

## CHAPTER 20

### TIMELINE

*Insert the following events into the timeline. This should help you to compare important historical events chronologically.*

Portuguese fort at El Mina established  
British slave trade abolished  
reform among Hausa  
Dutch establish colony at Cape of Good Hope  
British seize Cape Colony from Dutch  
death of Shaka

\_\_\_ 1481

\_\_\_ 1652

\_\_\_ 1795

\_\_\_ 1804

\_\_\_ 1815

\_\_\_ 1828

### TERMS, PEOPLE, EVENTS

*The following terms, people, and events are important to your understanding of the chapter. Define each one on a separate sheet of paper.*

Ahmad Baba of Timbuktu	oba	King Agaja
Angola	Monomotapa	polygyny
Boer	Afrikaners	Voortrekkers
Creole slaves	obeah	candomble
factories	El Mina	lançados
Fulani	Jean Jacques Rousseau	Khoikhoi
Indies piece	triangular trade	Asante
Lesotho	Middle Passage	Luo
Suriname	Great Trek	Fulani
Maroons	William Wilberforce	Kongo kingdom
Nzinga Mvemba	Luanda	Royal African Company
Osei Tutu	asantehene	Dahomey
Oyo	Cushitic	Nilotic migrations
saltwater slaves	Creole slaves	John Wesley
Shaka	Mfecane	Swazi
Zulu	diaspora	Cape Colony
vodun	Palmares	

## MAP EXERCISE

*The following exercise is intended to clarify the geophysical environment and the spatial relationships among the important objects and places mentioned in the chapter. Locate the following places on the map.*

Locate the region of the following African kingdoms: Kongo, Asante, Dahomey, Benin, and Sokoto.

What does the location of the emerging states of Africa during the era of the slave trade suggest about the geographical reorientation of African trade? Where were the emerging states located in comparison to the previous kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhay?

