**Chapter 18: States and Societies of Sub-Saharan Africa**

1. **Effects of early African migrations**
	1. Agriculture and population growth
		1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other migrations from 2000 B.C.E.--1000 C.E.
			1. Spread agriculture and herding throughout \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Displaced and/or absorbed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people
			3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after 500 B.C.E. facilitated clearing more land
			4. Introduction of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after 500 C.E. caused migration and population surge
		2. Population growth: from 3.5 million in 400 B.C.E. to 22 million by 1000 C.E.
	2. African political organization
		1. Kin-based society the norm (sometimes called "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_")
			1. Early societies did not depend on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Societies governed through family and kinship groups
			3. Village council consisted of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Higher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rare
		2. Chiefdoms
			1. Population growth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Some African communities began to organize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1000 C.E.
			3. Powerful chiefs overrode kinship networks and imposed authority and conquered
			4. Examples: Ife and Benin
2. **Islamic kingdoms and empires**
	1. Trans-Saharan trade and Islamic states in west Africa
		1. After 300 C.E. camels replaced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as transport animals
			1. Camels' arrival quickened pace of communication across the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
				1. 70-90 days to cross Sahara
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crossed desert and established relations
		2. The kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became the most important commercial site in west Africa
			1. Provided \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (most important), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for traders from north Africa
			2. Exchanged for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Ghana kings converted to Islam by the tenth century, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Nomadic raids from the Sahara weakened the kingdom in the early thirteenth century
		3. Sundiata, or lion prince, built Mali empire (reigned 1230-1255 C.E.)
			1. Took greater advantage of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Nominally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but did not force conversions
		4. Mansa Musa (reigned 1312-1337 C.E.)
			1. Made his pilgrimage to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1324-1325 with huge caravan
			2. Upon return to Mali, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Sent students to study with distinguished Islamic scholars in northern Africa
			4. Established \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Mali
		5. Decline of Mali due to factions and military pressure from neighbors and nomads
		6. The Songhay empire replaced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the late fifteenth century
	2. The Indian Ocean trade and Islamic states in east Africa
		1. *Swahili* is an Arabic term meaning "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_"
			1. Dominated east African coast from Mogadishu to Sofala
			2. Spoke Swahili, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language, supplemented with some Arabic words
			3. Trade with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became important by the tenth century
		2. The Swahili city-states
			1. Chiefs gained power through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on ports
			2. Ports developed into city-states governed by kings, eleventh and twelfth centuries
			3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ imported
		3. Zimbabwe was powerful kingdom of east Africa
			1. By the ninth century, chiefs began to build \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*Zimbabwe*)
			2. Magnificent stone complex known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the twelfth century
			3. Eighteen thousand people lived in Great Zimbabwe in the late fifteenth century
			4. Kings organized flow of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		4. Islam in east Africa
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ converted to Islamic faith
			2. Conversion promoted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Muslim merchants
			3. Conversion also opened door to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Muslim rulers
			4. Often retained pagan religious traditions and practices
			5. Islam serves as social glue with other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. **African society and cultural development**
	1. Social classes
		1. Kinship groups: extended families and clans as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Communities claimed rights to land; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Sex and gender relations
			1. Men work with specialized skills
				1. Tanning, iron work
				2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Women were responsible for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Both sexes work in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Male rule more common, but some expanded roles for women
				1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ norms slow to penetrate African society
		3. Slavery
			1. Practiced since ancient times
			2. Most slaves were captives of war
				1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
				2. Suspected witches
				3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Used principally in agricultural labor
			4. Increased \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stimulates slave trade, 9th century C.E.
			5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ replaces eastern Europe as principal source of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			6. Creates internal African slave trade
				1. More powerful states attack smaller kinship-based groups
				2. 10,000-20,000 slaves per year
	2. The arrival of Christianity and Islam
		1. Early Christianity in north Africa
			1. First century: popular in Egypt, north Africa
				1. Initially weak in sub-Saharan Africa
		2. Ethiopian Christianity
			1. The Christian Kingdom of Axum in Ethiopia, fourth century C.E.
				1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ convert
				2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ translated into Ethiopian
				3. Isolated during Islamic period, renaissance during twelfth century C.E.
				4. Massive churches carved out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. African Islam
			1. Appealed strongly to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of sub-Saharan Africa
			2. Converts took their religion seriously; they built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, invited experts
			3. Accommodated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; women retained more freedoms
			4. Supplemented rather than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traditional religions