

CHAPTER 25 REVIEW

1. Thomas Peters was central in promoting the establishment of a colony for ex-slaves in Sierra Leone.
2. The Black Pioneers were escaped slaves who fought to maintain British rule in the colonies.
3. The rise in maritime trade in the early modern era in Africa resulted in regional kingdoms replacing the imperial states of West Africa.
4. The most important city in the Songhay empire was Gao
5. Sunni Ali built a powerful imperial navy on the Niger River and was the most influential ruler in Songhay.
6. All Songhay emperors were Islamic
7. The Songhay empire fell in 1591 to a Moroccan army.
8. Vasco da Gama a Portuguese sailor played a central role in the collapse of the Swahili city states.
9. The ruler of the kingdom of Kongo, Affonso I converted to Christianity and encouraged his subjects to convert as well.
10. An alliance with Portugal brought wealth and foreign recognition to Kongo, as well as the eventual destruction of the kingdom.
11. The Portuguese referred to Ndongo as Angola because of the word ngola which meant king.
12. The first European colony in Sub-Saharan Africa was Angola.
13. When the Dutch founded Cape Town they encountered the Khoikhoi who they called the Hottentots.
14. The best archaeological information about societies in southern Africa comes from Great Zimbabwe
15. The center of Islamic learning in West Africa was Timbuktu.
16. The Fulani attempted through military conquest to instill a strict form of Islam in Africa
17. The founder of the religion that stressed that Jesus Christ had been a black man and that Kongo was the true holy land was Dona Beatriz
18. The most important American crop introduced into Africa in the sixteenth century was manioc.
19. By 1800 the population of sub-Saharan Africa stood at 60 million.
20. One of the factors that made African slavery different from the varieties practiced elsewhere was that African law did not recognize private property and thus slaves served as a measure of personal wealth.

21. As part of the triangular slave trade the Europeans usually picked up slaves in Africa in return for firearms.

22. The high point in the African slave trade came in the eighteenth century with 12 million being transported.

23. The only place where a slave revolt actually brought about an end to slavery was in Saint-Domingue

24. The first European nation to abolish the slave trade was Denmark.