**Chapter 25: Africa and the Atlantic World**

1. **African politics and societies in early modern times**
   1. The states of west and east Africa
      1. Developed over eighth to sixteenth centuries
      2. Kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. Major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trader
      3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ empire, thirteenth century
      4. Songhay empire, fifteenth century
         1. Sunni Ali (r. 1464-1493) created effective \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Moroccan army destroys Songhay forces; regional city-states exert local control
      5. Decline of Swahili city-states in east Africa
         1. Massive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ naval fleet subdued all the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cities, 1505
         2. Trade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; Swahili \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. The kingdoms of central Africa and south Africa
      1. Kongo, powerful kingdom of central Africa after fourteenth century
         1. Established \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relations with Portugal, 1482
         2. Kings of Kongo converted to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sixteenth century; King Afonso
      2. Slave raiding in Kongo
         1. Initial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attempts at slave raiding
            1. Portuguese traded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and advisors for Kongolese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Kongo kings appeal without success to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but not eliminate, slave trade
            1. Relations deteriorate, Portuguese attack Kongo and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ king in 1665
         3. By end of the seventeenth century, Ndondo was the Portuguese colony of Angola
      3. Southern Africa dominated by regional kingdoms, for example, Great Zimbabwe
      4. Europeans in south Africa after the fifteenth century
         1. Dutch build \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1652, increased involvement with southern African politics
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colonies also develop
   3. Islam and Christianity in early modern Africa
      1. Islam popular in west Africa states and Swahili city-states of east Africa
         1. Islam develops in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ centers
            1. Islamic university and 180 religious schools in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            2. African \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blended into Islam
      2. Christianity reached sub-Saharan Africa through Portuguese merchants
         1. Also blended with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beliefs
         2. Promotes distinctly African \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
            1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a black man, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the holy land, heaven for Africans
   4. Social change in early modern Africa
      1. American food crops, for example, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, maize, peanuts, introduced after the 16th century
      2. Population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in sub-Sahara: 35 million in 1500 to 60 million in 1800 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slave trade
2. **The Atlantic slave trade**
   1. Foundations of the slave trade
      1. The Islamic slave trade well established throughout Africa
         1. Dramatic expansion of slave trade with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traders
         2. New slaves acquired by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, selling on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ coast
         3. Arab traders depend on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ infrastructure to maintain supply
         4. European demand on west coast causes demand to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Human cargoes
      1. The early slave trade on the Atlantic started by Portuguese in 1441
         1. 1460: 500 slaves per year sold to work as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Spain and Portugal
         2. 1520: 2,000 per year to work in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plantations in the Americas
         3. Portuguese planters imported slaves to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1530s
         4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ settlers shipped African slaves to the Caribbean, Mexico, Peru, and Central America, 1510s and 1520s
         5. English colonists brought slaves to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ early seventeenth century
      2. Triangular trade: all three legs of voyage profitable
         1. European manufactured goods (especially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) sent to Africa
         2. African slaves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and sent to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ purchased in Americas and returned to Europe
      3. The Middle Passage (Africa to Americas)
         1. African slaves captured by raiding parties, force-marched to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at coast
         2. Middle passage under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conditions
            1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weeks; Mortality initially high, often over \_\_\_\_%, eventually declined to 5%
         3. Total slave traffic, fifteenth to eighteenth century: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         4. Approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ die before arrival
   3. The impact of the slave trade in Africa
      1. Profound impact on African societies
         1. Total African population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ due to importation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crops
            1. Yet millions of captured Africans removed from society, deplete \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Distorted sex ratios result
            1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of slaves male, 14-35 years of age
            2. Encouraged \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, women acting in traditionally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ roles
      2. Politically disruptive
         1. Introduction of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increases violence of pre-existing conflicts
3. **The African diaspora**
   1. Plantation societies
      1. First plantation established in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Haiti and Dominican Republic) 1516 then later Mexico, Brazil, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. Important cash crops: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, tobacco, rice, indigo, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, coffee
         2. Plantations heavily dependent on slave labor
      2. Resistance to slavery widespread, though dangerous
         1. Slow work, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and escape
         2. Slave revolts were rare and were brutally suppressed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         3. Flight (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ populations)
         4. 1793: slaves in French colony of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revolted, abolished slavery, and established the free state of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. The making of African-American cultural traditions
      1. African-American Culture in Americas
         1. Slaves from many tribes; lacked a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language
            1. Developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ languages, blending several African languages with the language of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. African-American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a distinctive syncretic practice
            1. African rituals and beliefs: ritual drumming, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sacrifice, magic, and sorcery
   3. The end of the slave trade and the abolition of slavery
      1. New voices and ideas against slavery
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revolutions encouraged ideals of freedom and equality
      2. Slavery became increasingly costly
         1. Slave revolts made slavery \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and dangerous
         2. Decline of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ price and rising costs of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the late eighteenth century
         3. Manufacturing industries were more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; Africa became a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. End of the slave trade
         1. 1803: Slave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made illegal but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of slaves remains legal
         2. Most European states \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the slave trade in the early 19th century
         3. British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ squadrons helped to stop the trade
         4. The abolition of slavery followed slowly: 1833 in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colonies, 1848 in French colonies, 1865 in the United States, 1888 in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_