

Africa

Ruether Spring 2020

Warm Up!

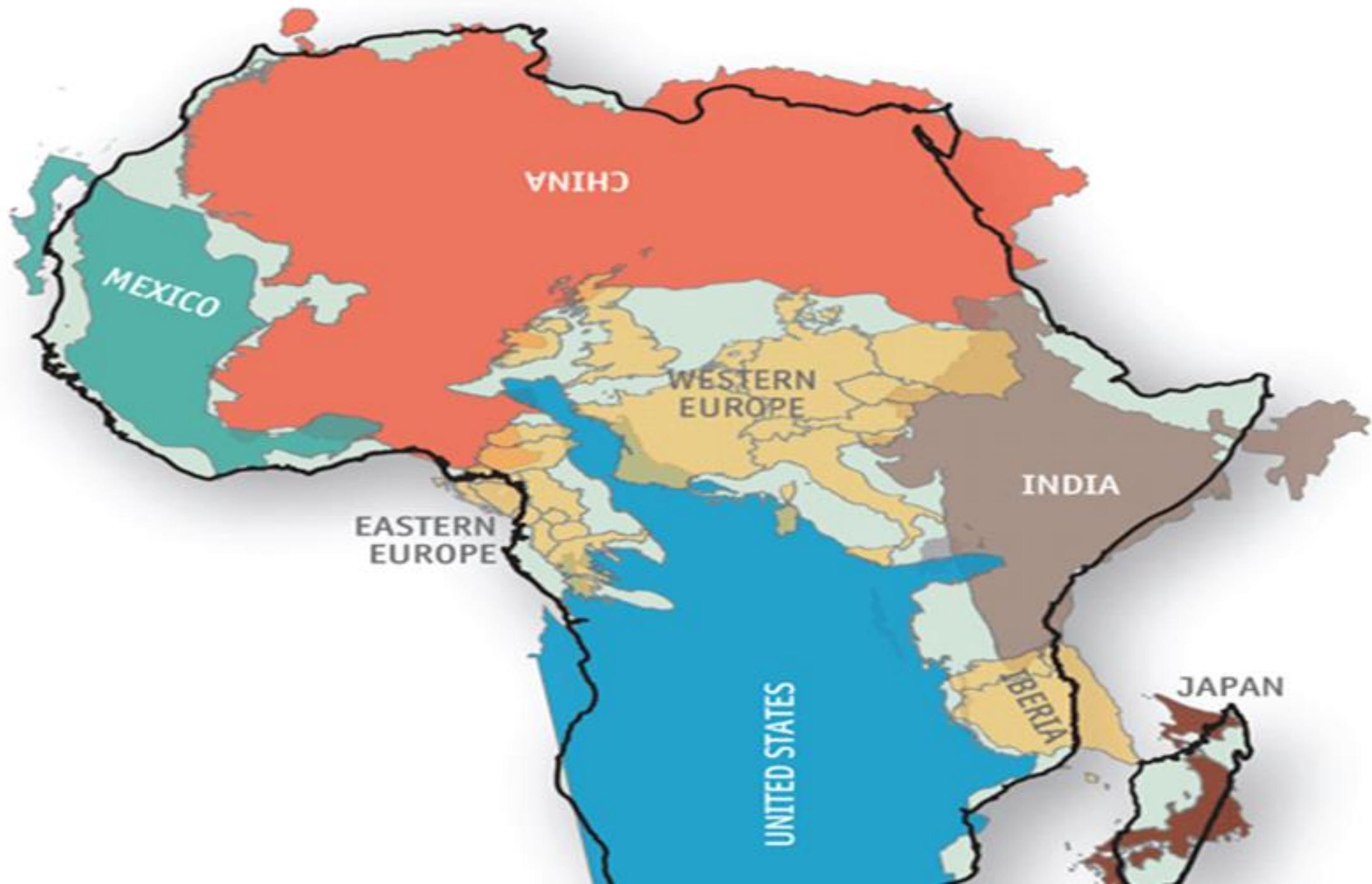
As a group, write down 5 things that come to mind when you think of Africa.

Send one person to write them on the board.

Africa

- 54 Countries
- Over 1 billion people
- Over 2100 languages
- 17 of the 20 poorest countries on Earth
- 60% of Africa's population born after 1994
- Largest City:
 - Lagos, Nigeria
 - 21 million people





Ancient African Kingdoms

- Ancient Kingdoms
- Traditions of early cultures (oral stories, trading, etc.)
- Physical and Political Geography
- **Guiding Questions**
 - **What technologies did African civilizations have access to? How advanced were they?**
 - **How did migration and trade affect African history?**
 - **What forms of agriculture developed in Africa?**

Colonialism

- European Contact and Exploration
- Culture Clash and Ethnocentrism
- Berlin Conference
- Scramble for Africa
- *The White Man's Burden*

Guiding Questions

- **How has colonialism affected Africa, long-term?**
- **Why were Europeans able to colonize Africa?**
- **How did Africans resist and then defeat European Colonization?**

Ethnocentrism

- Belief in the superiority of one's own culture and judging other cultures based on this perspective.
 - This is a central theme in imperialism
 - Often accompanied by or used to justify racism
- **Can you think of an example?**
- *So what is the difference between Ethnocentrism and Racism?*

Africa Map

- **20 points Process (10 points each side)**
- C, 7=labeled clearly
- B, 8=labeled with some color clearly
- A, 9 or 10=labeled and fully (helpfully) colored clearly
- **54 countries!!!**
 - **Due Tuesday, 3/10(5th period)**
 - **Due Wednesday, 3/11 (½ Block)**
- **Resource- LizardPoint.com**

Diverse Societies in Africa Jigsaw

- Go to my website:
 - Everyone reads- **Setting the Stage**
 - One person reads- "A Land of Geographic Contrasts"
 - One person reads- "Early Humans Adapt to Their Environments"
 - One person reads- "Early Societies in Africa"
 - One person reads- "West African Iron Age"

Diverse Societies in Africa Jigsaw

- Divide and Conquer! Answer the question for your section. Share and discuss answers
 - How were history and culture preserved in African societies?
 - List the 4 vegetation types.
 - Name the main source of info about early African cultures.
 - Compare the African iron age with the iron ages of other regions.

Early Africa

- Humans emerge in Rift Valley
- Hunter-Gatherer societies
 - Pastoral Nomads: Nomadic societies based around herds of livestock such as goats, sheep, and cattle
 - What social hierarchy exists in a society like this?
- Millions of modern Africans are still pastoral herders in Kenya, Tanzania, & Ethiopia



Social History

Collecting Water

Finding and collecting water traditionally has been the job of women, whether they have a settled lifestyle or a nomadic one.

Each day they set out to find clean water for their families. Drought in Africa, which has lasted for many years, has increased the difficulty of finding clean water. In the past, it was estimated that women spent about nine minutes a day collecting water. In 2003, that time increased to 21 minutes, and women had to walk as far as six miles (about 10 kilometers) to find the water.

Obtaining clean water will continue to be a challenging daily task, even for people who have made the transition to a settled lifestyle on small plots of land.

Warm Up!

- What is one thing you remember from yesterday?
- What is ethnocentrism? Give me at least one example.
- What are we doing this weekend?

You are in: Africa

Monday, 3 June, 2002, 15:16 GMT 16:16 UK

News Front Page



Africa

Americas

Asia-Pacific

Europe

Middle East

South Asia

UK

Business

Entertainment

Science/Nature

Technology

Health



The Masai consider cattle to be sacred

See also:

- ▶ 15 Aug 00 | Africa
Cattle invade Kenya's capital
- ▶ 27 Mar 02 | Country profiles
Country profile: Kenya
- ▶ 22 Mar 99 | From Our Own Correspondent
Masai hear the march of time
- ▶ 20 Sep 01 | From Our Own Correspondent
US attacks spark memories in Kenya

Internet links:

- ▶ KenyaWeb

The BBC is not responsible for the content of external internet sites

Top Africa stories now:

- ▶ Ebola outbreak confirmed in Congo
- ▶ Malawi minister reveals Aids trauma
- ▶ Kenyan president opens parliament
- ▶ DR Congo rebels go on trial
- ▶ Nigerian ID scheme kicks off
- ▶ Tunisian internet crackdown
- ▶ Wild pigs threaten Somali peace talks
- ▶ Anti-French protests in Ivory Coast

Links to more Africa stories are at the foot of the page.

Kenyan Masai donate cows to US

Talking Point

American diplomats have been given 14 cows by Kenyan Masai tribespeople in a gesture of sympathy following the 11 September attacks.

Country Profiles In Depth

Programmes

BBC SPORT

BBC WEATHER

SERVICES

Daily E-mail
News Ticker
Mobile/PDAs

Text Only
Feedback
Help

LANGUAGES

SOMALI
SWAHILI
FRANÇAIS
GREAT LAKES
HAUSA

The cattle - regarded as sacred by the Masai - were handed over to William Brancick, deputy head of the US embassy in Kenya in a remote village near the border with Tanzania.

The ceremony was marked by tribespeople in traditional red robes and jewellery, some of whom carried banners saying "To the people of America, we give these cows to help you".

It was arranged by Kimeli Naiyomah, a Kenyan-born man who was studying in New York at the time of the disaster.

"I know that for the Masai people the cow is valued above all possessions and that the gift of a cow is the highest expression of regard and sympathy"

US embassy deputy head William Brancick

"The cow is almost the center of life for us," said Mr. Naiyomah. "It's sacred. It's more than property. You give it a name. You talk to it. You perform rituals with it. I don't know if you have any sacred food in America, something that has a supernatural feel as you eat it. That's the cow for us."

The Masai have a reputation as warriors, which developed in the colonial days when they fought those who trod on their range land. The tribe still teaches young men to fight, but it is now torn between its traditional ways and life in a modern world.

It is now illegal for Masai to hunt lions, which had been a rite of passage for young men. Increasingly, youngsters are staying in school, dreaming of lives away from the range land. Television sets are appearing in huts, with images from a very different world.

Most Masai are still not up to speed on the intricacies of the Qaeda terrorist network. But they understand what it means for around 3,000 people to die at once. In Enoosaen, a disaster that grave would wipe out all of them.

"That guy - surely we would have to kill him," Mr. Oltetia, the village's chief warrior, said of Osama bin Laden. "We as the Masai have ways to kill, just using a spear and bows and arrows."

When pressed about his tactics, Mr. Oltetia said: "He's a strong man so we couldn't do it directly. We would surround him in the bush."

Early African Societies

- Societies first develop South of the Sahara
- Religion develops: *Generally* monotheistic
 - **Animism:** spirits play an important role in regulating daily life and are presents in plants/animals/nature
- Written languages are rare, stories passed orally
 - **Griots**-a member of a class of traveling poets, musicians, and storytellers who maintain a tradition of oral history in parts of West Africa.
- *What are the advantages of this? Disadvantages?*

Griots

theGrio | African American Breaking News and Opinion

thegrio.com/ ▼ The Grio ▼

theGrio.com is a news community devoted to providing African Americans with stories and perspectives in breaking news, politics, health, business and ...



PRIMARY SOURCE

I am a griot . . . master in the art of eloquence. . . . We are vessels of speech, we are the repositories [storehouses] which harbor secrets many centuries old. . . . Without us the names of kings would vanish. . . . We are the memory of mankind; by the spoken word we bring to life the deeds . . . of kings for younger generations. . . . For the world is old, but the future springs from the past.

DJELI MAMOUDOU KOUYATE, from *Sundiata, an Epic of Old Mali*



East/West Africa

- **The readings are on my website, pick one**
 - Display the important info on **one side of 1 page**:
 - 1.**Chapter Title / Your Cool Title** (5 pts)
 - 2.Short (3-4 sentences) **summary** (5 pts)
 - 3.**Key terms** defined (5 pts)
 - 4.**Important questions** completed (5 pts) *See next slide*
 - 5.Important **images with explanations**; overall awesomeness (10 pts)

Important Questions for Ancient Kingdoms

- What technologies did African civilizations have access to? How advanced were they?
- How did migration and trade affect African history?
- What forms of agriculture developed in Africa?

The QUEST in the WEST

Sonali Agarwal

SUMMARY

In the third century, nomads began using camels to travel, increasing trade across the desert. These trade routes, often used for gold and salt, crossed through Africa's three most powerful empires: Ghana, Mali, and Songhai. Other civilizations which didn't grow into empires were Hausa, Yoruba, and Benin. They all show the richness of African culture that was partially destroyed by European interference.

KEY TERMS

Ghana: a large bureaucratic empire, rich in gold
Mali: an empire south of Ghana whose wealth was built on gold

Sundiata: Mali's first great leader

Mansa Musa: The most famous African Muslim ruler who may have been Sundiata's grandnephew

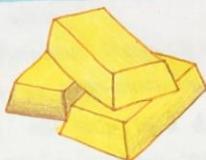
Ibn Battuta: A Muslim traveler and historian who visited most of the countries in the Islamic world.

Songhai: a wealthy empire east of Mali

Hausa: a group of people divided into city-states, named after their language

Yoruba: a group of people originally divided into city-states, later forming several kingdoms; named after their language

Benin: a kingdom near the delta of the Niger River



Gold and salt were the two most important trade items. Some sources believe that until about 1350, at least 2/3 of the world's supply of gold came from West Africa. Also, salt is essential to human life, but was not found in the savanna or forests.



Before 200, trade across the Sahara desert was not common due to the harsh conditions and lack of water. However, in the third century, nomads began to use camels, which could cover 60 miles per day, and travel more than 10 days without water.

QUESTIONS

1. The Western African civilizations had access to goldfields, war canoes, a gun which shot arrows, and horse harnesses. They were not very advanced because they lacked modern weapons like gunpowder and cannons.
2. Migration and trade affected West Africa by giving the savanna and forests salt, and the northern regions gold. It also caused Islam to spread, changing the faith of many people.
3. Western Africa's agriculture included producing salt, grain, and cotton.

EAST AFRICA

...explained...

SUMMARY:

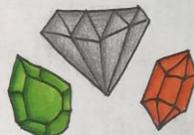
Coastal villages turned into seaports, built on trade which connected East Africa to Arabia, Persia and India. In 1488, the Portuguese saw the wealth of East African city-states and conquered those cities. Later, Muslim traders introduced Islam through trade. Arab Muslim traders exported enslaved people from the East African coast.

KEY TERMS:

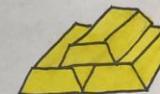
- Swahili: language spoken by most of Eastern Africa.
- Great Zimbabwe: Ancient city in ruins located in the south-eastern hills.
- Mutapa: title borne by a line of Kings ruling a south east African territory from the 14th century to the 17th century.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS:

1. East African civilizations had access to technologies like iron tools, ships/boats to travel across the sea for trade and agricultural tools.
2. Migration & trade affected African religion by spreading religion. Muslim traders introduced Islam which spread throughout the East African Coast.
3. Some villages were farming & fishing villages but most coastal cities were run by mostly trade.



Arab traders sold porcelain bowls from China and jewels and cotton cloth from India.



They bought ivory, gold, tortoiseshell, ambergris, leopard skins and rhinoceros horns to carry to Arabia.

SIGN UP FOR FLEXTIME

Spring 2020

Warm Up!



How was your weekend?



What is Ethnocentrism?



What is a griot?



What are some advantages and disadvantages of having history/culture passed down through oral stories?

Critical Reading

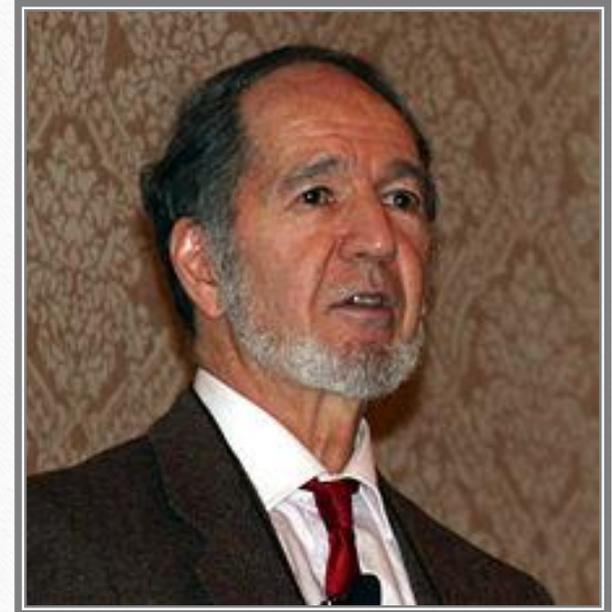
- What is it?
 - Critical reading is a more **ACTIVE** way of reading. It is a deeper and more complex engagement with a text. Critical reading is a process of analyzing, interpreting and, sometimes, evaluating. When we read critically, we use our critical thinking skills to **QUESTION** both the text and our own reading of it.
- Why do it?
 - It is important to read critically. Critical reading requires you to **evaluate** the arguments in the text. ... This also means being **aware of your opinions and assumptions (positive and negative)** of the text you are reading so you can evaluate it honestly.

Critical Reading Strategies

- Tips/Strategies:
 - Underline OR Highlight important pieces/core concepts of the text (NOT ALL OF IT)
 - Circle- Words, Events, People you do not know/understand
 - Asking questions in the margins about what the text is presenting
 - Do you believe what they are saying? Does it make you wonder about something else?
 - Making Connections- infinity symbol next to the text and a note about the connection

The Shape of Africa

- Jared Diamond
 - American Historian, Geographer, and anthropologist
 - Author of many books
 - Professor of Geography at UCLA
- Critical Reading Practice
 - "The Shape of Africa"



Warm Up!

- **Please turn in your Africa Maps!**
- Get out your Shape of Africa Reading and the notes you took on it from Monday
- What is Diamond's theory as to why Africa was/is often behind the development of the rest of the world?



The Shape of Africa

- In your groups, write 2-4 sentences describing Diamond's theory as to why Africa was/is often behind the development of the rest of the populated world.
- Once you have done that, please go back through the text and find 2 quotes that support your thinking.

JD: The Shape of Africa and Guns, Germs, and Steel

- European Colonialism

- Use of technology (guns)—overpowering Latin American through sheer technological advancement, despite having fewer numbers
- Germs- Unaware of the diseases (smallpox) they carried and what they did to the indigenous people they conquered
- Steel- Technological advancements and the ability to have better weapons and armor

Gun, Germs, and Steel



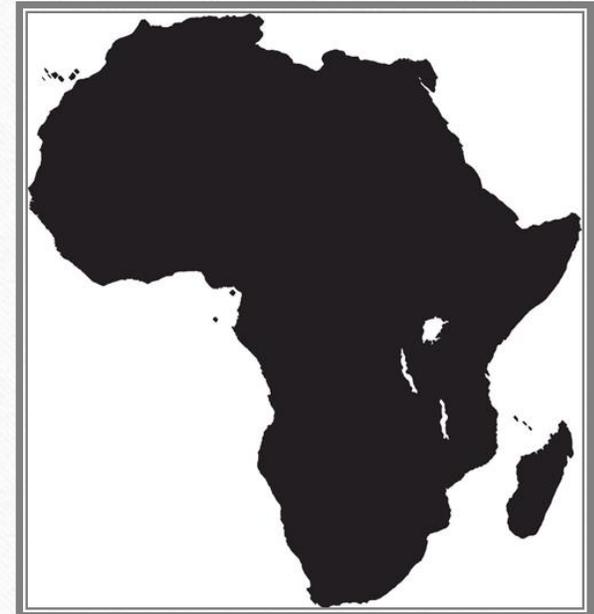
Jared Diamond

Warm Up!

- What do you think of Diamond's theory of Africa? Is it compelling or not? Why?
- What holes exist in his theory?
- What are the 5 Themes of Geo? What about Maslow's hierarchy of needs?

Guns, Germs, and Steel

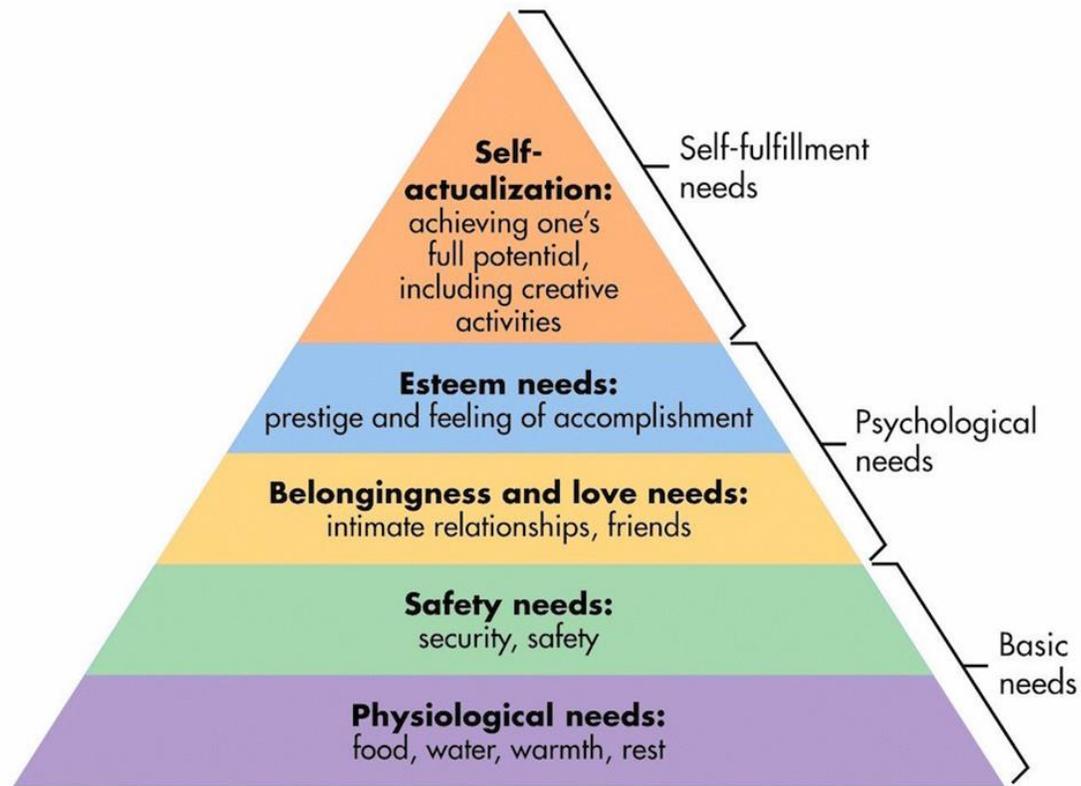
- How did Diamond apply his theory to *Africa*?
 - Why were they less developed?
 - Why were they conquered?
 - What part of his theory did not manifest as usual in *Africa*?
- Germs went both ways.



What is the Bigger Question?

Why did some areas have major technological advancements and others do not?

Geography and Maslow



- Diamond's answer combines the 5 themes and Maslow's hierarchy
- What does Maslow tell us is needed in order for our brains to create and innovate?
- What are the 5 themes of Geography?

Jared Diamond: Geography

- Europe, because of its geographical shape, location, and climate had greater access to a wider variety of plants/animals that could be domesticated
 - Basically, Europe got lucky with geography, making farming easier.
 - More variety = easier farming = food surplus

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graph TD; A[More Surplus] --> B[More Security]; B --> C[More relationships and time for exploring/innovating]; C --> D[Larger sustainable population]; D --> E[Greater/farther reaching empire possibilities];
```

More Surplus

More Security

More relationships and time for exploring/innovating

Larger sustainable population

Greater/farther reaching empire possibilities

Holes in JD's Theory

- Only looked at specific civilizations that fit his theory (specific evidence!)
- Doesn't explain Mesopotamia, Alexander the Great, Ottoman Empire, etc.
- Doesn't take culture, individual action, or prior events into account
 - Alexander's military greatness, Latin American culture/decline of civilizations, slave trade, religion
- Often criticized for minimizing racism/choice involved

East/West Africa

- Please go around the room and look at least 2 of the same region you read about- take notes on anything that they included that you didn't
- Look at 2-3, of the opposite region and take notes on the important aspects of the other region

Slavery's Lasting Impact

- Please go to my website and read the article about slavery

Warm Up!

- Briefly list/describe 2 ways in which slavery affected Africa's development.

Culture Grams: Nigeria Example

Culture Grams Assignment

- Each group gets one country
 - No repeats and no Nigeria