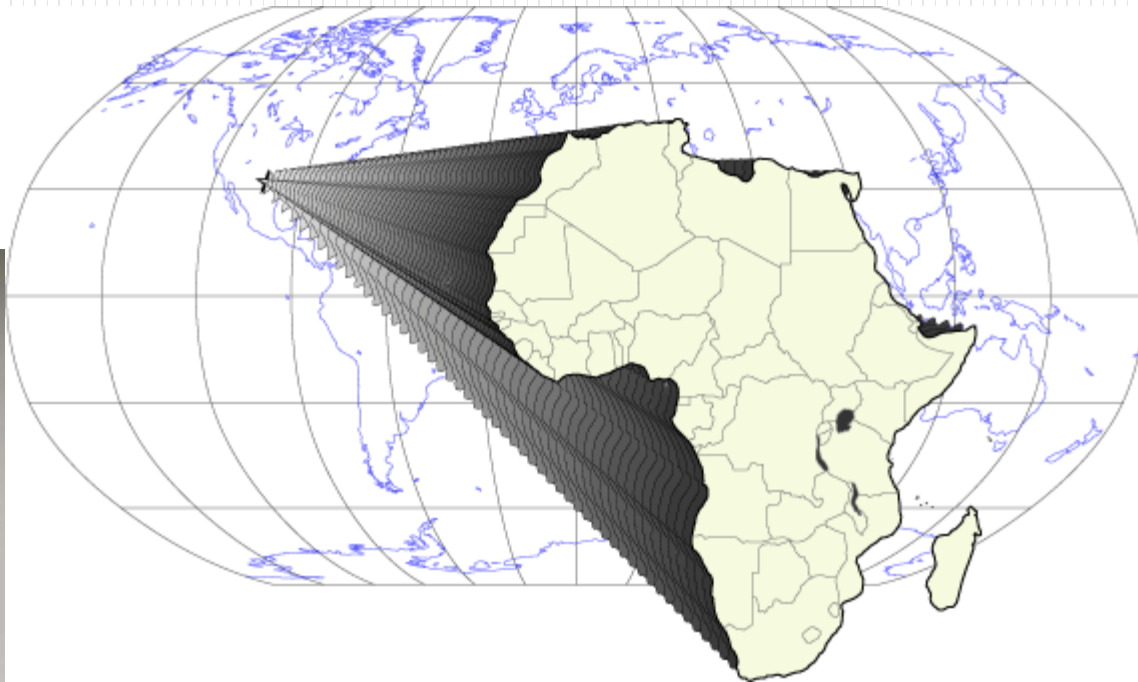


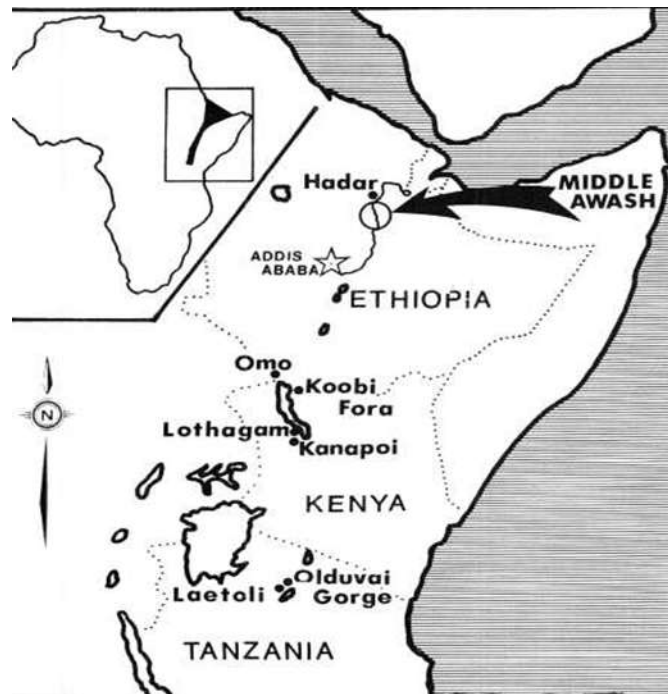


# Africa's History



# African Beginnings

- The history of humans in Africa goes back at least 2 million years ago
- What survival skills did early human ancestors need to survive?
  - Food/Water
  - Shelter
  - Clothing



# Hunter/Gatherer

- Meat-
  - Food
- Hides —
  - Shelter/clothing
- Stone, Wood, Bones-
  - Tools
- Gathered-
  - Fruits/Nuts/Roots



# African Beginnings

- **Domestication**
  - What is it?
    - Taming/Breeding animals
    - Saving seeds from strong plants
  - Advantages
    - Less travel
    - More control over food supply
    - Settle in one place
    - Surplus



# Early Civilizations

- Some Stone Age groups became **civilizations**-a society
- What makes up a civilization?

- Architecture
- Writing
- Art
- City
- Gov.
- Social classes

- Ex. Egypt-

-Formed around what river?

- Nile

-Ruled by?

- Pharaoh

-Skilled in?

- Paper making, architecture, medicine, astronomy



# Bantu Migrations

- 4000 years ago one of the largest **migrations** took place
- Lived in West Africa near the rain forest
- Over time spread throughout South/Central Africa
- Many believe the ability to grow crops may have led to overcrowding/overpopulation
- As they spread, so did culture
- Today over 200 million people in the region speak a type of Bantu language



# Trading Civilizations Develop

- Africa's location made it a great place for trade
  - East African Trading Civilizations
    - Traders used seasonal winds to go to China/India
    - Brought animal skins, ivory, gold
    - Used wind to return with cotton, silk, porcelain

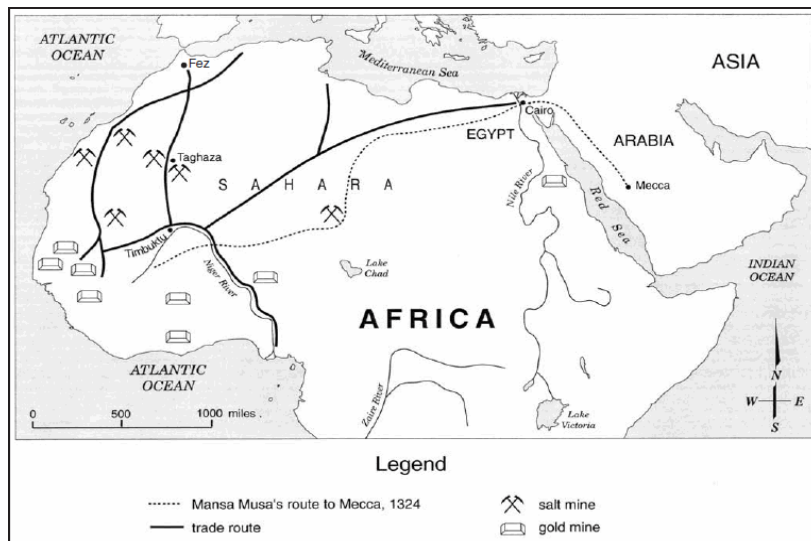


A CARAVAN IN EAST AFRICA CARRYING IVORY



# Trading Civilizations

- North African Trading Powers
  - Location (Mediterranean) attracted many
  - Romans had built roads for easy travel and trade flourished in North Africa
  - After the fall of the Roman Empire Arabs took over and spread Islam



Source: <http://tga.freac.fsu.edu/> (adapted)



Which conclusion about trade is best supported by the information on this map?



# Trading Civilizations

- West Africa
  - Power based on Gold and Salt
  - North had salt and the West had gold
  - 3 major powers- Ghana, Mali, Songhai
  - Mansa Musa- Mali king- p.48



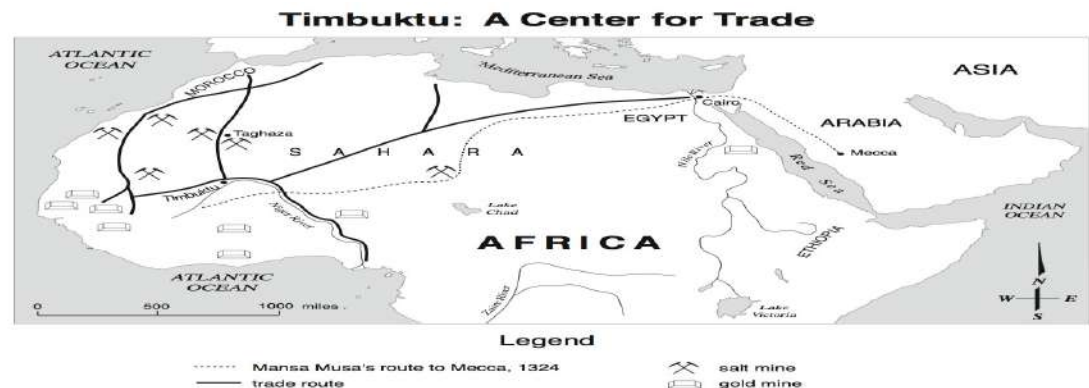
# Gold and Salt

- Camels were important
  - Up to 300 lbs. carried
  - 18 miles a day
  - Up to 10 days without water



# Importance of salt

- Keep food from spoiling
- Seasoned food
- Used as medicine
- Needed to replace what the body lost from sweat
- Home built from salt blocks
  - At times could be traded for an equal amount of gold
  - Trade was controlled by Ghana for many years but in 1200s Mali gained control



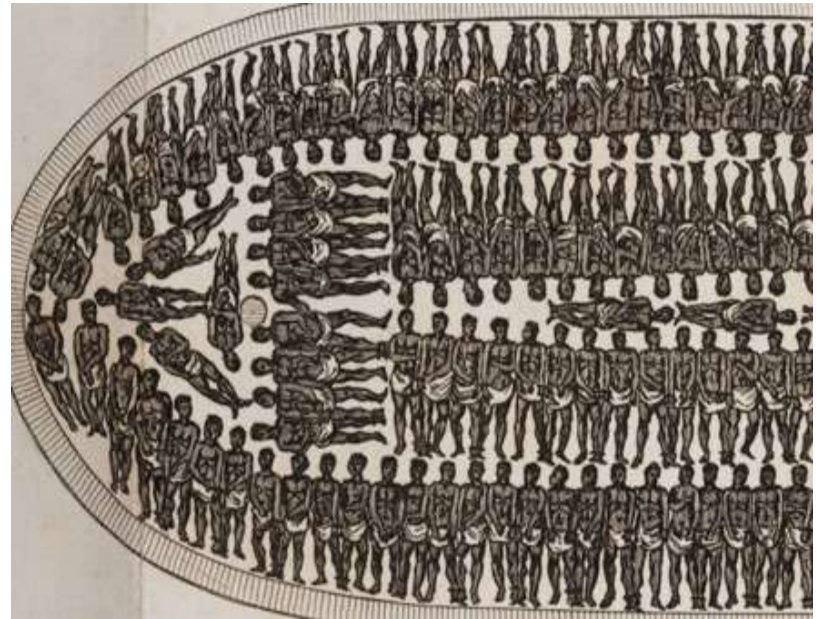
# European Conquest of Africa

- European/ African trade relationship began as equal
- Became enslavement and forced migration
- Europe is interested in natural resources
- By 1400s new technology made it easier for Europeans to explore Africa
  - Lateen Sail
  - Astrolabe



# The Slave Trade

- Slavery existed in Africa before Europeans
- Europeans practiced it differently in the Americas (treated as property)
- Why Africans over Native Americans?
  - Work on plantations
  - Native Americans were dying
  - Africans did not know the land



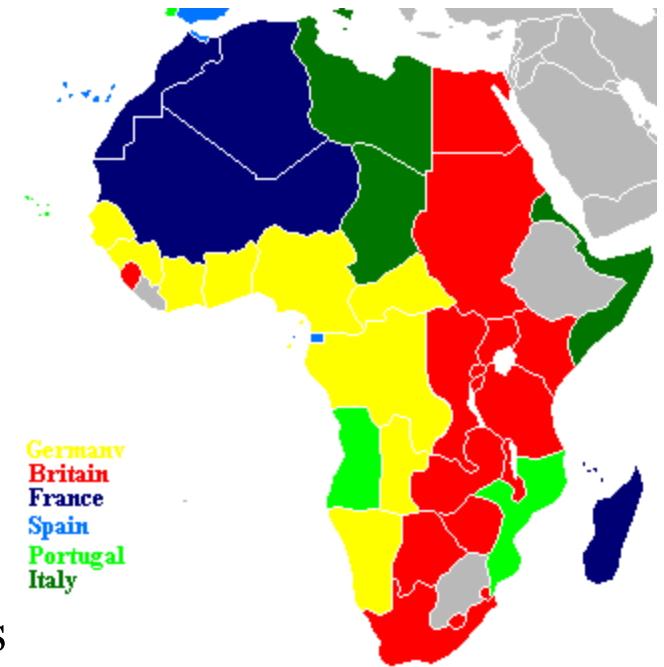
# Slave Trade

- By 1780 80,000 were being shipped each year
- An estimated 20% died on each voyage
  - Stacked on shelves and received little food/water



- Impacts
  - Africa lost huge amounts of its population
  - Skilled workers
  - Families torn apart

# Scramble for Africa



- By the mid 1800s the slave trade ends
- Europeans now raid Africa for resources for their factories back in Europe
- African resistance failed against Europe's modern weapons
- By 1900 rules were set up to claim and colonize African land
  - "Scramble for Africa" took place
  - 1914 only Ethiopia and Liberia were independent

# European Rule

- Some European countries governed directly
- Others simply gave orders to Africans governing
- Overall, Africans had little power
  
- Impacts
  - Conflicts among ethnic groups
  - Europeans took best farm land
  - New political boundaries caused fighting
  - Poor labor conditions



# Pan-Africanism and Independence

- African leaders decide that they must work together for rights/freedom...idea becomes known as “Pan-Africanism”
- Nationalism Grew
- WWII aided independence
  - Inspired people
  - Weakened European economies
  - Made people think colonialism was less important
- Some gave independence peacefully, others had to fight
- Old problems remained (boundaries) and colonial powers did little to help prepare Africans to govern

