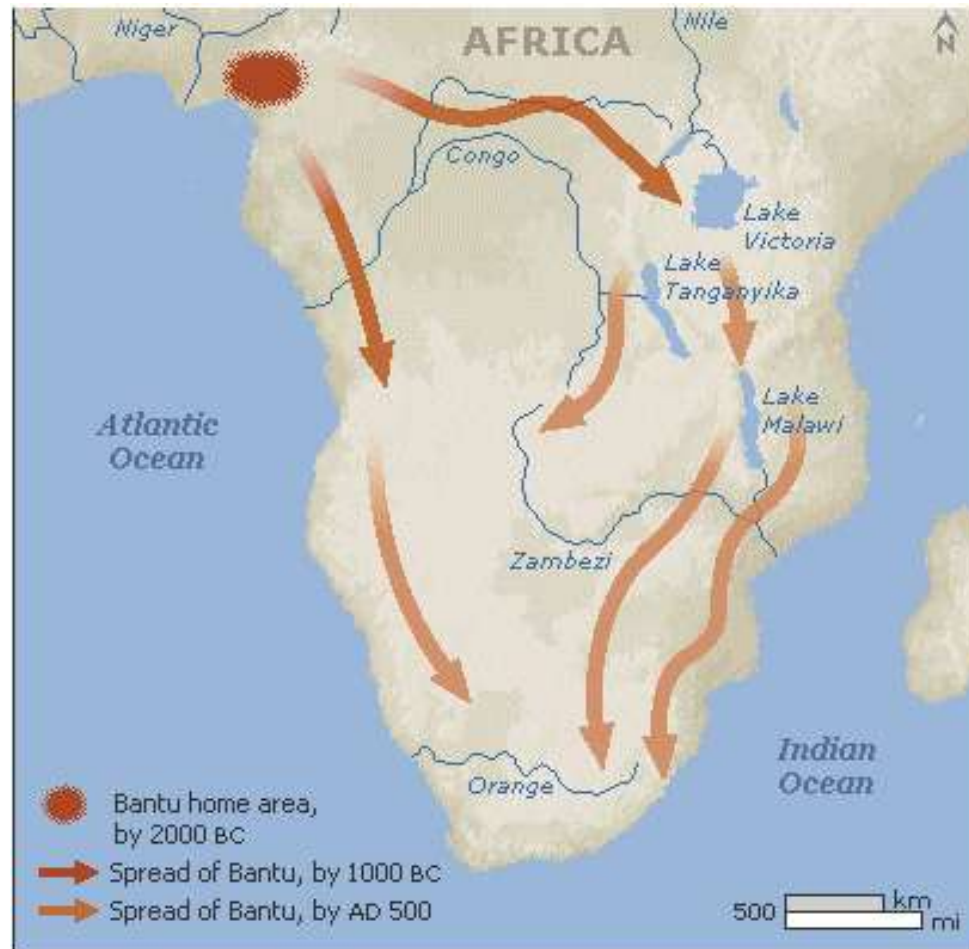


**SSWH1 Analyze the origins, structures, and interactions of societies in the ancient world from 3500 BCE/BC to 500 BCE/BC.**



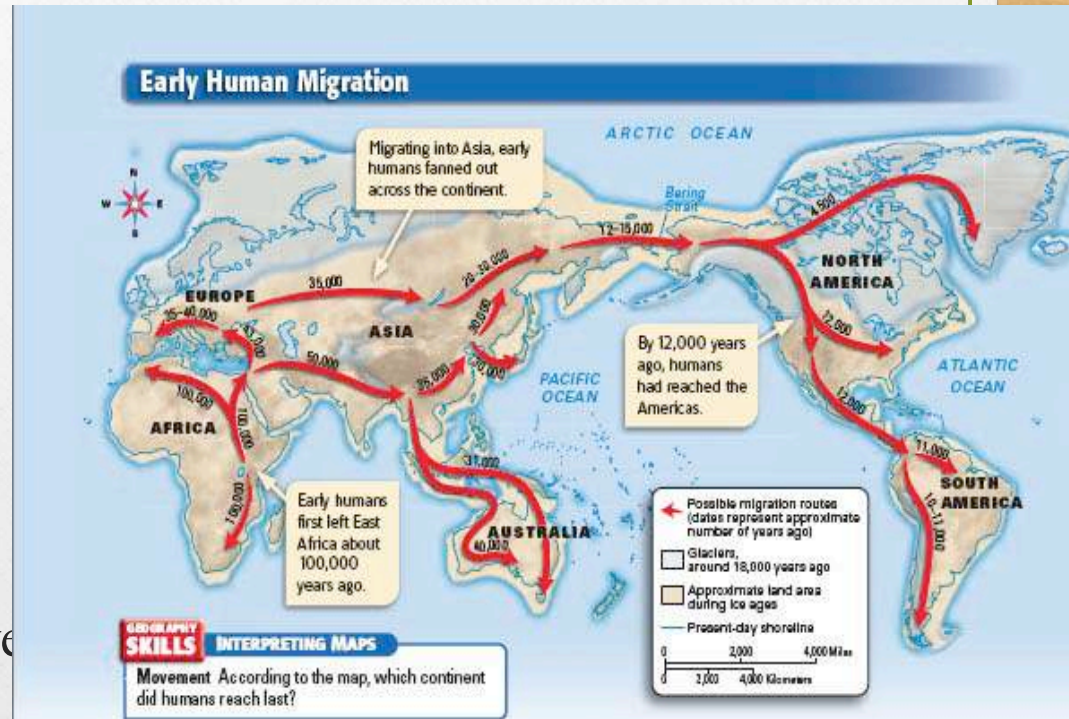
# d. Identify the Bantu migration patterns and contribution to settled agriculture.



**Bantu Migration**

# Migration

- Permanent move from one place to another
- Causes
  - Environmental
  - Economic
  - Political
- Movement depends on push-pull factors
- Can be positive or negative



# DRAW THIS TABLE

Push examples	Migration Factors	Pull examples

# Migration

## Migration: Push-Pull Factors

### Migration Factors

Environmental

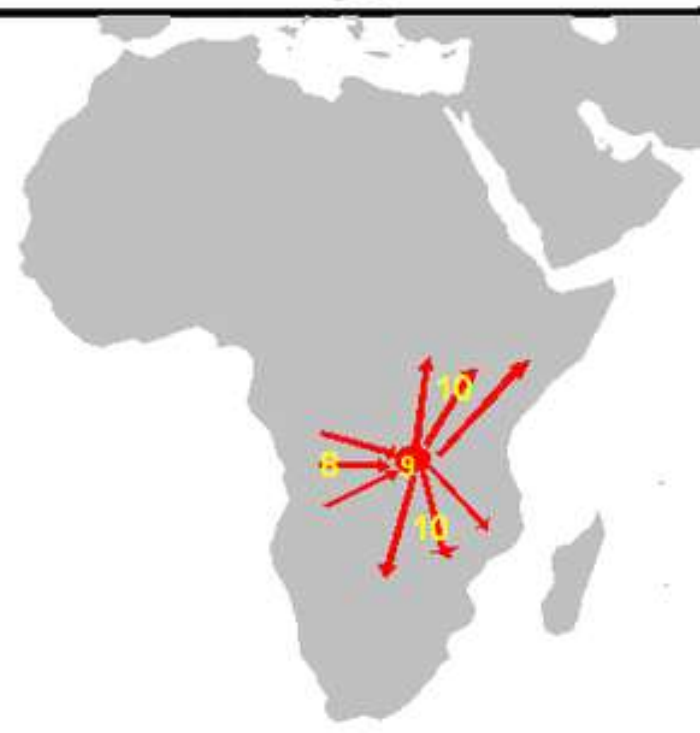
Economic

Political



# Bantu

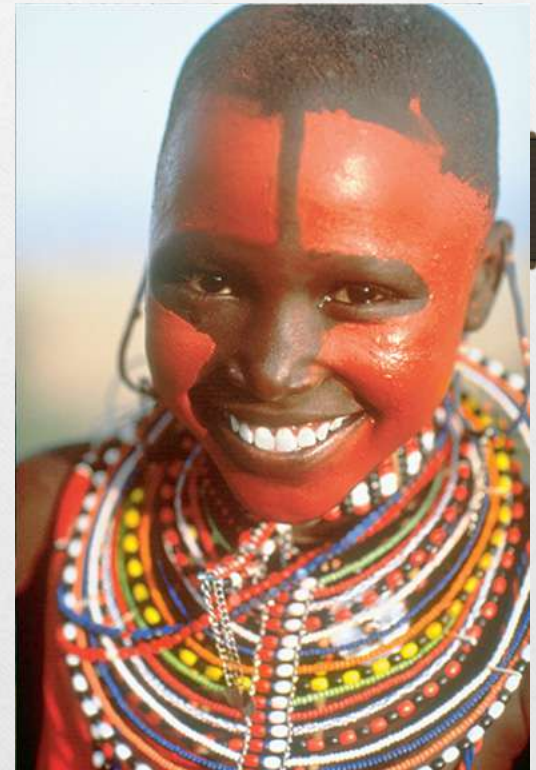
- Means...The people
- Related to the Nok
- Forced to migrate
  - Causes
    - Agricultural
    - Creeping Sahara
  - Effects
    - Territorial issues
    - New cultures and ideas



# Tracing Migration

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- Done through languages
  - People always take their language with them
  - Bantu languages account for over 900 different African languages





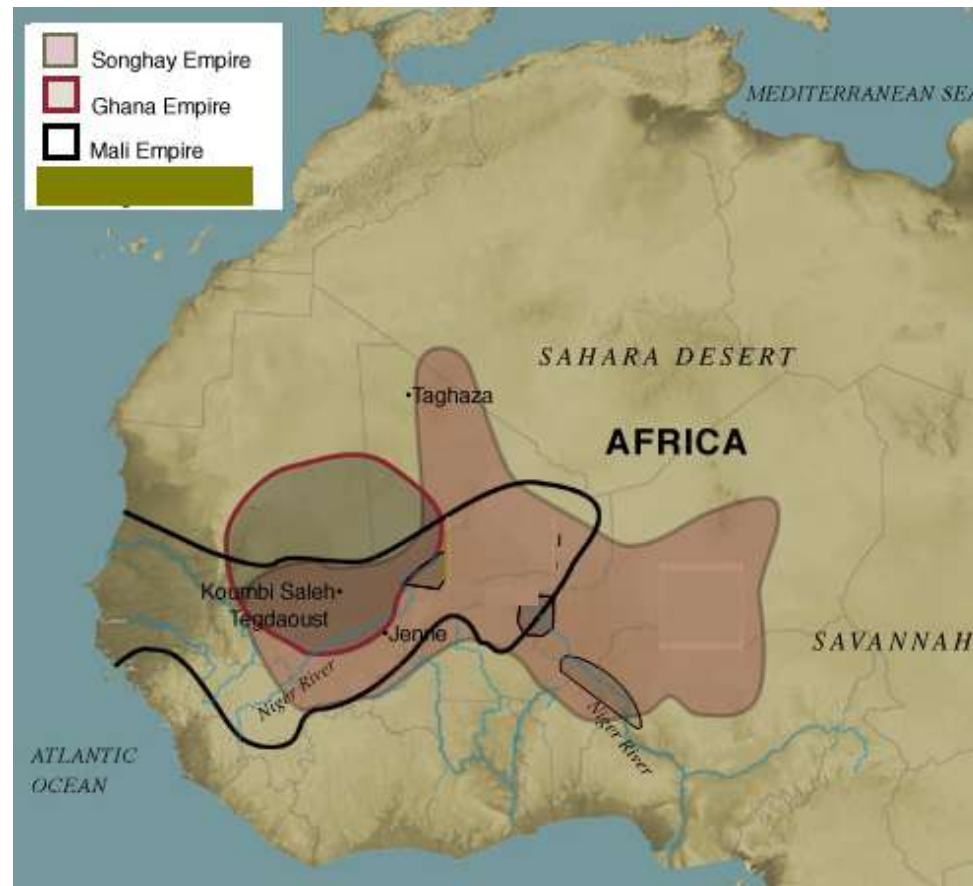


# Bantu

- The Bantu were different groups of people that shared a common culture
- Farmers and ironworkers; Their slash and burn style of farming forced them to move every few years
- After hundreds of years the Bantu settled in southern Africa
- Introduced agriculture to areas they settled and passed through

## SSWH6 Describe the diverse characteristics of early African societies before 1500 CE/AD.

a. Describe the development and decline of the Sudanic kingdoms (Ghana, Mali, Songhai); include the roles of Sundiata, and the pilgrimage of Mansa Musa to Mecca.



# Ghana

- Rulers in the region gained wealth by taxing traders that crossed their area
- Through wealth, the region developed into a kingdom where salt and gold was traded and taxed
- Islam spread throughout the kingdom-Muslims eventually attacked the area disrupting trade and left the kingdom in ruins



# Mali(1300s)



- Mali became established in the early 1200s when several kingdoms were united after the fall of the Ghana Empire
- Became wealthy through the salt and gold trade
- Mali's power began to weaken after succession to the throne was disrupted

# Sundiata (sun-JAHT-ah)



- The first great leader of Mali
- Established a strong government (finance, defense, and foreign affairs)
- Made travel through the kingdom safe and reestablished a strong gold/salt trade

# Mansa Musa (1280-1337)

- Emperor of Mali who made a pilgrimage to Mecca
- Gave out vast amounts of gold along his way
- Brought back Muslim scholars and architects, who built mosques, libraries, and universities
- Timbuktu became a center of Muslim culture



# Songhai (1375-1591)



- Largest and last West African Empire
- Took over territories from the weakened Mali Empire, eventually replacing it
- Well governed empire with a large military
- Empire collapsed after Moroccan invaders with gunpowder and cannons defeated Songhai warriors

## **b. Describe the trading networks and distribution of resources by examining trans-Saharan trade in gold, salt, and slaves; include the Swahili trading cities.**

- Gold was mined in the western sub-Sahara: supplying about 66% of the world's gold supply
- The sub-Sahara lacked salt-essential for preserving food
- Traders brought salt, and European goods with them in exchange for gold-trade was taxed by local rulers (Timbuktu)





# African Slave Trade

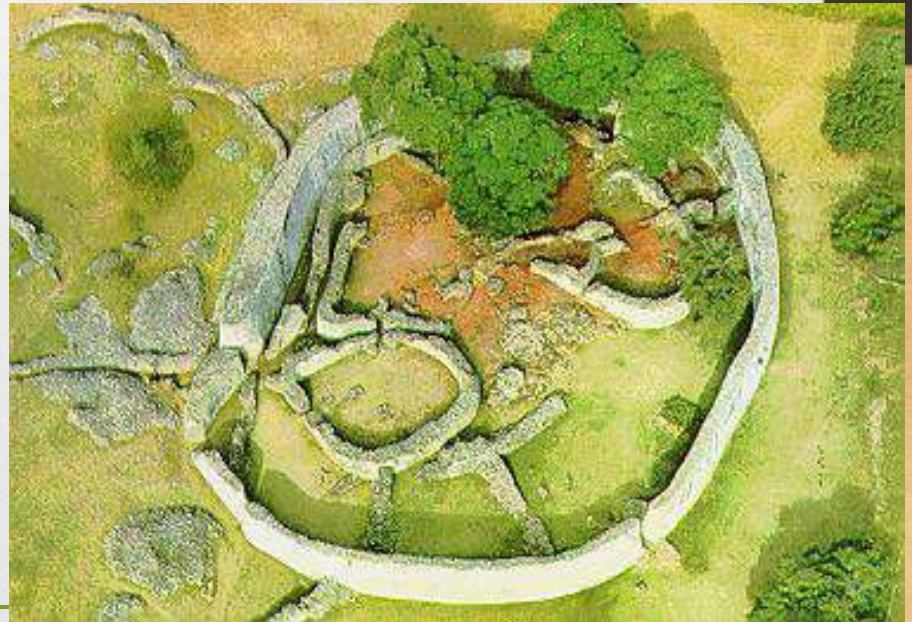


- Arab traders exported slaves from Africa to Arabia and India to be used as domestic servants and soldiers
- The slave trade was minor compared to the later slave trade to the Americas

# East Coast Empires

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- Several ports owned by Portuguese traders
- Most towns inhabited by Muslims
  - Started slave trade
- Great Zimbabwe
  - Gold traders
- All empires eventually overrun by Europeans



# Aksum

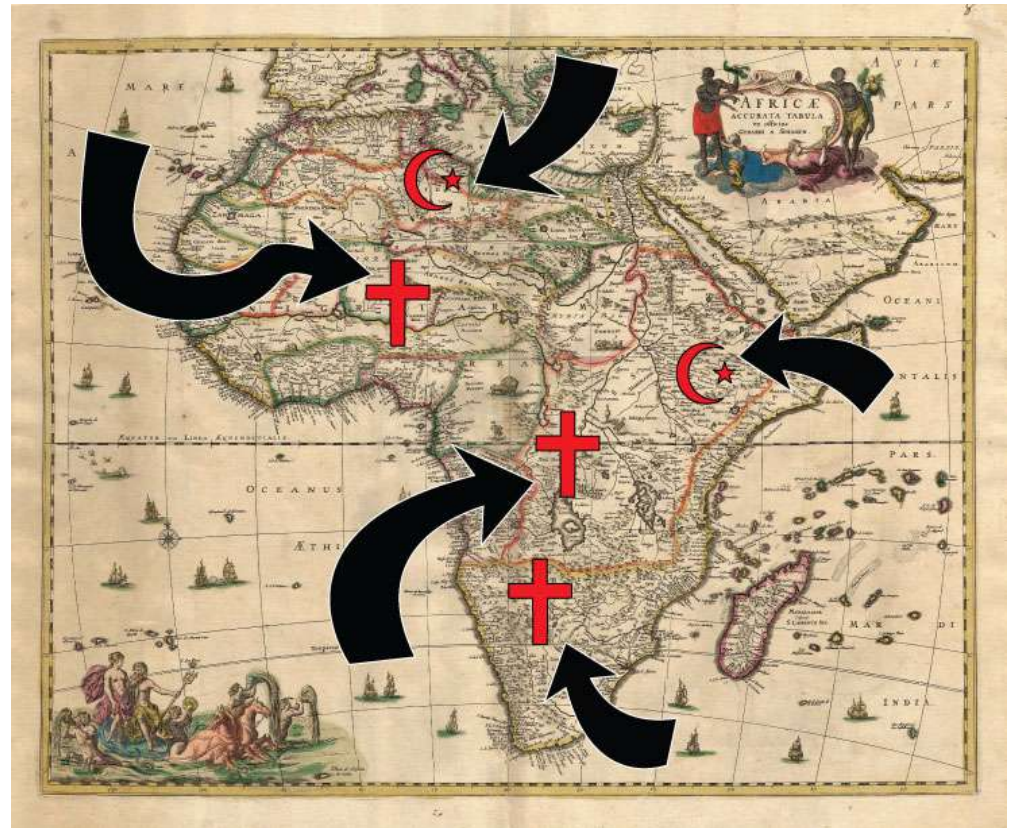
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- Huge trading empire
- Seaport of Adulis
  - Traded animal skins, horns, salt, jewels
- King Ezana brought Christianity into the region
- Conquered in 710 A.D. by Muslim traders



## c. Understand the blending of traditional African beliefs with new ideas from Islam and Christianity and their impact on early African societies.

- religious syncretism is the blending of religions through conquest or trade
- Though many Africans converted to either Islam or Christianity, most also retained their local religious beliefs as well (many were animistic in nature)



# In Summary

- What are some similarities about all the African Empires?
- What are some migration factors that either pushed or pulled groups throughout the continent?