

Section 3

East Africa's Great Trading Centers

Introduction

- _____ - one of many busy trading cities along the coast of East Africa
 - Busy port
 - Goods from _____ - glass beads, rice, spices, jewels
 - From _____ - honey and wheat
 - From _____ - silks and porcelain
 - Present day _____ - very wealthy- taxes
 - Muslim religion- huge palace, lush orchards and gardens
 - “one of the most beautiful and best constructed cities in the world”- Ibn Battutah

Ancient Ethiopia

- Aksum, a Center of Trade and Christianity
 - _____ - present day Ethiopia, an important East African trading center
 - 100 miles inland in mountains BUT controlled a port called _____ on Red Sea
 - Conquered most of Ethiopia and some of SW Asia
 - Traded items from far away- main trade item: _____
 - Also traded ideas and beliefs
 - 300's AD- _____ - became official religion
 - 600's AD- fought with Muslims over trade routes- eventually Muslims gained control

Lalibela and the Spread of Christianity

- After Aksum fell, Christian kings built churches and monasteries
- No new capital- simply _____ and lived in _____
 - Accompanied by 1000's of citizens and servants
- Ethiopia remained Christian despite surrounding Muslim influence
 - Developed differently than other Christian churches- different customs
 - Churchgoers _____ on outside of church and kiss it as a sign of respect
 - Under _____ -1200s AD- churches were _____ into bedrock
 - Roofs are level with the land
 - Located in city called Lalibela- still used today

Rich Centers of Trade

- Muslim trading city-states developed along East African coast
 - 30 city-states by 1400
 - Ivory scarce outside of Africa- traded for luxury items only found elsewhere
 - Islam continued to grow
- The City State of _____
 - Inland Africa goods traded with goods from outside Africa
 - Blending of Kilwa African culture and Islamic culture led to new culture and language: Swahili (_____)
 - 1500's- _____ troops captured and looted Kilwa and other city-states
 - Took control of trade routes
 - Swahili is official language of _____

Rich Centers of Trade

- _____
 - Gold traded at Kilwa came from inland areas between _____ rivers
 - Controlled by powerful SE African city called Great Zimbabwe
 - Rich and powerful through trade
 - Founded around 1100 AD
 - Bantu speaking, ancestors of the _____ people today
 - Mostly poor farmers- some had large _____ (showed wealth)
 - Those that controlled gold trade became very wealthy
 - Peaked in early 1400's- fell in 1500s
 - Trade routes may have changed, land may have been worn out
 - _____ still stand