

AP WORLD HISTORY REVIEW AFRICA

FOUNDATIONS ERA:

- I. **Agricultural Societies**
 - a. Sahara region was once steppe areas with lots of water. The area was home to abundant hunting, fishing, and wild plants. Cattle communities arise and early Neolithic peoples began to grow yams (7500 BCE)
 - b. Climate changes about 5000 BCE and Sahara becomes desert. People are forced to migrate to Nile River area. Egypt and Nubia live off the Nile River. Egypt is unified by Menes. Warfare occurs between Egypt and Nubia (later called Kush) but Egypt stays dominant until about 2400 BCE when Kush starts to challenge authority.
- II. **The formation of complex societies and sophisticated cultural traditions**
 - a. The emergence of cities and stratified societies
 - i. Social classes
 1. Egypt: peasants and slaves (agriculture), pharaoh, professional military and administrators
 2. Nubia: complex and hierarchical society (can tell from tombs)
 - ii. Patriarchy in both but women have more influence than in Mesopotamia
 1. Women act as regents, like female pharaoh Hatshepsut
 2. Nubia: women serve as queens, priestesses, and scribes
 - b. Economic specialization and trade
 - i. Bronze important but copper and tin rare and expensive
 - ii. Iron metallurgy develops independently in Sudan
 - iii. Transportation: sailboats, carts, and donkey caravans
 - iv. Trade networks
 1. Egypt and Nubia: exotic goods from Nubia (ebony, gold, gems, slaves) and pottery, wine, linen, decorative items from Egypt
 2. Egypt and the north: especially wood, like cedar from Lebanon
 - v. Nubians combine Egyptian religions with their own
- III. **Bantu migrations and early agricultural societies of sub-Saharan Africa**
 - a. The dynamics of Bantu expansion
 - i. Bantu--language group from west central Africa
 1. Live along banks of rivers; use canoes
 2. Cultivate yams and oil palms
 3. Live in clan-based villages
 4. Trade with hunting/gathering forest people
 - ii. Early migrations of Bantu (3000-1000 B.C.E.)
 1. Move south and west into the forest lands
 2. Move south to Congo River and east to Great Lakes region
 3. Absorb much of the population of hunter/gather/fisher people
 4. By 1000 B.C.E. occupy most of Africa south of the equator
 - iii. Features of the Bantu
 1. Use canoes and settle along banks of rivers; spread from there
 2. Agricultural surplus causes them to move inland from rivers
 3. Become involved in trade
 - iv. Bantu rate of migration increases after 1000 B.C.E. due to appearance of iron
 1. Iron tools allow them to clear more land for agriculture
 2. Iron weapons give them stronger position

600 – 1450 IN AFRICA:

Long-distance travel and cross-cultural exchanges

- A. Cultural exchanges included science, ideas, art, and music
 - 1. New technology spread by travelers and facilitated their travel--for example, magnetic compass
 - 2. New crops introduced to sub-Saharan Africa by Muslims: citrus fruits, rice, cotton
 - 3. Sugarcane originated in southwest Asia and north Africa
 - a. Introduced to Europeans during the crusades
 - b. Sugarcane plantations spread all over the Mediterranean basin
 - c. Plantations operated through slave labor, Muslim captives, and Africans
 - 4. Gunpowder technologies spread west from China by Mongol armies in thirteenth century – what affect upon Africa?
 - a. Used for catapults, primitive cannons
 - b. Changed warfare dramatically
- B. Indian Ocean Trade
 - 1. Zheng He's (China) expeditions
 - a. Visited southeast Asia, India, Ceylon, Arabia, and east Africa
 - 2. Other aspects of
 - a. Portuguese searched for sea route to Asian markets without Muslim intermediaries
 - b. Bartolomeu Dias reached Cape of Good Hope, entered the Indian Ocean, 1488
 - c. Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut in 1498, returned to Lisbon with huge profit
 - d. Portuguese mariners dominated trade between Europe and Asia, sixteenth century
 - e. Portuguese ships with cannons launched European imperialism in
- C. European exploration in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans
 - 1. Portuguese exploration
 - a. European goals: to expand Christianity and commercial opportunities
 - b. Portuguese mariners emerged as the early leaders
 - c. Prince Henry of Portugal determined to increase Portuguese influence
 - d. Seized Moroccan city of Ceuta in 1415
 - 2. Slave trade expanded fifteenth century
 - a. Portuguese traders ventured down west coast of Africa
 - b. Traded guns, textiles for gold and slaves
 - c. Thousands of slaves delivered to Atlantic island plantations

1450 – 1750 ERA IN AFRICA

- I. **African politics and societies in early modern times**
 - A. The states of west Africa and east Africa
 - 1. The Songhay empire was the dominant power of west Africa, replacing Mali
 - a. Expansion under Songhay emperor Sunni Ali after 1464
 - b. Elaborate administrative apparatus, powerful army, and imperial navy
 - c. Muslim emperors ruled prosperous land, engaged in trans-Saharan trade
 - 2. Fall of Songhay to Moroccan army in 1591

- a. Revolts of subject peoples brought the empire down
 - b. A series of small, regional kingdoms and city-states emerged
 - 3. Decline of Swahili city-states in east Africa
 - a. Vasco da Gama forced the ruler of Kilwa to pay tribute, 1502
 - b. Massive Portuguese naval fleet subdued all the Swahili cities, 1505
 - c. Trade disrupted; Swahili declined
 - B. The kingdoms of central Africa and south Africa
 - 1. Kongo, powerful kingdom of central Africa after fourteenth century
 - a. Established diplomatic and commercial relations with Portugal, 1482
 - b. Kings of Kongo converted to Christianity sixteenth century; King Afonso
 - 2. Slave raiding in Kongo
 - a. Portuguese traded textiles, weapons, and advisors for Kongolese gold, silver, ivory, and slaves
 - b. Slave trade undermined authority of kings of Kongo
 - c. Deteriorated relations led to war in 1665; Kongo king decapitated
 - 3. Kingdom of Ndongo (modern Angola) attracted Portuguese slave traders
 - a. Queen Nzinga led spirited resistance to Portuguese, 1623-1663
 - b. Nzinga able to block Portuguese advances but not expel them entirely
 - c. By end of the seventeenth century, Ndongo was the Portuguese colony of Angola
 - 4. Southern Africa dominated by regional kingdoms, for example, Great Zimbabwe
 - 5. Europeans in south Africa after the fifteenth century
 - a. First Portuguese, then Dutch mariners landed at Cape of Good Hope
 - b. Dutch mariners built a trading post at Cape Town, 1652
 - c. Increasing Dutch colonists by 1700, drove away native Khoikhoi
 - d. South Africa became a prosperous European colony in later centuries
 - C. **Islam and Christianity in early modern Africa**
 - 1. Islam popular in west African states and Swahili city-states of east Africa
 - a. Islamic university and 180 religious schools in Timbuktu in Mali
 - b. Blended Islam with indigenous beliefs and customs, a syncretic Islam
 - c. The Fulani, west African tribe, observed strict form of Islam, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries
 - 2. Christianity reached sub-Saharan Africa through Portuguese merchants
 - a. Also blended with traditional beliefs
 - b. Antonian movement of Kongo, a syncretic cult, addressed to St. Anthony
 - c. Charismatic Antonian leader, Dona Beatriz, executed for heresy, 1706
 - D. Social change in early modern Africa
 - 1. Kinship and clans remained unchanged at the local level
 - 2. American food crops, for example, manioc, maize, peanuts, introduced after the sixteenth century
 - 3. Population growth in sub-Saharan: 35 million in 1500 to 60 million in 1800
- II. **The Atlantic slave trade**
 - A. Foundations of the slave trade
 - 1. Slavery common in traditional Africa
 - a. Slaves typically war captives, criminals, or outcasts

- b. Most slaves worked as cultivators, some as administrators or soldiers
 - c. With all land held in common, slaves were a measure of power and wealth
 - d. Slaves often assimilated into their masters' kinship groups, even earned freedom
 - 2. The Islamic slave trade well established throughout Africa
 - a. Ten million slaves may have been shipped out of Africa by Islamic slave trade between eighth and the eighteenth centuries
 - b. Europeans used these existing networks and expanded the slave trade
- B. Human cargoes
 - 1. The early slave trade on the Atlantic started by Portuguese in 1441
 - a. By 1460 about five hundred slaves a year shipped to Portugal and Spain
 - b. By fifteenth century African slaves shipped to sugar plantations on Atlantic islands
 - c. Portuguese planters imported slaves to Brazil, 1530s
 - d. Spanish settlers shipped African slaves to the Caribbean, Mexico, Peru, and Central America, 1510s and 1520s
 - e. English colonists brought slaves to North America early seventeenth century
 - 2. Triangular trade: all three legs of voyage profitable
 - a. European goods traded for African slaves
 - b. Slaves traded in the Caribbean for sugar or molasses
 - c. American produce traded in Europe
 - 3. At every stage the slave trade was brutal
 - a. Individuals captured in violent raids
 - b. Forced marched to the coast for transport
 - c. The dreaded middle passage, where between 25 percent and 50 percent died
- C. The impact of the slave trade in Africa
 - 1. Volume of the Atlantic slave trade increased dramatically after 1600
 - a. At height--end of the eighteenth century--about one hundred thousand shipped per year
 - b. Altogether about twelve million brought to Americas, another four million died en route
 - 2. Profound impact on African societies
 - a. Impact uneven: some societies spared, some societies profited
 - b. Distorted African sex ratios, since two-thirds of exported slaves were males
 - c. Encouraged polygamy and forced women to take on men's duties
 - 3. Politically disruptive
 - a. Introduced firearms; fostered conflict and violence between peoples
 - b. Dahomey, on the "slave coast," grew powerful as a slave-raiding state

III. The African diaspora

- A. Plantation societies
 - 1. Cash crops introduced to fertile lands of Caribbean early fifteenth century
 - a. First Hispaniola, then Brazil and Mexico
 - b. Important cash crops: sugar, tobacco, rice, indigo, cotton, coffee
 - c. Plantations dependent on slave labor
 - 2. Plantations racially divided: one hundred or more slaves with a few white supervisors

- a. High death rates in the Caribbean and Brazil; continued importation of slaves
 - b. Only about 5 percent of slaves to North America, where slave families more common
 - 3. Resistance to slavery widespread, though dangerous
 - a. Slow work, sabotage, and escape
 - b. Slave revolts were rare and were brutally suppressed by plantation owners
 - c. 1793: slaves in French colony of Saint-Domingue revolted, abolished slavery, and established the free state of Haiti
- B. The making of African-American cultural traditions
 - 1. African and Creole languages
 - a. Slaves from many tribes; lacked a common language
 - b. Developed creole languages, blending several African languages with the language of the slaveholder
 - 2. African-American religions also combined elements from different cultures
 - a. African-American Christianity was a distinctive syncretic practice
 - b. African rituals and beliefs: ritual drumming, animal sacrifice, magic, and sorcery
 - 3. Other African-American cultural traditions: hybrid cuisine, weaving, pottery
- C. The end of the slave trade and the abolition of slavery
 - 1. New voices and ideas against slavery
 - a. American and French revolutions encouraged ideals of freedom and equality
 - b. Olaudah Equiano was a freed slave whose autobiography became a best seller
 - 2. Slavery became too costly
 - a. Slave revolts
 - b. Decline in sugar price and rising costs of slaves
 - c. Manufacturing industries were more profitable than agriculture
 - 3. End of the Slave Trade
 - a. Britain 1833
 - b. French 1848
 - c. United States 1865
 - d. Brazil 1888

1750 - 1914

- I. **Foundations of empire**
 - A. Motives of imperialism
 - 1. Modern imperialism
 - a. Refers to domination of industrialized countries over subject lands
 - b. Domination achieved through trade, investment, and business activities
 - 2. Two types of modern colonialism
 - a. Colonies ruled and populated by migrants
 - b. Colonies controlled by imperial powers without significant settlement
 - 3. Economic motives of imperialism
 - a. European merchants and entrepreneurs made personal fortunes
 - b. Overseas expansion for raw materials: rubber, tin, copper, petroleum

- c. Colonies were potential markets for industrial products
 - 4. Political motives
 - a. Strategic purpose: harbors and supply stations for industrial nations
 - b. Overseas expansion used to defuse internal tensions
 - 5. Cultural justifications of imperialism
 - a. Christian missionaries sought converts in Africa and Asia
 - b. "Civilizing mission" or "white man's burden" was a justification for expansion
- B. Tools of empire
 - 1. Transportation technologies supported imperialism
 - a. Steam-powered gunboats reached inland waters of Africa and Asia
 - b. Railroads organized local economies to serve imperial power
 - 2. Western military technologies increasingly powerful
 - a. Firearms: from muskets to rifles to machines guns
 - b. In Battle of Omdurman 1898, British troops killed eleven thousand Sudanese in five hours
 - 3. Communication technologies linked imperial lands with colonies
 - a. Oceangoing steamships cut travel time from Britain to India from years to weeks
 - b. Telegraph invented in 1830s, global reach by 1900
- C. The scramble for Africa
 - 1. Between 1875 and 1900, European powers seized almost the entire continent
 - a. Early explorers charted the waters, gathered information on resources
 - b. Missionaries like David Livingstone set up mission posts
 - c. Henry Stanley sent by Leopold II of Belgium to create colony in Congo, 1870s
 - d. To protect their investments and Suez Canal, Britain occupied Egypt, 1882
 - 2. South Africa settled first by Dutch farmers (Afrikaners) in seventeenth century
 - a. By 1800 was a European settler colony with enslaved black African population
 - b. British seized Cape Colony in early nineteenth century, abolished slavery in 1833
 - c. British-Dutch tensions led to Great Trek of Afrikaners inland to claim new lands
 - d. Mid-nineteenth century, they established Orange Free State in 1854, Transvaal in 1860
 - e. Discovery of gold and diamonds in Afrikaner lands; influx of British settlers
 - f. Boer War, 1899-1902: British defeated Afrikaners, Union of South Africa
 - 3. The Berlin Conference, 1884-1885
 - a. European powers set rules for carving Africa into colonies
 - b. Occupation, supported by European armies, established colonial rule in Africa
 - c. By 1900 all of Africa, except Ethiopia and Liberia, was controlled by European powers
 - 4. Colonial rule challenging and expensive
 - a. "Concessionary companies": granted considerable authority to private companies
 - i. empowered to build plantations, mines, railroads

- ii. made use of forced labor and taxation, as in Belgian Congo
- iii. unprofitable, often replaced by more direct rule
- b. Direct rule: replacing local rulers with Europeans--French model
 - i. justified by "civilizing mission"
 - ii. hard to find enough European personnel
- c. Indirect rule: control over subjects through local institutions--British model
 - i. worked best in African societies that were highly organized
 - ii. assumed firm tribal boundaries where often none existed

1914 – Present

- A. WWI and its effects in Africa
 - 1. The war in sub-Saharan Africa
 - a. Allies targeted the four German colonies in Africa
 - b. Togoland fell quickly, but not the others
 - c. Many Allied soldiers and workers died from tropical diseases
 - 2. The mandate system
 - a. United States opposed direct colonization; Allies proposed system of trusteeships
 - b. Colonies of Central Powers divided into three classes of mandates
 - c. Allies divided up Germany's African colonies, Ottoman territories in southwest Asia
 - d. Arabs outraged at betrayal by their British allies
 - B. Challenges to European preeminence
 - 1. Great War weakened Europe, set the stage for decolonization after World War II
 - a. Economic crises: inflation, debt, loss of overseas investments, foreign markets
 - b. Economic relationship between Europe and United States reversed; United States now creditor
 - c. Loss of prestige overseas weakened European grip on colonies
 - C. European aggression
 - 1. Italy after the Great War
 - a. Italians felt slighted at the Paris Peace Conference
 - b. Italian losses high in World War I; economy never recovered
 - c. Mussolini promised national glory, empire
 - d. Annexed Libya; invaded Ethiopia (1935-1936), killed 250,000 Ethiopians
 - 2. Allied victories came after 1943
 - a. Russians defeated the Germans at Stalingrad, pushed them back
 - b. 1944, British-U.S. troops invaded North Africa and then Italy
 - c. June 1944, British-U.S. forces invaded northern France at Normandy
 - d. Overwhelmed Germans on coast of Normandy, 6 June 1944
 - e. Round-the-clock strategic bombing by United States and Britain leveled German cities
 - f. Germans surrendered unconditionally 8 May 1945; Hitler committed suicide
- II. **Decolonization in Africa**
- A. Forcing the French out of north Africa

1. France in Africa
 - a. 1950s and 1960s, French granted independence to all its African colonies except Algeria
 - b. Two million French settlers in Algeria
 - c. Revolt of May 1954 was repressed by French; eight thousand Algerian Muslims died
 2. War in Algeria, 1954-1962
 - a. Algerian nationalists pursued guerrilla warfare against French rule
 - b. By 1958, a half-million French soldiers were committed to the conflict
 - c. Atrocities on both sides; heavy civilian casualties; Algerian independence, 1962
 3. Revolutionary writer Franz Fanon urged violence as weapon against colonial racism
- B. Black African nationalism and independence
1. Growth of African nationalism
 - a. Began as grassroots protest against European imperialism
 - b. African nationalism celebrated *Négritude* (blackness), African roots
 2. Obstacles to African independence
 - a. Imperial powers assumed Africans were not ready for self-government
 - b. White settlers opposed black independence
 - c. Anticommunist fears justified interference in African politics
 - d. Economic and political instability often hampered postindependent Africa
- C. Freedom and conflict in sub-Saharan Africa
1. Ghana (Gold Coast) first to gain independence, 1957
 - a. Kwame Nkrumah, nationalist leader, jailed and censored for political actions
 - b. Eventually released, Nkrumah became Ghana's first president, 1957
 - c. Side-by-side posters presented Queen Elizabeth and Nkrumah as equals, 1961
 2. Anticolonial rebellion in Kenya
 - a. Violent clashes between native Kikuyu (Mau Mau) and European settlers after 1947
 - b. 1930s and 1940s, Kikuyu pushed off farm lands, reduced to wage slaves
 - c. Labeling Mau Mau as communist subversives, Britain gained U.S. support
 - d. Kikuyu uprising crushed by superior arms in 1955; twelve thousand Africans killed
 - e. Political parties legalized, 1959; Kenya gained independence, 1963
- D. War and peace in sub-Saharan Africa
1. Aftermath of decolonization
 - a. Organization of African Unity was created in 1963 to maintain peace and promote pan-African unity
 - b. Artificial boundaries imposed by colonialism were ruled inviolable
 - c. Ghana and many other states became one-party dictatorships
 2. Transformation of South Africa
 - a. Gained independence in 1901, but denied civil rights to black population

- b. South African economy strong, both mining and industry; prospered during WWII
 - c. Black workers demanded political change
 - 3. Apartheid: harsh legal system imposed in 1948, designed to keep races separate
 - a. 87 percent of South African land was for white residents, others classified by race
 - b. African National Congress, led by Nelson Mandela, launched campaign to protest apartheid
 - c. Severe government repression provoked international opposition after 1960
 - d. Black agitation and international sanctions brought end to apartheid in 1989
 - e. 1994, under new constitution, Mandela won free election as first black president
 - 4. Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)
 - a. First prime minister, a Marxist, killed in a CIA-backed coup, 1961
 - b. Dictator Mobutu ruled from 1965 to 1997; plundered Zaire's economy
 - c. Mobutu ruled Zaire in dictatorial fashion and amassed huge personal fortune
 - d. Lawrence Kabila ousted Mobutu in 1997, changed country's name back to the Congo
 - e. Kabila killed, 2001; replaced by his son Joseph; no elections yet
 - 5. Developing economies of Africa
 - a. Africa has 10 percent of world's population but less than 1 percent of industrial output
 - b. Rich in minerals, raw materials, agricultural resources
 - c. Lacking in capital, technology, foreign markets, and managerial class
 - d. Rapid population growth compounds problems
- E. Global diseases
 - 1. HIV/AIDS identified in 1981 in San Francisco
 - a. In 2000, 36.1 million people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide, 21.8 million in Africa
 - b. Kills adults in prime; many children in Africa orphaned
 - c. Threatens social and economic basis of African societies
 - d. Many cannot afford treatment