<u>APWH Notes</u> | African Societies and Civilizations until 1500CE (Pairs with AMSCO 9) <u>Missed Something? www.myhaikuclass.com/mswardo/apwh</u>

Outcomes: At the conclusion of this section, students will have:

- 1. Explained the influence of Christianity and Islam on the development of African civilizations
- 2. Compared and contrasted the political, economic, and religious developments of various African civilizations

<u>Big Idea:</u> For centuries, much of the continent of Africa was on the edge of the major empires - Egyptians, Romans, Muslims - and meaningful contact was sparse and difficult. During the Post-Classical Period, trade and travel increased throughout Africa as Islam's influence spread throughout the globe. Many of the civilizations and kingdoms of Africa benefited from and adapted to this contact, but in many areas, the influence remained limited, allowing for the growth of unique and independent societies.

Notes:					
1. GEOGRAPHY	A. Describe the geography of the African continent:				
	• Deserts:				
	Rainforest:				
	Savanna:				
2. EARLY SOCIETIES	A migrated across Sub-Saharan Africa • What did they spread?				
	Most traditional African languages are derived from B. What three characteristics define the early (pre-Post Classical period) African societies? :				

	•:
3. EASTERN TRADING CITIES	A. What made the cities of the eastern coast of Africa so diverse? How?
	B. By 1300, more than 35 trading cities are along the east coastWhy so powerful?
	C. What happened to many of the cities in the 15th century? Why?
4. GREAT ZIMBABWE	A. When and where was Great Zimbabwe established? B. What made it an important center in southern Africa?
	C. What impact did Islam have on Great Zimbabwe?
	D. What led to Great Zimbabwe's decline in the 15th century?

KINGDOMS OF WESTERN AFRICA

	GHANA WHEN:	MALI WHEN:	SONGHAY WHEN:
POLITICAL			
SOCIAL/RELI GIOUS			
ECONOMIC/ TECHNOLO GICAL			
OTHER IMPORTANT INFO			