

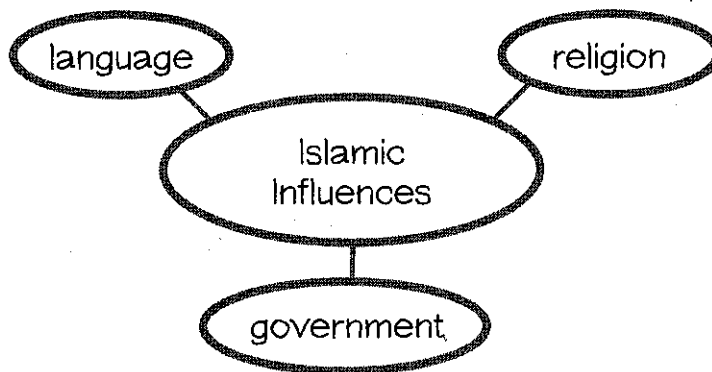
## CHAPTER 6 | LESSON 1 The Growth of Coastal Trading Cities

**Lesson 1 The Growth of Coastal Trading Cities****BEFORE YOU READ**

In Chapter 5, you learned about the region of West Africa. In Chapter 6, you will read about the history and culture of central and southern Africa. This lesson examines the Bantu migrations and the growth of city-states along the east coast of Africa.

**AS YOU READ**

As you read about coastal and trading cities in Eastern Africa, use a graphic like the one below to list how Islam influenced the region.

**TERMS & NAMES**

- **Bantu migrations** historic movement of Bantu tribes from west-central Africa to the south and east
- **Kilwa** wealthy city-state on coast of East Africa
- **Swahili** language that was a blend of Arabic and Bantu

**The Land and Its People**

(pages 181–182)

*How did the Bantu migrations affect southern Africa?*

Central and southern Africa have a variety of geographic features. Tropical rainforests cover much of central Africa. Southern Africa has huge grasslands. The people of central and southern Africa are also diverse. They belong to hundreds of different ethnic groups. Many have their own languages, customs, and religions. Many come originally from a single group of African peoples known as the Bantu.

The first Bantu lived in west-central Africa. Some time around 1,000 B.C., Bantu tribes began moving south and east through Africa. This movement is called the **Bantu migrations**. It took place over many centuries. About 1,500 years after the migrations began, Bantu-speaking people reached the southern tip of Africa.

As the Bantu moved south and east, they exchanged ideas and intermarried with the groups they met. Such interactions gradually led to the formation of new cultures.

1. What was the result of the Bantu migrations?

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## READING STUDY GUIDE CONTINUED

**Coastal City-States Emerge**

(pages 182–183)

*How did Africans and Arabs interact?*

By 1100, large numbers of Bantu-speaking peoples had migrated to the eastern coast of Africa. In East Africa, they set up farming villages and trading centers. East African merchants exchanged goods with traders from across the Indian Ocean in India, Persia, and Arabia. Persian traders brought goods made in Asia to Africa. They also brought African raw materials to Asia.

By the 1200s, a network of trading towns and city-states spread along the coast of East Africa. A city-state is a city and its surrounding lands functioning as an independent political unit.) The city-state of **Kilwa** was a key center of trade. This coastal city prospered because its location. It was as far south along the coast of East Africa as a ship from India could sail in one monsoon season. Monsoons are the seasonal winds that blew ships back and forth across the Indian Ocean. To get their trade goods across the ocean, merchants from farther south along the coast of East Africa had to send them to Kilwa where Asian merchants could buy them.

2. What helped Kilwa become rich and powerful?

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**The Influence of Islam**

(pages 183–184)

*How did Islam influence culture and government in East Africa?*

As trade across the Indian Ocean grew, Arab traders settled in East African port towns. They passed on many aspects of their Arabic culture. Trade between Arabs and Africans led to the creation of a new language, known as **Swahili**. It is a blend of Arabic and Bantu languages. Arabs also introduced the Muslim religion to East Africa. A majority of Africans living along the coast kept their traditional religious beliefs. Even so, many converted to Islam. Many Africans who converted to Islam were wealthy townspeople involved in the Indian Ocean trade. Many government officials and rich merchants also became Muslims.

In time, Islam also influenced the governments of East Africa. Numerous government leaders adopted Islamic ideas about government and law. As they grew and prospered, coastal towns and city-states remained independent. The main reason that these city-states did not join together was that they competed with each other for trade.

3. What influence did Arab traders have on East Africa?

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## CHAPTER 6 | LESSON 2 Empires Built on Gold and Trade

**Lesson 2 Empires Built on Gold and Trade****BEFORE YOU READ**

In the last section, you read about the growth of coastal trading cities in East Africa. In this lesson you will read about the rise of the rise and decline of Great Zimbabwe and the Mutapa Empire.

**AS YOU READ**

Use a graphic like the one below to compare and contrast Great Zimbabwe and the Mutapa Empire.

Great Zimbabwe	Mutapa Empire

**TERMS & NAMES**

- **Shona** Bantu-speaking people who settled in the valley of the Limpopo River in southern Africa
- **Great Zimbabwe** largest settlement and center of Shona Empire
- **Great Enclosure** largest and most important section of Great Zimbabwe
- **Mutapa** kingdom founded after the fall of Great Zimbabwe

**Rise of the Shona Civilization**

(pages 13–15)

*What was Great Zimbabwe?*

By 1000, a Bantu-speaking people called the **Shona** had settled in an area of rich farmland between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers in southern Africa. They created a thriving empire. The empire was made up of many *zimbabwes*, or settlements surrounded by large stone walls. **Great Zimbabwe** was the largest settlement and center of the Shona empire. The **Great Enclosure** was the largest and most important section of Great Zimbabwe. It contained well-planned brick buildings.

Great Zimbabwe's location and geography helped it grow. Huge plains surrounded the settlement. The Shona farmed and raised cattle on the plains. Great Zimbabwe was also located near key trade routes.

1. How did geography help Great Zimbabwe to grow?

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## READING STUDY GUIDE CONTINUED

**Gold Brings Great Wealth**

(page 189)

*How did Great Zimbabwe grow rich and powerful?*

Great Zimbabwe became rich and powerful from the trade of gold. Gold was one of the main goods traded between Africa and the lands of India and China. Great Zimbabwe did not mine or produce gold. It was, however, located between the gold-producing regions to the west and the trading cities on the eastern coast. Great Zimbabwe grew rich by taxing traders who traveled the trade routes. They demanded gold payments from the region's less powerful leaders.

During the 1400s, Great Zimbabwe began to decline. By 1500 no one lived there. No one knows for sure why people left. Some believe that the overuse of land by cattle and drought caused a shortage of resources. This may have caused people to leave. Others think that people left for better trade opportunities elsewhere.

2. How did Great Zimbabwe gain control of the gold trade?

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**A New Kingdom Emerges**

(pages 190–191)

*What empire followed the one at Great Zimbabwe?*

As Great Zimbabwe fell, a new empire arose nearby. According to Shona tradition, a man named Mutota from Great Zimbabwe founded this new state. In 1440 he had left Great Zimbabwe and traveled north. He settled in a valley with good soil, rainfall, and wood.

Mutota was a skilled military leader. He used his army to take control of the surrounding area. The people he conquered called him Mutota Mwene Mutapa, or the "Great Pillager." A person who pillages takes things by force. **Mutapa** became the name for both the kingdom and its rulers.

In time, the Mutapa Empire replaced Great Zimbabwe in controlling the gold trade in the region. The Mutapa Empire gained great wealth and power from this trade. In the 1500s, invaders from the European nation of Portugal seized control of the area.

3. How did the Mutapa Empire gain its wealth and power?

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## CHAPTER 6 LESSON 3 The Kongo Kingdom

**Lesson 3 The Kongo Kingdom****BEFORE YOU READ**

In this lesson you will read about the Kongo Kingdom in southern Africa and how it was changed by contact with Europeans. You will see how the issue of slavery affected relations between the two groups.

**AS YOU READ**

As you read Lesson 3, use a chart like the one below to identify the causes and effects of interaction between Kongo and Portugal.

Causes	Effects

**TERMS & NAMES**

- **Kongo** kingdom on the western coast of Africa
- **Mbanza** capital city of the Kongo kingdom
- **Afonso I** Kongo ruler who spread European influence

### A Kingdom Arises on the Atlantic

(pages 195–196)

*How did the Kongo kingdom begin?*

During the 1300s, a Bantu-speaking people called the Kongo settled along the west coast of southern Africa. They established a kingdom known as **Kongo**. They chose an area near the Congo River because of its fertile soil, good fishing, and nearby deposits of iron and copper ore. They also used the river for trade and transportation. By the 1400s, the Kongo ruled a large area and the land. The center of the Kongo kingdom was its capital city, **Mbanza**.

Kongo rulers set up a well-run government. They created a highly organized kingdom with many levels of government. They divided groups of villages into districts. Districts were grouped together into provinces. The king chose leaders for provinces known as governors. The governors reported to the king. To keep order, the king required all young men to perform military duty at his command.

The king also controlled the Kongo economy. The people mined iron and copper for their own use and for trade. They also made pottery and clothing. The king required the provinces to pay taxes every six months. The provinces often made their payments in cowrie shells, a seashell used for money in Kongo.

**1. How was the Kongo kingdom organized?**

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## READING STUDY GUIDE CONTINUED

**Kongo and Portugal**

(pages 196–197)

*How did interaction affect Portugal and Kongo?*

In the 1400s, an age of exploration began in Europe. Ships from European nations sailed the oceans exploring new lands. One of the first nations to engage in overseas exploration was Portugal. Portugal was located west of Spain on the Atlantic Ocean. In the early 1480s explorers from Portugal sailed down the western coast of Africa to the Kongo kingdom.

The meeting between the Portuguese and the Kongo people greatly changed the economy, religion, and politics of Kongo. At first, Kongo and Portugal had friendly relations. Kongo traded copper, iron, and ivory to the Portuguese. In return, the kingdom received guns, horses, and other manufactured goods. The Portuguese also introduced the Christian religion and sent missionaries to Kongo. Missionaries are people who travel to other lands seeking followers for their religion.

In 1506, Nzinga Mbemba became ruler of Kongo. During his reign, Portuguese influence in Kongo increased. The new king took the European name **Afonso I**. He copied many Portuguese ways. Afonso made Roman Catholicism the official religion of Kongo. He gave the capital Mbanza a Portuguese name, Sao Salvador. He changed Kongo's political system to reflect European traditions. He created dukes and counts and required them to wear western clothing. He learned to read and write Portuguese and sent many Kongo people to school in Portugal.

2. Name one way that Afonso increased Portugal's influence in Kongo?

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**Kongo and the Slave Trade**

(pages 198–199)

*How did the slave trade affect Kongo?*

Friendly relations between Kongo and Portugal did not last. The two groups grew apart over the issue of slavery. Early in their trading relationship, Kongo began supplying Portugal with enslaved Africans for use in Portuguese colonies. In return, Kongo's rulers received European goods. Over time, Portuguese demand for African slaves grew greater.

These demands hurt relations between Portugal and Kongo. The growing slave trade began to reduce the population of West Africa. Afonso protested the practice. He urged the Portuguese king to stop. His pleas had no effect. By the time Afonso died in 1543, the Portuguese were enslaving thousands of Africans each year. The slave trade ended relations between Kongo and Portugal. In 1561 Kongo cut itself off from Portugal.

Beginning in the late 1560s, Kongo faced many conflicts. First it went to war with a neighboring kingdom. Then it needed help from Portuguese forces to fight off an invasion by a group called the Jaga. By the early 1600s, the kingdom was stable once again.

3. How did the slave trade affect relations between Kongo and Portugal?

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## CHAPTER 6 | Central and Southern Africa

**Vocabulary Study Guide****VOCABULARY**

Each item below is followed by four choices. Choose the letter of the phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. The Great Zimbabwe empire grew rich and powerful by controlling the trade of
  - a. gold.
  - b. silver.
  - c. timber.
  - d. porcelain.
2. Nzinga Mbemba took the European name Afonso I upon becoming ruler of
  - a. Kilwa.
  - b. Kongo.
  - c. Mutapa.
  - d. Great Zimbabwe.
3. Swahili is a Bantu language that borrowed many words from
  - a. Arabic.
  - b. English.
  - c. Portuguese.
  - d. Shona.
4. Archeologists believe that the Great Enclosure may have been used as a
  - a. a cemetery for peasants.
  - b. an arena for athletic events.
  - c. a temple for religious worship.
  - d. a home for king and queens.

**STUDY GUIDE**

Use the term that best completes each sentence.

Shona

Kilwa

Mbanza

Great Enclosure

Bantu migrations

5. The mass movement of Africans that led to the development of new cultures throughout southern African was known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ was a wealthy trading city-state on Africa's eastern coast.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ was the most significant section of Great Zimbabwe.
8. The Bantu-speaking people who built Great Zimbabwe were called the \_\_\_\_\_.

## CHAPTER 6 | LESSON 3 The Kongo Kingdom

**Primary Source****Afonso I Protests the Slave Trade**

Relations between the Kongo and Portugal eventually grew strained over the growing slave trade. Early on, Kongo had provided enslaved Africans to the Portuguese in return for various trade items. However, Portugal's growing demand for enslaved workers had begun to devastate the Kongo region. In this letter, Afonso I of Kongo urges the Portuguese king to stop the slave trade.

"And we cannot reckon how great the damage is, since . . . merchants are taking every day our natives, sons of the land and the sons of our noblemen and vassals and our relatives, because the thieves and men of bad conscience grab them wishing to have the things and wares of this Kingdom which they are ambitious of; they grab them and get them to be sold; and so great, Sir, is the corruption . . . that our country is being completely depopulated; and Your Highness should not agree with this nor accept it as in your service. . . . That is why we beg of Your Highness to help and assist us in this matter, commanding your factors that they should not send here either merchants or wares, because it is our will that in these Kingdoms there should not be any trade of slaves nor outlet for them. Concerning what is referred above, again we beg of Your Highness to agree with it, since otherwise we cannot remedy such an obvious damage. Pray Our Lord in His mercy to have Your Highness under His guard and let you do for ever the things of His service. I kiss your hand many times. . . ."

from Craig, Albert M. et al. *The Heritage of World Civilizations*. Combined edition, 4th ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1997.

**DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS**

1. How does Afonso indicate that the enslavement of Africans is impacting all of Kongo society?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which groups does Afonso appear to blame for the increasing slave trade?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What specific action does Afonso urge the Portuguese king to take?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. **Understanding Cause and Effect** What effect is the growing slave trade having on the Kongo kingdom, according to Afonso?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. **Drawing Conclusions** Why do you think Afonso showed such praise and admiration toward the Portuguese king in his letter?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Gold Mining Statistics

Africa leads the way when it comes to the mining of gold. And there is no part of the continent more rich in gold than South Africa. In the past 120 years, nearly 40 percent of all gold has come from this region. What's more, scientists think that perhaps one-third of the world's

gold still lies unmined in South Africa's Witwatersrand Basin, or "the Rand."

Mines already exist in the Rand, an ancient lake bed covering some 9 million acres. A new gold strike there could yield an amount of gold that equals more than a half a trillion dollars in today's money.

Percent of World Gold Production		
Region	1998	2002
Europe	1.3	1.4
North America	20.8	19.1
Latin America	13.1	14.5
Asia	10.6	11.3
Africa	24.9	26.4
Oceania*	12.7	11.2
Other	16.6	16.1

\*Includes: Australia, a leading Gold producer.

Sources: *World Gold Mine Production 1998–2002*,  
The Gold Institute

### Project

Use the chart on this page to answer the following questions.

- 1 What approximate fraction of the world's gold does Africa produce?
- 2 Which region is second to Africa in gold production?
- 3 Which regions declined in gold production between 1998 and 2002?
- 4 Which two regions combined to produce more than 45 percent of the world's gold in 2002?
- 5 Turn the percentages on the table for 2002 into a pie graph. Be sure to make the "slices" as accurate as possible and relative to each other in size.