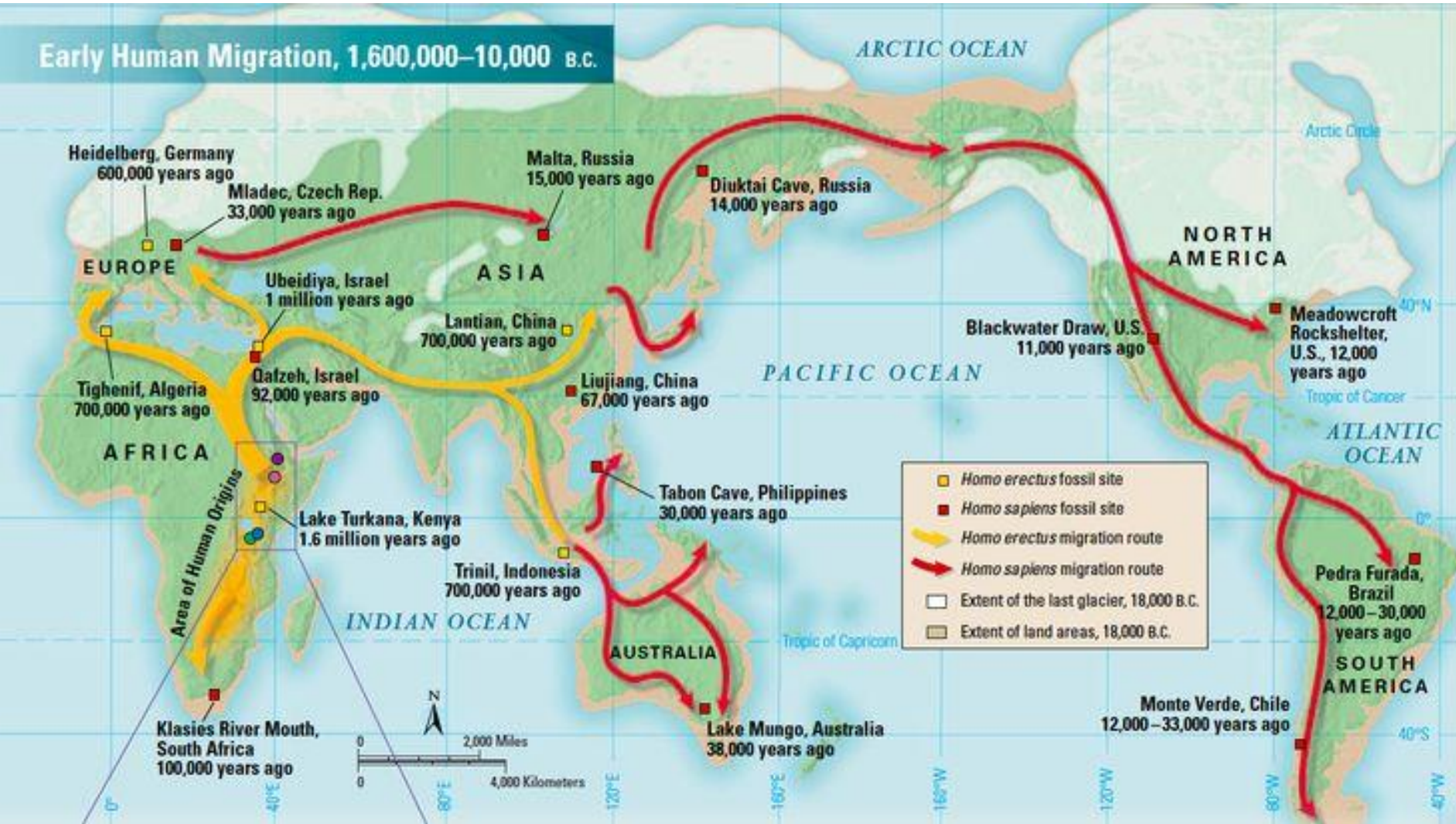


History of Africa

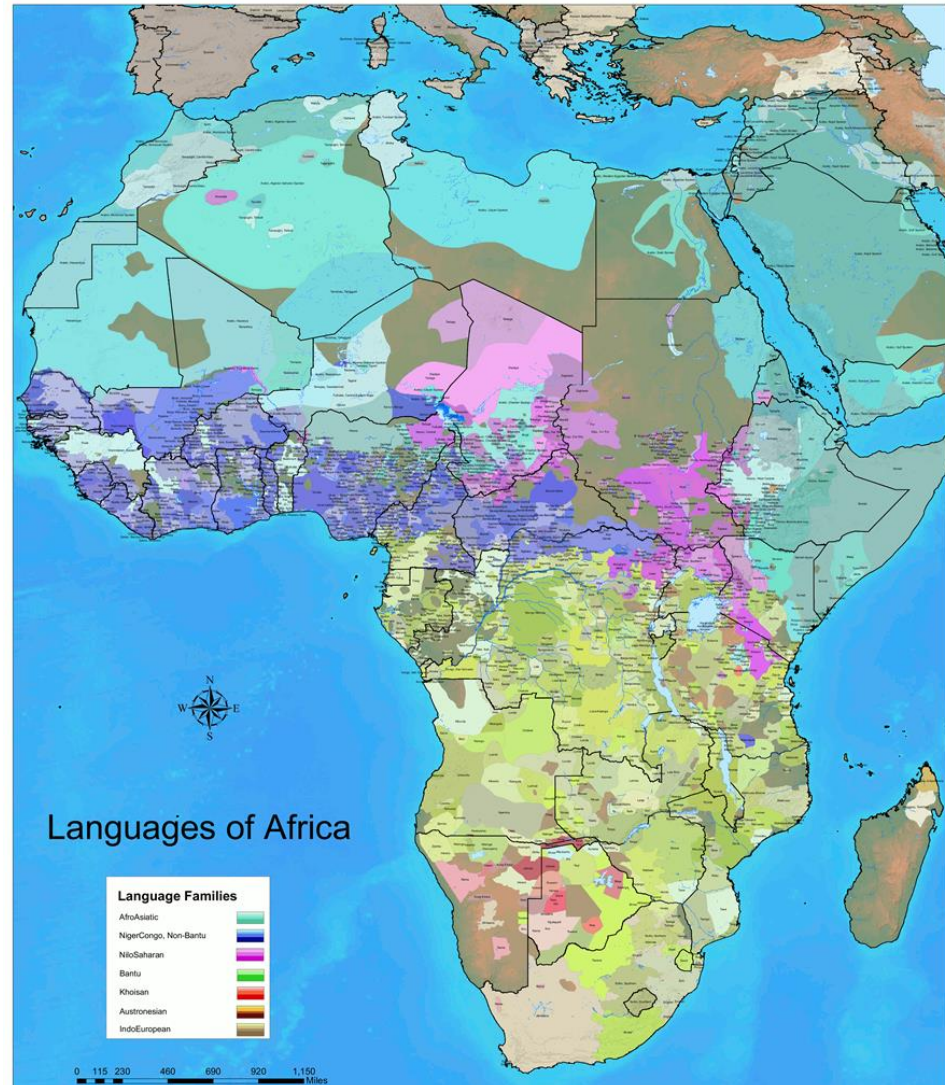
Early History

- -First humans emerged in Africa near Ethiopia
- -Oldest remains found in Ethiopia – about 195,000 years old
- -Earliest humans lived in Africa and migrated out to rest of world

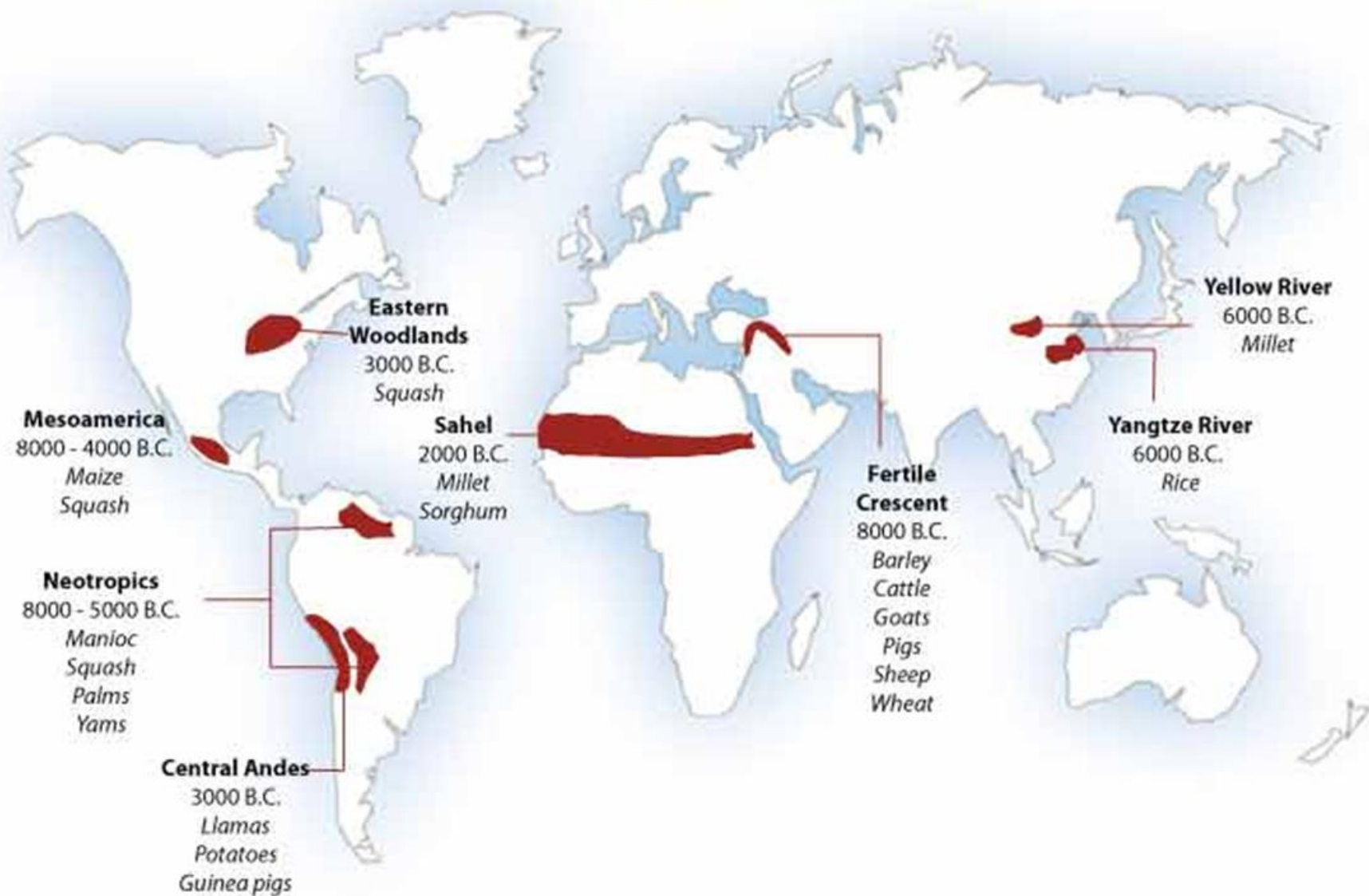
Early Human Migration, 1,600,000–10,000 B.C.



- -First humans were nomadic hunters and gatherers
- -In Western Africa – Bantu people mainly herders
- -Migrated to Western Africa about 2000 BCE, spread culture
- -Spread language and iron technology
- -With development of agriculture about 10,000 years ago, first civilizations emerged

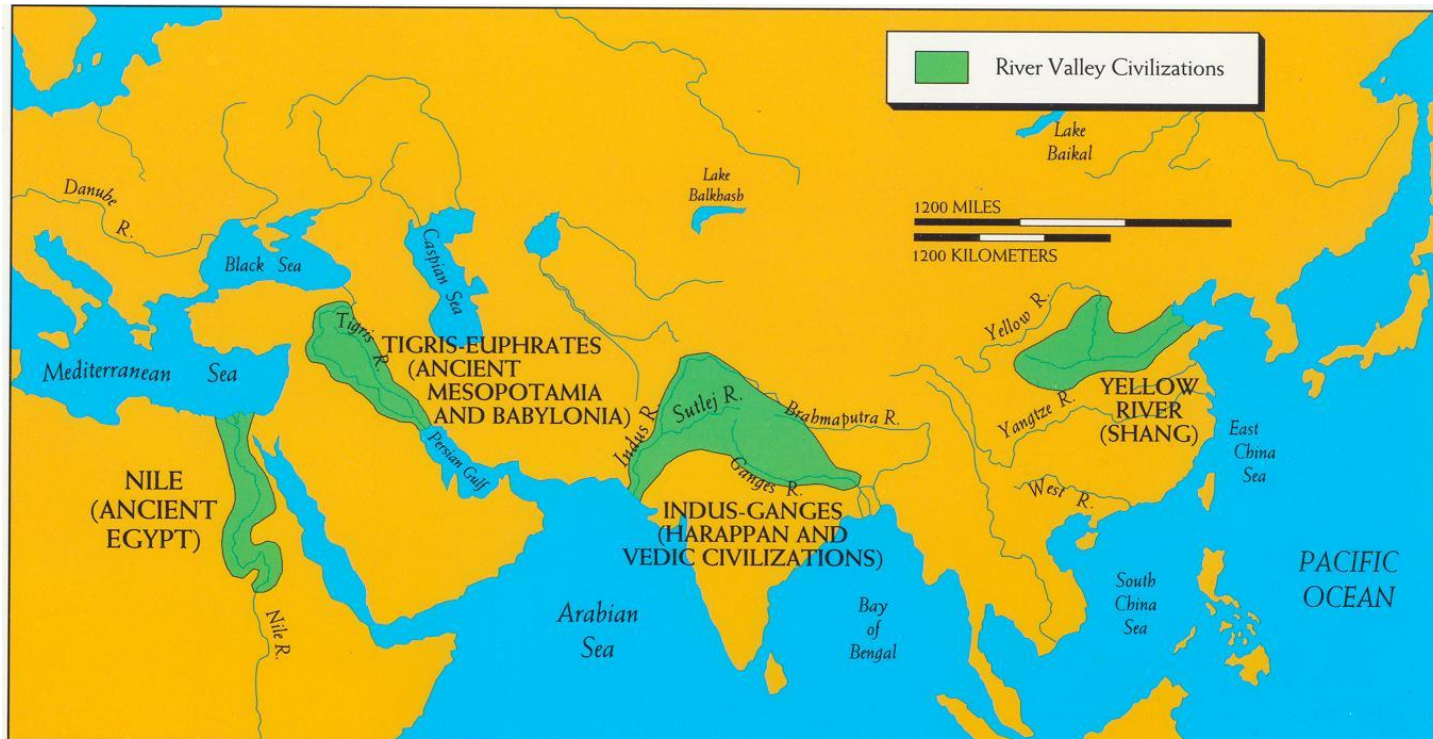


ORIGINS OF DOMESTICATION

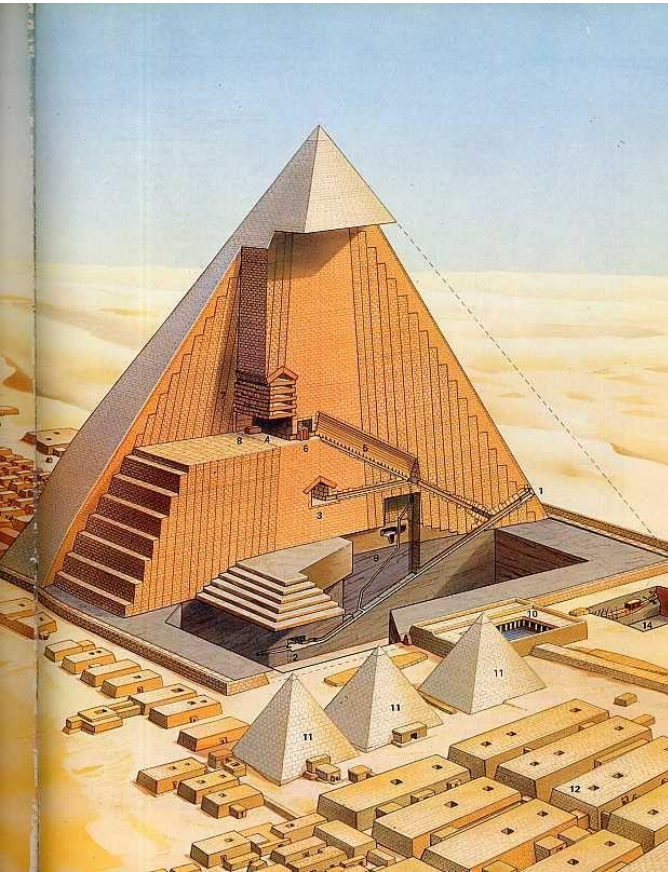


Ancient Civilizations

- **1. Egypt**
- -First civilization in Africa, emerged along Nile River - agriculture



- -Led by pharaohs who were god-like rulers
- -Believed in an afterlife, built pyramids for tombs for pharaohs
- -First writing in Africa – hieroglyphics

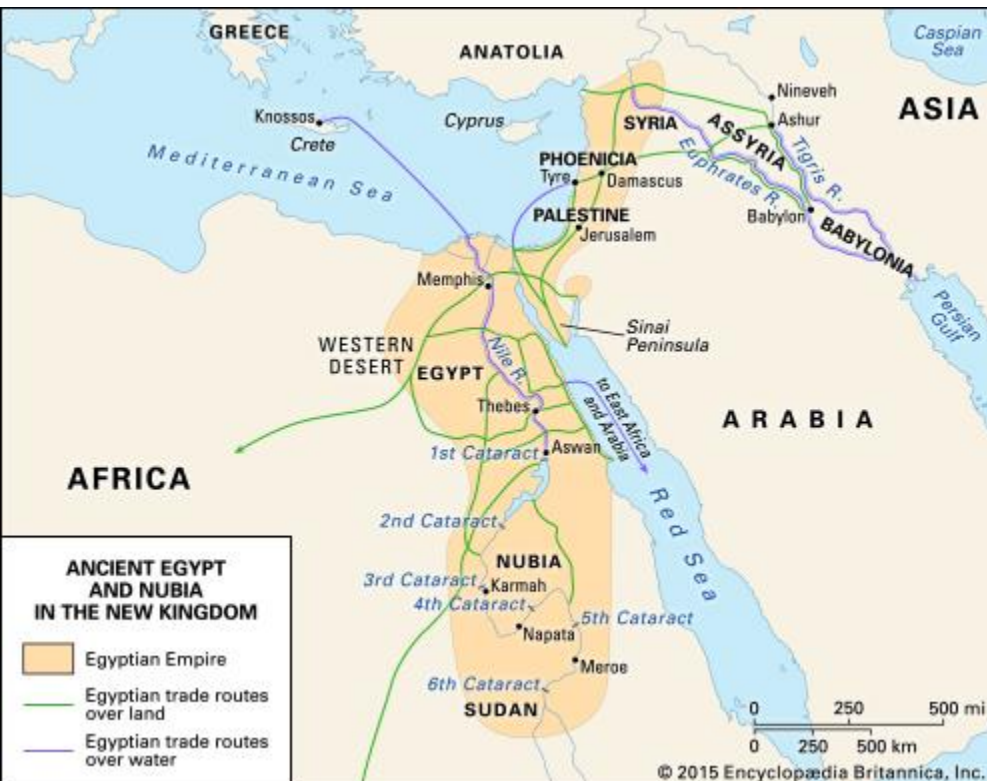


- -Eventually conquered by other civilizations (Greeks, Persians, Romans)
- -City of Alexandria became center of learning and trade for much of history



- **2. Nubia**

- -South of Egypt, traded with ancient Egypt (ivory, gold)
- -Used Nile River for trade and agriculture
- -Overtaken by ancient Aksum

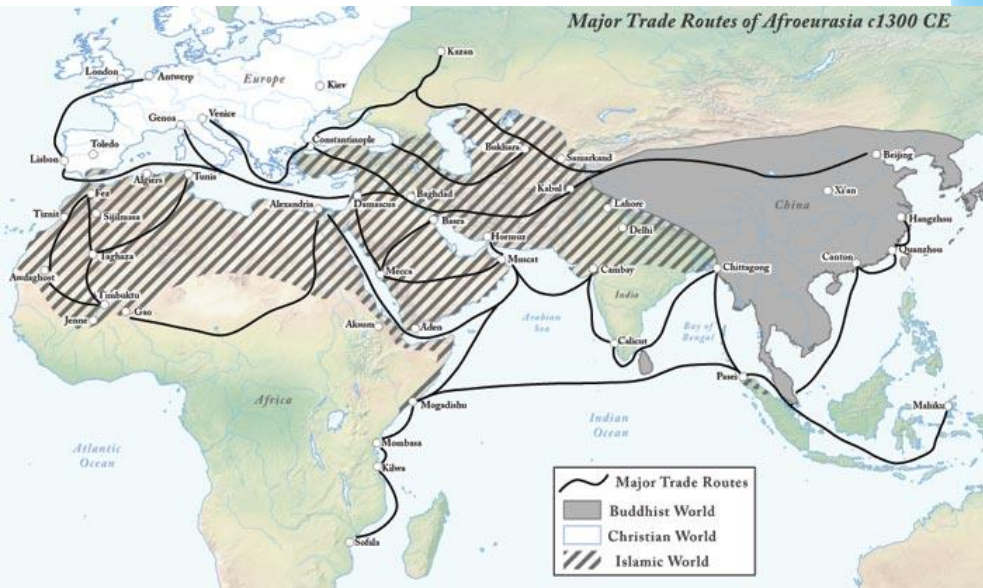
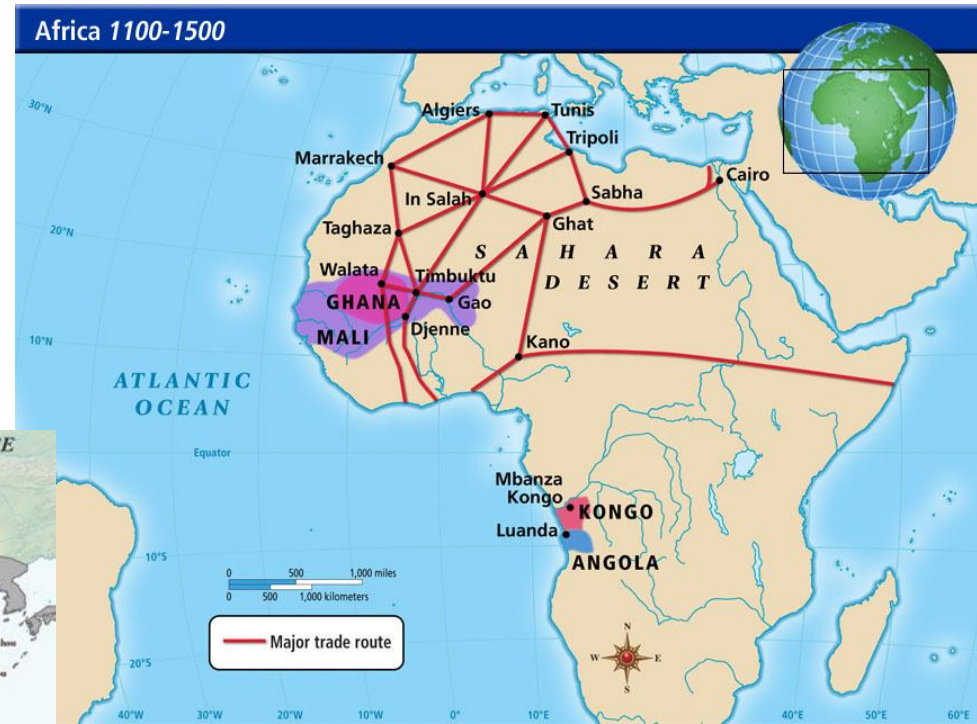


- **3. Aksum**

- -Also used Nile River for trade
- -Traded with Middle East and India
- -Converted to Christianity, helped spread Christianity to Sub-Saharan Africa

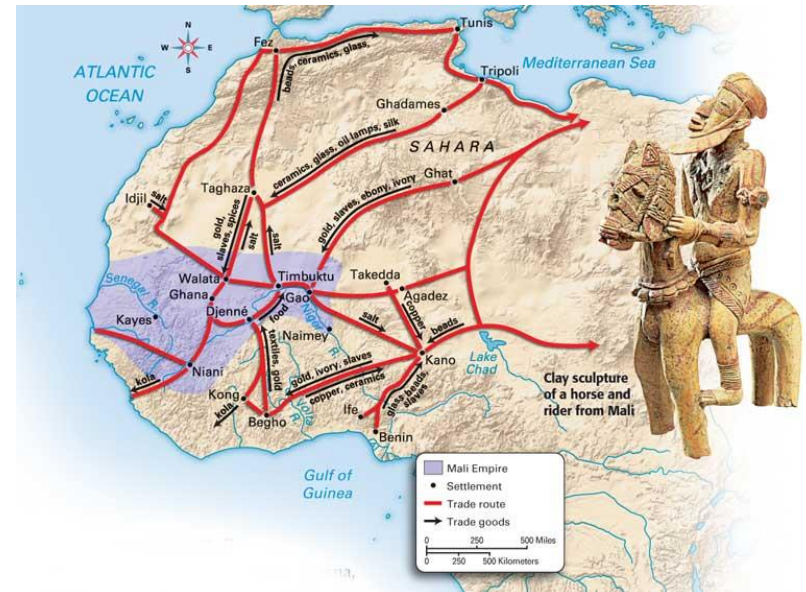


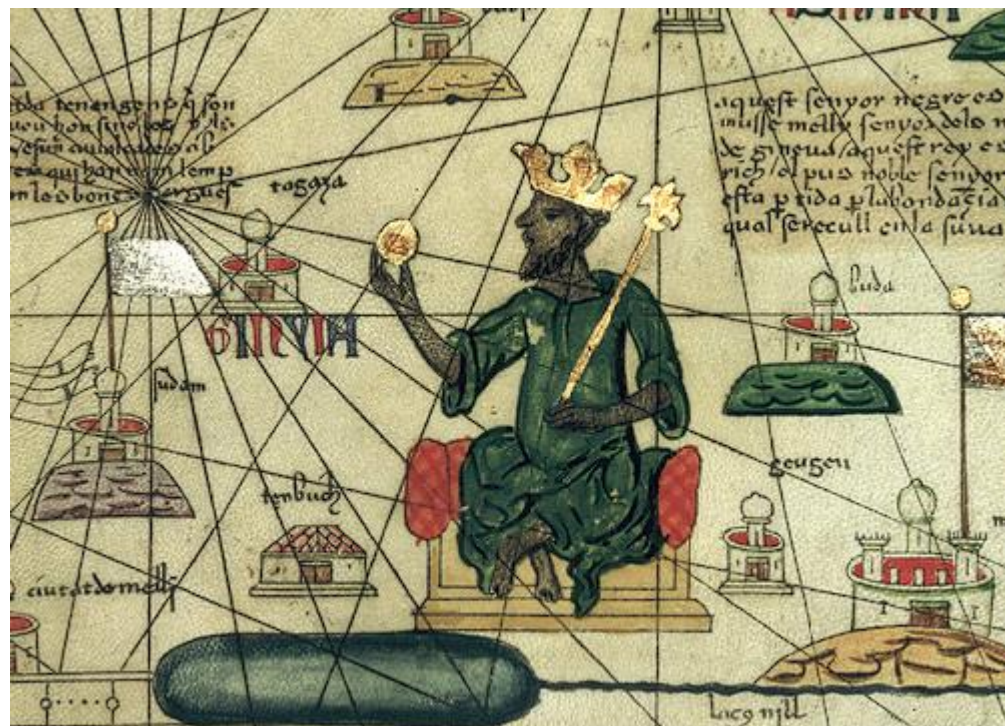
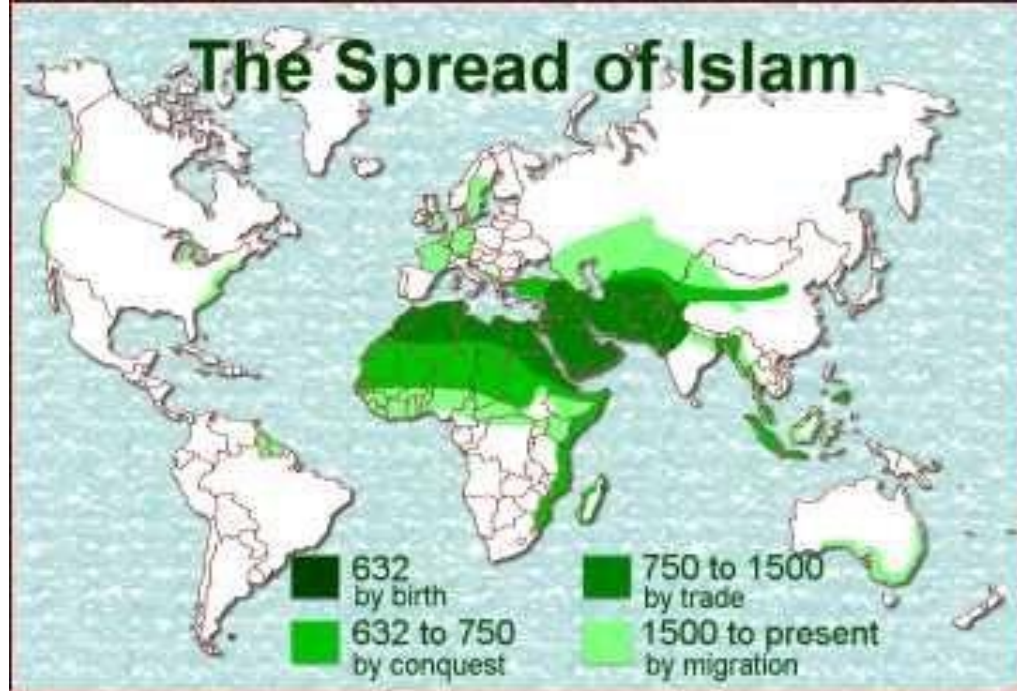
- **4. Ghana**
- -Very rich kingdom (abundant gold)
- -Able to trade across Sahara Desert for salt



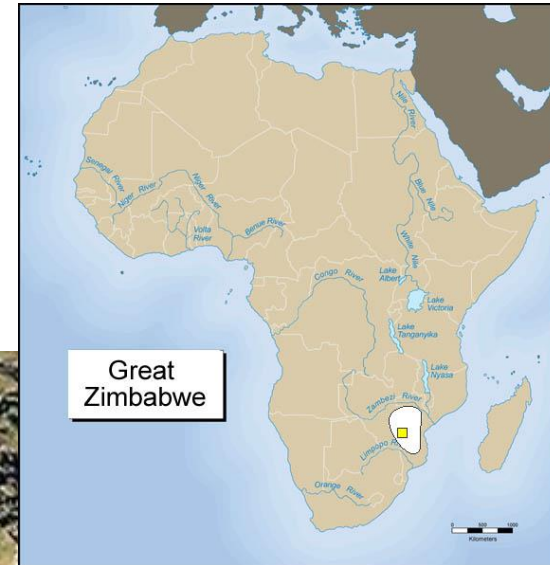
• 5. Mali

- -Overtook Ghana's trading kingdoms, traded gold for salt
- -Most important trading city – Timbuktu
- -Converted to Islam, most powerful ruler was Mansa Musa – went on pilgrimage to Mecca
- -Helped spread Islam to much of Northern Africa





- **6. Great Zimbabwe**
- -Largest city in ancient Southern Africa
- -Wealthy from trade with China, Persia, and India (gold, salt)
- -“stone houses” still remain today



- **7. Zulu Empire**

- -Overtook Great Zimbabwe, led by famous leader Shaka

- -Survived until 1879 when defeated by the British

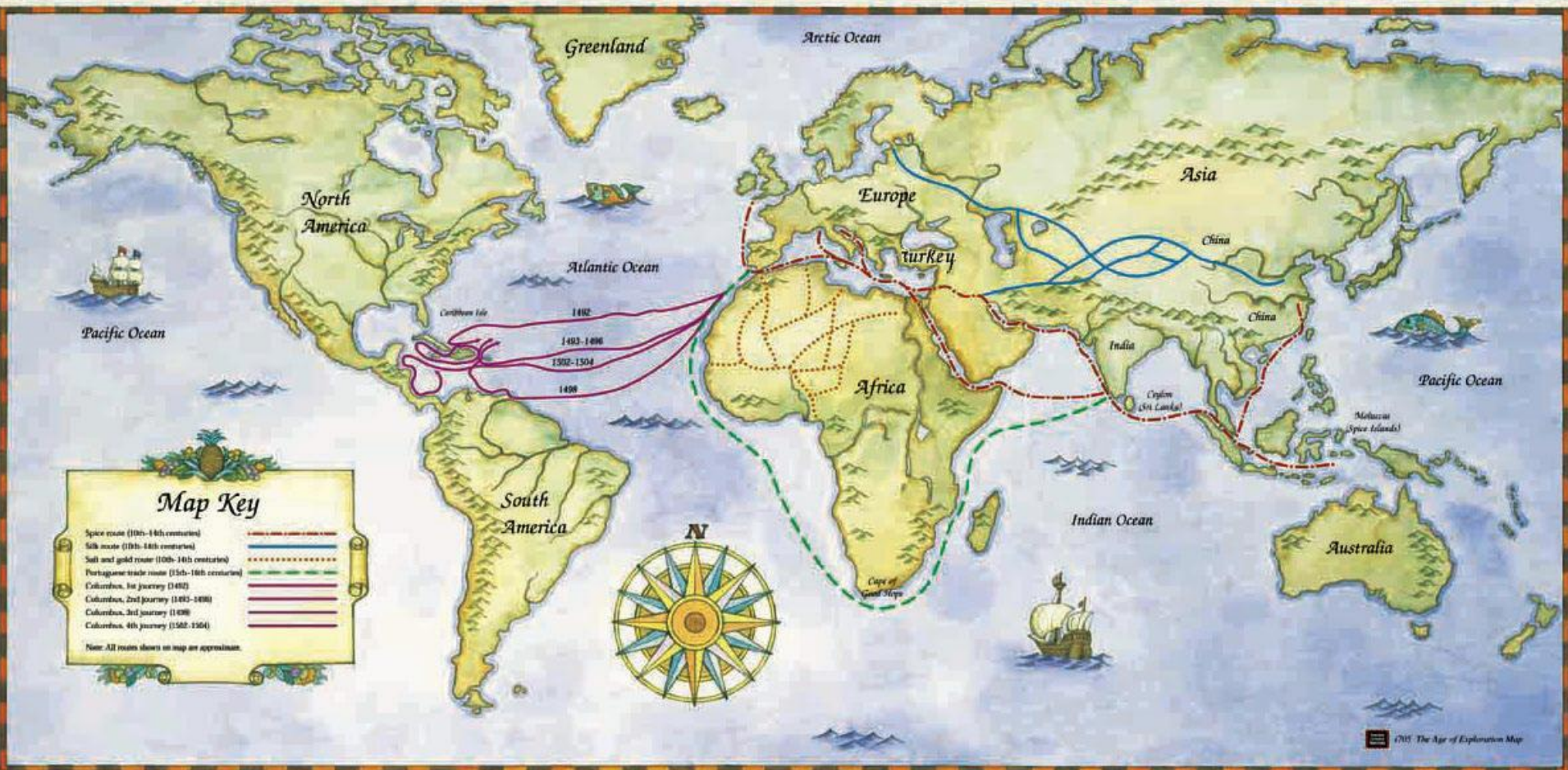


Colonization

- -Colony – land controlled by another country that is far away
- -Colonies are usually owned for resources and power for the mother country
- -Age of Exploration – led European countries to colonize North and South America, parts of Asia, and Africa
- -Colonies ruled by force and oppression – only needed for natural resources



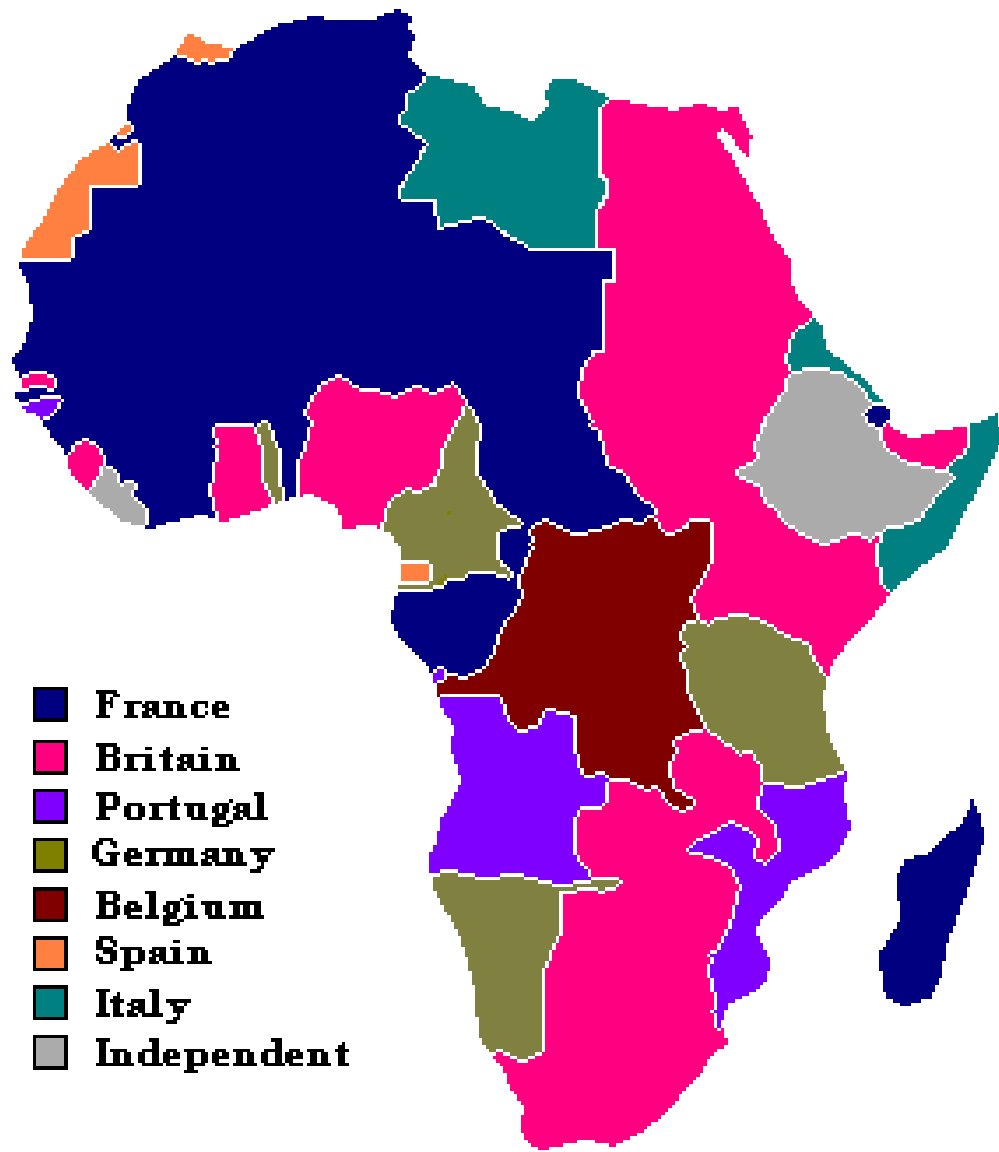
The Age of Exploration





Colonization of Americas

- Spanish Territory
- Portuguese Territory
- French Territory
- British Territory
- Russian Territory
- Dutch Territory



- France
- Britain
- Portugal
- Germany
- Belgium
- Spain
- Italy
- Independent



Figure 1a

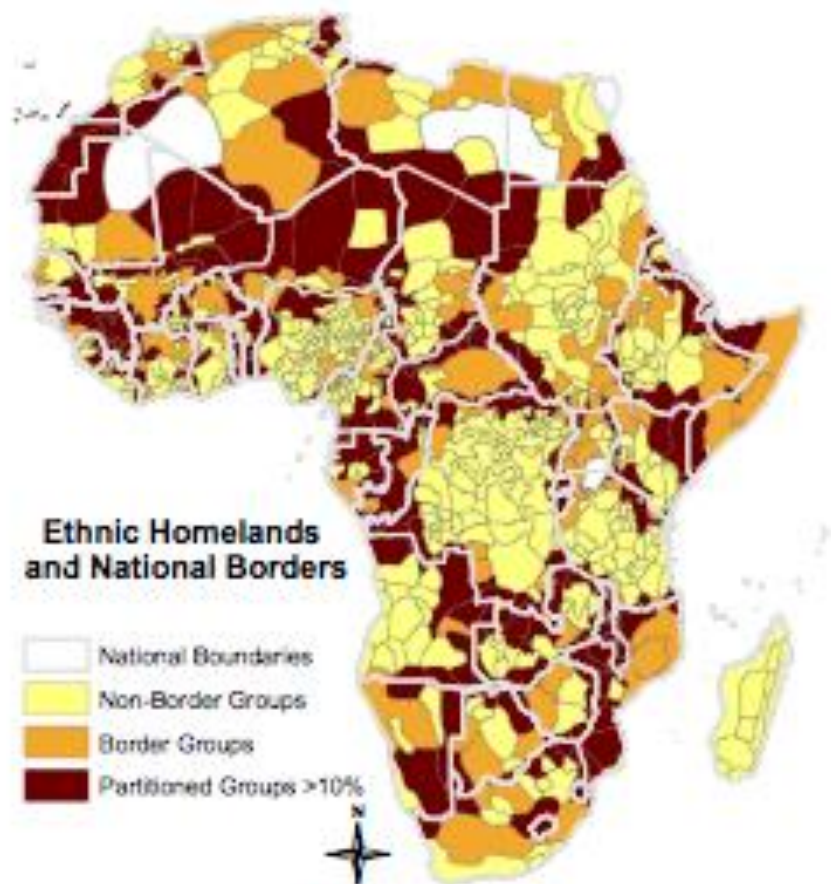
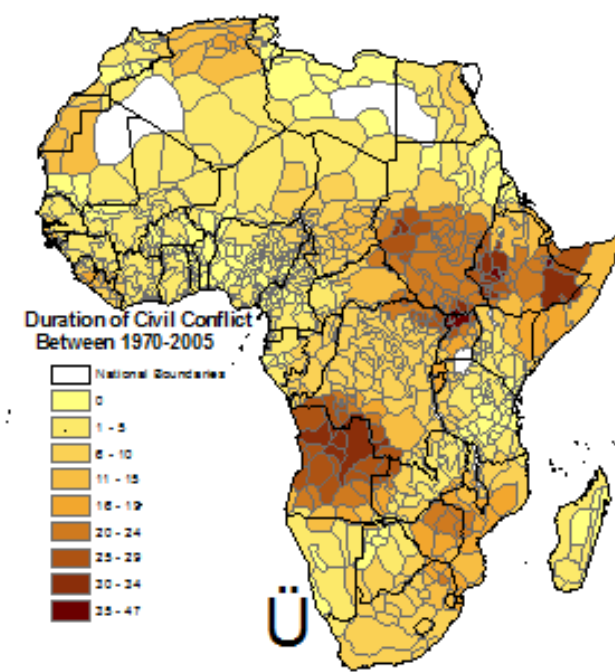
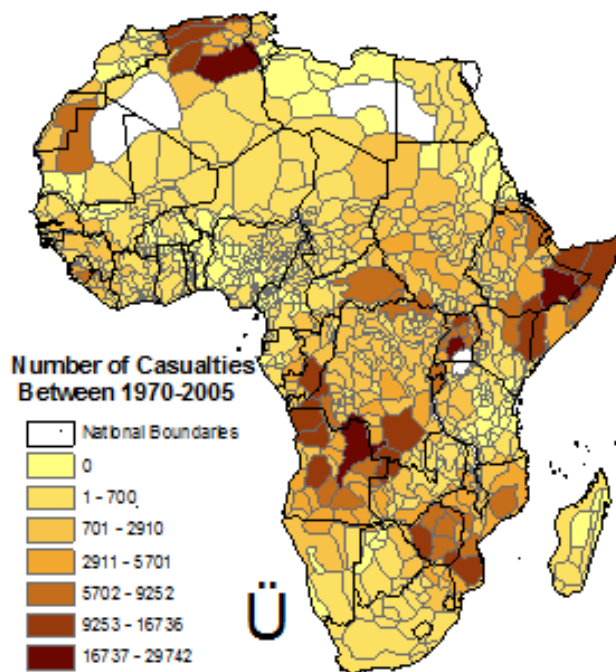
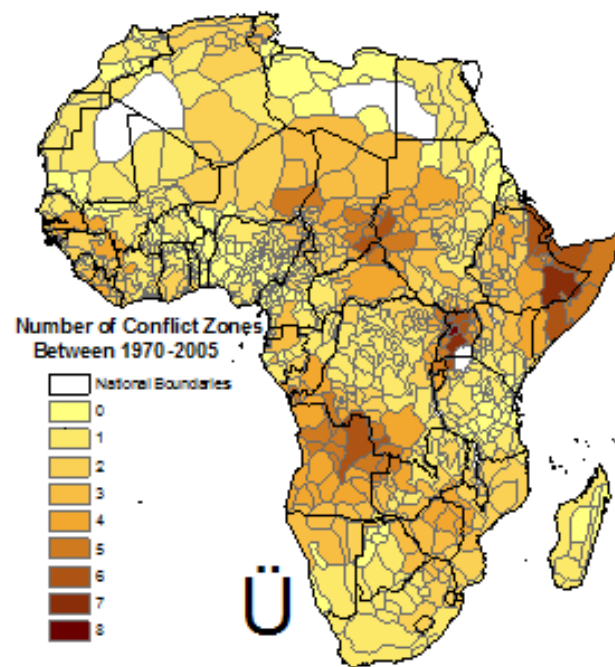
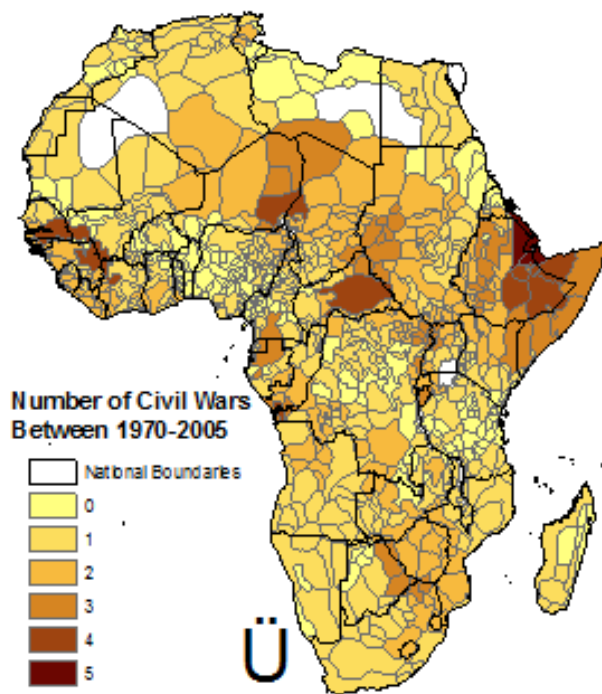
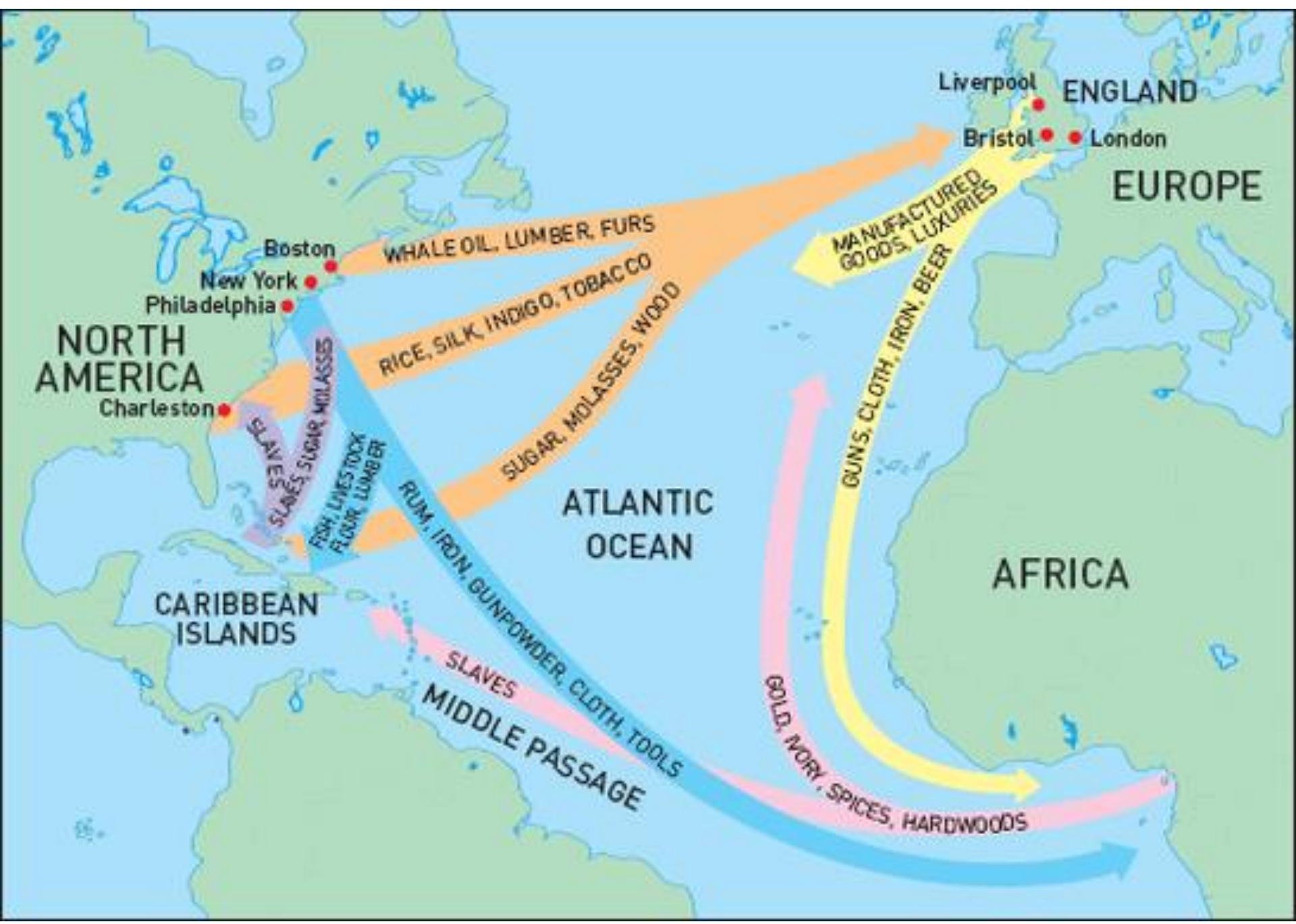


Figure 1b

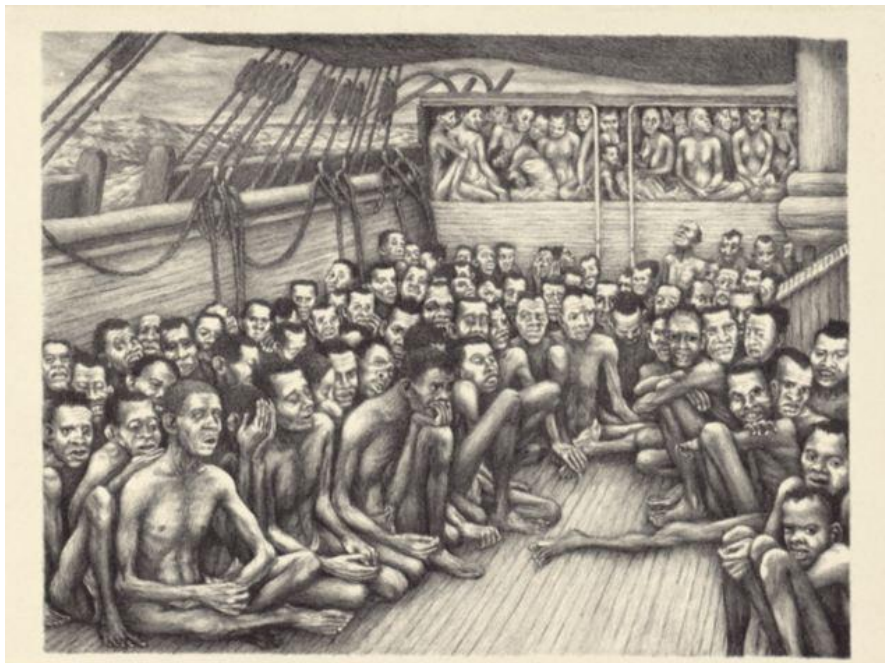
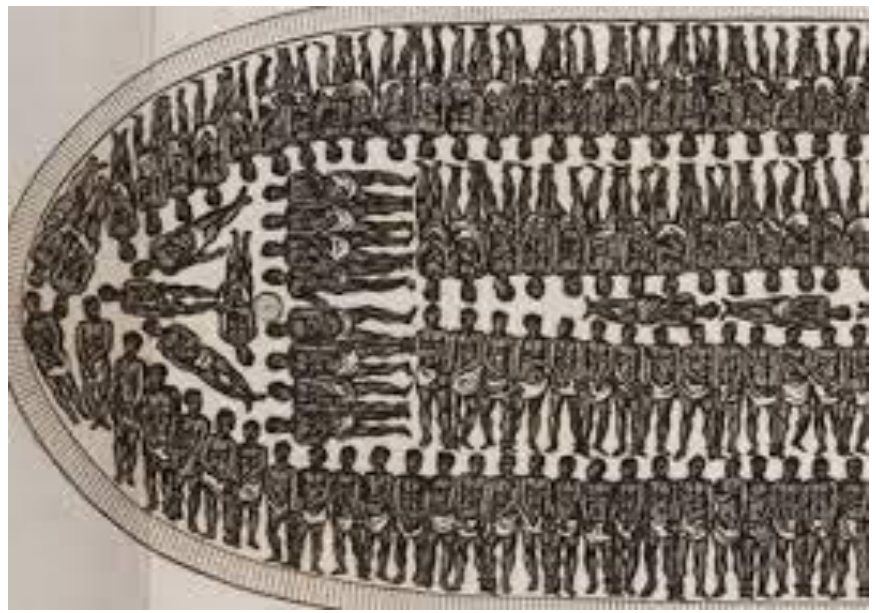
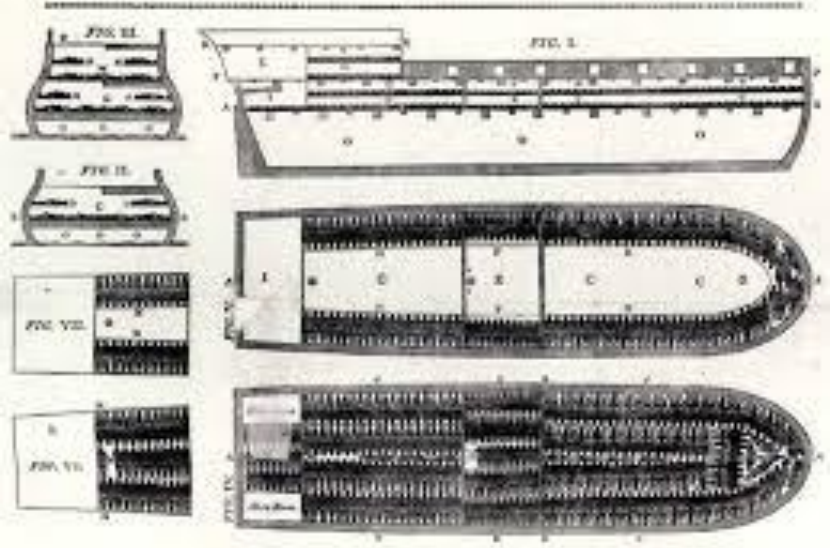


The Slave Trade

- -European colonies in the Americas needed labor for plantations
- -Crops like sugar-cane, tobacco, indigo, cotton – very labor intensive
- -England, Spain, France, Netherlands, Portugal – sent ships to kidnap Africans from West Africa
- -Africans were then shipped to the Americas for labor
- -Africans produced crops, sent back to Europe = Triangular Trade



DESCRIPTION OF A SLAVE SHIP.



European Dominance

- -As Europe grew rich from colonies in America and slave trade, grew more powerful
- -Started to colonize more of Africa
- -Northern Africa colonized mainly by France (Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco)
- -England colonized much of Eastern and Southern Africa (Egypt, Sudan, South Africa)
- -Belgium colonized the Congo region
- -Western Africa colonized by France and England
- -Germany, Italy, and Portugal also claimed some parts
- -Ethiopia and Liberia remained independent
- -As colonies were created, no regard was given to native populations

Colonialism (1914)

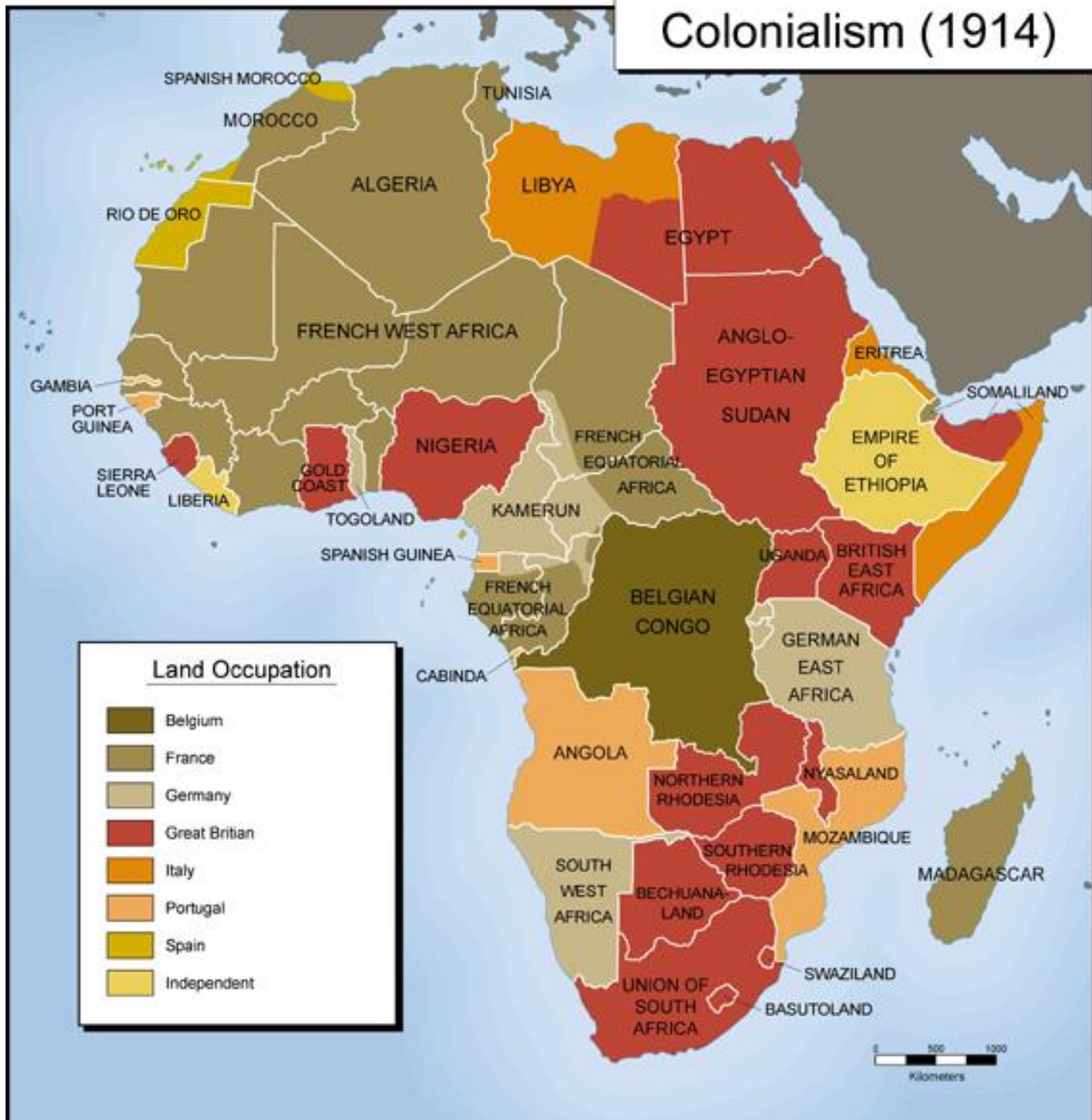




Figure 1a

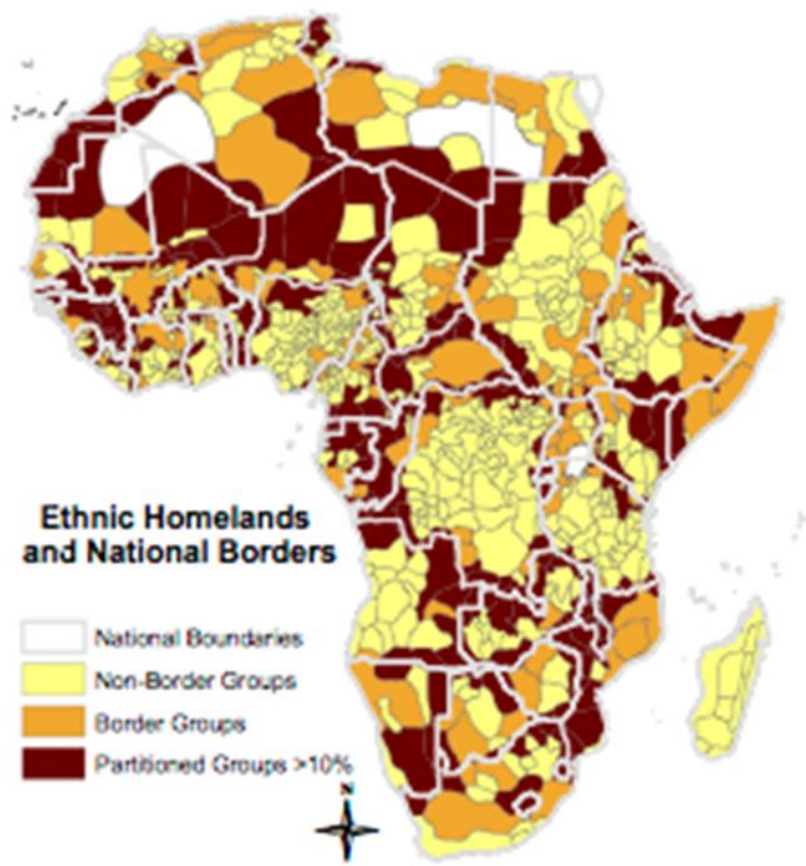
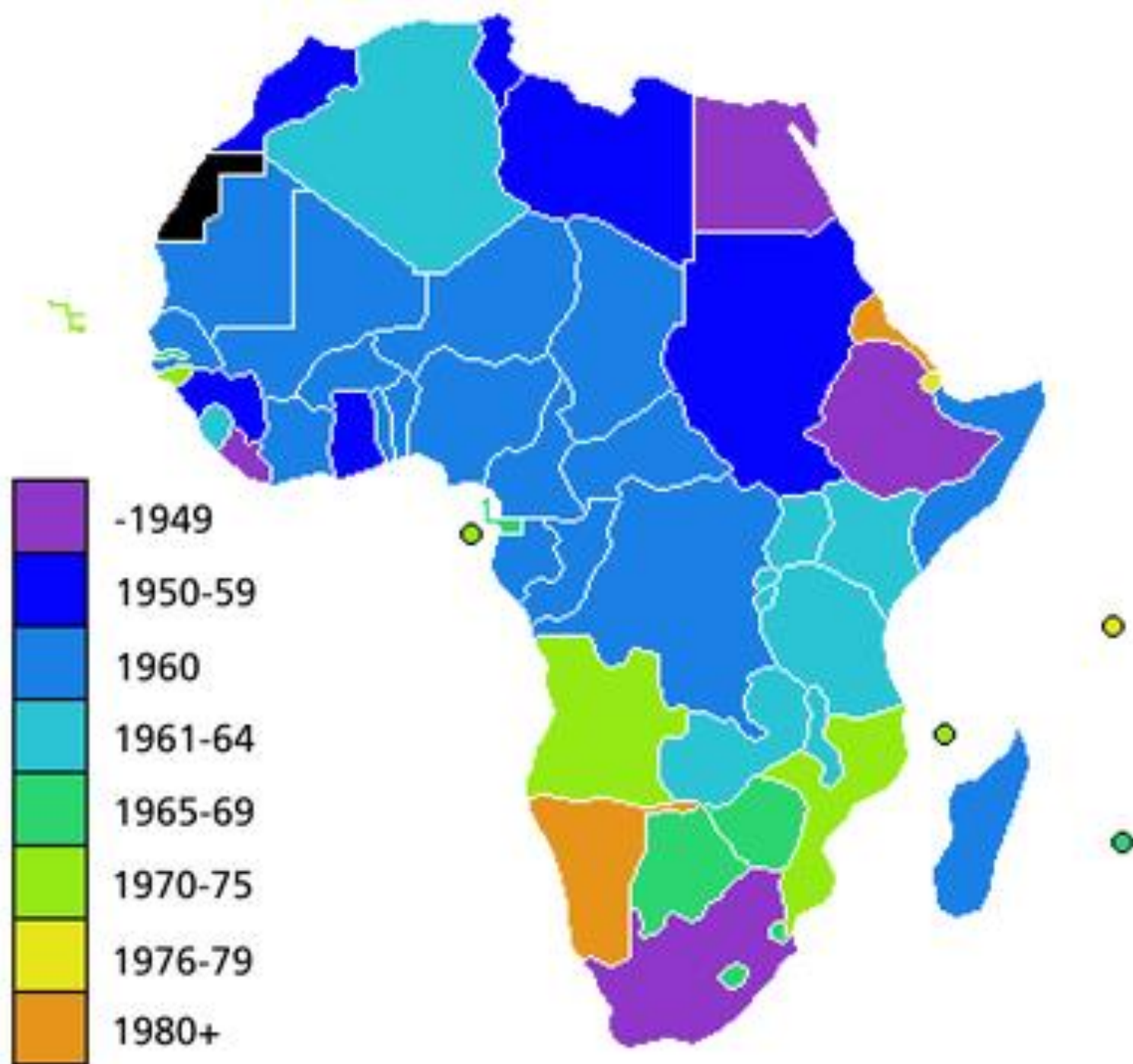


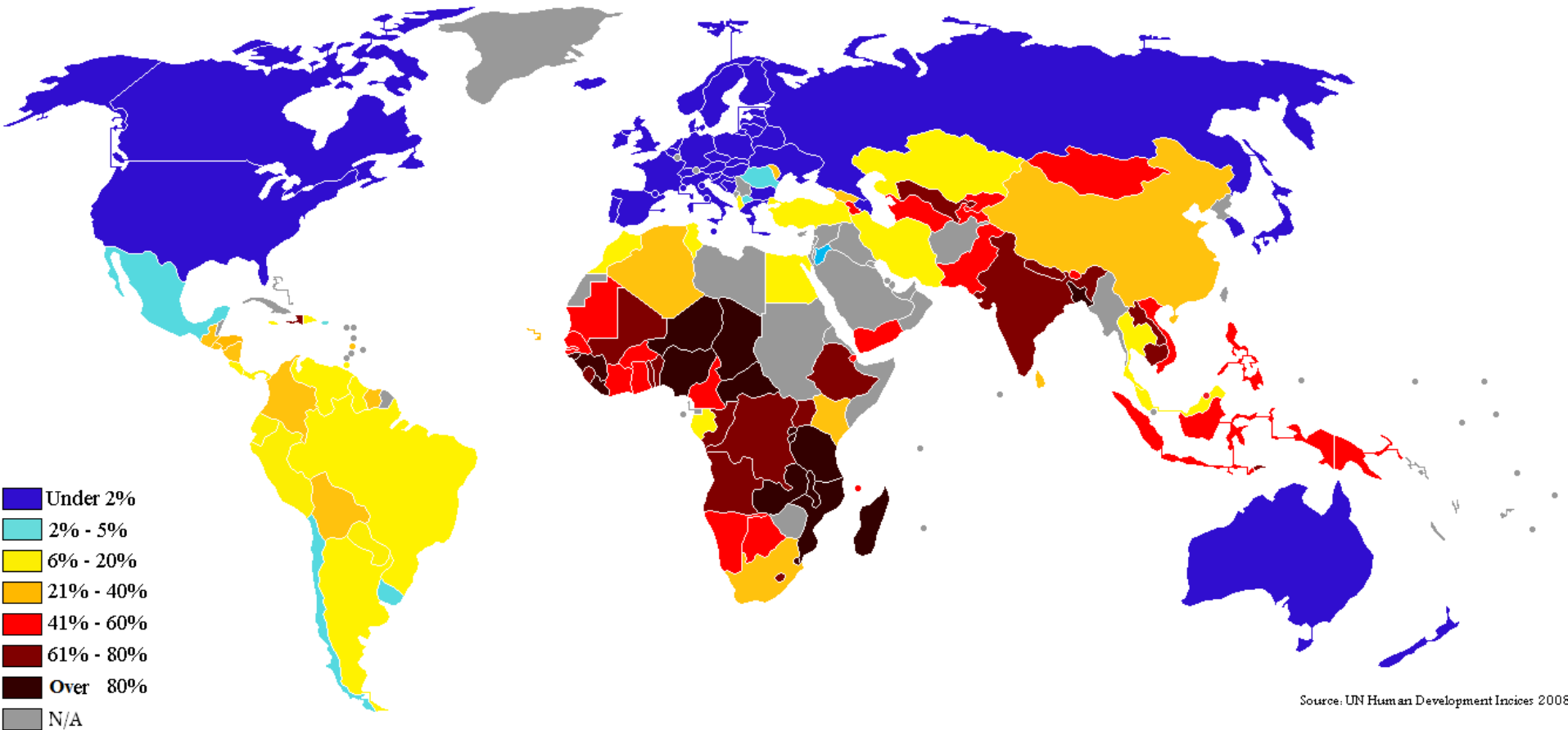
Figure 1b

Modern History

- -Colonies began to declare independence after WWII (1945) until 1990's
- -Some were able to do so peacefully, others involved war
- -Colonies were weakened and poor – led to current problems

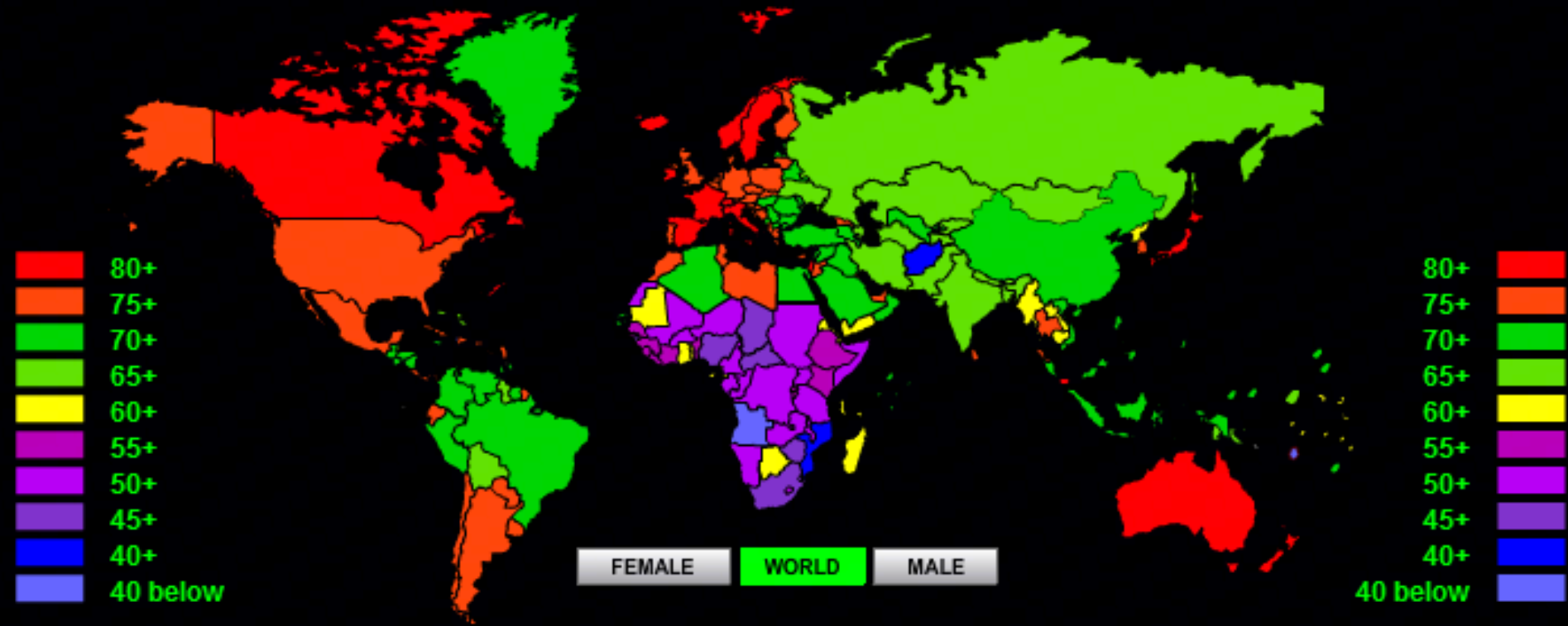


Poverty

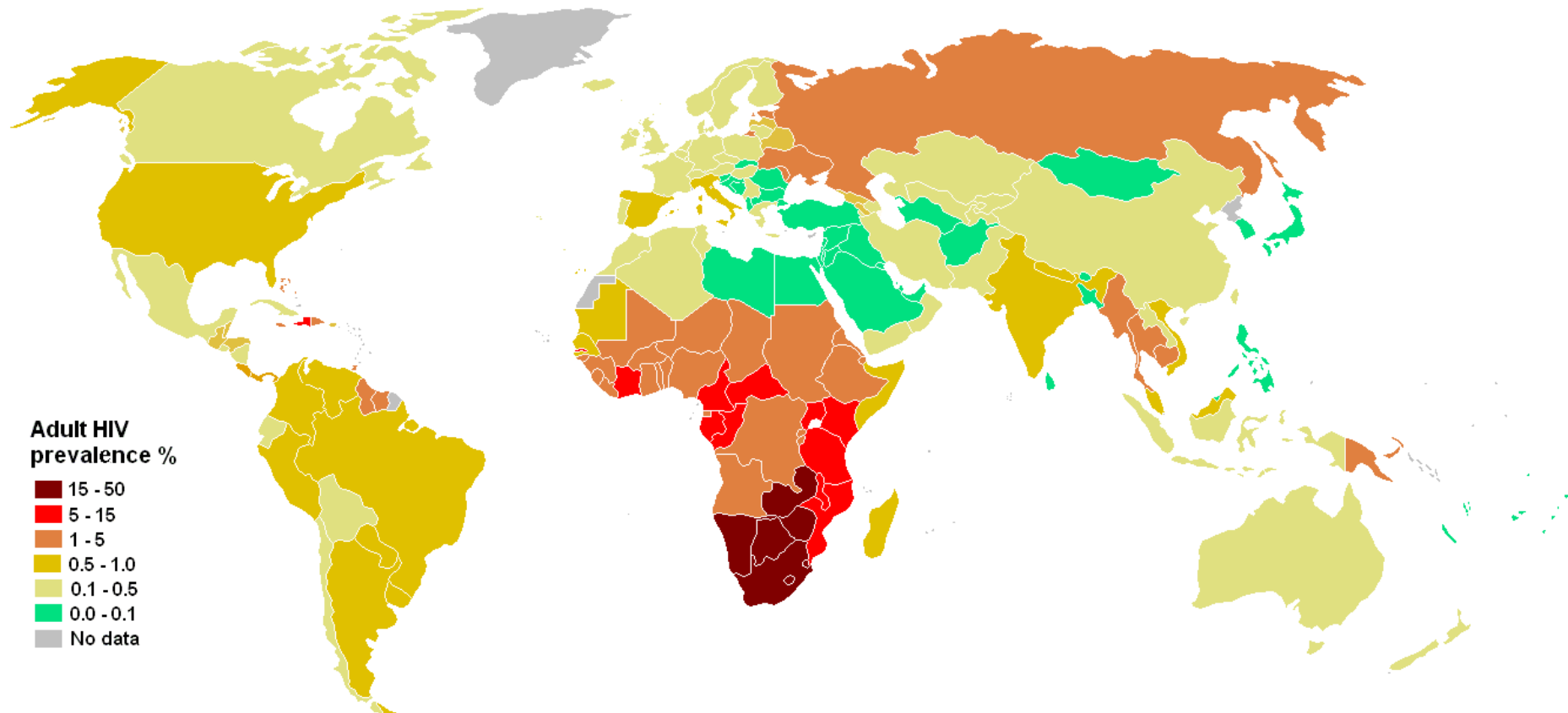


Life Expectancy

WORLD LIFE EXPECTANCY MAP



HIV/AIDS Prevalence



Rwandan Genocide

- -Rwanda/Burundi home to 2 rival ethnic groups – Hutu and Tutsi
- -Hutu group controlled Rwanda, launched genocide against Tutsis in 1990's
- -Almost 1 million were killed





AP

Libya

- -After decolonization, overtaken by military dictator Muammar al-Qaddafi
- -Eventually overthrown with civil war in 2011



South Africa

- -Colonized by England, gained independence
- -Many white English South Africans remained in control of government
- -Enacted system of segregation called “Apartheid” – Afrikaans for “apartness”
- -Black South Africans separated from white South Africans until 1994
- -Nelson Mandela – first black President of South Africa

