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FINAL EXAM PPT

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE, BMCC
[CUNY]

AFRICAN HISTORY FROM 1500 – PRESENT

AFN 122 [0900 – 2530]

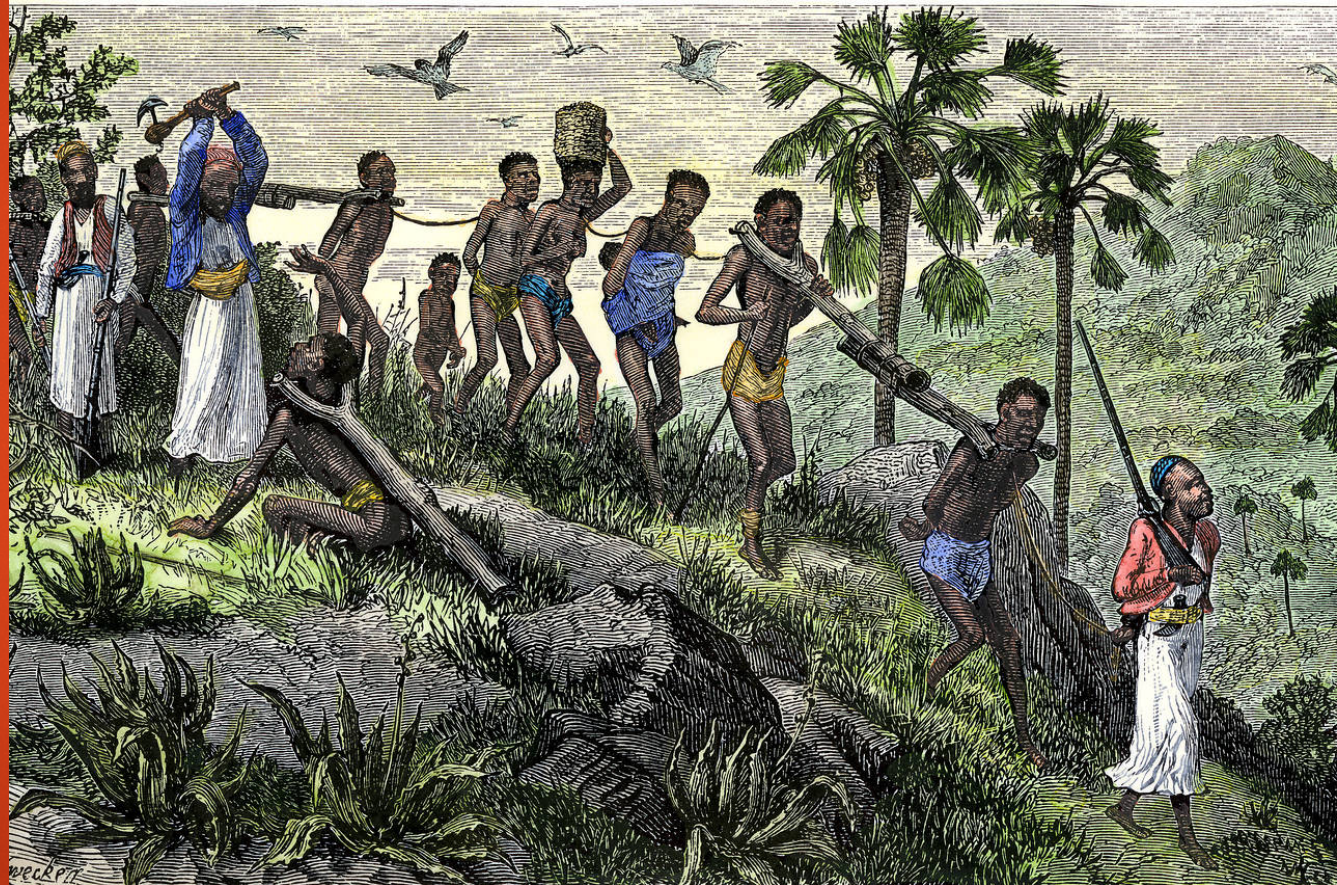
PROF. REMI ALAPO

FALL 2021



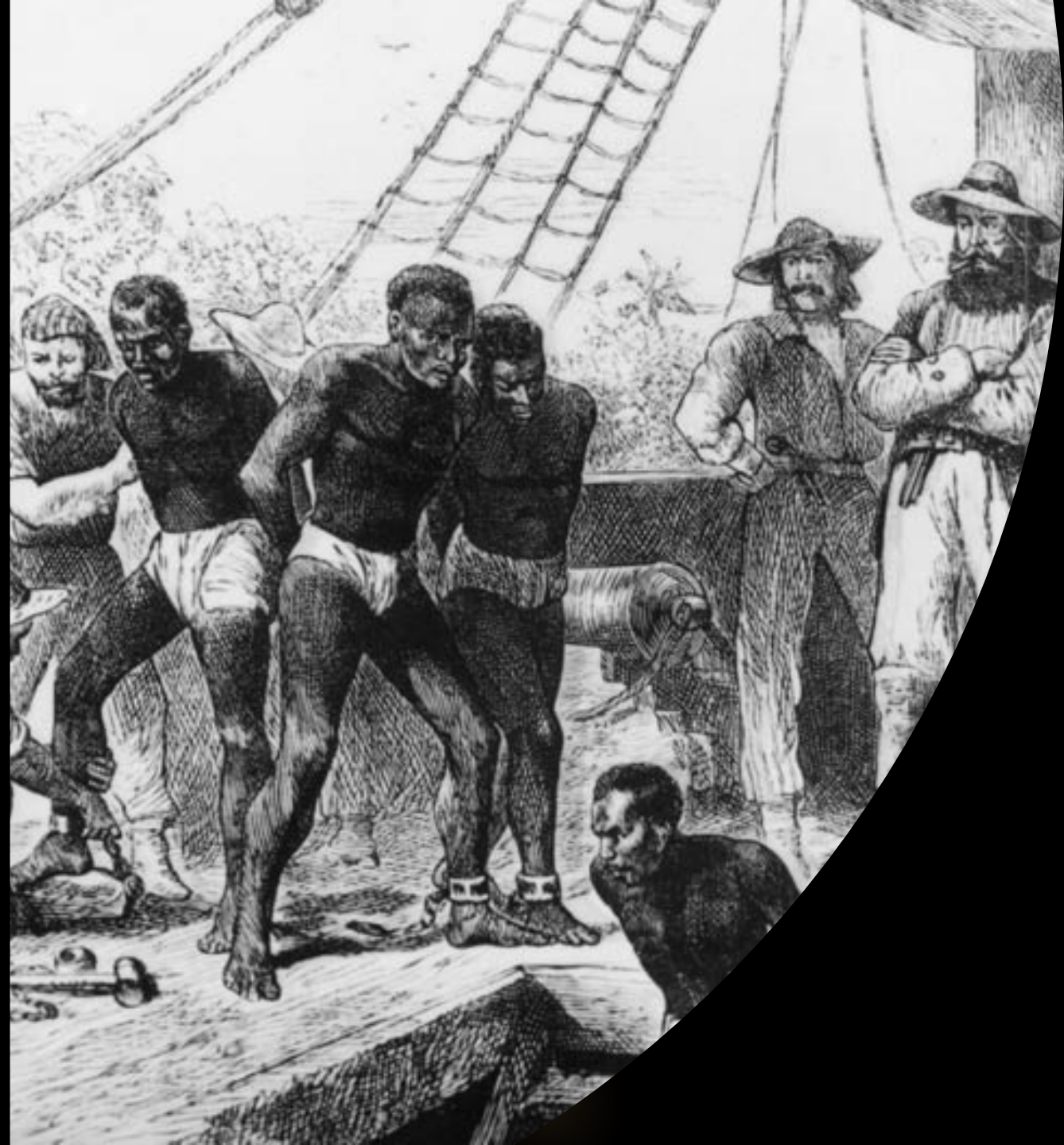
Africa before 1500

- ▶ By the 15th century, Africa was already one of the greatest continents where many people lived in societies without any divisions of wealth and power. During the earlier age metal was very important in Africa because it was superior to stone, used to make tools such as weapons and decorative items. Those tools were used for different purposes. For example, weapons were used for hunting. Moreover, earlier artisans used this metal to decorate or make new items, especially in Egypt where so many objects are decorated with gold. Copper and gold were not as available in the Saharan regions.



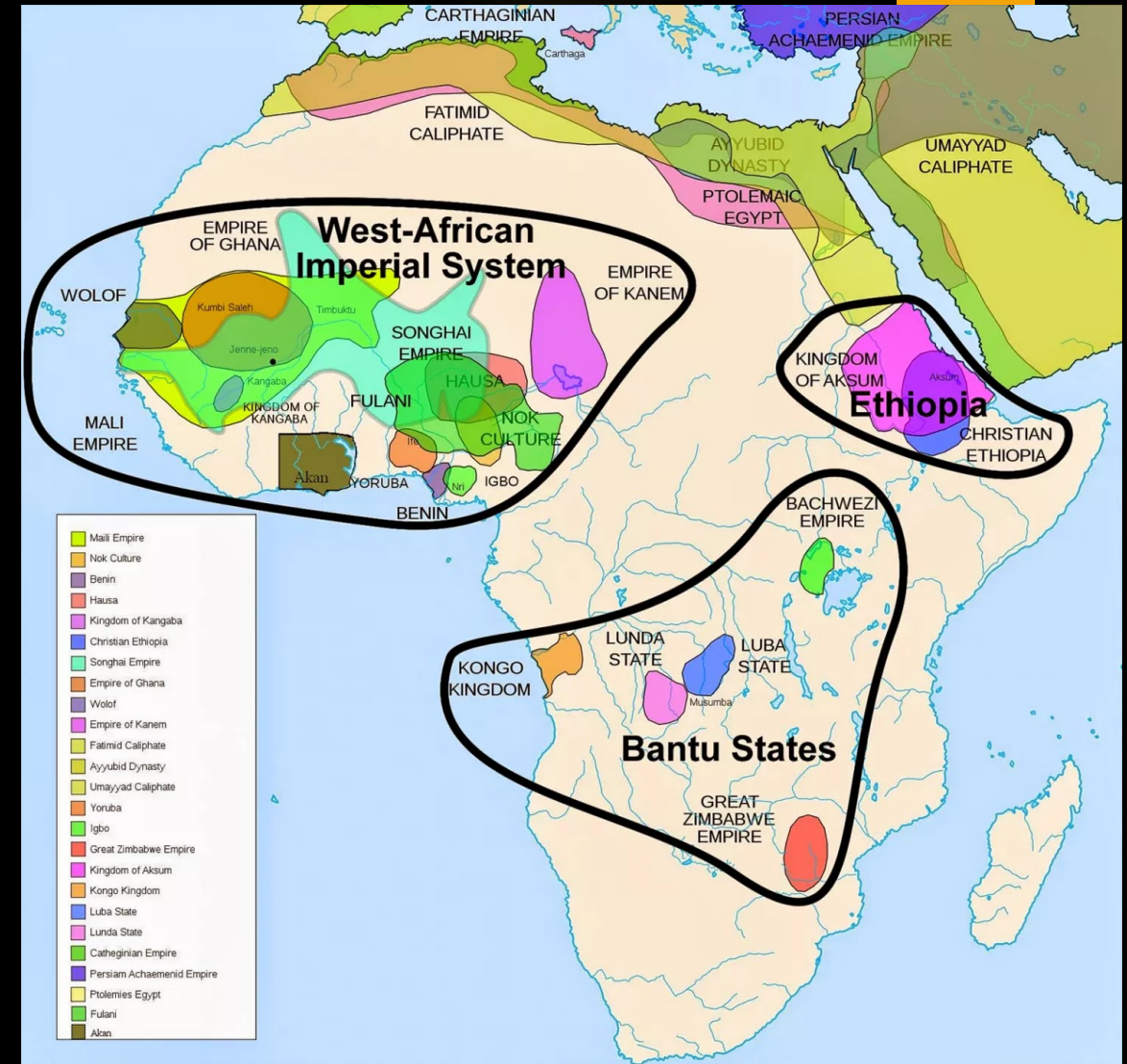
The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

- ▶ Europeans profited at the expense of Africans during the Atlantic slave trade by setting up a “Triangle Trade” where Europeans benefited in many ways. Europeans gave cloth in exchange for gold, and they sold cheap manufactured products, such as guns, to Africa, which was not a fair trade because the Europeans benefited anyway.



Pre-colonial Africa

- ▶ Before Europeans arrived, Africa was a self-developing continent with a large number of independent states. Colonialism created new frontiers and developed new political and economic structures for Africa. This shows us how much colonization changed the way African societies lived in pre-colonial times.



The colonization in Africa

- ▶ The colonization in Africa was seen as Europeans forcing their will upon the Africans in a method of isolating them from their tribes. Missionaries were viewed as individuals who were there to spread the sacred word, yet a considerable amount of the African seniors viewed them as individuals that they could not trust. This was because the whites were viewed as individuals who carried obliteration and caused damage to numerous areas. Forcing Christianity on the locals made Europeans lose the relationship that they had with the environment, with nature, and with each other.



African Independence

- ▶ I think one of the most challenging aspects of the decolonization of Africa was the fight for independence with lack of infrastructure. European imperialists brought civilization and development to Africa, but they left their former colonies with little in the way of infrastructure. There was also a distinct lack of trained and experienced civil leadership



Conclusion

- ▶ I will conclude by saying that the Europeans created in Africa, from south to north, great cultural, social, and political divisions. These divisions were in all of the places in Africa, such as ethnic, tribal, and more. Economically, Africa moved from farming and herding to become a part of the Western-dominated economic, capitalist system. That transformation helped some areas and damaged others. Overall, it brings up a long trend of economic instability within social and political systems on the African continent

References

- ▶ Class notes and texts for the fall of 2021.