

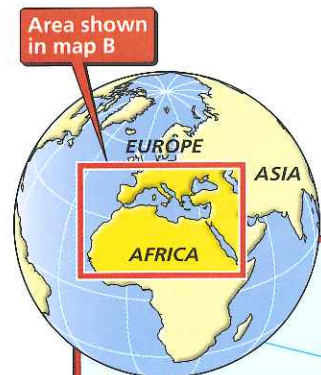
# Spread of Islam in Africa

In the 600s A.D., invaders from Arabia brought Islam to North Africa. Gradually, Islam spread south and east.

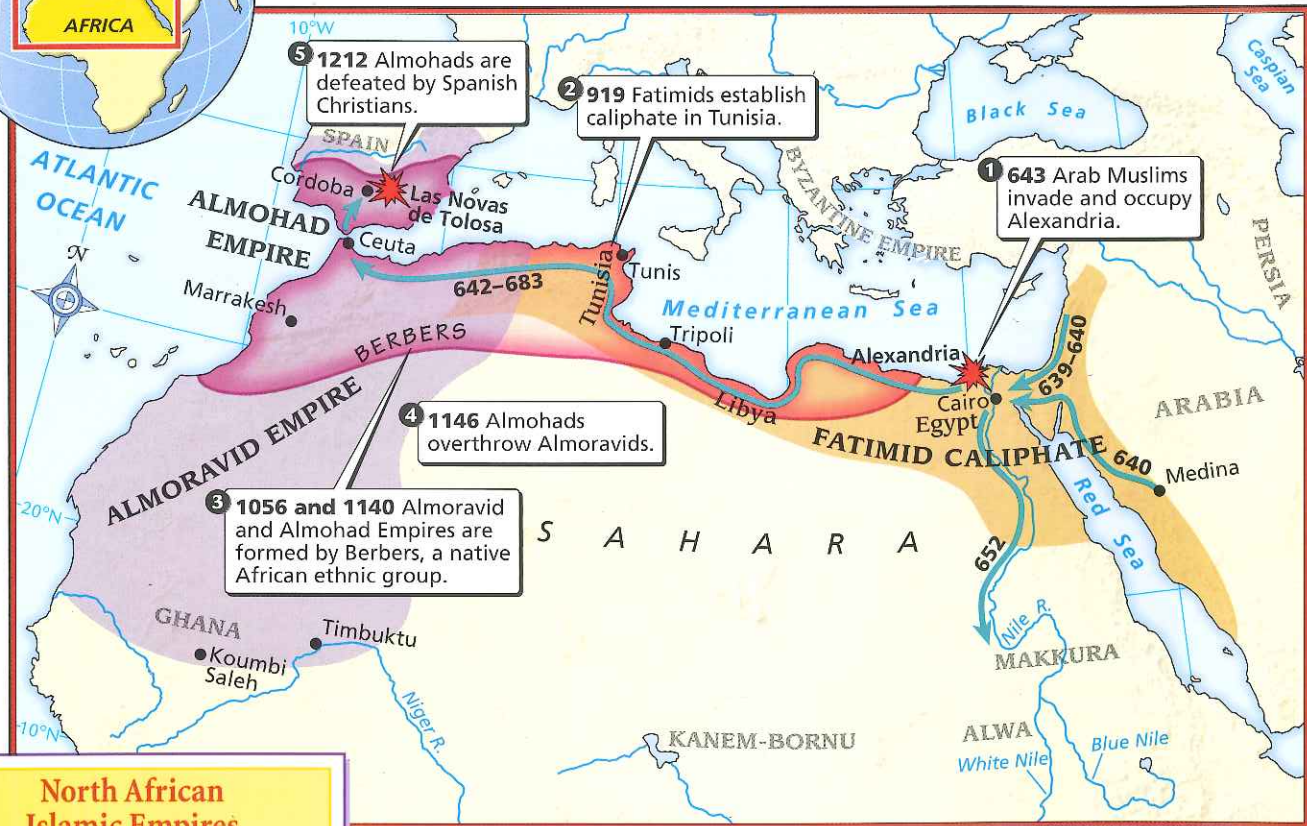
- Hundreds of African religions already existed throughout the continent before the arrival of Arab invaders.
- In addition, Jews and Christians had lived in North Africa since the Roman Empire controlled the region.
- Islamic, or Muslim, empires developed along the Mediterranean Sea in North Africa. Islam came to dominate the culture of North Africa.



**A** This ancient illustration shows Muslim warriors from the Fatimid Caliphate. The Fatimids conquered Egypt and later founded Cairo.



Area shown in map B



**North African Islamic Empires 639-1269**

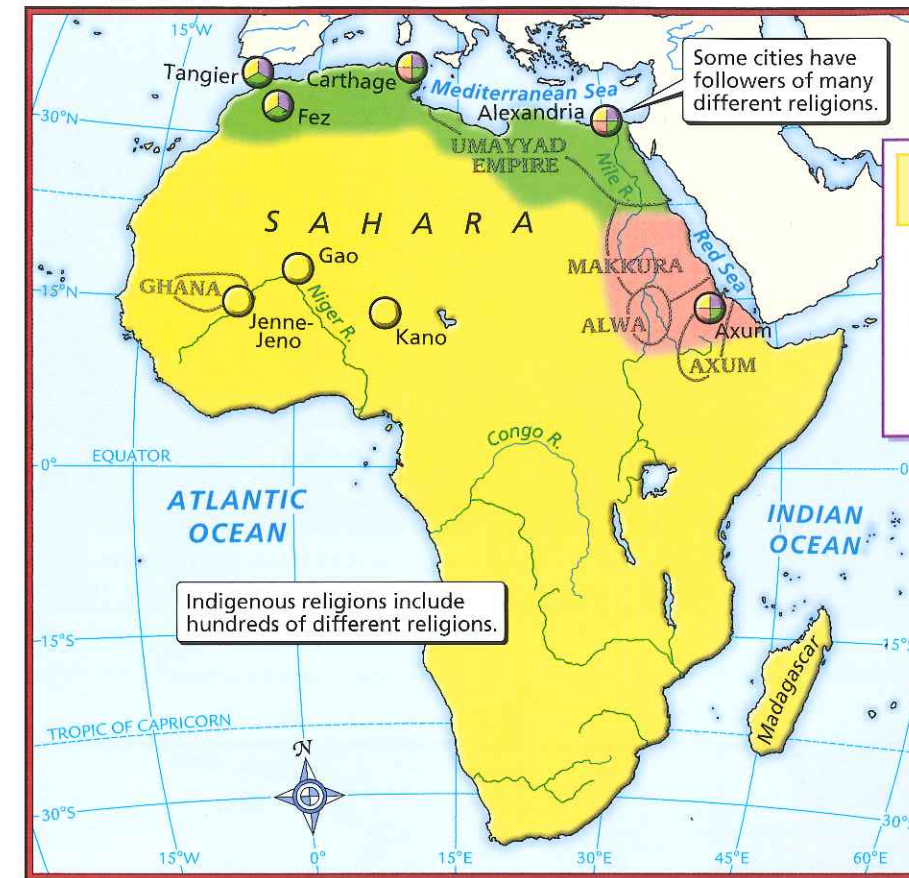
- ← Arab Islamic conquest, 639-711
- Fatimid Caliphate, 969-1171
- Almoravid Empire, 1056-1147
- Almoahad Empire, 1140-1269

0 500 1000 miles  
0 500 1000 kilometers

**B** Three major Muslim groups established empires in North Africa and southern Spain. These groups often fought with each other as well as with Christians who did not accept Muslim rule.

### What was a caliphate?

A caliphate was a Muslim state ruled by a person called a caliph. The caliph was considered a successor of the prophet Mohammed, the founder of Islam.



**Religions in Africa 750**

- Indigenous religions
- Islam
- Christianity
- Judaism
- Main religions found in city

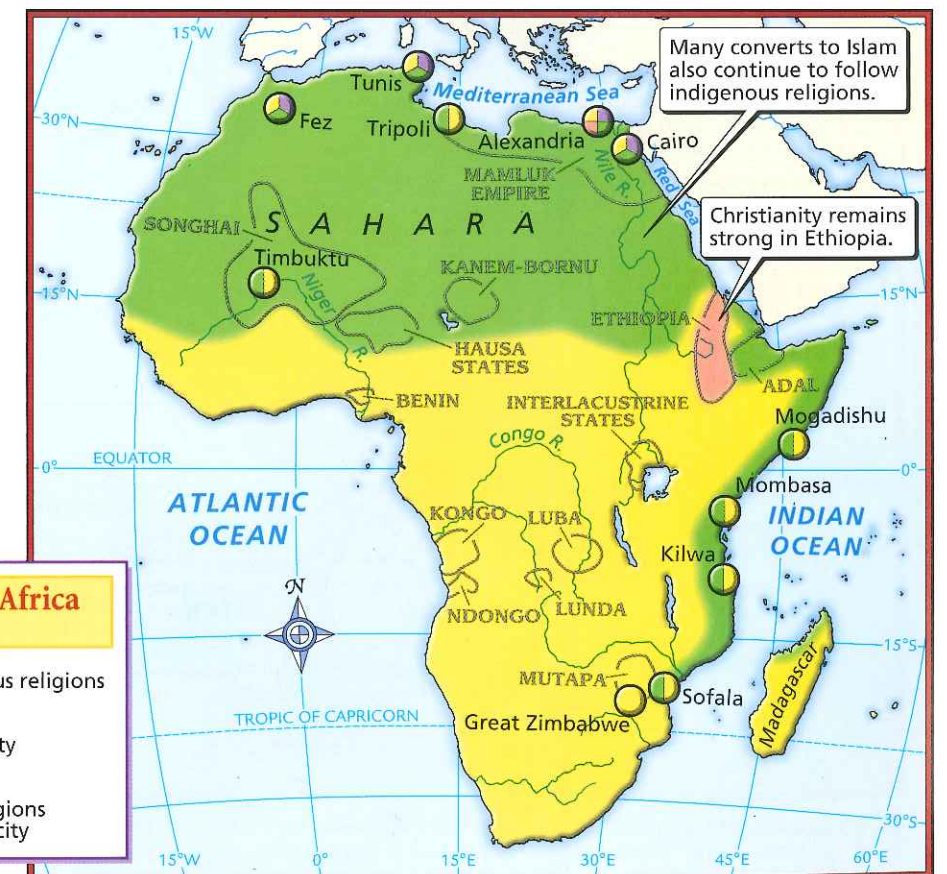
Indigenous religions include hundreds of different religions.

Some cities have followers of many different religions.

**C** Even after Islam was introduced to Africa, most of the continent practiced indigenous African religions. Indigenous religions had many different beliefs, customs, and rituals.

### Who was first?

Indigenous describes a region's original people or cultures. The Bantu people are indigenous to Africa, but Arab Muslims are not.



**Religions in Africa 1500**

- Indigenous religions
- Islam
- Christianity
- Judaism
- Main religions found in city

**D** Compare map C and map D. Identify areas where Islam spread between 750 and 1500.

Many converts to Islam also continue to follow indigenous religions.

Christianity remains strong in Ethiopia.

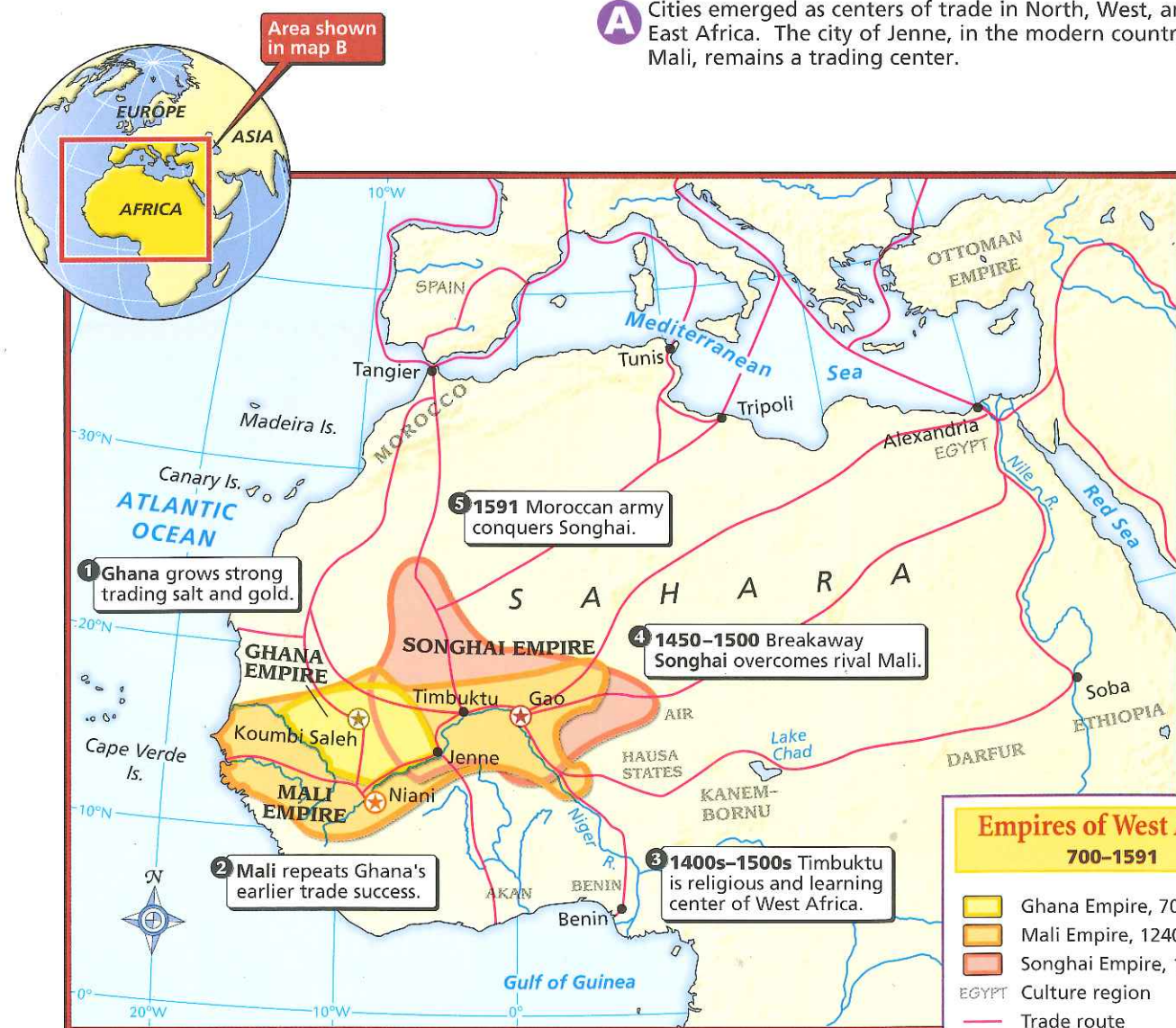
# Empires and States of Africa

Beginning in the 700s, new empires and states developed in Africa.

- West African empires developed south of the Sahara. These empires became wealthy through trade within and outside of Africa.
- In East Africa, Islamic and indigenous African cultures mixed to form a new culture known as Swahili. Swahili city-states developed along the coast.
- Cultures in central and southern Africa developed organized governments. Many different states emerged in the region.

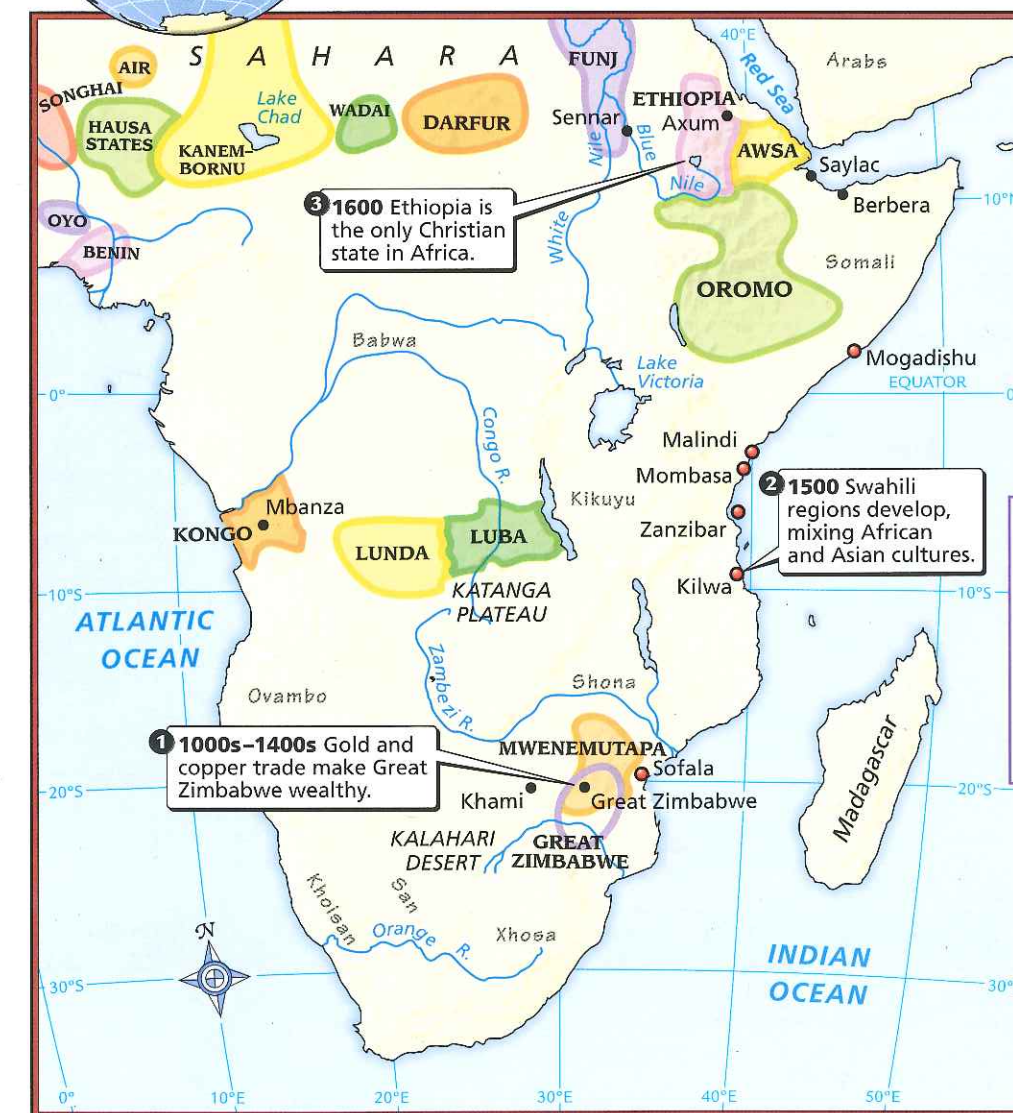
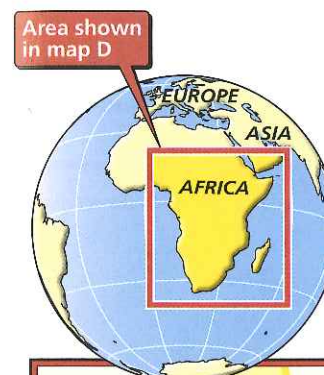


**A** Cities emerged as centers of trade in North, West, and East Africa. The city of Jenne, in the modern country of Mali, remains a trading center.



**B** West African empires thrived for more than 900 years by controlling Saharan trade. Trade routes connected these empires to Europe, Asia, and other parts of Africa.

**C** The Shona people of southeastern Africa built a city called Great Zimbabwe. It became a center of trade. These ruins of the city show a huge stone wall up to 32 feet high. Locate the city of Great Zimbabwe on Map D.



**D** By 1600 many states had emerged in Central and East Africa. These states had diverse cultures, systems of government, economic activities, and religious beliefs.

- 1 1000s–1400s Gold and copper trade make Great Zimbabwe wealthy.
- 2 1500 Swahili regions develop, mixing African and Asian cultures.
- 3 1600 Ethiopia is the only Christian state in Africa.
- 4 1450–1500 Breakaway Songhai overcomes rival Mali.
- 5 1591 Moroccan army conquers Songhai.

# Africa and Trade

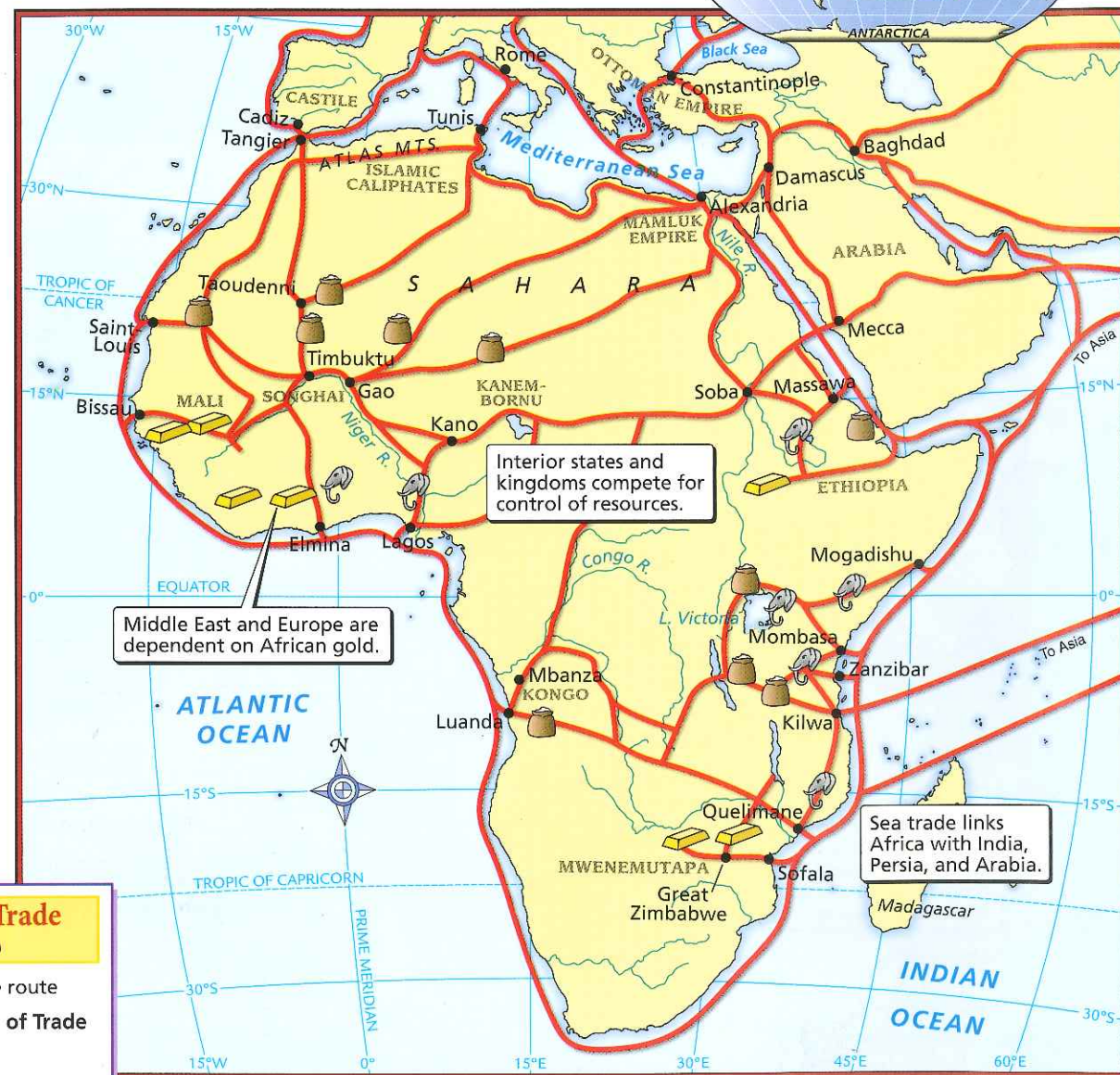
Trade strengthened African states and empires as it linked the economies of Africa, Asia, and Europe.

- Caravan routes through the Sahara linked North and West Africa to Europe and the Middle East. Many African states grew wealthy through Saharan trade.
- Salt and gold dominated trade within Africa. Gold and ivory were valuable for trade with other parts of the world.
- The slave trade was at its height during the late 1700s. Millions of Africans were captured, enslaved, and taken from their homelands.

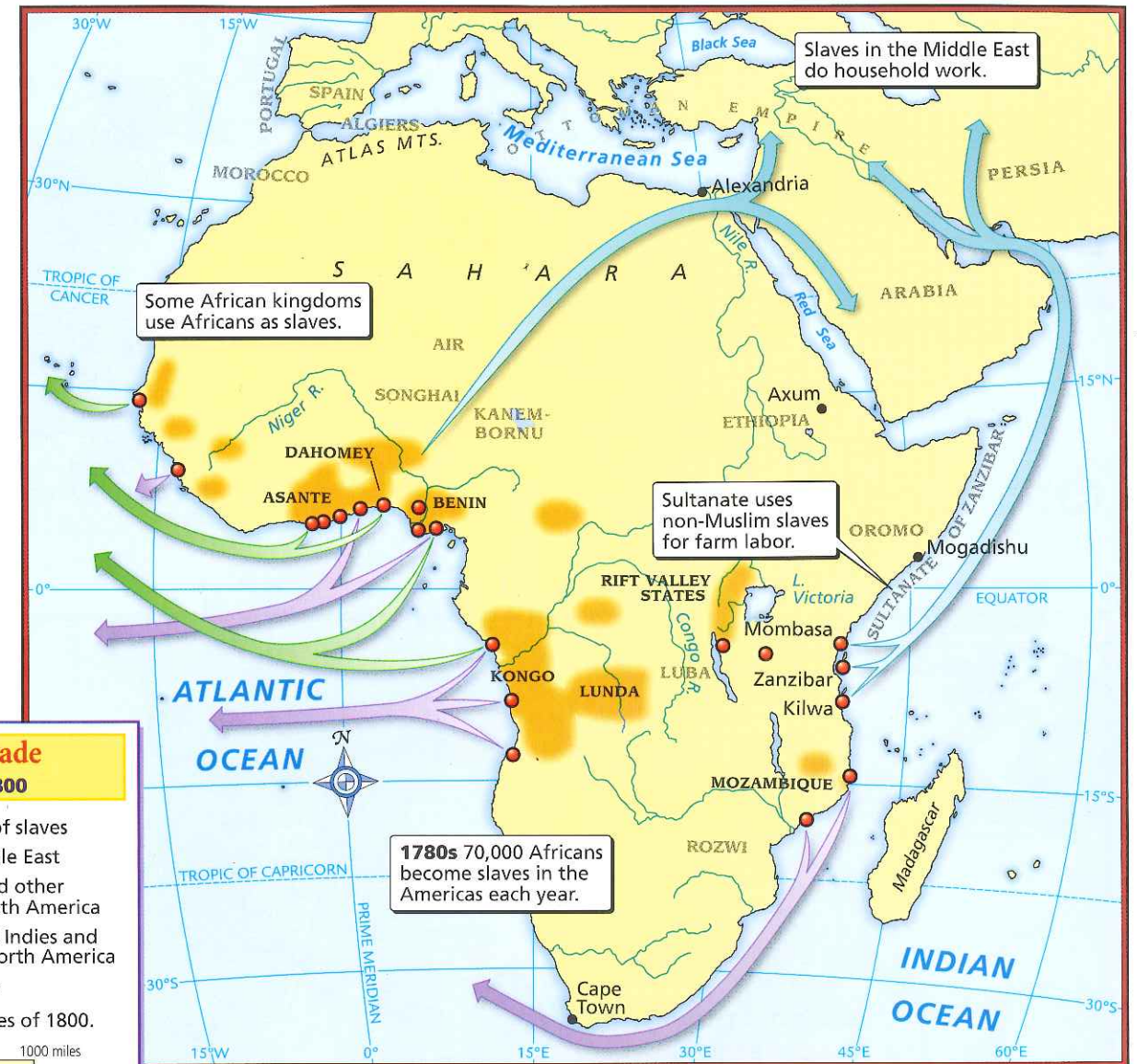
## What was slavery?

Slavery was the practice of capturing people, taking them from their homelands, and forcing them to work against their will without pay. Slaves were considered property and were denied the rights of free people.

Area shown in maps A and B



**A** Gold, salt, and ivory were the most valuable African trade goods. Salt was widely used for preserving food. Gold was used for coins in Europe and the Middle East. Ivory was prized in eastern Asia for carved works of art.



**B** Africans were captured and then taken to depots, where they were imprisoned. From the depots, they were sent far from Africa and sold into slavery. Where were enslaved Africans sent?

**Top 10 Cities, 1600**

Rank	City (Modern Country)	Population
1	Beijing (China)	706,000
2	Constantinople (Turkey)	700,000
3	Agra (India)	500,000
4	Osaka (Japan)	360,000
5	Kyoto (Japan)	300,000
6	Hangzhou (China)	270,000
7	Paris (France)	245,000
8	Naples (Italy)	224,000
9	Cairo (Egypt)	200,000
10	Bijapur (India)	200,000

**C** Many African cities grew and became centers of trade. Even so, cities in Africa had lower populations than the largest cities of Europe and Asia.



# European Imperialism in Africa

After the slave trade was abolished, Europeans looked for new sources of wealth in Africa. In less than 50 years, Europeans took over almost all of Africa.

- European countries claimed land in Africa to make a profit from resources, expand territory, and gain power.
- The European competition to claim African land became known as "The Scramble for Africa."
- Africans often tried resisting European imperialism, but only two African states remained independent.

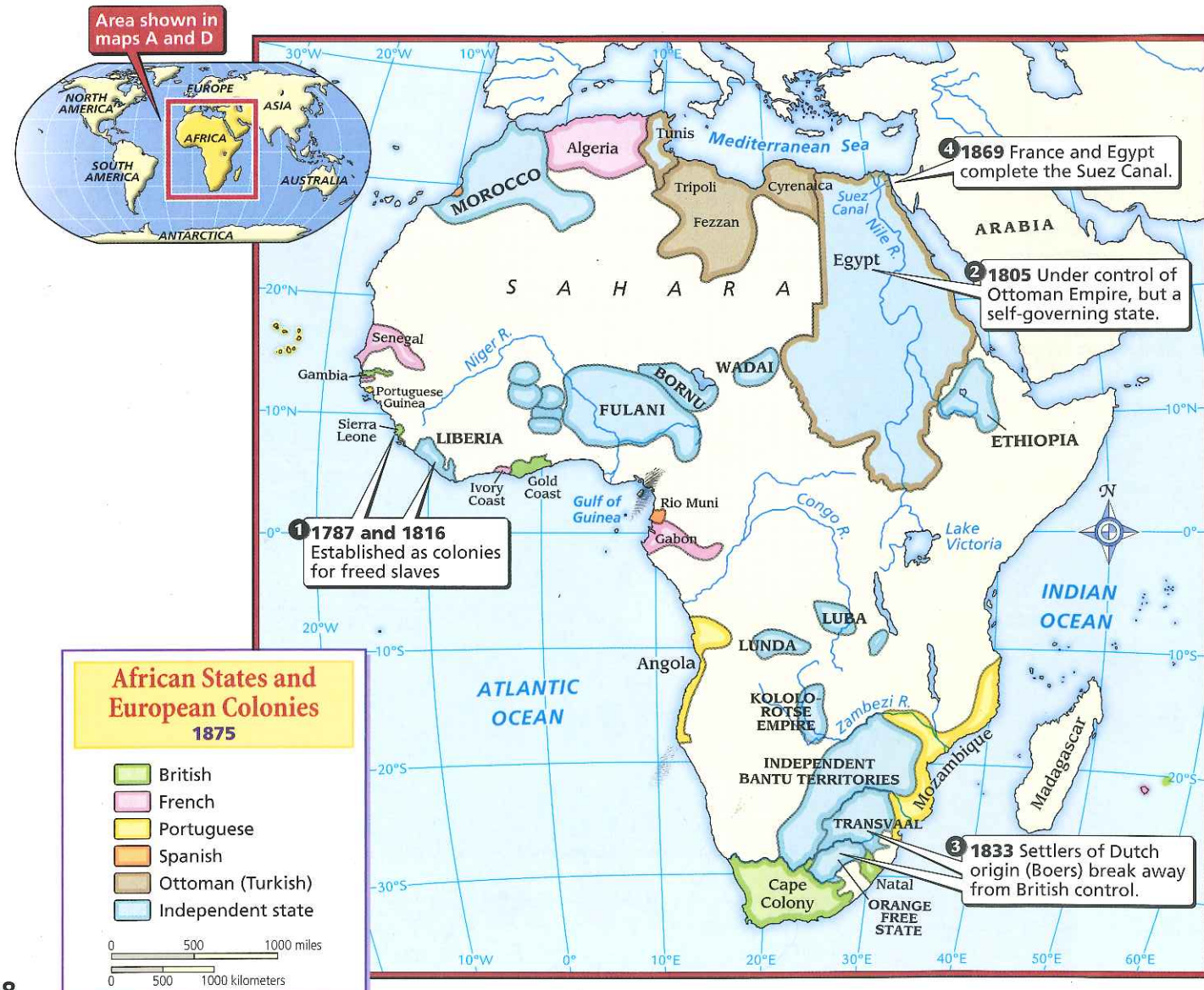
### How Big Was Britain's Empire in Africa?

- British colonies in Africa
- Britain (islands of Great Britain and Ireland)



**A** Until the late 1800s, there were many independent African states and most European colonies in Africa were along the coast. Compare this map with map D.

**B** Imperialism enabled the British to build a huge empire. They had colonies in Africa as well as in Asia and the Americas.



### Major Conflicts and Uprisings in Africa, 1830-1906

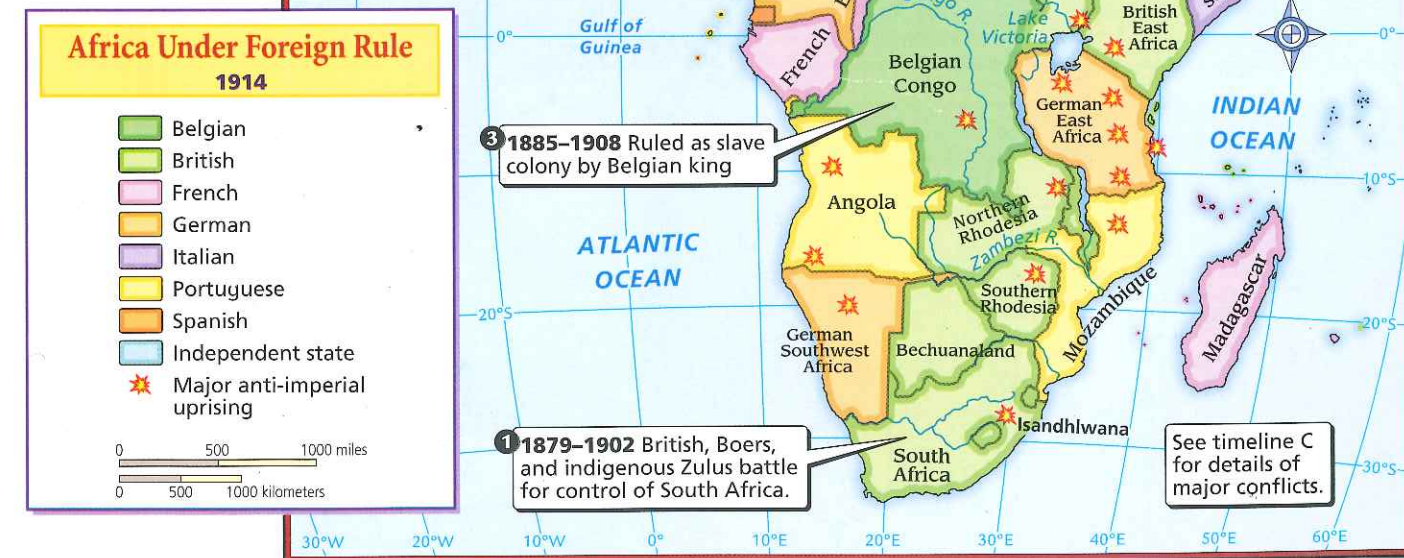
1850	1875	1900
1830-1884 Africans revolt against the French in Algeria.	1879 Zulus defeat the British in battle at Isandhlwana in South Africa.	1899-1902 British defeat Boers and form the Union of South Africa.
1838 Dutch settlers (Boers) defeat Zulus in South Africa.	1885 Muslims seize control of Khartoum from the British.	1896 Ethiopians defeat Italians in the Battle of Adowa.
		1905-1906 26,000 African anti-imperialists are killed in German East Africa.

### Why are they here?

Imperialism is the national policy of taking control of another country or territory to gain land, power, or wealth. Imperialists can take over by military force, by controlling trade, or by reorganizing the government of another country.

**C** An Ethiopian uprising was the only successful African revolt. Though Africans in many regions tried to retain control of their homelands, Europeans used their military strength to overpower any resistance.

**D** European leaders met in 1884 to peacefully divide claims on African lands. Africans had no say in this agreement. By 1914 European colonies had been set up in nearly every part of Africa.



# UNIT 8 From Renaissance to Industrial Revolution

1300 to 1870

1300

1400

1500

**1350–1600**  
Renaissance flourishes in Western Europe.

**1450**  
Gutenberg perfects the printing press.

**1517**  
Reformation is begun by Martin Luther.

**1453**  
Constantinople falls to Ottomans.

**1503**  
Leonardo da Vinci paints the *Mona Lisa*.

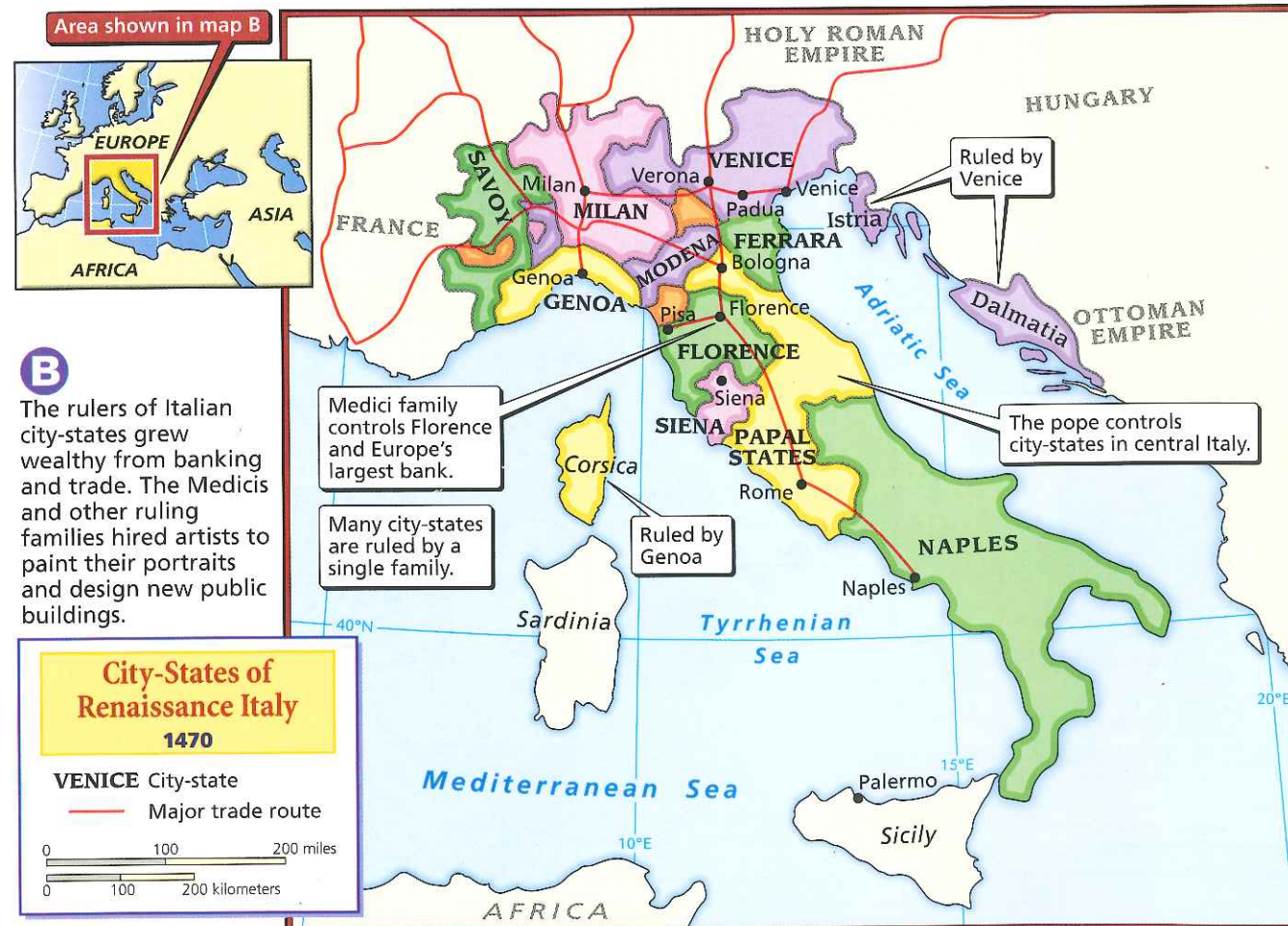
## Europe During the Renaissance

Near the end of the Middle Ages, the **Renaissance**, a “rebirth” of European learning and art, transformed Western Europe.

- The Renaissance began in Italy. Scholars there rediscovered Greek and Roman art, science, and philosophy.
- The great works of the past inspired scientific discoveries, inventions, and new artistic styles.
- Wealthy Italian city-states gave money to support new works of art based on Renaissance ideas.
- The Renaissance spread from Italy to other parts of Western Europe.



**A** Leonardo da Vinci and other Renaissance artists developed new styles of painting. His *Mona Lisa* is the most famous portrait of the era.



1600

1700

1800

1900

**1618–1648**  
Thirty Years' War is fought by religious rivals.

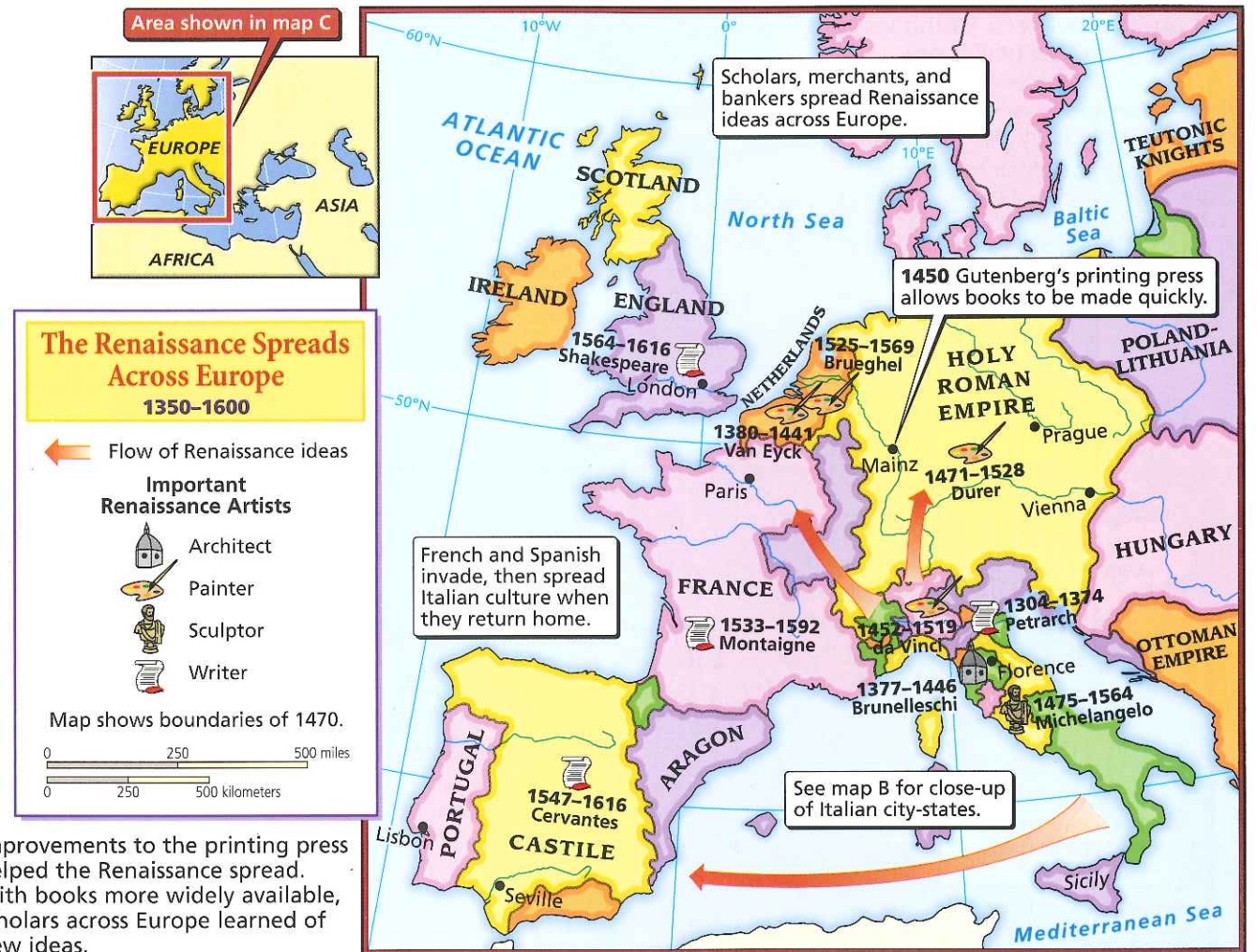
**1683**  
Ottomans defeated at Vienna.

**1750**  
Industrial Revolution begins in Britain.

**1850**  
Cities house half the people in Britain.

**1650**  
Dutch control most European trade in Asia.

**1770**  
Colonial powers control most of the Americas.



**C** Improvements to the printing press helped the Renaissance spread. With books more widely available, scholars across Europe learned of new ideas.



**D** In the 1400s Italy was made up of several city-states. The powerful city-state of Florence was the cultural and economic center of the Renaissance.