Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit Five: Africa Notes Outlines

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Our study of Africa will take us from the early empires of northeastern Africa along the Nile River Valley to the later trading empires in west Africa, as we work to study how those empires rose and fell, and the impact that they had on African history. We will study these in the following sections:

1. Kush and Axum Empires
2. West African Civilizations

Section One: Kush and Axum Empires

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Kushites Conquer the Nile**

 For centuries, Egypt dominated Nubia and the Nubian kingdom of Kush, which lasted for about a thousand years between 2000 and 1000 BC. During this time, Egyptian armies raided and even occupied Kush for a brief period. But as Egypt fell into decline, Kush began to emerge as a regional power.

 Nubia lay south of Egypt on the first ctatract of the Nile – where the river divided into the Blue Nile and the White Nile. The Nile served as a trade corridor for those in the area and Kush served as a trade corridor, linking Egypt and the Mediterranean to the interior of Africa and to the Red Sea.

**Interaction of Egypt and Kush**

*
*

**Kushite Golden Age**

In 671 BC, after fighting with neighbors to the east, the Kushites were forced to retreat south along the Nile. There, the Kushites experienced a golden age, despite their loss of Egypt.

*
*
*
*

**Kingdom of Axum**

*
*

Section Two: West African Civilizations

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Kingdom of Ghana**

GHANA:

*
*
*

**Empire of Ghana**

*
*
*
*
*

BERBER:

**Empire of Mali**

*

SUNDIATA:

*

**Mansa Musa**

*
*
*
*

**Ibn Battuta**

*

**Empire of Songhai**

*
*