

**Africa's History**

**1450 CE to c. 1750 CE**

**600 CE to c. 1450 CE**

**1750 CE to 1914 CE**

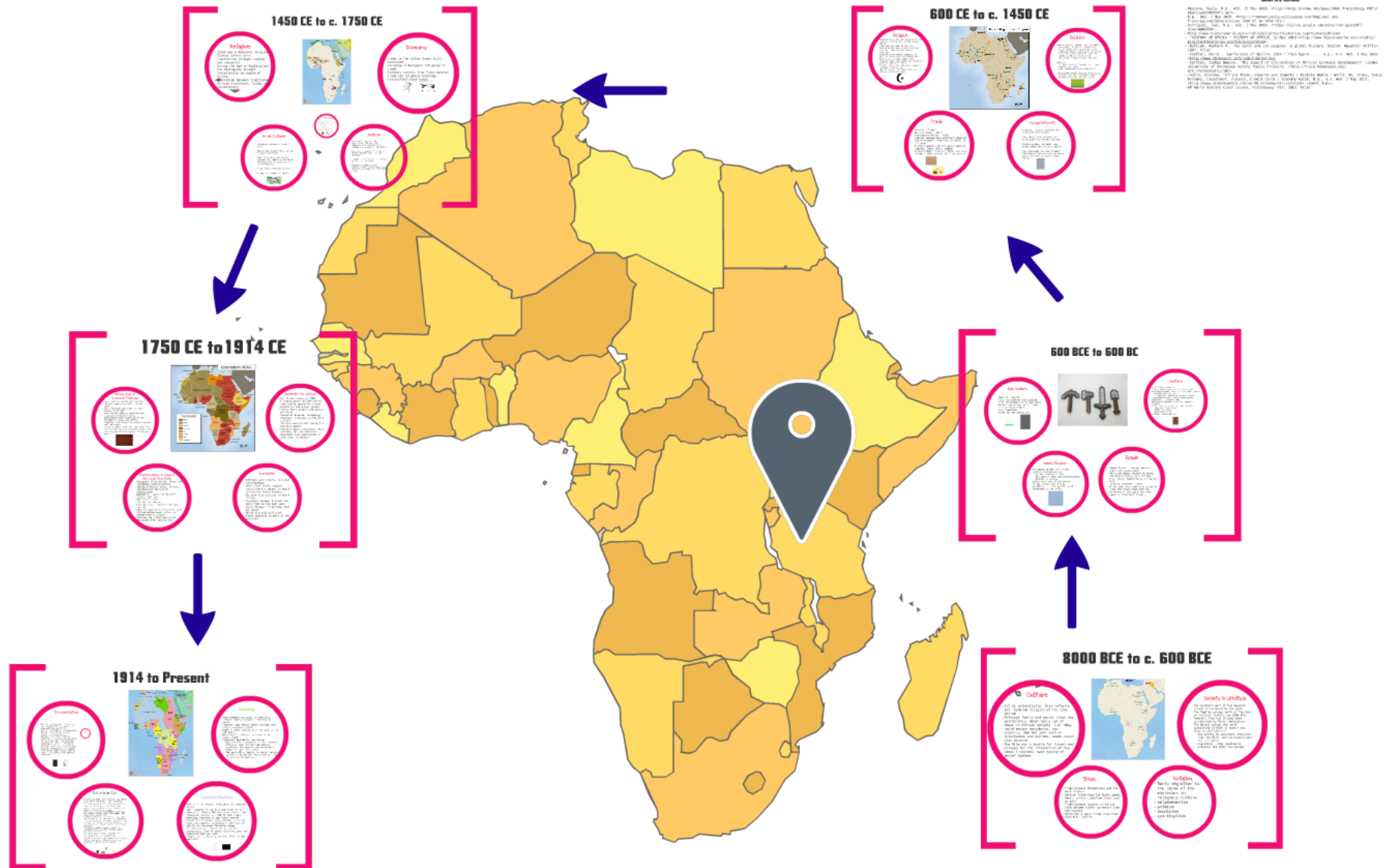
**1914 to Present**

**8000 BCE to c. 600 BCE**

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# the sub saharan africa region



# 8000 BCE to c. 600 BCE

## Culture

- Art is naturalistic; this reflects Sub-Saharan religion of the time period
- Although family and social class was patriarchal, women had a lot of power in African society, i.e. they could manage households, own property, and had jobs such as priestesses and scribes; women could also divorce
- The Nile was a source for travel and allowed for the integration of new ideas / customs; mass mixing of belief systems



## Society & Lifestyle

- The southern part of Sub-Saharan Africa is occupied by the Sans;
- The Pygmies occupy north of the Sans in tropical forests; by 1000 BCE however, they had already been overwhelmed by Bantu immigration
- The Bantus occupy the north consisting of what is modern day Nigeria and Cameroon
  - had access to important resources like the Nile, and cultivated yams and oil palms
  - migratory - they eventually displace the other two groups

## Trade

- Trade between Mesopotamia and the Kush peoples
- Saharan Trade-imported Roman goods, wheat, olives; exported items such as gold
- Trade between peoples in Africa, like between hunter gatherers like the Pygmies
- Cairo was a major trade city from 1000 BCE - 600 CE

## Religion

- Bantu migration is the cause of the explosion in religious culture
- polydaemonism
- animism
- voodooism
- spiritualism

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