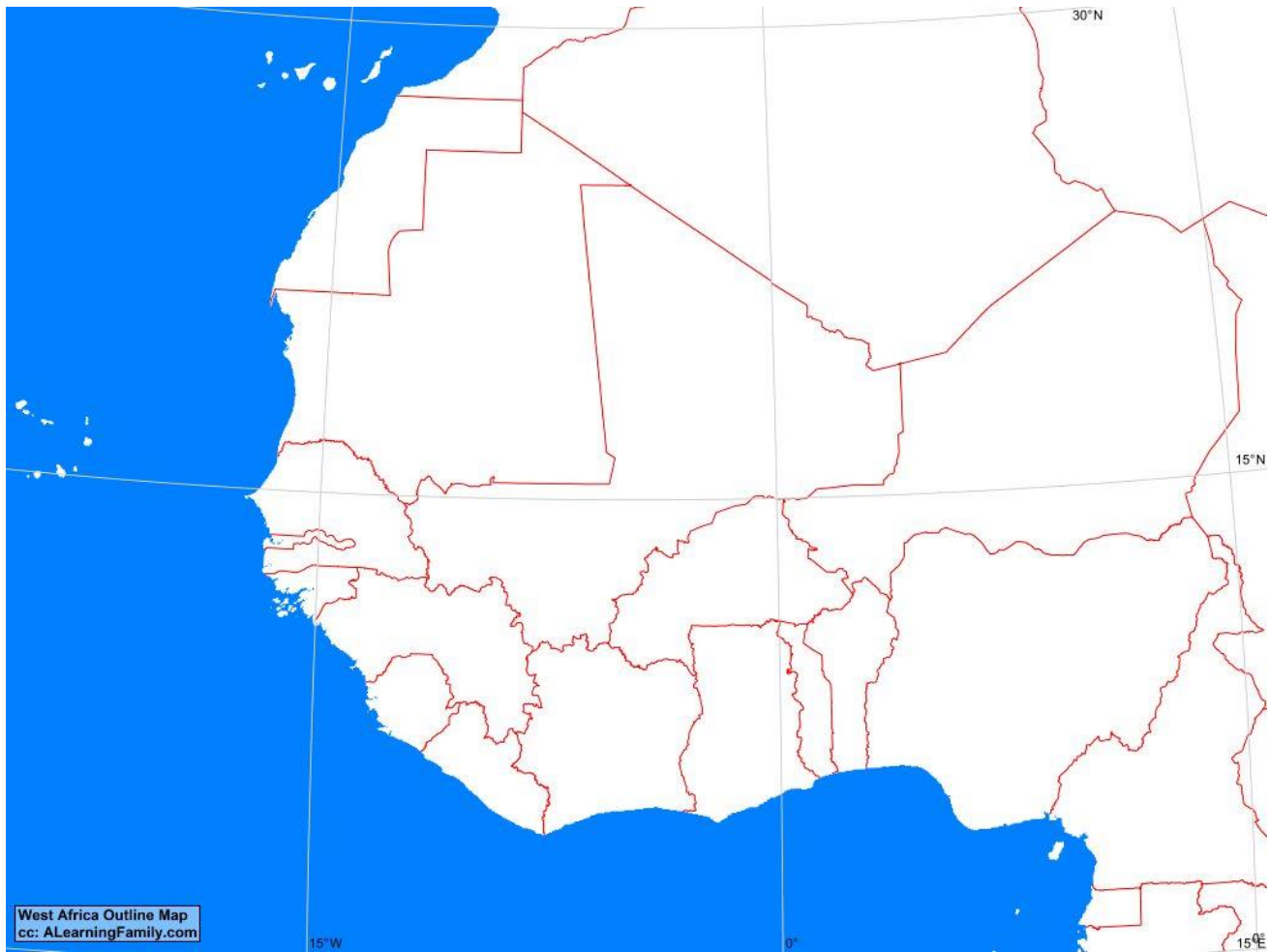


West Africa

Name: _____ Period _____

WEST AFRICA GEOGRAPHY (pgs 436 – 439)



Physical Features	Climate/Vegetation	Resources

HISTORY OF WEST AFRICA

EMPIRE OF GHANA (Pages: 326-331)

Ghana's Beginnings

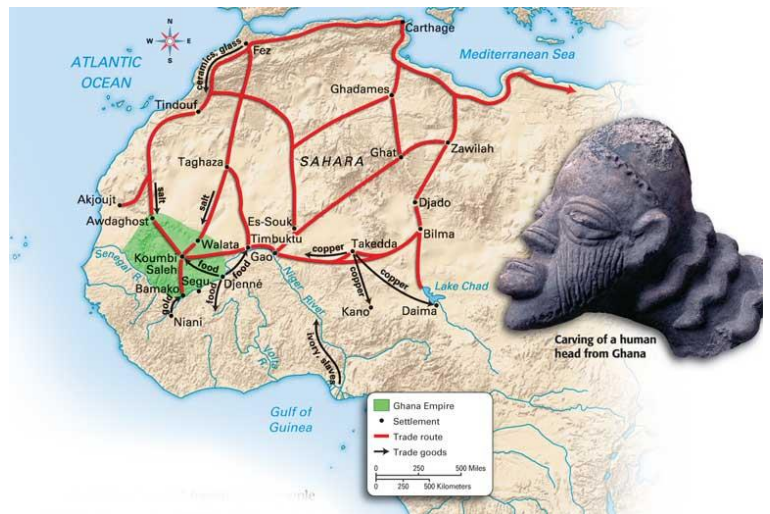
- Historians think that the first people in _____ were _____. Sometime after 300, the farmers called the _____ were threatened by _____ herders who wanted to take the land for pasture and the farmer's _____.
- The Soninke families began to _____ together beginning Ghana. Once they banded together they grew in _____.
- The people of Ghana could produce plenty of _____ and the population _____.
- Ghana's _____ used _____ spear points and blades, making their army more

Trade in Valuable Goods

- Ghana lay between the _____ and deep _____.
- The two most important goods to trade were _____ and _____.
- Salt was very valuable because it could be used to _____ food.
- The exchange of these goods sometimes followed the process of _____.
- Silent Barter is: _____

Growth of Trade

- As trade in gold and salt increased Ghana's rulers gained _____ their Military _____ as well. The military gradually took _____ of the trade routes.
- The control of trade routes made Ghana _____. They traded _____ from the north _____, _____ and _____ from the south and Local goods like _____, _____ and _____.
- As trade increased Ghana's Capital _____.



Ghana Builds an Empire

- By year _____, nearly all trade routes between _____ and _____ Africa passed through _____.
- Traders were _____ by Ghana's army.



Taxes and Gold

- Ghana's rulers forced _____ to pay _____. They had to pay tax on the goods they carried _____ to trade and another tax on the goods they _____ when they left Ghana.
- The people of Ghana also had to pay _____. Neighboring tribes who had been conquered had to pay _____.
- Ghana's rich mines produces huge amount of _____. Officially all gold was the property of the _____. Only they could own gold _____.

Expansion of the Empire

- Ghana's powerful _____ conquered their _____ which were also rich centers of _____.
- Because the Kingdom was so big the King would allow the conquered _____ to act as _____ of their territories.
- The empire reached its peak under _____.

Decline of the Empire

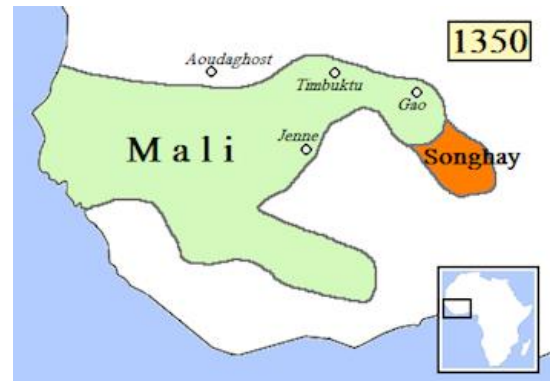
- Invasion
 - In the mid 1000's Ghana was rich but by the end of _____ the empire had _____.
 - 1st a Muslim group called _____ attacked in the _____ in an effort to force the leader to convert to _____.
 - After 14 years of fighting the _____ won and destroyed the city of _____.
 - The Muslim leaders formed new _____ partnerships. Without trade _____ could not support its _____.
- Overgrazing
 - When the _____ moved into Ghana they brought _____ of _____. They ate all the grass leaving the _____ exposed, leaving the land _____. Many farmers had to _____ for new home.
- Internal Rebellion
 - In about _____ the people of a country that Ghana had _____ rose up in _____.
 - With within a few years the _____ took over the entire empire.
 - The Rebels could not keep _____. Ghana was _____ and defeated by its neighbors



MALI AND SONGHAI (Pages: 334-338)

Mali

- The kingdom of Mali is found along the upper _____ River.
- Mali's location provided fertile _____ for growing food and its location on the river allowed its people to _____ trade. This made the empire grow _____ and powerful.



Sundiata

- Mali's rise to power began under the ruler _____. After winning back his country's independence, he then conquered _____.
- He took over the _____ and _____ trades. He worked to improve _____, clearing land for beans, onions, rice and a new crop - _____.
- Sundiata took away power from local leaders called _____. The leaders had religious and _____ authority. Sundiata took their title away from them and by doing so took on the _____ authority that these leaders held.

Mansa Musa



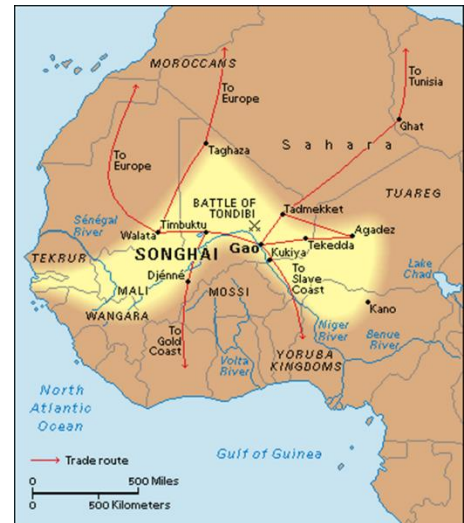
- Mali's most famous ruler was a _____ named _____. Because of his influence _____ spread though a large part of _____ Africa.
- Mansa Musa ruled Mali from _____ to _____. He added many important trade cities including _____.
- Mansa Musa supported _____ and set up _____ in Mali, so that Muslims in his empire could read Arabic.

The Fall of Mali

- When Mansa Musa died his son _____ took the throne, he was a _____ ruler.
- Raiders from the south east came into Mali and set fire to _____. Mali never fully recovered and the empire continued to _____.
- In 1431 the _____ nomads seized _____. By _____ the lands that the Mali empire had once covered had been reduced to a small area.

Songhai

- In the _____ Mansa Musa conquered the _____ adding their lands to his empire. As the Mali empire weakened in the _____, the people of Songhai _____ and regained their freedom.
- Because the Song Hai leaders were _____ the North African Berbers were willing to _____ with Songhai.
- Songhai gained _____ and _____ their territory. This expansion was led by _____ who became the ruler in _____.
- Sunni Ali worked to _____, _____ and enlarge his empire by taking over land that once belonged to Mali.



Askia the Great

- Sunni Ali died in _____ his son _____ was not Muslim. The Songhai people feared that if he did not support Islam that Songhai would lose their trade with Muslim land, therefore they rebelled.
- The leader of the rebellion was general _____. He took the title of _____, eventually becoming known as _____ the Great.
- Askia supported _____ and learning and _____ flourished. The city became known for the _____ of _____.

Songhai Falls to Morocco

- A northern rival of Songhai, _____ wanted control of Songhai's _____ mines.
- The Moroccan Army had very advanced _____ and were able to overpower the Songhai, and destroy the cities of _____ and _____ in 1591.
- Changes in _____ patterns completed the fall of the Songhai empire. Overland trade _____ and cities on the _____ coast



EUROPEANS IN AFRICA: THE SLAVE TRADE

Relations with Europe

- The first Europeans to arrive in Africa were _____ explorers. They were soon followed by the Dutch, French, and British.
- At first, the Europeans and Africans traded as equals
 - Traded with people in North Africa for _____
 - Traded with Ghana and Mali for _____

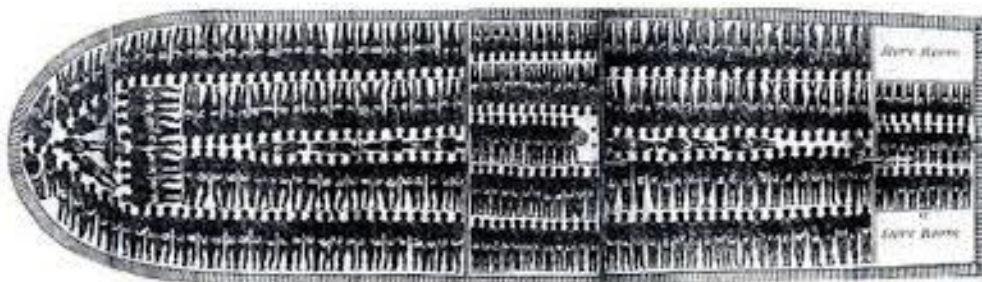
Slavery in Africa

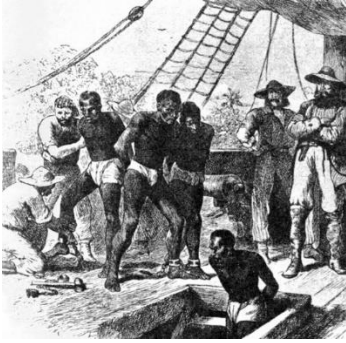
- Slavery existed in _____ during the Mali and Songhai empires - each had _____ of slaves that worked as servants, farmers, workers, and soldiers
- In the 15th century, Africa's relations with Europe changed and the Europeans introduced a form of slavery that _____ African society.



The Atlantic Slave Trade

- It is estimated that from 1520 – 1860, 10 to 12 _____ Africans were sold into slavery and sent to Europeans colonies in North and South America.
- Many more were captured, but died of _____ or _____ before arriving at their destination



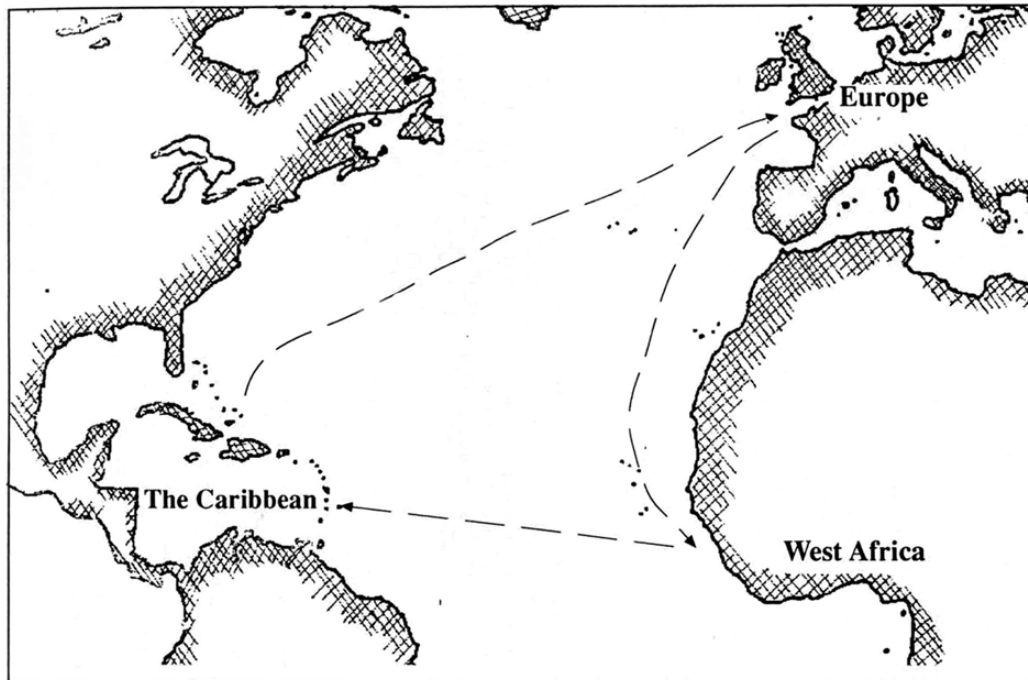


Who became slaves

- European traders raided towns to capture _____ Africans
- Some were captured in wars and sold to the Europeans by other Africans
- About 2/3 of those taken were _____ ages 18-30

Triangular Trade

- The Slave Trade was part of the _____ Route System.

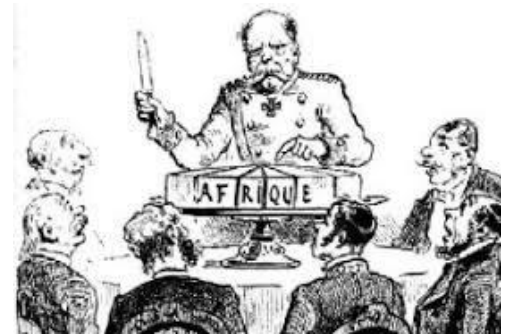


Impact on Africa

- Traders chose young, _____, healthy people, leaving few behind to lead families and villages
- African cities and towns didn't have enough _____
- Family structures were destroyed
- What did the village of Ganvie, Benin do during the era of the slave trade? Why?

EUROPEANS IN AFRICA: COLONIZATION

- When the slave trade ended in the mid-1800s, Europeans did not lose interest in Africa.
- The _____ had changed economies in Europe
- African could supply Europe with both _____ materials and new _____ for goods

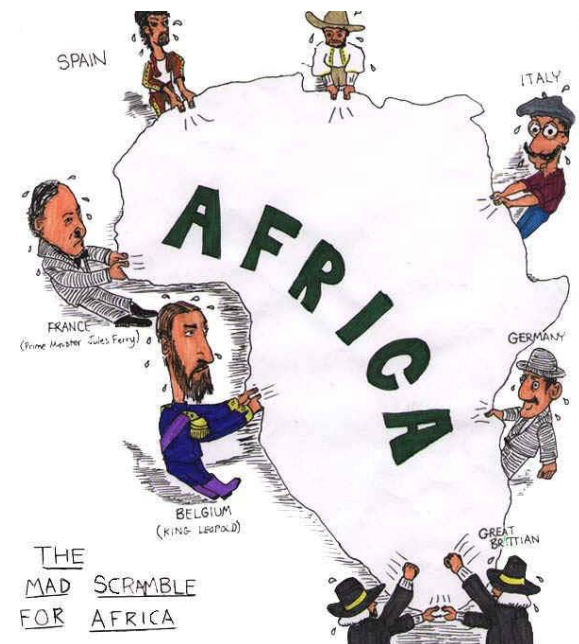


Explorers and Missionaries

- _____ and explorers were intrigued by Africa's interior, its wildlife, and its natural resources
- _____ also traveled to Africa to do religious and social work. They wanted to convert the Africans to Christianity. Many also taught European ways of thinking, which often conflicted with and _____ African traditions

Competition for Africa

- In the 19th century, European nations began to compete for _____ of Africa – wanted the biggest and richest colonies and to control _____
- To avoid wars over Africa, leaders of several European countries met in _____ in 1884 to discuss rules of how European countries could claim African land (no _____ were invited)
- Over the next 20 years, Belgium, France, Britain, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the Ottoman Empire established colonies in Africa. By 1912, only _____ remained independent.



Impact of Colonization on Africa

- Most Europeans cared only about gold, diamonds, and other _____ in Africa.
- Europeans disrupted social systems and _____ and robbed Africa of its _____.
- Many Europeans looked down on African cultures and tried to make them more like Europeans.
- In some cases, Europeans _____ conflicts among ethnic groups that had not existed before.
- For example: Hutu and Tutsi in Rwanda

Moving Toward Independence

- Many Africans rejected European rule, but had little power to _____
- Colonial leaders allowed some Africans to attend universities in Europe and the U.S. and these students returned to Africa with dreams of _____ and nationalism grew strong in many parts of Africa
- Nationalism: _____
- Pan-Africanism
 - In the 1920s, Africans formed a movement called Pan-Africanism, which stressed _____ and _____ among all Africans from around the world.



- The 1st Pan-African Congress was organized in 1919; The 5th Pan-African Congress met in 1945.

“...We are determined to be free. We want education. We want the right to earn a decent living; the right to express our thoughts and emotions, to adopt and create forms of beauty. We demand for Black Africa autonomy and independence...”

- from the 5th Pan-African Congress

Gaining Independence

- From 1951-1980, most of the colonies south of the Sahara gained _____. For some the path to nationhood was smooth, but for others it was not.

MODERN DAY WEST AFRICA

Read your text book and complete the following table with relevant facts about resources, conflicts or events that face each country today.

Country	Demographics (Pgs: 272-275)	Note of Modern Significance (find on pages 382-386)
Nigeria	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Guinea	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Guinea-Bissau	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Cape Verde	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Liberia	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Sierra Leone	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Ghana	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Cote d'Ivoire	Area: GDP/Capita:	

Country	Demographics (Pgs: 272-275)	Note of Modern Significance (find on pages 382-386)
Togo	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Benin	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Mauritania	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Niger	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Chad	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Mali	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	
Burkina Faso	Area: Population: GDP/Capita:	