HISTORY OF AFRICA 1500 - 1870
Summer - 1993

M T W R 10:20-11:35
Professor K. Green
class meets: 1101 Humanities
Office: 5118 Humanities
Office hours: Tues., 9-10,
Wed., 2:30-3:30
and by appointment

4 CREDITS or 3 CREDITS?

If you take the course for 4 credits or if you are a graduate
student you will write a 7-10 page essay/term paper due August 3
- NO EXCEPTIONS. Any paper received after the due date will be
significantly penalized in grade. The topic of the essay is the
concept of reparations to Africa for the slave trade. It is
discussed in more detail in a separate handout for those who have
elected the 4-credit option.

This course deals with the main themes of African history
between the years 1500 and 1870. Some of the major topics
covered in the course are: an introduction to African peoples,
social systems, and geography; the influence of Islam on various
areas of the continent; trans-Saharan, Indian Ocean, and Atlantic
trading systems; formation of Central African state systems;
Swahili city-states; the West European impact on Africa prior to
political partition; the Atlantic slave trade and its abolition;
West African Islamic jihads; Dutch settler development in South
Africa; mfecane; great trek; world economic changes in the late
eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and their effects on Africa.

Required texts


General History of Africa, Vol. V: Africa from the Sixteenth to
the Eighteenth Century, ed. by B. A. Ogut, University of
California, 1992.


Course outline packet available at Kinko's Copies, 620 University
Ave.

Outline maps of Africa - available in supplies section of
bookstore

Course requirements

Map Quiz, June 23: 50 points

Mid-term Exam - Essay, identifications, and objective portion on
Islam: July 6: 200 points
Final Map Quiz, August 2: 75 points

Term Paper for 4-credit students: 200 points. Due August 3, NO EXCEPTIONS!

Final Exam, 250 points, Thursday, August 5.

Attendance at one African Studies Center movie or lecture, or a film on Africa shown on Public T.V., typing up a two-page description and discussion: 50 points.

Total points for 3-credit students: 625

To receive a grade of A you must receive 581 total points
To receive a grade of B you must receive 544 total points
To receive a grade of C you must receive 513 total points
To receive a grade of D you must receive 481 total points
Below 375 points receives a grade of F

Total points for 4-credit students: 825

To receive a grade of A you must receive 767 total points
To receive a grade of B you must receive 718 total points
To receive a grade of C you must receive 685 total points
To receive a grade of D you must receive 635 total points
Below 495 points receives a grade of F

Map work: You are to study the following list, locating the place names, ethnic groups, and geographical features. Use your textbook maps as well as J. D. Fage. An Atlas of African History. Second Edition. New York: Africana Publishing Co., 1978. Several copies of this Atlas are on Reserve in the College Library under call number G2446 S1 F3 1978. For the map quiz on June 23 I will select 25 terms. You will place the corresponding number for each of the terms on a blank map purchased at the bookstore. It is suggested that you purchase an extra map to use as a study sheet. For the final map quiz on August 2 I will choose terms from the following list and include other map terms taken from lectures. A study list will be distributed one week before the final map quiz.

Senegal River  Tripoli  Sequi
Niger River  Fezzan  Kanem
Volta River  Abomey  Monrovia
Gambia River  Cairo  Pemba
Nile River  Begho  Ilorin
Blue Nile  Boure  Sokoto
White Nile  Mogadishu  As(h)ante ethnic group
Sena  Tete
Lake Tana  Gao  Jenne
The African Studies Center at the University of Wisconsin offers many lectures and occasional films on Africa. There is a film series scheduled for this summer. There are also films shown on Africa on public television from time to time. To encourage you to become acquainted with these offerings I am asking you to attend one during this 8-week session, writing up a two-page report in which you both relate the content of the lecture or film and give your opinion. This report must be typed. Handwritten papers will not be accepted. As lectures and films come to my attention I will try to announce them in class, but keep your eyes open. I will not accept wildlife films on Africa to fulfill this assignment. With very few exceptions, feature films are not appropriate for this assignment. If you're unsure of the appropriateness of a lecture or film for this assignment, ask me before you write it up. Do not wait until the last week to try to complete this assignment as you may have difficulty in finding an appropriate offering.

NOTE: You are not assured full credit on this assignment. Your papers must be neat, thoughtful, and grammatically correct. In your two-page description you must indicate the date of the performance/lecture and make sure you have the correct title and that you spell the lecturer's name correctly.

Readings: Readings below are an integral part of the course. Starred readings are available on Reserve in the College Library (Helen C. White). They are not optional, but a required part of the course.

Lecture Topics & Reading Assignments

WEEK I June 14 - Introduction to the Course
June 15 - Geography of Africa with slides

June 16 - Peoples of Africa, Linguistic groupings and Social Systems


June 17 - Islam


NORTHERN AFRICA c. 1500 to 1800

WEEK II June 21 - Ottomans in North Africa
June 22 - North African trade in the Mediterranean and the Sudan; Barbary coast


June 23 - MAP QUIZ-50 points; Funj sultanate


June 24 - Galla "invasions," Ethiopian expansion


WEST AFRICA 1500 to 1800

WEEK III June 28 - Introduction to the Region; Arrival of the Portuguese


June 29 - Songhay empire, Moroccan conquest of Songhay and its ramifications

June 30 - Hausa city-states; Southern Nigeria-Yoruba and Niger Delta


July 1 - Atlantic slave trade and internal African slavery.


WEEK IV July 5 - Holiday
July 6 - MID-TERM EXAM, 200 points

Central and East Africa to c. 1500

July 7 and 8 - Bantu migrations; Luba/Lunda state systems; Kongo kingdom; Portuguese impact.


WEEK V July 12 - Zimbabwe-Mutapa-Butwa states; Portuguese in Mozambique


July 13 - Portuguese contact with the Swahili; Interior East Africa


Southern Africa c. 1400 to 1800

July 14 - Khoisan and Bantu settlement; Dutch settlement at the Cape.


RECOMMENDED READING: Reader's Digest Illustrated

July 15 - Egypt and the Maghrib to 1870


WEEK VI July 19 - Sudan and Ethiopia in the 19th century

READING: The Making of Modern Africa, Chapter 6, pp. 150-175.

July 20 - Abolition of the Atlantic slave trade; establishment of Sierra Leone and Liberia; Repercussions


July 21 - Jihad in West Africa


July 22 - Discussion of Segu.

WEEK VII July 26 - West African Forest States


July 27 and 28 - Southern Africa in the 19th Century: Mfecane and Great Trek; British and Boers to the mining revolution


July 29 - Central Africa in the 19th Century


WEEK VIII August 2 - FINAL MAP QUIZ, 75 points; Zambezi basin in the 19th Century

August 3 - Term papers due for 4-credit students; Omanis in East Africa and East African commercial diaspora

August 4 - Catch up and Review

August 5 - FINAL EXAM, 250 points.
Africa since IQ35. First published in 1993 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris and Heinemann Educational a division of Heinemann Publishers (Oxford) Ltd Halley Court, Jordan Hill, Oxford O X 2 8EJ P M B 5205, Ibadan P O Box 54314, Nairobi P O Box 10103, Village Post Office, Gaborone FLORENCE PRAGUE MADRID PARIS ATHENS BOLOGNA. List of figures i.i 10.1 11.1 11.2 T h e political m a p of Africa in 1935 2-3 Major mineral resources in Southern Africa 250 Italy's territorial claims in Africa (1940 plans) 290 T h e financing of capital investment in French-speaking black Africa and Madagascar, 1946-73, in billions of i960 constant C. On September 11, 2001, 19 militants associated with the Islamic extremist group al Qaeda hijacked four airplanes and carried out suicide attacks against targets in the United States. Two of the planes were flown into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, a third plane hit the Pentagon just outside Washington, D.C., and the fourth plane crashed in a field in Pennsylvania. Two of the planes were flown into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, a third plane hit the Pentagon just outside Washington, D.C., and the fourth plane crashed in a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Almost 3,000 people were killed during the 9/11 terrorist attacks, which triggered major U.S. initiatives to combat terrorism and defined the presidency of George W. Bush. 10 Prehistory Week III: Prehistory to History Readings: Tannahill, chap. 3 (pp ); Atlas, The World: 10,000 to 5000 BCE & The Advent of Agriculture Mon., Sept. 13 Movie: The Ice Man Wed., Sept. 15 Discussion of The Ice Man; in-class writing, brief movie review Fri., Sept. 6 Regular class meeting at 10:00 and Joint Learning Community Class at 11:00 in Dr. Duclos-Orsello s classroom. Set-up and work on wiki projects. Gail Rankin, Information Technology will be with us. Fri., Oct. 8 In class writing, Questions & Sources in the History of Food. Bring Standage. Week VII: India Readings: Tannahill, chap.Â 20. Joint Learning Community Class Meeting:15 at CENTRAL CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALL. We ll be seeing the movie, Tortilla Soup (2001) Directed by Maria Ripoll. Fri., Oct. Visitation hours are Mondays to Saturdays between 09h30 and 11h00 and Sundays and public holidays between 09h30 and 10h00, and can be booked though tour agents. Pemba, Mozambique. Pemba is the capital city of the city of Cabo Delgado in northern Mozambique that is home to pristine white beaches that are a haven for avid snorkelers and water sports lovers.Â Robben Island is a small island located in South Africaâ€™s Table Bay in Cape Town. The island was used as a place of imprisonment, banishment, and isolation for about four centuries, and is significantly known for housing South Africaâ€™s anti-apartheid stalwarts such as former President Nelson Mandela. Before then, the island was home to a variety of wild life, including birds, penguins, seals and tortoises. Find out 10 moments that brought...Â 10 Moments that brought Change in South African History. 1. The Inception of Colonization â€” 1652. Colonization in South Africa began in 1652 when Jan Van Riebeek first arrived in South Africa â€“ Cape Town to be specific. Immediately after arriving, Jan Van embarked on enacting the foundation of his fortress at the magnificent table mountain to keep the thundering Indian oceans and the Atlantic at bay. While doing this, little did he know he was erecting the foundation of Cape Town â€“ the mother city of a country that would later become the powerhouse of Africa â€“ or, letâ€™s say, little did he know