



Key event timeline-	
3150BC-30CE	Ancient Egypt: On the River Nile which was source of great wealth. Nile used for water, trade and transportation. Traded gold, papyrus, linen, grain for cedar wood, ebony, copper, iron and ivory.
350-940	Aksum Empire: Above the Horn of Africa. Major centre of trade with connections to central Africa, Persia, India and Egypt. Traded salt, gold, ivory, gems, cloth, glass and olive oil.
1100's-1400's	Kingdom of Ife: In West Africa. Centre of trade connecting local and long-distance trade routes. Very fertile soil allowed kingdom to trade crops as well as objects made of bronze, brass, copper, wood, ceramic and ivory.
600's-1200's	Kingdom of Ghana: In West Africa. Success in farming allowed it to become great trading empire. Most valuable trading item was gold. Also traded copper, iron and salt. Made money from taxing goods being taken on the many trade routes through the kingdom such as stone, bone and wood.
1235-1610	Empire of Mali: In West Africa. It controlled the trade of gold. One of the kings, Mansa Musa, went on a famous pilgrimage to Mecca. Mali developed buildings, education, religion and trade.
900-1601	Kingdom of Benin: In West Africa. Ruled by the Obas, famously 5 warrior Obas. The Warrior Obas used vast wealth gained from trade to build up their armies. Enslaved people played a large part in building the empire. The trade in enslaved people was a source of great wealth for the kingdom.
1500's-1800's	Transatlantic Trade in enslaved people: Europeans traded with African tribal leaders to gain enslaved people. They were captured and marched to the coast where they were kept in slave factories. From there they were shipped across the Atlantic. This trade had many impacts including encouraging tribal wars, decreasing Africa's population, making a few tribal leaders very wealthy.
1800's	Scramble for Africa: European nations became very competitive in their efforts to gain colonies in Africa. They did this for economic reasons to gain resources from African regions. Other reasons included political (to gain power), religious (to spread Christianity) and social (European countries believed they were superior).
1800's-1900's	Imperialism: European settlers re-drew the map of Africa as they colonised it. Resources were extracted from the colonies and made the European imperialists incredibly wealthy. Imperial colonisers such as Leopold II of Belgium, used brutal methods to extract resources. European powers spread Christianity, built schools, hospitals, roads and railways spreading European culture and traditions. As a result African traditions and cultures were destroyed.

Key words and definitions	
Infer	To suggest or to learn
Trade	Action of buying and selling goods.
Import / Export	Bringing goods into country to sell / Taking good out of country to sell.
Camel	Large, long-legged mammal suited to desert conditions. Essential for trade in north and west Africa.
Resource	Stock of money and or materials in a country.
Enslaved Person	A person who is the property of another and is forced to work for them.
Transatlantic	Crossing the Atlantic Ocean.
Slave factories	Fortified prisons built by Europeans on the African coastline to hold enslaved people.
Colonies	A country under the control of another country.
Imperialism	A policy of extending a country's power through colonisation (often using force) of other countries.

