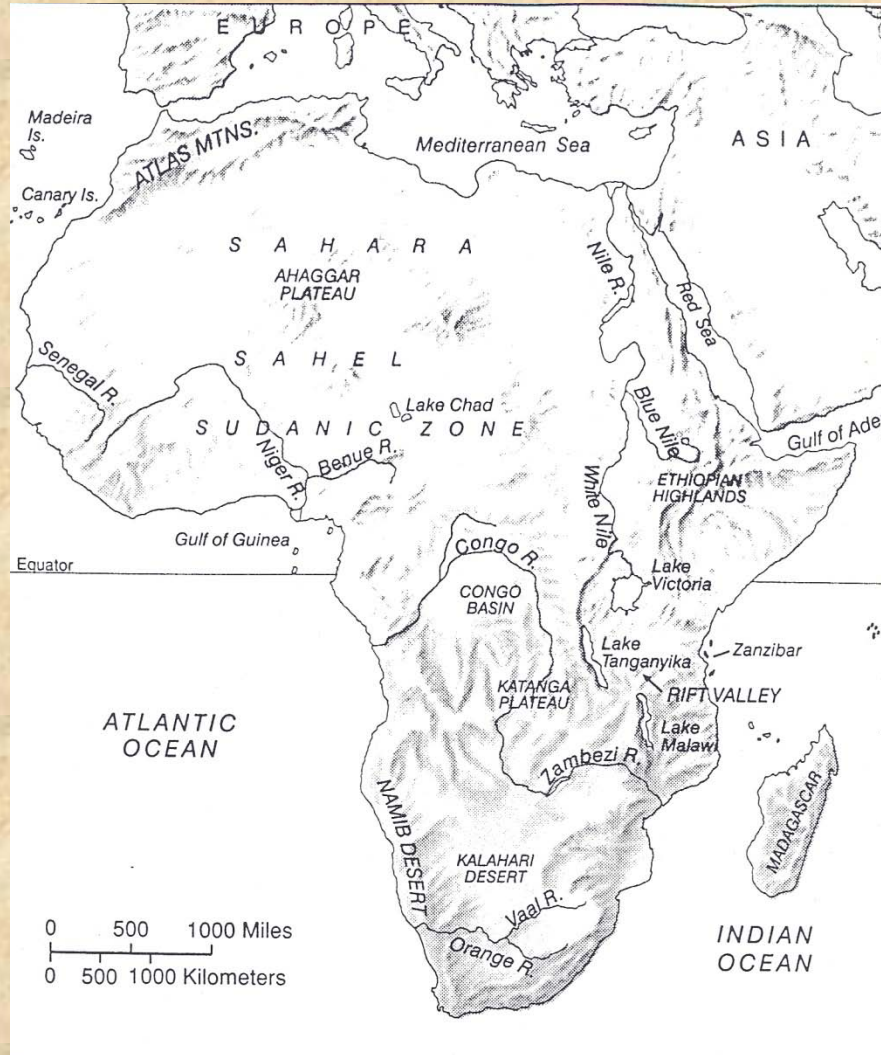
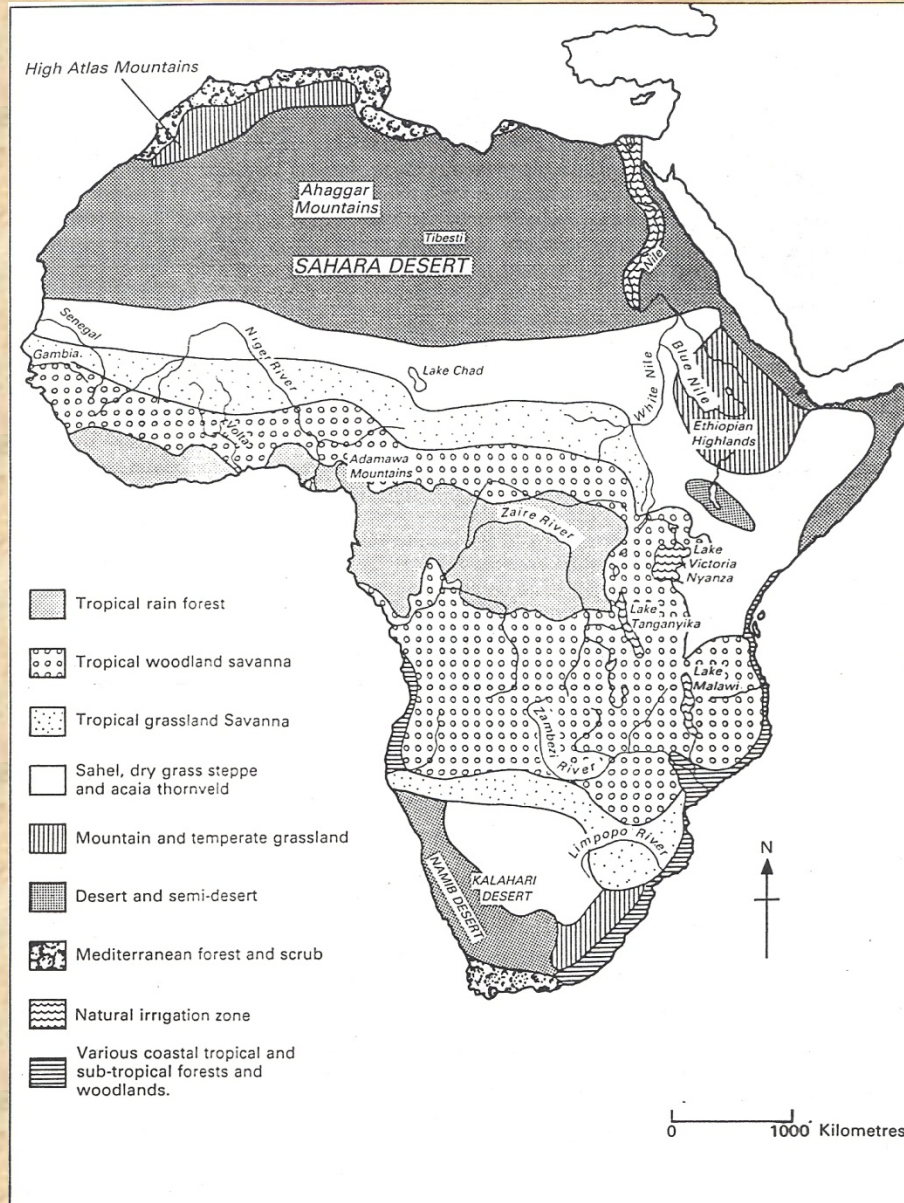


**African Civilizations 200–1500
and the Eastern Hemispheric
Trade System**

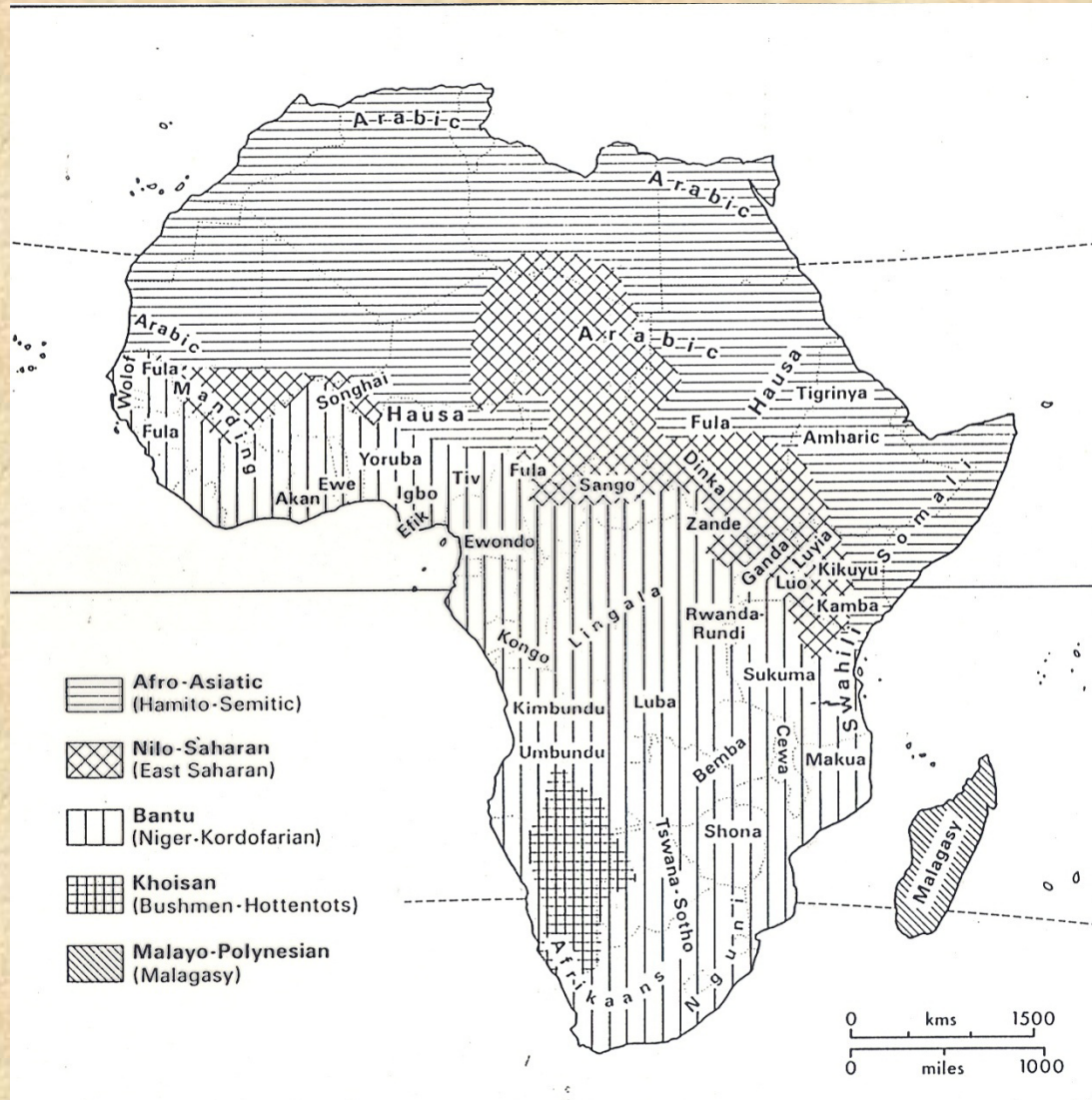
Topography of Africa



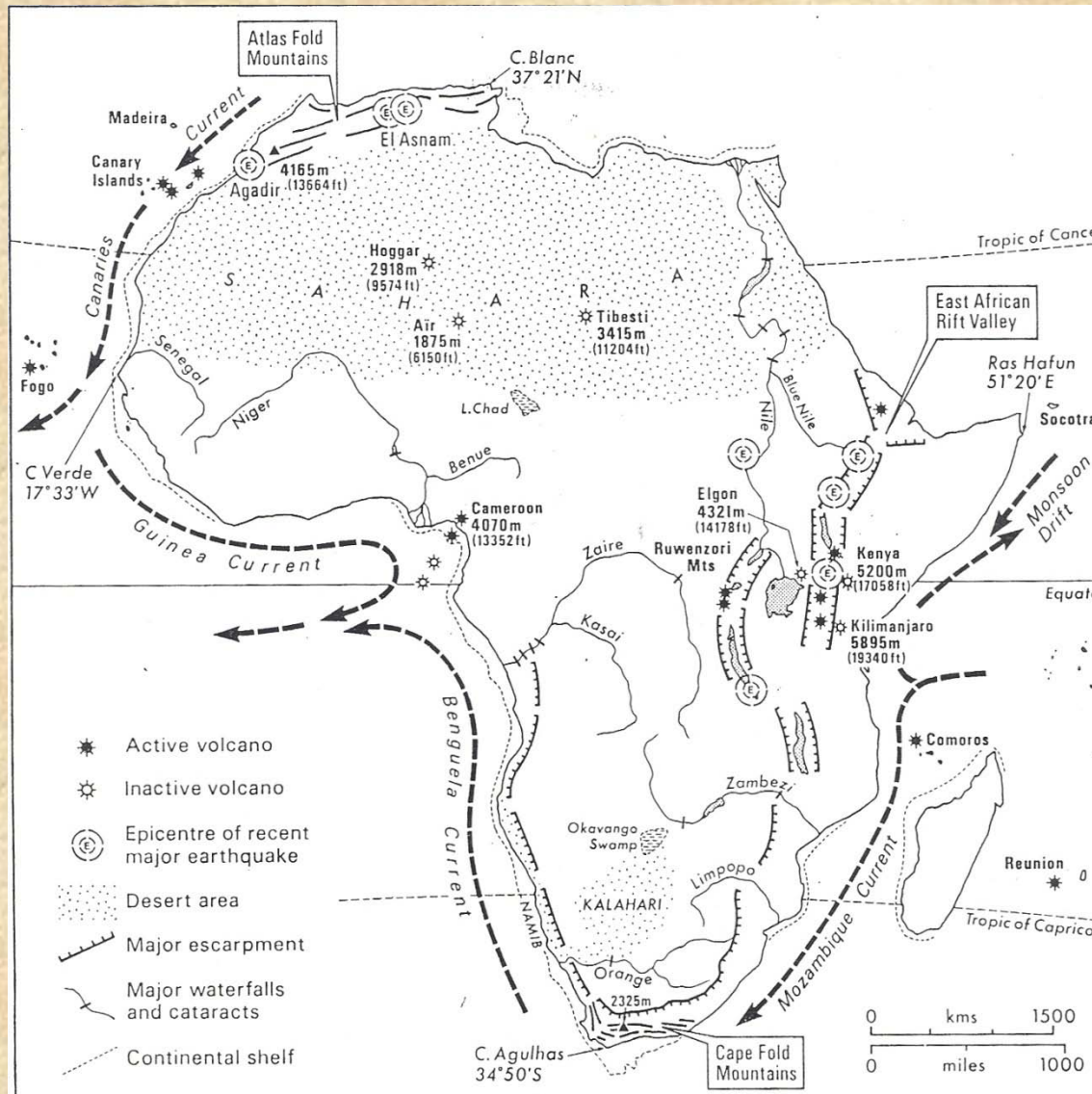
Vegetation of Africa



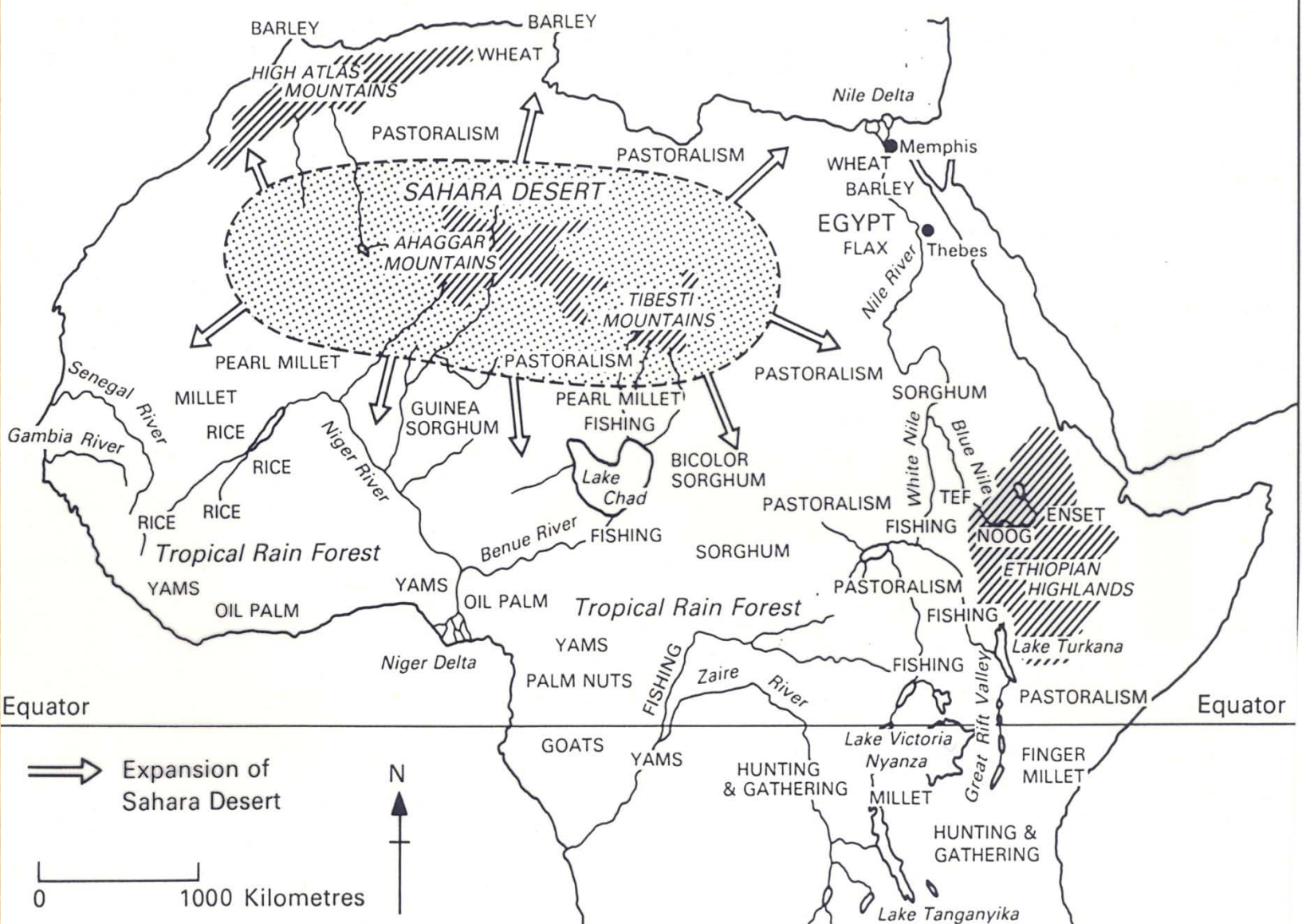
Language Groups of Africa



Geography of Africa



Northern and central Africa, 5000–1000 B.C.



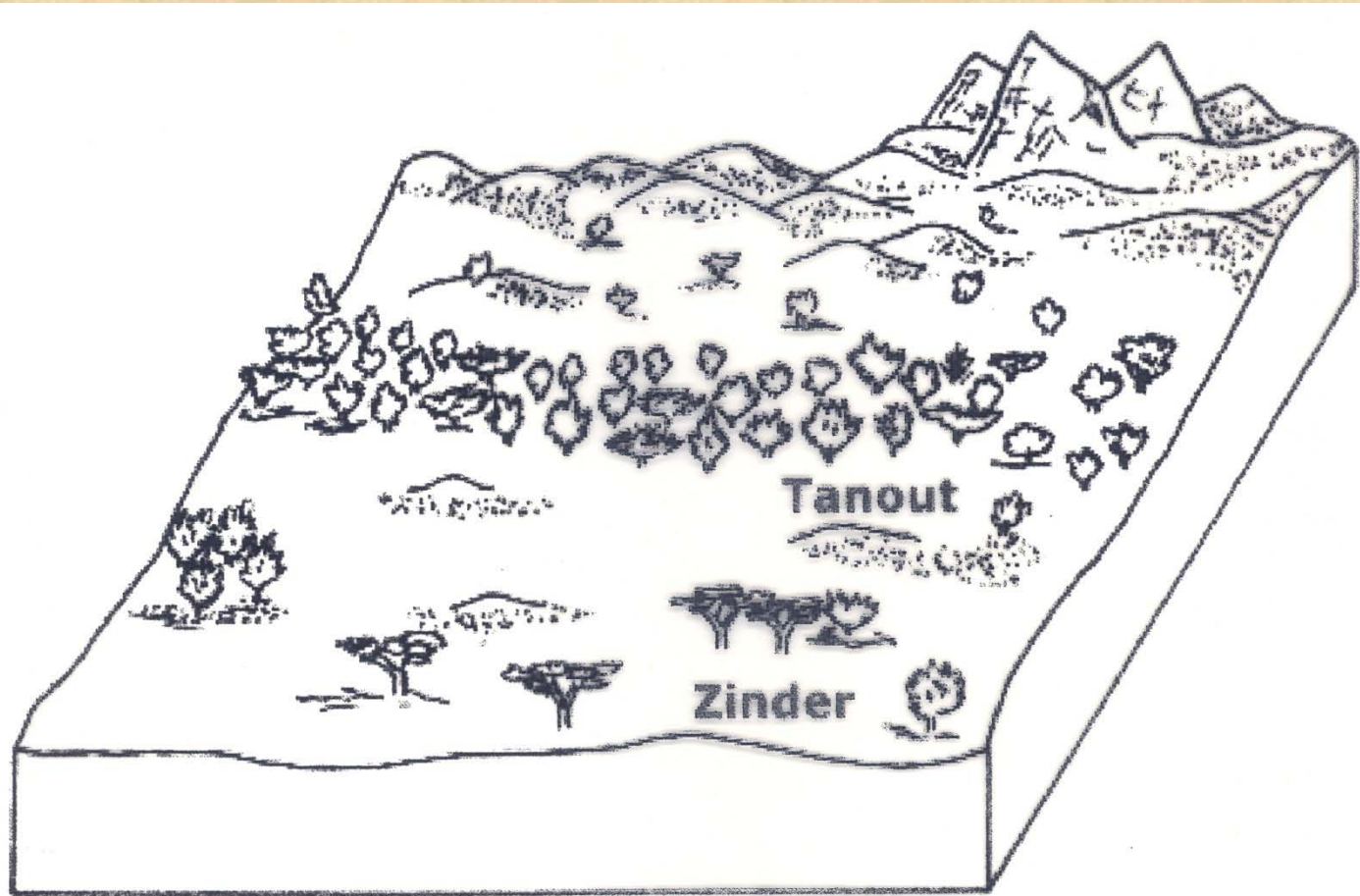
Africa – false color satellite image



Sahara Desert and Sahel meeting



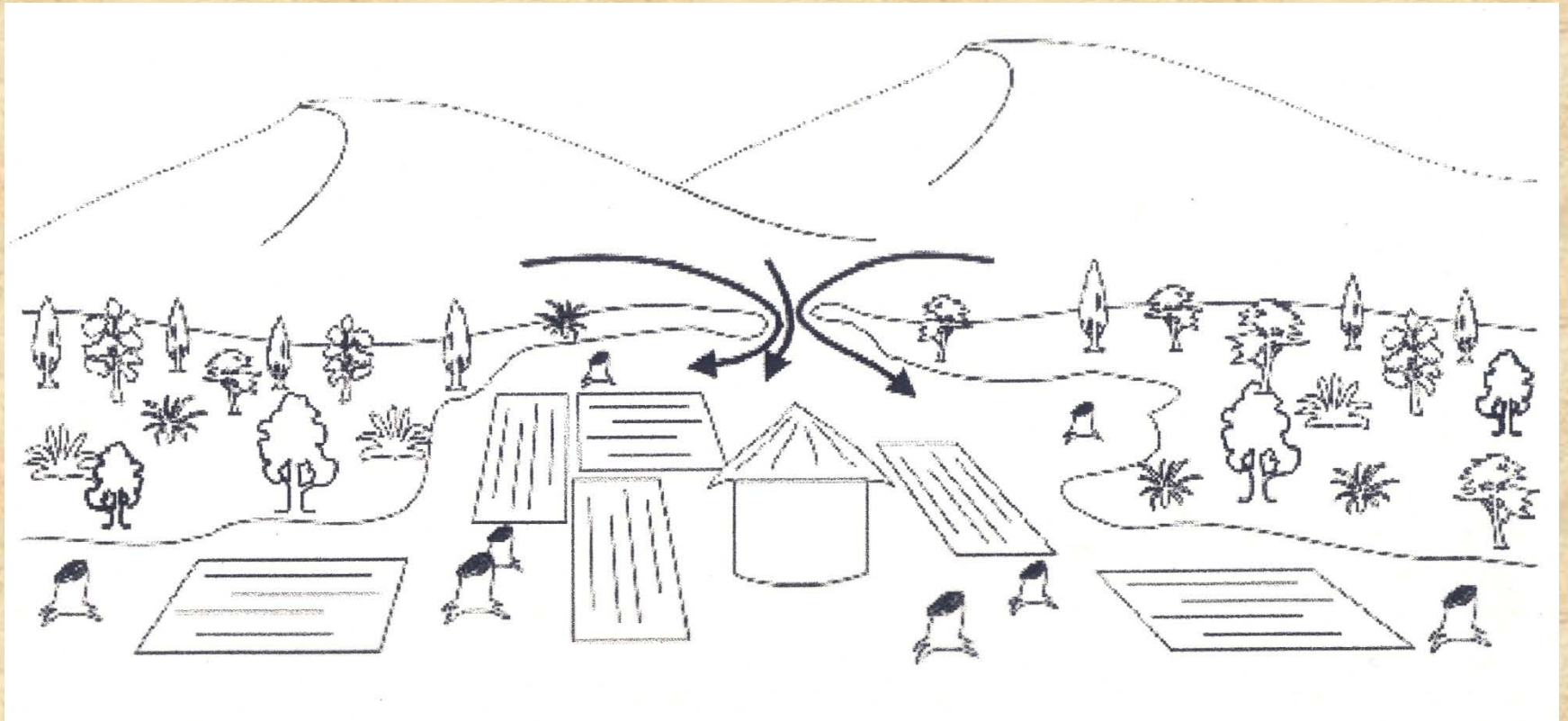
“Green zone”



The lush green of the rainy season Sahelian forest, along the Bamako-Kayes Road in Mali.
The trees in foreground are Acacia.



Saharan intrusion into “green zone”



Saharan intrusion into “Green zone”



African Civilizations 200–1500 and the Eastern Hemispheric Trade System

I. Eastern Hemisphere Trade System

II. West Africa

III. Northeast Africa

IV. East Africa

V. Central and Southeast Africa

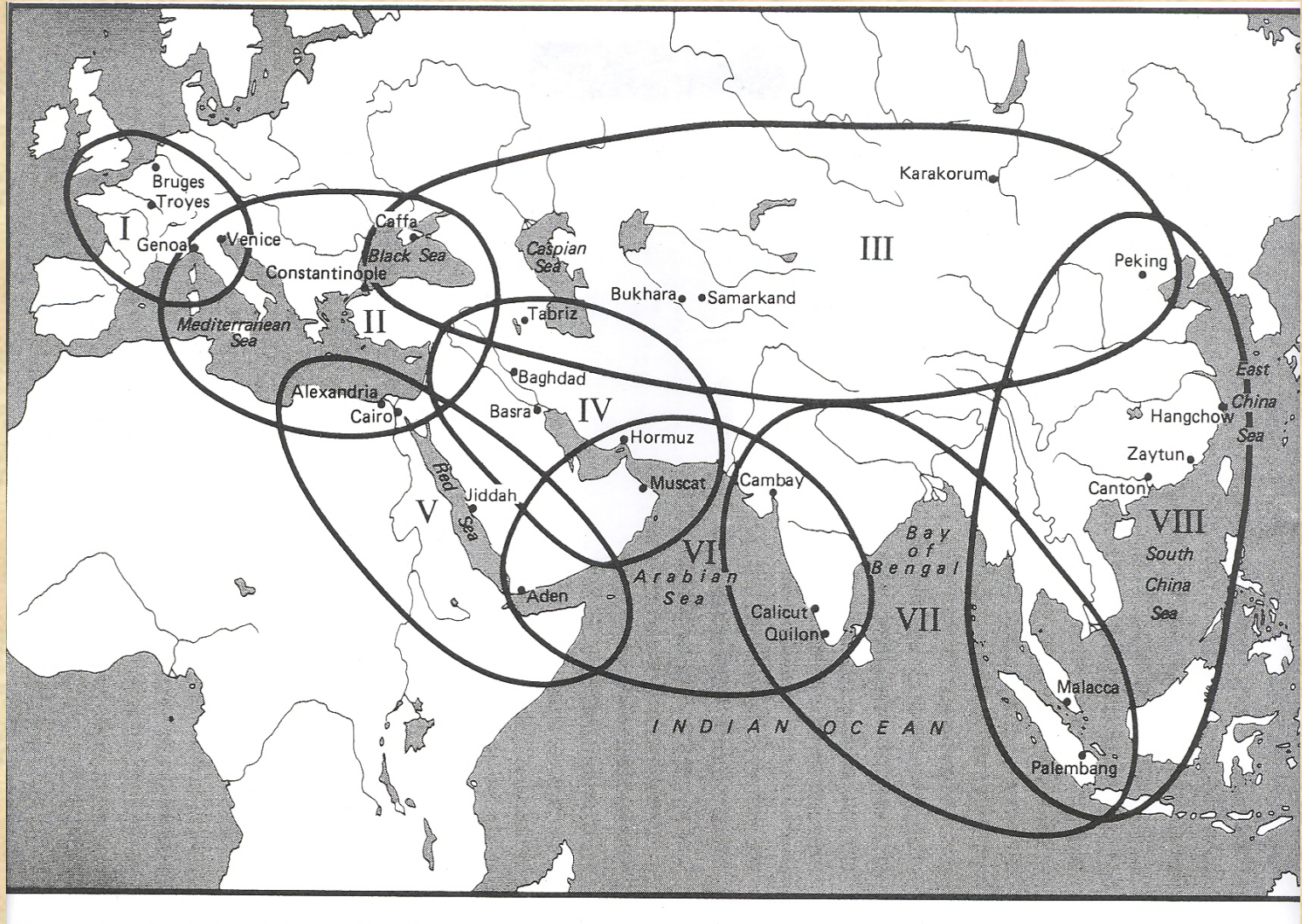
VI. Southwest Africa and the Khoisan

I. Eastern Hemisphere Trade System

A. Abu-Lughod's "Eight Circuits"

–Janet L. Abu-Lughod, *Before European Hegemony: The World System A.D. 1250–1350* (Oxford University Press, 1989)

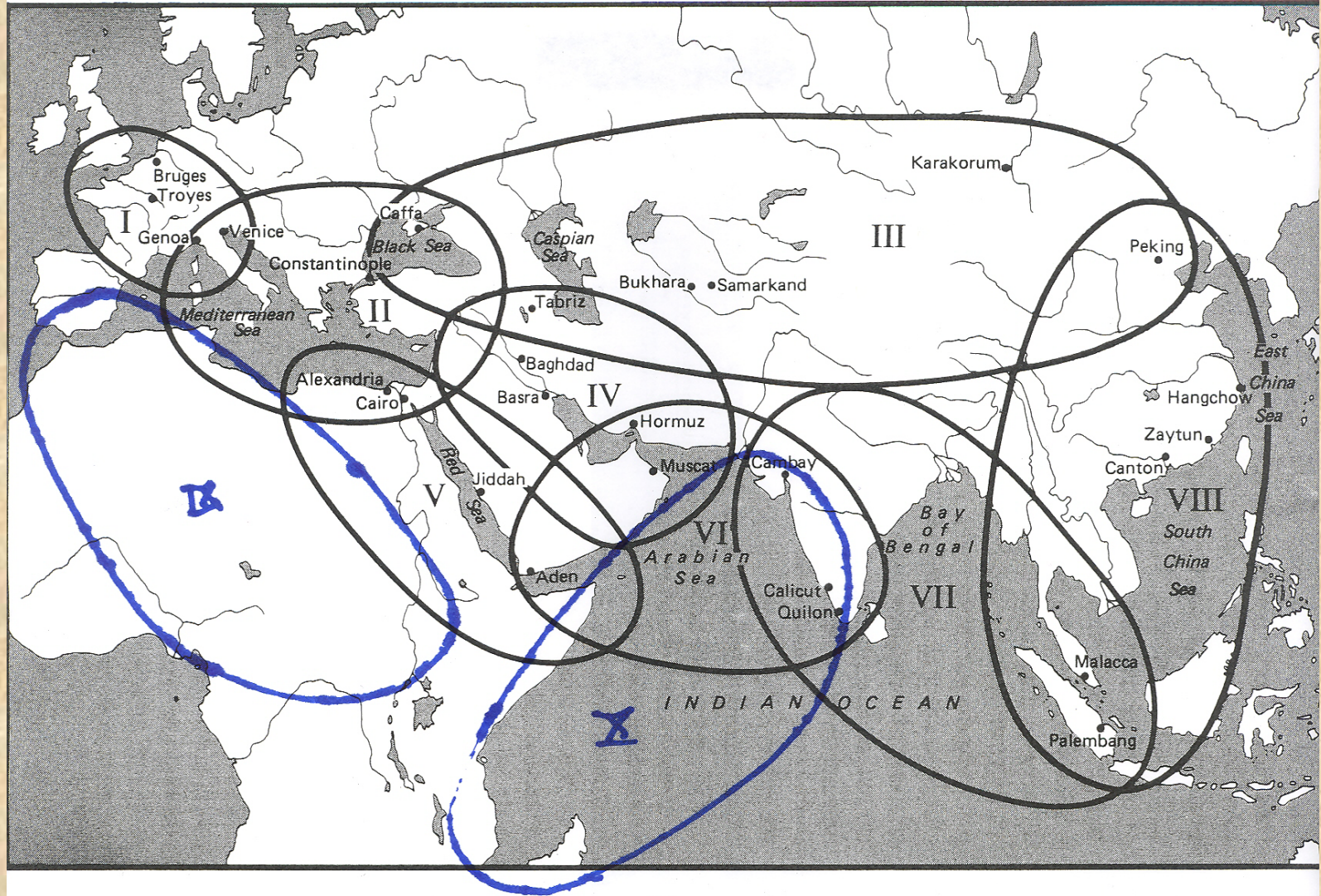
Abu-Lughod's 8 Circuits



I. Eastern Hemisphere Trade System

B. Overlooked 9th and 10th Circuits

Overlooked 9th and 10th Circuits



II. West Africa

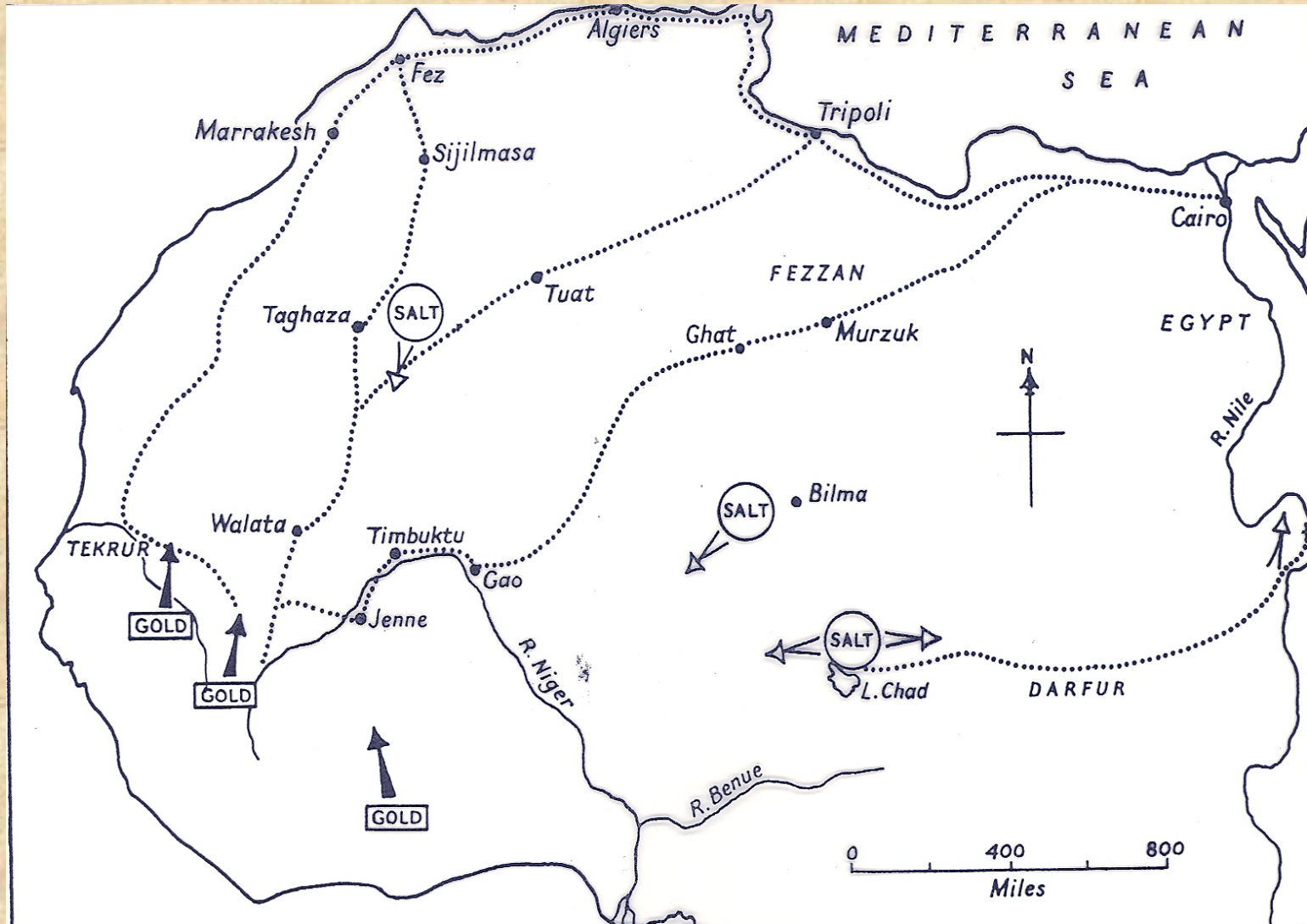
- A. Saharan Trade Routes
- B. Gold Mines
- C. Niger River Kingdoms
- D. Niger River Cities

II. West Africa

A. Saharan Trade Routes

1. Salt mines
2. Taghaza
3. Sahel = (*Arab.* “border”)
4. Taureg
5. Walata
6. Tadmekka
7. Marrakesh

A. Saharan Trade Routes



II. West Africa

B. Gold Mines

1. Bambek
2. Bure
3. Akan

II. West Africa

C. Niger River Kingdoms

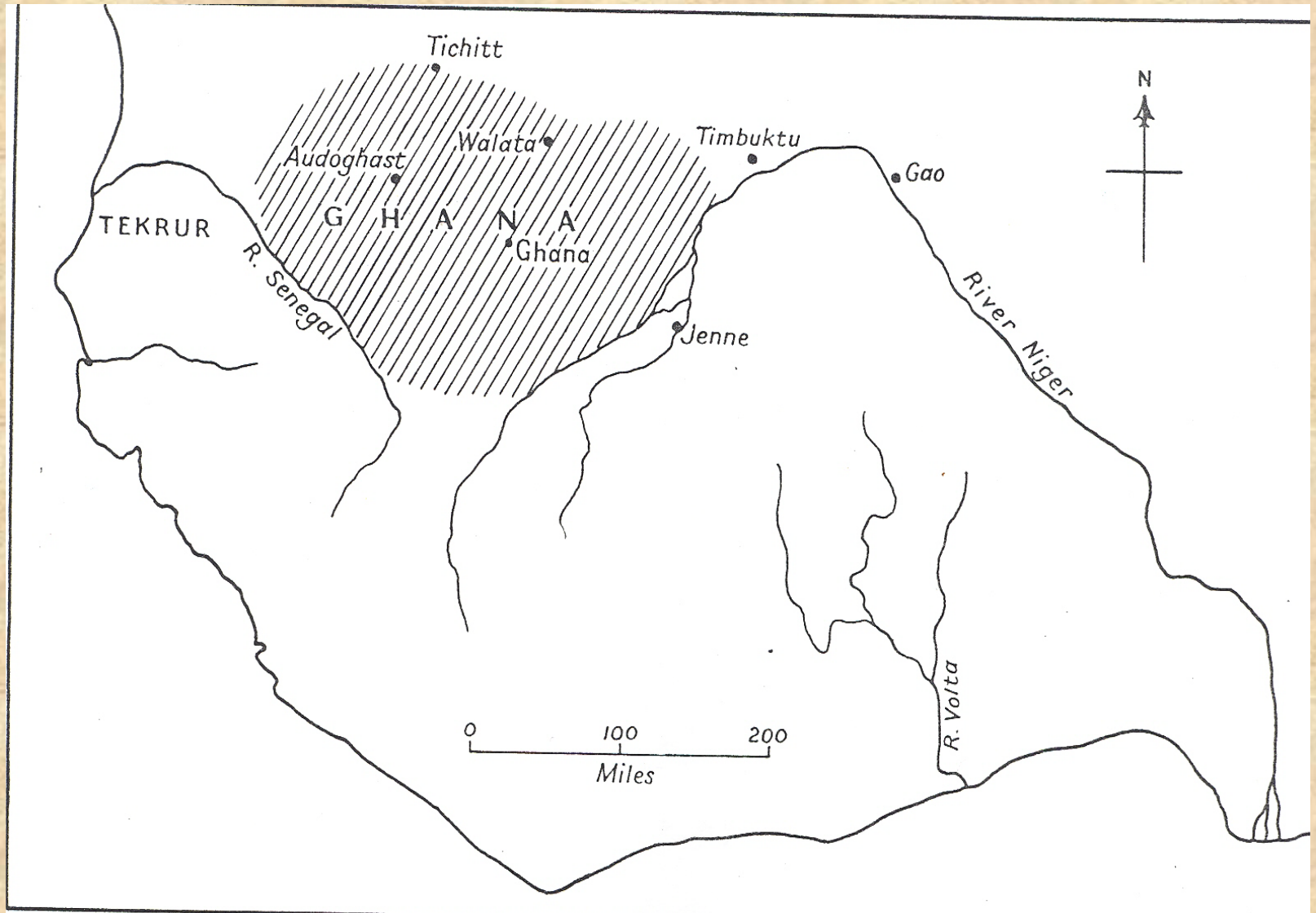
1. Ghana (Ouagadougou) (8th century or earlier to 13th century)

a. capital: Kumbi Saleh

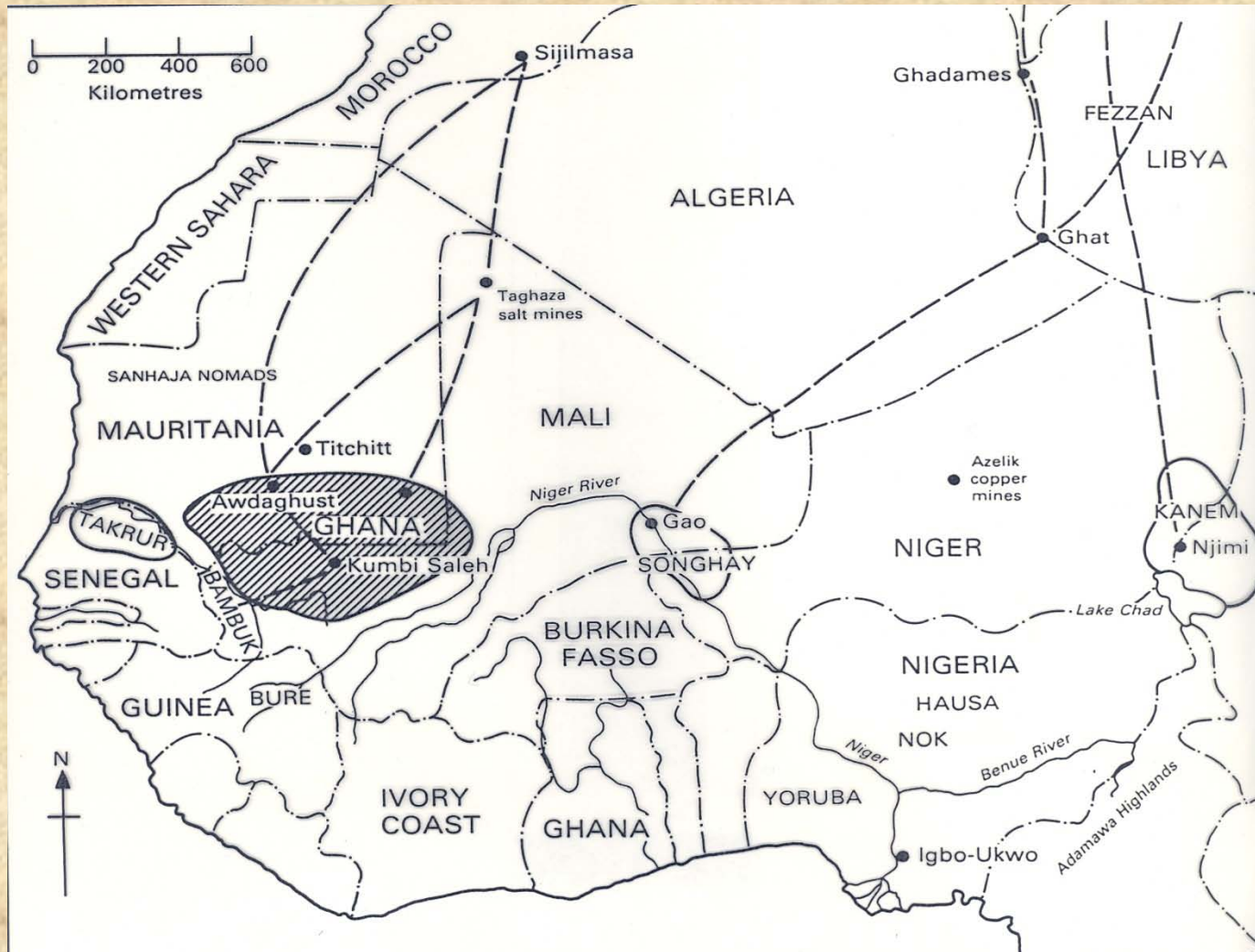
b. people: Soninke

c. *ghana* = warrior king

Ghana (8th to 13th centuries)



Ghana's trade connections



II. West Africa

C. Niger River Kingdoms

2. Mali (13th to 15th centuries)

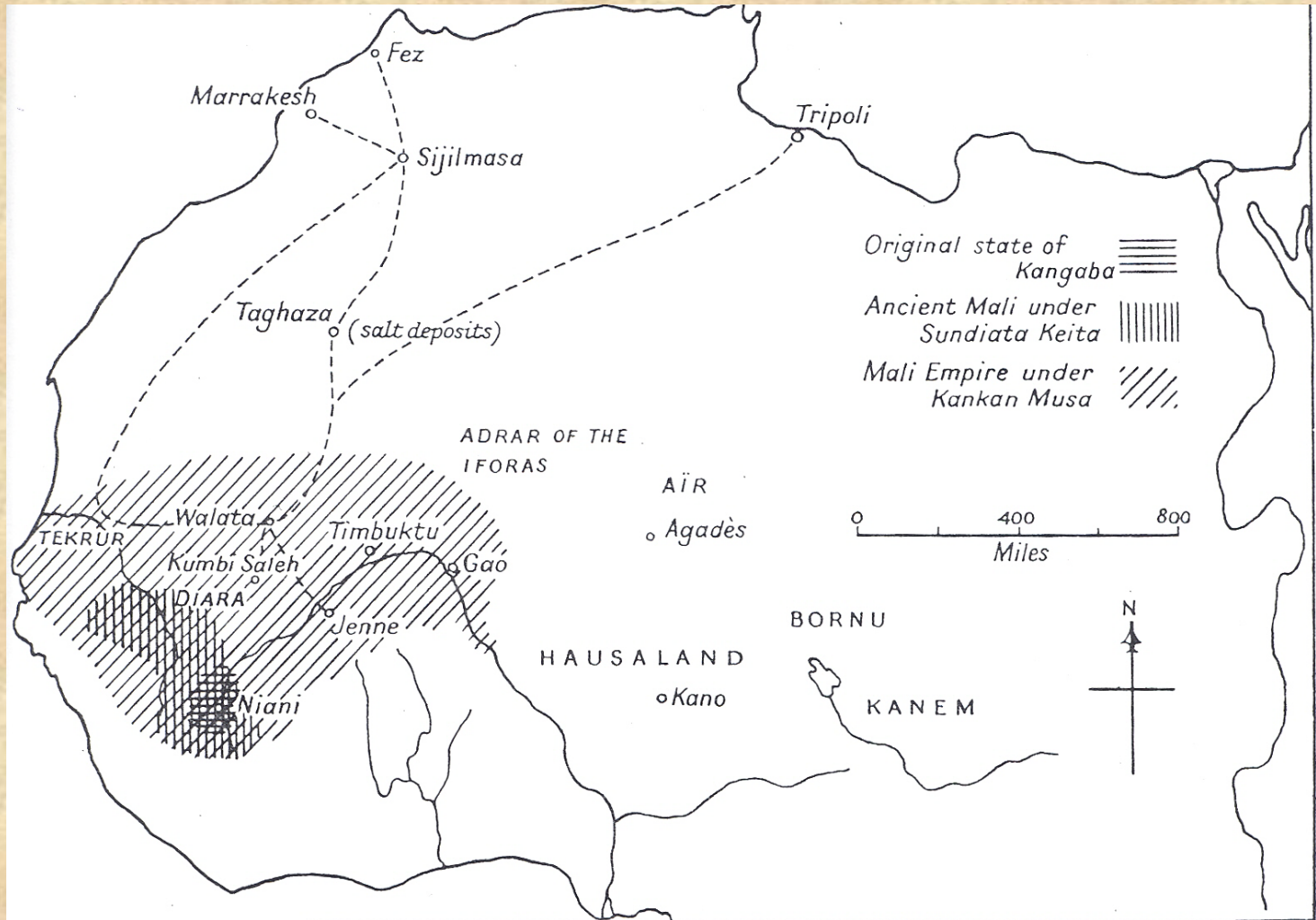
a. capital: Niani

b. people: Manlinke

c. Kankan Musa, Mansa of Mali (1312–1337)

d. Sulayman, Mansa of Mali (1341–1360)

Mali (13th to 15th centuries)



II. West Africa

C. Niger River Kingdoms

3. Songhay (15th century to 1591)

a. capital: Gao

b. people: Do farmers and Gow hunters

c. Sonni Ali (d. 1492)

d. Muhammed Ture (1493–1528)

Songhay



II. West Africa

D. Niger River Cities

1. Jenne

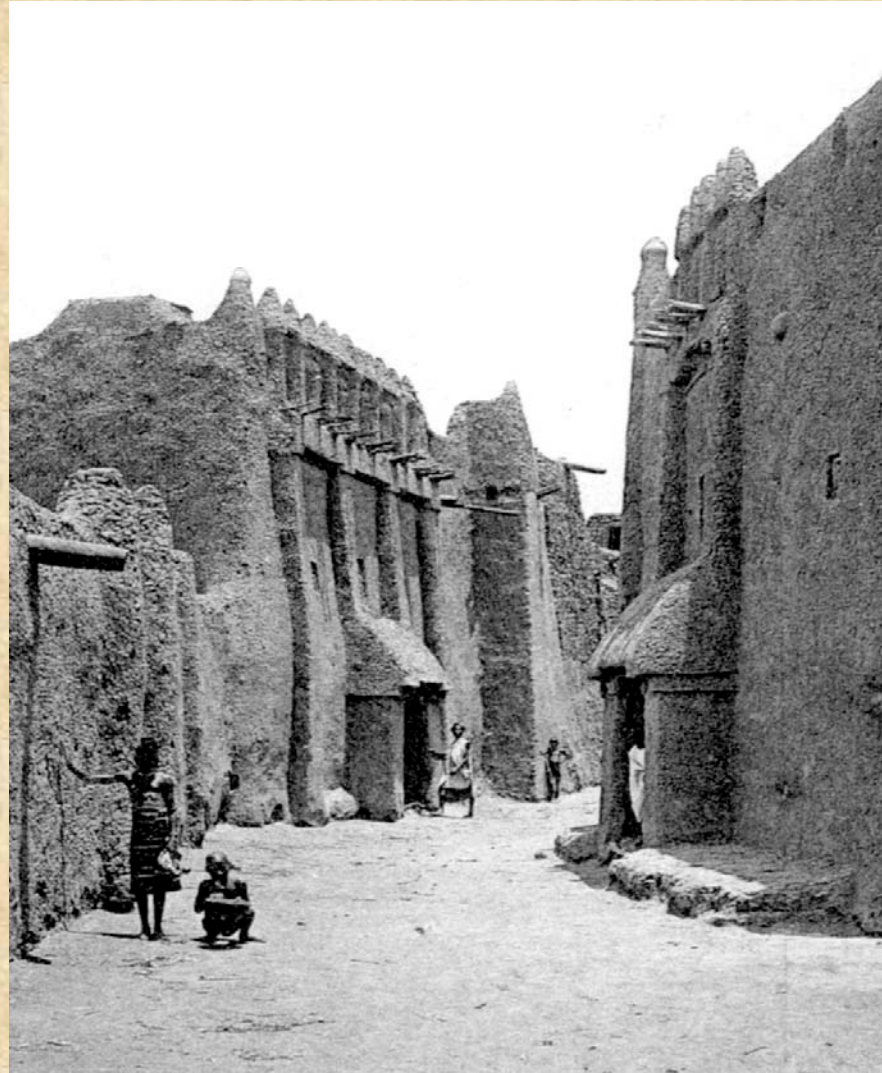
2. Timbuktu

3. Gao

Jenne, modern day view of the Friday mosque



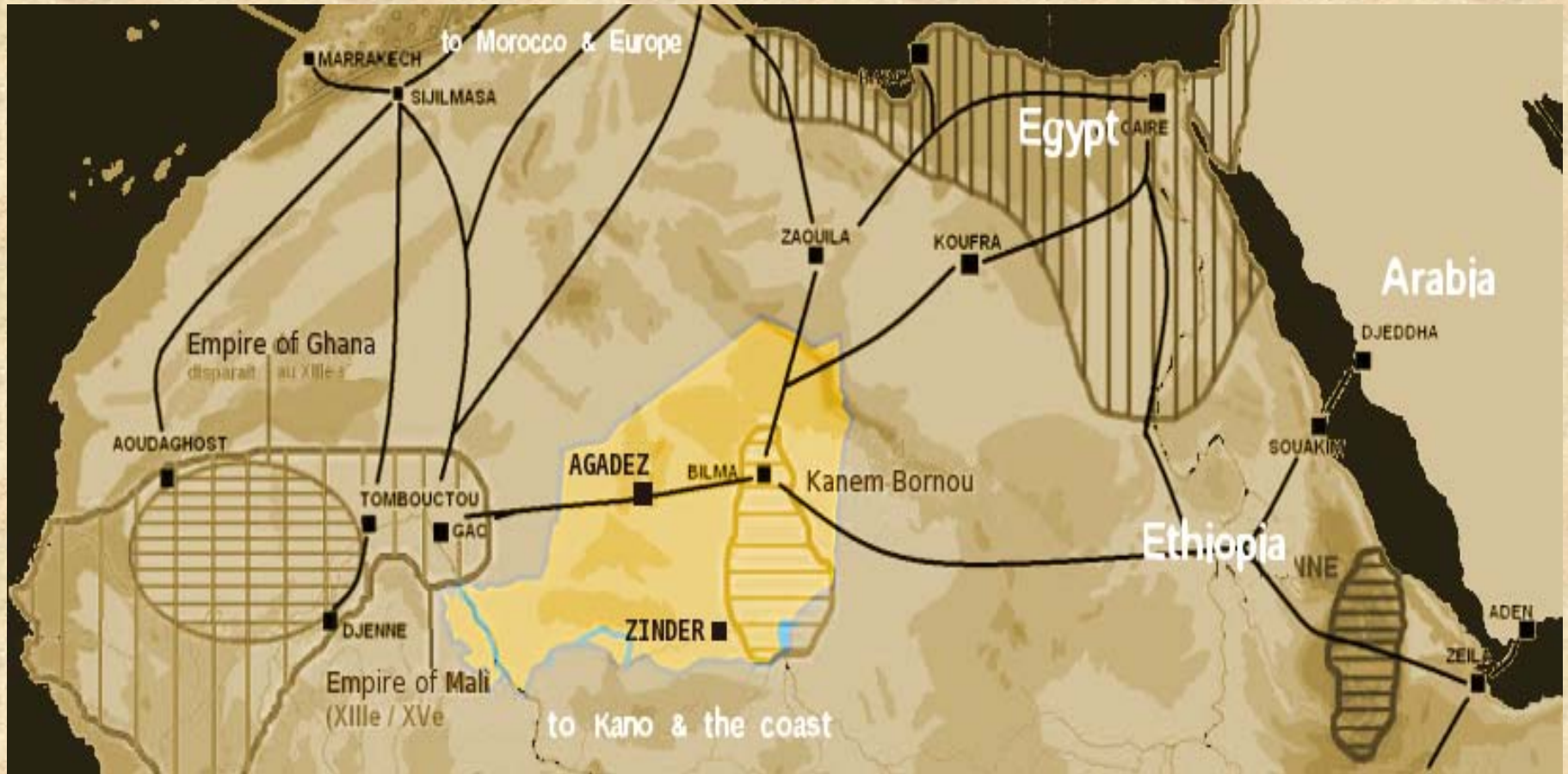
Houses in Djenné with *Toucouleur* style facades. From a postcard by Edmond Fortier published in 1906



Timbuktu seen from Heinrich Barth's party,
September 7, 1853



Most important Trans Saharan trade routes till 1400



Timbuktu manuscripts showing both mathematics and astronomy



Gao, the Tomb of Askia



La Dune Rose, as seen from the top of the Tomb of Askia, Gao



III. Northeast Africa

A. Egypt

B. Ethiopia

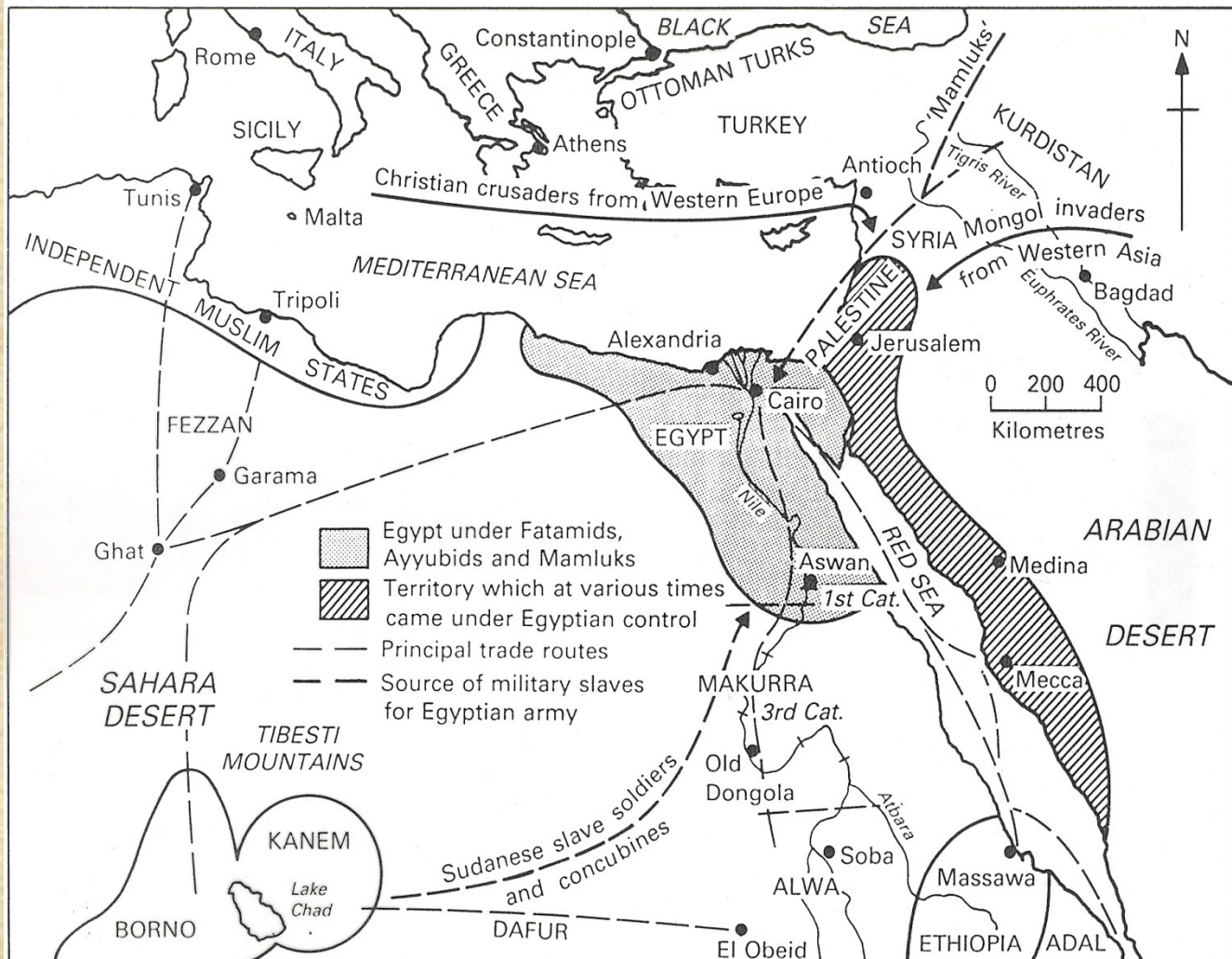
C. Adal

III. Northeast Africa

A. Egypt

1. Cairo – Ibn Khaldun's description
2. Fatimids (969–1171)
3. Ayyubids (1171–1250)
4. Mamluks (1250–1517)

Egypt under Fatimid, Ayyubid, and Mamluk Rule 969–1517



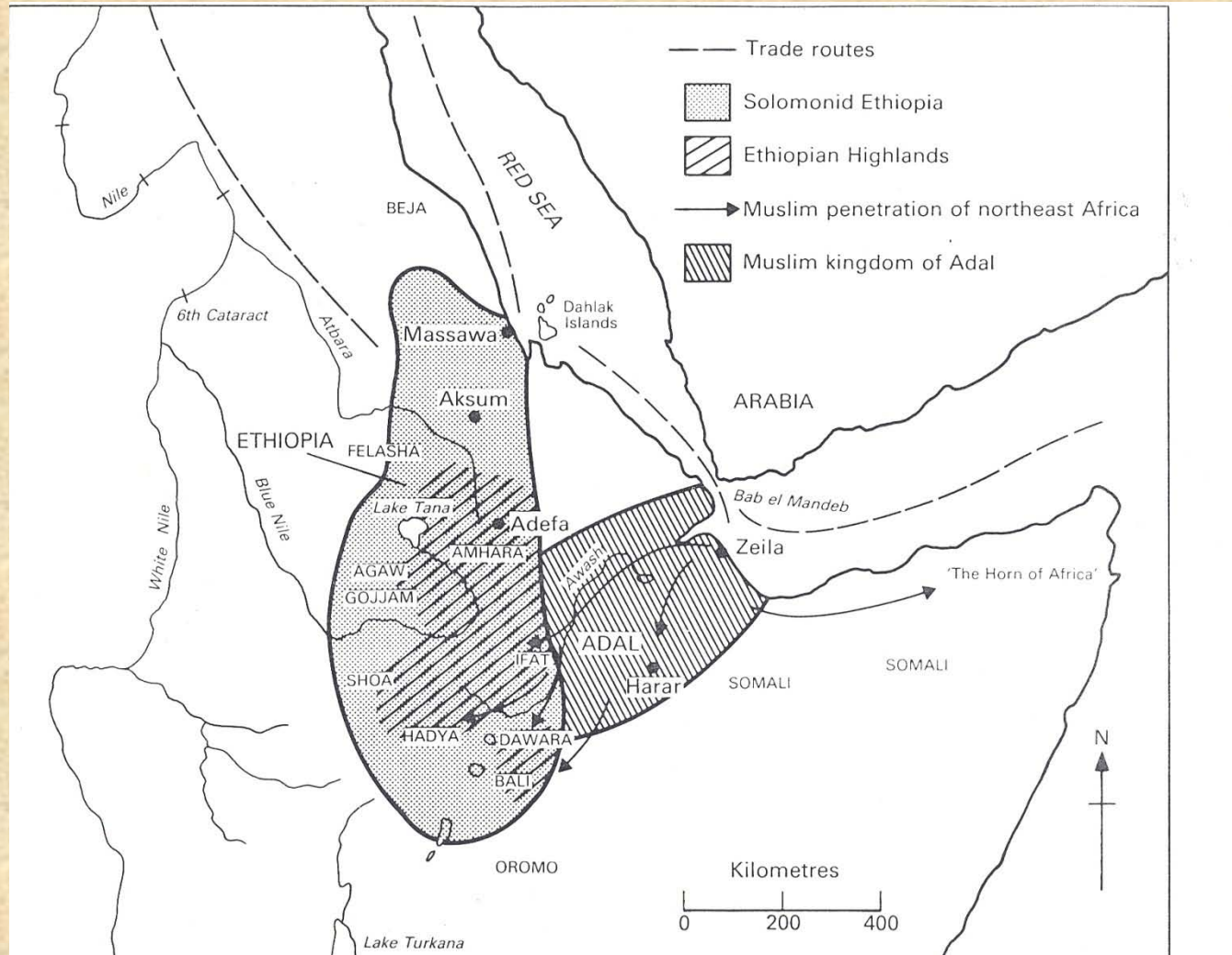
III. Northeast Africa

B. Ethiopia

1. capital: Adefa

2. king: Lalibela (ca. 1200–1250)

Solomonid Ethiopia in the 15th Century



III. Northeast Africa

C. Adal

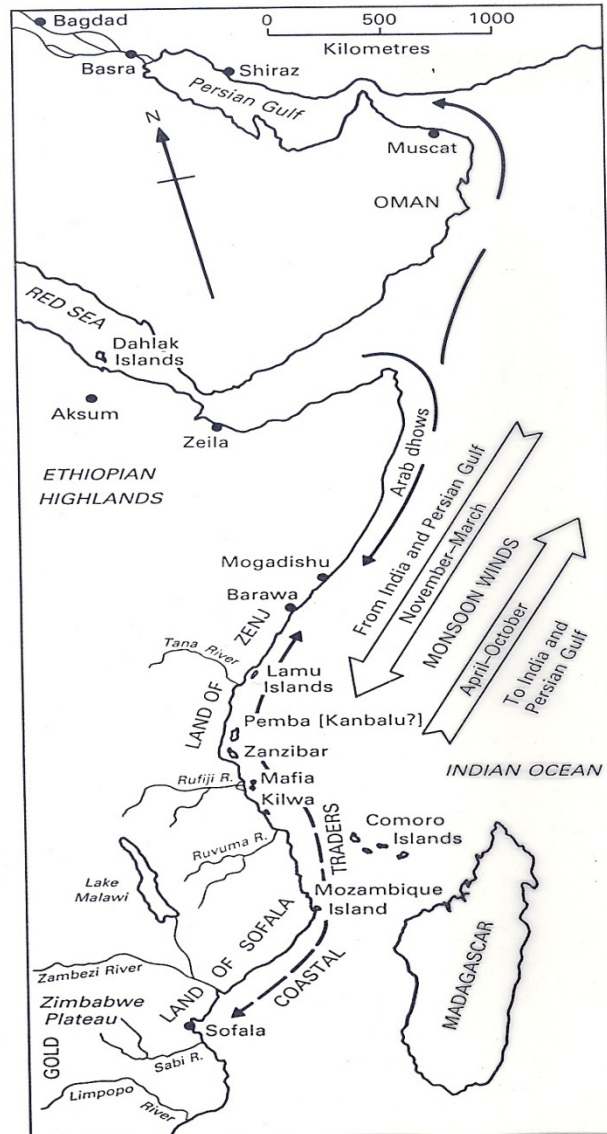
1. coastal port: Zeila
2. capital: Harar

IV. East Africa

A. Indian Ocean Trade

B. Swahili City States (more than 50)

East African – Indian Ocean Trade



B. Swahili City States (more than 50)

1. Mogadishu

2. Lamu

3. Malindi

4. Mombasa

5. Zanzibar

6. Mafia

7. Kilwa

a. “one of the most beautiful and well-constructed towns in the world”

b. sacked by the Portuguese in 1505
– description of Hans Myer

8. Sofala

V. Central and Southeast Africa

A. Bantu Migration

B. Pastoralism (mainly cattle) and Agriculture

C. Gold Mining and Trade

Great Zimbabwe



V. Central and Southeast Africa

C. Gold Mining and Trade

1. Great Zimbabwe — built by Shona (fl. ca. 1200 to ca. 1450)

a. 1872: Charles Mauch declared it a copy of the Queen of Sheba's Palace

—thus, the ancient Israelites built it

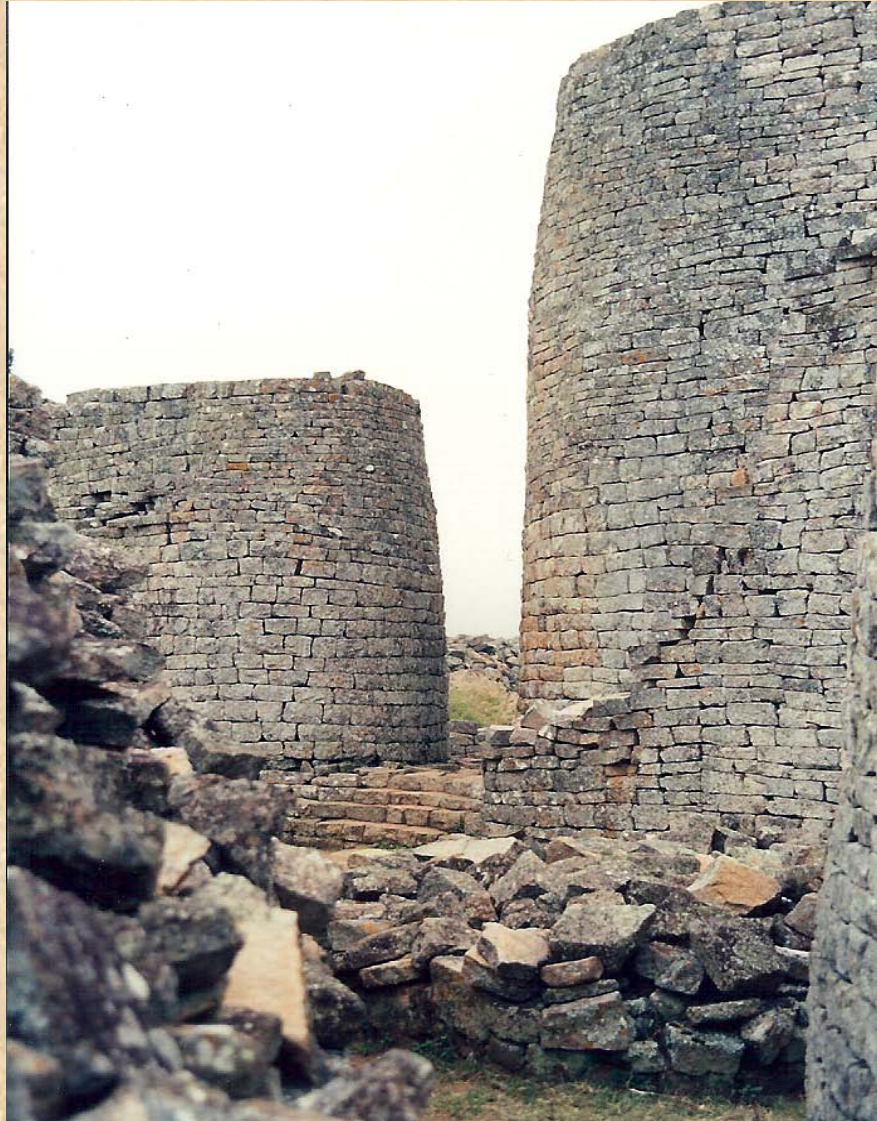
b. 1891: Theodore Bent theorized the Phoenicians built it
(land of Ophir)

c. others speculated it was the Egyptians or Chinese

Closeup of Great Zimbabwe ruins – 2006



Towers of Great Zimbabwe



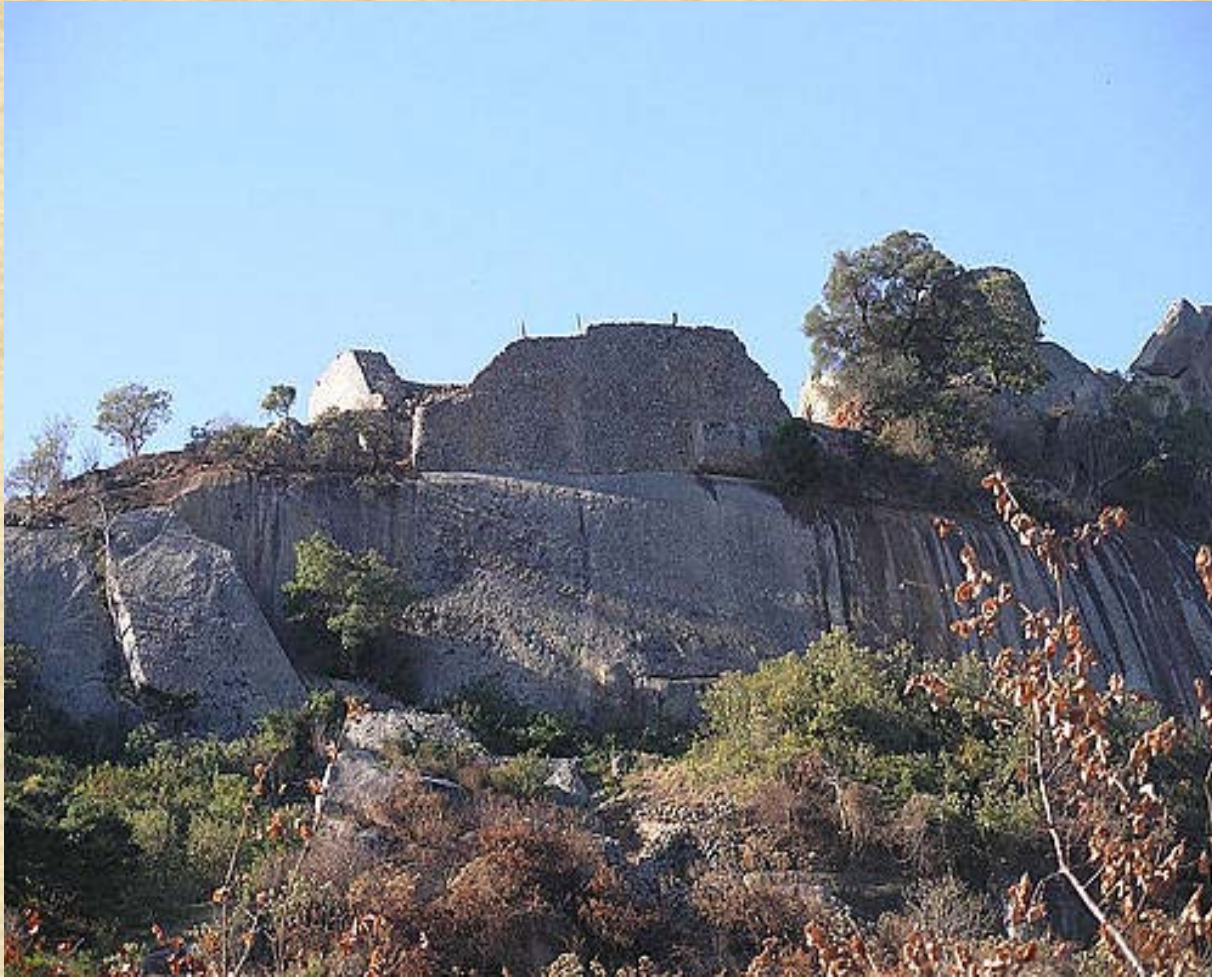
Great Zimbabwe – Conical tower



Great Zimbabwe – Passageway in the Great Enclosure



Great Zimbabwe – Hill complex



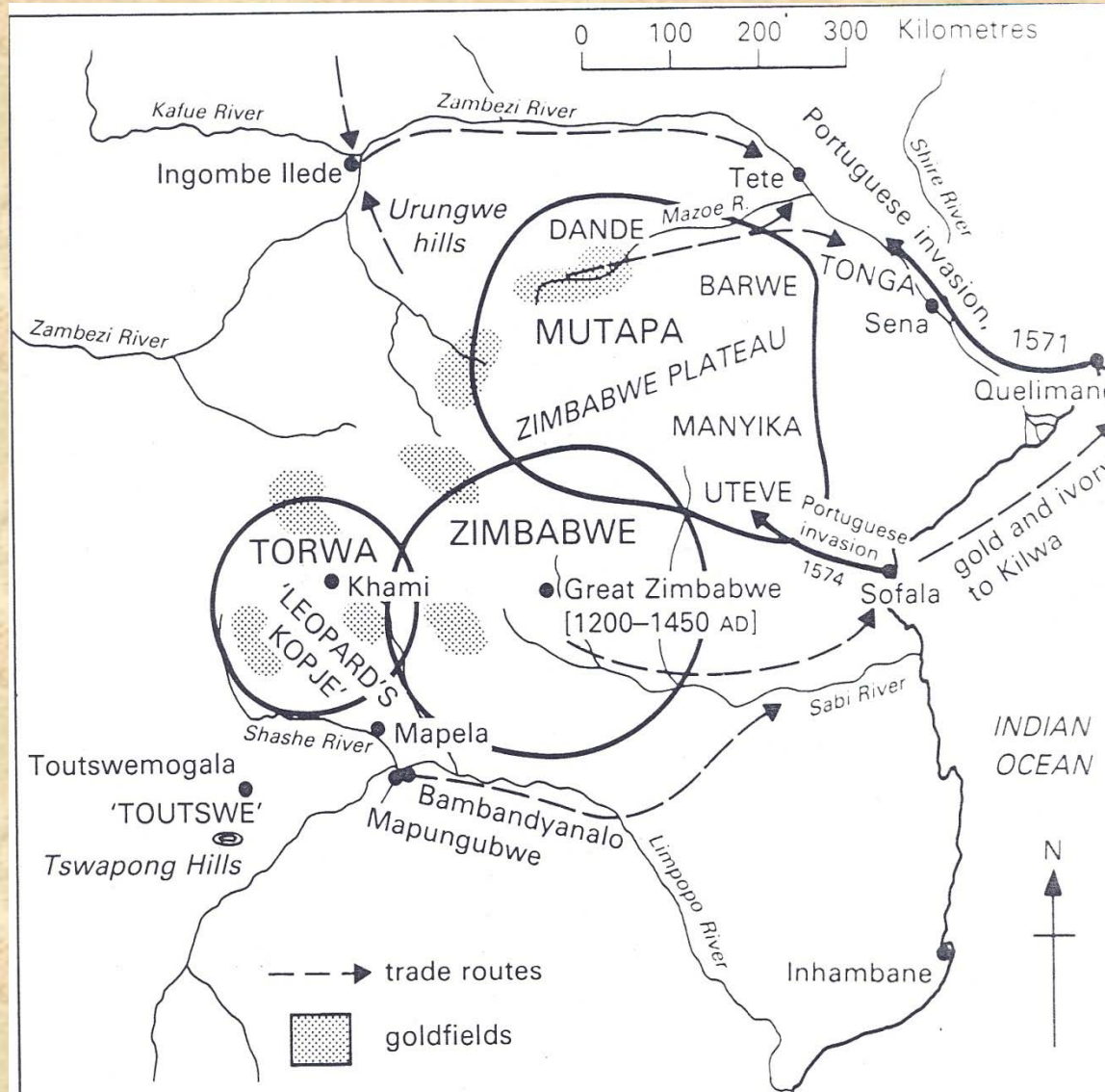
V. Central and Southeast Africa

1. Great Zimbabwe (cont.)

- d. 1905: David Randall-MacIver concluded it was built by the Shona, ca. 1100
- e. 1931: Gertrude Caton-Thompson, *The Zimbabwe Culture: Ruins and Reactions*
- f. 1960s: Rhodesian government formally acknowledged the Shona built it

2. Other sites: Torwa and Mutupa

Gold Fields South of the Zambezi, 900–1600



VI. Southwest Africa and the Khoisan