



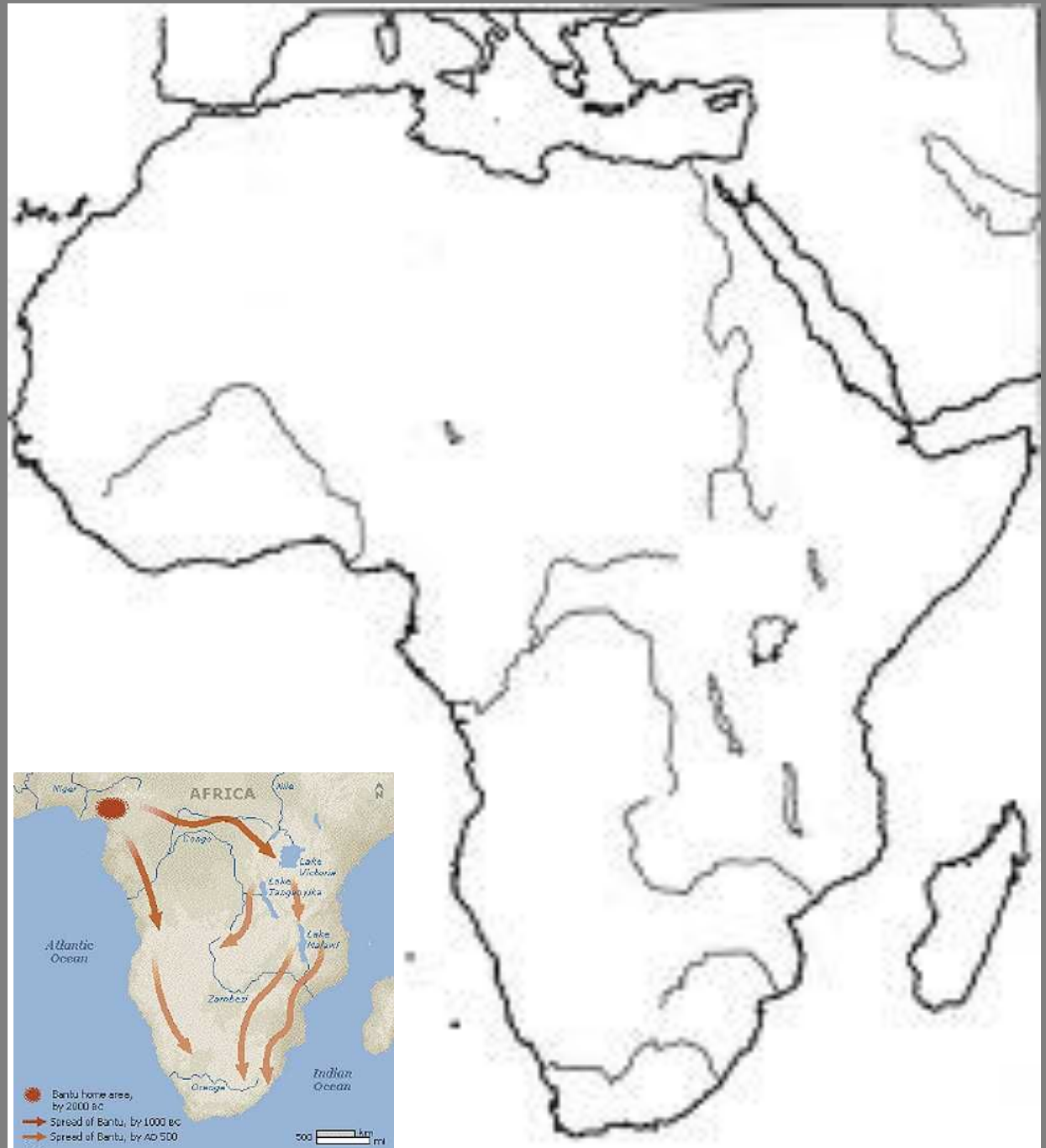
Post-Classical Africa in a Day



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.

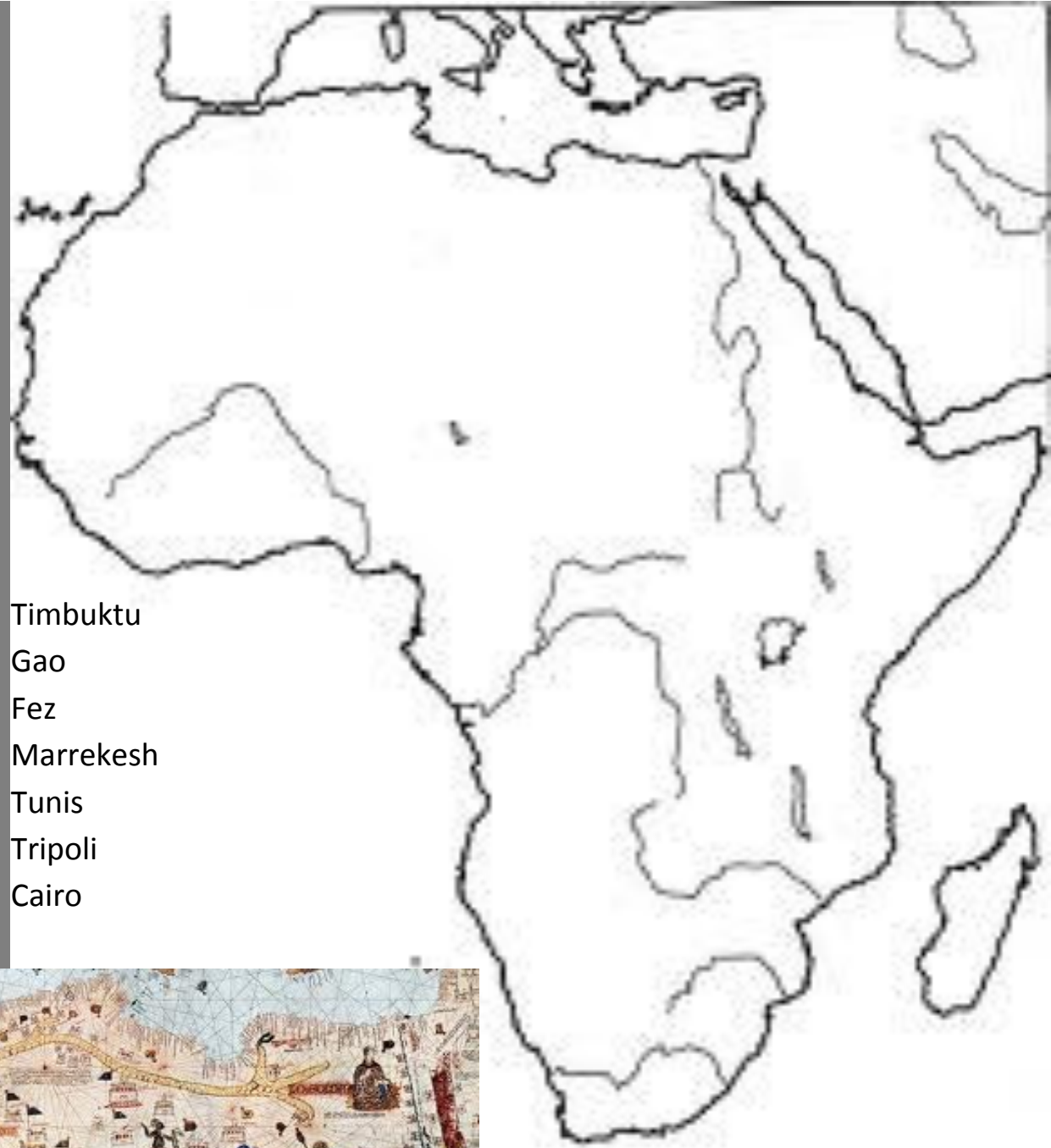
Under the leadership of Sunni Ali, the Songhai gained control of trade in West Africa with the conquest of Timbuktu and Jenne in 1464.



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).



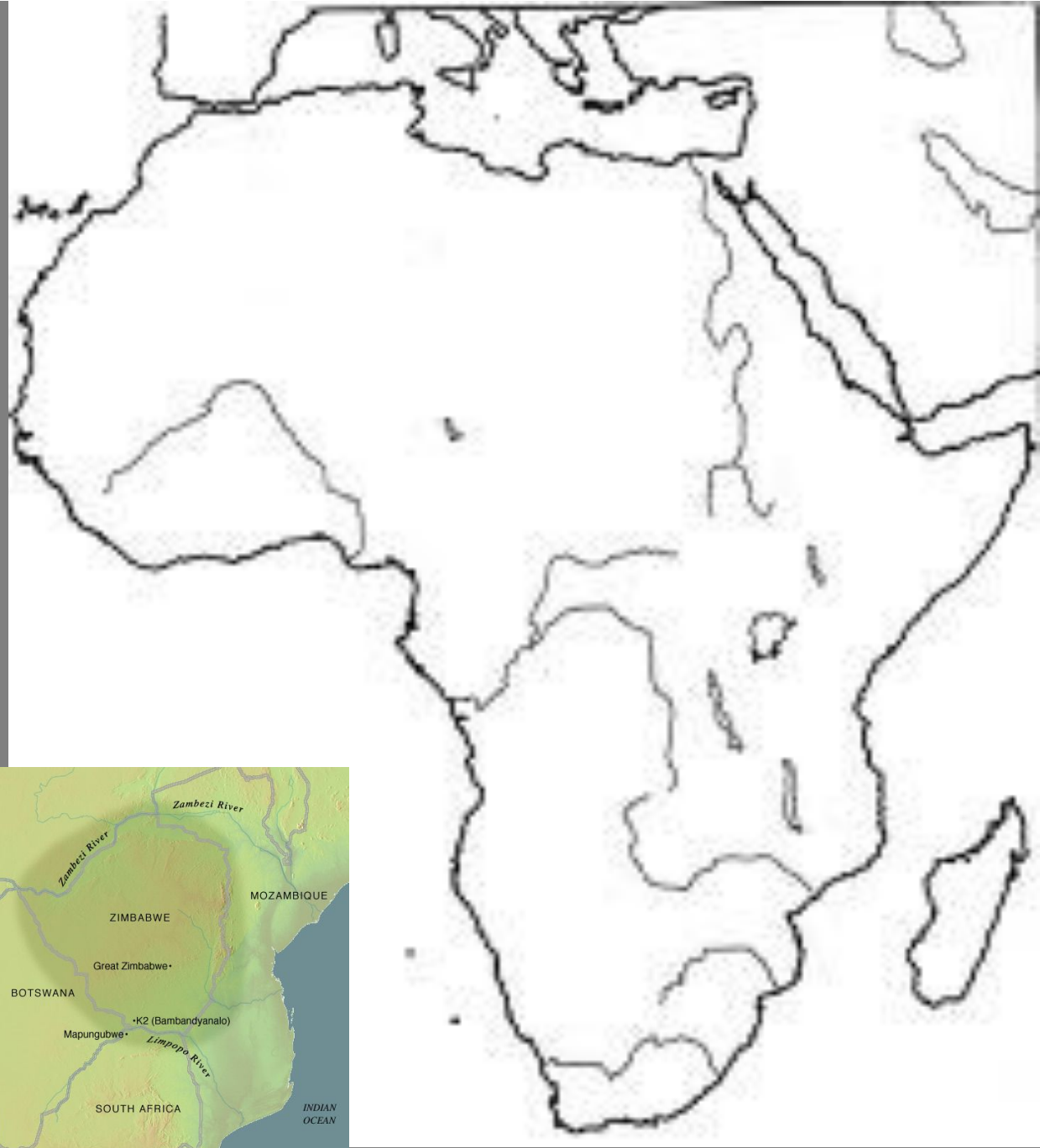
Timbuktu
Gao
Fez
Marrekesh
Tunis
Tripoli
Cairo



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.

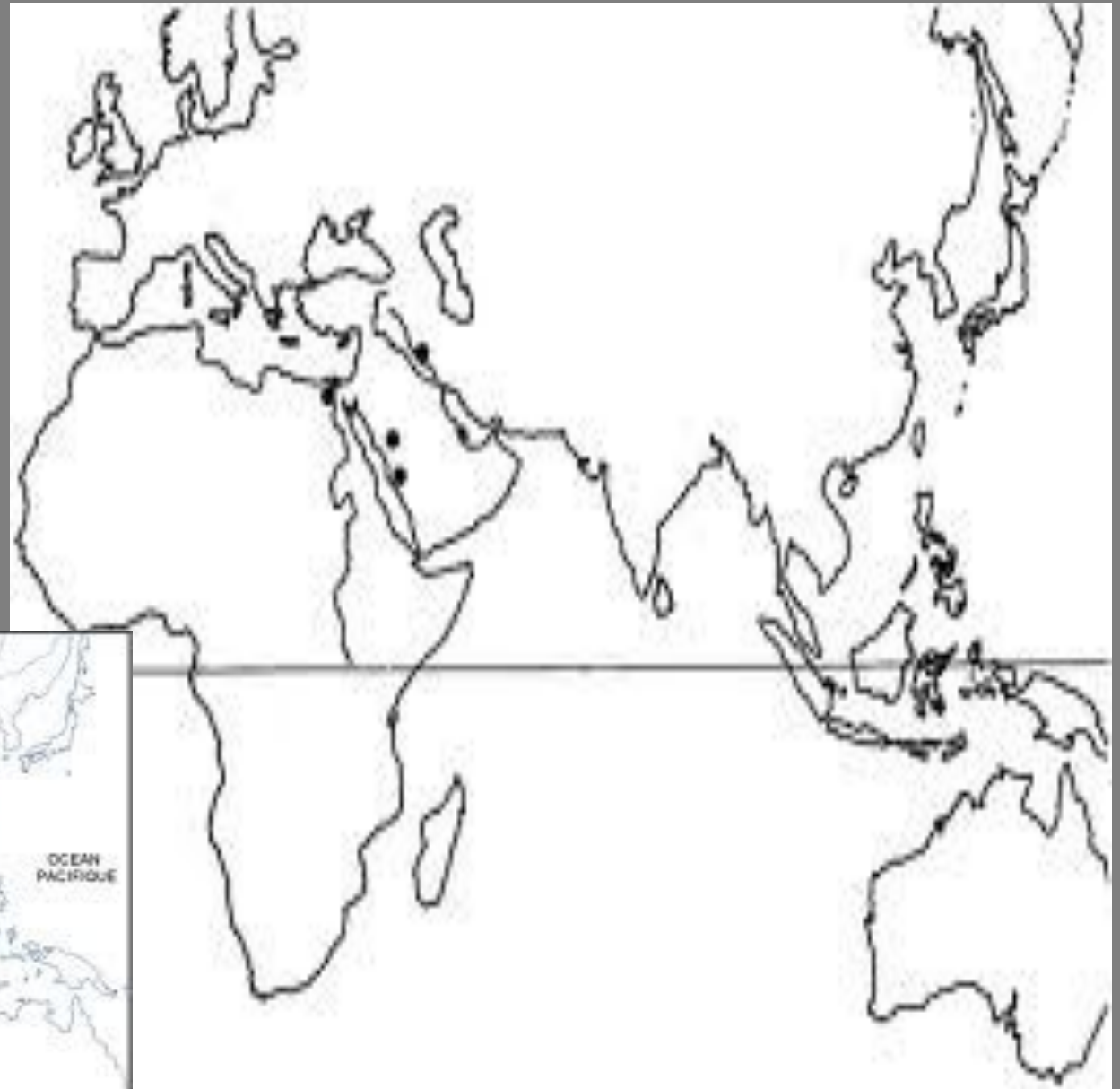
The result was a string of
City-State trading ports.

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.

