**Chapter 8 Supplemental Notes**

*Bantu Migration*

* Began around 2000 BCE
* 1000 CE – Bantu occupied most of Sub-Saharan Africa
* People began to leave areas (modern day Nigeria) because resources were stretched as population increased
* Set-up agricultural settlements
* Often intermarried with people they came in contact, those people often adopted Bantu language and joined Bantu society
* 1000 BCE – produce iron and iron tools (enabled them to clear more land and expand agriculture)
* Migration process spread agriculture throughout much of Africa
* Today, there are over 500 distinct (though related) language that can be traced back to the Bantus

*Ghana (around 500 to 1200 CE)*

* Increased trade across Sahara led to its growth in power and influence
* Important commercial site
* Center for trade in gold from the south; in return, it received ivory, slaves, horses, cloth and salt
* Controlled and taxed trade
* Built large army (with taxes) to keep trade safe and in order
* 900 CE – Kings converted to Islam (improved relations with Muslim merchants)
* Islam not forced on people; traditional animistic beliefs continued to be important
* After 1000 CE- invaded from the north by the Berbers, absorbed by Mali

*Mali (1235-1400 CE)*

* Gold/salt trade across Sahara increased
* Mali controlled and taxed all trade
* Rulers honored Islam
* Provided protection and lodging for merchants
* Conversion to Islam voluntary
* Sundiata – epic poem that tells how Mali emperor came to power
* Mali griots – storytellers
* Mansa Musa (1312-1337) – most famous Mali emperor; devout Muslim, hajj to Mecca; brought thousands of soldiers, attendants, subjects, and slaves (and gold); built libraries, Islamic schools, and mosques throughout Kingdom
* Timbuktu – political capital of Mali; regional cultural center of Islamic scholarship and art for all West Africa
* After 1350 CE – provinces began to assert independence and break from empire

*Christianity in North and East Africa (beginning in first century CE)*

* Many Africans north of Sahara converted to Islam after 700 CE
* Still remained significant Christian tradition in Egypt and Ethiopia
* Ethiopia evolved into a kingdom with strong Christian traditions
* Egyptian Christianity (Coptic)
* With the coming of Islam, Christians were allowed to worship freely

*East African City-States (around 900 to 1500 CE)*

* Bantu had settled along the coast
* Arabic merchants traded along the East African coast (across Indian ocean)
* Swahili (named for language, mix of Bantu and Arabic) City states- Mogadishu, Kilwa, Sofala
* 900s – Islamic merchants traded gold, slaves, and ivory for pottery, glass, and textiles from Persia, India and China
* Trade increases, wealth increases
* Powerful city-states governed by Kings who converted to Islam (ruled as a caliph)
* Taxed and controlled trade
* Built stone mosques and public buildings
* 1200s – the Kingdom of Zimbabwe created a magnificent stone complex known as Great Zimbabwe, which was a city of stone towers, palaces, and public buildings