

CHAPTER

**14**

SECTION 2

# Note Taking Study Guide

## TURBULENT CENTURIES IN AFRICA

**Focus Question:** What effects did European exploration have on the people of Africa?

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following chart to identify the effects of European exploration on Africa.*

<b>Effects of European Exploration</b>	<b>New African States</b>	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>
	<b>Slave Trade</b>	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>
	<b>European Footholds</b>	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>

## CHAPTER

## 14

## SECTION 2

## Section Summary

## TURBULENT CENTURIES IN AFRICA

## READING CHECK

Why did the Portuguese and other Europeans want slaves?

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## VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *unified* mean in the underlined sentence? What clue can you find in the word's prefix, *uni-*? Think of other words you may know that start with *uni-*. Use what you may know about related words to help you figure out what *unified* means.

## READING SKILL

**Identify Effects** Identify two effects the slave trade had on African states.

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The Portuguese established footholds on the coast of West Africa, building small forts and trading posts. From West Africa, they sailed around the continent. They continued to establish forts and trading posts, but they also attacked coastal cities of East Africa, such as **Mombasa** and **Malindi**, which were hubs of international trade. They also took over the Arabs' thriving East African trade network.

Slavery had existed in Africa since ancient times. Europeans began to view slaves as the most important aspect of the African trade. By the 1500s, European participation had encouraged a much broader Atlantic slave trade, and it grew into a huge and profitable business to fill the need for cheap labor. They especially needed workers on their **plantations** in the Americas. Some African leaders tried to slow down or stop the transatlantic slave trade. The ruler of Kongo, **Affonso I**, who had been tutored by Portuguese **missionaries**, wanted to maintain contact with Europe but end the slave trade. The slave trade, however, continued.

The slave trade had major effects on African states. Because of the loss of countless numbers of young Africans, some small states disappeared forever. At the same time, new states arose, with ways of life that depended on the slave trade. The **Asante kingdom** emerged in the area occupied by present-day Ghana. In the late 1600s, an able military leader, **Osei Tutu**, won control of the trading city of Kumasi. From there, he conquered neighboring peoples and unified the Asante kingdom. Under Osei Tutu, the Asante kingdom held a **monopoly** over both gold mining and the slave trade.

The **Oyo empire** arose from successive waves of settlement by the Yoruba people in the region of present-day Nigeria. Its leaders used wealth gained from the slave trade to build a strong army.

By the 1600s, several other European powers had established forts along the west coast of Africa. In 1652, Dutch immigrants arrived at the southern tip of the continent. They built **Cape Town**, the first permanent European settlement in Africa, to supply ships sailing to or from the East Indies. Dutch farmers, called **Boers**, settled the lands around the port.

## Review Questions

1. How did the Portuguese establish footholds on the coasts of Africa?

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2. Who created the first permanent European settlement in Africa?

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