



Post-Classical Africa in a Day

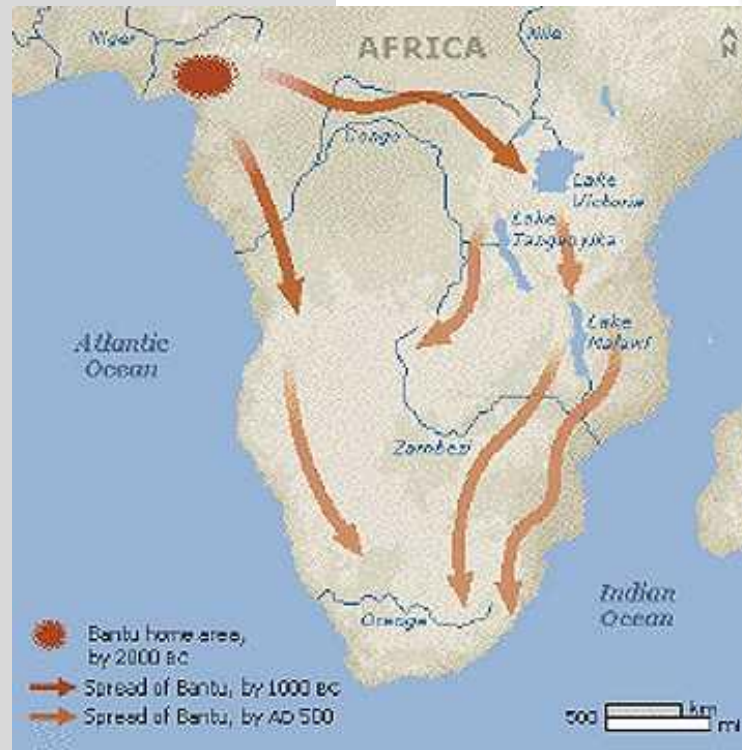
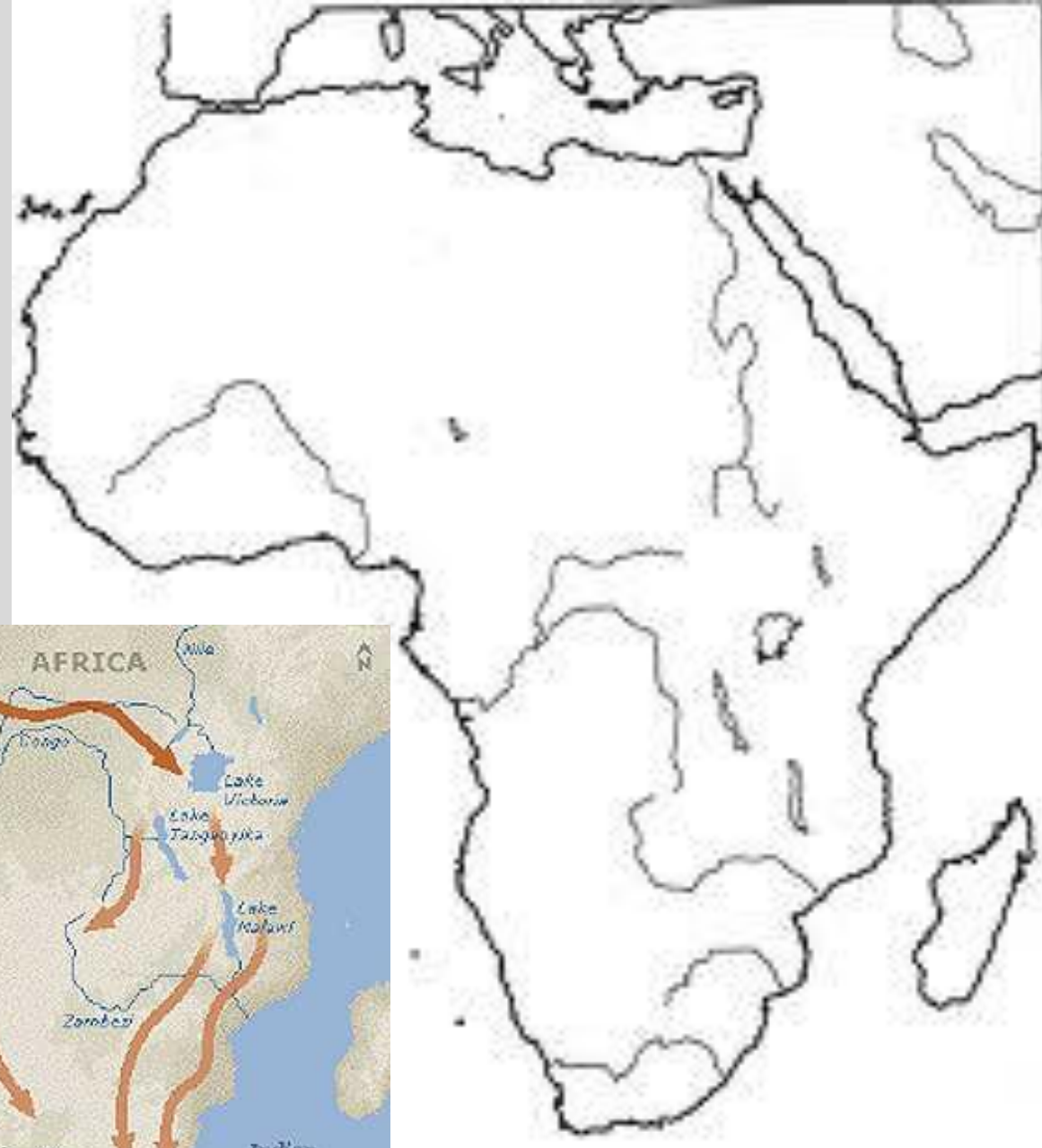


How do you think the Sub-Saharan Kingdoms interacted before the spread of Islam?

Bantu Migration

Bantu tribes migrated across southern Africa, spreading agriculture, ironworking, language and culture to those areas.

Bantu groups migrated to East African coast and interacted with Arab traders, resulting in Swahili city-states for Indian Ocean trade.



Spread of Islam

622-709 AD

- Islam initially spread into **North Africa** under the first caliphs (bypassing the already Christian Ethiopia), spread south across the Sahara **into West Africa by Berber tribes**.
 - **The first West African converts were rulers of kingdoms** (including Mali) which saw Islam as a valuable tool with which to increase their authority. It was also useful to impose monotheistic belief on a diverse, polytheistic population.
 - **Conversion** by the masses was more gradual and rarely eliminated all **Animist rituals/beliefs**.
 - **West African kingdoms were increasingly connected to the outside world through trade and the Hajj.**



Kingdom of Ghana

400-1200 AD

- Ghana was the first great Trade State of West Africa.
- Ghana's **Merchants** and Kings grew very wealthy **trading** abundant **Iron Ore** and **Gold** for North African **Salt**.
- Muslim traders traveled across the Sahara using camel caravans "fleets of the desert."

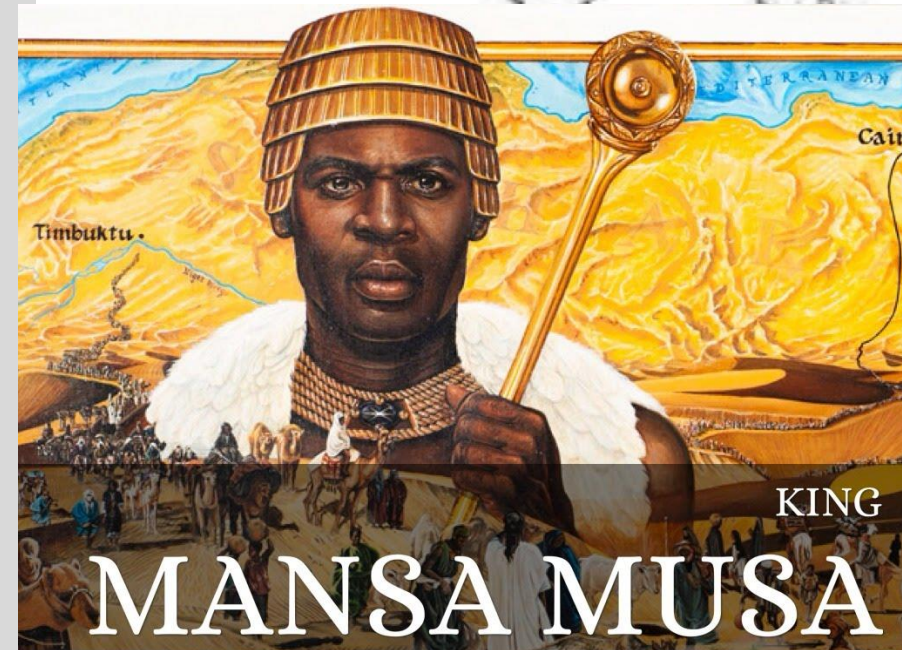




Kingdom of Mali

1250-1450 AD

- In the 13th century, **Sundiata Keita** united the people of Mali and created a strong government.
- Wealth and power of Mali and its capital, **Timbuktu** were built on the **Gold and Salt Trade**.
- **Mansa Musa (1312-1337)** doubled the size of Mali.
- Pilgrimage to Mecca: **Gold and Gifts**
- Established **Timbuktu** as a center for scholarship and religious study.

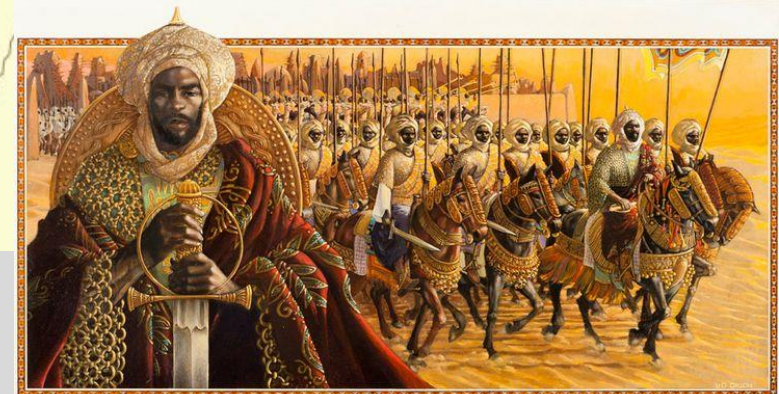
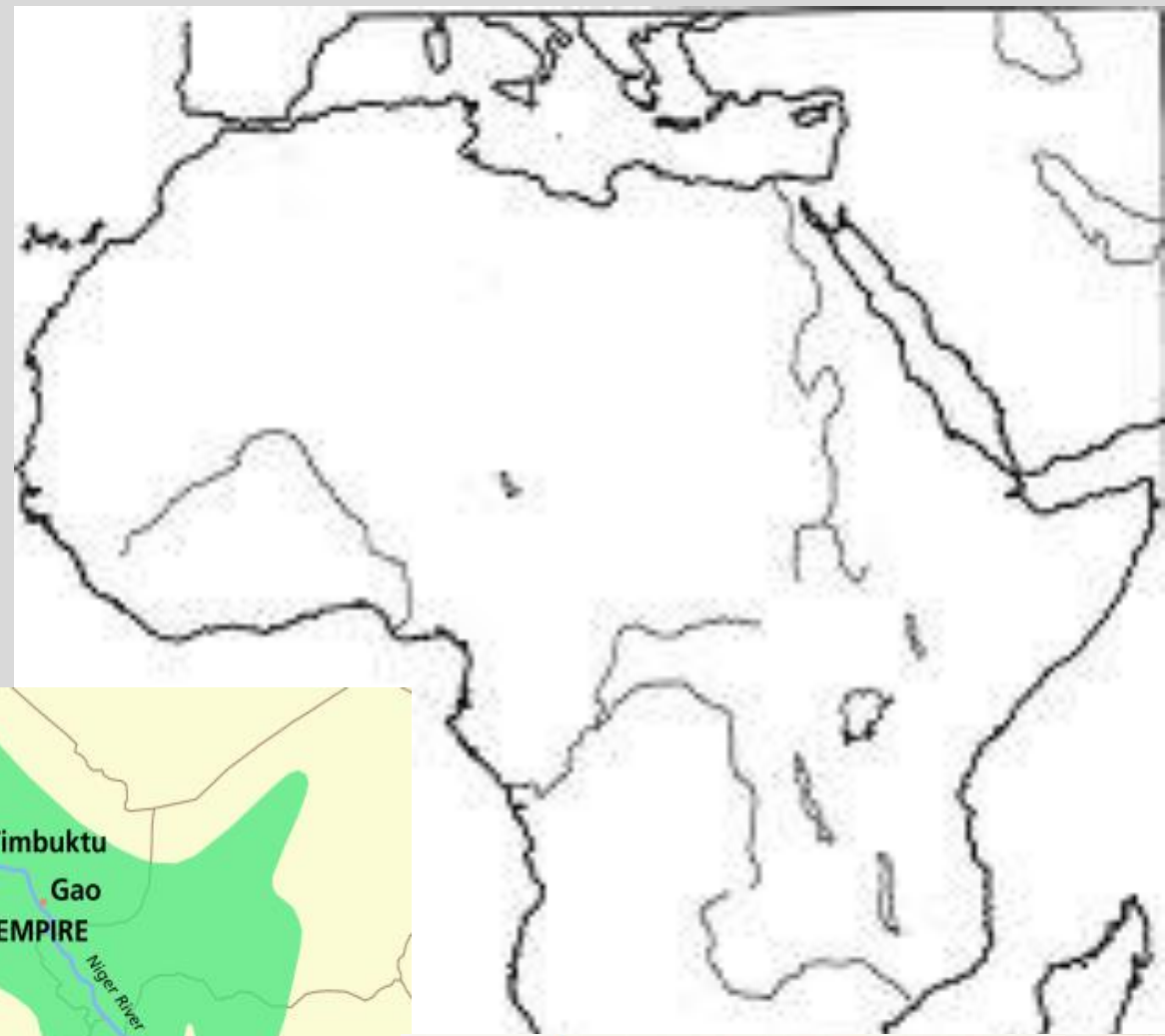


Kingdom of Songhai

1000-1600 AD

From south of the Niger river, the Songhai people slowly grew in regional power.

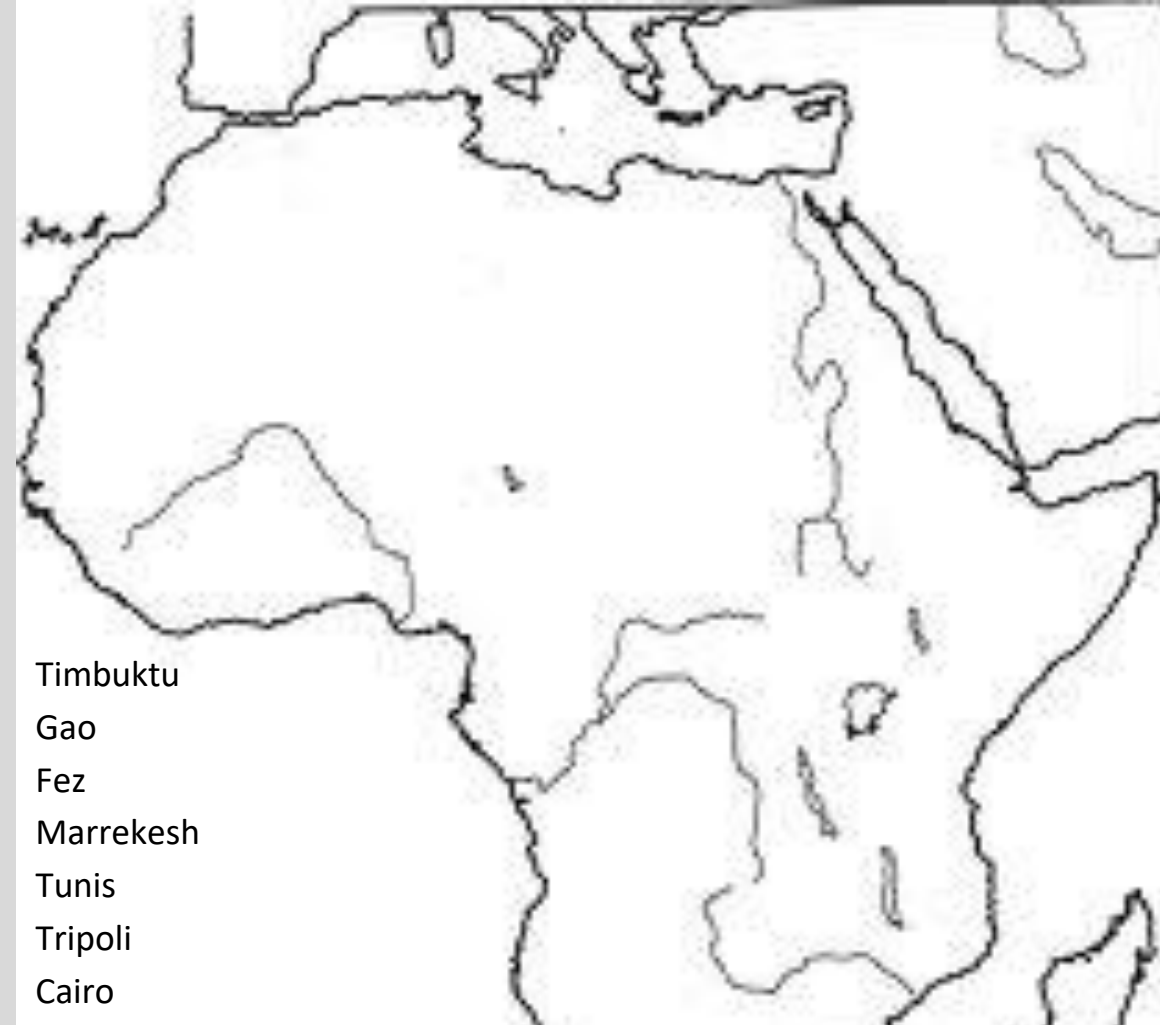
Under the leadership of Sunni Ali, the Songhai gained control of trade in West Africa with the conquest of Timbuktu and Jenne in 1464.



Trans-Saharan Trade Routes

Trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt made the West African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai extremely rich.

Trade wealth and Islam resulted in the construction of great centers of learning such as Timbuktu (Mali).



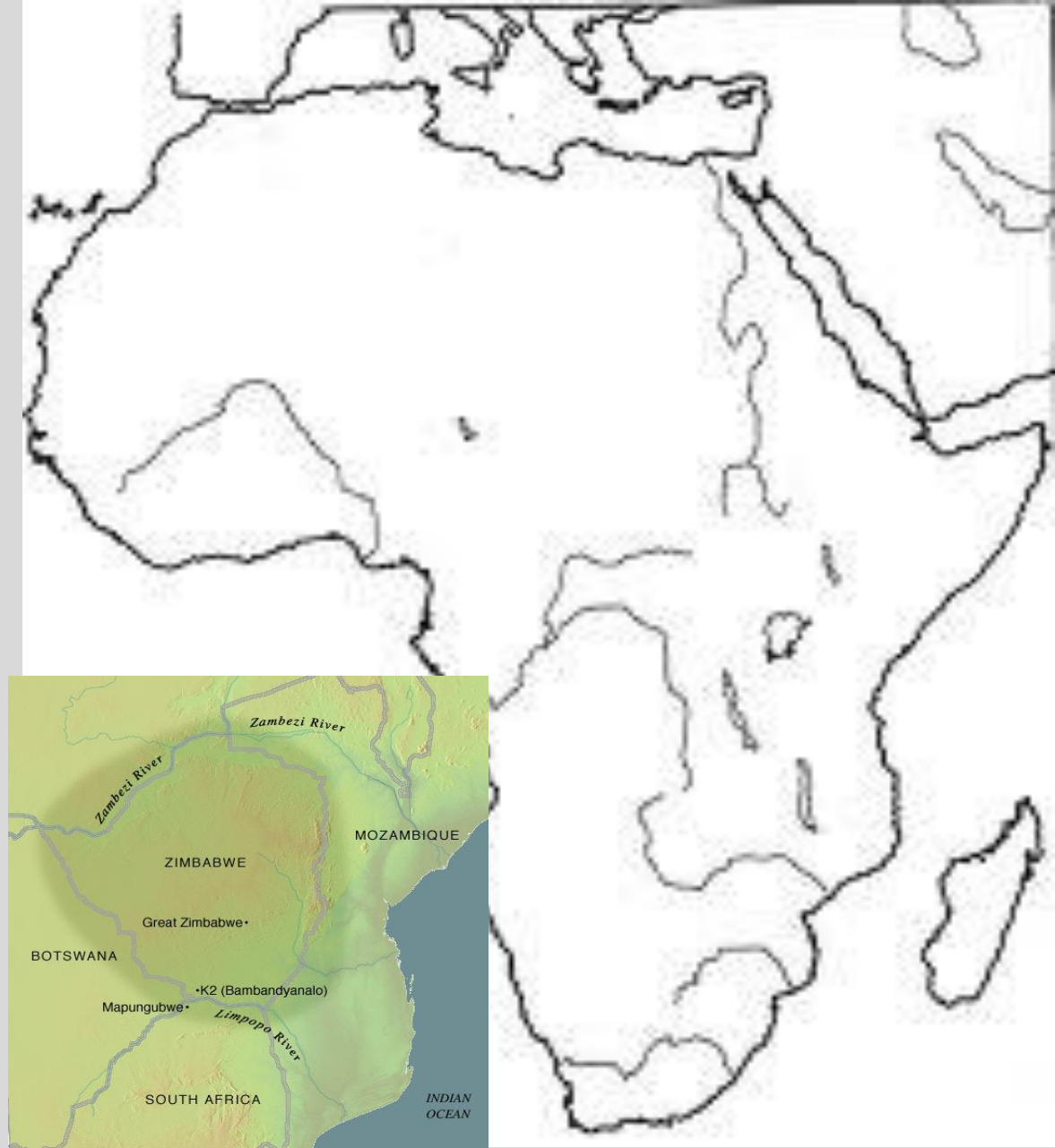
Timbuktu
Gao
Fez
Marrekesh
Tunis
Tripoli
Cairo



Great Zimbabwe

1350-1450 AD

Zimbabwe was the major kingdom in southern Africa: it prospered from trade with Muslim merchants on the coast of the Indian Ocean



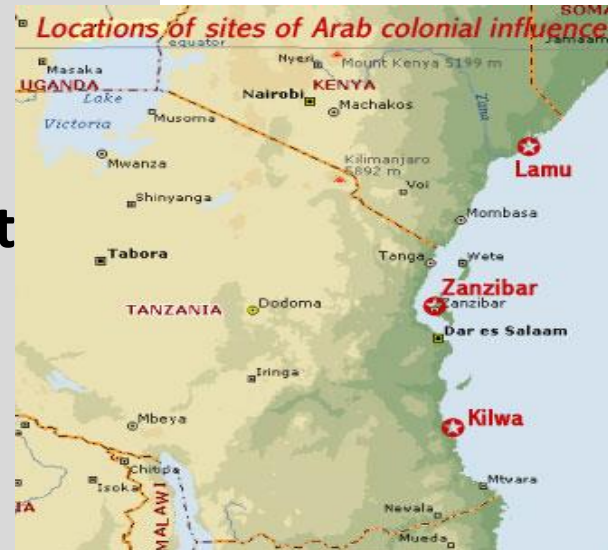
East African Swahili City-States

800-1505 AD

Beginning in the 8th century AD Muslim traders began to settle in ports along the East African Coast.

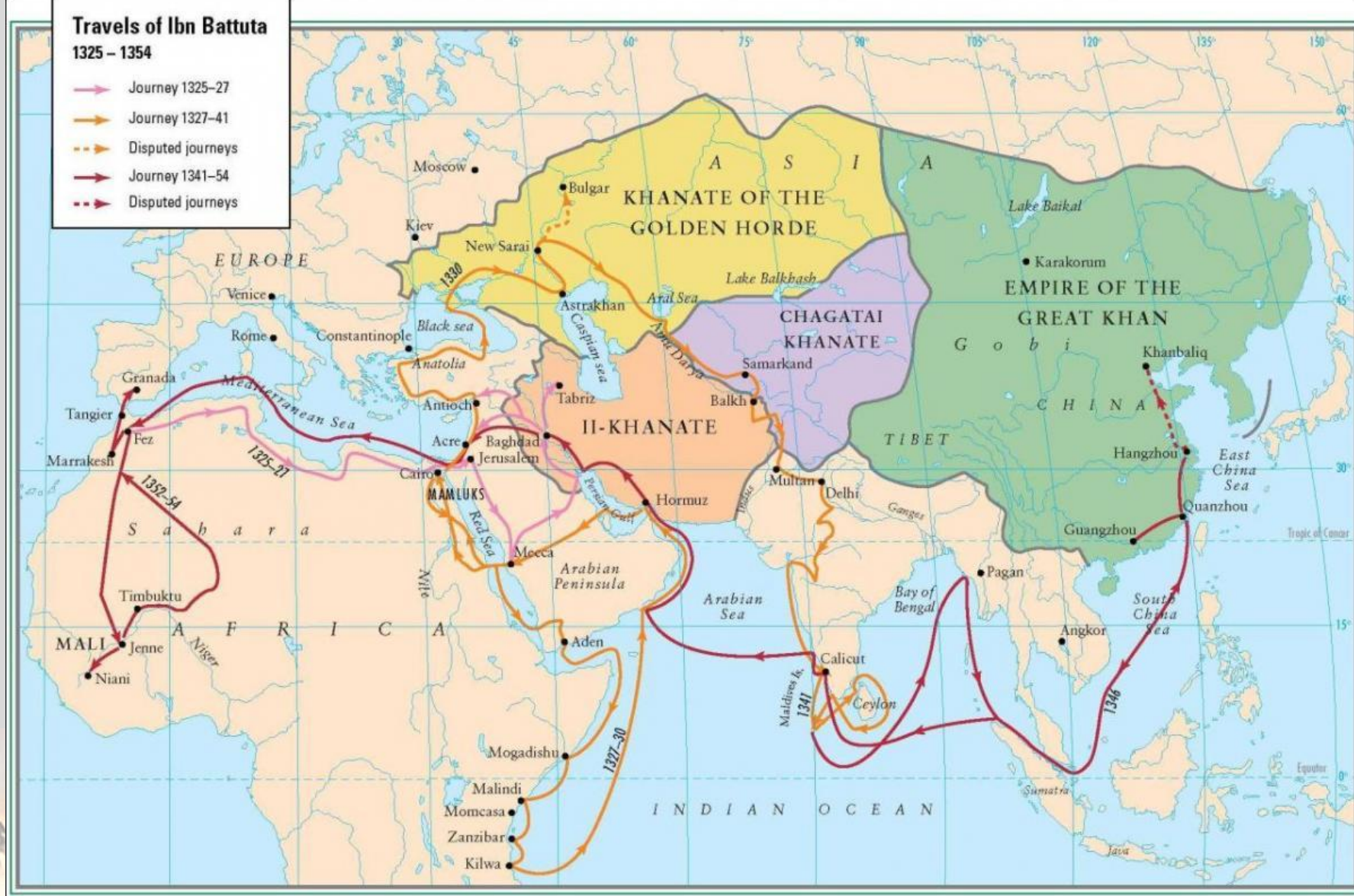
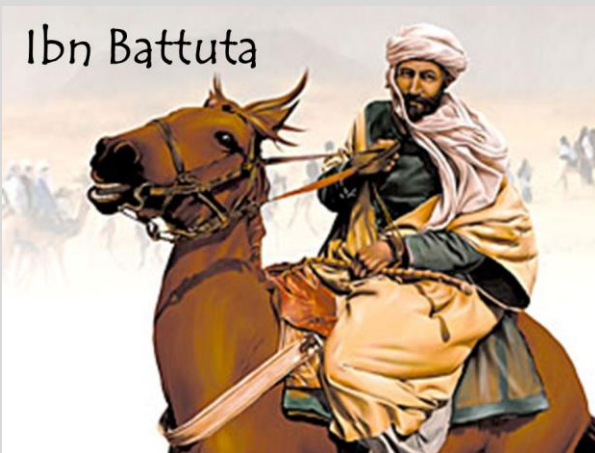
The result was a string of City-State trading ports.

The People and Traders of Mogadishu, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Kilwa grew quite wealthy from trade with India, China and West Africa.



Travels of Ibn Battuta

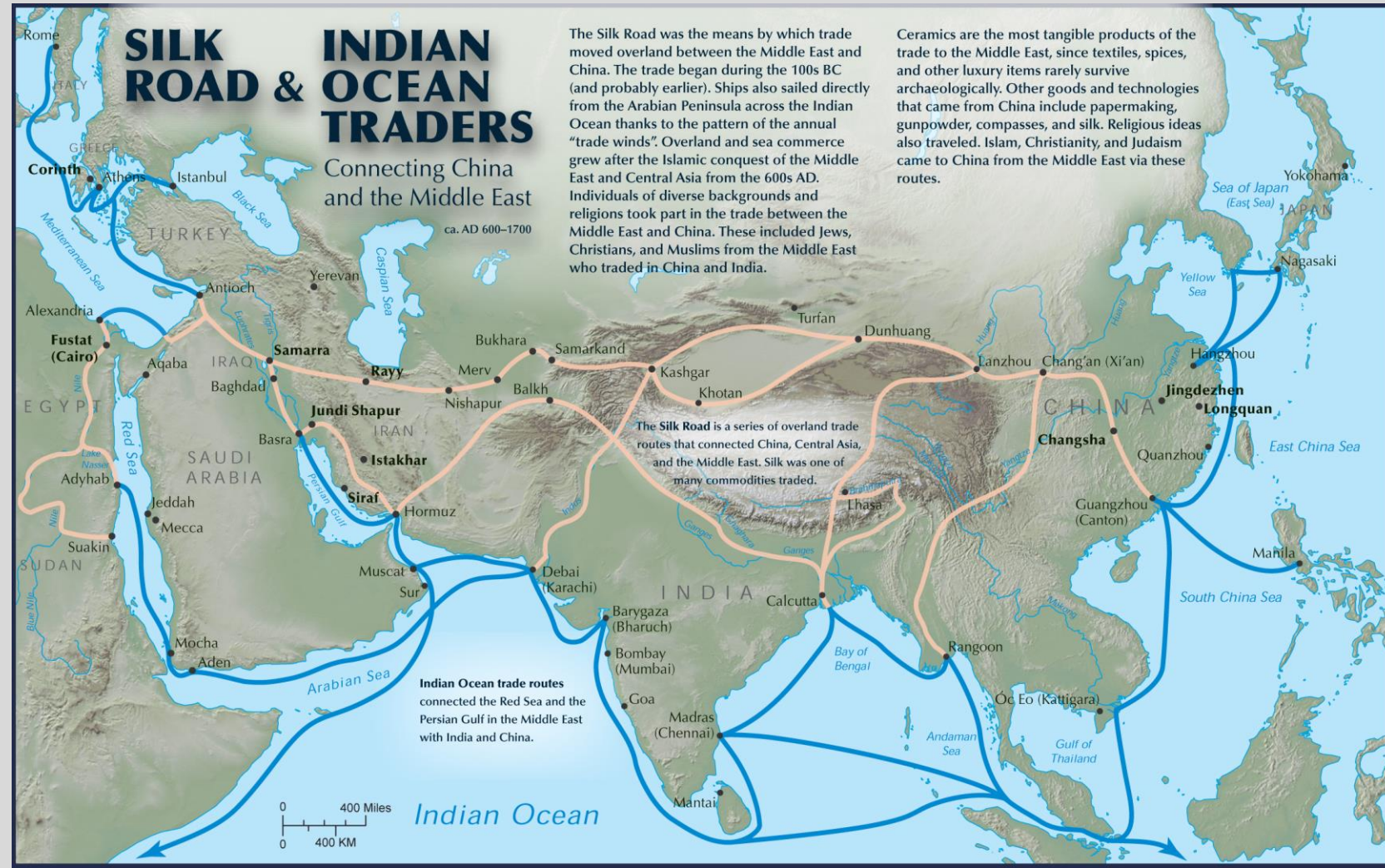
Traveler Ibn Battuta visited West Africa and became major source of info on the civilizations of the region.



Indian Ocean Trade

Indian Ocean trade system stretched from East African coast to Middle East, India, and Indonesia (Spice Islands) and included ivory, gold, and slaves from Africa traded to the Islamic empires of the Middle East to be used as soldiers, servants and laborers.

Spices, silk, and other Asian goods were traded back to Africa and the Middle East in exchange for their goods.



SILK ROAD & INDIAN OCEAN TRADERS

Connecting China and the Middle East

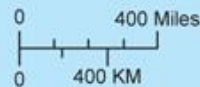
ca. AD 600–1700

The Silk Road was the means by which trade moved overland between the Middle East and China. The trade began during the 100s BC (and probably earlier). Ships also sailed directly from the Arabian Peninsula across the Indian Ocean thanks to the pattern of the annual "trade winds". Overland and sea commerce grew after the Islamic conquest of the Middle East and Central Asia from the 600s AD. Individuals of diverse backgrounds and religions took part in the trade between the Middle East and China. These included Jews, Christians, and Muslims from the Middle East who traded in China and India.

Ceramics are the most tangible products of the trade to the Middle East, since textiles, spices, and other luxury items rarely survive archaeologically. Other goods and technologies that came from China include papermaking, gunpowder, compasses, and silk. Religious ideas also traveled. Islam, Christianity, and Judaism came to China from the Middle East via these routes.

The Silk Road is a series of overland trade routes that connected China, Central Asia, and the Middle East. Silk was one of many commodities traded.

Indian Ocean trade routes connected the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf in the Middle East with India and China.



Indian Ocean

