

Chapter 15.3 – Eastern City-States and Southern Empires

1. Setting the Stage

- a. 3rd c. the kingdom of Aksum had taken part in an extensive trade network from its Red Sea port it traded with Arabia, Persia, India, and Rome
 - i. After the Muslim forces took control of those regions in the 600s, they lost their trade port and had to move south by the 12th c.
- b. During the same period other cities on the east coast were thriving because of Indian Ocean trade

2. East Trade Coast Cities

- a. By 1100, waves of _____ had migrated from central Africa to the east coast and established farming and fishing villages
 - i. Slowly the existing cities start to flourish into bustling seaports, built on trade between east African merchants and traders from Arabia, Persia, and India
 - ii. As _____, many Muslim Arabs and Persian traders moved to these port cities and created a new language
 - iii. Swahili – _____ blended with the _____
- b. Persian traders moved south down the eastern coast and brought with them Asian _____ to Africa and brought African _____ to Asia
 - i. Porcelain bowls from China and jewels and cotton cloth from India
 - ii. African ivory, gold, tortoiseshell, ambergris, leopard skins and rhino horns
- c. By 1300, 35 trading cities dotted the eastern coast
 - i. These seaports grew wealthy by controlling all _____ and _____ trade

d. The City-State of Kilwa

- i. A Muslim seaport that grew rich because it was as far _____ on the coast as a ship from _____ could sail in one _____
 1. Trade goods from southerly regions had to come to Kilwa so Asian merchants could buy them
- ii. Late 1200s, Kilwa seized the port of _____, which was a _____ for gold mined inland
 1. By controlling Sofala, they could control the _____ of gold
- iii. Kilwa became the _____, most _____ coastal city-state

e. Portuguese Conquest

- i. 1488 – the 1st Portuguese ships rounded the southern tip of Africa and sailed north looking for a sea route to India

1. In seeing the vast _____ of the East African city-states, they decided to conquer those cities and _____ for themselves
- ii. Using _____, they were able to take Sofala, Kilwa, and Mombasa
 1. They built forts in Kilwa and Mombasa and controlled these ports for almost 2 centuries

Why would merchants from southern regions send their goods north to Kilwa?

What role did technology play in the conquests by the Portuguese?

3. Islamic Influences

- a. Muslim traders introduced Islam to the East African coast and the _____ helped the _____ spread

b. Enslavement of Africans

- i. Arab Muslims traders exported enslaved persons from the East African coast
 1. In Arabia, Persia, and Iraq, wealthy people in these places bought slaves to do _____
 2. In India, they were employed as _____
 3. In Muslim controlled ports they worked on _____
 4. In China, they worked as _____
- ii. Even though Muslim traders were enslaving Africans since the 9th c. the number was relatively low, maybe 1000 per year

Why would the growth of commerce cause Islam to spread?

4. Southern Africa and Great Zimbabwe

- a. _____ – the Shona people of southeastern Africa established the city which grew into an empire built on _____

b. Great Zimbabwe

- i. By 1000, the Shona people had settled the fertile land between Zambezi and Limpopo river
- ii. The city of Great Zimbabwe was located near an important _____ linking the _____ to the coastal city of Sofala
- iii. From the 1200's through the 1400's, Great Zimbabwe became the capital of a thriving state

1. Its leaders _____ who traveled these routes and demanded payment from less powerful chiefs
 2. Great Zimbabwe became the _____, _____, and _____ center of its empire
- iv. By 1450, the city was abandoned
1. No one knows why – theory is that _____ had worn out the grasslands, _____ had worn out the soil and people had used up all the _____ so the area couldn't support a large population

5. The Mutapa Empire

- a. According to Shona oral tradition, a man named _____ left Great Zimbabwe about 1420 to find a new source of salt and travelled north and found a new place
- i. As the state grew stronger, Mutota used his _____ to dominate the northern Shona people and force them to make _____ to support him and his _____

b. Mutapa Rulers

- i. These conquered people called Mutota and his successors _____, meaning “conqueror” or “master pillager”
 1. This term is the origin of the _____
- ii. by 1480, Mutota's son Matope claimed control of the area along the Zambezi River to the Indian Ocean coast
 1. Before Matope's death, the _____ of his empire broke away but the Mutapa Dynasty remained in control of a smaller empire
- iii. In the 1500s, the Portuguese tried to _____ the Empire but failed so they resorted to interfering in _____
 1. They were able to _____ one ruler and _____ him with one they _____
 2. This singled increasing European interference in Africa in centuries to come

What enabled Mutota's takeover of the Northern Shona people to remain successful?

Name _____ Date _____

GUIDED READING *Eastern City-States and Southern Empires*

Section 3

A. Summarizing As you read this section, make notes to answer the questions.

1. How did the monsoons help change the existing villages of East Coast Africa into bustling seaports?

2. How did Kilwa's location contribute to its wealth and power?

3. What was the importance of the Portuguese conquest of Sofala, Kilwa, and Mombasa?

4. What were the geographical advantages of Great Zimbabwe?

5. How did the Muslims influence the development of East African cities?

6. How did the Mutapa Empire become great? List four reasons.