**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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