Chapter 25: Africa and the Atlantic World Study Questions

• What forces caused the declines of the Mali and Songhay Empires in West Africa?
• What effect did the Portuguese presence have on the Kingdoms of Kongo and Ndongo? What tactics did Queen Nzinga use to resist Portuguese?
• How would you describe the relationship between indigenous African religions, Islam, and Christianity during the early modern period?
• How did the nature of slavery change with European involvement?
• What effects did the Atlantic Slave Trade have on African societies?
• Why were there so few full-scale slave rebellions? Why did the one in St. Domingue succeed?
• What were some cultural and social practices from Africa became a part of the African-American identity?

Chapter 25 Key Names & Terms

WEST AFRICA
Trans-Saharan Trade Timbuktu
Kingdom of Ghana (approx. 4th to 12th centuries) Syncretism
Mali Empire (13th-14th centuries) Fulani
Songhay Empire (1464-1591) Christianity in Sub-Saharan Africa
Sunni Ali (reigns 1464-1493) Antonian Movement (1704-1708)
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA
Kingdom of Kongo (1400s-1914) Dona Beatriz (1684–1706)
King Afonso I (reigns 1506-1542) Kinship Networks
Kingdom of Ndongo (1500s-1600s) Christianity in Sub-Saharan Africa
Queen Nzinga (reigns 1623-1663) Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa
Great Zimbabwe (1100s-1400s) Traditional African Slavery
Cape Town (1652) Islamic Trans-Saharan Slave Trade
Khoikhoi European Chattel Slavery

RELIGION AND SOCIAL CHANGE
Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa Triangular Trade
THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE (1500s through the 1800s)
Traditional African Slavery
Islamic Trans-Saharan Slave Trade
European Chattel Slavery
Antonian Movement (1704-1708)
Dona Beatriz (1684–1706)
Kinship Networks
Plantation Societies
St. Domingue

DESTINATIONS OF THE TWELVE MILLION
16 million enter the trade; 4 million die en route

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESTINATION</th>
<th>Caribbean</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Central &amp; South America (not Brazil)</th>
<th>North America</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERCENTAGE</td>
<td>50 %</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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AFRICAN-AMERICAN CULTURE AND RELIGION
Gullah & Geechee (SC & GA) Santeria
Vodou Candomblé

END OF SLAVE TRADE AND ABOLITION
Olaudah Equiano (1745-1797) Manufacturing Industries
Decline in Sugar Prices (late 1700s) Wage Labor

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>1807</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1808</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1845</td>
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ABOLITION OF SLAVERY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Colonies</td>
<td>1833</td>
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<tr>
<td>French Colonies</td>
<td>1848</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1888</td>
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</table>

Angola and Saudi Arabia had legal slavery until the 1960s; many scholars and journalist consider sex trafficking, contract labor, sham adoptions, and other human trafficking activities as contemporary forms of slavery.