

**CORE 1220: SHAPING OF THE MODERN WORLD**  
**Brooklyn College, Fall 2012**

**CHAPTERS 25 REVIEW SHEET**

**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  
 Kingdom of Ghana (approx. 4<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries)  
 Mali Empire (13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries)  
 Songhay Empire (1464-1591)  
 Sunni Ali (reigns 1464-1493)

Timbuktu  
 Syncretism  
 Fulani  
 Christianity in Sub-Saharan Africa  
 Antonian Movement (1704-1708)  
 Dona Beatriz (1684–1706)  
 Kinship Networks

**CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA**

Kingdom of Kongo (1400s-1914)  
 King Afonso I (reigns 1506-1542)  
 Kingdom of Ndongo (1500s-1600s)  
 Queen Nzinga (reigns 1623-1663)  
 Great Zimbabwe (1100s-1400s)  
 Cape Town (1652)  
 Khoikhoi

**THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE (1500s through the 1800s)**

Traditional African Slavery  
 Islamic Trans-Saharan Slave Trade  
 European Chattel Slavery  
 Triangular Trade  
 Middle Passage  
 Dahomey  
 Plantation Societies  
 St. Domingue

**RELIGION AND SOCIAL CHANGE**

Islam in Sub-Saharan Africa

<i>DESTINATIONS OF THE TWELVE MILLION</i> <i>16 million enter the trade; 4 million die en route</i>				
DESTINATION	Caribbean	Brazil	Central & South America (not Brazil)	North America
PERCENTAGE	50 %	33%	12%	5%

**AFRICAN-AMERICAN CULTURE AND RELIGION**

Gullah & Geechee (SC & GA)  
 Vodou

Santeria  
 Candomblé

**END OF SLAVE TRADE AND ABOLITION**

Olaudah Equiano (1745-1797)  
 Decline in Sugar Prices (late 1700s)

Manufacturing Industries  
 Wage Labor

<i>ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE</i>		<i>ABOLITION OF SLAVERY</i>	
Denmark	1803	British Colonies	1833
Great Britain	1807	French Colonies	1848
United States	1808	United States	1865
France	1814	Cuba	1886
Netherlands	1845	Brazil	1888

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