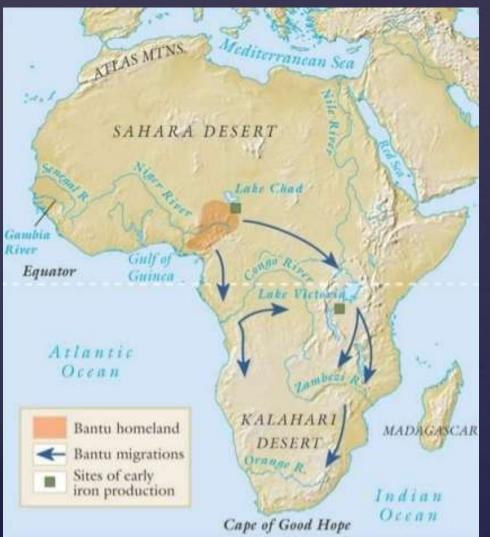


Life In medieval Africa





№ The Bantu migrations helped shape many cultures in South Africa and the Sahara region of the continent.

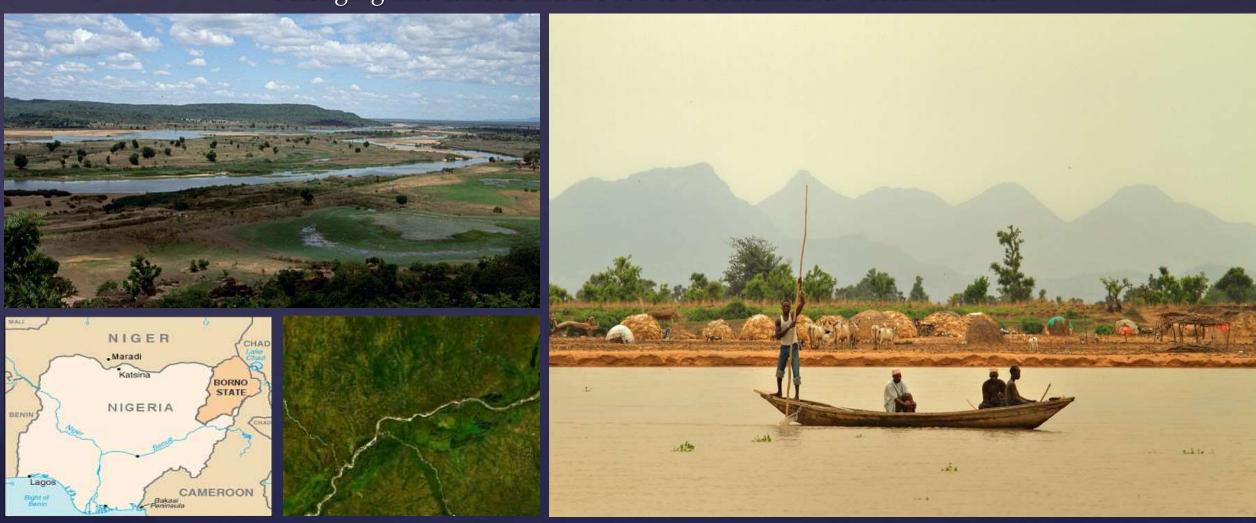
№ Lecture Focus (Essential Question):







Have you ever noticed that even though people are different, they all have some things in common? Lets see why people in different regions of Africa have similar traditions and cultures.



₹ These wanderers called themselves *Bantu*, meaning "The People".

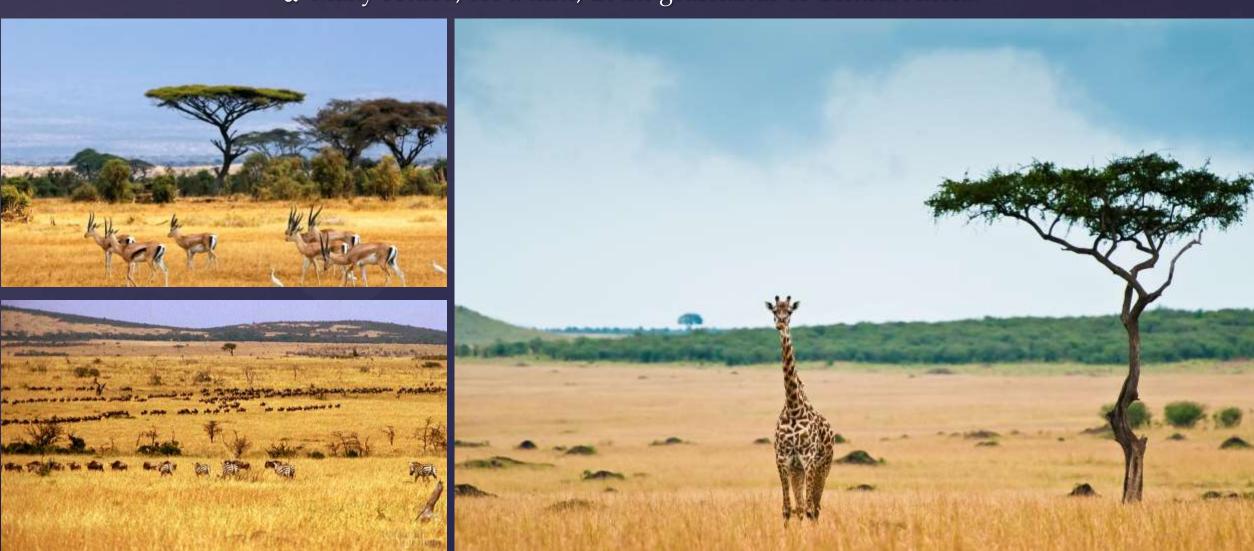






⊗ Some paddled up the Congo River, a waterway that twist about 2,700 miles through the African Rain Forest.

k Many settled, for a time, in the grasslands of Central Africa.



k From there, they fanned out over much of the land south of the Sahara Desert and by 400 B.C.E, the Bantu people had settled much of Africa.



Rerhaps the land became overcrowded, farmers wore out soil or possibly they became pioneers and decided to explore their surroundings.

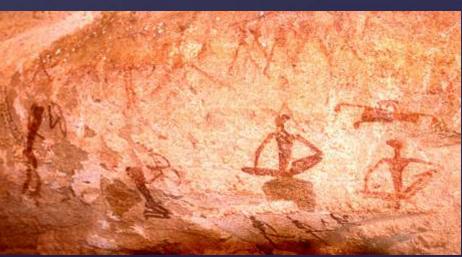
№ What is known is that wherever they went, the Bantu took their culture with them.

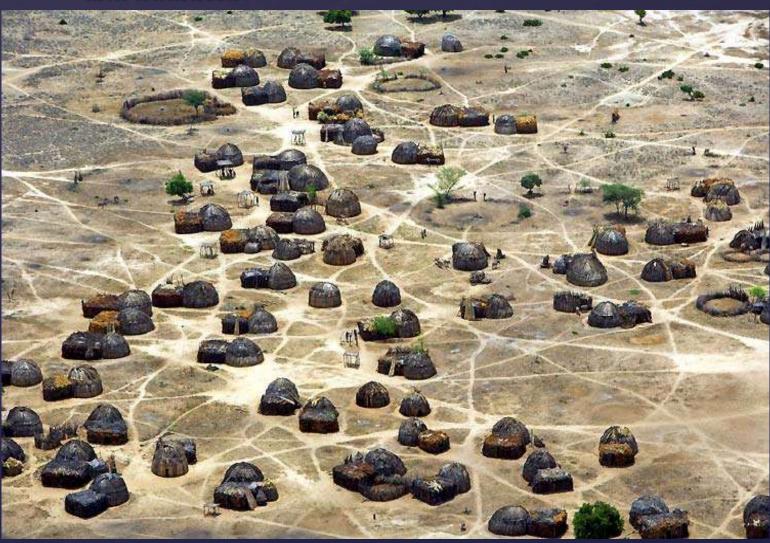


They were able to spread skills such as pottery creation, mining and ironworking throughout Africa, advancing civilizations and cultures along the way.









№ **Migration** - Movements of a large number of people into a common area.

₹ The Bantu, for example, believed in one supreme creator and a spirit world where their ancestors would travel to upon death.





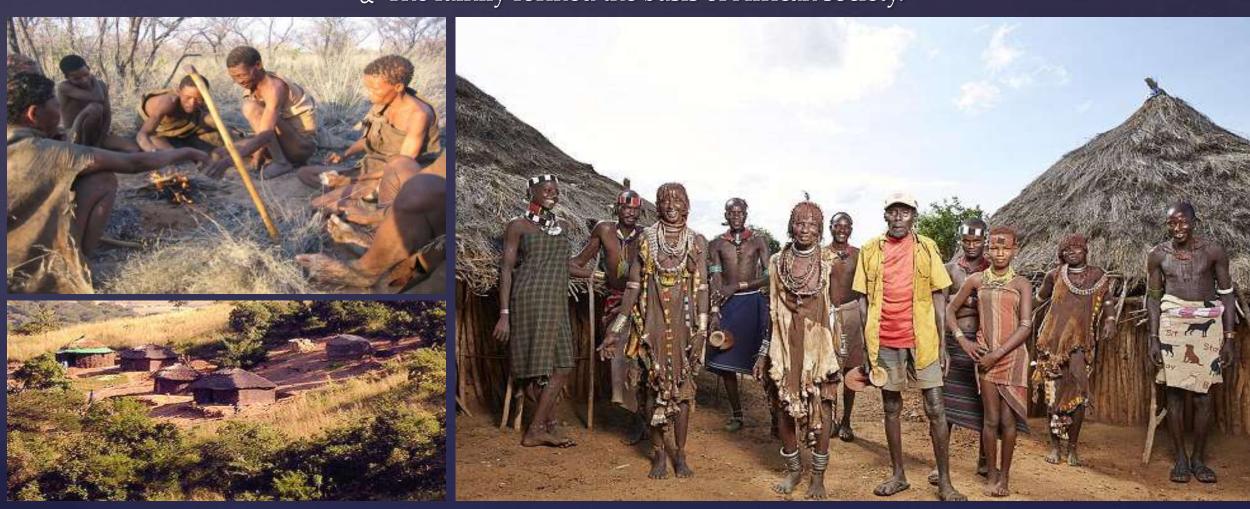
k These beliefs can now be found throughout almost ever culture in Africa.

k Questions:

⊗ 3) What skills did they spread throughout Africa?

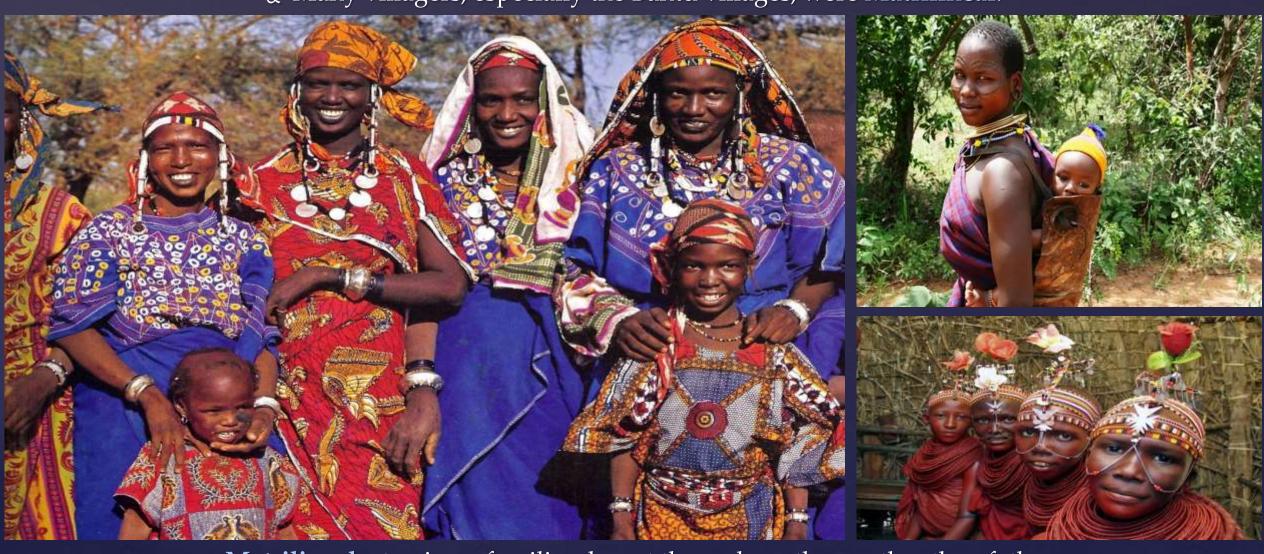
- **№ Questions**:
- ≥ 1) Who were the first fishing groups to travel in canoes throughout Africa and what does there name mean?
- - 7 Possibly overcrowding, worn out soil and they may have become pioneer travelers
- - **For Pottery making, mining and iron working**
- - A supreme creator and spirit world

 $^{-}$ The family formed the basis of African society.



Reople often lived in **Extended Families**, or families that were made up of several generations, including anywhere from ten to hundreds of members.

Many villagers, especially the Bantu villages, were **Matrilineal**.



Matrilineal − tracing a families decent through mothers rather than fathers.

When a women married, however, she joined her husband's family.











₹ To make up for the loss, her family would receive gifts of cloth, metal tools, cattle, goats or even gold from the husbands family.











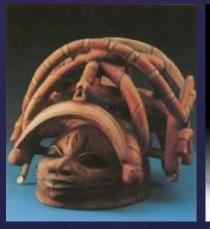
& Some people, like the **Yoruba** of what is now Nigeria, believed an ancestor might even be reborn in a child.

The Yoruba people knew that children guaranteed that the family would live on and spent much time raising proper families.

"When a group of boys, girls, men and wives, go together in happy company, dignity attends them in every step..."

- Yoruba Poem, "Dignity"









k Questions:

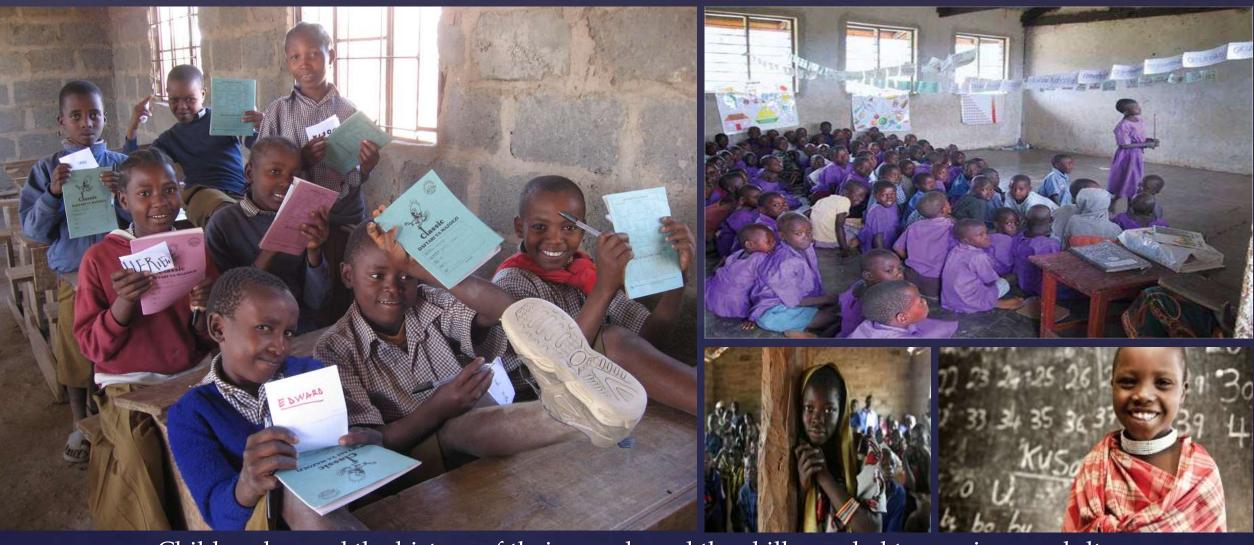
\(\omega \)
 What is an extended family?

և 2) What does the term, matrilineal mean?

⊗ 3) What did a women's family receive to make up for the loss of losing her in marriage?

- **№ Questions**:
- - Families made up of several generations
- & 2) What does the term, *matrilineal* mean?
 - 7 Tracing a persons decent through mothers rather then fathers
- ⊗ 3) What did a women's family receive to make up for the loss of losing her in marriage?
 - 7 They received gifts such as cloth, metal tools, cattle and gold

k In Africa's villages, education was carried out by family members and other educated villagers.



& Children learned the history of their people and the skills needed to survive as adults.

k In West Africa, griots, the great story tellers of society, helped in schooling.







& Griots kept alive a **Oral History** of villages and cultures...passing down stories from generation to generation.

& Many stories included lessons on proper living within society...many of which were told in short **proverb**.

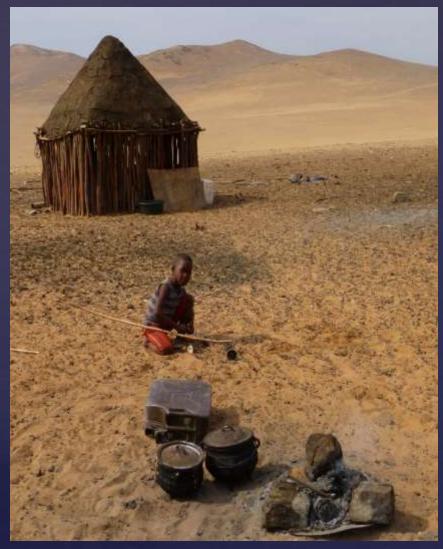


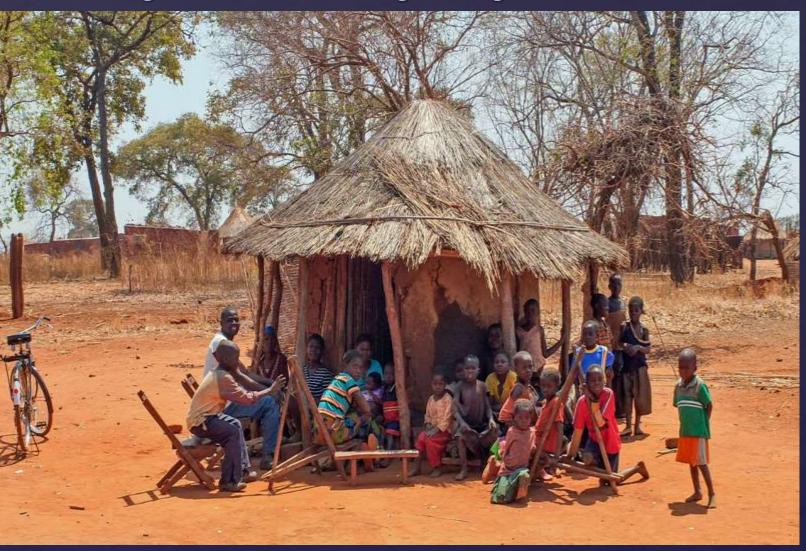




Reproverb - a short saying stating a general truth or piece of advice.

Education and Community © One Bantu proverb stated: "A good deed will make a good neighbor".





& Grandparents and village elders also helped to keep oral histories alive for younger generations.

k Questions:

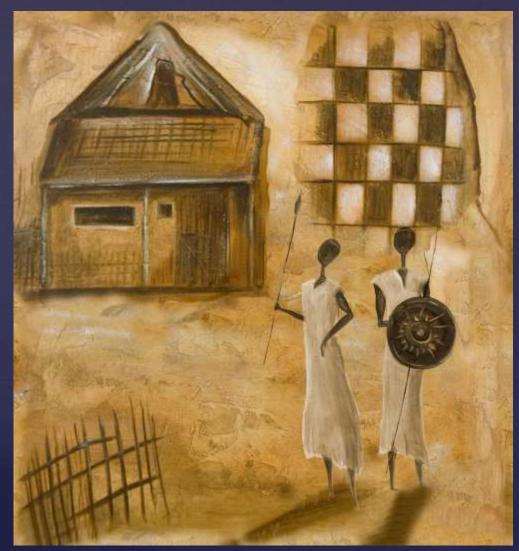
⊗ 3) What does the term proverb mean?

№ Questions:

- - © Children learned history from family members and other villagers
- - g Griots kept alive an oral history alive by passing down stories
- ⊗ 3) What does the term proverb mean?
 - ø a short saying stating a general truth or piece of advice

Role of Women

& As in most medieval societies, women in Africa acted mostly as wives and mothers.





Men had more rights and controlled much of what women did.

∀ Visitors to Africa, however, saw exceptions.

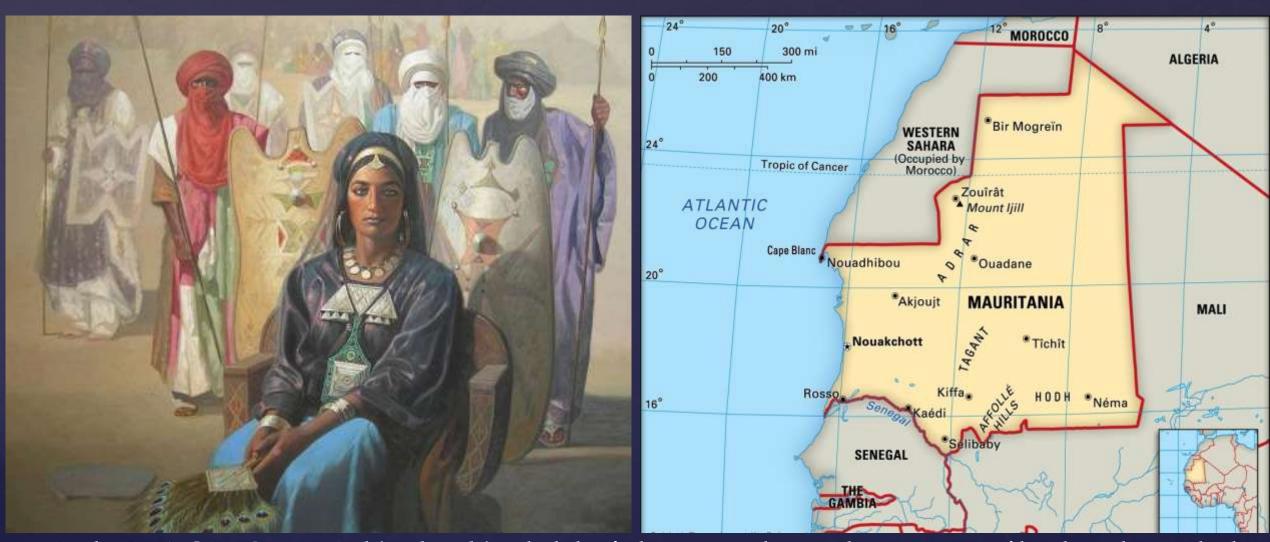






₹ European explorers were amazed to learn that women served as warriors and leaders in some African Kingdoms.

& African women also won fame as rulers.



k In the 600's C.E., **Queen Dahia al-Kahina** led the fight against the Muslim invasion of her kingdom, which was located where **Mauritania** is today.

Another woman ruler was **Queen Nzinga**, who ruled lands in what are now Angola and Congo.



& She spent almost 40 years battling Portuguese slave traders that threatened her kingdom.

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№ Writing Activity:

Answer the following question in a well crafted one paragraph response

☑ In Medieval Africa Griots and Village elders were responsible for keeping histories and values alive through oral stories. I want you to think about today's society. How do the leaders, teachers and governments of today communicate the values, history and rules of our modern societies?



k History Mystery Time: Queen Nzinga Angolan Warrior Queen



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Nzinga was the daughter of the king of the Ndongo people.



k The Ndongo lived in southwest Africa in what is today called Angola.

History Mystery Time: Queen Nzinga Nzinga was incredibly intelligent, a natural athlete and quickly learned archery and hunting.

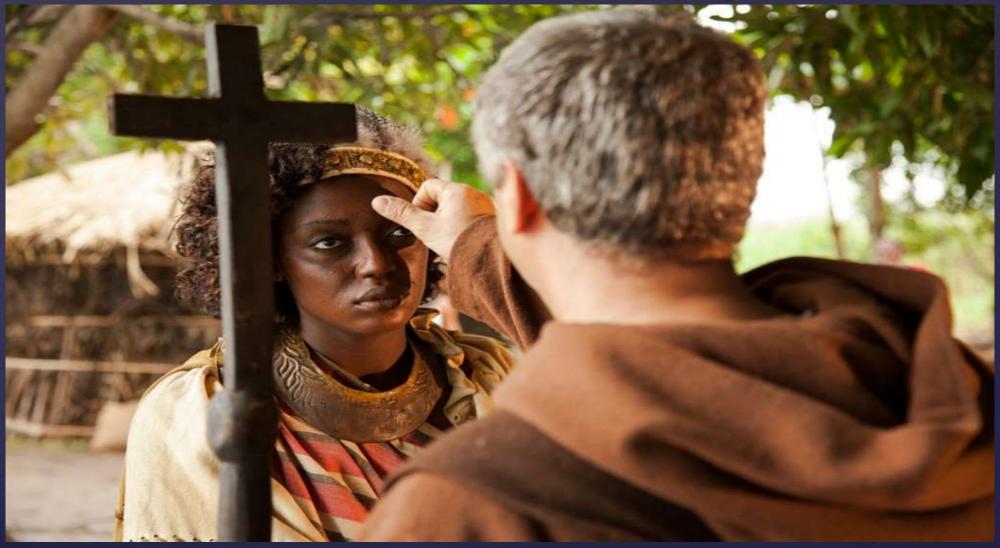






k Nzinga's father failed to notice his daughter because he was to busy defending his kingdom from the Portuguese, who wanted to buy Africans and ship them overseas as slaves.

History Mystery Time: Queen Nzinga knew she could be a strong leader.



She did not want to learn the enemies language, but she realized it could benefit her...she asked a captured priest to teacher her Portuguese.



▶ For nearly 30 years, she led her people in battles against the Portuguese.







She was never able to reclaim her old territory, however, she did built a powerful trading empire through the years.

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& She eventually allied with other African kingdoms to seal the trade routes used to ship enslaved Africans out of the country.

№ Nzinga died the next year at the age of 81.

