



The Story of Africa

Outcome: Geography & African Civilizations

1. Geography of Africa

- _____ continent in the world
- _____ miles from east to west; _____ miles from north to south
- Narrow _____ lie on either side of a central _____
- Waterfalls or rapids form as rivers drop to the coast from the plateau making _____ to or from the coast
- Coastline has _____, _____, or inlets
- Large deserts: the _____ in the north and the _____ in the south
- Large _____ with mahogany and teak trees that reach _____ feet tall
- Most people live on the _____ or grassy plains which include _____ highlands and _____ tropical stretches
- The _____ flows north in northeast Africa

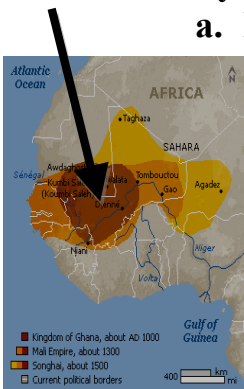
2. Customs of Early Peoples

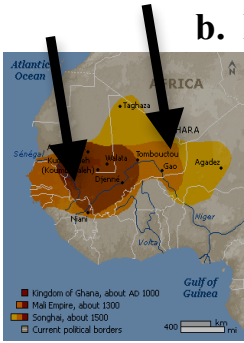
- Early peoples were _____
- Experts believe agriculture started in Africa roughly by _____ B.C.
- The _____ was important and African people organized into _____
- Many early cultures' religions included elements of _____
- Animism: a religion in which _____ play an important role in _____
- History was kept _____, not written down
- _____ - _____ people migrated south and east leading to:
 - Spread of _____ techniques
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____ of _____ such as copper, bronze, and iron work

3. Early Civilizations of West Africa

a. Empire of _____ 800 A.D.

- Became a rich kingdom by _____ who traveled through their lands
- _____ and _____ were important & desirable trade items
- By 800, Ghana was an _____
- Only the king could _____ gold; acted as _____ leader, chief _____ and _____ commander
- Eventually Ghana's rulers _____ and had to learn Arabic; much of the population _____
- 1076 Muslim _____ conquered Ghana and disrupted the gold-salt trade
- Ghana _____ its power





b. Empire of _____

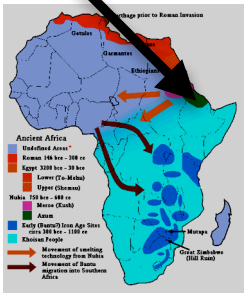
- Emerged by _____ south of Ghana; Mali's wealth was also built on _____
- _____ militarily took over Ghana; peace and prosperity followed
- Some of Mali's next rulers became _____ and built _____
- _____ (Muslim) divided Mali into provinces and appointed governors
- Within 50 years of Mansa Musa, Mali's gold trade shifted east and his successors were _____ to _____ the empire effectively

c. Empire of _____ 1400s

- Capital was _____; extended their territory to the large bend in the Niger River
- Two great Muslim leaders: _____ & _____
- Created an empire through military _____ and efficient _____ collecting
- Unfortunately, Songhai lacked _____
- Defeated by _____ and ended 1,000 years of W. African power

4. Early Civilizations of East Africa

a. _____ Empire



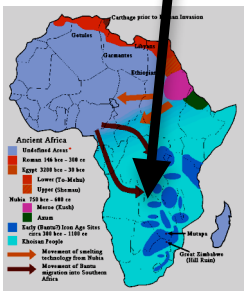
- Located on the _____ of Africa on a plateau on the Red Sea
- Conquered the _____ people who had been pushed south by the Assyrians
- Traders from _____, Arabia, _____, India, and the Roman Empire travelled through _____, Aksum's chief seaport
- They traded _____, _____ horns, _____, & _____
- Height of empire was 325-360 under strong military leader _____
- _____ : worshiped Mahrem and believed king was his descendent
- Aksum later becomes _____
- Depletion of _____ and _____ as well as Islamic invaders caused decline

5. Early Civilizations of Southern Africa

a. _____ 1000 A.D.

- City built by _____ people that turned into an empire built on _____ trade
- Leaders _____ traders and travelers who ventured through
- Great Zimbabwe was _____ by 1450; no clear reason why
- Much of what is known about Great Zimbabwe comes from _____

b. _____



- According to _____, a man left Great Zimbabwe and settled a new site with fertile soil
- A leader named _____ dominated northern Shona people and were dubbed _____ meaning conqueror; thus the name Mutapa
- Conquered all of modern day _____
- _____ was a cornerstone of their economy
- By the 1500s the _____ unsuccessfully attempted to conquer Mutapa
- This signaled increasing _____ in Africa for many centuries