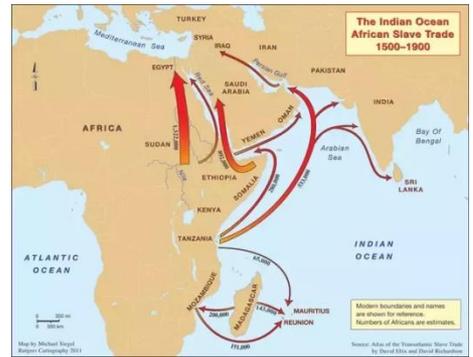


Africa

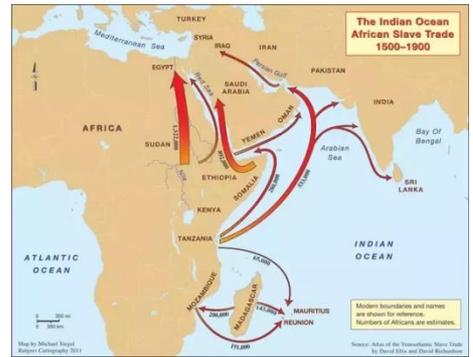
# Eastern Africa

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



# Eastern Africa

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



# Eastern Africa

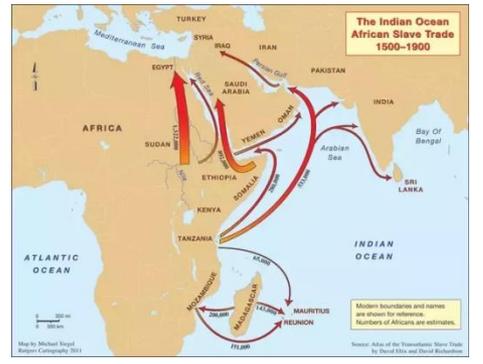
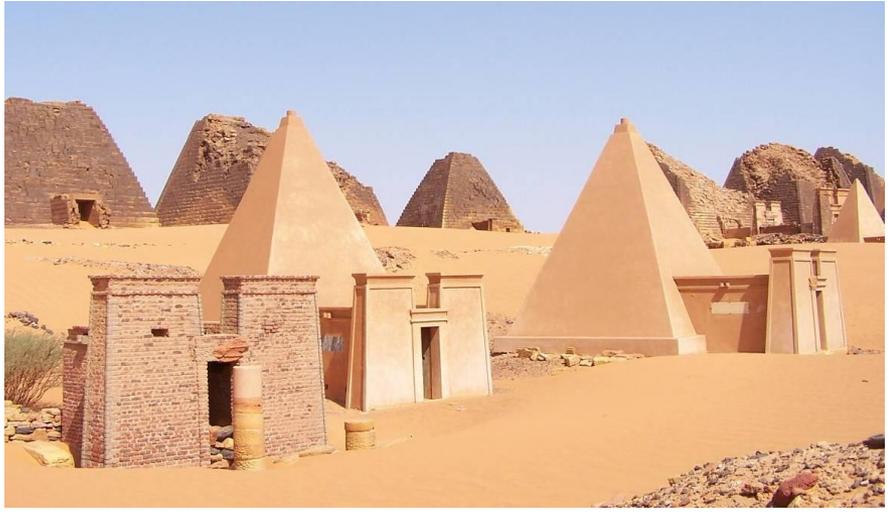
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Islamic Conquest North Africa/Arabia/India

=  
East Africa coast tied to Indian Trade World  
minerals  
mercenaries

=  
wealth = kingdoms = urban civilization =  
= \$\$\$\$ + culture + education



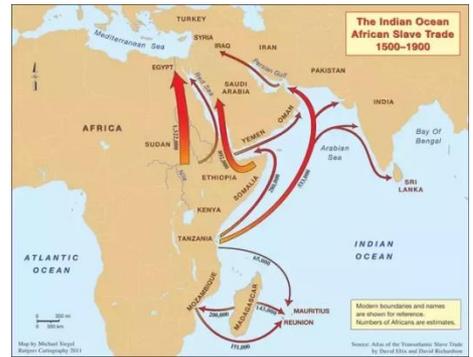
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## Islamic Conquest North Africa/Arabia/India

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East Africa coast tied to Indian Trade World  
minerals  
mercenaries  
slaves (interior/christians)  
=  
wealth = kingdoms = urban civilization =  
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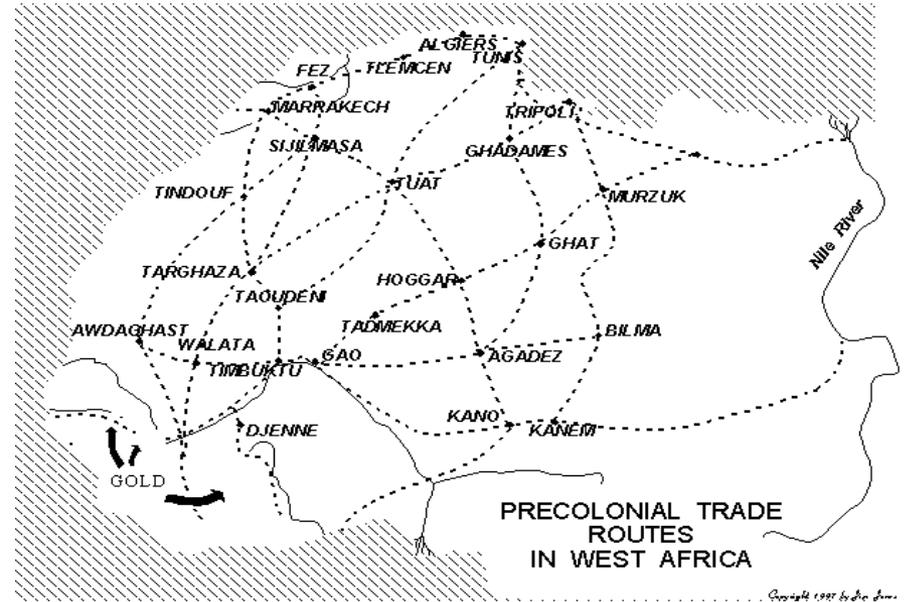
remains trade hub, small kingdoms, no empires of unity  
= wealth/education but not military power



# 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

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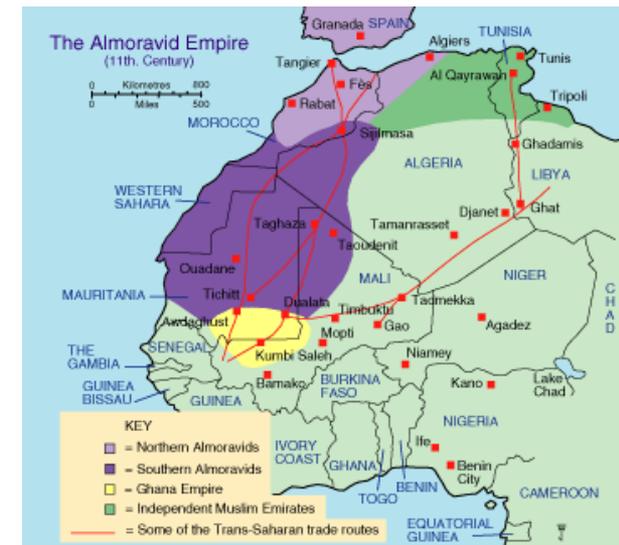
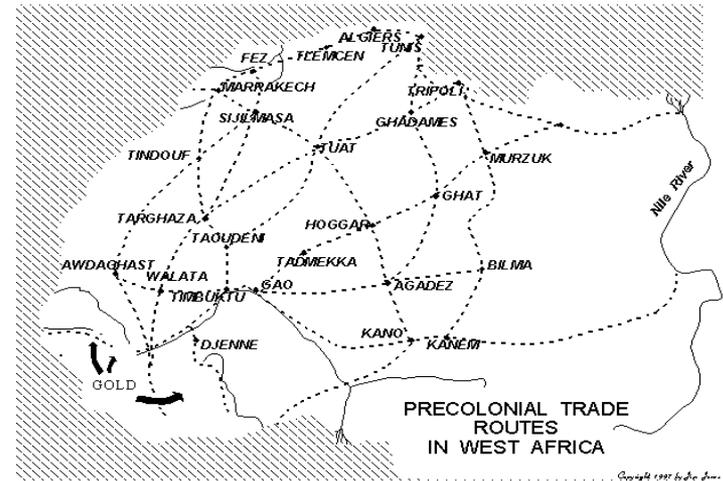
men (servants for bureaucrats)

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

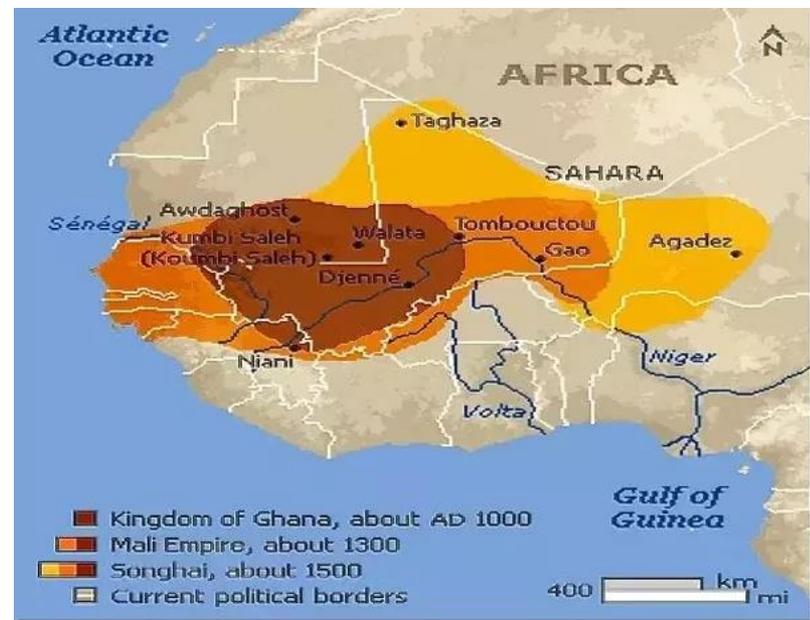
=

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

Egypt -> Rome -> Arabia = East Africa

North Africa -> Spain/Egypt = West Africa

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Egypt -> Rome -> Arabia = East Africa

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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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unity = power + monopoly = wealth,

disunity = fragmentation, civil war, poverty, fall behind.