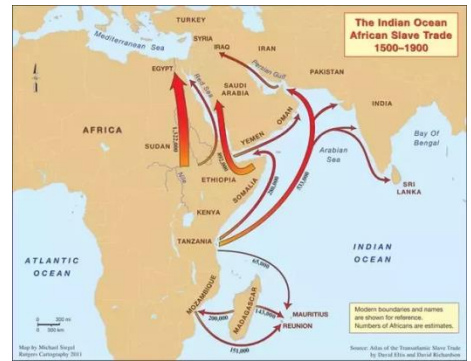


Africa

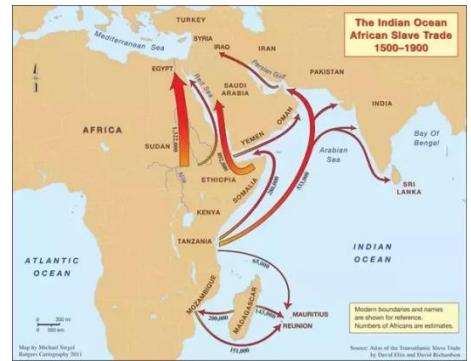
Eastern Africa

connection down Nile = Egypt
(ancient Egypt, christianity, islam)
=
wealth + knowledge



Eastern Africa

connection down Nile = Egypt
(ancient egypt, christianity)
=
wealth + knowledge along Nile River



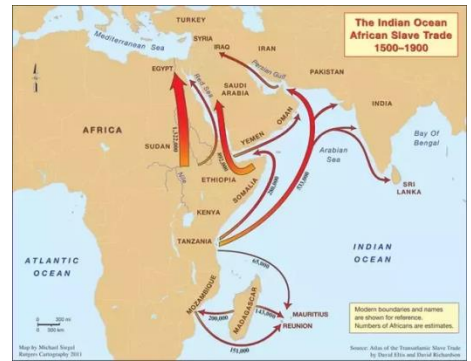
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wealth + knowledge along Nile River

Islamic Conquest North Africa/Arabia/India

=
East Africa coast tied to Indian Trade World
minerals
mercenaries
=
wealth = kingdoms = urban civilization =
= \$\$\$\$ + culture + education



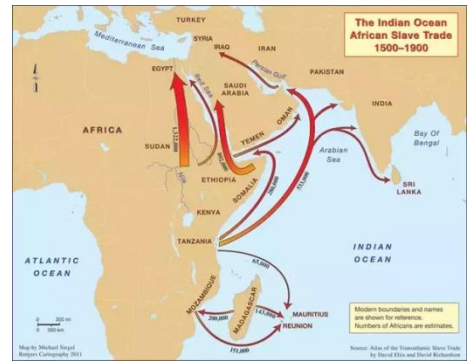
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Islamic Conquest North Africa/Arabia/India

=
East Africa coast tied to Indian Trade World
minerals
mercenaries
slaves (interior/christians)
=
wealth = kingdoms = urban civilization =
= \$\$\$\$ + culture + education

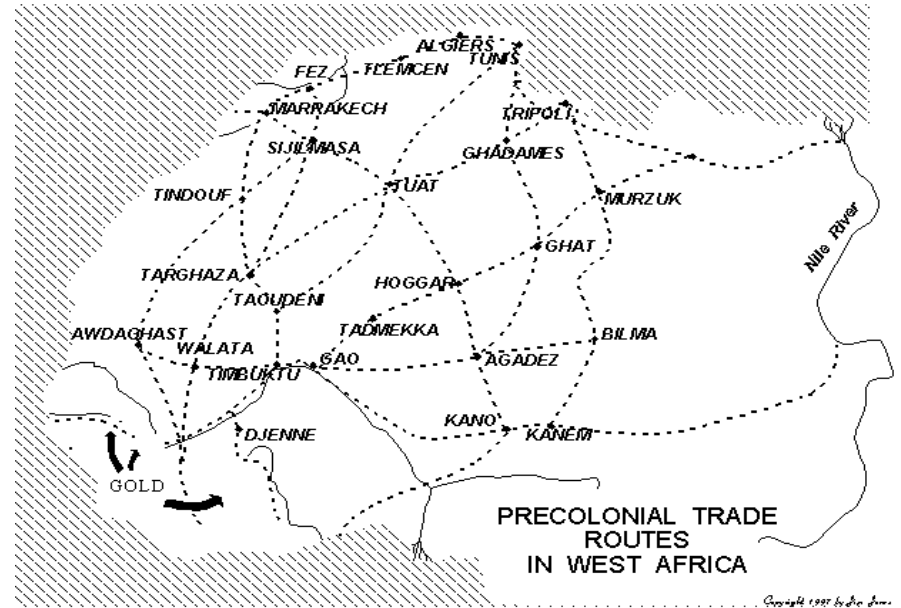
remains trade hub, small kingdoms, no empires of unity
= wealth/education but not military power



West Africa and Saharan Africa

trade africa >
north africa >
europe

mineral wealth (gold for salt)
mercenaries (north, tech south)
men (servants for bureaucrats)



West Africa and Saharan Africa

trade africa > north africa > europe

mineral wealth (gold for salt)

mercenaries (north, tech south)

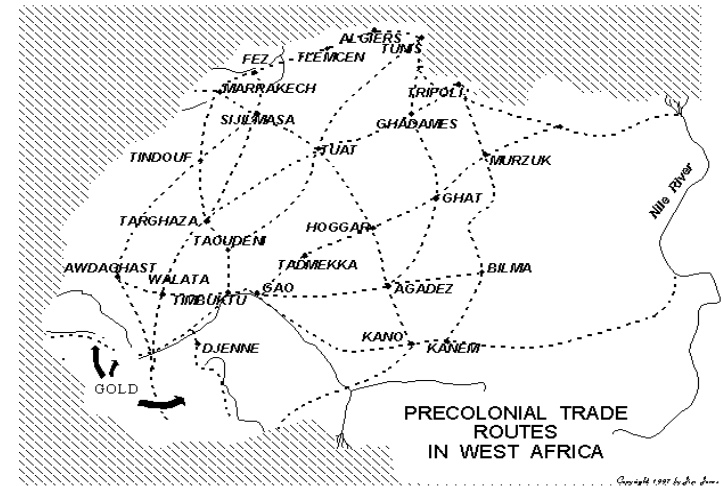
men (servants for bureaucrats)

islam = education + wealth + connection
= sophistication

Mansa Musa (1300s) Mali King

= Hajj = Africa wealthy part of Islamic world

= best and brightest to africa



Timbuktu

- = african university
- = 700,000 manuscripts

Mali navy on Niger river

- = trade connection to coast (europeans)

(later)

Songhay cavalry = fast, wide ranging army 1500s

- = largest west african empire

disadvantage:

end of the trade + technology routes

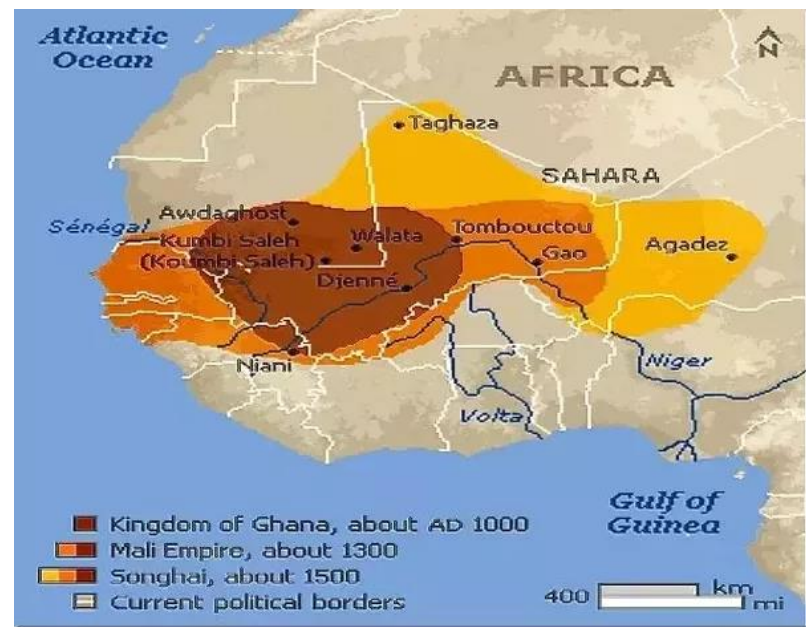
=

civil war breaks up Mali (by 1400)

Morocco gun troops smash Songhay (1600)

=

breakup = war, small kingdoms = fall behind



Africa = end of the trade/cultural routes

Lessons Learned

Egypt -> Rome -> Arabia = East Africa

North Africa -> Spain/Egypt = West Africa

Africa = end of the trade/cultural routes

Egypt -> Rome -> Arabia = East Africa

North Africa -> Spain/Egypt = West Africa

advantages = part of a larger cultural world
= universities, education, sophisticated govt, wealth, seriousness

= part of a larger economic world = huge trade routes + tech.

disadvantages = end of the routes = possible interruptions along the way
(roman egypt?) (christian conquest spain)

= end of routes = intervention from more advanced neighbors
(morocco in west africa x2 times)

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(morocco in west africa x2 times)

unity = power + monopoly = wealth,
disunity = fragmentation, civil war, poverty, fall behind.