

1  **World History I**

HIST 1210

Elizabeth Dachowski

edachowski@tnstate.edu

2  **Trade in Africa**1  • Mediterranean Coast

•

• Upper Niger

•

• Congo River

– Luba


2  • Nile River

•

• Swahili Coast

•

• Great Zimbabwe

3  **Nile Valley: Nubia**

• Camels: desert trade networks

• Saqiya (water wheel): agriculture

4  **Nile Valley: Nubia**

• Three kingdoms


• Christianity (500s)

• Arab invasions (600s)

– Treaty, 652

• Unification, 700s

• Muslim traders on coast.

5  **Ethiopia: Zagwe Dynasty**

• Rose after decline of Aksum (1100s)

• Mountain kingdom

• Agrarian with access to Indian Ocean.

6  **Ethiopia: Zagwe Dynasty**

• Conversion to Christianity (500s)

• Recovery after disruption of 900s

• Dependent on Coptic Church

• Missionaries sent south.

•

7  **http://www.galenfrysinger.com/lalibela_ethiopia.htm**8  **Ethiopia: Solomonid Dynasty**

• Established new dynasty, 1270

• Kings claimed Solomon as ancestor

• Conflict with coastal Muslims (1300s-1400s)

• Muslim sultanates as vassal states.

–

•








9  **Swahili Coast**

• City states


• Trade routes

• Conversion to Islam.


10  **Southeast Africa: Mapungubwe**

- Long distance trade
 - Ivory
 - Gold
- Declined, 1200s.
- 11  **Southeast Africa: Great Zimbabwe**
 - Independence after fall of Mapungubwe
 - Large cities, fortresses
 - Declined 1500s.
- 12  **Congo River: Luba Kingdom**
 - Flourished 1000s-1300s
 - Agriculture
 - Oral tradition
 - Unification of villages
 - Royal bloodline.
-
- 13  **Sahara Desert: Berbers**
 - Traders
 - Camels (by 300 CE)
 - Sahara
 - Muslim, c. 750.
-
- 14  **Sahara Desert: Ghana**
 - Saharan trade (500s)
 - Gold
 - Arrival of Islam (700s)
 - Merchants
 - Kings, only after 1100
 - Most remained animists.
- 15  **Sahara Desert: Mali**
 - Overthrow of Ghana by Malinke, 1235
 - Sundiata, 1200s
 - Griots
 - Epic poem
 - Trade: gold
 - Timbuktu
 - Mansa Musa
 - Replaced by Songhay, 1460.
- 16  **Rainforest Kingdoms**
 - Ife (500s)
 - Yoruba religious center
 - Walled capital, 1000
 - Other rainforest kingdoms
 - Oyo: palm oil, kola for horses
 - Ijebu: earthworks (Sungbo's Eredo)
 - Benin: earthworks.
- 17  **Chronology of Africa**
 - ¹ • Nubian kingdoms, 450-1450
 - Kingdom of Aksum, 650-1137
 - Swahili Coast cities, 750+


- Ife Kingdom, 1000-1400
- Kingdom of Mapungubwe, 1070-1300
- ② • Zagwe Dynasty of Ethiopia, 1137-1270
- Empire of Mali, 1240-1645 (Sundiata, Mansa Musa)
- Solomonid Dynasty of Ethiopia, 1270-1974
- Kingdom of Luba, 1300-1885

18  **14.3: ibn Battuta**


- Walata: these people are Muslims, punctilious in observing the hours of prayer, studying books of law, and memorizing the Koran.
- Negroes: Another of their good qualities is their habit of wearing clean white garments on Fridays. Even if a man has nothing but an old worn shirt, he washes it and cleans it, and wears it at the Friday service. Yet another is their zeal for learning the Koran by heart.

19  **14.3: ibn Battuta**

- Taghaza: an unattractive village, with the curious feature that its houses and mosques are built of blocks of salt, roofed with camel skins
- Among their bad qualities are the following. The women servants, slave-girls, and young girls go about in front of everyone naked, without a stitch of clothing on them. Women go into the sultan's presence naked and without coverings, and his daughters also go about naked.

20  **14.3: ibn Battuta**

- They are seldom unjust, and have a greater abhorrence of injustice than any other people. The sultan shows no mercy to anyone who is guilty of the least act of it. There is a complete security in their country. Neither traveler nor inhabitant in it has anything to fear from robbers or men of violence. They do not confiscate the property of any white man [Arab trader] who dies in their country, even if it be accounted wealth.


21  **14.3: ibn Battuta**

- The state of affairs amongst these people is indeed extraordinary. Their men show no sign of jealousy whatever; no one claims descent from his father, but on the contrary from his mother's brother. A person's heirs are his sister's sons, not his own sons.
- On feast-days, after Dugha [interpreter] has finished his display, the poets come in. Each of them is inside a figure resembling a thrush, made of feathers, and provided with a wooden head with a red beak, to look like a thrush's head. They stand in front of the sultan in this ridiculous make-up and recite their poems.

22  **14.3: ibn Battuta**

- they dig for the salt, and find it in thick slabs, lying one on top of the other, as though they had been tool-squared and laid under the surface of the earth. A camel will carry two of these slabs.
- No one lives at Taghaza except the slaves of the Masufa tribe, who dig for the salt;
- At Walata a load of salt brings eight to ten mithqals; in the town of Mali it sells for twenty to thirty, and sometimes as much as forty. The Negroes use salt as a medium

of exchange, just as gold and silver is used elsewhere; they cut it up into pieces and buy and sell with it.

23  **Writing (10 minutes)**

- What difference did it make to Ibn Battuta that he was traveling through Muslim lands? Give at least two examples from the assigned reading to support your conclusion.
-
- ibn Battuta (sourcebook 14.3)