**SPRITE Chart Modern World History**

**Culture/Civilization: Africa**

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| ***SOCIAL***  • **Family**  • **Gender Relations**  • **Social Classes**  • **Inequalities**  • **Life Styles** | • Although Africans shared language and belief, there were still number of cultures that made diversities in Africa  • African civilization contained hierarchical states (Impact of Islam) and Stateless Societies (original society form)  • Stateless Societies: organized on kinship and lacked concentration of power and authority (the form of clan, no government)  •The Kingdoms of the Congo: Family-based villages, women dominated crop cultivation and domestic tasks; men cleared the forest, hunted, and traded. |
| ***POLITICAL***  • **Leaders, Elites**  • **State Structure**  • **War**  • **Diplomacy, Treaties**  • **Courts, Laws** | • Mali was founded in the 13th century when the Malinke peoples broke away from Ghana  •Songhai won freedom from Mali by the 1370s and prospered as a trading state.  • Congo: Control by a powerful ruler, or manikongo.  • Portuguese successfully imposed their control over much of the Swahili coastal trade. |
| ***RELIGIOUS***  • **Holy Books**  • **Beliefs, Teachings**  • **Conversion**  • **Sin/Salvation**  • **Deities** | • African Society were mostly Animistic religion  • Islam spread through north Africa and sub-Saharan Africa  • New born civilization would embrace Islam as a means of strengthening their authority (Islamic idea).  • Egypt and Ethiopia remained Christian as other civilization converted to Islam  • The Swahili Coast of East Africa: a civilization incorporated African and Islamic practices (ruling families, merchants Islam, others retained original belief) |
| ***INTELLECTUAL***  • **Art, Music**  • **Writing, Literature**  • **Philosophy**  • **Math & Science**  • **Education** | •Nok, practiced agriculture, used iron, and produced terra-cotta works  •Yoruba-speaking people, produced portrait bronzes and terra-cotta works related to royalty  •Benin produced remarkable works of art in ivory and cast bronze  • Architect, Ishak al-Sahili created Sudanic architecture using beaten clay. |
| ***TECHNOLOGICAL***  • **New Inventions**  • **New Tools, Weapons**  • **Ways to Improve Life**  • **Technical Solutions**  • **Infrastructure (water, roads, etc.)** | • Sunni Ali, military leader of Songhai, developed a system of provincial administration to secure the conquests  • Poor technology in Ethiopia, people made churches out of shovels  • Traditional African medicine is a holistic discipline involving indigenous [herbalism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbalism) and African spirituality |
| ***ECONOMIC***  • **Type of System**  • **Technology, Industry**  • **Trade, Commerce**  • **Capital/Money**  • **Types of Businesses** | • North Africa society were fully involved in Mediterranean trade  • Settled agriculture and ironworking were present in sub-Saharan regions  • International trade increased in some regions, mainly toward the Islamic world  • Kingdom of Mali: controlled and taxed trade  • The Swahili Coast of East Africa: Establish first trading contacts with Muslim merchants |

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