

Aim: How did early African civilizations grow?

I Africa

- a. 800-1500
- b. Cultural diversity
- c. Large land mass
- d. Hierarchical states
- e. Stateless society: Lineage, community and kinship

II Similarities

- a. Bantu migrations
 - i. All share a common linguistic base, shift of population
- b. Animistic religion
 - ii. Spirits, good and evil
- c. Ancestral worship

III Islam

- a. North Africa
 1. Muslims, Berbers and Almohades converted to Islam
- b. Religion appealed to Africans because it believed in equality
- c. Ethiopia was a Christian state
- d. Ibn Battuta: Muslim Traveler who described African society

IV Sudanic States

- a. Ghana: 300-1150
- b. Mali: 1230-1450
- c. Songhai: 1350-1600
- d. Traded gold for salt and spread trade throughout North Africa
- e. Mali:
 - a. Sundiata
 - i. Foundation of oral tradition in Africa
 - ii. Griots: professional oral historians
 - iii. Founded the Mali civilization as was Mansa or emperor
 - b. Mansa Musa
 1. Converted to Muslim
 2. Took the Hajj or trip to Mecca
 3. Spread wealth throughout Muslim world
- f. Songhai
 - a. Sunni Ali
 1. Forged the empire
 2. Ruthless military commander
 3. Spread Songhai empire
 4. Conquered Timbuktu
 - b. Askia Muhammad
 1. Extended the boundaries of Songhai to all of the Sudan'
 2. Muslim and pagan cultures mixed

Aim: How did early African civilizations grow?

V. East African Trading Cities

- a) Mogadishu
- b) Mombassa
- c) Kilwa
- d) Sofala

These cities traded with India