**Mali and Songhai**

*Directions: As you read p. 334-338 in the Eastern World Textbook, take notes about the history, accomplishments, and fall of the West Africa Empires – Mali and Songhai.*

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| **Mali**   * Located along the **Niger River** * Rose to power under **Sundiata** * improved **trade** and **agriculture** * introduced **cotton** * took power from local leaders * **Mansa Musa** * Most famous ruler * Spread **Islam** * Added **Timbuktu** to empire * Supported **education** * Built **Mosques** * Left empire to son, Maghan, very weak * 1431-**Tuareg** nomads seized Timbuktu * 1500-almost all land was lost | **Songhai**   * Rival to **Mali** * Participated in trade from capital, **Gao** * 1300s – **Mansa Musa** conquered * 1400s – regained freedom * Led by **Muslims** * 1464 - Expansion led by **Sunni Ali** * Took a lot of land from Mali * Built **religious harmony** between Muslims and other religions * 1492 – son **Sunni Baru** took over after death * Muhammad Ture (**Askia the Great**) * **overthrew** Sunni Baru because he was not Muslim * Timbuktu and **Djenne** flourished and were centers of learning * made Muslim **laws** * Set up five **provinces** * **Morocco** – northern rival of Songhai * Had advanced weapons * **arquebus** was early form of gun * Destroyed Timbuktu and Gao * Trade moved to **Atlantic** coast so West African empires fell |