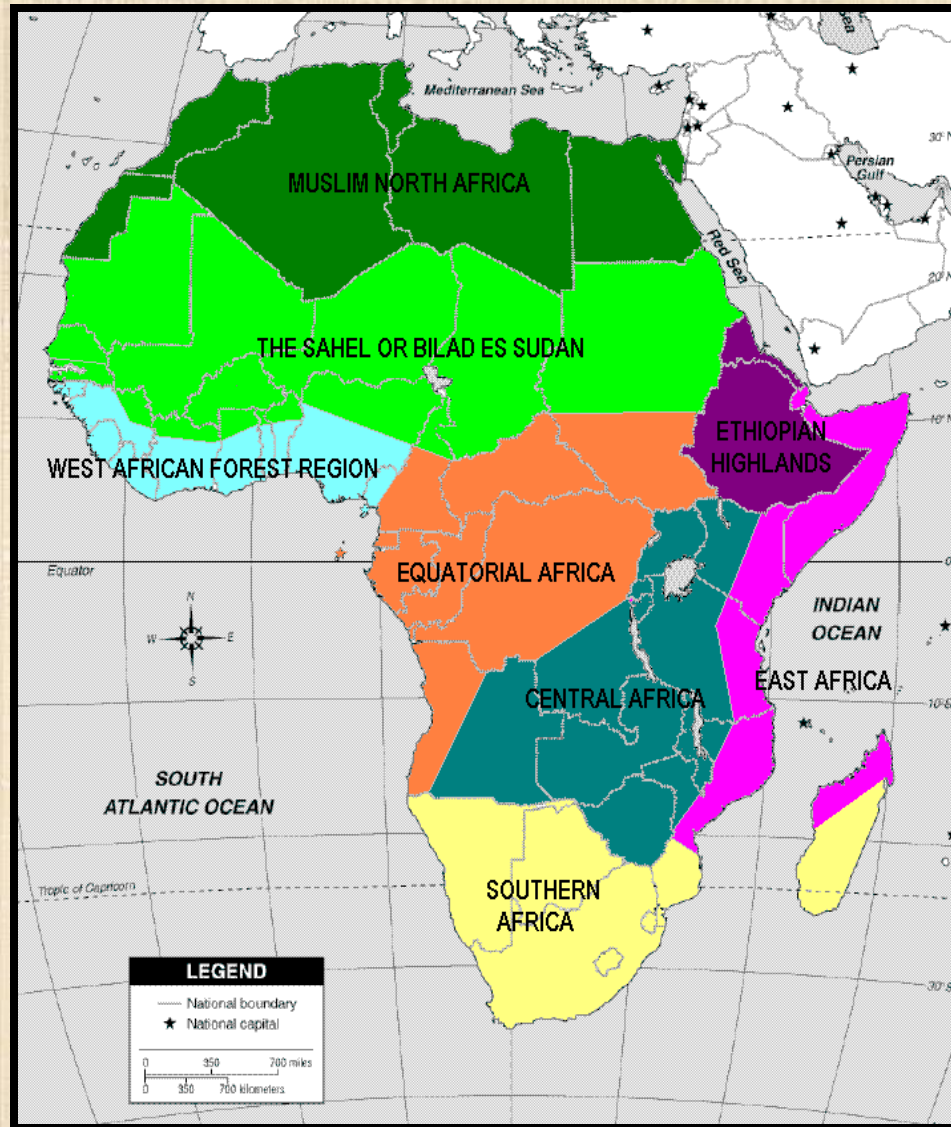
AFRICAN GEOGRAPHY

- **Regions in Africa**
 - **Sub-Saharan Africa vs. Northern Africa (inc. Nile Valley)**
 - The Sahara is the greatest physical and cultural barrier
 - North settled early by Berbers, Hamites (Caucasian groups)
 - **Sub-Saharan Africa**
 - Each region defined by physical geography and vegetation
 - West Africa Forest and Sahel called Sudan
 - Central Africa or Equatorial Africa
 - East Africa, South Africa
 - Many micro cultures
 - People largely of three major descents
- **Hearth Areas**
 - North and East Africa saw first “African” civilizations
 - Nile River: Pharaonic Egypt; Kush-Meroe (often called Nubia)
 - The Ethiopian Highlands: Axum (Aksum) or Ethiopia
 - North Africa: Carthaginian Empire, Roman, Greek civilizations
 - **The Sudan**
 - Region was sahel stretching across Africa south of Sahara
 - Became home to most Sub-Saharan civilizations

AFRICAN CLIMATE ZONES

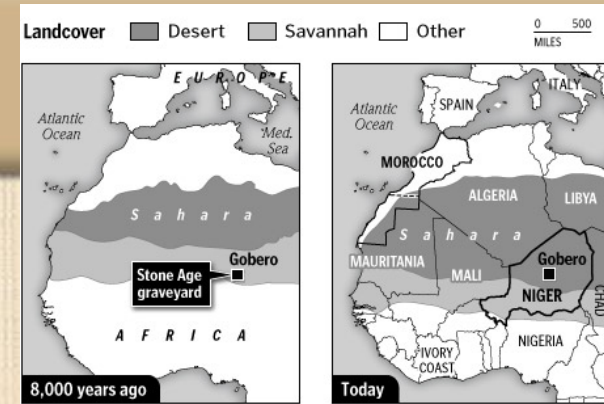


REGIONS IN AFRICA



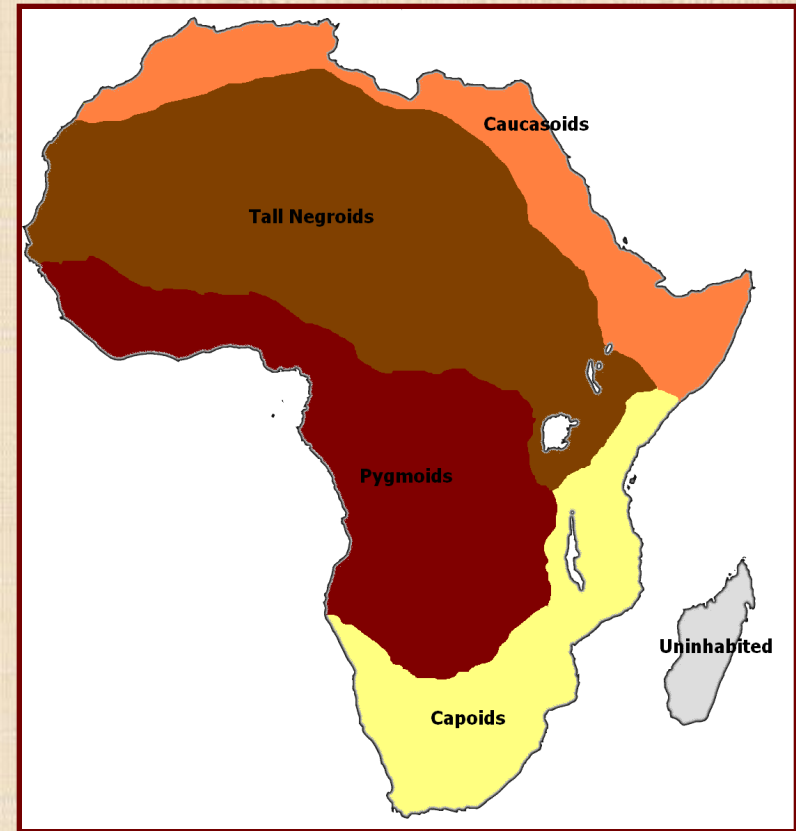
CLIMATE CHANGES

- **Pre-Historic Sahara**
 - Desert was smaller
 - Ice Age ending produced rain
 - Much of area was wooded savannah
 - Vast herds of animals
 - Remnants, pictographs of human habitation
 - Numerous very large lakes (Lake Chad)
- **Climatic Change**
 - **5000 B.C.E.**
 - Last Ice Age ended
 - Desertification increased
 - **Increasing desertification**
 - Forced mass popular migration to water resources
 - Populations moved south, southeast and east
 - **At some point:**
 - Nile shifts to east
 - Formation of large lakes in Central Africa that feed Nile

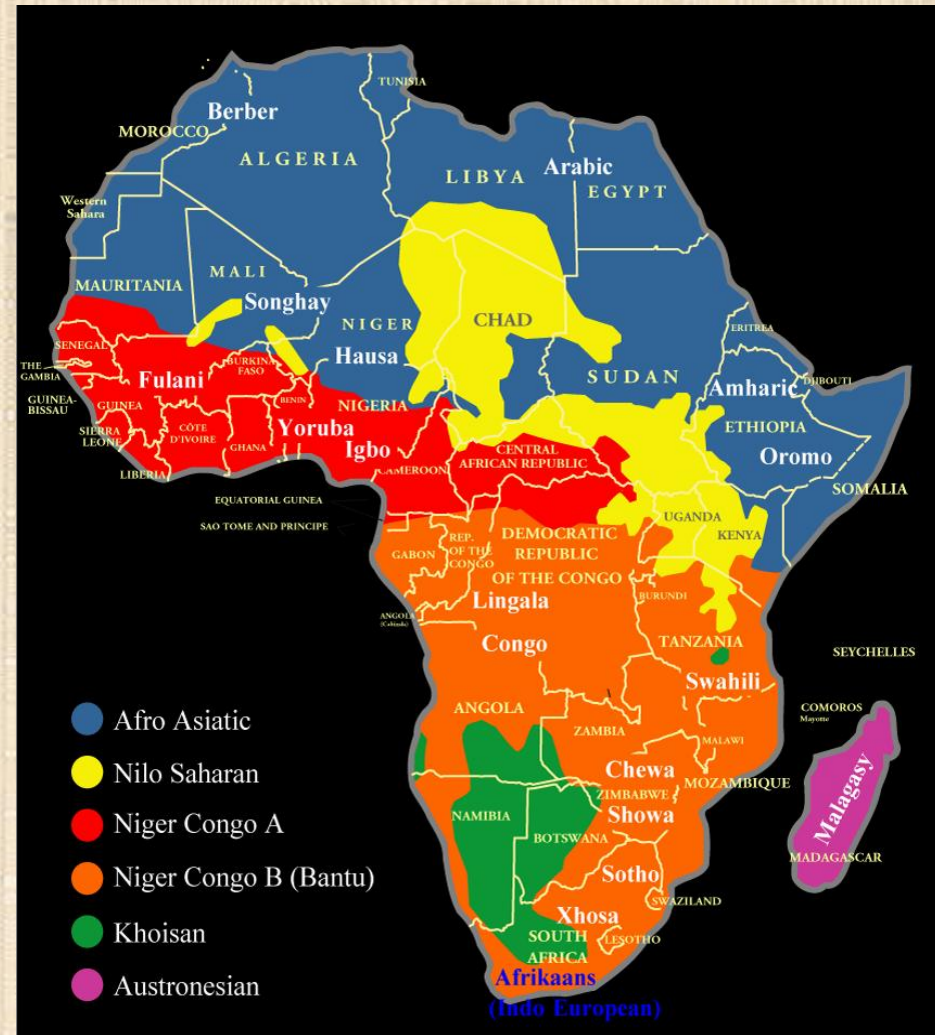
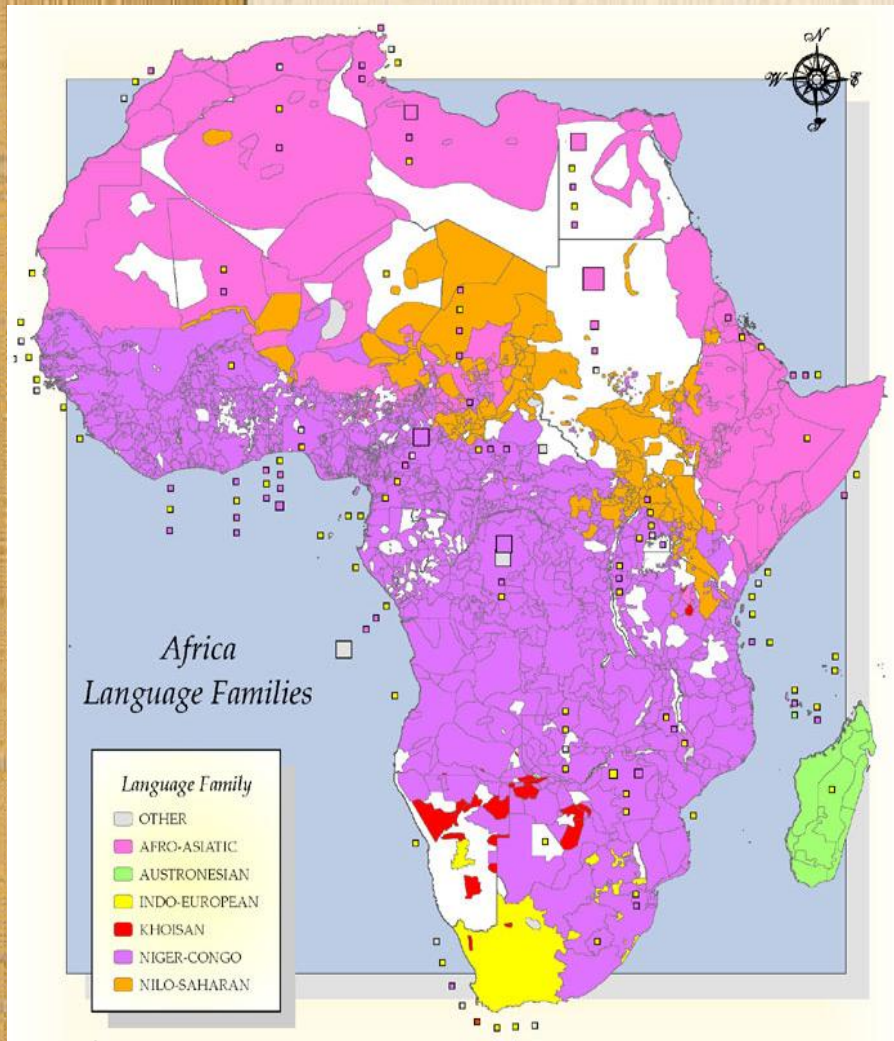


WHO ARE THE AFRICANS?

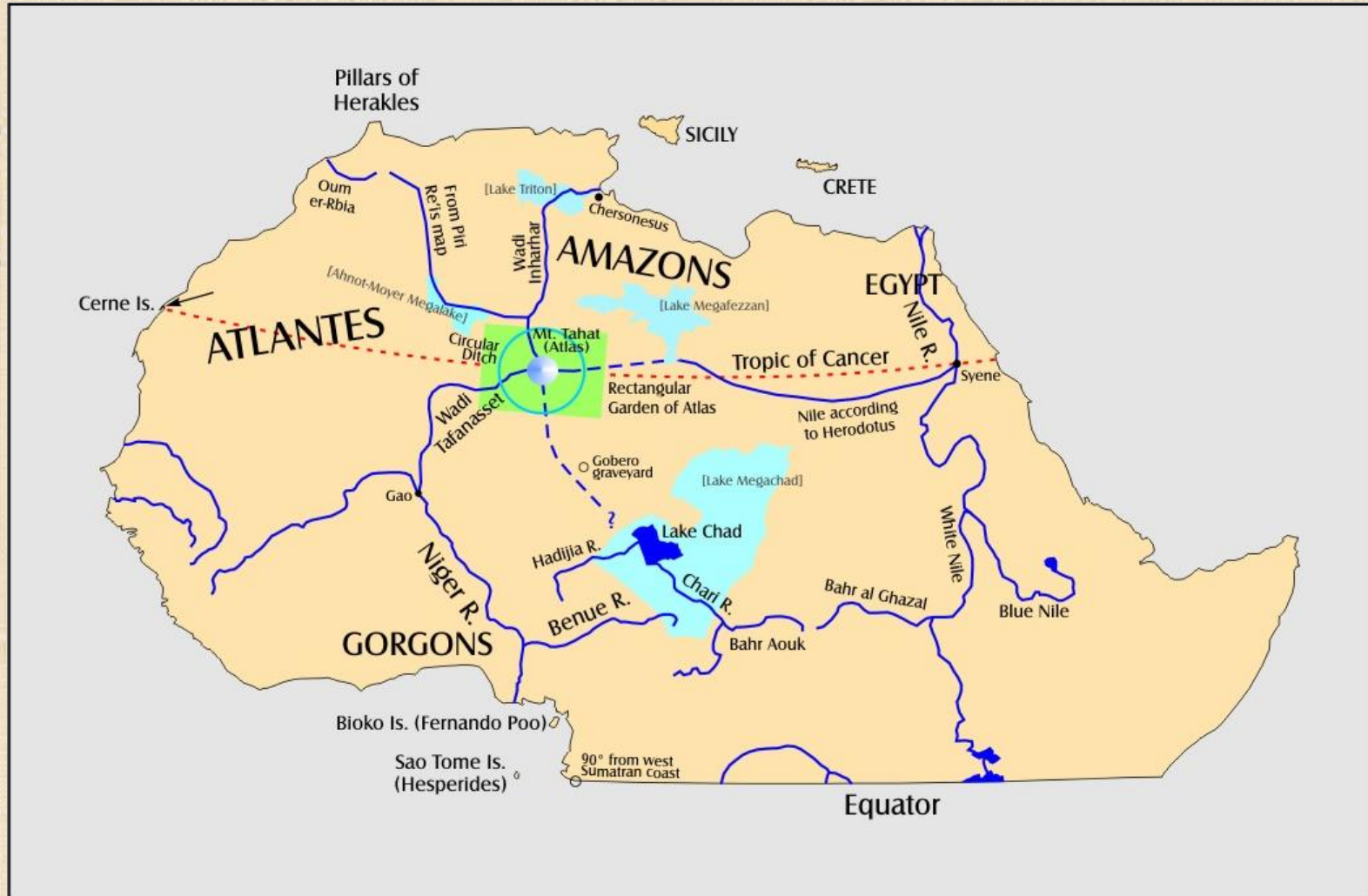
- **Four Major Racial Linguistic Groups**
 - **North, East**
 - Caucasoids
 - Afro-Asiatic
 - Semitic, Hamitic
 - **North Central**
 - Tall Negroids
 - Nilo-Saharan
 - **West, Central**
 - Pygmoids
 - **South**
 - Capoids
 - Khoisan
- **Genome Project**
 - Humans originated in Africa
 - Four groups are distinctly different
 - Interbreeding over millennia very common



AFRICAN LANGUAGE FAMILIES



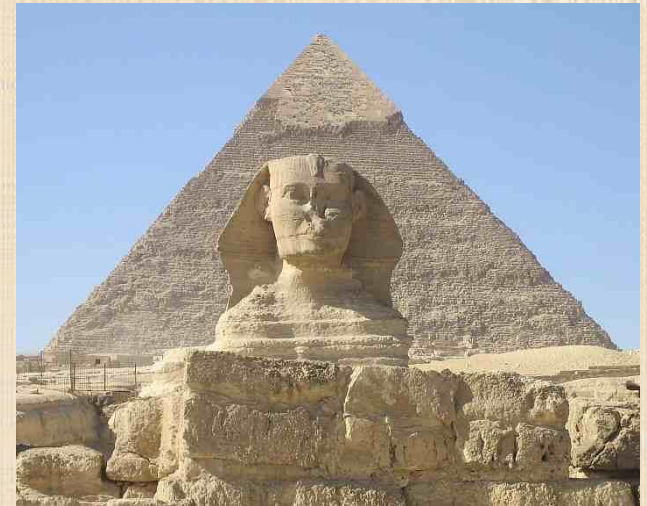
AFRICA AS GARDEN OF EDEN?



FIRST AFRICAN CIVILIZATION



- **Egyptian History, c. 3100 BCE to 1500 BCE**
 - **Pre-history: Pre-Writing**
 - Dominated by small kingdoms (nomes) along Nile
 - 1st Dynasty: Menes-Narmer united Upper/Lower Egypt
 - **Old Kingdom: Begins with 3rd Dynasty**
 - Capital at Memphis
 - Pyramid building era
 - Pharaohs considered divine
 - **1st Illness**
 - Royal authority weakened
 - Challenged by nobles
 - Desert nomads – Libyans invade
 - **Middle Kingdom**
 - Pharaoh no longer considered divine
 - Wealthy and worthy gain right of afterlife, personal tombs
 - Great attention to public welfare
 - **2nd Illness saw Semitic invasion: Hyksos**



SOUTH OF EGYPT

- **Kush-Meroe**

- **Origins**

- Afro-Asiatic peoples on Upper Nile
 - Related to the Egyptians
 - Generally pastoralists
 - Region less inclined to agriculture

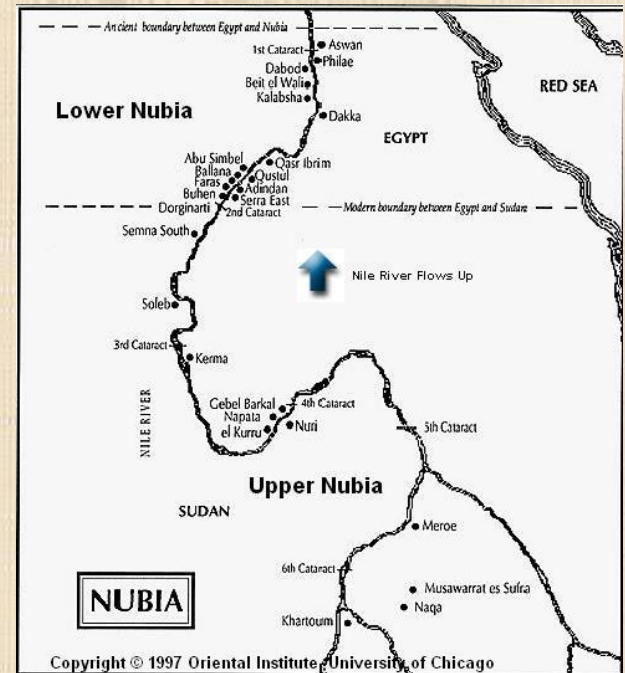
- **Province of Old Kingdom Egypt**

- **Migration of Nilo-Saharan into area**

- Later migration overwhelmed people
 - Intermixing of Nilo-Saharan, Kushites

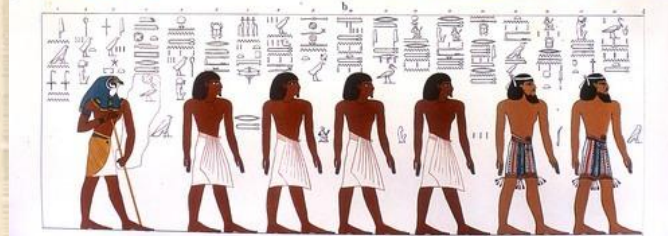
- **Several Kingdoms**

- After Old Kingdom, independent
 - Egyptian culture with local variations
 - States identified by location of capital
 - Developed an iron based, gold rich trading, military state
 - Conquered Egypt but driven out by Assyrians
 - Developed independently until Muslim conquest
 - Traded with Persians, Greeks, Romans, Muslims
 - Later migration by Nubia splintered state
 - Eventually converted to Christianity c. 300 CE



WHO WERE THE NUBIANS?

Egyptian
tomb
Paintings
showing
Groups
living
in
Region.

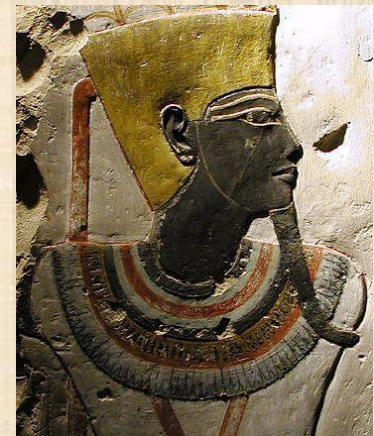
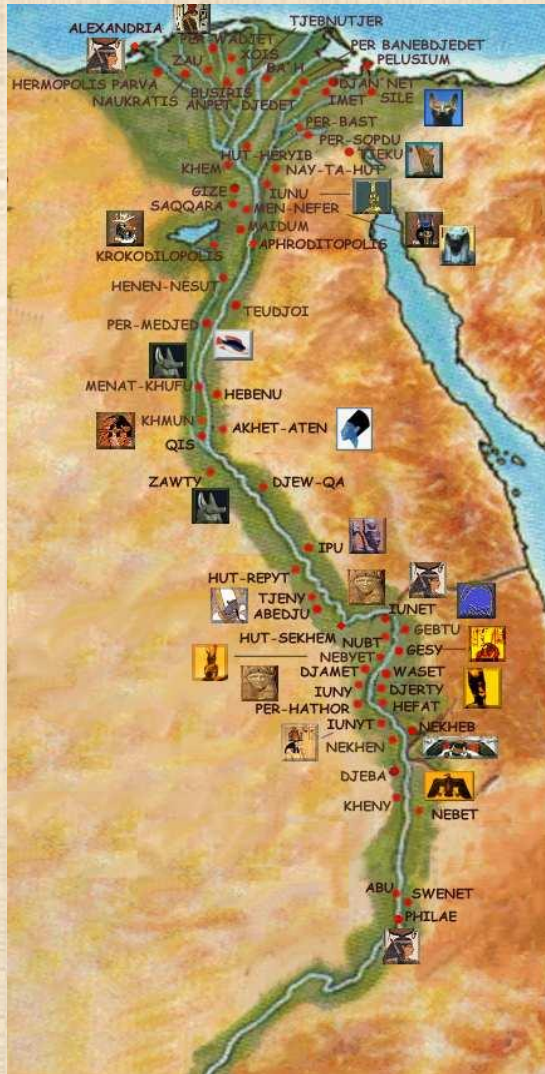


Pharaoh Piye of Kush
After he conquered
Egypt, 26th Dynasty



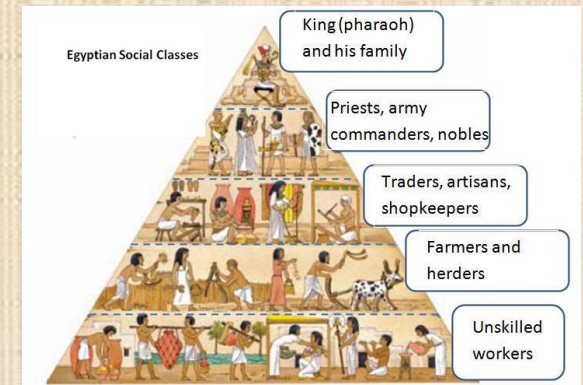
Pyramids of Kush-Meroe

THE NILE OF EGYPT AND KUSH



NILE SOCIETIES

- **Social Classes**
 - **Urban elites (2%) ruled**
 - **Pharaoh (ruler and his immediate family)**
 - **Officials (advisors, generals, high priests, nobles)**
 - **Scribes**
 - **Merchants, artisans, craftsmen**
 - **Masses (98%)**
 - **Peasants, Soldiers, Laborers**
 - **Slaves only arrived later**
- **Patriarchal societies with a twist**
 - **Women were occasionally rulers**
 - **Women had rights, could own lands**
 - **Were “less” than males but not oppressed**



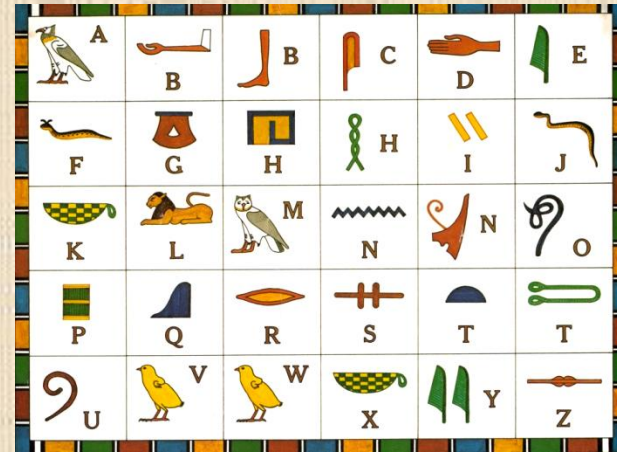
RELIGIONS OF THE NILE

- **Polytheism**
 - Extremely complex pantheon of gods
 - Deification of nature
 - Extremely powerful, influential priesthood with great wealth
 - Conflict of good, evil
 - Humans judged for their actions
 - Cult of Osiris
 - Strong belief in afterlife, accountability for actions
 - Mummification was but one aspect of this
 - Regenerative cycle of Osiris/Ra-Re/Horus
- **Ahkenaton and Monotheism**
 - Amenhotep believed there was only one God
 - Ended polytheism, opposed by priests; was assassinated
- **Nubian Beliefs**
 - Adopted many Egyptian beliefs
 - Major focus on the sun and moon



WRITING

- **Early Nile Writing**
 - Hieroglyphics (Pictographs)
 - Merotic Writing in Nubia
 - Ge'ez Writing in Axum
- **Education**
 - Scribes had influence
 - Often attached to court or temples
 - Services rented out
 - Scribes could advance socially
- **Sub-Saharan Writing**
 - Lacked alphabet, books
 - Lack due to termites, lack of durable medium
 - Developed oral traditional, tribal memories
 - West African griots
 - Memorized history by mnemonic devices
 - Kept all records for tribes, rulers
- **Islam brought first alphabet to Sub-Saharan Africa**



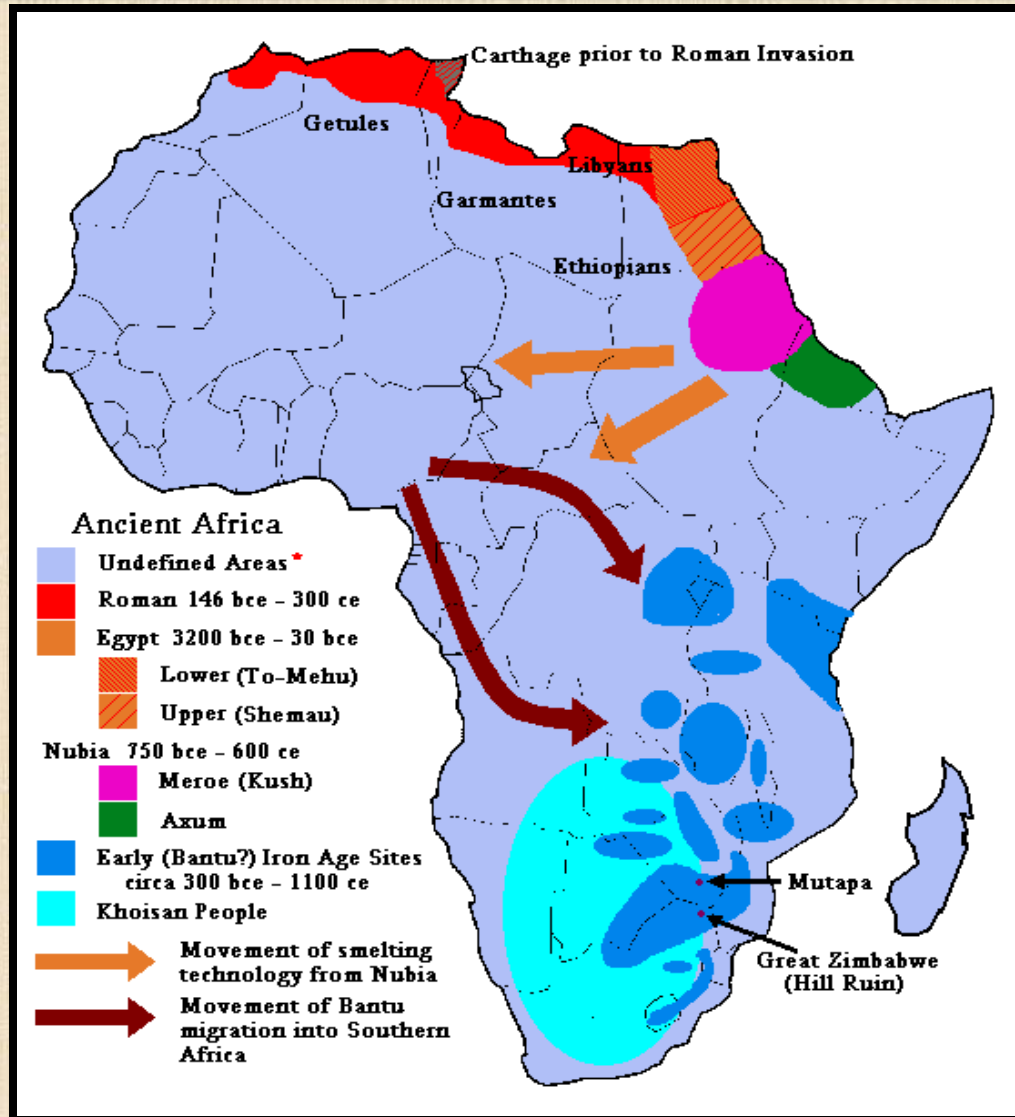
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1	e	5	5	h(kh)
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5	y	5	5	5(sh)
3	w	5	5	k
v	b	5	5	q
5	p	5	5	c
5	m	5	5	te
5	n	5	5	te
5	n	5	5	d
5	r	5	5	{stop to separate words

ECONOMICS OF NILE

- **Economic Specialization and Trade**
 - **Bronze Age arose around 17th century B.C.E.**
 - **Iron Age begins around 1,000 B.C.**
- **Transportation**
 - **Largely waterborne; little need for roads**
 - **Out of Nile Valley, camels and horses were common**
- **Trade**
 - **Egypt was largely self-sufficient, autarkic**
 - **Net exporter of grains, foodstuffs, luxuries, paper, medicines**
 - **Most trade was based on luxury products**
 - **Papyrus, paper, medicines, herbs, finished products especially silver**
 - **Imports tended to be wood, gold, finished products**
 - **Kush-Meroe specialized in iron, gold workings**
 - **Trade Routes**
 - **Up Nile to Kush-Meroe**
 - **Across Sinai to Fertile Crescent**
 - **Down Red Sea to East Africa, Southern Arabia**
 - **Across Mediterranean to Greece, Phoenicia**
 - **Little contact with interior of Africa**



ANCIENT MAP OF AFRICA





***CLASSICAL AFRICA:
1500 BCE TO 500 CE***

NEW KINGDOM OF EGYPT

- **The Hyksos Conquer Egypt**
 - Afro-Asiatic nomadic invaders
 - Introduced chariot, horses, weaving
 - Related to Hebrews, Arabs
 - Called Shepherd Kings
 - Ruled Northern Egypt
- **The New Kingdom**
 - 18th Dynasty reunited state Egypt
 - Capital at Thebes included change in some aspects of deities
 - Imperial period in Egyptian history
 - State expanded into Palestine, Syria
 - Era Symbolized by Blue War Helmet of Pharaoh
 - 18th and 19th Dynasties extremely powerful, important
 - Era includes Ramses II, Thutmose III, Hatshepsut, Akenaton
- **Rivalry with Hittites, Mitanni**
 - Hittites and Egyptians signed first peace treaty
 - Egyptian influence in Eastern Mediterranean



BERBERS & CARTHAGINIANS

- **Berbers**

- **Afro-Asiatic**

- Pastoralists of North Africa
 - Inhabited Morocco to Egypt
 - Ranged throughout the desert

- **Developed tribute type states**

- Most famous was the Garamantes
 - Libyans, Numidians, Mauretians famous to Romans
 - Traded, raided Egyptians, Kush, Carthaginians, Romans

- **Carthaginians**

- **Phoenicians**

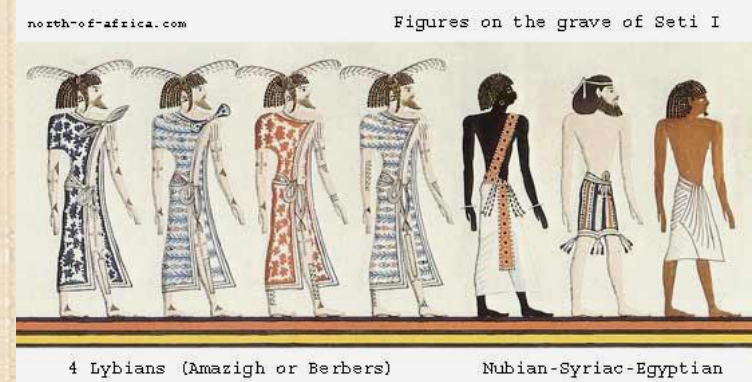
- Settled along North African coast from Egypt to Atlantic
 - Transferred Mesopotamian, Punic culture to region including alphabet

- **Built colonies which traded with interior**

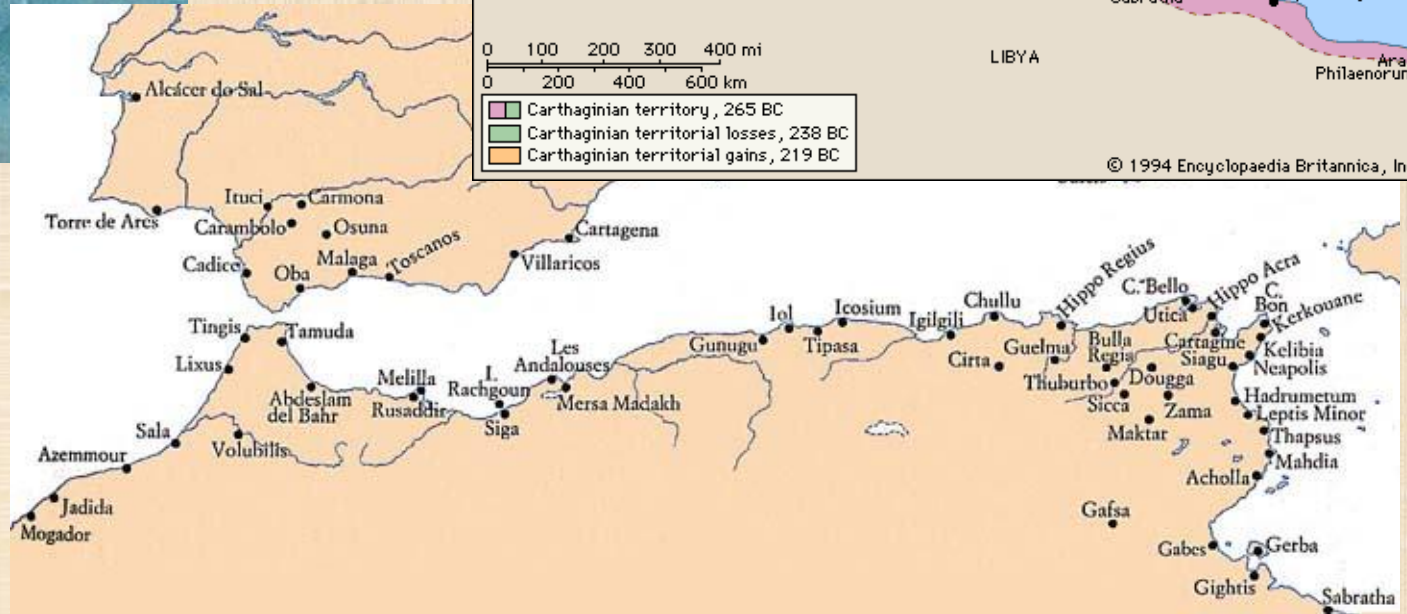
- Heavy intermarriage with Berbers
 - Introduced agriculture, iron technologies into North Africa
 - Traded throughout the Mediterranean including Saharan goods

- **Carthaginian Empire vied with Rome for control of area**

- **Strong evidence that Carthaginian fleet circumnavigated Africa**



CARTHAGINIAN AFRICA



GREEKS AND PTOLEMIES

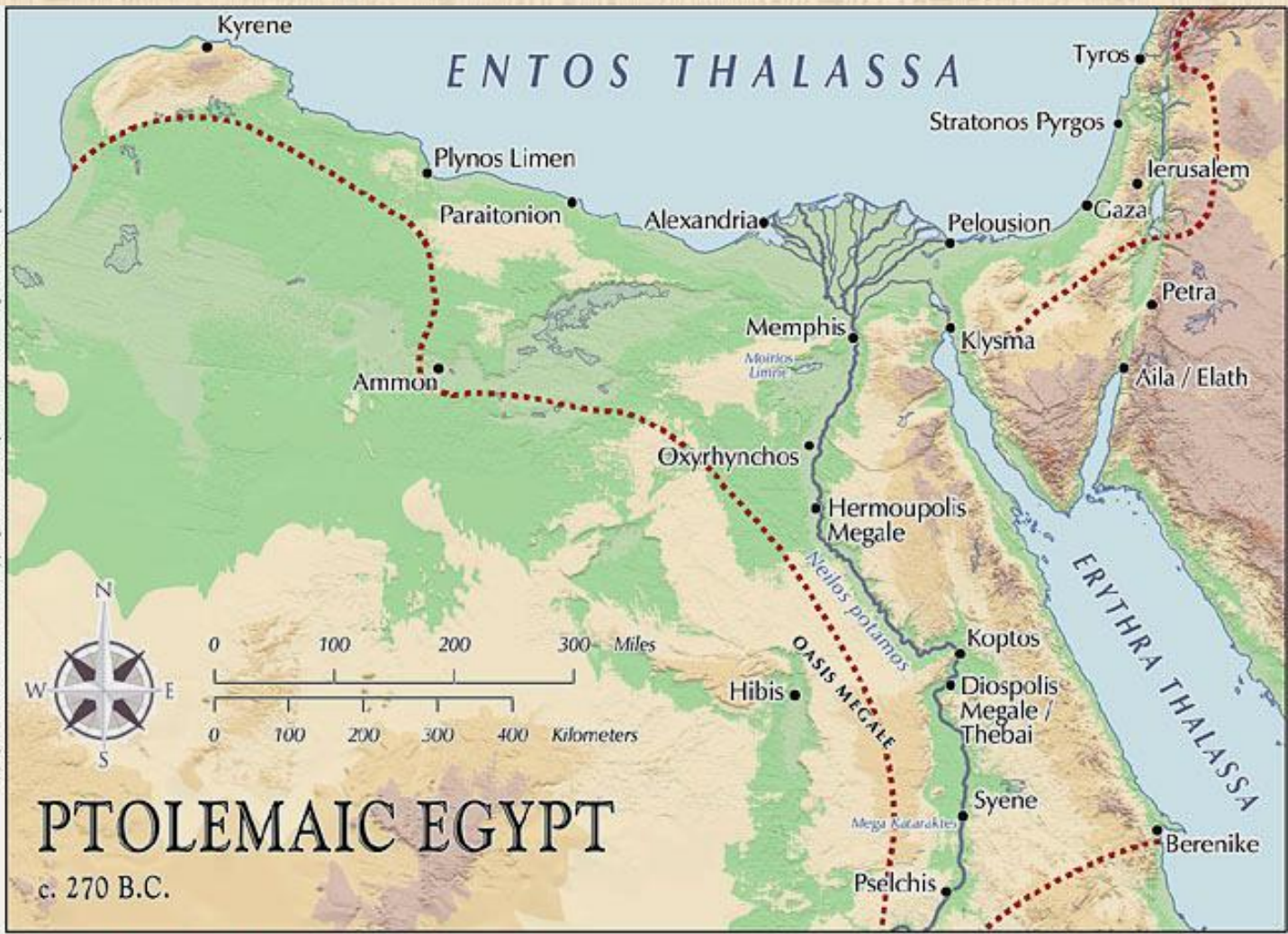
- **Greeks**
 - Settled in the Nile Delta to trade
 - Also established Cyrenaica in Libya
 - Introduced olives, grapes into region
 - Long, strong contacts with Egypt
- **Hellenistic Greeks**
 - **Alexander the Great**
 - Conquered Egypt in 4th century
 - Built Alexandria, the largest African city until recently
 - After his death, Egypt falls to his half-brother Ptolemy
 - **Ptolemaic Dynasty: late 4th century to late 1st century BCE**
 - Richest, most powerful Greek Hellenistic monarchies
 - Came to rule Palestine, Cyprus and pushed up Nile into Nubia
 - Alexandria's library was the center of the intellectual world
 - Greek ruling elites lived in isolation from Egyptian masses
 - Was a great deal of intellectual interaction and exchange



PTOLEMAIC EGYPT



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PTOLEMAIC EGYPT

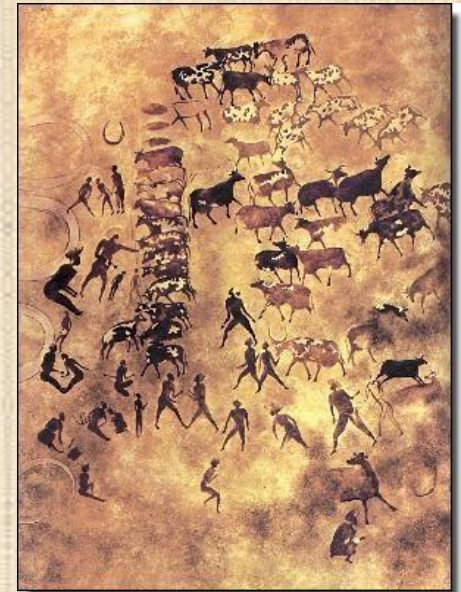
c. 270 B.C.

The extent of Ptolemaic control (dashed red lines) is approximate and, in many places, very uncertain.

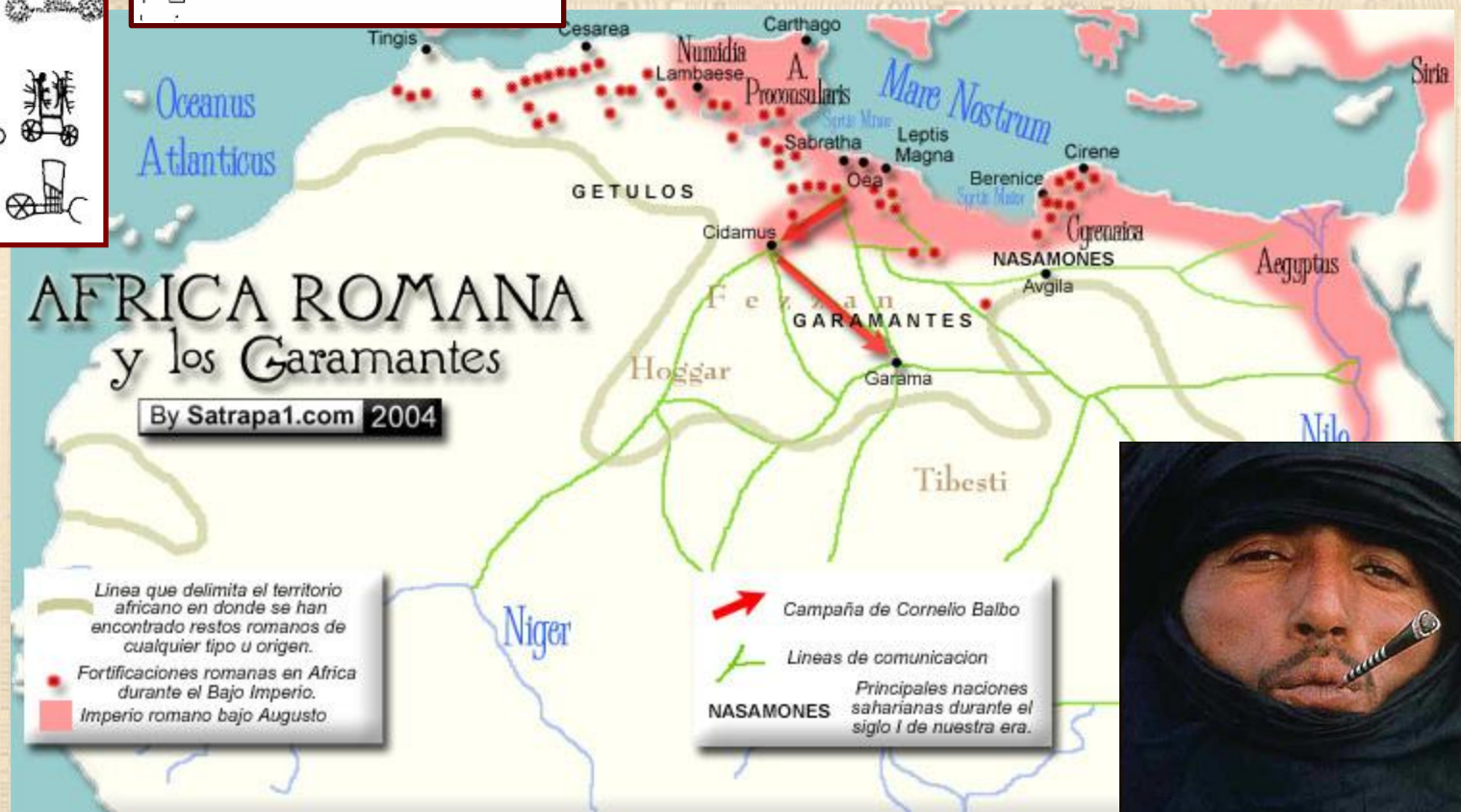
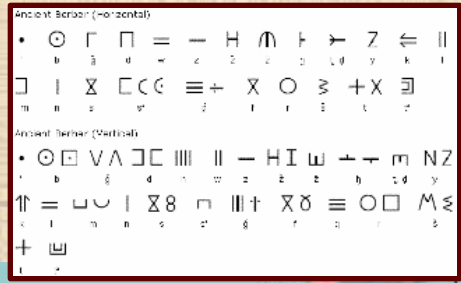
Map by Tom Elliott for the Ancient World Mapping Center
University of North Carolina (www.unc.edu/awmc)

EARLY DESERT TRADE

- **Early Trade**
 - **Ancient Egypt**
 - Trade up and down Nile
 - Gold, spices, animals, wheat
 - Slavery existed along Nile, out of desert
 - **Desert Routes**
 - Dar el-Arbain from desert along river
 - Ghadames: Niger (Gao) north to Tripoli
 - Garamantean: Central Sahara across Haggar Mts.
 - Walata Road: From Senegal along Atlas to Morocco
 - **The Garamantes**
 - Both Greeks, Phoenicians record their presence c. 500 BCE
 - Berber Saharan tribe, pastoral nomads
 - Developed a thriving trading state until 5th century CE
 - Developed extensive irrigation system
 - Controlled trade between Sahara, Mediterranean Coast
 - Constant conflict constantly with Romans
 - Increasing desertification destroyed their land, dried up water
 - **The Camel**
 - Introduced by Romans c. 200 CE to patrol desert borders
 - Berbers acquired camels, used for deep desert trade, made travel across desert possible



BERBER GARAMANTES

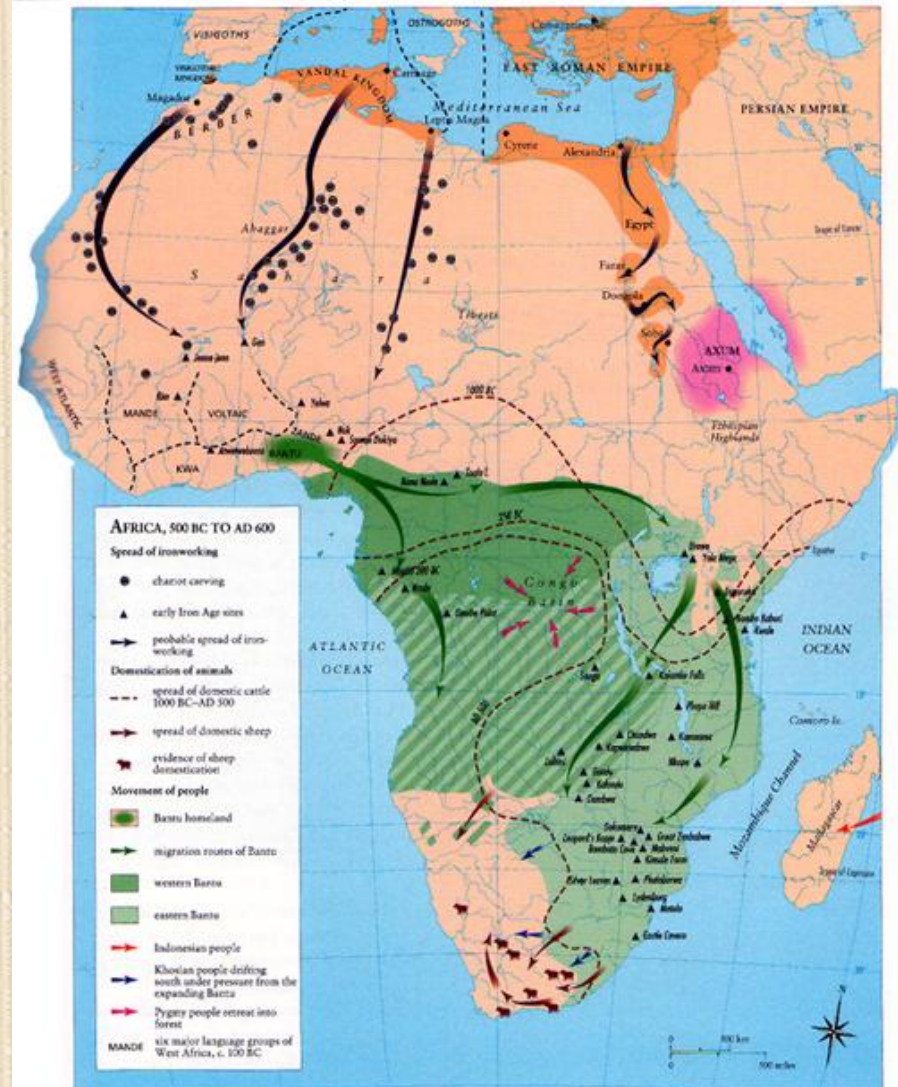


WAS THE DESERT A BARRIER?



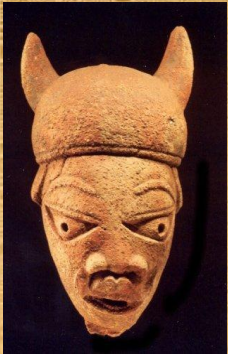
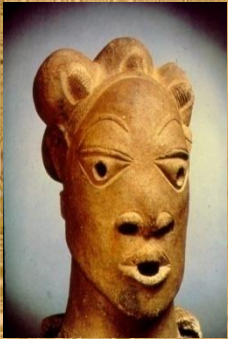
EARLY MOVEMENT IN AFRICA

Movement and migration in Africa are constant themes and explanations for change and innovation. Pastoralism is movement, migration of humans is movement and so is trade. It is also a major explanation for the widespread diversity of languages and cultures as well as tribes.



THE NOK CULTURE

- **Discovered 1928 in Northern Nigeria**
 - **Was it a civilization or advanced culture?**
 - Flourished 900 BCE to 200 CE on Niger-Benue River
 - Clearly first Sub-Saharan civilization/culture
 - Precursor of Bantu, West African forest peoples
 - **Knowledge is based on archeology**
- **Iron makers and sculptors**
 - **Animals and humans made from fired clay**
 - Figures of animals, peoples including leaders
 - Seem to have been pastoralists, farmers
 - **Could smelt iron**
 - Have found iron tools, weapons; probably also used wood
 - Seemed to have skipped copper, bronze ages
 - Indigenous or borrowed from North Africa, Nile River?

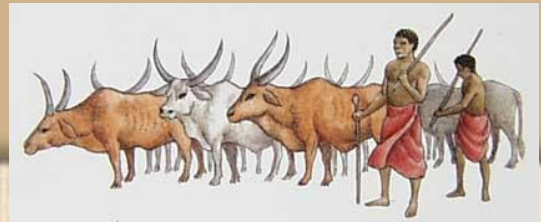


THE BANTU



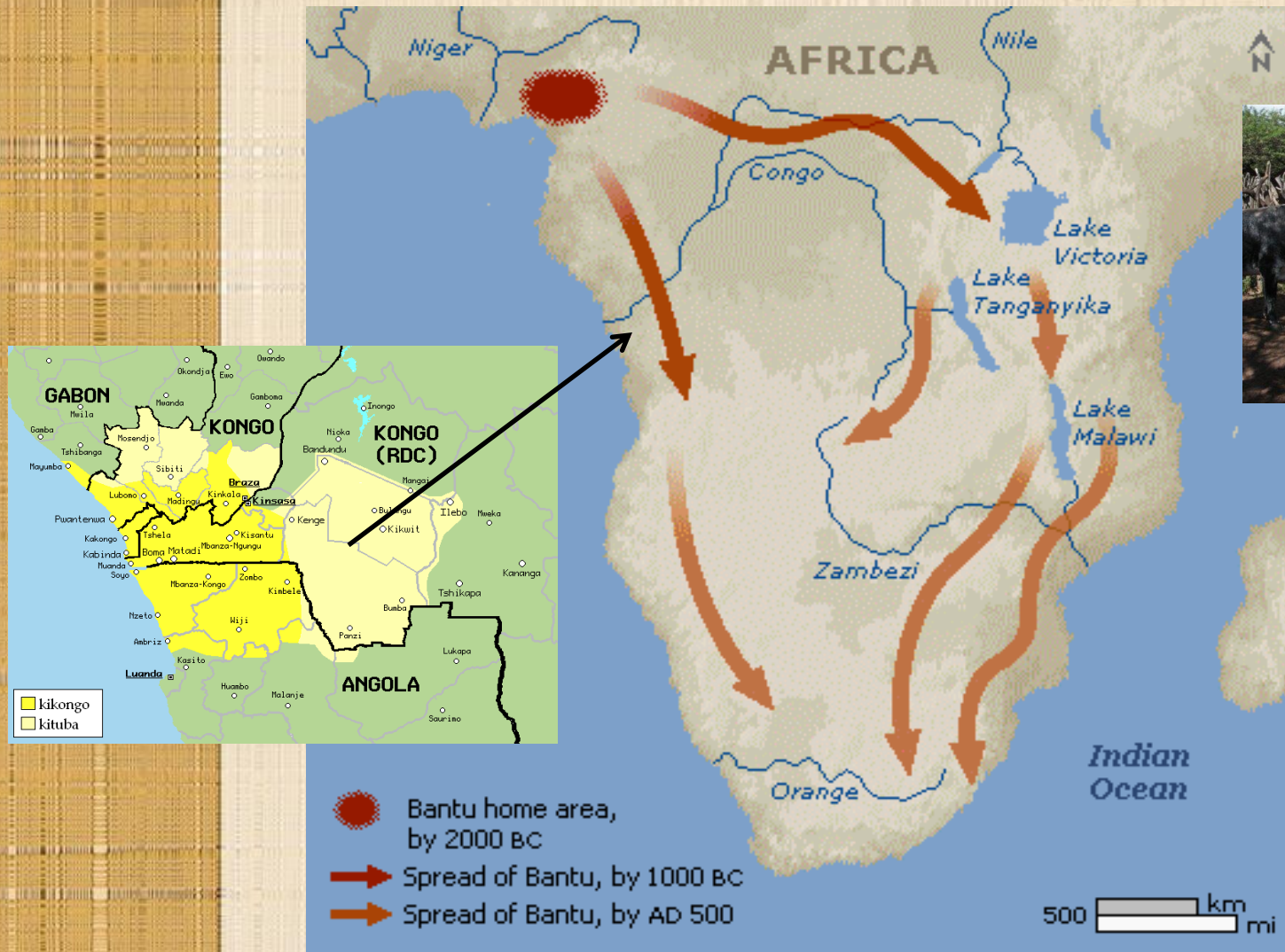
- **The Bantu peoples**
 - Originated in the region around modern Nigeria/Cameroon
 - Influenced by Nok iron making, herding, agriculture
 - Population pressure drove migrations, 2000 BCE – 700 BCE
 - Two major movements: to south and to east and then south
 - Languages split into about 500 distinct but related tongues
- **Bantu agriculture and herding**
 - Early Bantu relied on agriculture – slash-burn, shifting
 - Pastoralists, semi-nomadic due to agriculture, cattle
- **Iron metallurgy**
 - Iron appeared during the 7th and 6th centuries B.C.E.
 - Iron made agriculture more productive
 - Expanded divisions of labor, specialization in Bantu societies
- **Population Pressures**
 - Iron technologies produced population upsurge
 - Large populations forced migration of Bantu

THE BANTU MIGRATION

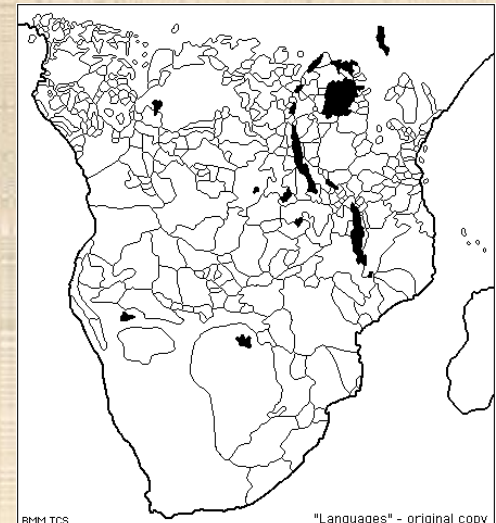
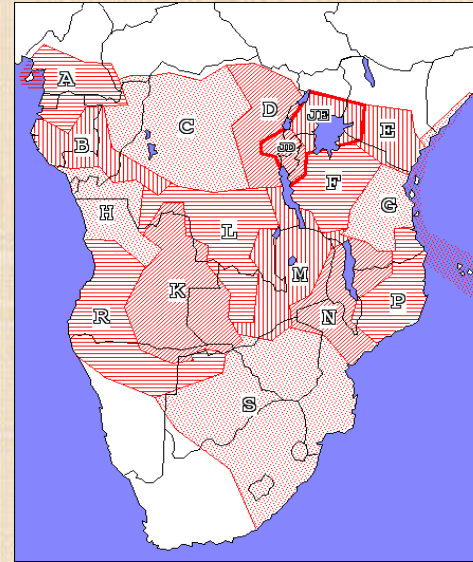


- **The Bantu Migration**
 - **Population pressure led to migration, c. 2000 B.C.E.**
 - **Movement to South, along Southeast and Southwest coasts**
 - **Languages differentiated into about 500 distinct but related tongues**
 - **Occupied most of sub-Saharan (except West) Africa by 1000 C.E.**
 - **Split into groups as they migrated: Eastern, Central, Southern**
 - **Bantu spread iron, herding technologies as they moved**
- **Bananas**
 - **Between 300/500 C.E., Malay seafarers reached Africa**
 - **Settled in Madagascar, visited East African coast**
 - **Brought with them pigs, taro, and banana cultivation**
 - **Bananas became well-established in Africa by 500 C.E.**
 - **Bantu learned to cultivate bananas from Malagasy**
 - **Bananas caused second population spurt, migration surge**
 - **Reached South Africa in 16th century CE**
- **Population growth**
 - **3.5 million people by 400 B.C.E.**
 - **11 million by the beginning of the millennium**
 - **17 million by 800 C.E.**
 - **22 million by 1000 C.E.**

MAP OF THE BANTU MIGRATIONS



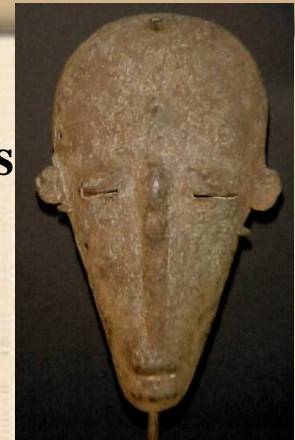
BANTU LANGUAGES



EARLY POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

- **The Tribe**

- Africa is a continent defined by its various tribes
- We estimate there are more than 4000 tribes
- Defined by both language and religion
- Tribes were spread out as they migrated.



- **Stateless societies**

- Early societies did not depend on elaborate bureaucracy
- Societies governed through family and kinship groups
- Village council, consisted of male family heads
- Chief of a village was from the most prominent family heads
- A group of villages constituted a district
- Villages chiefs negotiated intervillage affairs

- **Chiefdoms**

- Population growth strained resources, increased conflict
- Some communities organized military forces, 1000 C.E.
- Some chiefs overrode kinship networks, imposed authority
- Some chiefs conquered their neighbors

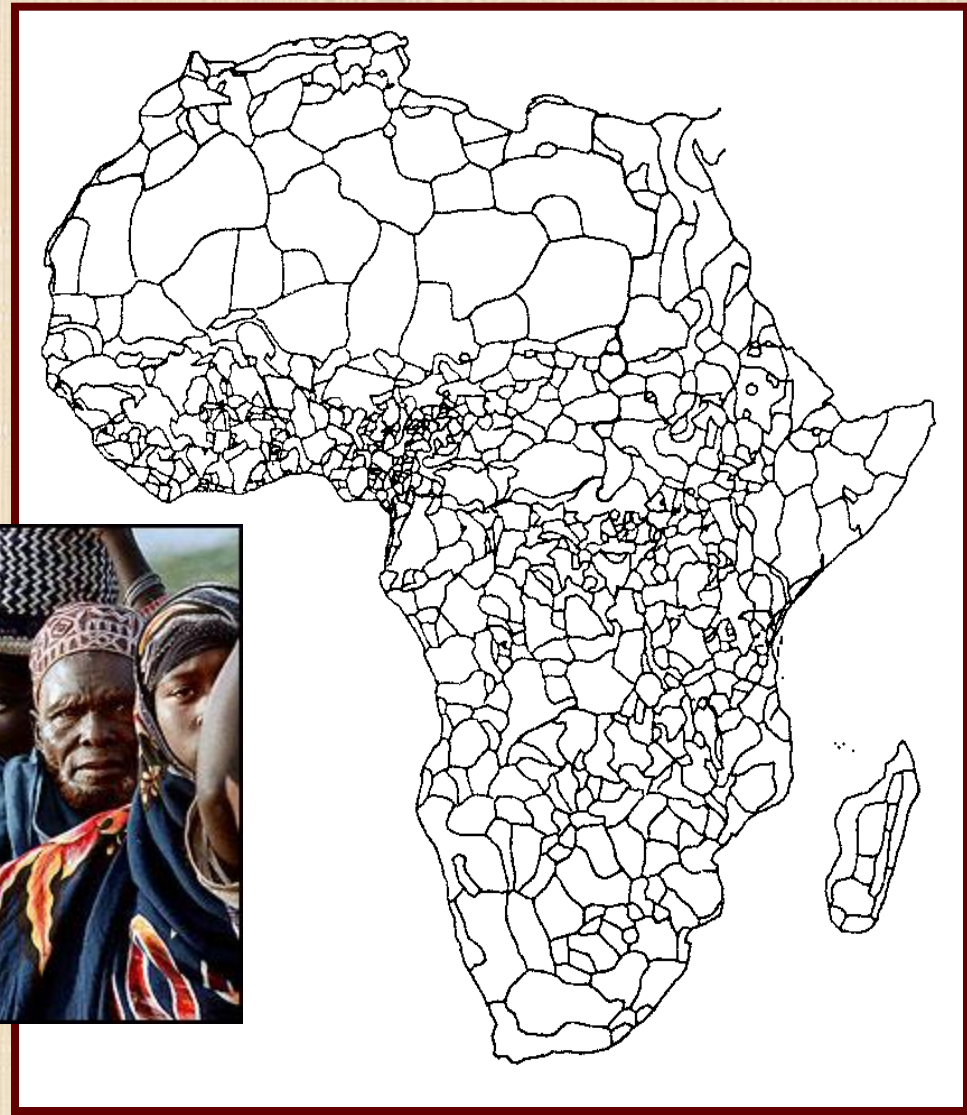


SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

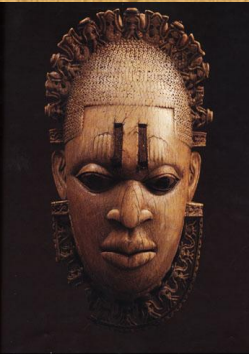
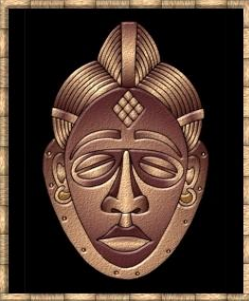
- **Diversity of African societies in Sub-Saharan Africa**
 - Complex societies developed into kingdoms, empires, and city-states
 - Coexisted with small states and stateless societies
 - Lineages consisted of all members descended from a common ancestor
- **Kinship groups of stateless societies**
 - Extended families, clans as social. economic organizations
 - Communities claimed rights to land, no private property
 - Village council allocated land to clan members
- **Sex and gender relations**
 - Men undertook heavy labor, herding,
 - Women were responsible for child rearing, domestic chores, farming
 - Men monopolized public authority but women could be leaders
 - Women enjoyed high honor as the source of life
 - Many societies were matrilineal; aristocratic women influenced public affairs
 - Women merchants commonly traded at markets
 - Sometimes women organized all-female military units
 - Islam did little to curtail women's opportunities in sub-Saharan Africa
- **Age grades**
 - Publicly recognized "age grades" or "age sets"
 - Assumed responsibilities and tasks appropriate to their age grades
 - Coming of age ceremonies and secret societies restricted by age, gender



TRIBAL MAP OF AFRICA



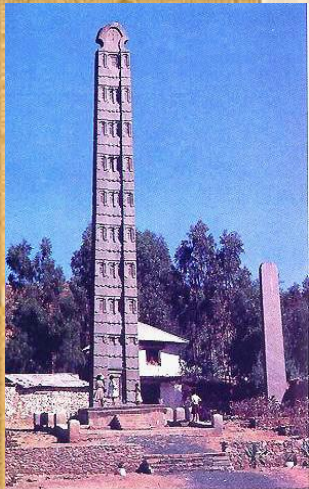
EARLY AFRICAN RELIGION



- **Creator god**
 - Recognized by almost all African peoples
 - Created the earth and humankind, source of world order
- **Lesser gods and spirits**
 - Often associated with natural features, forces in world
 - Participated actively in the workings of the world
 - Believed in ancestors' souls influencing material world
- **Diviners**
 - Mediated between humanity and supernatural beings
 - Called shamans and inappropriately “witch doctors”
 - Interpreted the cause of the people's misfortune
 - Used medicine or rituals to eliminate problems
- **African religion was not theological, but practical**
 - Religion to placate the gods, ask for assistance, cures, fertility
 - Public celebrations inc. dancing, singing formed community
 - Genders honored different deities, had separate ceremonies

EARLY EAST AFRICAN HISTORY

- **Early visitors to east Africa**
 - **Ancient Egypt**
 - Famous expedition of Hatshepsut to Punt
 - Maintained trade to region
 - **Indian, Persian visited after 500 B.C.E.**
 - **Greeks, Romans called area Azania**
 - **Malays established colonies on Madagascar**
- **Kingdom of Axum (Aksum)**
 - **Origins are likely indigenous**
 - **Arose in highlands of Ethiopia**
 - Trading state across Bab el Mandeb straits
 - Tribute empire on land
 - Trade gold, frankincense, myrrh, food, ivory
 - Built stone structures, issued own coins
 - **Eventually became Monophysite Christian**
 - King Ezana converted and court followed in early 4th century
 - Developed Ge'ez language, writing in association with Christianity
 - Maintained strong contacts with Egypt
 - **Traded with Romans, Byzantines, Persians, Indians, Arabs**
- **By 2nd century: Bantus populated much of East Africa**



CHRISTIANITY IN AFRICA

- **Early Christianity in North Africa**

- **Christianity reached Africa during 1st century C.E.**
 - St. Mark converted Egypt, spread up Nile
 - Romans introduced faith to North Africa
- **North Africa was home to many heresies**
 - Arianism = Jesus was human
 - Monophysites = Jesus had one nature
 - Donatists = Apostate Christians could not return
 - Vandal German settlers were Arian Christians
 - Byzantine conquest returned north to Catholics
- **Region had no influence on sub-Saharan African**

- **Monophysite Christianity along the Nile**

- Believed Christ had one nature, largely divine
- Persecuted; declared heresy by Chalcedon

- **The Christian kingdoms of Nubia and Axum**

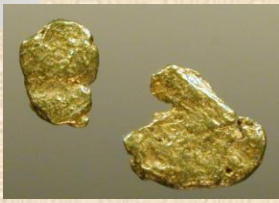
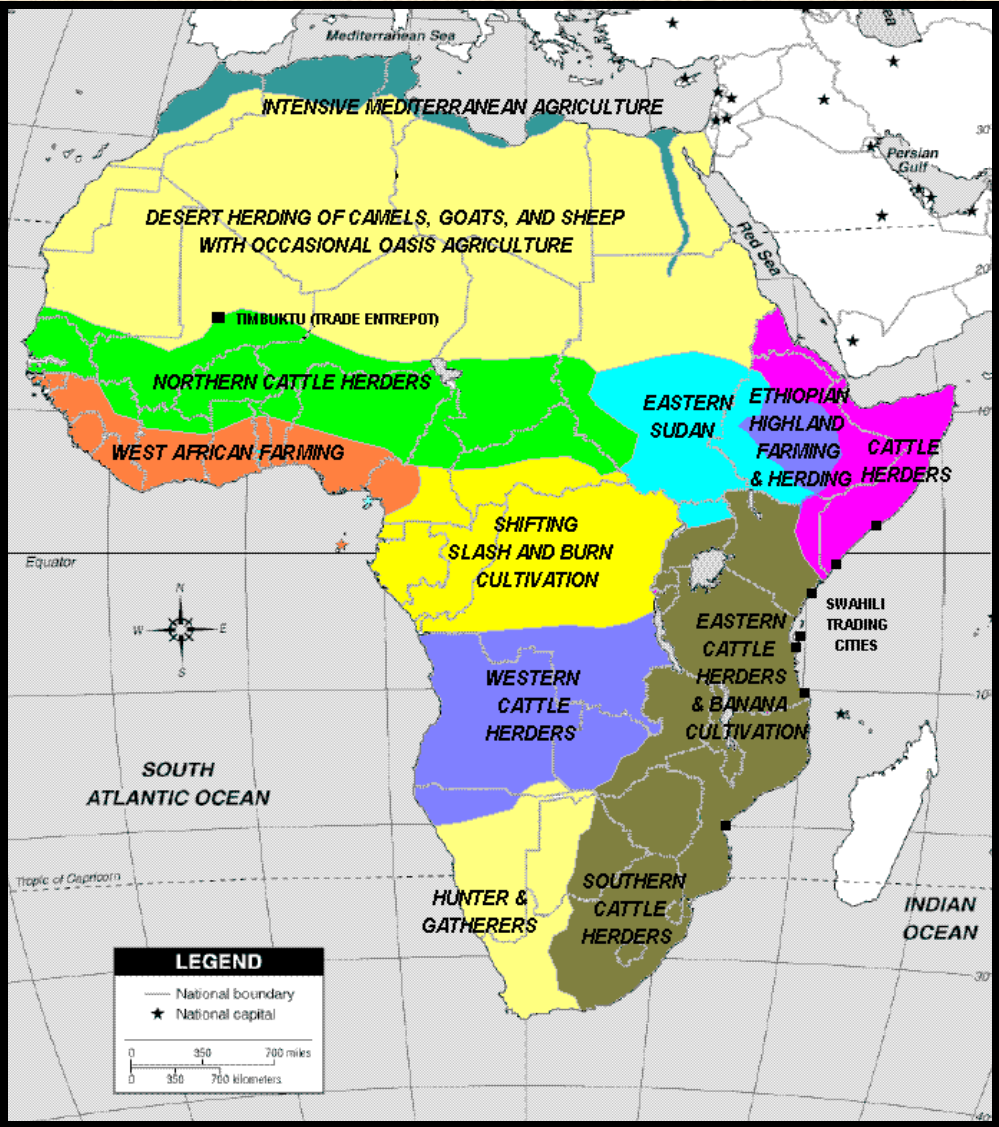
- 1st Christian kingdom, 4th century C.E.,
- Nubians of Kush also became Christian
- Both adopted Monophysite form of Christianity

- **Ethiopian and Nubian Christianity**

- Had little contact with Christians of other lands
- Shared basic Christian theology/rituals, developed own features
- Isolated, attacked by Islam



ECONOMIC REGIONS OF AFRICA

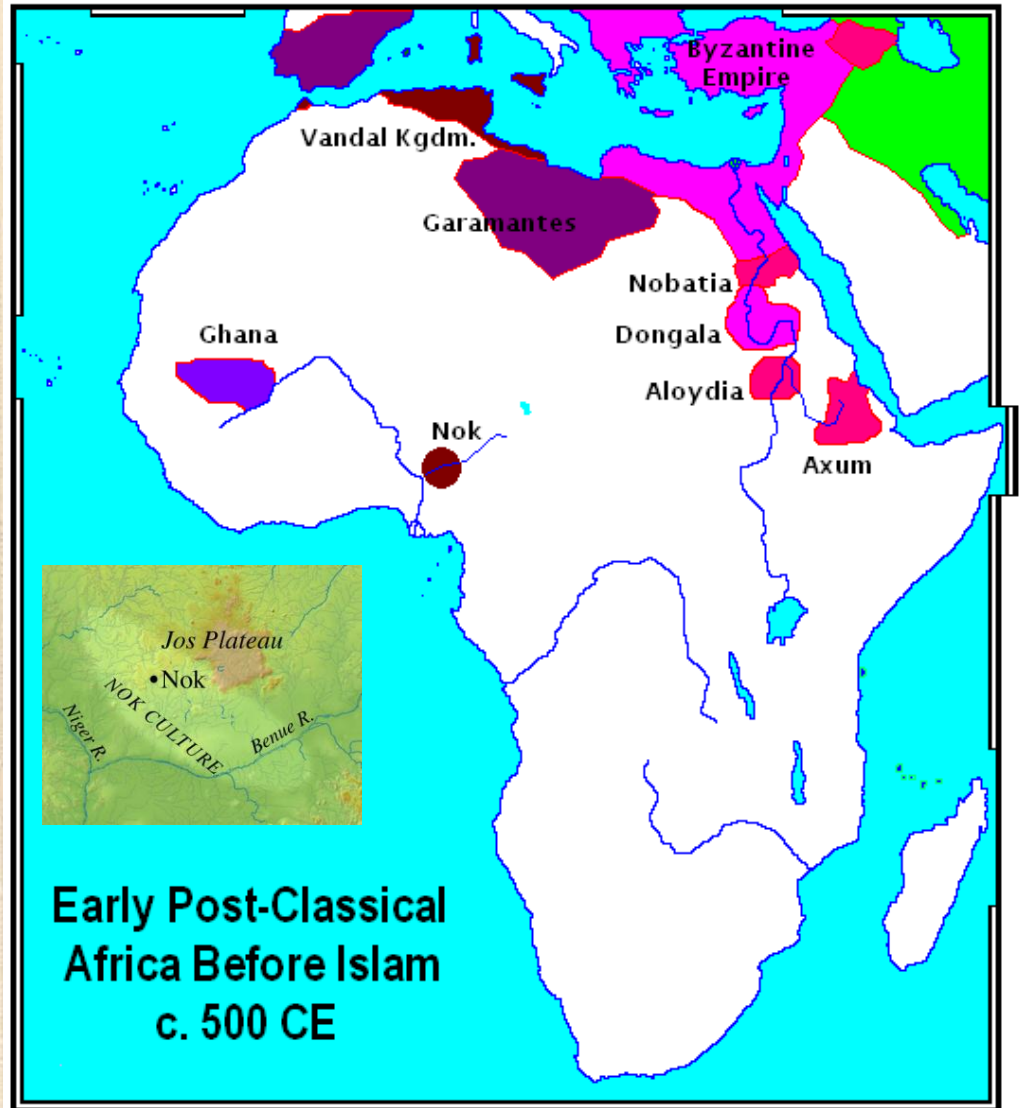


***POST-CLASSICAL
AFRICA
650 TO 1450 C.E.***

NORTH & NORTHEASTERN AFRICA

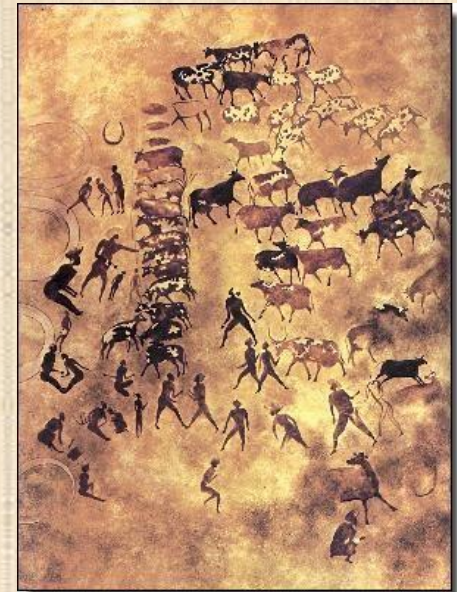
- **The Byzantine Empire and Egypt**
 - After mid-6th century C.E.
 - Elite, dominant culture was Greek
 - Religion was Catholic (Orthodox, Roman = same)
 - Egypt was different
 - Majority of people did not speak Greek but Coptic Egyptian
 - Their religion was Monophysite Christianity
 - Jesus was God but not man: He had one nature (mono, physios)
 - The Virgin was Theotokos: Mother of God
 - Holy Spirit was less than God/Jesus
 - Monophysites were persecuted by the Byzantine Catholics and often in revolt
- **From Kush to Nubia**
 - Invaded by the Nuba and Axumites around 350 CE destroying Kush-Meroe
 - Independent kingdoms of Nilo-Saharans: Nobatia, Makuria-Dongala, Alodia
 - May have been Catholic for a while but clearly ended up Monophysite Christian
 - Strong enough to resist spread of Islam: independent until 1350 CE!
- **Axum or Ethiopia**
 - Independent kingdom along Red Sea, Horn of Africa
 - For a while influence and control extended into Kush-Nubia
 - Monophysite Christian
- **The Vandals**
 - Germanic Kingdom established during the Germanic Migrations of early 5th century
 - Elite were German speaking Arian Christians who later became Catholics
 - Majority of the people were Catholic and Berber, Latin descent
 - In mid-6th century region was reconquered by the Byzantines

AFRICA PRIOR TO ISLAM

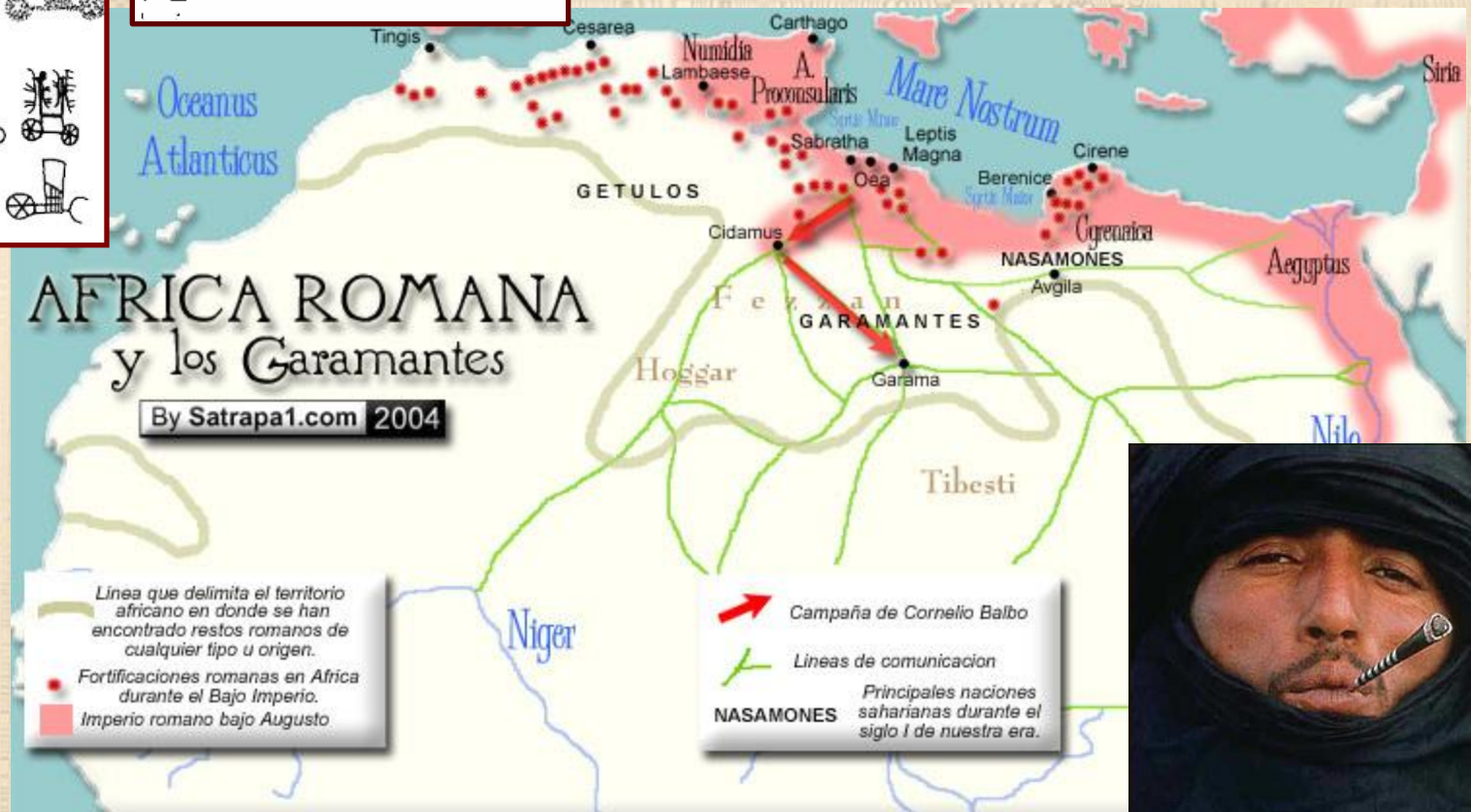
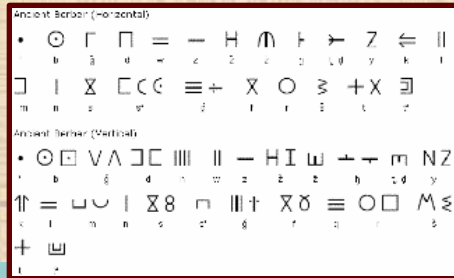


EARLY DESERT TRADE

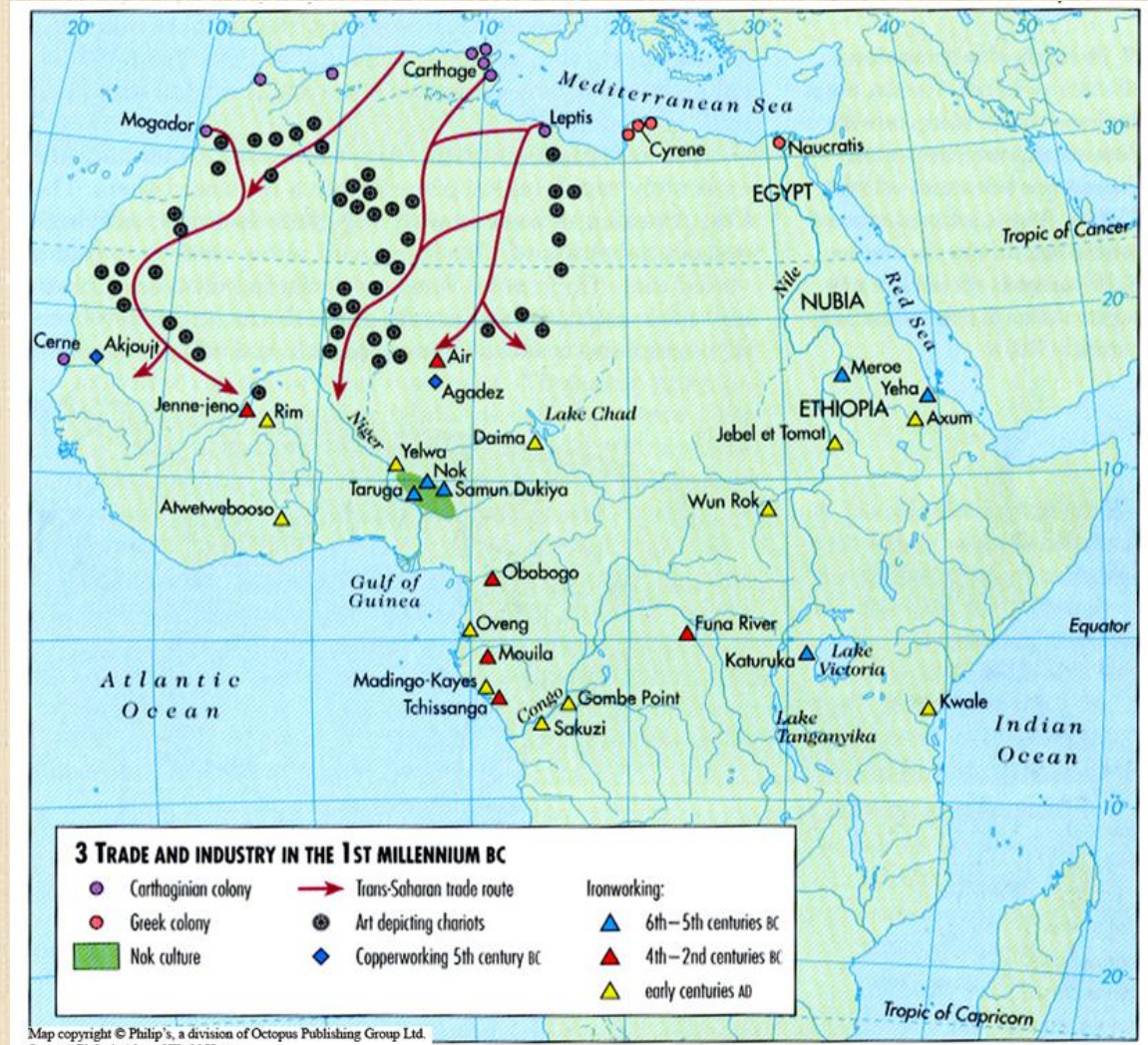
- **Early Trade**
 - **Ancient Egypt**
 - Trade up and down Nile
 - Gold, spices, animals, wheat
 - Slavery existed along Nile, out of desert
 - **Desert Routes**
 - Dar el-Arbain from desert along river
 - Ghadames: Niger (Gao) north to Tripoli
 - Garamantean: Central Sahara across Haggar Mts.
 - Walata Road: From Senegal along Atlas to Morocco
 - **The Garamantes**
 - Both Greeks, Phoenicians record their presence c. 500 BCE
 - Berber Saharan tribe, pastoral nomads
 - Developed a thriving trading state until 5th century CE
 - Developed extensive irrigation system
 - Controlled trade between Sahara, Mediterranean Coast
 - Constant conflict constantly with Romans
 - Increasing desertification destroyed their land, dried up water
 - **The Camel**
 - Introduced by Romans c. 200 CE to patrol desert borders
 - Berbers acquired camels, used for deep desert trade, made travel across desert possible



BERBER GARAMANTES

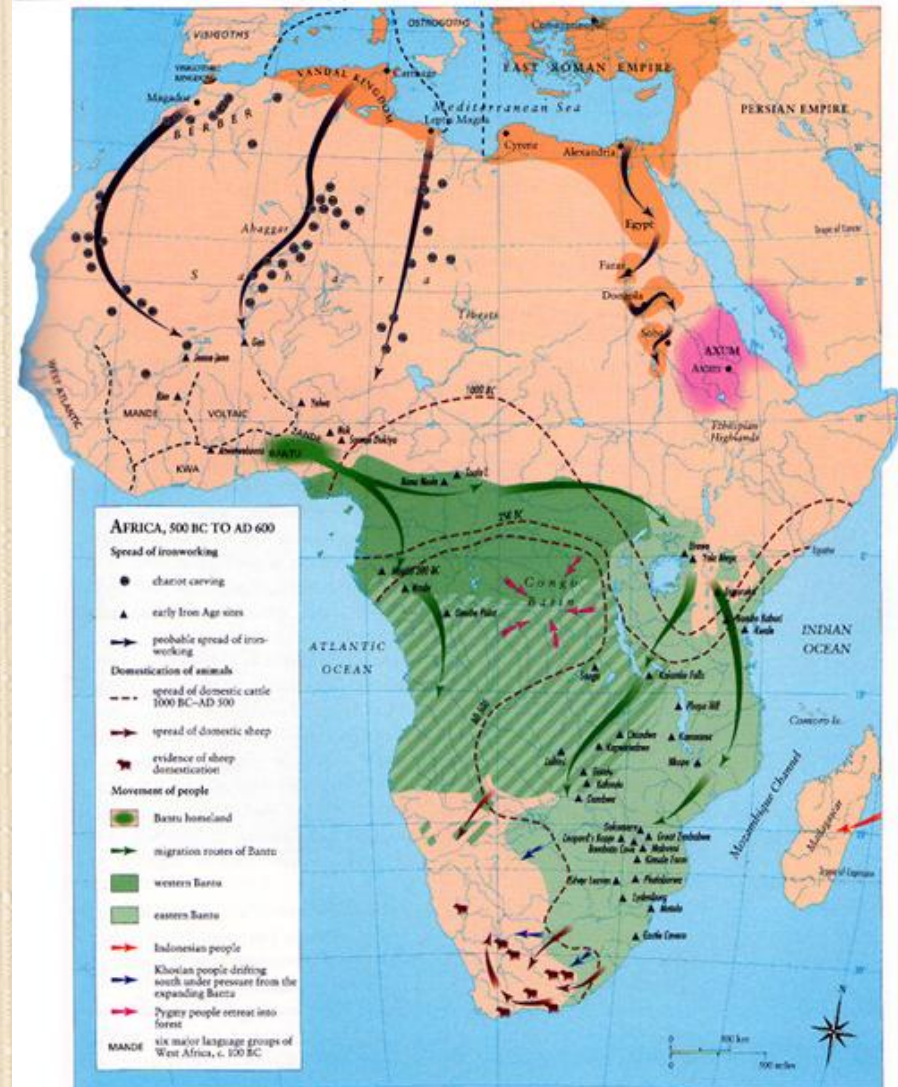


WAS THE DESERT A BARRIER?



EARLY MOVEMENT IN AFRICA

Movement and migration in Africa are constant themes and explanations for change and innovation. Pastoralism is movement, migration of humans is movement and so is trade. It is also a major explanation for the widespread diversity of languages and cultures as well as tribes.



EARLY CHRISTIANITY IN AFRICA



- **Early Christianity in North Africa**
 - Christianity reached Africa during 1st century C.E.
 - St. Mark converted Egypt, spread up Nile
 - Romans introduced faith to North Africa
 - North Africa was home to many heresies
 - Arianism = Jesus was human
 - Monophysites = Jesus had one nature
 - Donatists = Apostate Christians could not return
 - Vandal German settlers were Arian Christians
 - Byzantine conquest returned north to Catholics
 - Region had no influence on sub-Saharan African
- **Monophysite Christianity along the Nile**
 - Believed Christ had one nature, largely divine
 - Persecuted; declared heresy by Chalcedon
- **The Christian kingdoms of Nubia and Axum**
 - 1st Christian kingdom, 4th century C.E.,
 - Nubians of Kush also became Christian
 - Both adopted Monophysite form of Christianity
- **Ethiopian and Nubian Christianity**
 - Had little contact with Christians of other lands
 - Shared basic Christian theology/rituals, developed own features
 - Isolated, attacked by Islam



GHANA: 1ST SUB-SAHARAN CIVILIZATION

- **Camels**
 - Camels came to Egypt from Arabia, 7th century B.C.E.
 - Romans introduced them to North Africa, patrolled desert
 - After 500 C.E. camels replaced horses, donkeys as transport animals
 - Camels' arrival quickened pace of communication across the Sahara
 - Islamic merchants crossed the desert to trade in West Africa
 - Established relations with sub-Saharan West Africa by 8th century
- **The kingdom of Ghana**
 - Kings maintained a large army of two hundred thousand warriors
 - A principal state of west Africa, not related to modern state of Ghana
 - Became the most important commercial site in west Africa
 - Controlled gold mines
 - Exchanged gold with nomads for salt
 - Provided gold, ivory, and slaves
 - Wanted horses, cloth, manufactured goods
- **Koumbi-Saleh**
 - Capital city
 - Thriving commercial center



ARRIVAL OF ISLAM IN AFRICA

- **Islam in Africa**

- **North Africa**

- Arab armies conquered region by early 8th Century; pushed up Nile
 - Mass conversions of local inhabitants due to tax incentives

- **West Africa**

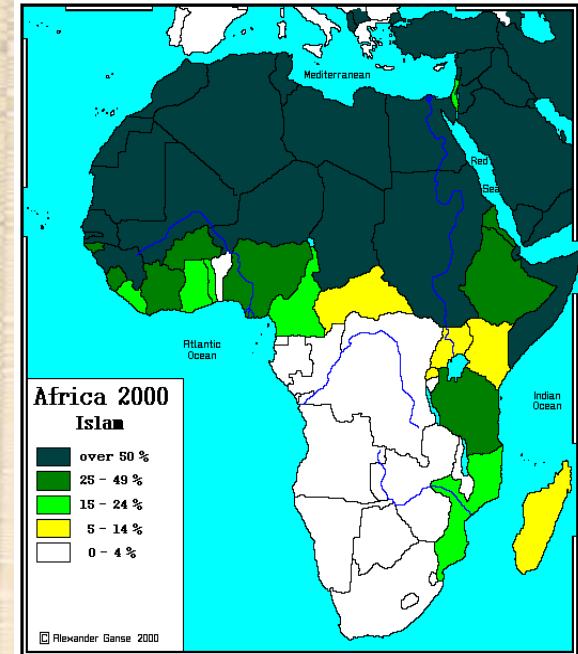
- Introduced by Trans-Saharan Trade route
 - Merchants were greatest contact with Islam
 - Local rulers, elites converted by 10th century
 - Gave elites control of trade, many benefits
 - Allowed people to observe traditional beliefs

- **Nomadic Berbers in North Africa**

- Berbers and Arabs were bitter rivals
 - Arabs settled coastlands, cities
 - Berbers lived in deserts, mountains
 - Berbers became puritanical Muslim, Shia
 - Berber fanatics invaded Ghana, Morocco
 - Ghana weakened, fell 10th century CE

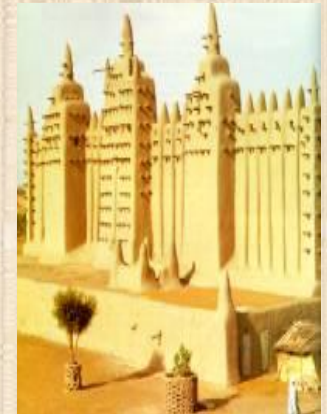
- **Elite religion vs. common practices**

- Most people remained polytheists especially outside of cities, towns
 - Produced syncretic blend such as accommodation of African gender norms
 - After conversion by elites, old beliefs remained; part of inherited traditions
 - Religion introduced writing, literary traditions



KINGDOM OF MALI

- **Mandike Peoples**
 - Ghana was established by Mandika
 - Mandika established many small states
 - Most people were animists
 - Merchants and ruling elites became Muslims
- **Rise of the Kingdom**
 - Ghana dissolved but its peoples remained
 - Political leadership shifted to Mali empire, another Mandika state
 - The lion prince Sundiata (reigned 1230-55) built the Mali empire
 - Ruling elites, families converted to Islam after his death
- **The Mali empire and trade**
 - Controlled gold, salt;
 - Taxed almost all trade passing through west Africa
 - Enormous caravans linked Mali to north Africa
 - Besides Niani, many prosperous cities on caravan routes
- **The decline of Mali**
 - Factions crippled the central government
 - Rise of province of Gao as rival to Mali
 - Military pressures from neighboring kingdoms, desert nomads



SUNDIATA AND MANSA MUSA

- **Sundiata**

- **The original lion king**
- **Reigned 1230-55 and built the Mali empire**
- **His “Epic”**
 - **Sundiata, a Legend of Old Mali**
 - **An oral tradition in West Africa until 1904**
 - **Final recorded as Africa’s first epic**
 - **Disney borrowed the epic but placed it in East Africa**



- **Mansa Musa**

- **Sundiata's grand nephew, reigned from 1312 to 1337**
- **Made his pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324-1325**
 - **Gargantuan caravan of thousand soldiers and attendants**
 - **Gold devalued 25% in Cairo during his visit**

- **Mansa Musa and Islam**

- **Upon return to Mali, built mosques**
- **Sent students to study with Islamic scholars in North Africa**
- **Established Islamic schools in Mali**
- **Established University at Timbuktu**

SONGHAI EMPIRE

- **Origins**

- Sorko fishermen of Niger became merchants
- Joined Gao state (part of Malian Empire)
- Mali could never collect taxes from Gao

- **Rise**

- Sonni Ali the Great build cavalry, war fleet
- Disputed Mali, conquer Timbuktu
- Anti-Muslim: saw them as a threat

- **Zenith**

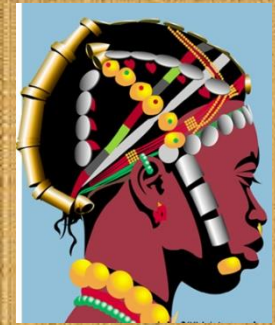
- Askia Muhammad seized power after Sonni's death
 - Devout Muslim, promoted Islam; launched jihads
 - Visited Cairo, Mecca; promoted Songhai to Muslims
 - Declared Caliph of the Sudan
 - Built centralized state using Muslim jurists as advisors

- **Tradition and Trade**

- Maintained tribal rituals of sacred drum, sacred fire, dress
- Privileged caste craftsmen; slaves important in agriculture
- Traded kola nuts, gold, slaves for horses, salt, luxuries, finished goods

- **Fall**

- Civil war erupted in 16th century
- Drought, desertification hurt economy, Diseases spread
- Moroccan Empire invades and destroys state in order to control gold trade



KANEM-BORNU

- **Origins**

- **Situated north east of Lake Chad.**
- **In 11th century, Sefawa dynasty was established**
- **Shift in lifestyle**
 - **From entirely nomadic to pastoralist way of life with agriculture**
 - **State became more centralized with capital at Njimi; maintained large cavalry**



- **Islam and Trade**

- **Kanem converted to Islam under Hu or Hawwa (1067-71).**
 - **Faith was not widely embraced until the 13th century.**
 - **Muslim traders played a role in bringing Islam to Kanem**
- **Wealth of Kanem derived from ability of rulers to control trade**
 - **Main exports were ostrich feathers, slaves and ivory; imported horses, luxuries**
 - **Exports were crucial to their power, ability to dominate neighbors**

- **A Change**

- **Combination of overgrazing, dynastic uncertainties, attacks from neighbors**
 - **Rulers of Kanem to move to Borno, state now referred to as Kanem-Borno**
 - **New contacts with Hausa of Nigeria; capital becomes center of knowledge, trade**
- **Army modernized by trade with Muslim, Turks: acquired firearms**

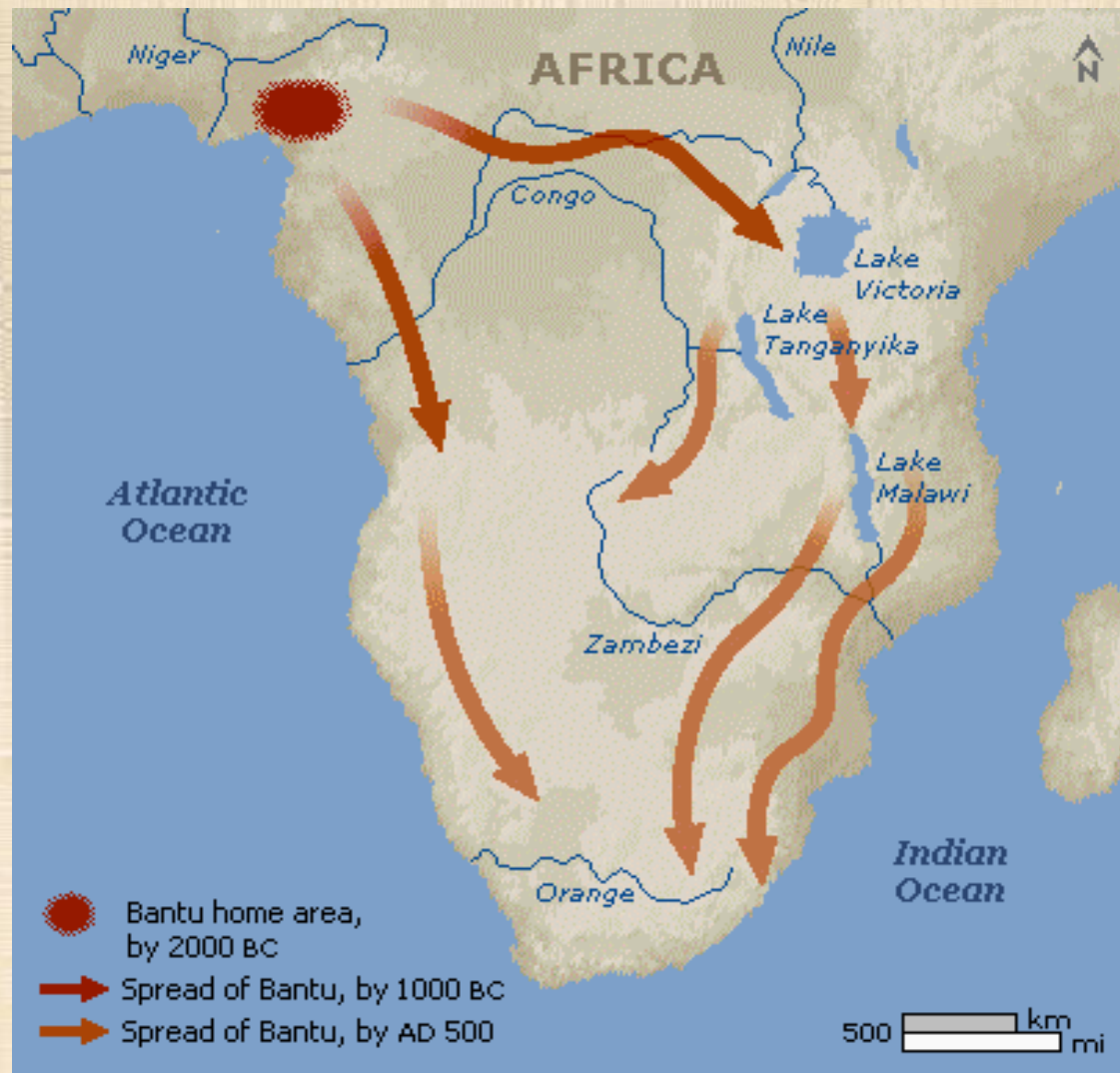
- **Decline was long, gradual and peaceful: fell in the 19th century**



THE CONTINUING BANTU MIGRATION

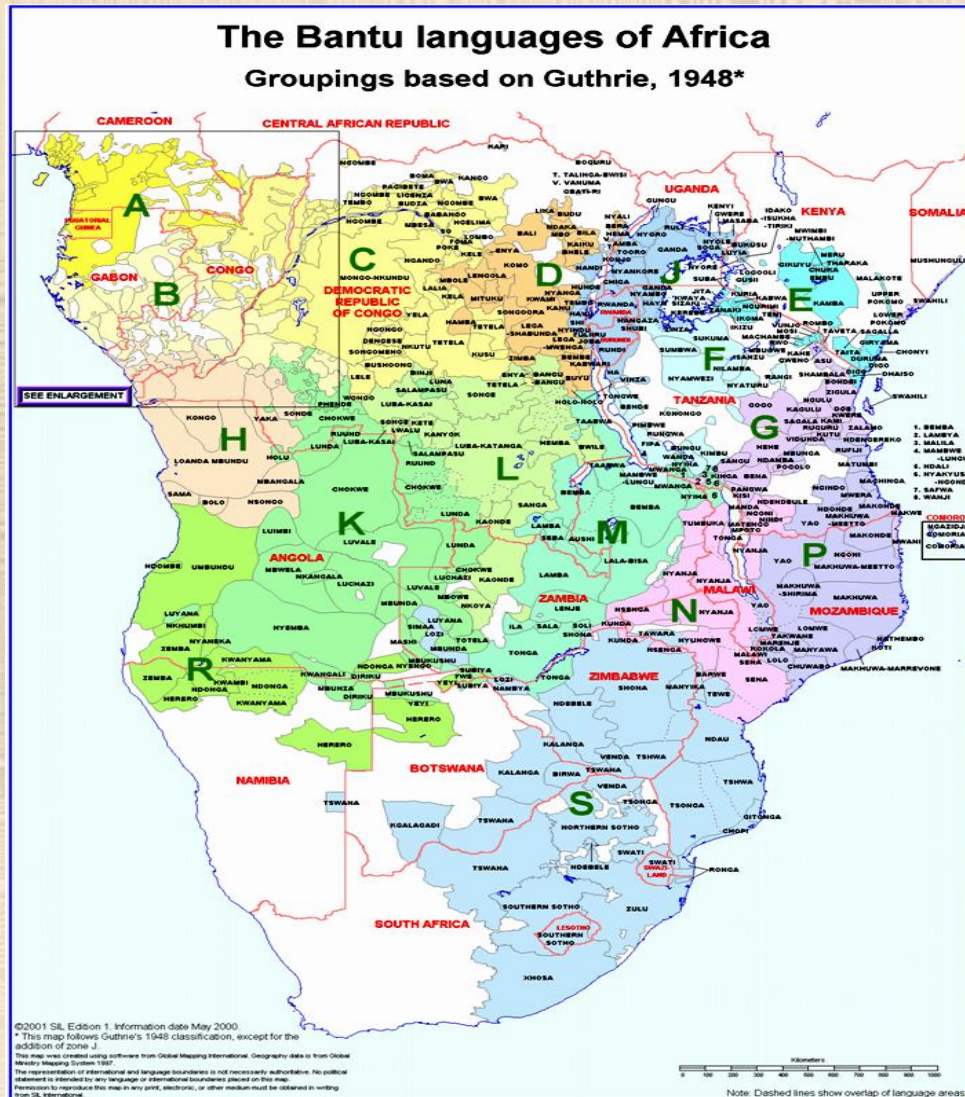
- **The Bantu Migration**
 - **Begun during Classical Period**
 - **Movement to South, along Southeast and Southwest coasts**
 - **Languages differentiated into 500 distinct but related tongues**
 - **Occupied most of sub-Saharan Africa by 1000 C.E.**
 - **Split into groups as they migrated:**
 - **Eastern, Central**
 - **Southern group developed most in Post-Classical Age**
 - **Bantu spread iron, herding technologies as they moved**
- **Bananas**
 - **Between 300/500 C.E., Malay seafarers reached Africa**
 - **Settled in Madagascar, visited East African coast**
 - **Brought with them pigs, taro, and banana cultivation**
 - **Bananas became well-established in Africa by 500 C.E.**
 - **Bantu learned to cultivate bananas from Malagasy**
 - **Bananas caused second population spurt, migration surge**
- **Bantu reached South Africa in 16th century CE**

MAP OF THE BANTU MIGRATIONS



BANTU LANGUAGES

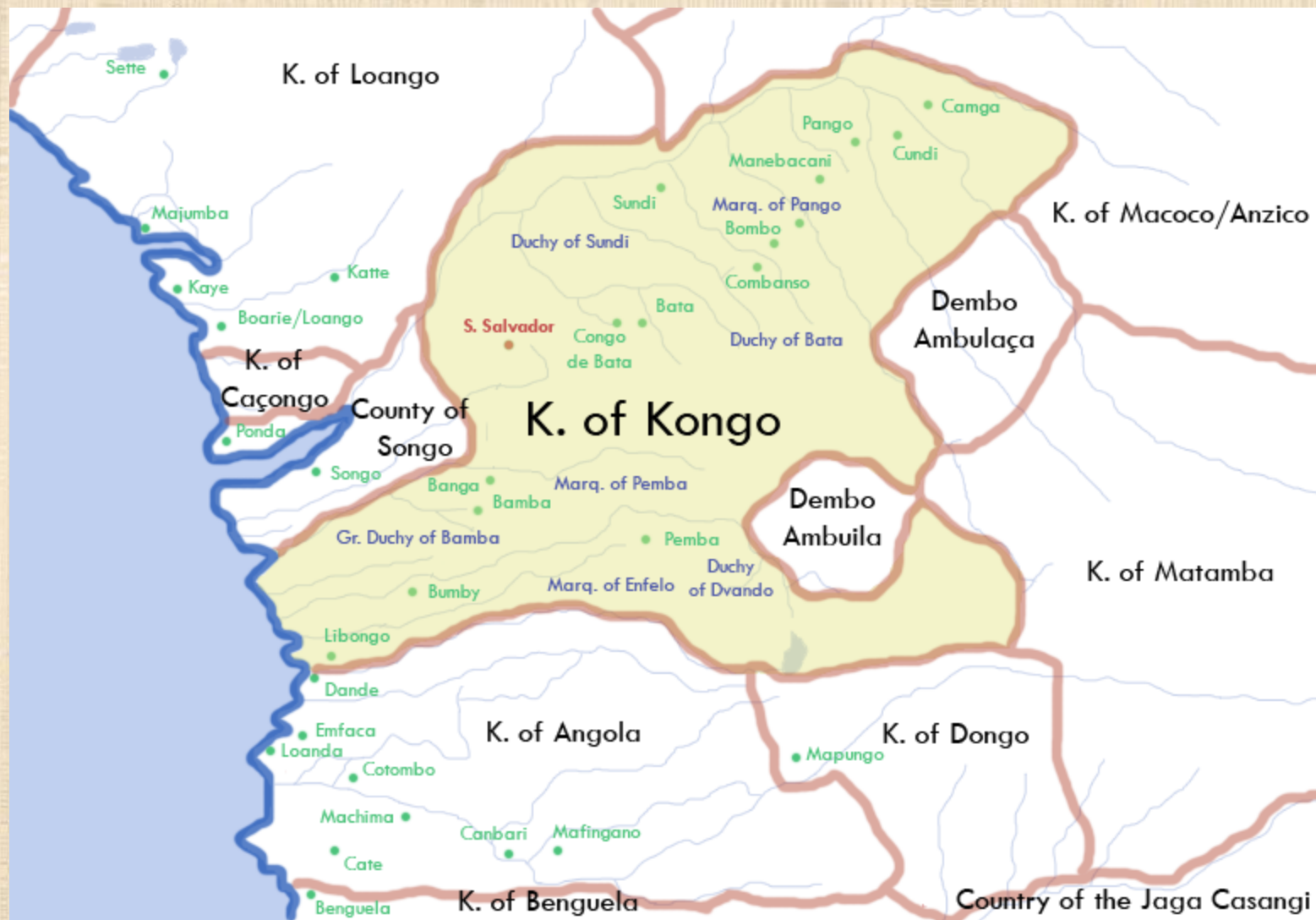
The Bantu languages of Africa
Groupings based on Guthrie, 1948*



THE FIRST BANTU STATE: KONGO

- **Sources of History**
 - Until 16th century it was oral
 - Later Catholic priests, European visitors wrote down the history
- **Early History**
 - In first centuries CE evidence of farming, iron making in area
 - Villages formed small states along the Congo River, 1000 C.E.
 - Small states formed several larger principalities, 1200 C.E.
 - A Dynasty arose and gradually built up its authority
 - Around 1375 CE two small states and elite groups made an alliance
 - Around 1400 CE the official kingdom was founded through conquest
- **Kingdom of Kongo**
 - Expansion by marriage, agreement, diplomacy and war
 - Kings had right to appoint, remove officials
 - Could veto appointments by tributary states, kings
 - Maintained a centralized government
 - Royal currency system based on shells
 - High concentration of population due to rich foodstuffs, trade

THE STATE OF KONGO



KONGO'S SOCIETY

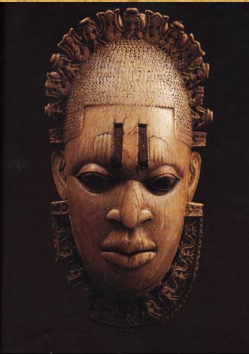


- **Political Structure**
 - **King was hereditary within a dynasty but elected by high officials**
 - **Several villages were grouped in smaller states**
 - **Smaller states were grouped into provinces**
 - **Hereditary nobles controlled some provinces**
 - **Nobles were either allies or relatives**
 - **Smaller states and provinces were revenue assignments for nobles**
 - **Later with European arrival, duchies, marguisesates, counties formed**
 - **King appointed nobility to these positions**
- **Social and Economic Structure**
 - **The smallest unit was the village**
 - **Communal ownership of land, collective farms**
 - **Each villager had to pay an annual tax in kind**
 - **Each year the local administrator had to account to king for finance**
 - **Vast trade network**
 - **Natural resources, ivory, cloth, pottery, slaves**
 - **Manufactured and traded copperware, ferrous metal goods**
- **Army**
 - **Massed archers, foot soldiers; soldiers drafted from population**
 - **Some carried weapons, some worked as porters, laborers**
 - **Around 1500 civil war became more important than intra-state war**

SLAVERY

- **Slavery in Africa**
 - **Most slaves were captives of war, debtors, criminals**
 - **Kept for local use or sold in slave markets**
 - **Often used as domestic laborers especially agricultural workers**
 - **Generally not a social stigma attached**
 - **Slaves could receive freedom, become part of family, tribe**
 - **Children born to slaves were not slaves**
- **Slave trading**
 - **Slave trade increased after the 11th century CE**
 - **Primary markets**
 - **Across Sahara to North Africa and Egypt and ultimately Arabia**
 - **Out of East Africa to Arabia and Middle East**
 - **In some years, 10 to 12 thousand slaves shipped out of Africa**
 - **Males preferred, could also act as carriers of trade goods**
 - **10 million slaves transported by Islamic trade between 750/1500**
 - **Demand for slaves outstripped supply from eastern Europe**
 - **Original slaves preferred in Muslim world were Caucasian Slavs**
 - **Word “slave” comes from Slav**
 - **Slave raids against smaller states, stateless societies**
 - **Muslims could not be used as slaves (Quran) yet often ignored**

EARLY AFRICAN RELIGION



- **Creator god**
 - Recognized by almost all African peoples
 - Created the earth and humankind, source of world order
- **Lesser gods and spirits**
 - Often associated with natural features, forces in world
 - Participated actively in the workings of the world
 - Believed in ancestors' souls influencing material world
- **Diviners**
 - Mediated between humanity and supernatural beings
 - Called shamans and inappropriately “witch doctors”
 - Interpreted the cause of the people's misfortune
 - Used medicine or rituals to eliminate problems
- **African religion was not theological, but practical**
 - Religion to placate the gods, ask for assistance, cures, fertility
 - Public celebrations inc. dancing, singing formed community
 - Genders honored different deities, had separate ceremonies

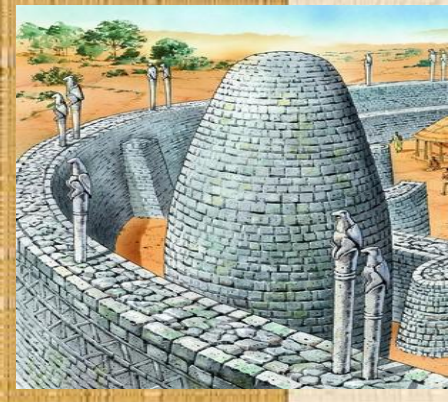
THE SWAHILI CITY-STATES

- **Intermarriage of the Bantu and the Arab produced Swahili**
 - An Arabic term, meaning "coasters"
 - Dominated east African coast from Mogadishu to Sofala
 - Swahili is a Bantu language mixed with Arabic
- **The Swahili city-states**
 - Chiefs gained power through taxing trade on ports
 - Developed into city-states ruled by kings, 11th-12th centuries
 - Controlled trade from interior: slaves, gold, ivory, spices
 - Exchanged goods for finished goods, cloths, dyes, luxuries
 - Craftsmen, artisans, clerks were Muslims
 - Slaves used for domestic, agriculture
 - Zanzibar clove plantations needed slaves
- **Kilwa**
 - One of the busiest city-states
 - Multistory stone buildings, mosques, schools
 - Issued copper coins from the 13th century
 - By 15th century, exported ton of gold per year
 - Merchants from India, China, Arabia visited
- **Islam in East Africa**
 - Ruling elite and wealthy merchants converted to Islamic faith
 - Conversion promoted close cooperation with Muslim merchants
 - Conversion also opened door to political alliances with Muslim rulers

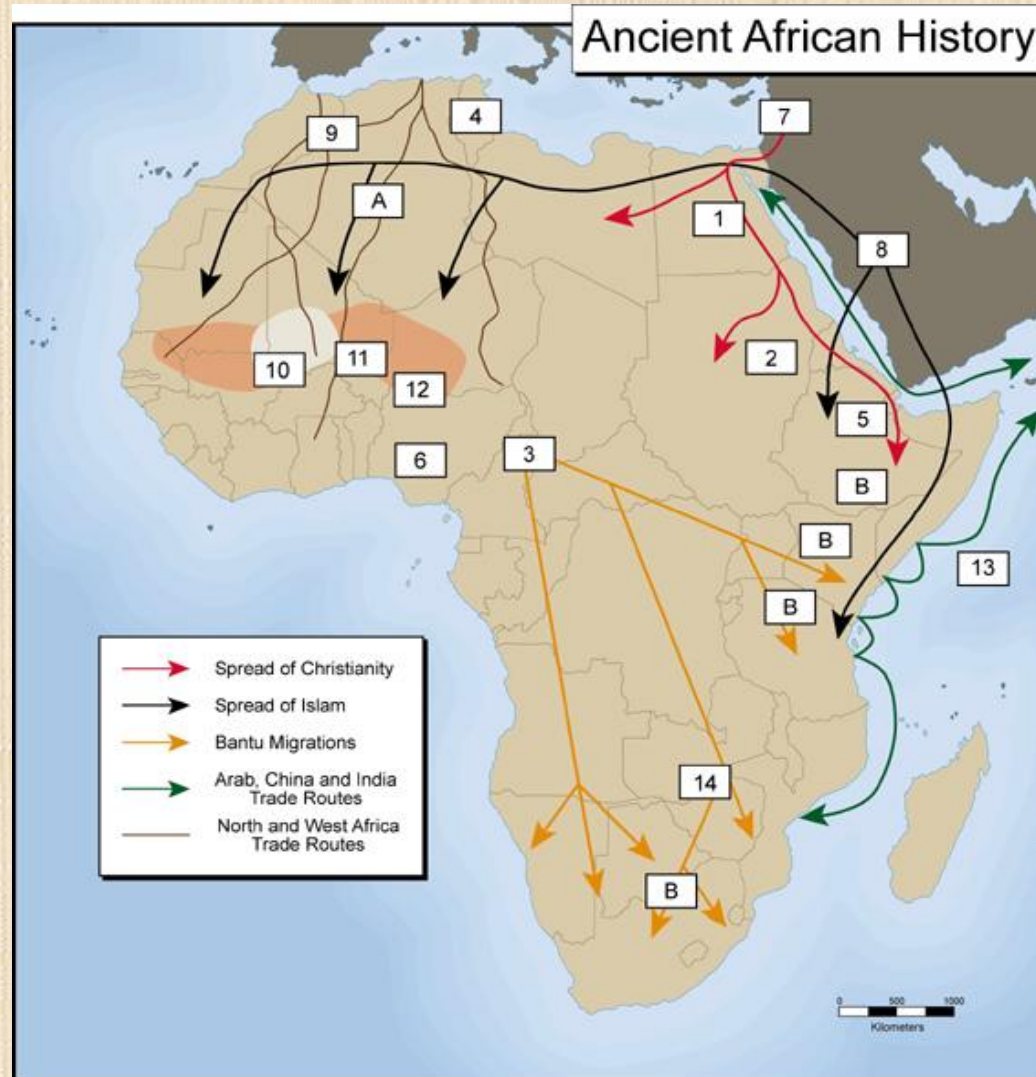


ZIMBABWE

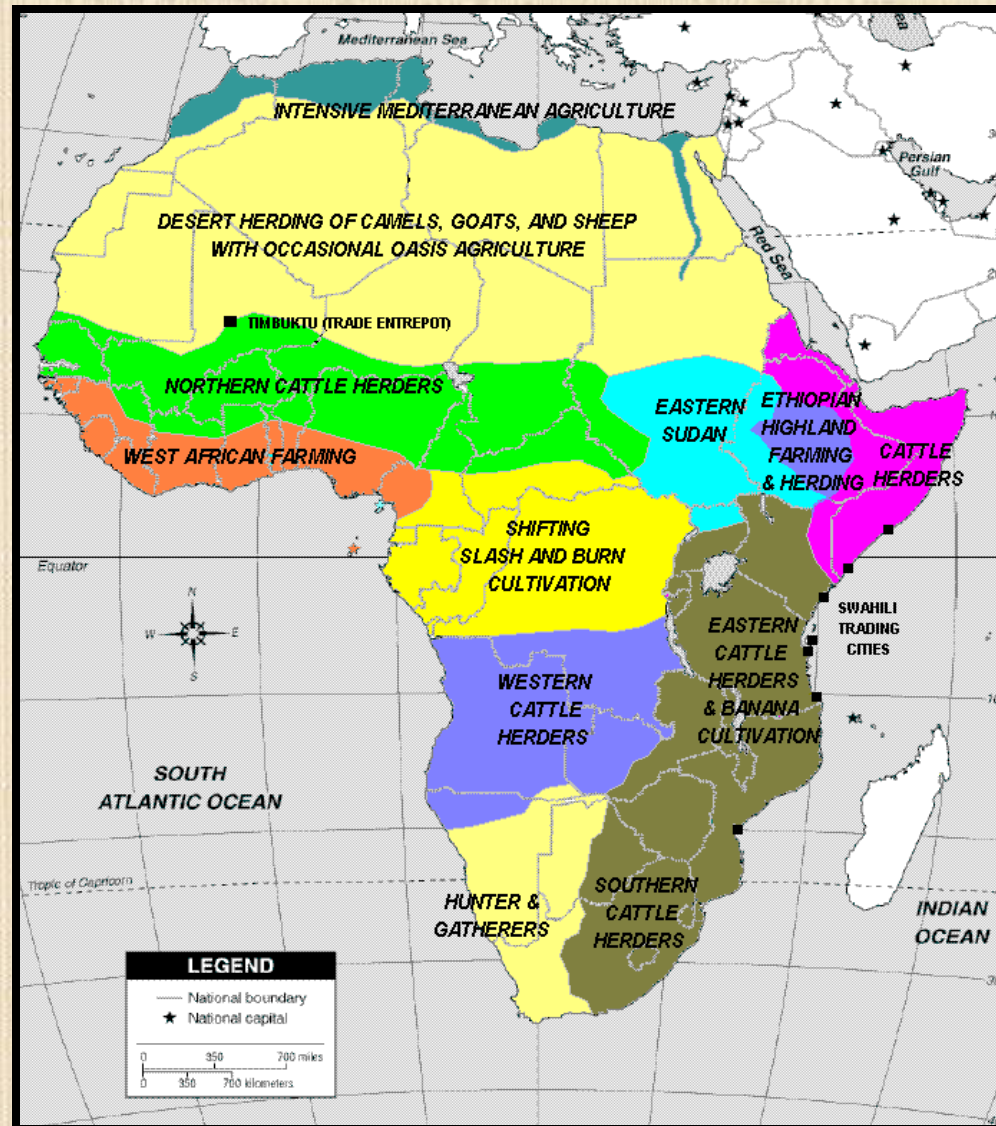
- **South Central Africa**
 - **Wooded and grass savannahs**
 - **Rich in minerals especially copper, gold**
 - **Bantu herders, ironsmiths found it wonderful**
- **Zimbabwe**
 - **A powerful kingdom of Central Africa arose in 13th century**
 - **From 5th centuries C.E. built wooden residences known as zimbabwe**
 - **By the 9th century began to build stone *zimbabwe***
 - **Magnificent stone complex known as Great Zimbabwe, the 12th century**
 - **18,000 people lived in Great Zimbabwe in the late 15th century**
 - **Kings and wealth**
 - **Organized flow of gold, ivory**
 - **Trade include slaves**
 - **Counted wealth in cattle, too**
 - **Traded with Swahili city-states**



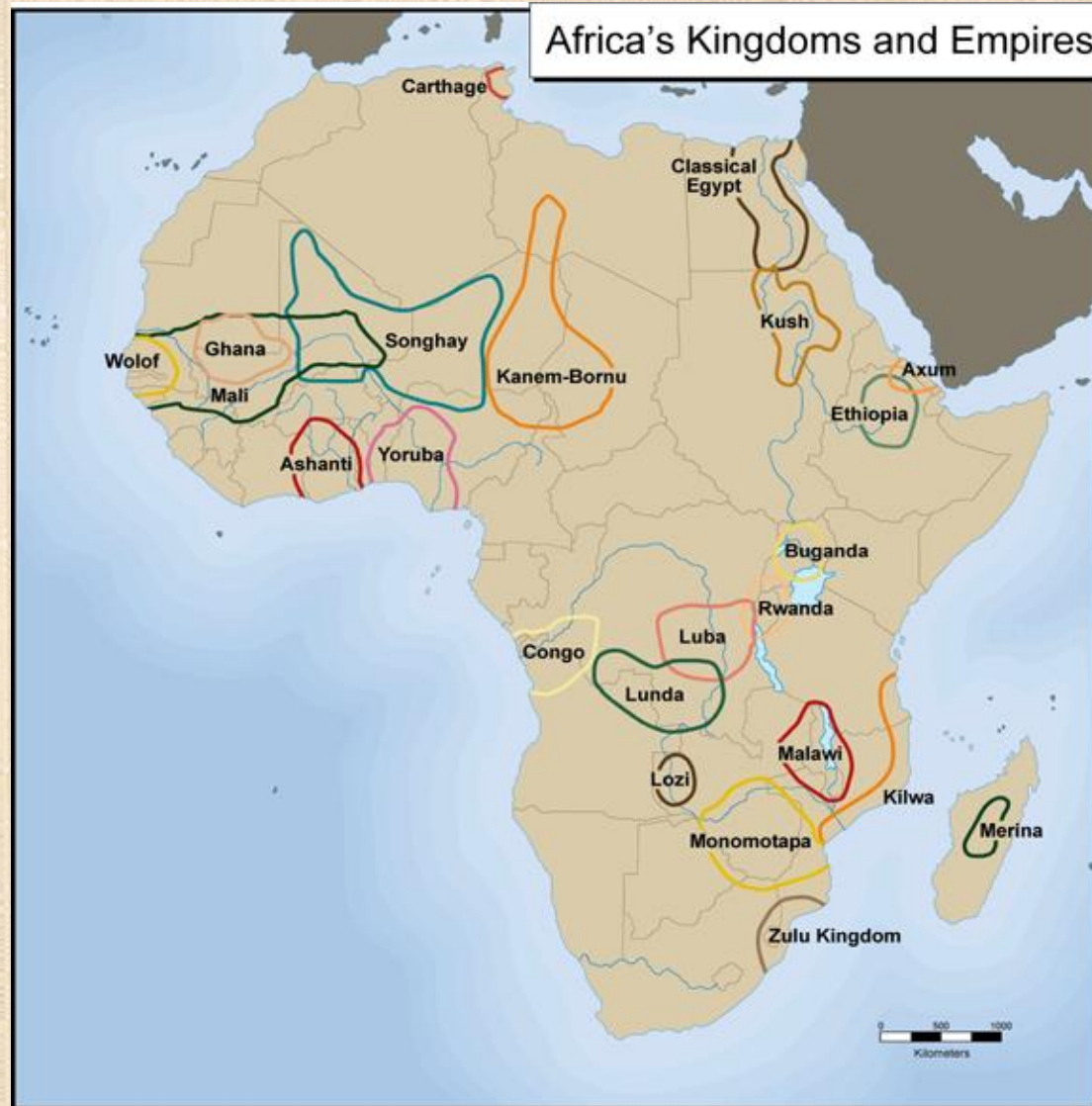
MOVEMENT IN AFRICAN HISTORY



ECONOMIC REGIONS OF AFRICA



HISTORIC AFRICA IN REVIEW





AFRICA AND THE ATLANTIC WORLD

THE ERA OF THE SLAVE TRADE

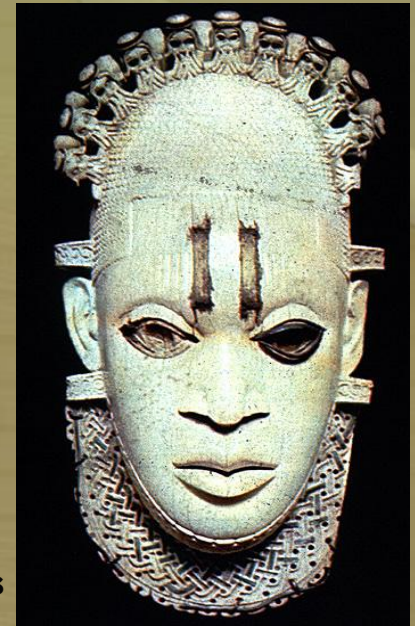
STATES OF THE SAHEL AND SUDAN

- **The Songhai empire**
 - Dominant power of west Africa
 - Expansion under Sunni Ali after 1464
 - Elaborate administrative apparatus
 - Powerful army, and imperial navy
 - Muslim, syncretic culture
 - Prosperous land
 - Engaged in trans-Saharan trade
- **Fall of Songhai**
 - Moroccan army invaded in 1591
 - Subject peoples revolted
 - Regional kingdoms
- **New Dynasties, Successor states arose**
 - Ruled mixed Muslim, animist populations
 - Late 18th Century
 - Radicalization of Islam followed
 - Reform movements effect area
 - Religious brotherhoods advocating Sufism arose
- **Sokolor Caliphate**
 - Fulani scholar, Usuman Dan Fodio preached jihad
 - Conquered Hausa peoples, states
 - Reformist Islam tries to eliminate animism
 - Many prisoners taken; exported to coast into slave trade
 - Rise of slave villages, plantations farming peanuts, cottons for sale
 - Literacy becomes wide spread, new cities arose, trade flourished



WEST AFRICAN FOREST KINGDOMS

- **Between CE 1000 and 1500**
 - Villages consolidated into larger units, formed powerful and centralized states
 - An influx of grassland-dwelling people from the Sudan
 - Driven south by the increasingly harsh climactic conditions
 - Brought new forms of government, including hereditary monarchy
 - Villages of Ibo, Asante, Yoruba fused into small city-states
- **Forest Kingdoms**
 - **The Yoruba**
 - First to expand as Ile Ife, began series of military incursions
 - Set up tribute monarchies throughout Niger area.
 - Among these tribute monarchies were Oyo and Benin
 - **Benin in southern Nigeria**
 - An area occupied by a people speaking Edo
 - Loose village system changed by Eware the Great (1440-1473)
 - Hereditary and centralized monarchy that ruled through a royal court
 - Benin expanded into an all-out empire in the Nigerian region
 - People in cities formed rudimentary class system with craft and art guilds
 - Slave trade never the most significant economic activity
 - **Between CE 1500 and 1800**
 - Kingdoms incorporated into European mercantile, capitalist activities
 - Began wars to capture slaves for export to Portuguese
 - High degree of political instability
 - Fragmented the African civilizations that participated in this commerce
 - **Oyo, Asante, Dahomey**
 - Derived immense wealth from the slave trade; Europeans dealt with these states
 - Developed new forms of government: divine right monarchies; councils; bureaucracies
 - Developed extensive traditions in arts and crafts; arts and craft guilds arose



KINGDOMS OF SOUTH AFRICA

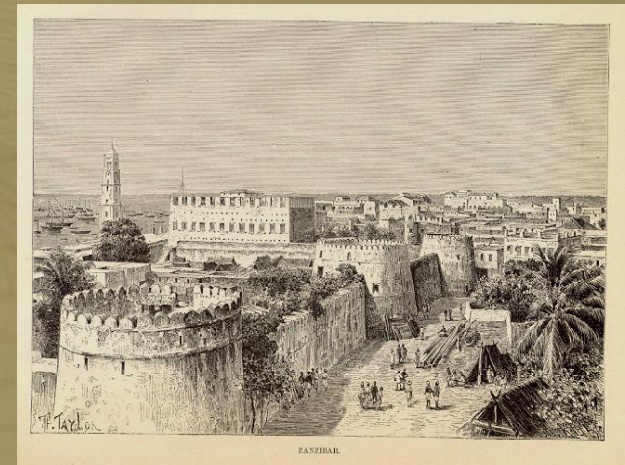
- **Kongo**
 - Powerful kingdom of central Africa after fourteenth century
 - Established diplomatic and commercial relations with Portugal, 1482
 - Kings of Kongo converted to Christianity sixteenth century
 - King Afonso communicated with the pope
- **Slave raiding in Kongo**
 - Portuguese traded textiles, weapons, and advisors
 - Kongolese exported gold, silver, ivory, and slaves
 - Slave trade undermined authority of kings of Kongo
 - Deteriorated relations led to war 1665
- **Kingdom of Ndongo (modern Angola)**
 - Attracted Portuguese slave traders, missionaries
 - **Queen Nzinga**
 - led spirited resistance to Portuguese, 1623-1663
 - Nzinga able to block Portuguese advances
 - Could not expel them entirely
- **End of 17TH century, Ndongo was Portuguese colony of Angola**
 - Portugal ruled Angola until 1972
 - Later coffee production, plantations arose
 - Constant slave trade out of region to Brazil until mid 1850s



Queen Ngola Ann
Nzinga Mbande

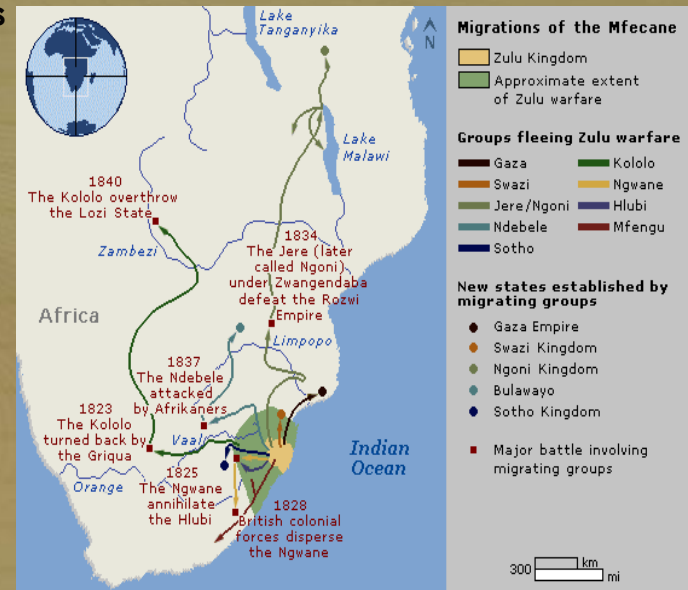
EAST AFRICA

- **Swahili city-states in East Africa**
 - Vasco da Gama forced the ruler of Kilwa to pay tribute, 1502
 - Portuguese naval fleet subdued all the Swahili cities, 1505
 - Portuguese built forts and controlled trade out of Africa
 - Europeans establish some sugar colonies on Seychelles, Mauritius
 - **Swahili adjusted to Portuguese, Turks**
 - Trade disrupted by both Turks, Portuguese
 - **Gold, slaves, ivory trade continued to Middle East**
 - Most slaves went to Middle East but some for Brazil
 - Mixed race soldiers took control of area
 - **Influx of Arab colonists, merchants to area**
 - **Plantations arose on Zanzibar, Pemba islands**
 - Copied European slave plantations, cash crop exports
 - Arabs plantations on Zanzibar grew cloves, bananas
- **Interior of East Africa**
 - **Bantu intermixed, intermarried with Cushites**
 - Farmers of bananas
 - Herders of cattle
 - Transporters of ivory, materials to coast
 - **Migration of Nilotic peoples into area**
 - **Rise of kingdoms, dynasties**
 - Arose around lakes of the Rift Valley
 - Bunyoro, Buganda were the most powerful
 - Generally not effected by wider world, Europeans

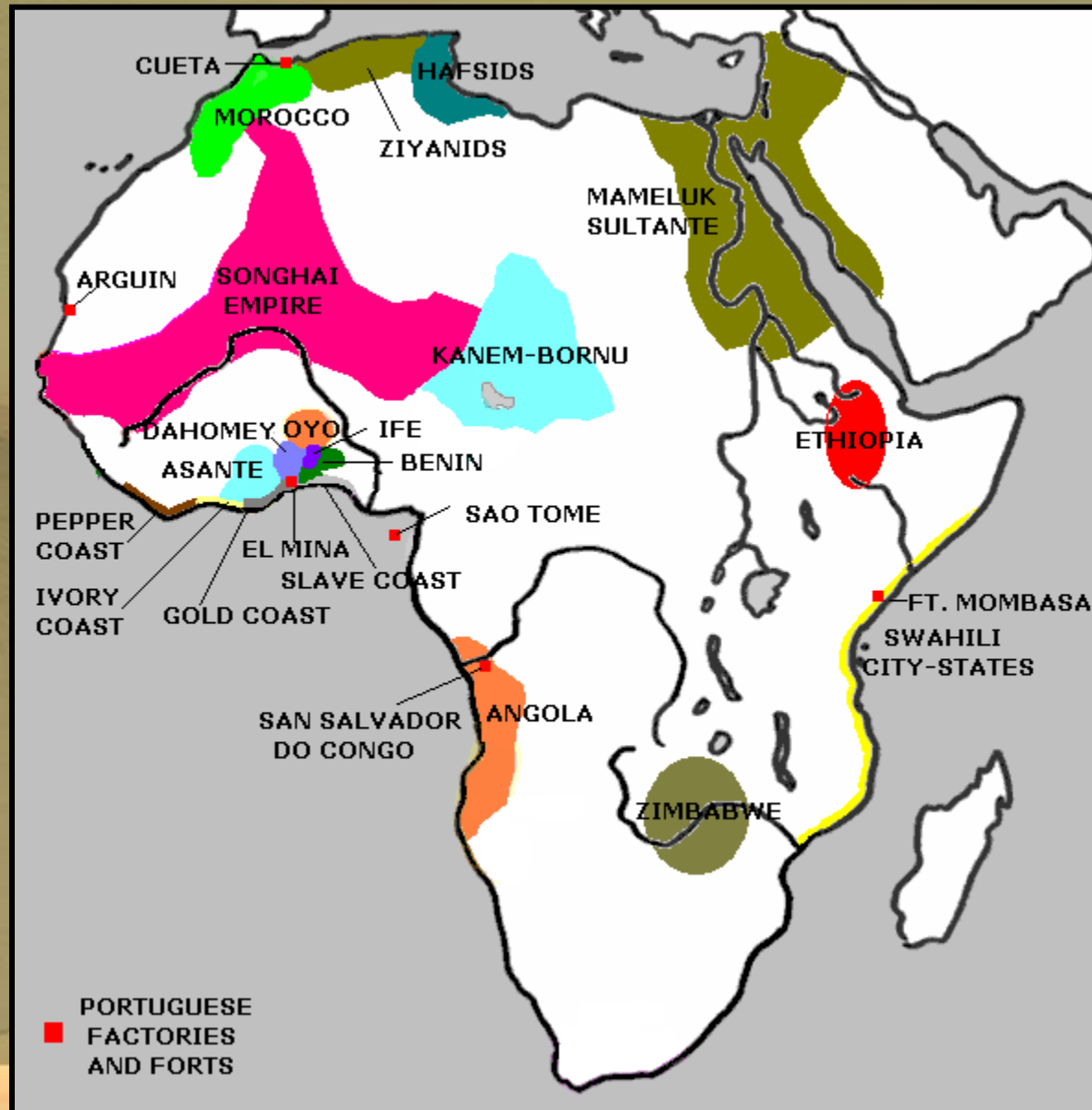


SOUTH AFRICA

- **Southern Africa**
 - Area least affected by Atlantic slave trade
 - Dominated by regional kingdoms, for example, Great Zimbabwe
 - Zimbabwe traded gold, copper directly to Swahili
 - Controlled most of area until disrupted by Portuguese on coast
 - Europeans in south Africa after the fifteenth century
 - Portuguese visited area, used it as temporary stopover to Indian Ocean
 - The Dutch landed at Cape of Good Hope
 - Dutch mariners built a trading post at Cape Town, 1652
 - Increasing Dutch colonists by 1700, drove away native Khoikhoi
 - South Africa became a prosperous European colony
 - Boers (Dutch farmer) developed language, Afrikaans
 - Boer competed with Zulu, Ngoni
 - British took possession of the colony in 1795
 - To escape British, Dutch moved (The Great Trek)
- **Bantu tribes push into Cape area**
 - Displace Khoisan peoples
 - Ngoni tribes arrive in 17th century
 - Fragmentation
 - Rival tribes, competing chiefdoms
 - Zulu, Xhosa, Tswana, Sotho
 - Villages of 200 people, hamlets of a few families
 - In 18th, 19th century Mfecane
 - Rise and expansion of the Zulu kingdom
 - Shaka Zulu was a military, organizational genius
 - Further scattered Ngoni but led to rise of strong Bantu kingdoms to oppose Zulu



AFRICA c. 1500 AT THE START OF THE SLAVE TRADE



ISLAM AND CHRISTIANITY IN AFRICA

- **Islam**
 - Popular in west Africa states, Swahili city-states of east Africa
 - Islamic university, 180 religious schools in Timbuktu in Mali
 - Blended with indigenous beliefs, customs (syncretic Islam)
 - The Fulani, west African tribe
 - Observed strict form of Islam, 18th and 19th centuries
 - Helped initiate a period of Muslim fundamentalism, jihads
- **Monophysite Christianity**
 - In Egypt (Copts), Sudan (Nubians), Ethiopia
 - Under increasing pressure from Islam especially the Nubians
 - Only Ethiopia thriving, expanding sometimes allied with Portugal
- **Roman Catholic Christianity**
 - Reached sub-Saharan Africa through Portuguese merchants
 - Angola, Kongo converted
 - Regular letters and contacts between Africa, Papacy
 - Also blended with traditional beliefs
 - Antonian movement of Kongo addressed to St. Anthony
 - Charismatic Antonian leader, Dona Beatriz, executed for heresy
- **Dutch Reformed Church established with settlers in South Africa**

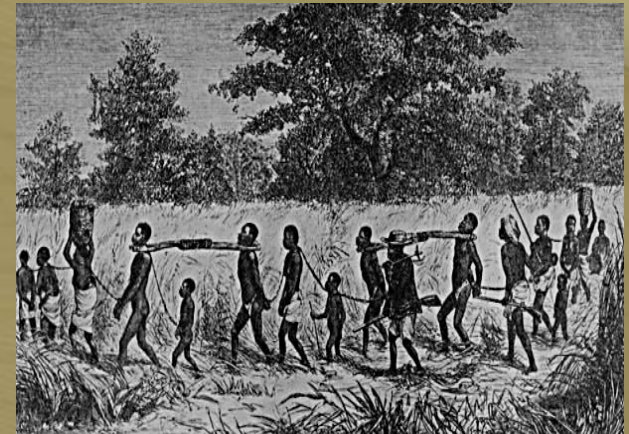
SOCIAL CHANGES IN AFRICA

- **Social Groups and Changes**
 - Kinship and clans remained unchanged
 - Traditions tended to remain unchanged
 - Art, crafts groups in West African begin to form proto-classes
 - Rise of hereditary monarchies in West Africa
 - New outside contacts entering
 - European (Portuguese) influence along coast
 - Moroccan, North African influence pushing south
- **Radicalization of Islam**
 - Rise of radical African Muslim Sahel states
 - Rulers, religious leaders called for purified Islam
 - Began to launch Jihad wars to purify belief
- **American food crops**
 - Manioc, maize, peanuts, yams, melons
 - Introduced after the sixteenth century
 - Cultivation expanded, thrived
- **Population growth in sub-Saharan**
 - From 35 million in 1500
 - To 60 million in 1800



FOUNDATIONS OF THE SLAVE TRADE

- **Slavery common in Iberian society**
 - Iberians never had serfdom because slaves were plentiful
 - Iberians tended to enslave Muslims during their wars
 - Iberians knew of Africans, African slaves: they had invaded Iberia
- **Slavery common in traditional Africa**
 - Typically war captives, criminals, outcasts
 - Most slaves worked as cultivators
 - Some used as administrators, soldiers
 - Were a measure of power, wealth
 - Assimilated into masters' kinship groups
 - Could earn freedom
 - Children of slaves were free
- **Islamic slave trade well established throughout Africa**
 - North African to S. W. Asia Route
 - Indian Ocean Route to S. W. Asia, Persian Gulf
- **Europeans used these existing networks**
 - Redirected the slaves to the coast (Atlantic Route)
 - Expanded slave trade through increased demand, high prices



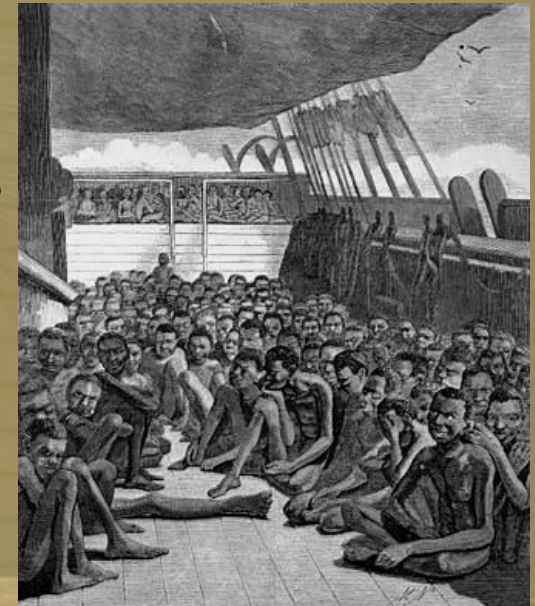
PORTUGAL AND AFRICA SET PATTERN

- **Portuguese explore Africa**
 - **Established factories, trading stations**
 - Portuguese not powerful enough to control trade
 - Diseases kept Europeans from penetrating interior
 - Had to work cooperatively with local rulers
 - Mulattos penetrated interior for Portugal
 - **Exchanges**
 - Portuguese obtained ivory, pepper, skins, gold
 - Africans obtained manufactured goods
 - Portuguese successful because their goods sold
 - Many cultural ideas exchange, images in art
 - **Portuguese dominated shipment, demand out of Africa**
- **How Portugal dealt with Africans**
 - Missionary efforts, Catholicism spread; Ambassadors exchanged
 - Portugal begins to see Africans as savages, heathens, pagans
 - Began with Portuguese attitude towards African Muslims
 - Slavery introduced as Africans seen only as a commodity
 - As slaves became a primary trade commodity, Portugal became greedy
 - Many Africans limited, attempted to limit Portuguese influence



HUMAN CARGOES

- **Early slave trade on the Atlantic**
 - Started by Portuguese in 1441
 - By 1460 about five hundred slaves/year shipped to Portugal, Spain
 - By 15TH century slaves shipped to sugar plantations on Atlantic islands
- **American planters needed labor**
 - Indians not suited to slavery, most had died out
 - Portuguese planters imported slaves to Brazil, 1530s
 - Slaves to Caribbean, Mexico, Peru, Central America, 1510 - 1520s
 - English colonists brought slaves to North America early 17TH century
- **Triangular trade**
 - All three legs of voyage profitable
 - In Africa, finished goods traded for slaves
 - In Americas, slaves traded for sugar, molasses
 - In Europe, American produce traded
- **At every stage slave trade was brutal**
 - Individuals captured in violent raids
 - Forced marched to the coast for transport
 - **Middle Passage and First Year**
 - Between 25-50 percent died on passage
 - Another 25 percent died first year

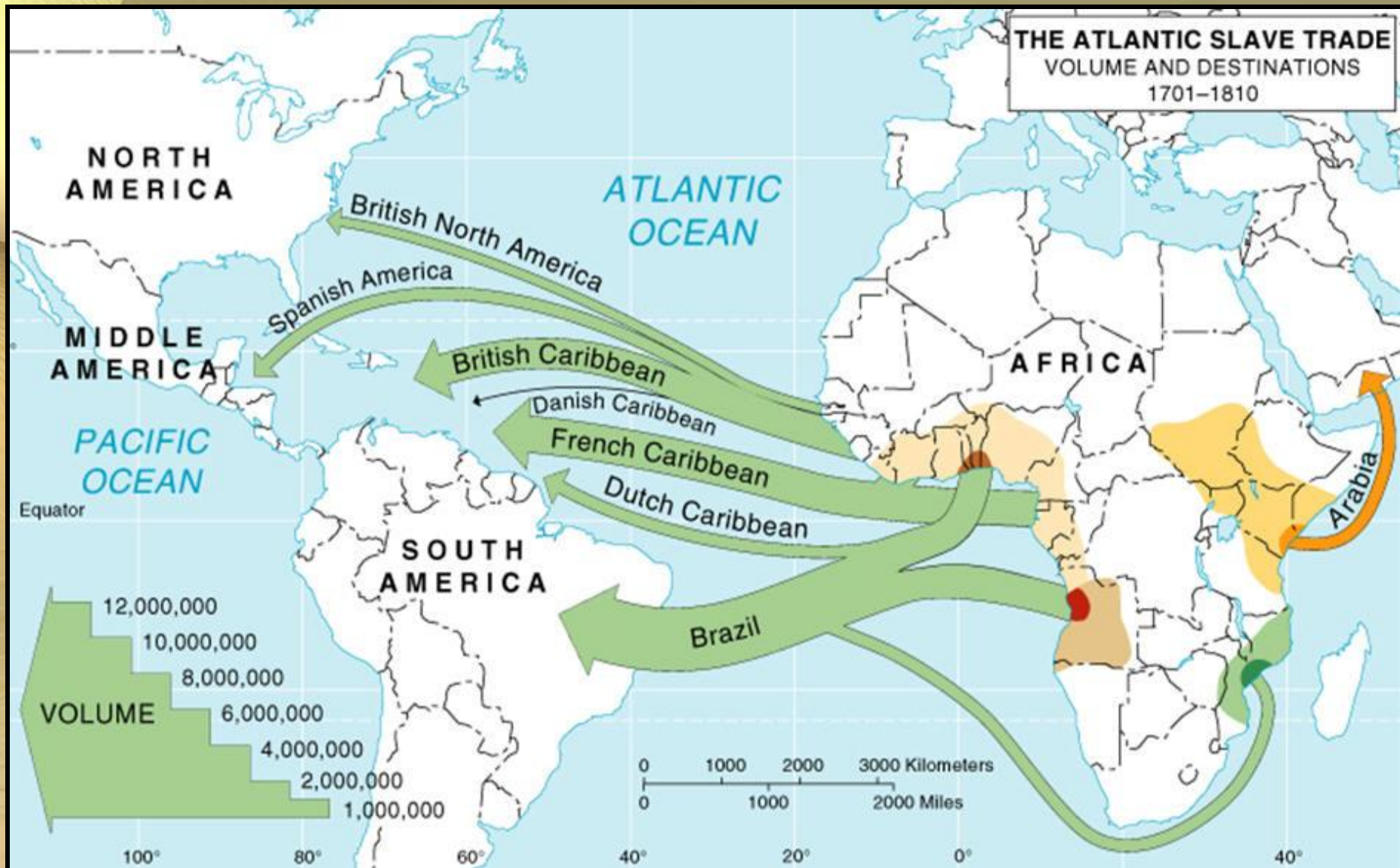


IMPACT OF THE SLAVE TRADE ON AFRICA

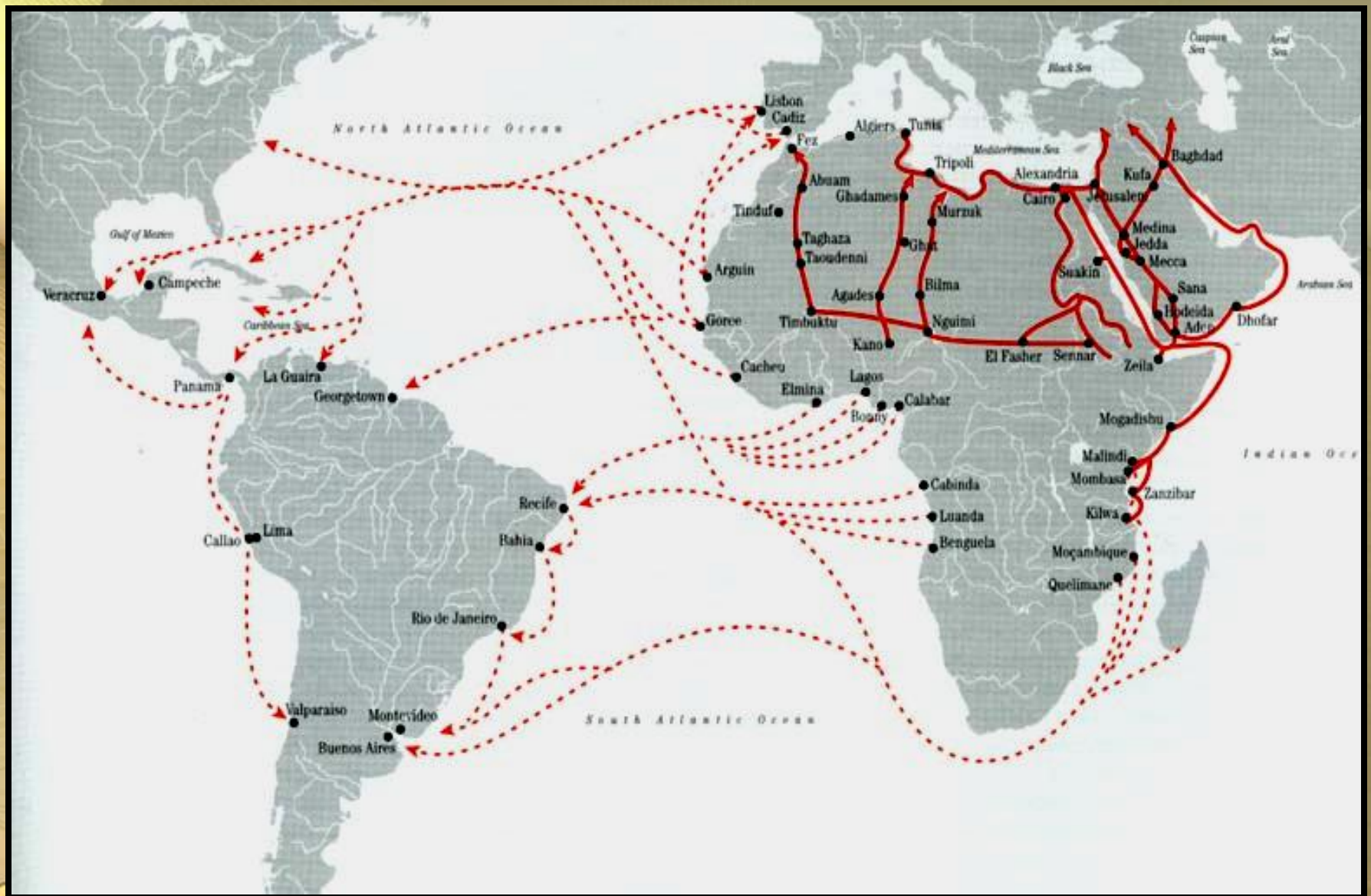
- **Volume of the Atlantic slave trade**
 - Increased dramatically after 1600
 - c. 1800 100,000 shipped per year
 - About 12 million brought to Americas
 - Another 4 million died en route
- **Volume of Muslim trade**
 - Ten million slaves may have been shipped out of Africa
 - By Islamic slave trade between 8th and 18th centuries
- **Social Impact**
 - **Profound on African societies**
 - Impact uneven: some societies spared, some profited
 - Some areas had no population growth, stagnation
 - For generations, many leaders, intellectuals missing
 - **Distorted African sex ratios**
 - Two-thirds of exported slaves were males
 - Polygamy encouraged, often common
 - Forced women to take on men's duties
 - **Gender involved in trades**
 - Atlantic Route: men and women
 - Trans-Saharan Route: men only
 - Indian Ocean Route: women and young boys (eunuchs)
- **Politically and economic disruption**
 - **Firearms traded for slaves**
 - Led to war and new state formation
 - Dahomey grew powerful as a slave-raiding state
 - Fostered conflict and violence between peoples
 - Failed to develop economics, industry, trade beyond slave trade
 - Beginning of a process which impoverished Africa until today



HEIGHT OF THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE



SLAVE ROUTES OUT OF AFRICA



STATISTICS OF THE SLAVE TRADE

ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

CARRIERS		DESTINATIONS	
PORTUGAL	4.7 million	BRAZIL	4.0 million
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA INCLUDING THE USA	2.9 million	SPANISH EMPIRE	2.5 million
SPAIN	1.6 million	BRITISH WEST INDIES	2.0 million
FRANCE	1.3 million	FRENCH WEST INDIES	1.6 million
NETHERLANDS	0,9 million	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA INCLUDING USA	500,000
		DUTCH WEST INDIES	500,000
		DANISH WEST INDIES	28,000
		EUROPE AND ATLANTIC ISLANDS	200,000

SOURCE: "THE SLAVE TRADE" BY HUGH THOMAS

AMERICAN PLANTATION SOCIETY

- **Cash crops**
 - Introduced to fertile lands of Caribbean: early fifteenth century
 - Important cash crops
 - Caribbean Coast: Sugar, cocoa, coffee
 - Southern States of US: Tobacco, rice, indigo, cotton
 - Plantations dependent on slave labor
- **Plantations racially divided**
 - 100 or more slaves with a few white supervisors
 - Whites on top of social pyramid
 - Free people of color
 - Creole blacks
 - Born in Americas of mixed parentage
 - House slaves
 - Saltwater slaves
 - Directly from Africa
 - Field slaves, mines
 - High death rates in the Caribbean and Brazil
 - Led to continued importation of slaves
 - Led to an expansion of the slave trade to Africa
 - Led to an internal slave trade in some states
 - Most slaves to Caribbean (Haiti) and Brazil
 - Only about 5 percent of slaves to North America
 - Less than 1% to the US
 - Slave families more common



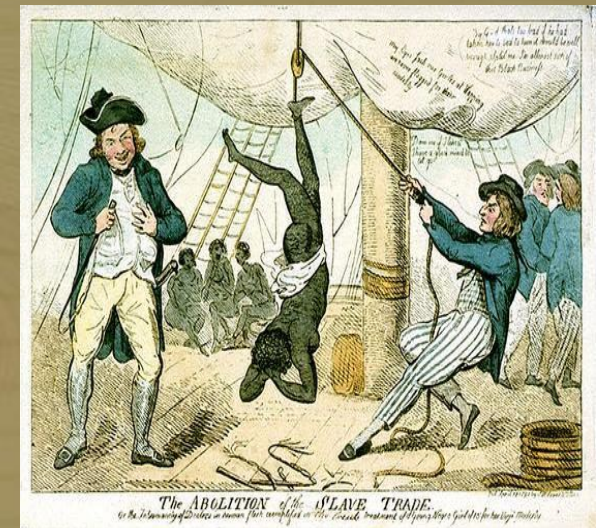
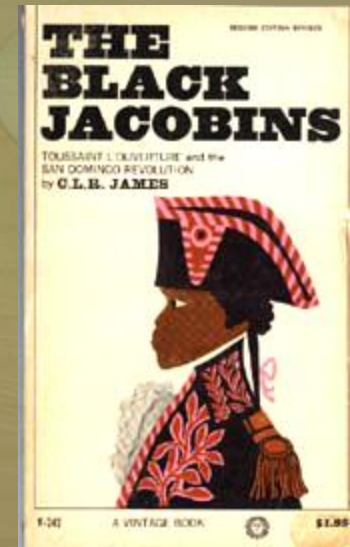
AFRICAN TRADITIONS IN THE AMERICAS


- Africans brought their traditions, cultures with them
 - Often retained only their traditions
 - Most Africans in Americas came from same region in Africa
 - Hybrid traditions arose blending with Western traditions
- African and Creole languages
 - Slaves from many tribes; lacked a common language
 - Developed creole languages
 - Blending several African languages
 - With the language of the slaveholder
- Religions also combined different cultures
 - African Christianity was a distinctive syncretic practice
 - African rituals and beliefs
 - Ritual drumming, singing
 - Pentecostal like behaviors
 - Animal sacrifice, magic, and sorcery
 - Examples: Obeah, vodun, candomble
- Other cultural traditions
 - Hybrid cuisine
 - Weaving, pottery



END OF THE SLAVE TRADE & ABOLITION

- Resistance to slavery widespread, though dangerous
 - Slow work, sabotage, and escape
 - Slave revolts were rare, brutally suppressed by plantation owners
 - 17th century: Palmares Slave Republic in Brazil
 - Marones runaway slaves often hid in jungles
 - 1793 Slave Rebellion in French colony of Saint-Domingue
 - French Revolution abolished slavery
 - Black Jacobins stage revolution, end slavocracy
 - Resisted repeated French attempts to reconquer
 - Established the free state of Haiti
- New voices and ideas against slavery
 - Enlightenment began discussion
 - American, French revolutions: ideals of freedom and equality
 - Slave Journals and Narratives greatly influenced debate
 - Olaudah Equiano: freed slave, autobiography became best-seller
 - Frederick Douglass: bought his own freedom, became abolitionist
- Slavery became increasingly costly
 - Slave revolts made slavery expensive and dangerous
 - Decline of sugar price, rising costs of slaves in late 18th century
 - British abolished slavery, slave trade
 - British navy patrolled Africa and arrested, hung slave traders
 - Manufacturing industries rivaled slave industries
 - Paid labor was cheaper and often more reliable
 - Industry was more profitable; Africa became a market
- End of the Atlantic slave trade
 - Most European states abolished slave trade in early 19th century
 - The abolition of slavery followed slowly
 - Many European states abolished slavery between 1790 and 1810
 - 1833 in British colonies, 1848 in French colonies
 - 1865 in the United States, 1888 in Brazil
- Trans-Saharan and East African Slave trades existed until 1880s, 1900s





1750 - 1914

**AFRICA DURING
THE 2ND AGE OF
IMPERIALISM**

EGYPT & THE WORLD

- **Napoleon's Invasion of (Egypt) Ottoman Empire**
 - French Revolution and ideas influence Ottoman Europeans
 - Napoleon invaded Egypt, made radical changes while in possession
 - Introduced westernization, nationalism into Egypt
 - Destroyed Mameluk army without serious loss
 - Showed the weakness, outdated nature of the Muslim institutions
 - English halt invasion and restore Turkish control of Egypt
- **Muhammad Ali emerges as ruler of Egypt after Napoleon**
 - Began process to modernize Egyptian army
 - Hired European officers, adopted European tactics
 - Invaded Syria; builds modern fleet to invade Greece, Turkey
 - Modernizes economy to support military
 - Increased production of cash crops for export: cotton, hemp, indigo
 - Improved harbors, irrigation, increased revenues
 - Reform frustrated by worried Europeans, traditional Muslims
 - Europeans destroy navy at Battle of Navarino
- **Khedives and European Intervention**
 - Egypt: single export crop economy (cotton): vulnerable to fluctuations
 - Khedives unable to balance expenses, borrowed heavily from Europeans; in debt
- **The Suez Canal**
 - French build canal connecting Mediterranean, Red Sea (1869); controlled Egyptian debt
 - Canal becomes critical to British empire, route to Asia; purchased Khedive's stock
 - British, French intervened militarily in 1882 when Khedive could not pay debts
- **Khedive calls in British troops to protect him from army revolt**
 - British intervened, ruled Egypt through puppets, the Khedive
 - British officers controlled Egypt's finance, foreign affairs; protect Canal



IMPERIALISM

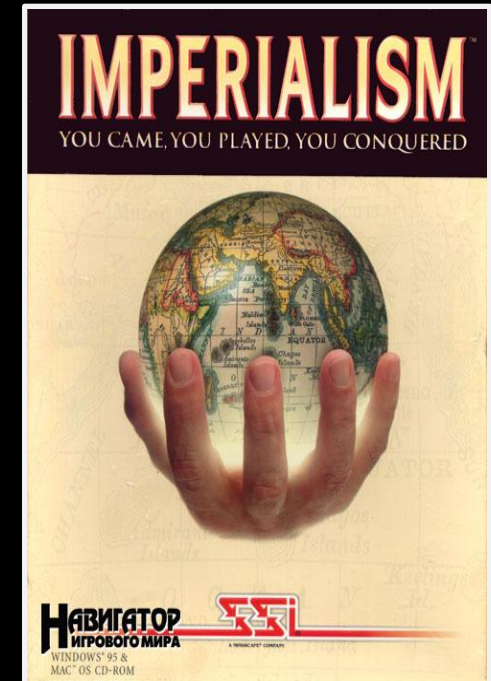
Motives of imperialism

- **Modern imperialism**
 - Refers to domination of industrialized countries over subject lands
 - Domination achieved by trade, investment, business activities
- **Two types of modern colonialism**
 - Colonies ruled and populated by migrants
 - Colonies controlled without significant settlement
- **Economic motives of imperialism**
 - European merchants made personal fortunes
 - Expansion to obtain raw materials
 - Colonies were potential markets for products
- **Political motives**
 - Strategic purpose: harbors, supply stations
 - Overseas expansion used to defuse internal tensions
- **Cultural justifications of imperialism**
 - Christian missionaries sought converts in Africa and Asia
 - "Civilizing mission"/"white man's burden" justified expansion

Tools of empire

- **Transportation technologies supported imperialism**
 - Steam-powered gunboats reached inland waters of Africa and Asia
 - Railroads organized local economies to serve imperial power
- **Western military technologies increasingly powerful**
 - Firearms: from muskets to rifles to machine guns
 - In Battle of Omdurman 1898, British troops killed eleven thousand Sudanese in five hours
- **Communication technologies linked imperial lands with colonies**
 - Ocean-going steamships cut travel time from Britain to India to weeks
 - Telegraph invented in 1830s, global reach by 1900

Difference between colonialism and imperialism



SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA

1875 and 1900

- European powers seized almost the entire continent
- Early explorers charted the waters, gathered information on resources
- Missionaries like David Livingstone set up mission posts
- Henry Stanley sent by Leopold II of Belgium to create colony in Congo, 1870s
- To protect their investments and Suez Canal, Britain occupied Egypt, 1882

South Africa

- Settled first by Dutch farmers (Afrikaners) in seventeenth century
- By 1800 was a European settler colony with enslaved black African population
- British seized Cape Colony in early nineteenth century, abolished slavery in 1833
- British-Dutch tensions led to Great Trek of Afrikaners inland to claim new lands
- Mid-19TH century, they established Orange Free State in 1854, Transvaal in 1860
- Discovery of gold and diamonds in Afrikaner lands; influx of British settlers
- Boer War, 1899-1902: British defeated Afrikaners, Union of South Africa

The Berlin Conference, 1884-1885

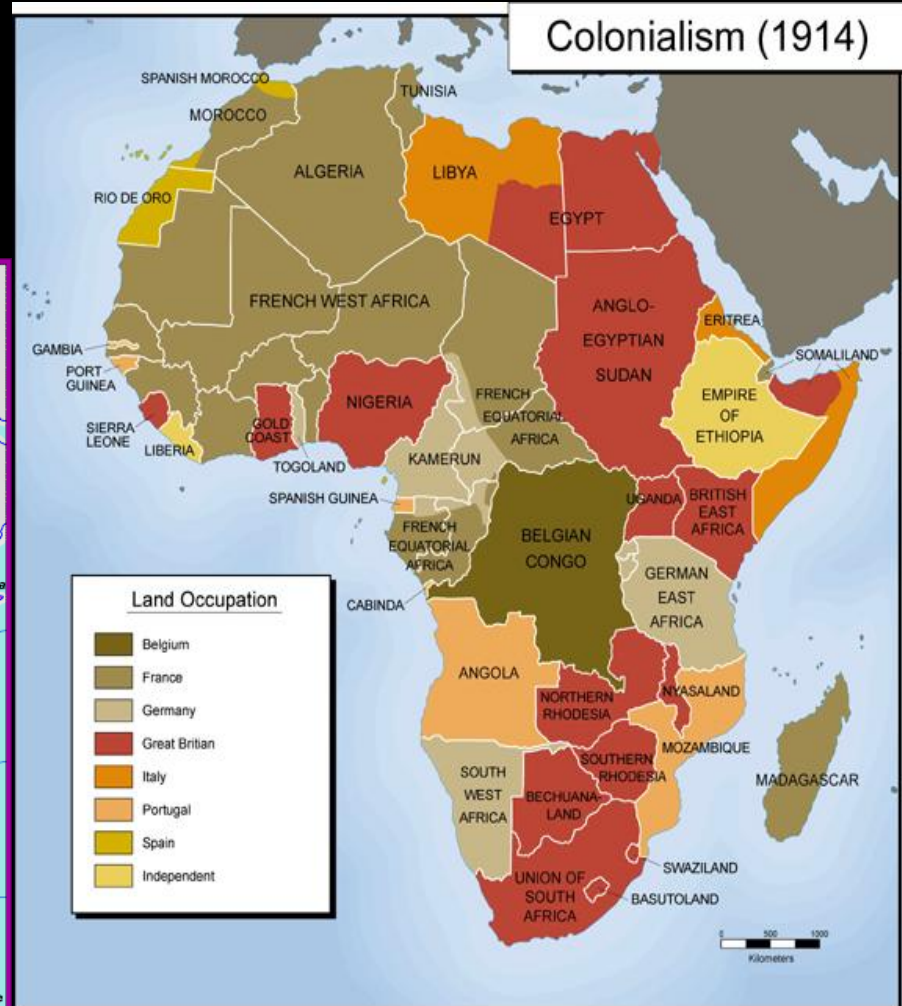
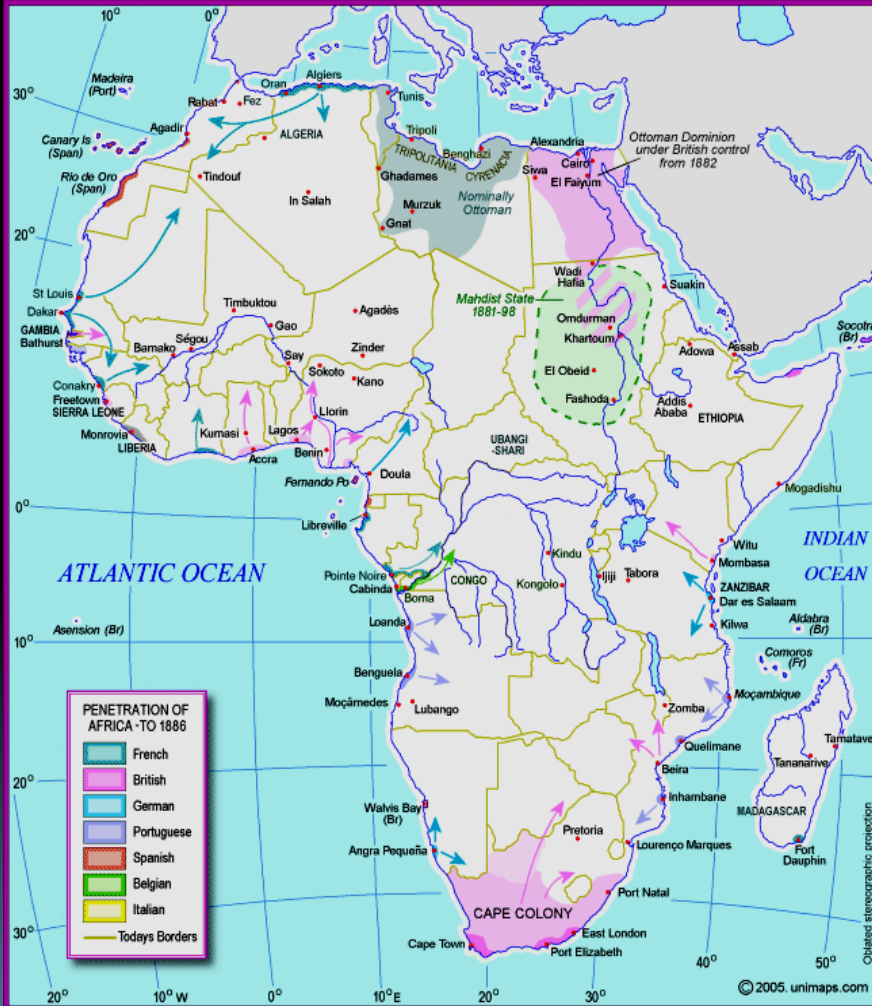
- European powers set rules for carving Africa into colonies, Africans not invited
- Occupation, supported by European armies, established colonial rule in Africa
- By 1900 all of Africa, except Ethiopia and Liberia, was controlled by European powers

Colonial rule challenging and expensive

- "Concessionary companies": granted considerable authority to private companies
 - empowered to build plantations, mines, railroads
 - made use of forced labor and taxation, as in Belgian Congo
 - unprofitable, often replaced by more direct rule
- Direct rule: replacing local rulers with Europeans--French model
 - justified by "civilizing mission"
 - hard to find enough European personnel
- Indirect rule: control over subjects through local institutions--British model
 - worked best in African societies that were highly organized
 - assumed firm tribal boundaries where often none existed

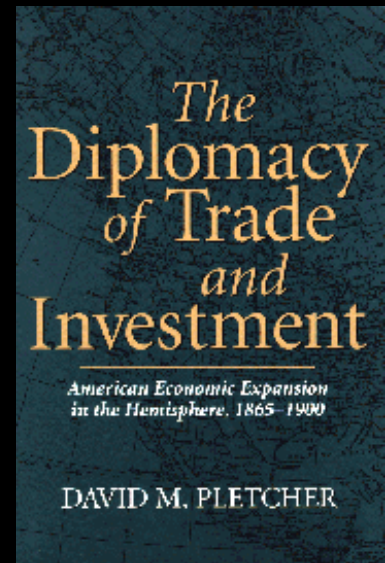
AFRICA

1880 & 1914



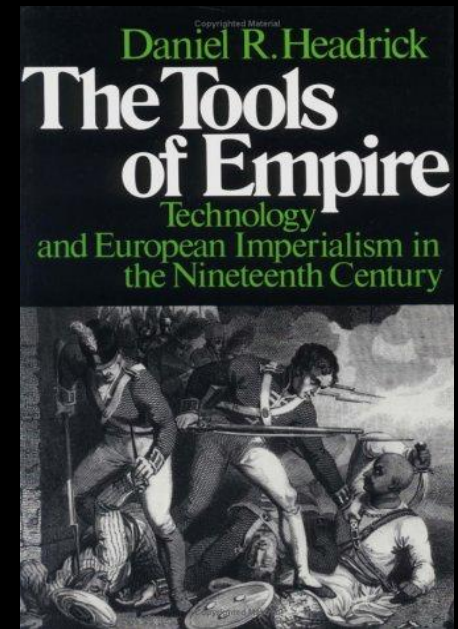
INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR

- **Industrialization increased demand for raw materials**
 - **Nonindustrialized societies became suppliers of raw materials**
 - Cotton from India, Egypt
 - Rubber from Brazil, Malaya, Congo
 - **Fueled demand for colonies**
- **Economic development**
 - **Europeans, Americans exported capital**
 - Capital went to nations with industrialization
 - Heavy industry, oil, mineral extraction, grains, railroads
 - **Better in lands settled by ethnic Europeans**
 - High wages encouraged labor-saving technologies
 - Strong European immigrant pool with some education
 - **Countries Benefiting**
 - Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand
 - Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, United States, Russia, Japan
- **Economic dependency more common in other countries**
 - **Sub-Saharan Africa, south Asia, and southeast Asia**
 - **Latin America had some industry but largely dependent**
 - **Infrastructure for movement of goods out of country**
 - Colonies generally export raw materials but little industry built
 - Railroads and export infrastructure (ports) built in colonies
 - **Characteristics**
 - Foreign investors owned and controlled plantations and production
 - Free-trade policy favored foreign products over domestic
 - World divided into producers and consumers



IMPERIALISM & ECONOMICS

- **Industrialization fueled imperialism**
 - Industry needed raw materials, specialized crops
 - Rubber, tea from SE Asia
 - Gold, diamonds, copper, coffee from Africa
 - Cocoa, hemp from Latin America
 - Industry needed cheap laborers
 - Entrepreneurs needed markets
 - Colonies seemed one easy answer
- **Technology applied to colonial problems**
 - Infrastructure built up to exploit colonies
 - Railroads and ports were first to be created
 - Bridges, roads also built
 - Technology used to extract minerals from mines
 - Science applied to farming to increase yields
- **Demand for raw minerals, markets produced horrible violence**
 - British destroy Indian textiles to sell British goods to Indians
 - British, Americans, French fight Opium Wars to sell opium to Chinese
 - Belgian atrocities in creating the Belgian Congo
 - British Boer War to obtain gold, diamonds of Afrikaners
- **Important Fact: Colonies never paid for public expenditures**
 - Expense by Western governments exceeded what was earned from colonies
 - Wealth, profits went to Western businessmen, companies
 - Only France and UK benefited from colonies but it was not economic
 - In World War I: French African troops saved France at Battle of Marne
 - In World War I and II: British Indian Army provided England with an edge to survive



IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

- **The world gets smaller, nations come together**
 - Technology linked nations that were once distant
 - Technology made people in one nation into a community
 - US, Canada, Australia, Russia: technology made them possible
 - India created by the railroads
- **Rise of a true world system**
 - **Communication**
 - Morse Code, telegraph
 - Telephone, Trans-Atlantic cable
 - Newspaper industry, mail systems
 - Photography
 - **Transportation**
 - People visit another country, across ocean in weeks
 - Railroads, subway, automobile
 - Trans-oceanic ships
 - Riverboats, steamboats, cargo boats
 - Exchanges become almost instant
- **Technology becomes part of life**
 - Proliferation of machines mechanizes societies
 - Joint work of scientists, engineers directly impacted society
 - Machines allow humans to change environment radically
 - Machines allow humans to make up for environmental shortcomings



ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

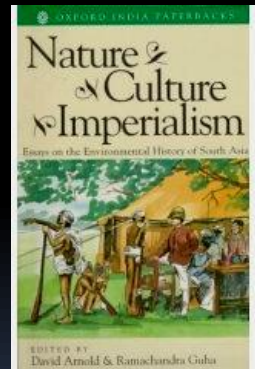
- **Process advocated with Enlightenment, Methodism**
 - Ideas of equality of men becomes widespread
 - Philosophes attacked slavery, slave trade
 - Methodism, spreading in 18th, 19th centuries condemned slavery
 - William Wilberforce campaigned to end slavery, slave trade all his life
- **Process expanded by Revolutions, Women's Movements**
 - Many revolutionaries advocated ending slavery
 - Many revolutionary governments abolished slavery (France)
 - Haitian slave revolt scares American slave holders
 - Women advocated end to slavery as a corollary to gender equality
- **Process realized by the British and Americans**
 - British parliament outlawed slave trade; US ended slave trade in 1808 (had internal slave trade)
 - British, US navies enforce ban; hang slavers, freed slaves to Sierra Leone (Amistad Mutiny)
 - Latin American revolutions abolish slavery during revolutions
 - British emancipate slaves in 1833 throughout their empire
- **Civil Wars, Emancipations and Manumissions**
 - US abolished slavery through Force of Arms, Civil War
 - Emancipation Proclamation 1863
 - 14th, 15th, 16th Amendments of 1866
 - Russia abolished serfdom in 1863
 - Brazil emancipated and manumitted its slaves in 1888
 - Princess Regent of Brazil abolished slavery in political fight with land owners
 - Brazilian elite abolish monarchy, paid slave holders for their lost slaves
- **Slavery still existed in Muslim world, Africa, East Africa (British suppress in 1870s)**
- **Contract labor, share cropping, indentured servitude, tenant farming remained**
- **Racial equality not included as part of abolition**



EMPIRES AND SOCIETY

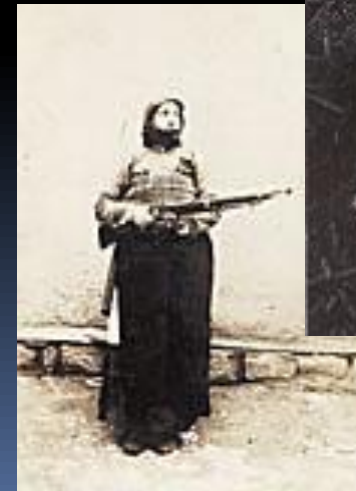
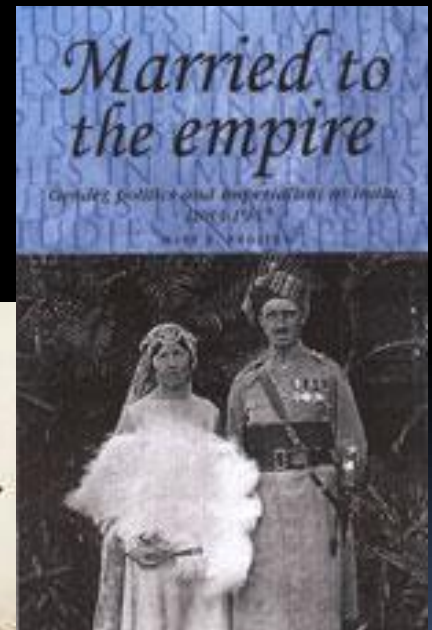


- **Imperialism disrupted old social patterns**
 - Rearranged social hierarchy to suit occupiers' needs, understandings
 - Europeans, Americans on top of social hierarchy, lived in capitals, owned wealth
 - Used existing colonial differences to divide locals, control colonies
 - Colonial boundaries cut across ethnic, tribal boundaries further dividing peoples
 - Often used minorities including hated ones to administer colonies
 - Europeans often imported other colonial peoples to administer different colonies
- **Colonial conflict not uncommon in nineteenth century**
 - Glorious Little Wars were often rebellions, resistance to Western encroachment
 - Resistance included boycotts, political parties, anti-colonial publications
 - Conflict among different groups united under colonial rule
 - One tribe made "elite" in African colonies to assist Europeans
 - South Africa: Anti-Apartheid movement began amongst Hindu laborers
- **"Scientific racism" popular in nineteenth century**
 - Race became the measure of human potential
 - Europeans considered superior
 - Non-White Europeans were considered inferior and needed civilization
 - Gobineau divided humanity into 4 main racial groups, each with traits
 - Social Darwinism: "survival of fittest" used to justify European domination
- **Colonial experience only reinforced popular racism**
 - Assumed moral superiority of Europeans = White Racial Supremacy
 - Colonizers kept themselves separate from locals, created segregated communities
 - Westerns strongly discouraged from any marriage, mixing with locals



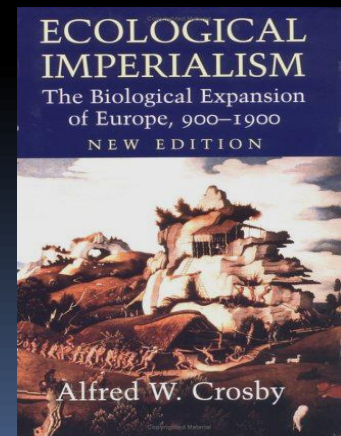
WOMEN & IMPERIALISM

- **European Women and Imperialism**
 - Much evidence that European women actively supported imperialism
 - Encouraged, supported Western ideas of racism, morality, domesticity, violence
- **Non-Western Women and Their Rights**
 - Emancipation often meant liberation from older traditions, husbands
 - Political emancipation, nationalism often took first place over women's issues
 - Progress was slower abroad than in the west, if it came at all
 - Emancipation or change often considered too radical, western
 - Many western men had foreign mistresses
 - Mixed families independent of European wife, family
- **African Women**
 - Men often forced to work away from family
 - Women took over male roles: Herding, Farming
 - Colonists often needed domestic labor
 - Hired African women but little real change



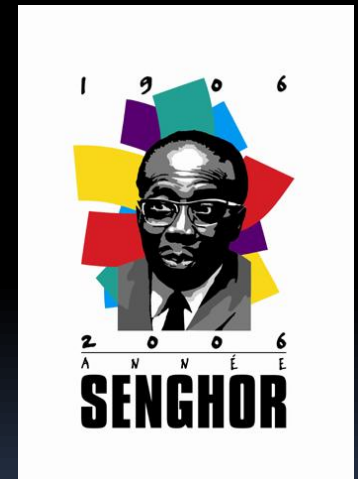
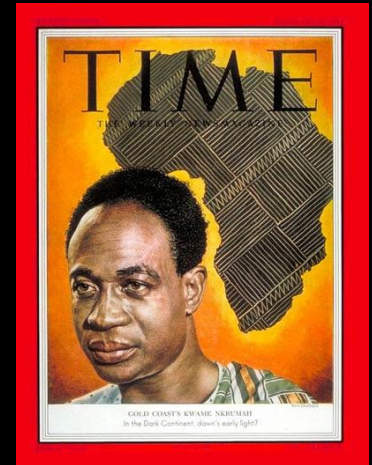
ECOLOGICAL IMPERIALISM

- **Europeans brought flora, fauna to their colonies**
 - Preferred European animals, crops; drove out native species
 - Ecological imperialism destroyed many African colonies
 - British ripped up throne trees (native fences) to plant coffee
 - Trees were home to birds that killed flies carrying diseases
 - Flies multiplied in Kenya killing domesticated animals, spreading sleeping sickness
- **New crops transformed landscape and society**
 - **Westerners converted colonial landscape to export**
 - Wanted agriculture to be export, profit
 - Converted farming land to use for export cash crops
 - Destroyed centuries old farming systems to plant export crops
 - Many lands could no longer feed the native population
 - Plantations used paid, indentured native labor
 - **Colonial rule**
 - Transformed traditional production of crops, commodities
 - Africans forced to buy European products at expense of own
 - Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* detail this in Nigeria
 - **Examples**
 - Highlands in East Africa, Ethiopia converted to grow coffee
 - Cotton transplanted into Egypt, West Africa
 - Rubber plantations transformed Congo
 - Clove plantations in Zanzibar



THE RISE OF AFRICAN MIDDLE CLASSES

- **Western schools in the colonies**
 - Provide a pool of people to support colonizers
 - Educate the people to become good little westerners
 - Often the education was open only to existing elites, upper classes
 - Tendency to discourage universities for elite
 - **British education**
 - Western literature and manners
 - Western sense of morality
 - **French education**
 - Create a sense of nationalism
 - Emphasis on speaking French, dress, etiquette, cuisine
 - Actually accorded many colonials equal citizen status with French whites
- **Results**
 - Ended up educating a new middle class
 - Often this group was mercantile
 - Many staffed lower ranks of colonial civil service
 - **Created a common intellectual, professional elite**
 - Many became doctors, teachers, lawyers, writers
 - Many became businessmen
 - **Created a common sense of belonging to a group**
 - Gave natives a common language often for first time (even if it was a European one)
 - Common attitudes, values which spread across ethnic groups, traditions
 - **Many of these people would later challenge colonial rule using their colonial learning**
 - Nkurumah in Ghana
 - Senghor in Senegal



MUSLIM RESISTANCE

■ Resistance

- Muslim universities
 - Frequently organized education around western model
 - Educated several generations of students
- Muslim Army Officers in Service of Europeans
 - Often educated in western style universities, learned western ideas
 - Become source of anti-Western activities even while supporting reform

■ Revolt in the Sudan

- Egypt nominally ruled Sudan, attempted to enforce control
 - Egypt able to control Nile farmers; opposition comes from nomads, herders
 - Rule greatly resented as it was corrupt, overtaxed peasants
 - British pressure Egyptians to eradicate slavery, upsetting Muslims (Koran allows)
- Muhammad Achmad "The Mahdi" (1870s)
 - Direct descendant of the Prophet Muhammad; proclaims jihad against Egyptians, British masters
 - Wahhabis Reformer: A very puritanical form of Islam, seeks to purify Islam
 - Purge Islam of problems; reform, modernize but not at expense to Islam
 - Overran all of Sudan, threatens Egypt, killed British commander at Khartoum
- Khalifa Abdallahi and the Mahdist state
 - The Mahdi dies; his successor builds an Islamic state under rule of Koran
 - Threatens to overrun all of Middle East, drive out foreigners, westernizers; British intervene

■ Revolt in Somalia

- Led by Mohammed Abdullah Hassan, the Mad Mullah (1900 – 1920)
- Began against Ethiopian encroachment and carried over to anti-Italian, anti-British raids

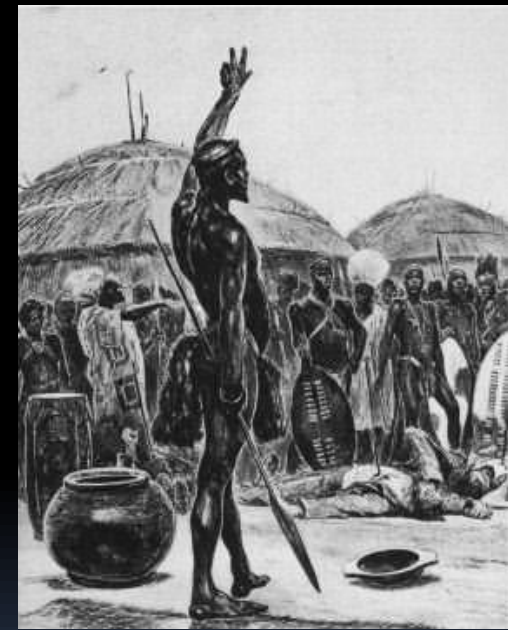
■ Reality: Reformers Discredited

- Religious revivalists who wanted a return to a pure Islam proved unsuccessful
- Reformers willing to borrow some western ideas could not win over people
- British (Europeans) will send in army to crush revolts, threats to Europeans

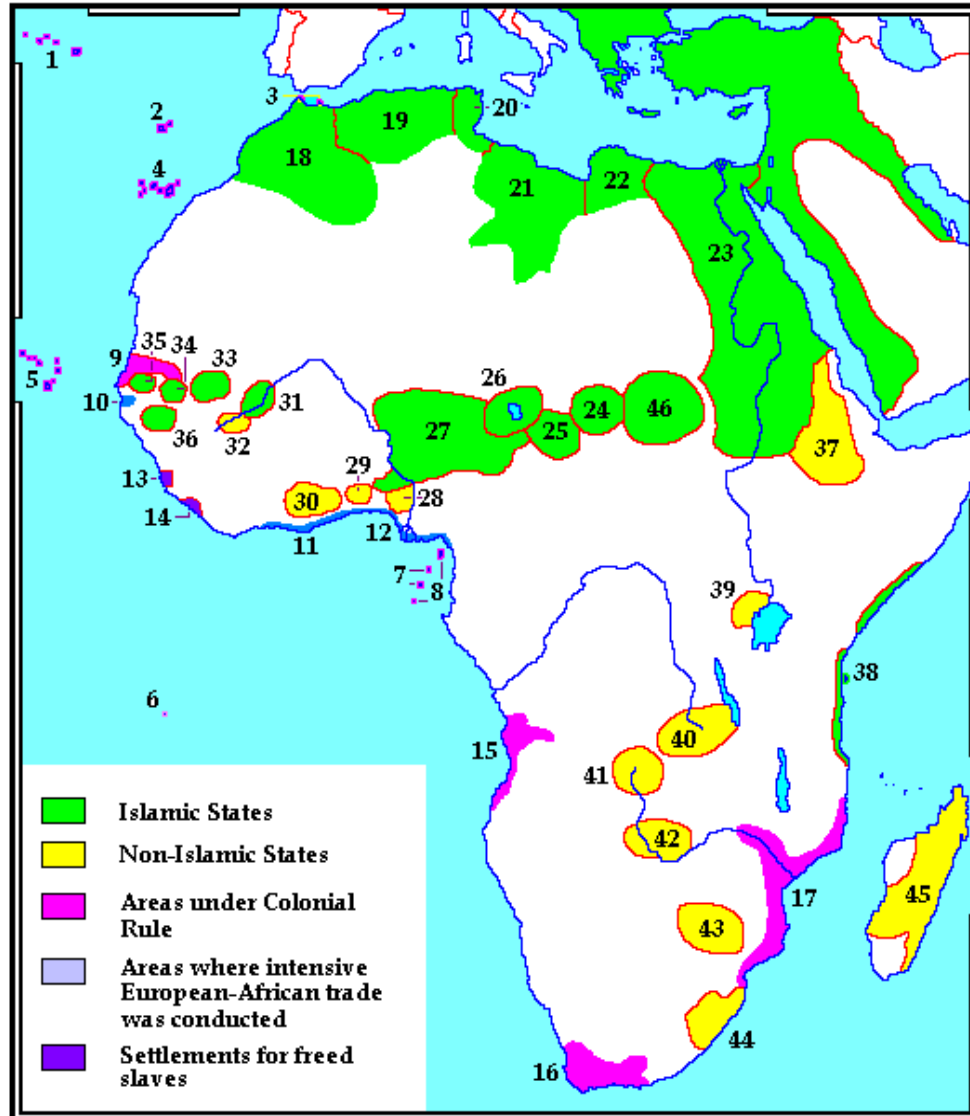


AFRICA

- **Africa 1750 – 1850**
 - Few European possessions in Africa
 - Atlantic (not Islamic) slave trade ended in early 19th century
- **Age of Exploration leads to Imperialism**
 - Europeans explore Africa, developed interest in Africa
 - Permitted by technology
 - Transportation, weaponry made it easy
 - Medicines made it possible
 - Africa was the center, objective of imperialism
 - Africa was partitioned between Europeans
 - Only Ethiopia and Liberia remained independent
- **Infrastructures and Changes**
 - **Political**
 - Colonial powers ignored indigenous peoples almost totally
 - Set boundaries to states, destroying tribes, unity
 - Ruled indirectly through local elites, who they could remove at will
 - Undermined traditional systems of rule
 - Chiefs derived authority from gods
 - Missionaries challenge traditional religion
 - Chiefs lost prestige associated with land as people earned money
 - Western educated locals challenge traditional ways
 - **Economic**
 - Exploitation is the key word
 - Minerals solely for benefit of mother country
 - Cash crops and agriculture dominated by European crops, interests
 - Europeans take best, richest lands for cattle, farming
 - Building of railroads, infrastructure especially ports
 - Breakdown of African barter system; replaced by monetary system
 - Africans forced to work on European farms, in European factories by tax, levies, force
 - Loss of African self-sufficiency



MAPPING AFRICA, 1830

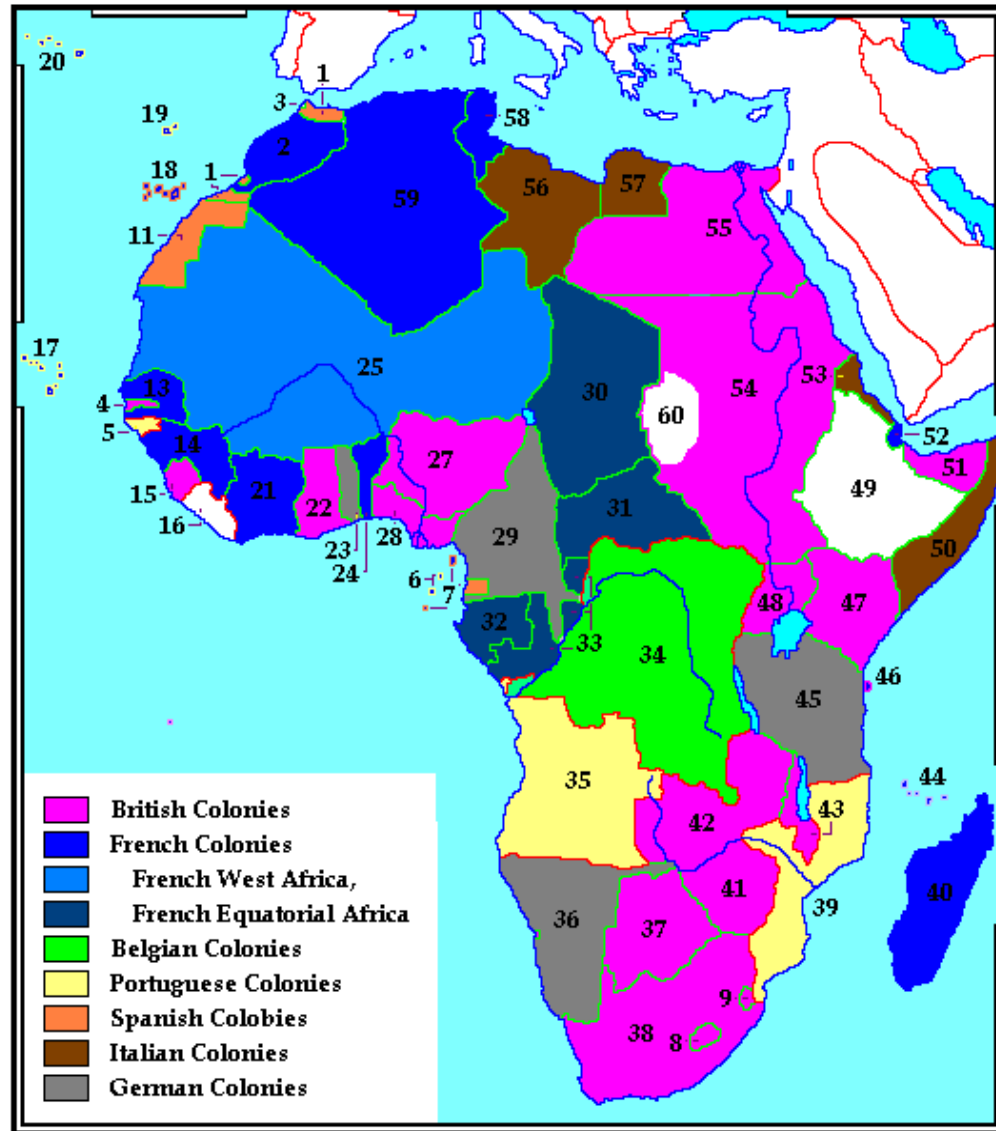


AFRICAN STATES IN 1830

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Açores (Port.) | 30 Ashanti/Asante |
| 2 Madeira (Port.) | 31 Macina/Masina |
| 3 Ceuta, Melilla (Sp.) | 32 Segou |
| 4 Canary Isl. (Sp.) | 33 Kaarta |
| 5 Cape Verde (Port.) | 34 Khasso |
| 6 Ascension (Br.) | 35 Futa Toro |
| 7 Sao Tome (Port.) | 36 Futa Jallon |
| 8 Fernando Poo (Sp.) | 37 Ethiopia |
| 9 Senegal (Fr.) | 38 Sultanate of Oman |
| 10 Gambia | 39 Buganda |
| 11 Gold Coast | 40 Luba |
| 12 Coast of Benin/Biafra | 41 Lunda |
| 13 Sierra Leone | 42 Lozi/Barotse |
| 14 Liberia | 43 Matabele |
| 15 Angola (Port.) | 44 Zulu |
| 16 Cape Colony (Br.) | 45 Merina |
| 17 Port. East Africa | 46 Darfur |
| 18 Morocco | |
| 19 Algiers (Turk.) | |
| 20 Tunisia (Turk.) | |
| 21 Tripolitania (Turk.) | |
| 22 Cyrenaica (Turk.) | |
| 23 Egypt (Turk.) | |
| 24 Wadai | |
| 25 Bagirmi | |
| 26 Bornu | |
| 27 Sokoto | |
| 28 Benin | |
| 29 Dahome | |

AFRICA 1914

COLONIAL AFRICA 1914



- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Spanish Morocco | 31 Oubangi-Chari |
| 2 French Morocco | 32 Gabon |
| 3 Tanger (Tangiers) | 33 French Congo |
| 4 Gambia | 34 Belgian Congo |
| 5 Port. Guinea | 35 Angola |
| 6 Sao Tome & Pr. | 36 South West Africa |
| 7 Spanish Guinea | 37 Bechuanaland |
| 8 Basutoland | 38 South Africa |
| 9 Swaziland | 39 Moçambique |
| 11 Spanish Sahara | 40 Madagascar |
| 13 Senegal | 41 Southern Rhodesia |
| 14 Guinea | 42 Northern Rhodesia |
| 15 Sierra Leone | 43 Nyasaland |
| 16 Liberia | 44 Comoros |
| 17 Cape Verde | 45 German East Africa |
| 18 Canary Islands | 46 Zanzibar |
| 19 Madeira | 47 British East Africa |
| 20 Açores | 48 Uganda |
| 21 Cote d'Ivoire | 49 Ethiopia |
| 22 Gold Coast | 50 Somalia |
| 23 Togo | 51 Somaliland |
| 24 Dahomey | 52 Djibouti |
| 25 Upper Senegal & Niger | 53 Eritrea |
| 27 Northern Nigeria | 54 Sudan |
| 28 Southern Nigeria | 55 Egypt |
| 29 Cameroon | 56 Tripolitania |
| 30 Chad | 57 Cyrenaica |
| | 58 Tunisia |
| | 59 Algeria |
| | 60 Darfur |

SUDAN



■ Interactions

- War: Egyptian conquest of the Upper Nile followed by British suppression of the Madhis
- War: Slaving, cattle raiding by Caucasian Muslims of Blacks
- Trade: Slaves, ivory down Nile to Egypt later suppressed by British
- Diplomacy: British intervene in 1896 to prevent region from falling into France's hands
- 1898: Fashoda Crisis - British, French, Belgian conflict over control of Upper Nile led to British victory

■ State Structure

- 1821: Colony under Turko-Egyptian administrators, troops, tax collectors, slavers, ivory hunters
- 1880-1898: Madhi centralized state under Wahhabis Islamic sect
- 1898-1914: Joint Anglo-Egyptian co-dominion overseen by British commissioner, officers

■ Social and Gender

- Immigration of Muslim Arabic Egyptians into Sudan as administrators, merchant, slave traders
- 1850s: Expansion of Muslim slave trade against black southerners

■ Cultural

- Mahdist jihad against Europeans, impure Muslims, missionaries, unfair taxes, in support of slave trade
- Southern blacks largely cattle herders, animists: some Christianity amongst Nubian elite

■ Technology

- British used modern weapons, transport to control Sudan, defeat Mahdist state
- Railroads built to Egypt, to port of Red Sea

■ Environment and Demography

- Khartoum: newly founded city 1821; fortified trading posts established
- Epidemics: Rinderpest, small pox hit region, killed 90% of cattle, flattened population growth

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

■ Interactions

□ War/Diplomacy

- Jihads by Sokoto to spread faith; slaving wars; civil wars and disruptions between Muslim states
- 1885 Conference of Berlin regulated partition of Africa
- 1898 Fashoda Crisis nearly led to war with England

□ Trade

- Industrial capitalism shaped the demand, supply of goods and service on a world scale; price fluctuations
- Export of vegetable oils, cottons

■ State Structure

□ Militant Muslim forces established Sokoto Caliphate, others in early to middle 19th century

□ French West Africa

- Established in 1895 to unify diverse, widespread French colonial possessions
- Government centralized, direct rule from Paris, by French governor; all levels of government, courts run by French
- All French colonies had to be self-supporting, taxable entities; little direct French investment in colonies

□ Forms of resistance: migration, tax evasion, disobedience, disrespect

- Much less obvious, much more difficult to control; resistance continued throughout colonial period
- Africans turned to Christianity, Western education as means of resisting the power of colonial rule

■ Social and Gender

- Expansion of slavery to interior of Africa; contributed to agricultural, craft, trading, and herding activities; social prestige
- Mouridiyya brotherhood: peasants, former slaves, defeated warriors to create Muslim community during French colonial rule
- French expect men to migrate for work; while slavery abolished, many coercive forms of labor used

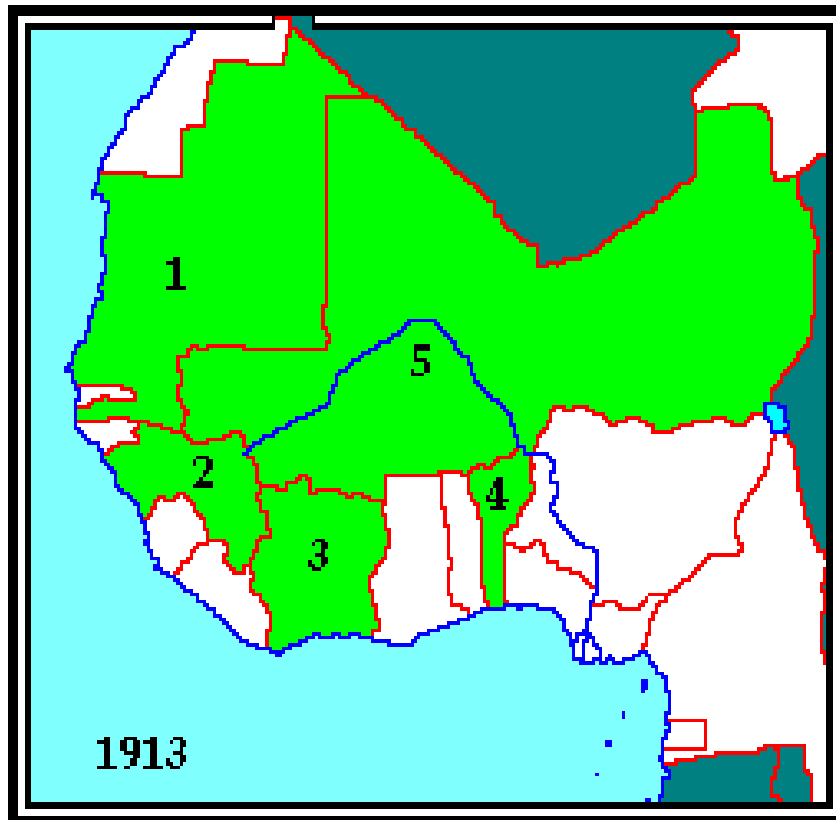
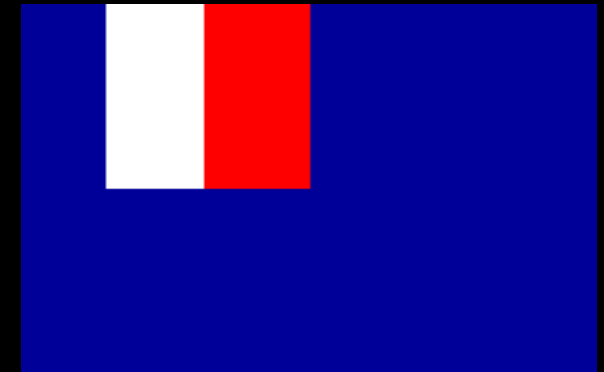
■ Technology

- French weapons, transportation, steamships made conquest, control of empire easier
- Use of quinine in suppressing malaria, permitting Europeans to live longer in the African tropics

■ Environment and Demography

- Expansion of peanut production (Peanut Revolution) throughout region
- Introduction of cotton production for export

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

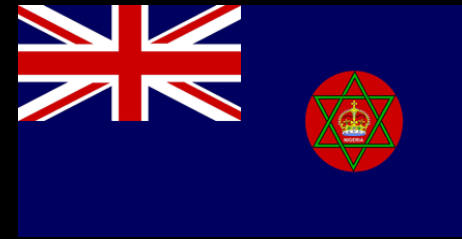


French West Africa 1913

- 1 Senegal
- 2 French Guinea
- 3 Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)
- 4 Dahomey
- 5 Upper Senegal & Niger

-  French West Africa
-  Other French Territories

NIGERIA



■ Interactions

- War: 1750-1830 saw slaving wars between African states; later many civil wars for power
- War: 1870-1914 colonial wars of conquest, British forced to put down resistance
- Trade: industrializing countries sought tropical commodities (oils, cotton, ivory, indigo, gum)
- Exploration: the Niger, interior of the continent

■ State Structure

- Forest Regions: 1750 until conquest - Divine right monarchies assisted by elites, councils ruled small states
- Sudan/Sahel: 1750 until conquest- Muslim jihad, reformist purifying movement creates modern, model states
- Royal Niger Company instrumental in acquiring lands, facilitation British expansion to interior
- British establish two colonies: North, South and eventually merge both into one colonial entity
 - British dominate highest positions including military; ruled indirectly through local elites
 - Educated Africans become government civil servants, lawyers, police, teachers under British supervision

■ Social and Gender

- Before British arrival, slave trade redirected to interior and expanded; many economic, social benefits
- African slavery contributed to patriarchy because slave wives had fewer rights than freeborn wives
- Traditional elites remained but undermined by European educated elites, Christians, businessmen

■ Cultural

- British, American missionaries set up schools, begin activities (Presbyterians, Methodists, Anglicans)
- Rise of western educated elite due to missionaries, education which challenged traditional elites
- In villages were men migrated to work, women assumed many traditional male roles
- British economics, education disrupted many tradition patterns and changed social focus

■ Technology

- Steamboats used in environment; weapons; modern medicines made conquest easier
- Railroads, electricity, roads, port facilities expanded and created a unified colony

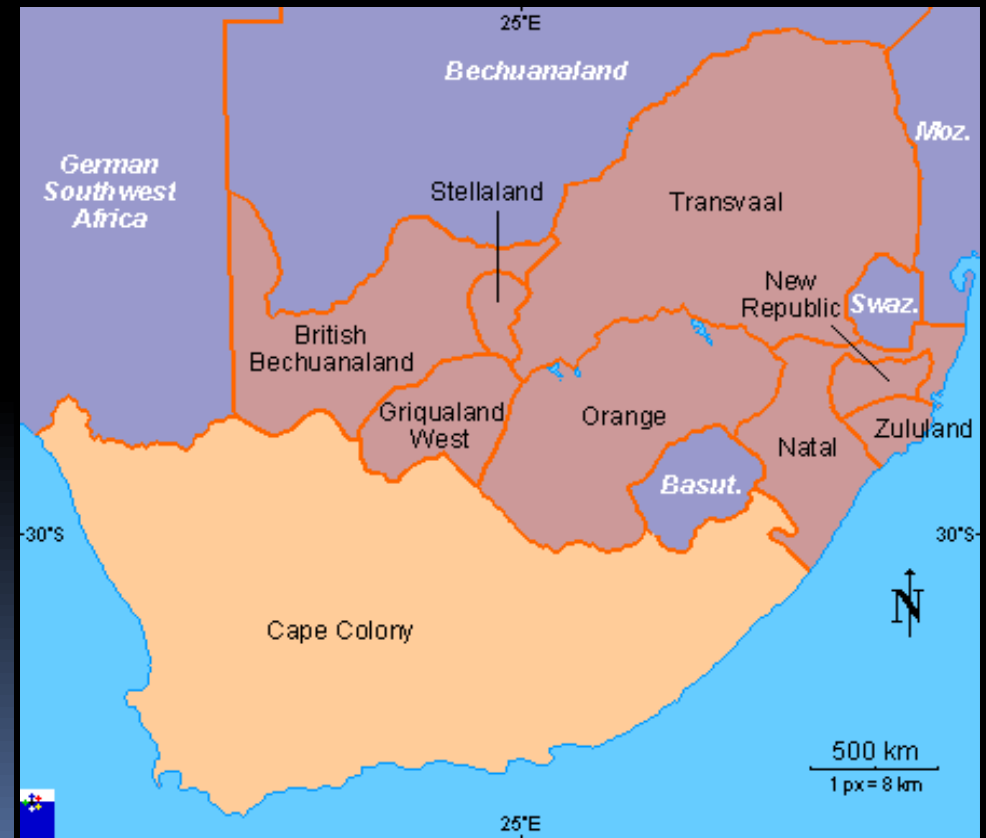
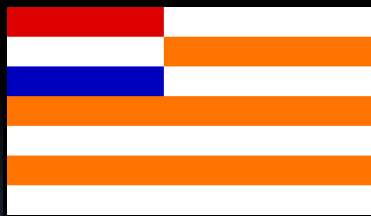
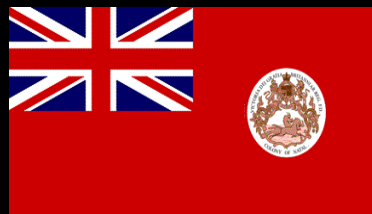
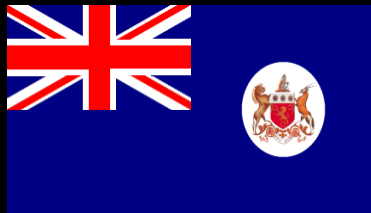
■ Environment and Demography

- Abolition of Atlantic slave trade in 19th century but expansion of slavery within African interior
- Peanuts, yams introduced into region, a major food crop: population expanded in 19th century
- Rise of Lagos as administrative capital, port

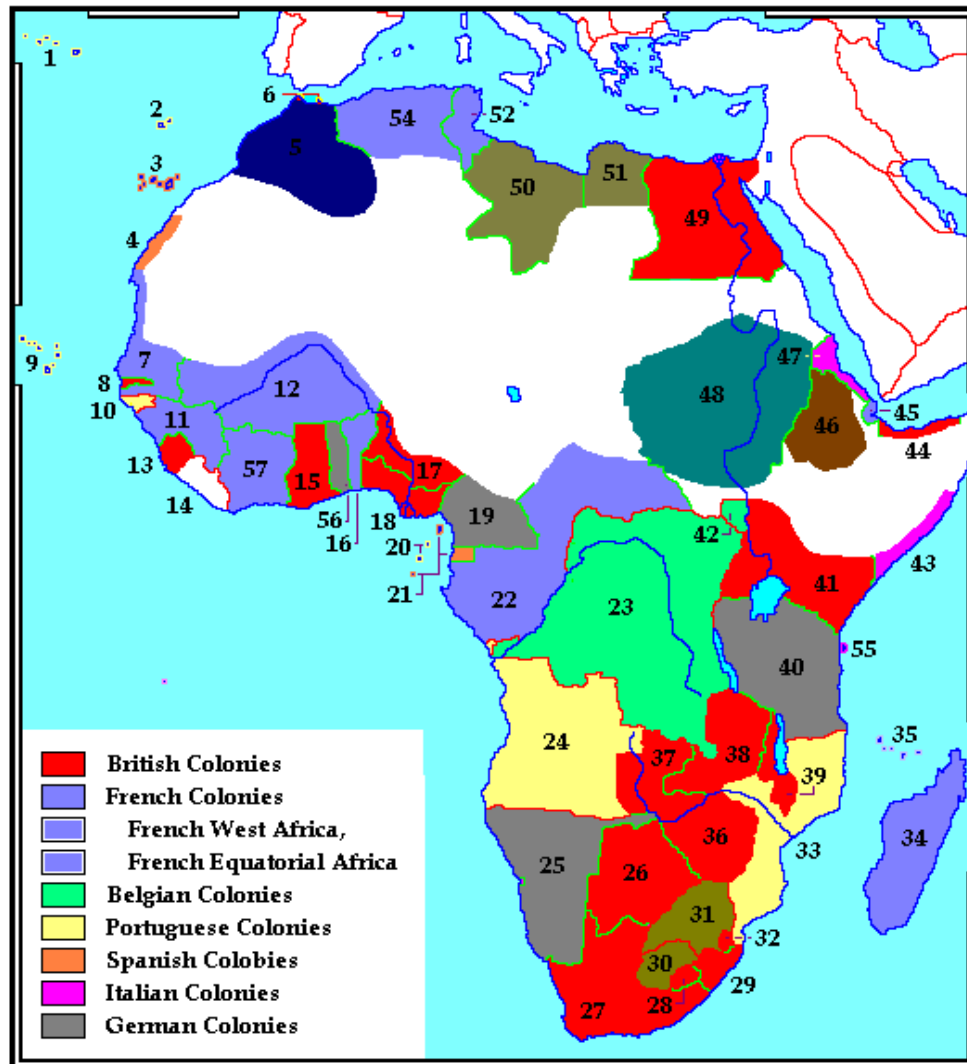
SOUTH AFRICA

- **Interactions**
 - Diplomacy: British acquire land from Dutch following Napoleonic war
 - Wars: European border wars with Bantu; Anglo-Boer War 1899
 - Bantu Mfecane caused by Zulus; Great Trek: Boers immigrated into interior to get away from British
 - Imperialism: gold, diamonds led British to seek to control Boer Republics
- **State Structure**
 - Cape Colony, Natal were British settler colonies; Transvaal, Orange Free State were independent
 - Indirect British rule of Africans through chiefs; 1853 British settlers acquire legislature, self-rule
 - Union of South Africa as a British federal crown dominion in 1910 united all states, provinces
 - Immigration Act of 1913 restricted rights of Indians, led to arrest, rise of Gandhi
 - Native Land Act of 1913 restricted African land holding to under 8%
 - African National Congress founded by blacks in 1913; South African Nationalist party founded in 1914
- **Social and Gender; Cultural**
 - 1795 Slaves outnumbered European colonists
 - 19th century saw expulsions of Bantu from lands; heavy English settler immigration to colonies
 - Caste society with miscegenation laws, racial segregation laws in place
 - English Settlers; Afrikaaner (Boer) Settlers dominate society
 - Indian indentured labor in sugar plantations; mixed populations in Cape Colony, Natal
 - African (Bantu) populations relegated to homelands, tribal lands
 - Conversion of many Africans to Protestantism
 - Caucasians dominated all levels of the government, economy as there were enough settlers
- **Technology**
 - Railroads, modernized ports
 - Heavy mining of gold, diamonds led to industrial capitalism, influenced imperialism
- **Environment and Demography**
 - Ranching and farming introduced
 - Cities were often heavily Caucasian, Indian, Mixed populations: black suburban slums

SOUTH AFRICA



THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA



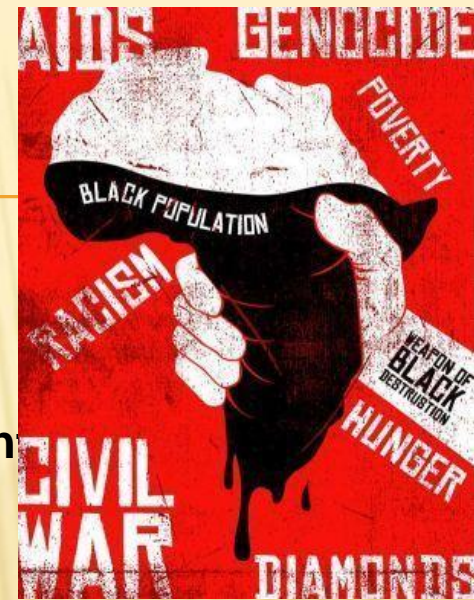
Africa in 1898 - political

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Açores | 30 Orange Free State |
| 2 Madeira | 31 Z.A.R. (Transvaal) |
| 3 Canary Islands | 32 Swaziland |
| 4 Rio del Oro | 33 Moçambique |
| 5 Morocco | 34 Madagascar |
| 6 Ceuta, Melilla | 35 Comoros |
| 7 Senegal | 36 Southern Rhodesia |
| 8 Gambia | 37 N.W. Rhodesia |
| 9 Cape Verde | 38 N.E. Rhodesia |
| 10 Port. Guinea | 39 Br. Central Africa |
| 11 Guinea | 40 German East Africa |
| 12 Upper Senegal & Niger | 41 Br. East Africa and Uganda |
| 13 Sierra Leone | 42 Lado Enclave |
| 14 Liberia | 43 Bena dir |
| 15 Gold Coast | 44 Somaliland |
| 16 Dahomey | 45 Djibouti |
| 17 Northern Nigeria | 46 Ethiopia |
| 18 Lagos, Oil Rivers | 47 Eritrea |
| 19 Cameroon | 48 Mahdiyya Sudan |
| 20 Sao Tome & Pr. | 49 Egypt |
| 21 Spanish Guinea | 50 Tripolitania |
| 22 Fr. Congo | 51 Barka (Cyrenaica) |
| 23 Congo Free State | 52 Tunisia |
| 24 Angola | 54 Algeria |
| 25 Southwest Africa | 55 Zanzibar |
| 26 Bechuanaland | 56 Togo |
| 27 Cape Colony | 57 Cote d'Ivoire |
| 28 Basutoland | |
| 29 Natal | |

AFRICA IN THE ERA OF INDEPENDENCE

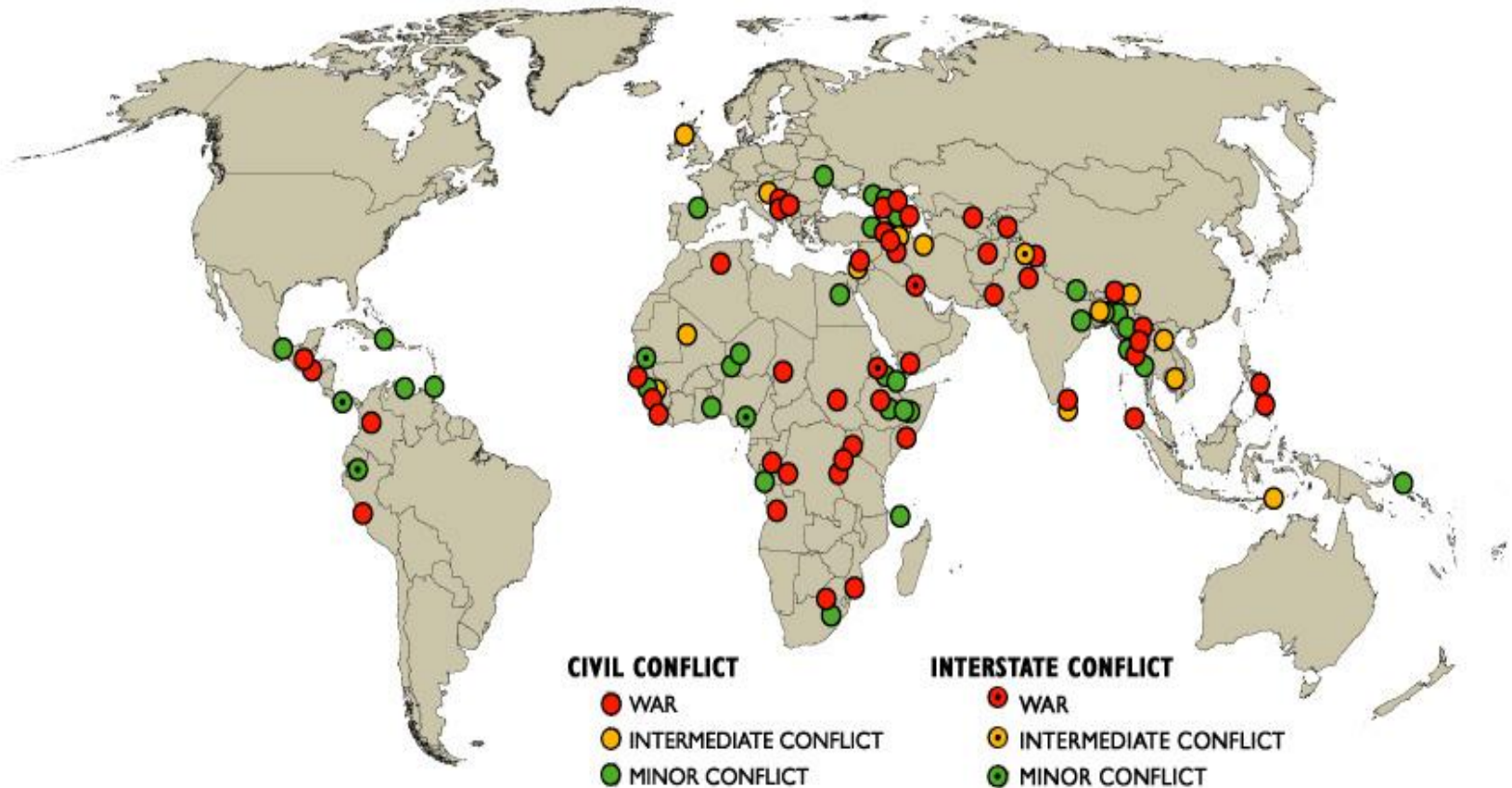
THE CHALLENGES OF INDEPENDENCE

- ✘ **To win independence nationalist leaders:**
 - + Had to mobilize the masses and all classes
 - + Peasants, urban workers wanted improvements, rights
- ✘ **Following independence**
 - + Leaders found it impossible to grant promises
 - + Simply were not sufficient resources to provide the promised improvements
 - + Most nationalist leaders followed socialistic goals
- ✘ **Failure to reach unrealistic goals led to rivalries among ethnic groups**
 - + European borders paid no regard to ethnic realities
 - + Divisions between ethnic groups, different classes called communalism
 - + This threatened to disrupt the political processes completely
- ✘ **Civil Wars, Ethnic Strife Often Followed**
 - + To win the wars, leaders neglected serious social and economic problems

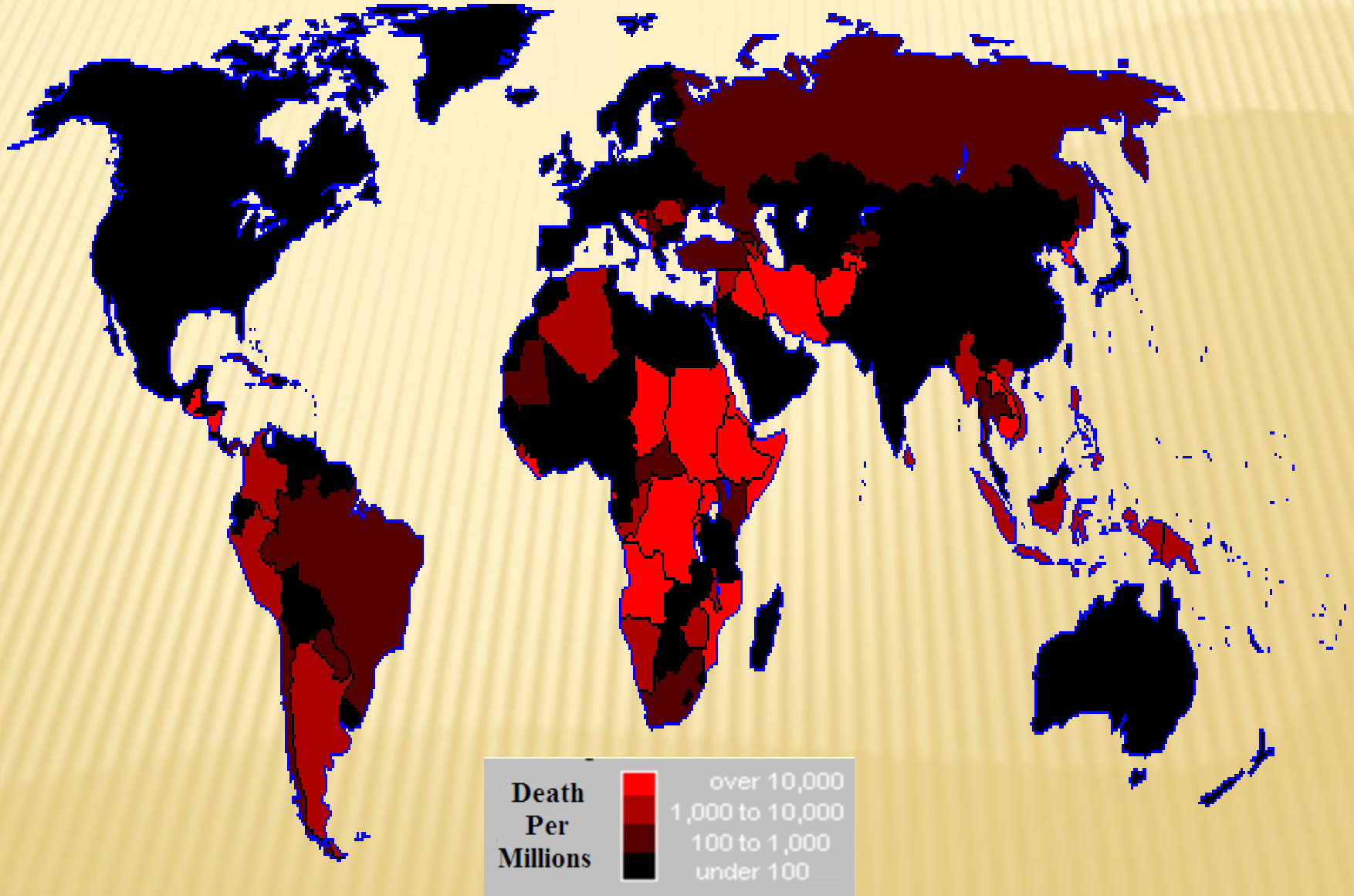


ARMED CONFLICT 1990 - PRESENT

ARMED CONFLICTS, 1990 - 2000

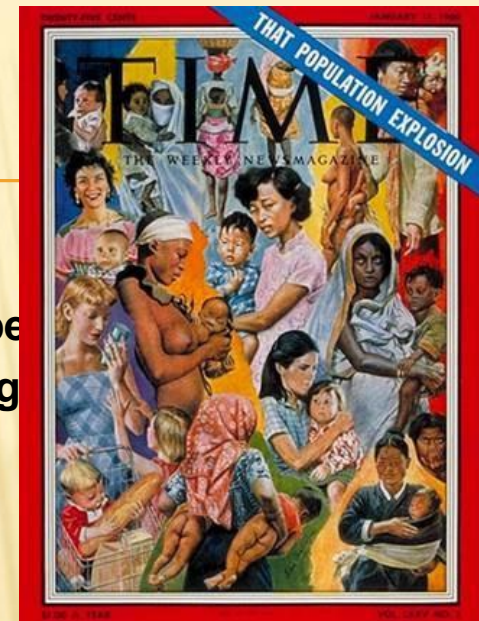


DEATHS DUE TO POLITICAL VIOLENCE

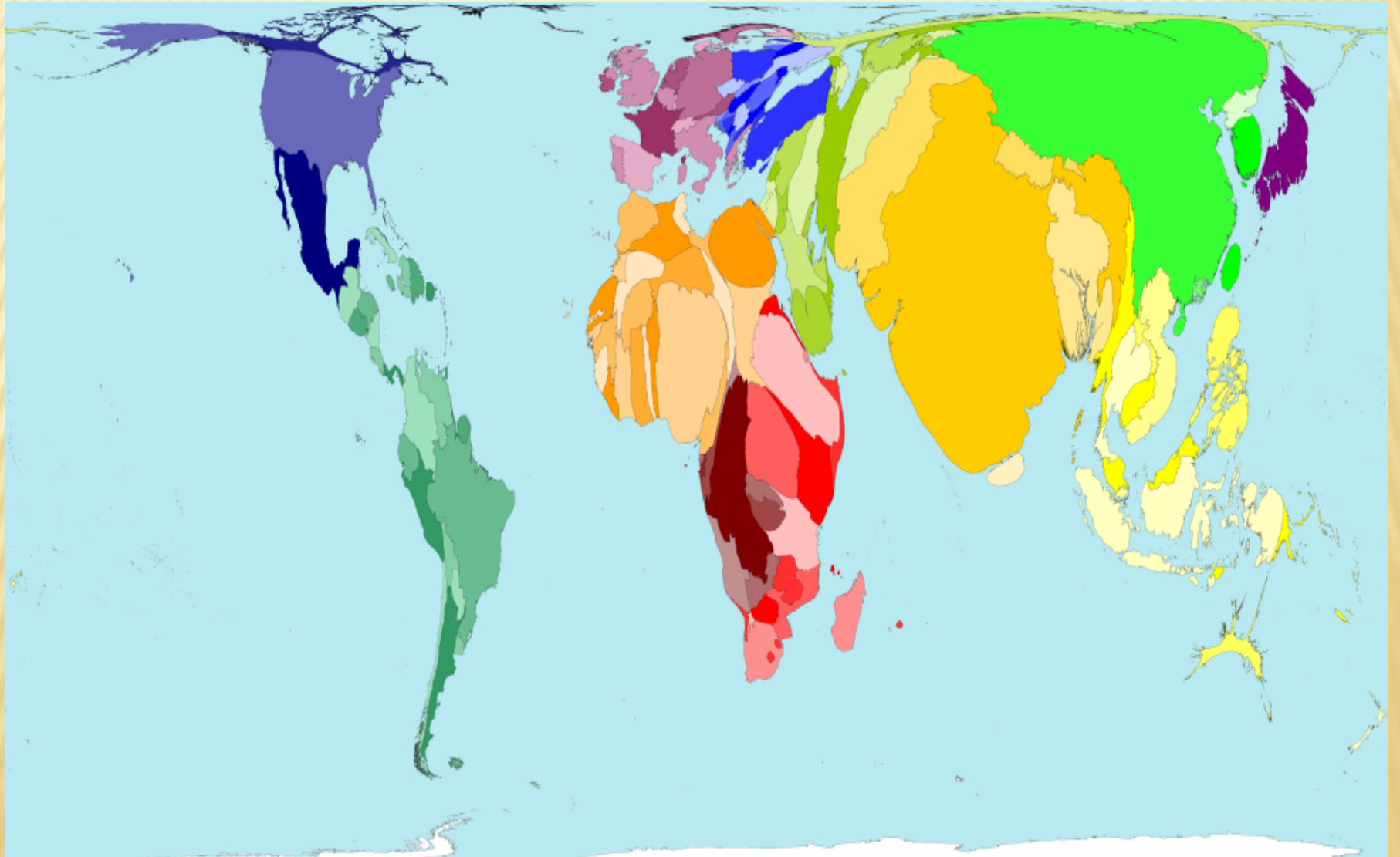


THE POPULATION BOMB

- × **Thoughts**
 - + Industrialization would be path to economic growth, prosperity
 - + Biggest barrier to economic development was population growth
- × **Reasons for Demographic Shift**
 - + Importation of new food crops from the Americas
 - + Infrastructure that cut down on regional famines
 - + End of localized war
 - + Medical improvements cut into the mortality rates from tropical diseases
 - + Same improvements also stimulated population increases
- × **Population surges continued from independence throughout Asia, Africa**
- × **Lacking industrialization to provide employment and to produce consumer goods**
 - + Newly independent nations could not cope with increasing numbers of people
 - + Also found it costly to import food, raw materials from outside
 - + Gains in productivity were rapidly overwhelmed by population increases
- × **Resistance to Birth Control**
 - + Birth control generated resistance rooted in traditional culture to their use
 - + Leaders saw attempts to control population growth as Western plot to limit expansion



A MAP BASED ON POPULATION



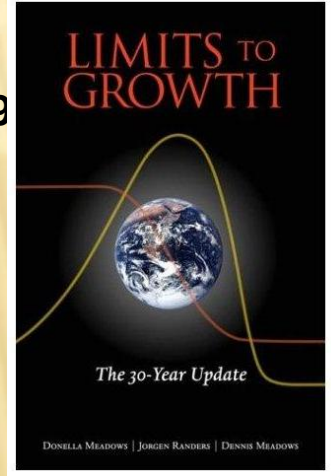
GREEN REVOLUTION

- × **Technology impacts food production**
 - + Mechanization of whole process
 - + New seeds including genetically altered
 - + Fertilizers, Pesticides such as DDT
 - + Massive irrigation projects around world
- × **The Green Revolution**
 - + Impacted India, China, Latin America, Africa
 - + Famines today rare
 - + India, China, most of Latin America can feed itself
 - + **World's food exporters**
 - × Rice: Vietnam, US
 - × Grains, Corn: Europe, US, Argentina, Canada, Australia
 - × Beef: Argentina, US, Australia
 - + **BUT negative effects to environment**
 - × Chemical pollutants in soil, water
 - × Destruction of forests, fragile zones to increase food production

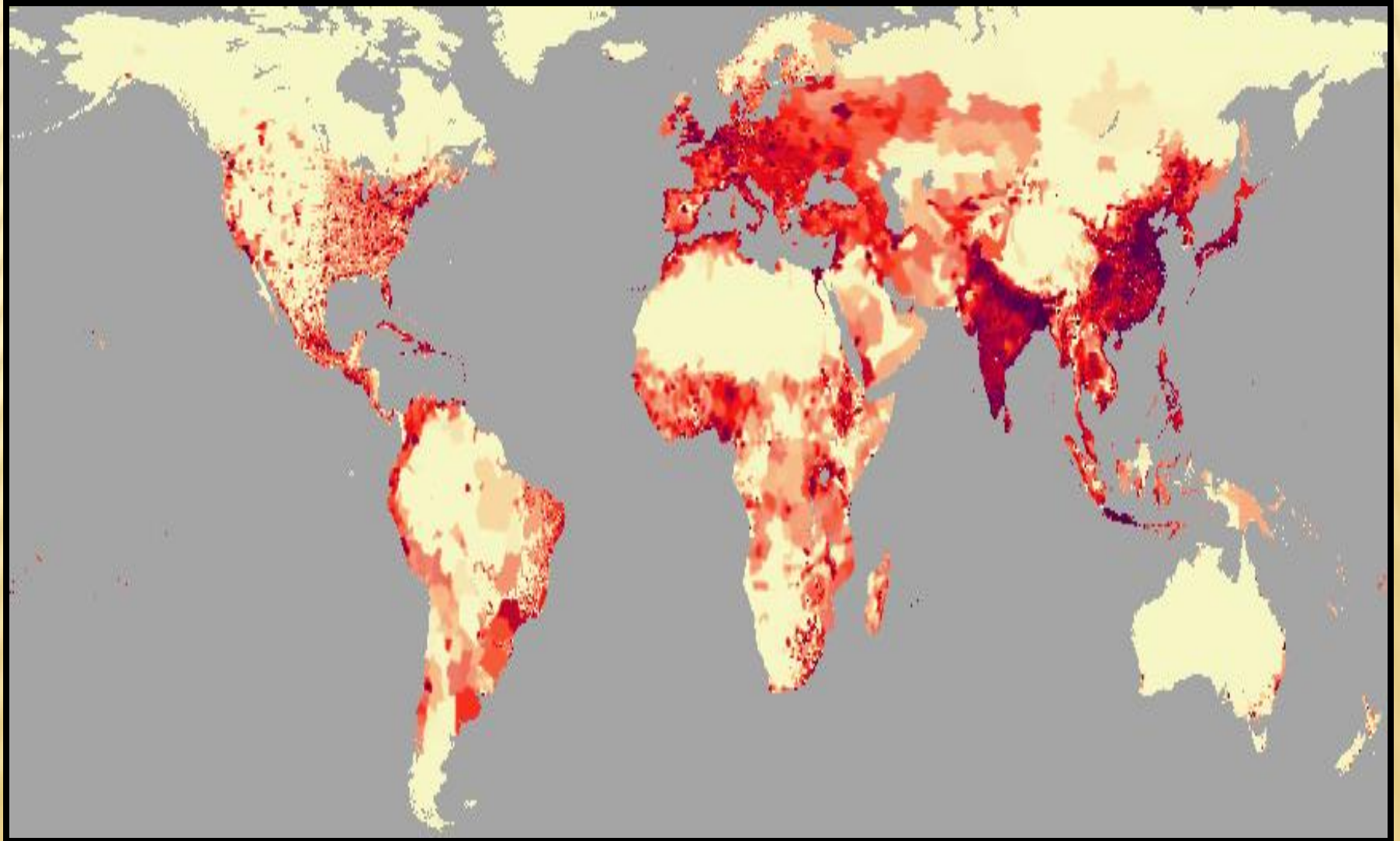


HOW MANY IS TOO MANY?

- × **Dramatic population increases in twentieth century**
 - + Population increased from 500 million in 1650 to 2.5 billion in 19
 - + Asia and Africa experienced population explosion after WWII
 - + 5.5 billion people in 1994; perhaps 11.6 billion people in 2200
 - + Fertility rates have been falling for past twenty years
- × **The planet's carrying capacity**
 - + How many people can the earth support?
 - + Scientists and citizens concerned about physical limits of the earth
- × **Environmental impact**
 - + Urbanization and agricultural expansion threaten biodiversity
 - + Gas emissions, coal burning contribute to global warming
 - + In 1997 at Kyoto, 159 states met to cut carbon dioxide emissions
- × **Population control: a highly politicized issue**
 - + Some developing nations cry racism when urged to limit population
 - + UN agencies have aided countries with family-planning programs
 - + China's one-child policy has significantly reduced growth rate
 - + Other cultures still favor larger families, for example, India



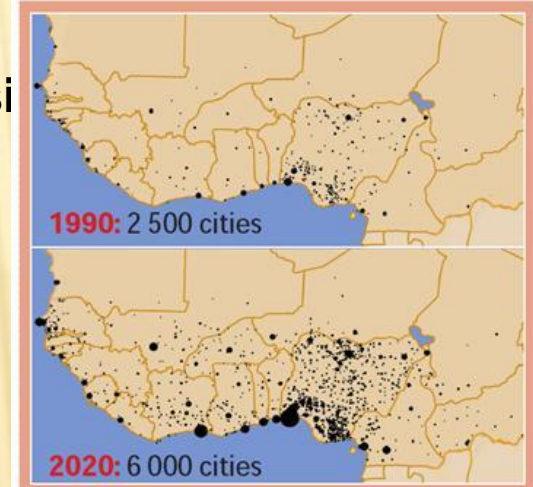
POPULATION DENSITIES



PARASITE CITIES & ENDANGERED ECOSYSTEMS

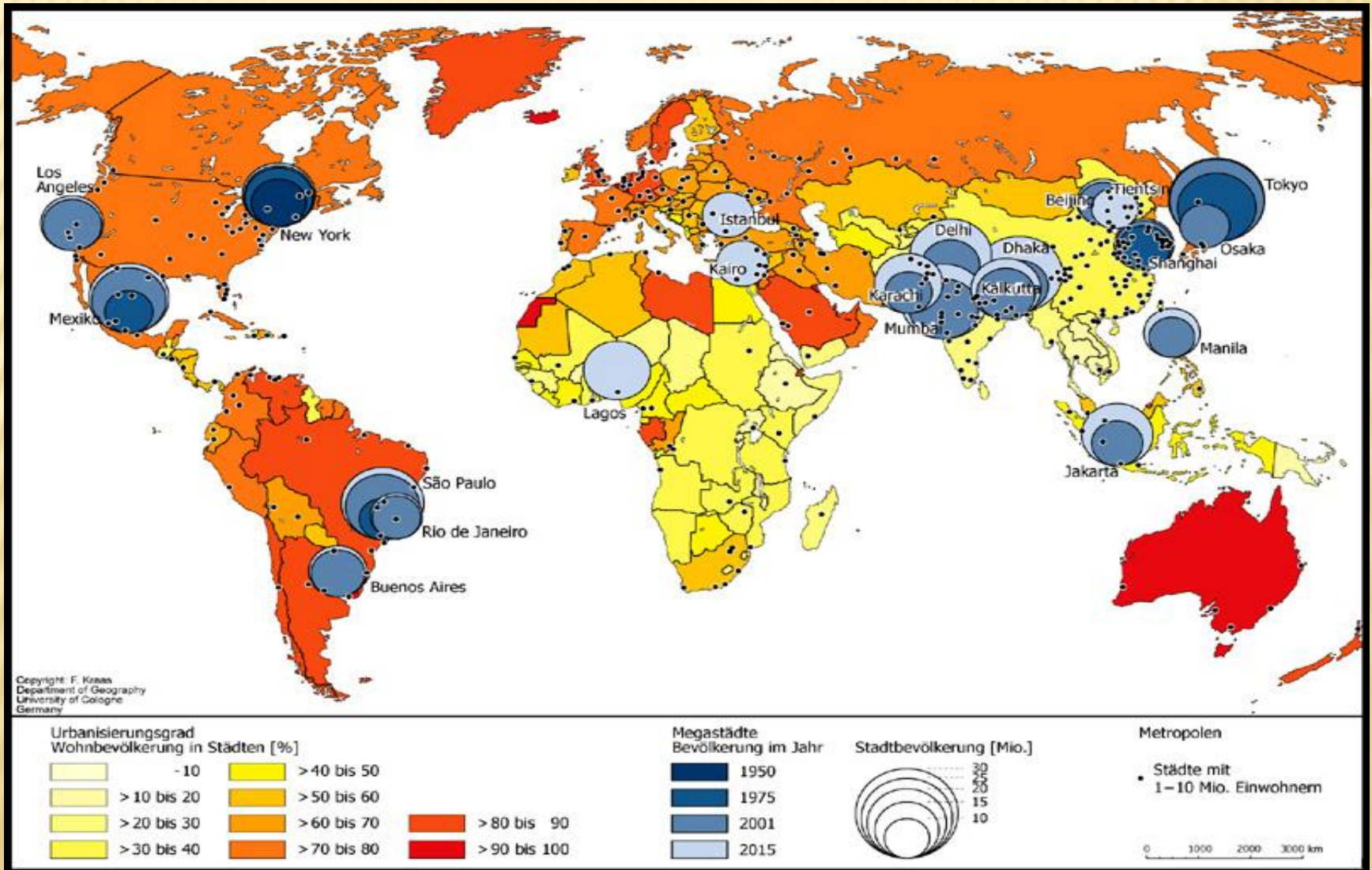
- ✘ **Massive internal migration to urban areas**
 - + A common experience of the era in Africa and Asia
 - + Cities offered little in the way of employment
 - + Cities often lack industry
 - + Rise of extensive slums
- ✘ **Masses of urban poor**
 - + Are often politically volatile
 - + In many Asian, African nations, cities are parasitic
 - ✘ They are dependent on imports of food from the countryside or abroad
 - ✘ Without factories, the cities provide little in return
 - + One city (called a primate city) often dominates country
- ✘ **Ecosystems**
 - + Overpopulation in rural areas
 - + Depleted soils, led to deforestation, destroyed tropical ecosystems
 - + Pollution in developing nations tends to be a significant problem

Urban growth in Western Africa

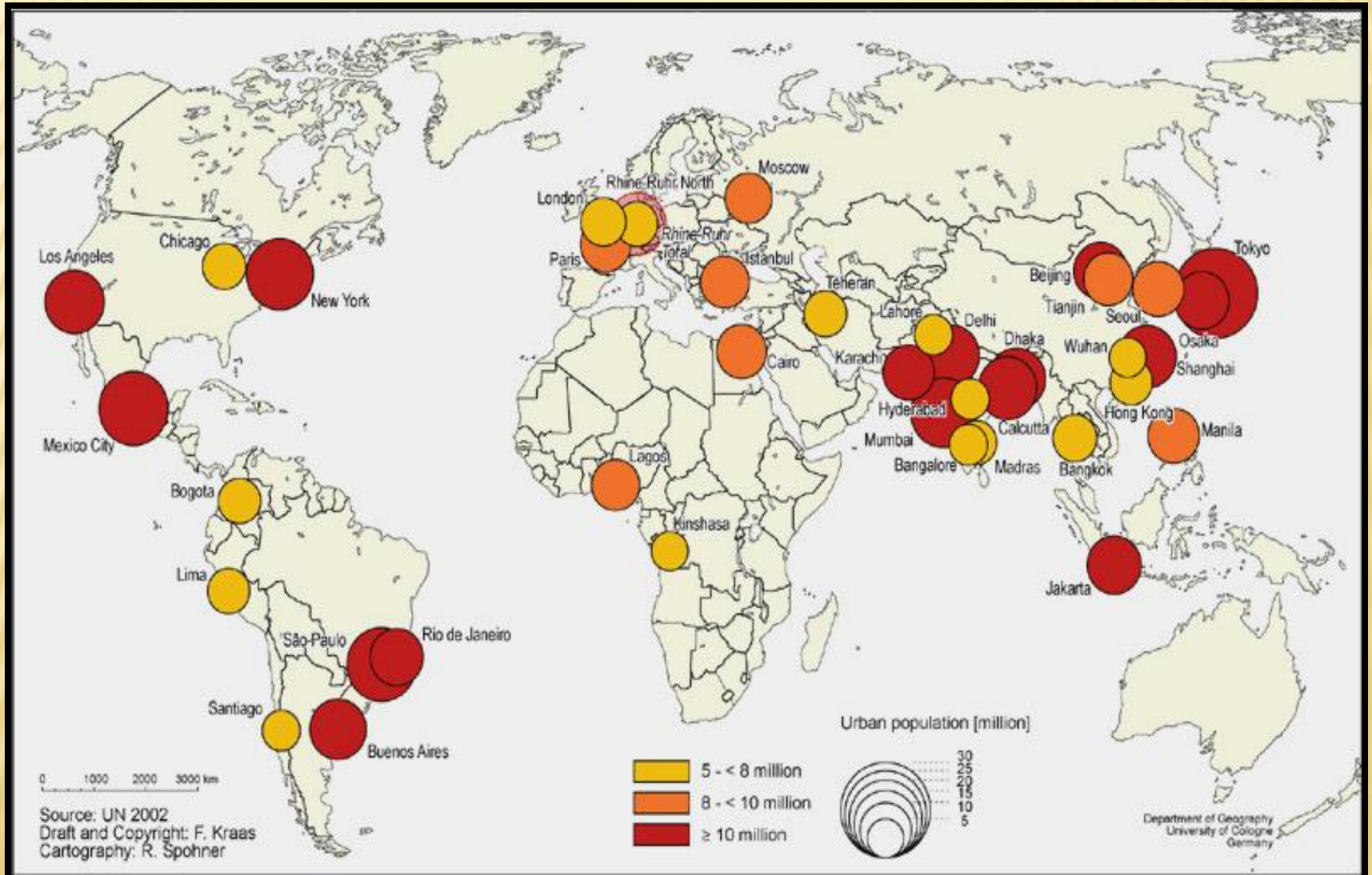


(Source: OECD, 1997)

URBANIZATION



MEGACITIES



ECOCIDE

× Ecocide

- + Permanent physical destruction of an environment, biome
- + Only possible in 20th century thanks to technology

× *Silent Spring*

- + Chemist Rachel Carson published landmark book in 1963
- + Showed how industry was systematic destroying environment
- + Showed industry understood consequences, did not care
- + Instant landmark success
- + Gave birth to modern Green or Environmental movement

× Green Party

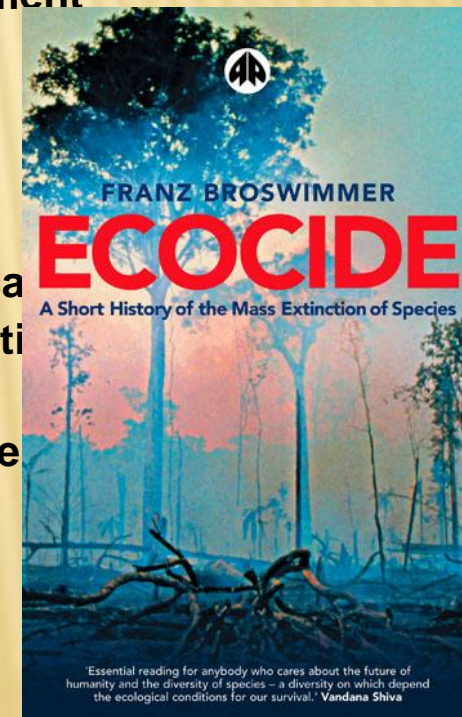
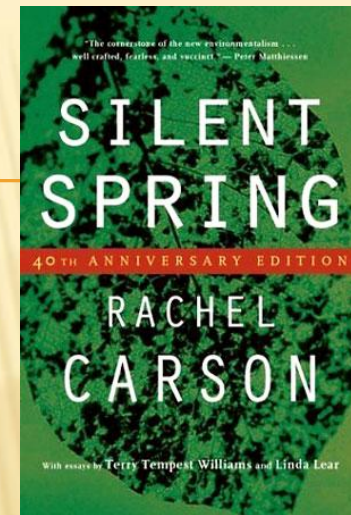
- + Arose in 1980s in Europe, active today in US, Latin America
- + Environmental concerns married to social activism in electi
- + Strongly associated with consumerism movement
- + Influence exerted through Greenpeace, World Wildlife Fede

× Deforestation proceeding at an alarming rate

- + Land needed for farming, exploding populations
- + Rain forests under attack for rare products, land to farm

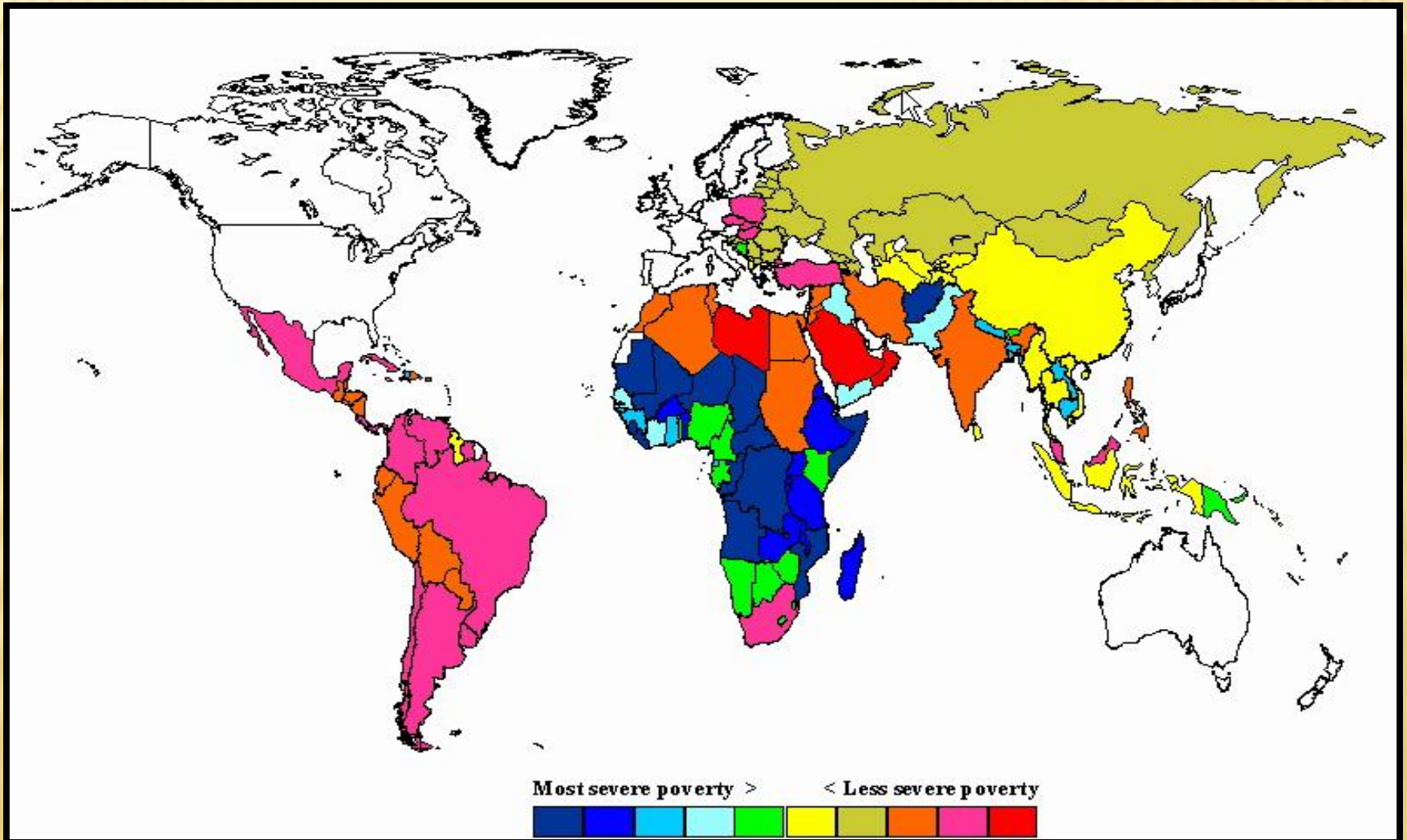
× Global Warming and Kyoto Accords

- + Concerns due to air pollution of cars, factories, spread of acid rain
- + Led to international agreement to limit emissions; US refused to sign

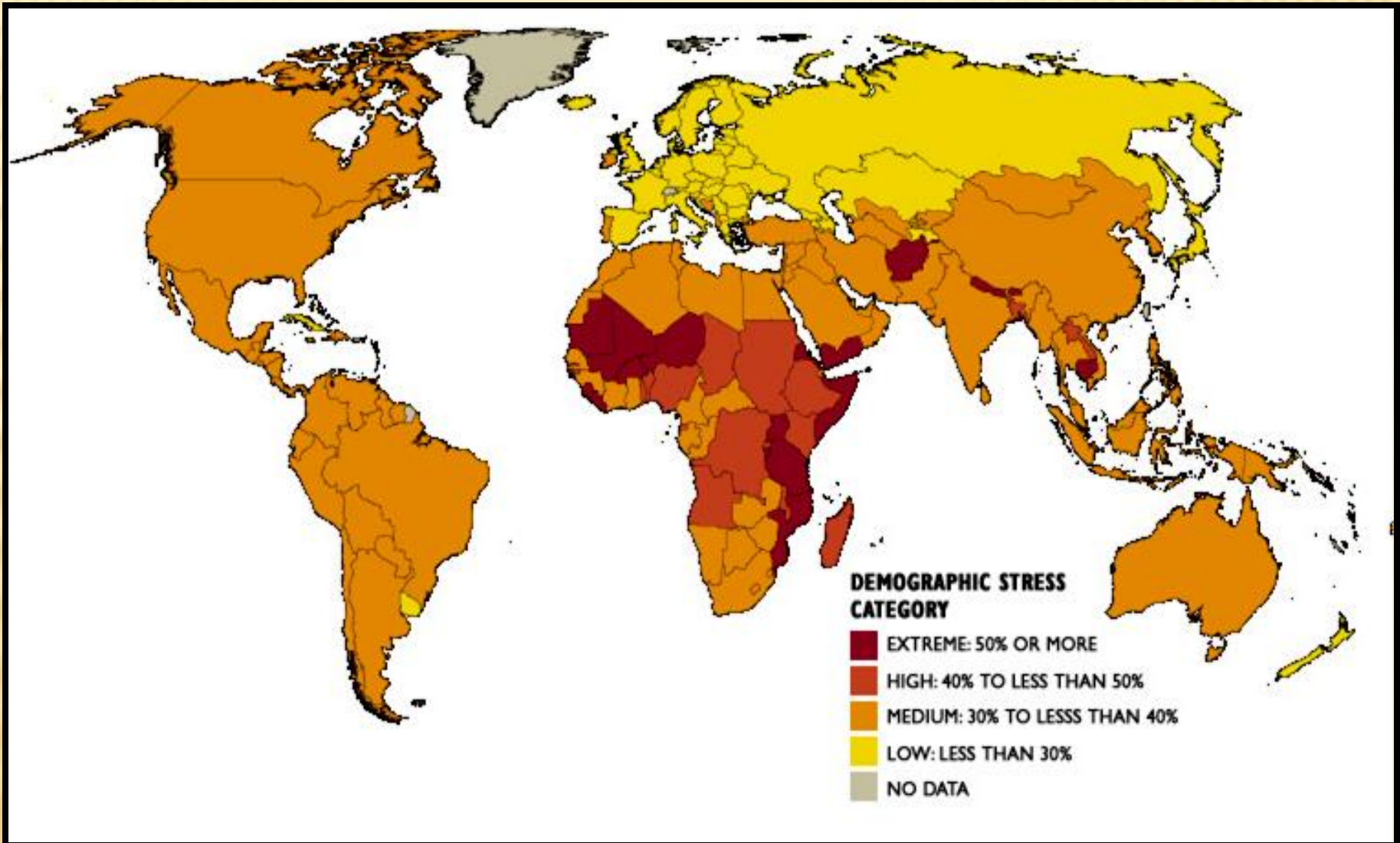


WORLD POVERTY

Indicators include Fertility Rate, Illiteracy Rate, Enrollment in Primary School, Immunizations, Females in Labor Force, Life Expectancy at Birth, Infant Mortality Rates, Safe Drinking Water, Urban Sanitation, and Urban Populations



DEMOGRAPHIC STRESS



WOMEN AND FEMINIST STRUGGLES

✘ Women's suffrage

- + Women an integral part of the independence movements
- + Also had to fight for independence from patriarchal systems
- + “Divorce our colonial masters and our oppressive husbands”
- + Their rights often won as part of the postcolonial constitutions
- + Constitutions guaranteed civil and legal rights for women
- + In practice however these rights are often ignored

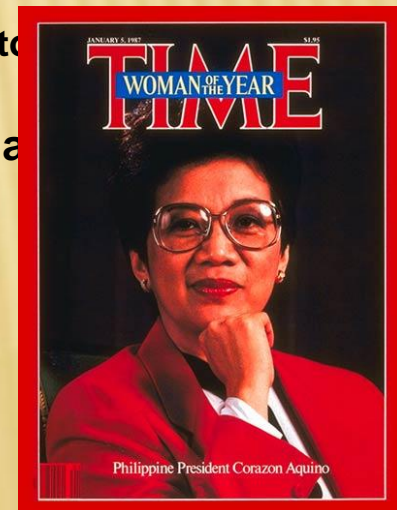


✘ Reality

- + Women rarely achieved economic or social equality in the Third World nations
 - ✘ Most political posts reserved for males
 - ✘ Women who won political leadership often had connections to powerful men
 - ★ India: Indira Gandhi was the daughter of Nehru
 - ★ Pakistan: Benazir Bhutto was the daughter of President Bhutto
 - ★ Philippines: Corazon Aquino was the wife of B. Aquino
- + Women often occupy a second class position in Third World nations

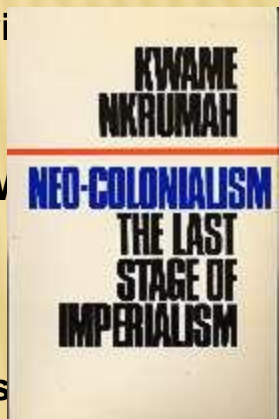
✘ Social expectations in developing nations

- + Require that women marry early and have large families
- + Few opportunity exists for education or a career
- + Poor medical care, food shortages lowered life expectancies
- + Women often most malnourished
- + Religious revivalism often limited legal rights of women

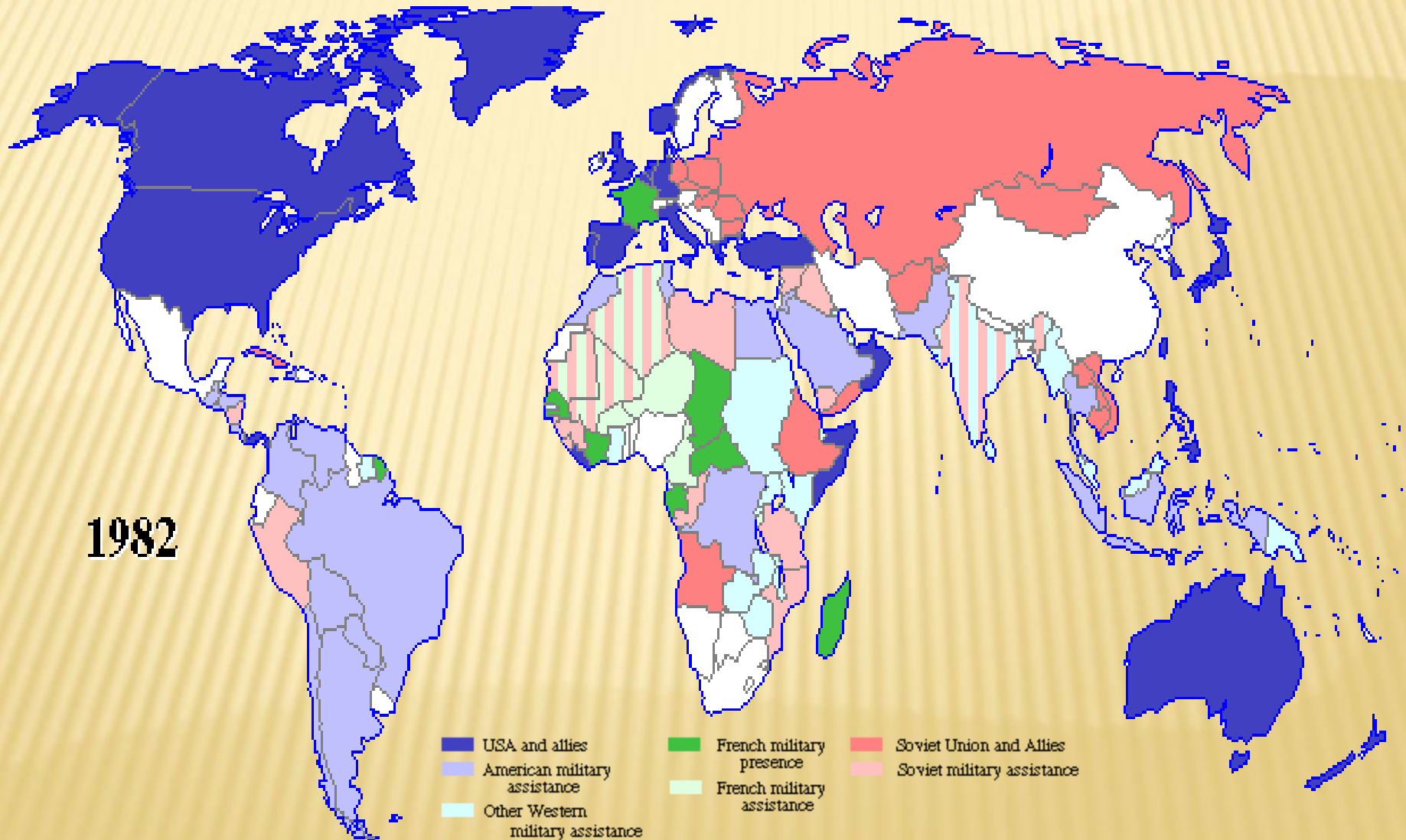


NEOCOLONIALISM, COLD WAR, AND STUNTED DEVELOPMENT

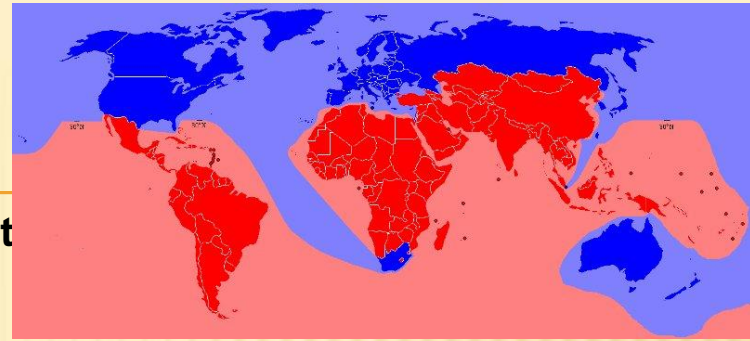
- ✘ **Caught between the USA (The West) and the Soviet Union (The Communists)**
 - + **Nationalist leaders had few choices other than to accept capital from one side**
 - ✘ Exports of raw materials and food products (primary products) exchanged for capital
 - ✘ This continued to result in economic dependency
 - ✘ African and Asian countries have fared poorly in global markets
 - ✘ Even oil producers have been unable to cooperate sufficiently to prop up international prices
 - ✘ African and Asian leaders blame continued dependency on neocolonialism
 - ✘ Corruption, inequities of wealth, failure of social/economic reforms contribute
 - + **The United States and the Soviet Union**
 - ✘ Have extracted concessions in return for economic support of the Third World
 - ✘ Requirements include
 - * The oversight of expenditure
 - * Diplomatic alliances and military bases
 - ✘ Creditor nations have required removal of subsidies to indigenous food staples
 - ✘ Subsidy reductions have often resulted in resistance and popular violence
 - + **Neocolonial Economy: World economy dominated by industrial nations**
- ✘ **Alternative Paths**
 - + **Work with the People's Republic of China or Attempt to Develop on Own**



THE COLD WAR WORLD, c. 1982

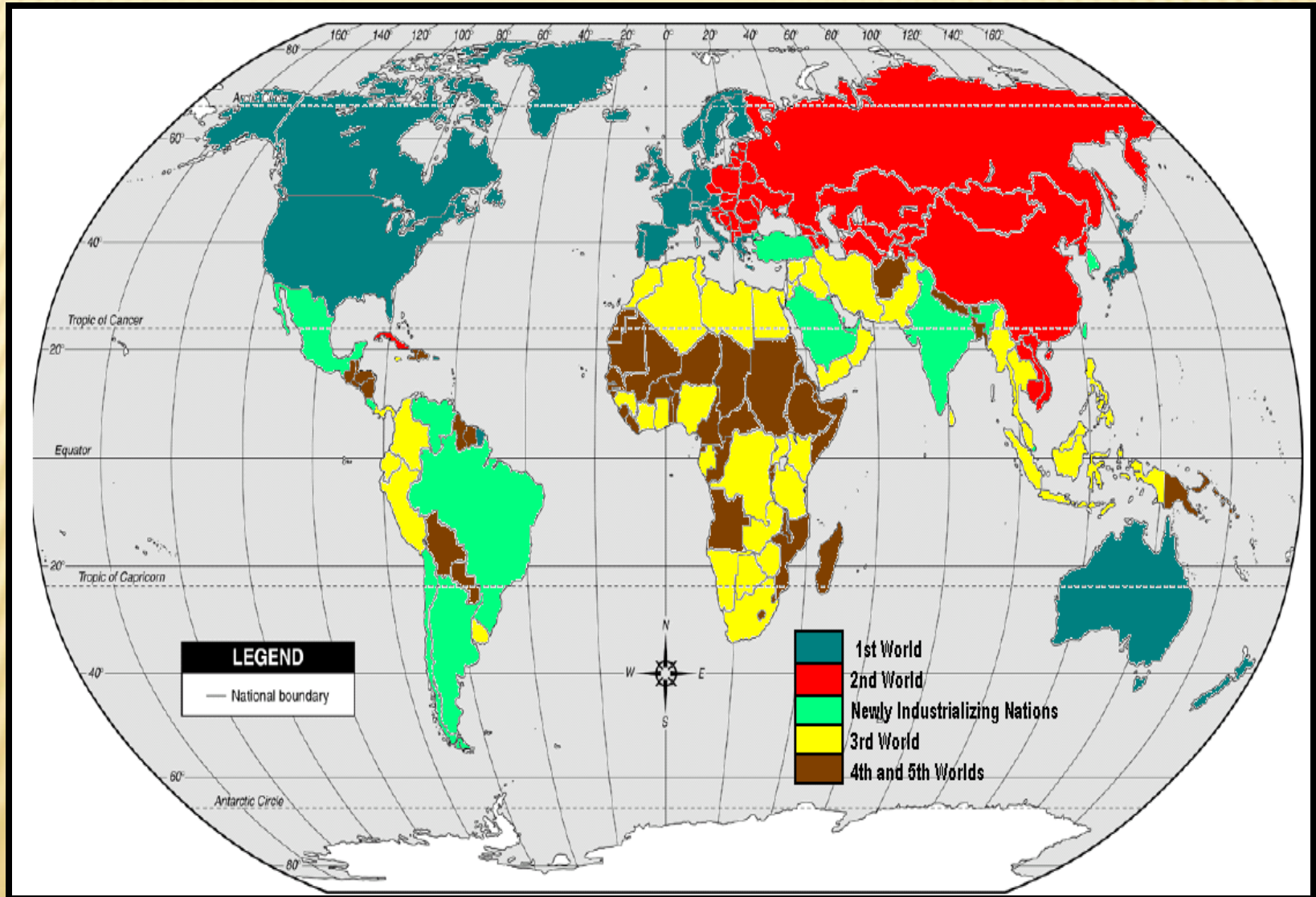


ECONOMIC WORLDS



- × **1st World: US, Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia**
 - + Capitalist, high industrialized economies
 - + Stable democracies with high standard of living, social index
 - + Private property, economic decisions left up largely to free market
 - + Heavy trade and high technology sectors; large service sectors, capital markets
- × **2nd World: PRC, former states of the USSR, Eastern Europe, N. Korea, Cuba, Vietnam**
 - + Communist and ex-Communist command economies
 - + Tendency to outdated technology: heavy industry, mining; few consumer industries
 - + Means of production owned largely by state, private property limited
 - + Great environmental damage
- × **3rd World: South Africa, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Peru, Colombia, Nigeria**
 - + Nations with resources, educated population, capital to develop
 - + Hampered by wars, dictatorships, internal ethnic strife, including economic problems
- × **4th World and 5th World: Most of West Africa, East Africa**
 - + Nations with few if any natural resources short of populace, which is poor, uneducated
 - + If any resources, tend to be cash crop or one crop, resource export dependent
 - + Often exist as subsistence economies: labor intensive, little capital, little trade
 - + 5th World is poorest: often seen as nations which exist merely on paper with simplest economy
- × **Newly Industrializing Nations: 4 Tigers, India, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile**
 - + Often called Newly Industrialized Economies
 - + Former 3rd world nations which have significantly modernized industries, trade, resources

ECONOMIC WORLDS

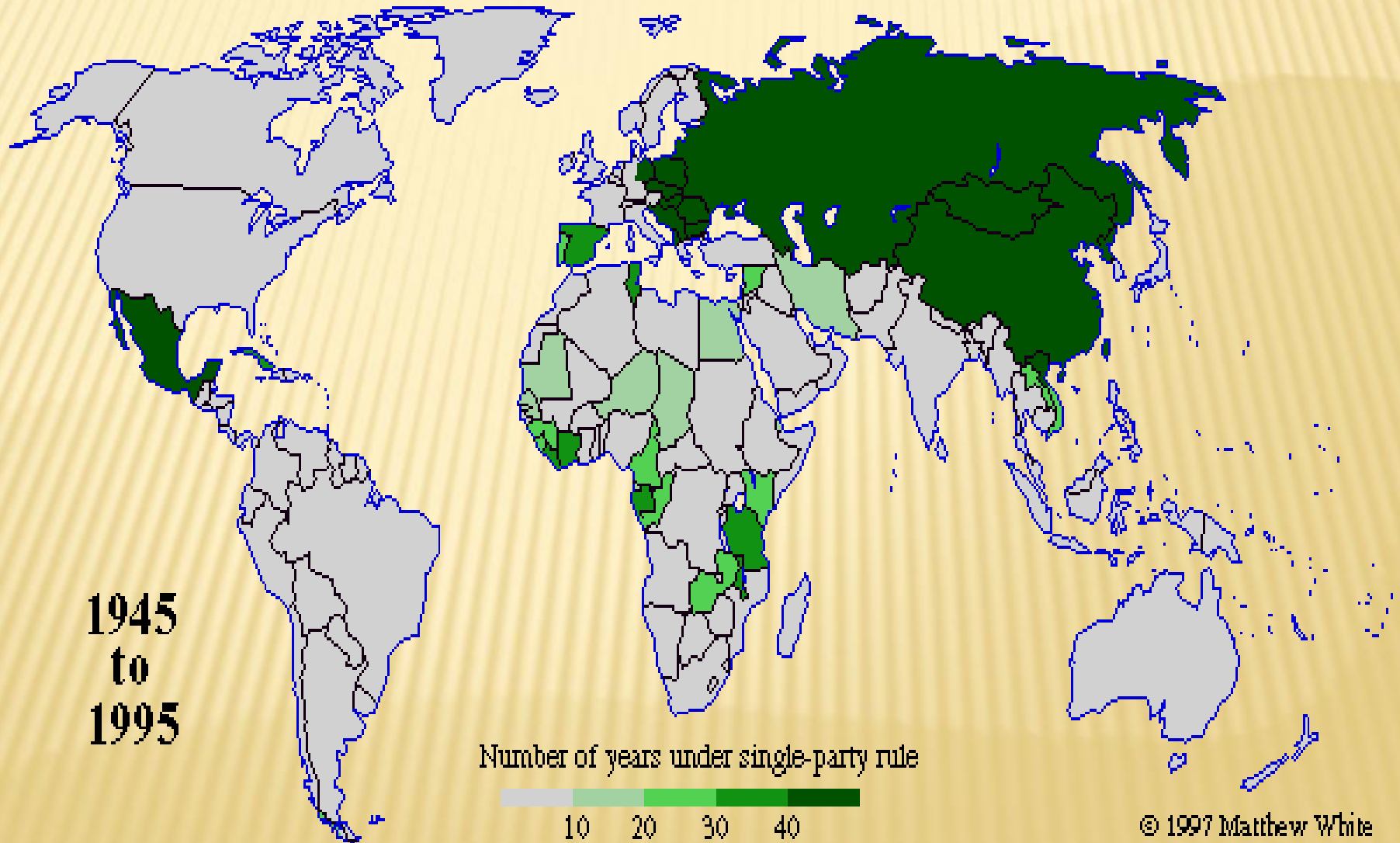


CHARISMATIC POPULISTS & ONE-PARTY RULE

- ✘ **Kwame Nkrumah and the Gold Coast (Renamed Ghana in 1956)**
 - + Was the leader of Ghana's independence movement
 - + Career typified nationalists who retreated to authoritarianism
- ✘ **After independence and promising reforms**
 - + Nkrumah discovered that he was unable to deliver
 - + A leftist, Nkrumah lost support from the West
 - + He also faced dissent from rival ethnic groups
 - + Cocoa, Ghana's primary export product, fell in value
- ✘ **As his development failed**
 - + Nkrumah became increasingly dictatorial
 - + He sought mass support by references to African forms of culture, socialism
 - + Nkrumah attempted to establish a cult of personality
 - + Made himself an object of veneration in Ghana
 - + When he left the country for a mission in 1966, a military coup ousted him
 - + He died in exile
- ✘ **Other Examples**
 - + Mugabe in Zimbabwe
 - + Kenyatta in Kenya

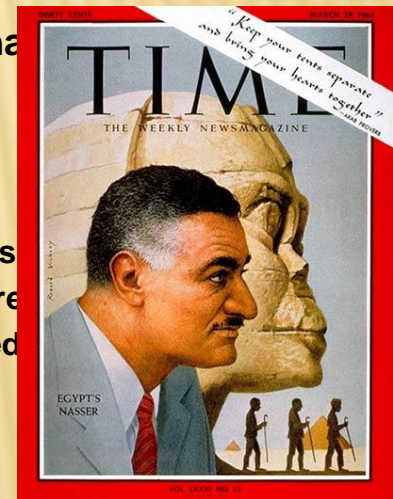


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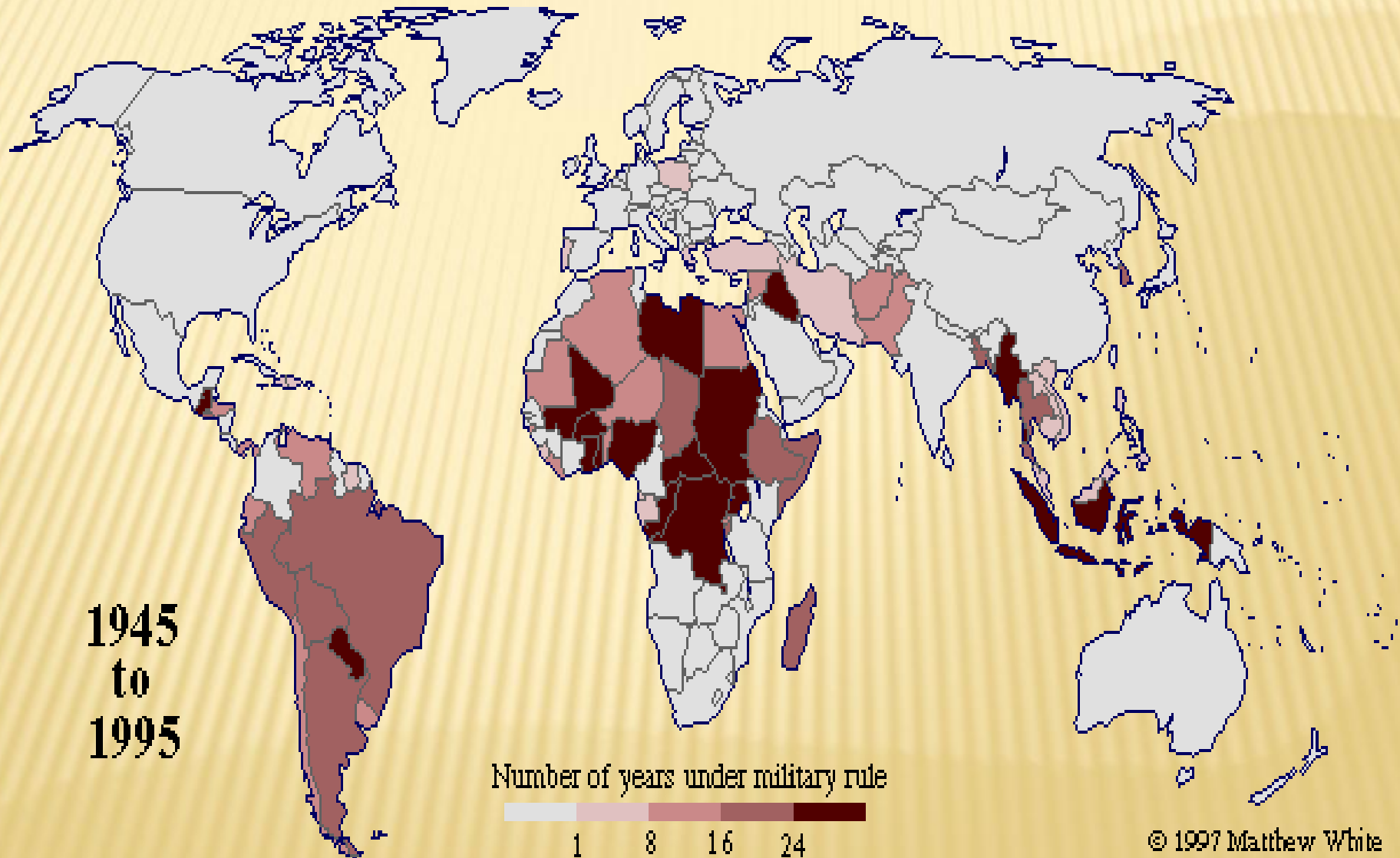


MILITARY RESPONSES, DICTATORSHIPS & REVOLUTIONS

- ✘ **Many newly independent nations passed through a period of military rule**
 - + Asian and African armies were often more resistant to ethnic and religious divisions
 - + In periods of social conflict, they were often well placed to restore order
 - + Because many military commanders were anti-Communist, they also attracted support from the West
 - + Most military regimes were politically repressive
 - + Military commanders in Uganda, Burma, Zaire sought to enrich themselves rather than reform
 - + Scarce economic resources were devoted to military hardware rather than social services
- ✘ **Egypt under Nasser**
 - + **Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt was an exception**
 - ✘ Member Free Officers movement, allied to Muslim Brotherhood
 - ✘ Took power after military coup in 1952, by 1954, all political parties were abolished
 - ✘ Nasser used dictatorial powers to force through radical social and economic reforms
 - ✘ Redistributed land to peasants, free education, subsidized food prices, created a welfare state
 - ✘ Nasser limited foreign investment, nationalized some foreign properties
 - ✘ In 1956, he was able to force the British to leave the Canal zone.
 - + **Nasser's development schemes often foundered**
 - ✘ Through corruption, lack of adequate capitalization, and poor government planning
 - ✘ The Aswan Dam project actually had more negative than positive results
 - ✘ Rising population wiped out development gains
 - ✘ Aggressive foreign policy drained money, raised suspicions (allied with USSR), led to defeat by Israel
 - + **After Nasser**
 - ✘ Anwar Sadat slowly dismantled most of the government schemes.



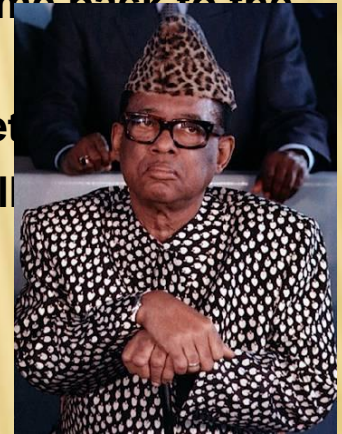
MILITARY DICTATORSHIPS



SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AFTER 1945

× Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)

- + First prime minister, a Marxist, killed in a CIA-backed coup, 1961 , civil war followed
- + Dictator Mobutu ruled from 1965 to 1997; plundered Zaire's economy
- + Mobutu ruled Zaire in dictatorial fashion and amassed huge personal fortune
- + Lawrence Kabila ousted Mobutu in 1997, changed country's name back to the Congo
- + Kabila killed, 2001; replaced by his son Joseph; no elections yet
- + Civil War followed escalating to regional war killing up to 20 million
- + Congo is a failed state: a country which exists only on a map



+ Nigeria

- + World War II brought increased pressure for independence
- + Achieved independence in 1960
- + Muslim parties dominated north, Christian parties dominated south
- + Many other groups including secular movements often dominated by one ethnic group
- + Ethnic rivalries and corruption led to military coups in 1965 followed by civil war

SOUTH AFRICA: APARTHEID AND DEMISE

- ✘ By the 1970s, South Africa was the largest area still dominated by a white minority.
- ✘ After the 1940s
 - + White political control was consolidated under the Nationalist party
 - + Party institutionalized policy of racism, *apartheid*.
- ✘ In 1960
 - + The Nationalists won independence from Britain
 - + Apartheid completely separated whites from other groups
 - + Whites monopolized the economy, the educational system, and politics
 - + The government restricted black linguistic groups to *homelands* within South Africa.
 - + The government developed into a police state funded from the mineral wealth of the nation
 - + The government declared illegal black political organizations, such as the African National Congress.
 - + The regime imprisoned Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu, ANC leaders, and killed others
 - + South Africa promoted ethnic differences among blacks in order to lessen the possibility of joint action
- ✘ As resistance mounted
 - + Government became increasingly repressive
 - + In the 1980s, a global boycott of South Africa began to force a softening of the government's attitudes
 - + Moderate Afrikaner leaders such as F. W. De Klerk pressed for reforms
 - + Following the release of Nelson Mandela in 1990, government negotiated with black groups



MAPPING 20TH CENTURY AFRICA

South Africa: Black Homelands

