

I. Sub-Saharan Africa in General

A. Characteristics that many Africans have in common today:

1. Livelihood - _____ & export farming; export of _____
_____ such as timber & minerals (this is THE major export economy of Africa)
2. Legacy of colonization - result of the _____ (_____)

II. Language

A. There are several language _____ spoken in SSA

1. Afro-Asiatic - Arabic
2. Niger-Congo - Swahili was the _____ of trade before colonization
3. Indo-European (brought by _____) - mainly French & English
 - a. Afrikaans is a hybrid language spoken in southern Africa. A mixture of local languages & Dutch

III. Religion

A. Pre-colonial Period

1. The main religion collectively is called Animism. Contains human, natural, and spiritual forces.
 - a. Human success or failure dependent upon nature spirits; reverence of ancestral spirits
 - b. Land is a communal possession to be used responsibly
 - c. Large families seen as a blessing & childlessness as a tragedy.

B. Islam

1. Islam spread in to west Africa via contact through _____. Ghana, Mali, & Songhai _____ trade.
2. In eastern Africa, Arab traders established trade _____. From 700s-1500s, ivory, gold & about _____ exported to Arabia, Persia (Iran), and China by Arab traders.
3. _____ is the only country in the region that resisted conversion and remains mainly Christian to this day.

C. Christianity

1. Ethiopia - Christianity was introduced in the 1st century AD. However, there is also an enclave of Jewish Ethiopians (both groups claim the lost Ark of the Covenant is in Ethiopia).
2. Colonialism - European colonists brought Christianity to Africa from the 1500s-1900s.

III. Culture

A. Pre-colonial - Great Empires

1. East Africa - Aksum (50-937 AD)
2. West Africa - Ghana (750-1078 AD); Mali (1230-1600 AD); Songhai (1400s-1500s AD)
3. South Africa - Great Zimbabwe (1450-1629 AD)

B. European traders

1. Started in 1400s along the coast of west Africa by the _____.
2. Exchanged guns, alcohol, & sugar for slaves, gold, ivory, & palm products.
3. Parts of west African coast called "Ivory Coast," "Gold Coast," & "Slave Coast." (label on map)
4. By the 1600 & 1700s the _____ of slaves-molasses-rum was in full swing. An estimated _____ million Africans brought as slaves to the Americas

C. The Colonial Period - interior Africa (1800-1900s)

1. Started in the _____ at the Berlin Conference in 1884-1885. SSA was carved up by the UK, France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, & Portugal.

2. No Africans were consulted about the _____ drawn by the European nations. However, these boundaries in many cases still exist and thus have had long lasting effects.
3. In south & east Africa many Europeans chose to make _____ settlements. This led to the building of _____ that has led this region to be more economically developed.
4. In west & central Africa, plantations for the growing of _____ such as cacao & palm oil. Most colonists here stayed only long enough to _____ the natural resources and then returned to Europe (Belgium was the worst).

D. Independence occurred in many of the countries _____.

1. South Africa gained its independence in _____.
2. After WWII, starting in 1957 in Ghana and ending with Namibia in _____, the rest of the African nations received their independence.
3. _____ was the main factor for the push for independence. Some transitions were peaceful (Ghana) & some were very, very bloody (Kenya, Mozambique, & Angola).

E. Present-day Africa

1. Most new African nations were _____ for independence which has led to poor economic development.
 - a. _____ between rural & urban leaders, this led to _____ in many countries. Opposition leaders were “removed.”
 - b. Military interventions overthrew some new governments.
 - c. _____ leaders & corrupt governments grew in many countries - _____ (_____) _____.

2. Legacies left by colonialism

- a. In South Africa, _____ was established in 1948. It separated ethnic groups & relocated black Africans to “_____” areas.
 - (1) Black Africans were regarded as _____ for the white population (Dutch Boers & British).
 - (2) African National Congress (ANC) established to fight apartheid - leader: _____.
 - (3) The U.S. & other world nations placed _____ on S.A. to force them to end apartheid.
 - (4) Ended in early 90s with first open elections in 1994, Nelson Mandela elected president.
- b. In Rwanda, in 1994, the _____ of nearly 1 million people occurred. Why?
 - (1) Two major tribes, the Hutu (farmers) & the Tutsi (ranchers) skirmished with one another, but intermarriage existed. Long lasting animosities.
 - (2) Belgian colonists created resentment by deposing Hutu chiefs and elevating Tutsi chiefs. They issued _____ with everyone’s ethnic tribe. The majority Hutus were _____ and mistreated by the minority Tutsis until independence.
 - (3) Hutus won most elections and Tutsis were discriminated against for past transgressions. Many fled as _____ to neighboring countries such as the DRC and formed militias.
 - (4) The president of Rwanda was assassinated and the Hutus began the planned and systematic murder of Tutsis. Civil war broke out and the Tutsis won with the help of exiled Tutsis returning home.