Date __

Middle Ages: Africa

300 CE: the camel was	
By the Berbers. They	trading—
Large transporting gold,	
Salt, timber, and ivory—traded and sold.	
City-states would benefit from duties on imports	
And exports	
Throughout the Eastern coast.	
King Mansa Musa would gain the most—	
The Mali Empire's king	
From 1312 to 1337.	
He rose	
When West Africa was in gold.	
In 1324, he took a to Mecca.	
His reputation spread; his caravan was mega.	
Even Europeans heard of Musa's clout;	
Africa, an economic powerhouse.	
When the Catalan Atlas was published,	
It showed Mansa Musa holding a gold nugget.	
agesoften associated	
With instability—but in Africa, abundance,	
Power, wealth, and growth.	
New ideas spread;	
Trade and empires rose.	
Let's go!	
City-states expand,	
More flourishing,	
Gold and ivory trade,	

More flourishing,
Salt and timber trade,
More flourishing.
The Berbers would trade goods and also cultures,
Ideas, and language,
Working with Arab traders.
Adopted Islam, which was advantageous in trade,
But African tradition was incorporated the same.
Both the Mali and Ghana Empires
Began to practice; this was the new norm.
The same happened in the East with Swahili leaders.
The brought literacy to the people.
Songhais even established Islamic law
In the 15th century, and all across
The continent, the people built many
This was a time of gain that turned into loss.
The transatlantic slave trade and colonialism
Could have hid this history by omission,
But proof of this era remains
Via statues, mosques, and universities the same.
Medieval agesoften associated
With instability—but in Africa, abundance,
Power, wealth, and growth.
New ideas spread;
Trade and empires rose.
Let's go! Flourishing,
City-states expand,
More flourishing,
Gold and ivory trade,
More flourishing,
Salt and timber trade,
More flourishing.