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June 5th, 2023

1. Organization of state

The science of writing ~ Once a people do not have a documented history, there is a tendency that oral tradition may not come to help and history may be forgotten. This science of writing, according to the Europeans, is the only way history can be preserved.

The biggest abuse an historian can give to a community is to say they do not have history. This is what historians say to African communities. What has come to help is oral tradition.

Earliest African Kingdoms.

Egypt

Nubia

The Great Zimbabwe

The Kingdom of Lunda

The Kingdom of Congo

The Kingdom of Aksum

Joseph Kipling - A renowned British poet. He wrote a poem titled 'white man's burden' in other words, Africa as a white man's burden. It was published in 1899 in a magazine owned by Maklox.

He wrote that the British colonized Africa to (the 3Cs)

1. We came to Christianize Africa.

2. To Civilize Africa.

3. Commercial purposes.

Kipling suggested that Africa belonged to dark times and so deserves to be lightened and the lighting can be through either of the 3Cs mentioned above.

To argue against Kipling's writing, all you need to do is to state the forms of civilization and sense of organization that was inherent in the ancient kingdoms of Africa.

So, Kipling led the world against Africa in order to show the British why Africa should be colonized.

They believed that Africans lived on trees, that they're forest zones and have no contact with the rest of the world.

Need to say that Kipling and others had never visited Africa, they relied on the report of Portuguese explorers to conclude that Africa was far from civilization.

\*How to debunk Western Opinion of Africa as not Civilized.\*

The art of organizing and winning war is also civilization. The implementation of war techniques and weapons, as well as leading a war is also civilization.

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June 6th, 2023

\*Africa's Relation With the Muslim (Arab) World.\*

Here, we are majorly concerned with issues concerning the Trans-sahara slave trade. In modern times, this appeared not to be good but in the 1000BC till 20th century it was a lucrative business. Trans means across meaning, across the Sahara desert, that's the concept of the Trans-sahara slave trade. Not until 1981 did Mauritania abolish the Slave trade.

The first stage in the development of the slave trade. The stage with which human beings were forcefully captured. They could be victims of war. Vast States conquer states who are little and these people are slaves.

The elements that made it a slave were when some form of exchanges were involved but prior to then, there was no form of exchange. The Arabs used dates (danbino) to lure people. They lure middle aged people with dates and that was how they caught them. So, they look for able bodied men or women to work as domestic aids or in construction sites or irrigation sites because there's usually no rain in the middle east so they survived on irrigation farming. These Arabs call the blacks as Zang or Sudan. So, each time they need able bodied men, they trace them to Sudan. They justified it to the early Bible writing that says whoever that has a black skin should be for a slave. The jurists argued that no matter the colour of your skin, you should.not be made a slave but they ignored this teaching but legitimize slave trade.

They had an agreement with the Makuri kingdom they transported 600 slaves outside Africa yearly. They served purposes as concubines, some are engaged in house chores or married to the major warriors in the battlefield. This took place for 600 years in sequence. So, it was recorded that about 10 million Africans were transported within this time.

In the calculation of people transported across the Sahara, Paul Lovejoy, he did the arithmetic for both Trans Sahara and Atlantic. In the trans sahara, he said about 6-10, million were transported across the trans-sahara. And it was revealed that the most productive men of Africa was taken.

An Arab historian, Leo Africanos (real name Alhassan nicknamed Leo because a lot of persons read his work) He reported that in the quest to carry out this trade, arrangements were put in place;

1. African rulers ~ They were the ones who legitimize the trade. Most of these kings certified the trade. Why? It gives them access to going on pilgrimages yearly. So, for the basis of Islamic rite (pilgrimage) they legitimize it.

2. The middlemen ~ They look for people who have the capacity to use the horses because. There were no major routes. The only way to cross the sahara was to use horses. So, those who were very key to moving horses and men were used.

3. Experts at riding horses ~ Once people are captured and surrendered, their job was to transport them across the sahara.

4. The guards ~ There were taxes in place to move across different kingdoms. So, their job was to ensure that those who have been captured do not escape.

These journeys are a long journey. So, they look for an oasis in the desert. There are people who are staged at the oasis waiting for the slaves to pass.

The business, according to was referred to as an organized business.

\*Organization of the Trans-Sahara Slave Trade.\*

Every form of trading activities either legitimate or not (like slave trade) requires some form of organization for it to he successful. No wonder those who do trans sahara slave trade out in place some measures for it to thrive.

1. African Rulers ~ The ruling elite were not only involved but they took the Blane for it. One way they do so is because some of them wanted to fulfil their lifetime ambition of going to Mecca for pilgrimage. So, some sacrificed their community for this sake. So, they simply allowed raiding for sales. They allowed raiding for slaves by the Arab men. They invade their communities to search for able bodied men.

2. Some of the group of people also involved in the success of the trade were experts in riding horses. This is because there were no motorable roads across the sahara. Cars were not in existence then. So, the only way was to use horses. So, those who can ride horses were employed. They were the beduing. They were hired to provide expert service to transport slaves across the sahara.

3. The guards ~ They were usually derived from the military forces of various states through which they cross. Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria are the magrebian states. So, the guards were responsible for collecting taxes from the business men across the borders. So, guards do not only provide security to raided victims but also collect taxes for the slave agents.

4. Slave agents ~ They were stated at the coastal areas, at the ports. Once the people have been evacuated at the hinterlands, the agents will tap them and allocate their locations to them. That is why the trade was not only limited to only the middle east, a large part of the people were also taken to other parts of the world but mostly the subarthans. The great Roman empire also benefited from this trade. This is because the trade was not only limited to human beings. Gold and silver was also part of the trade and the major places where the gold went to was Ghana then known as the gold coast.

These 4 sense of organizations provided success of the slave trade. The trade could not have been successful without this particular organization, each to their rooms. They have their functions. It was the combined efforts of these people that led to the success of the slave trade.

In 1336, the Sultan of Borno wrote a letter of complaint to the king of Egypt, he was complaining bitterly of how almost able bodied men have almost been evacuated from Africa. This is because one of the kings in Egypt (Snefenu)came to Africa to directly engage the slave traders. He cited Quranic verses saying it is Unislamic to do so. He reminded them that the Orthodox (traditional) teaching of Islam as written by the Islamic jurists forbids such act to fellow Muslims. The Sultan indicted those who engaged in the business.

Al-Idrissi is a world renown geographer who traversed Africa in his tour, understanding the environment and the nature of the people. In his report, he submitted that those who sustained the business were not Africans but the appetite of the Arab for cheap labour.

Some kingdoms in Africa opted to exchange one slave for twenty local ammunitions. But everyone who engaged in the trade are all culpable.

Jean Bayart Francois argued in 1989 about the nature of the state in Africa; Politics of the belly. He said the rulers and kings who participated in the trade did so because of their belly. He argued that the problems in Africa are not entirely caused by endogenous forces, but both the inside. The inside refers to the stakeholder, powerful elites. He established their culpability. He argued that they can also be blamed. He argued that certain

kingdoms in Africa waged war with other kingdoms in order to have access to slaves from the kingdoms. He established the basis of his argument as the policy of extraversion. That he can never agree that the problem was one sided. He said Arab from the trans sahara slave trade is faulty from the start. That such an analysis is unethical, not balanced.

Joseph Cooper also agreed with the submission of Joseph Francois. They both suggested that to look at Africa, it could be done through the extraversion. Both Cooper and Francois challenged that the problem is not only the Arab but African leaders also. That those who looked for the slaves, those who sold their brothers are also culpable.

Question ~ Considering the role of African elites in the organization of the trans-sahara slave trade, can Jean Francois or Joseph Cooper explanation be justified? Africa is the least in the category of continents in the world in the ladder of development. In discussing development, Africa is the most topical place in discussing epileptic development. However, Jean's explanation appears to be true. In his 'Nature of the state of Africa's; Politics of the belly, 1989, he argued that Africa's elite are also culpable in the organization of the trans-sahara slave trade.

\*The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade of 14th Century\*

According to David Basil, there used to be a trade in humans across the Atlantic ocean that ravaged the rest of Africa. The trade is a singular factor of Africa's development.

Walter Rodney published How Europe Underdeveloped Africa in 1973, also argued on the parameter that even the following agenda of the European which is the legitimate trade emphasized on production of cash crops which is for their industrial benefit.

David Basil alongside

Ali Mazrui, Africa: A Triple Heritage (1987) is one of the major scholars on how Europe aids in influencing Africa. He argued that Africa has been influenced by 3 major civilizations;

1. African civilization

2. Middle Eastern (Arab) Civilization

3. European civilization through the Atlantic slave trade.

Our discussion is mirrored in trans atlantuc

In the 15ht century, the trans Atlantic slave trade began. The Europeans felt the need to expand their reach. The main reason they came to Africa was because they needed to expand their spheres of influence because they wanted to exercise authority. By 1492, European explorers arrived in the coastal areas of Africa and were on a mission for 'discovery'. This marked the beginning of Africa's exploration.

Before then, king Ferdinand of Spain and Queen Isabella, these two powerful leaders in Europe were the most vocalists when it comes to voyages of exploration. The exploration was sponsored by them. They became so powerful that they train cartographers

Explorers came back and reported about India and many Europeans then wished to go to India, including America. Some of these discoveries were accidental. But those who came to Africa like Vasoo Da Igama, reported how Africans are that they're tall and agile. When they came to the coastal areas, some of them fell ill of malaria because of mosquitoes.

Ameleigo Verspurchi discovered America. So, they refer to those people living in America as the red Indians. So, they were looming for Spice Island. The major occupants of America are Azteers, Mayas and -

In their report, they discovered that the red Indians were not agile. So, they brought another report about a new world, a world of strong and agile people (Africa) This was what promoted Europeans to come to Africa. The Europeans were fearing the extinction of the red Indians. This was the compelling explanation towards looking at the African direction. That is why in the 18th century, all that we saw was competition among the Europeans for voyages of exploration which birthed the voyages of slave trade. So, transatlantic which is moving across the Atlantic ocean.

According to P.D Curtin, the trade took over 400 years of our lives. The whole of Africa was ransacked. Most of Africa's military and defence system was drained, they were taken on the journey of no return. Unlike the trans-sahara trade, all of the trades were full of evil and savagery. It takes 3 months to transport to US because they were using the locomotive engine for their boats.

Another name for tran Atlantic slave trade is the triangular slave trade.

/\_\ (Africa at the top, America on the left and Europe on the right. They take them to Europe, then to Europe for work on the plantation.)

According to Karl Max (1818-1883) in his work the communist manifesto (published in 1848), he opined that capitalism thrives where there is capital and labour. So, the scenario that played out in Africa laid the foundation for capital accumulation. He explained in his work how the system worked in Africa then. What was produced in Manchester was then taken back to Africa. They experienced what we call the 'surplus economy'. So, one of the major devastating effects this trade has on Africa is in the area of;

Economic aspect, Social Aspect, Political, Cultural

Economic Aspect:

1. Redundant Africa's economy ~ The triangular trade drained the productive part of the African population and replaced it with finished products, they gave us industrial thirst (Ali Mazrui)

2. Social aspect ~ Here, Africa's social organization was disoriented. Most of Africa's society went to war against each other because they needed slaves. The desire for so many slaves created artificial conflicts among African society. Conflicts became the order of the day.

3. The abandonment or discontinuation of Africa's indigenous technology because those who were to carry on the project were taken as slaves. A classic example of Africa's indigenous technology was iron smelting, copper. What was replaced was importation of iron tools to Africa. In the real sense, Africa was left without a sign or technology. Culturally, Africa's religion was replaced with a foreign religion, the Christian mission was born with Evangelist Livingstone spearheading this mission.

The main reason for the abolition of slave trade was because it was no longer economically viable because industrial revolution has taken place.

\*The Scramble For and Partition of Africa\*

Why did they scramble to partition Africa? The biggest rational for the sramble and partitioning of Africa was because of high tension on ownership of Africa, they needed to feed their hungry industries. What they needed was where to get the raw materials for these industries.

Otto-von Bismarck was the leader of Europe in the time of this partitioning. The scramble started in 1871 when Germany was unified. He brought the two parts of Germany together to form one. He wanted to rule the whole Europe. Benjamin Disraety suspected Bismarck. Bismarck was developing the naval force of Europe to counter Benjamin, so as to have access to the rest of Europe. Another person is Jules Ferry of France. He also was suspicious of Bismarck. Also King Leopold of Belgium. They all had antagonistic ambition, struggling among themselves as to who owned the biggest part of Africa.

Britain went for Gold coast (Ghana) and The Gambia. Germany captured Cameroon and Congo. King Leopold of Belgium was the most fierce of them all. He was described as the definition of the live European devil.

When the meeting was convened between November 15th and February 26th 1884 that once you're not able to reach agreement with the locals, you don't own the land, not by planting flags. So, the meeting helped to stop conflict or physical combat among European powers, it led to the division of Africa, Africa's balkanization began.

(On their table, for three months, they divided Africa among themselves.)

Question ~ Trace and explain issues at play at the Berlin west Africa conference of 1844.