

**Regional Timeline/Outline for: Sub-Saharan Africa**

**RHS**

**Mrs. Osborn**

	<b>PERIOD 1 &amp; 2 8000BCE-600CE</b>	<b>PERIOD 3 600-1450</b>	<b>PERIOD 4 1450-1750</b>	<b>PERIOD 5 1750-1900</b>	<b>PERIOD 6 1900-Present</b>
<b>Politics</b>	Pharaoh/queen (living incarnation of sun god), internal disorder, invasions (900 BCE), irrigation	Kingship legitimized by Islam, 'People of The Book', Bantu (stateless societies)	leaders cooperated with slave traders; monarchy	Re-colonization of Africa; Sierra Leone, Liberia ; coastal kingdoms ruled by warlords/merchants; intertribal war; Revolutions; <i>White Man's Burden</i>	Decolonization of Africa; attempt at representative government; involved in WWII; renewed independence efforts → civil war, government corruption; socialism
<b>Economy</b>	Trade with Kush and Mesopotamia, agricultural villages engaged in trade.	Trade, with Islam as unifying factor, trans-Saharan trade routes; Ghana (gold), Mali; gold, salt, honey, slaves, ivory, imports, trade with Byzantine Empire, agriculture	Triangular Trade/ Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade; guns traded for slaves; slave trade with Mediterranean world	End of Atlantic Slave Trade→ Islamic states of West Africa still trade slaves; rely on slave trade more; economic slump	Globalized economies; mercantilism in former colonies; poverty stricken countries; international debt
<b>Social Class/Gender</b>	Patriarchal, but women manage household, own property, regents of rulers, priestesses, scribes, can divorce, high priest class	Merchants valued; patriarchal society, rich women more restricted; Islamic law, 'People of the Book', religious tolerance, class centered around age group	Demographic shifts; more males in the slave trade than females (females traded more in the East coast); depopulated	Rapid population growth	Spanish Flu (global epidemic); clear black majority making decolonization easier (apartheid in South Africa)
<b>Science/Inventions</b>	Hieroglyphics, bronze tools, papyrus, 365 day calendar, medicine, math, astronomy, iron	Hellenistic thought, science/math	manioc, maize, sweet potatoes (from America); technology suffered due to slave trade	Industrialization; guns, textiles, alcohol (importance of foreign imports); Enlightenment	Slow technological development due to colonization, mercantilism, internal instability; miners; no money for industrial goods after WWI; oil (Nigeria)
<b>Art/Architecture</b>	Pyramids, temples, hieroglyphics	Linguistic, architectural, artistic version of Christianity; calligraphy, Mosques, minarets	Islamic art/architecture, paper making; arts suffered due to slave trade	Christian/ Islamic arts; literary/artistic forms of the west	Western artistic forms, religious art, native art (export)
<b>Empire</b>	Geography—protected, unique civilization, not as urban as Mesopotamia, Nile River	Islamic urban center, Bantu Migrations, trade centers, Trans-Saharan trade route	Part of Triangular Trade (with Europe and America); beginnings of European exploration ; Kongo, Benin, Mali, Songhai	Open to foreign takeover due to economic slump; colonized by Europe	Decolonization→ new sovereign nations
<b>Religion</b>	Polytheism , afterlife (mummification), Book of the Dead	Islam , Christianity in Ethiopia and Egypt, animistic, syncretism	Islam, Christianity, animism, ancestor worship→syncretism	Islam, Christianity, animism, ancestor worship→syncretism	Islam, Christianity, animism, atheists