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Central africa history pdf



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Core region of the African continent for the country, see Central African Republic. For the African Union region, see the regions of the African Union À ç ââ, Central. For the former British colony, now called Malawi, see the protectorate of British central Africa. For the Central African Federation (1953-1963), see Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation. Central AfricanTral Africa (Africa of the United Nations Division Africa) Sovereign countries United States (11) À, Angola À, Burundi À ç Cameroon, Central African Republic À ç Chad À, Republic of the Democratic Republic Democratic Republic of Congo â, Equatorial Guinea â, Rwanda â, SÂf É o TomÂf © and Principe Time Zonesutc + 01: 00UTC + 02: 00 Play Media This video on central Africa and the Middle East was taken from the crew of shipment 29 on board the station International Space In October 2011 Central Africa is a surgeon of the African continent including various countries according to different definitions. Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda and SÂ É ç or TomÂ © and Prurscipe are members of the economic community of the Central Africa States (Ecca). [1] Six of these States (Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon) are also members of the central and monetary community of Central Africa (CEMAC) and share a common currency, the African Centrale Franco CFA. [2] À, À, â, â ECCAS / State CEMAC, part of the Middle Africa À, À, Eccas State Only the African Development Bank defines Central Africa like Cameroon, La Repubblica Central African, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon. [3] Medium Africa is a similar term used by the United Nations in its geoscheme for Africa. Includes the same countries as the definition of the African Development Bank, together with Angola and South or South Africa © e List of Central African countries Region Central African country Angola Cameroon, Central African Republic Chad Democratic Republic of Congo Equatorial Guinea GABON whether or not © Burundi Background Associate ECCA The Central African Federation (1953rd to 1963) Also called the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, it was formed by what are now the nations of Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Similarly, the Anglican Church of the Central African province covers dioceses in Botswana, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe, while the Central African, Presbyterian Church has synonyms with Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These states are now generally considered part of East or South Africa. [5] Geography of the Congo Basin Lake Chad basin has historically been ecologically significant for the populations of Central Africa, in particular with the Chad Lake Basin Commission serving as an important supra-regional organisation of Central Africa. History More information: Archaeology of Central Africa, History of Africa is Central Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa is Central Africa Archaeological discoveries of Central Africa have been uncovered dating back more than 100,000 years. [6] According to Zagato and HOLL, there is evidence of iron fusion in the Central African Republic and Cameroon, which can be traced back to 3000 to 2500 aC. [7] The large wall settlements were recently found in North-East Nigeria, about 60 km (37 mi) south-west of Lake Chad, dating back to the first millennium BCE. [8] Trade and improvement of agricultural techniques have supported more sophisticated societies, leading to the early civilizations of Sao, Kanem, Bornu, Shilluk, Baghirmi and Wadai. [9] Around 2500(c), Bantu migrants had reached the Great Lakes region in Central Africa. In the middle of the first millennium BC, the Bantu was also regulated south as what is now Angola. History ancient SAO Civilization Main article: SAO Civilization thecivilization will flourish from approximately 6th century BC until late as the 16th century CE in Central North Africa. The Sao lived along the river Chari south of Lake Chad in territory which then became part of Cameroon and Chad. They are the first people to have left clear traces of their presence in the territory of modern Cameroon. Today, several ethnic groups in northern Cameroon and southern Chad but especially the people of Sara are claiming the descent from Sao civilization. Sao artifacts show that they were skilled workers in bronze, copper and iron. [10] The findings include bronze sculptures and terracotta statues of human and animal figures, coins, funeral urns, household tools, jewelry, highly decorated ceramics and spears. [11] Sao's greatest archaeological finds were made south of Lake Chad. Kanem Empire The empires of Kanem and Bornu in the 1810th main article: Kanem Empire The empire of Kanem-Bornu was centered in the Chadian basin. It was known as the Kanem Empire from the ninth century CE and lasted as an independent kingdom of Bornu until the 20th century. At its climax it has embraced an area that covers not only much of Chad, but also parts of modern southern Libya, eastern Niger, northeastern Nigeria, northern Cameroon, parts of South Sudan and the Central African Republic. The history of the Empire is mainly known by the Royal Chronicle or Girgam discovered in the 1851 by German traveller Heinrich Barth. [12] Kanem rose in the eighth century in the region to the north and east of Lake Chad. The Kanem Empire went into decline, shrank, and in the 14th century was defeated by Bilalala invaders from the region of Lake Fitri. [13] Bornu Empire Main article: Bornu Empire The Kanuri led by Sayfuwa migrated west and south of the lake, where they established the Bornu Empire. By the end of the 16th century, the Bornu Empire had expanded and resumed the parts of Kanem that had been conquered by Bulala. [14] The satellite states of Bornu the Damagaram inAnd Bagharmi to the south-east of Lake Chad. Shilluk Kindoming Article: Shilluk Kinking The Kingdom of Shilluk was centered in southern Sudan from the fifteenth century a longtime strip along the Western shore of the White Nile, from Lake No to about 12 Â ° north latitude. The capital and royal residence were in the city of Fashoda. The Kingdom was founded during the fifteenth century CE from his first sovereign, Nyikang. During the nineteenth century, the Kingdom of Shilluk faced the decline following the military assaults of the Ottoman Empire and later British and Sudanese colonization in Sudan Anglo-Egyptian. Baguarmi Kinking Main article: Kingdom Bagi The Kingdom of Bagiarmirmi existed as an independent state during the XVI and the seventeenth century south-east of Lake Chad in what is now the country of Chad. Bagharmi emerged south-east of the Kanem "Bornu Impero. The first governor of the kingdom was Mbang Bitreni Besse. Later in his kingdom, the Bornu empire has conquered and made the state a tributary. Wadai Empire AbÂf À © ChÂf À ©, capital of Wadai, in 1918 after the French had taken over the main article: Wadai

Empire The people of Lunda were centered on Chad and the Century Century Century Republic. The people of Lunda founded the Kingdom of Wadai east of Bornu in 16th century. In 17th century there was a revolt of the people of Lunda who established a Muslim dynasty. At the beginning, Wadai paid tribute to Bornu and Durrur, but from the 18th century, Wadai was completely independent and had become an attacker against his neighbors. [9] Lunda Empire Article He started to Sivil Embage in southern central Africa. In the 1950s, a hube of the royal family Ilunga Tshibinda has married Lighonda Queen Rweej and united all the peoples of Lunda. Theirs Mulopwe Luseeng has expanded the kingdom. Son of him naweej further expanded the empire and is known as First Emperor Lunda, titled Mwata Yamvo (mwaant yaav, mwant yav), the "Lord of Viper." The Luba political system was maintained and the conquered peoples were integrated into the system. The mwata yamvo assigned a siloo or a kilo (royal councillor) and a tax collector to each conquered state. [15][16] Many states claimed the descent from the Lunda. The Imbangala of Angola inland claimed descent from a founder, Kinguri, brother of Queen Rweej, who could not tolerate the state of mulopwe Tshibunda. Kinguri became king of states founded by Queen Rweej's brother. Luena (Lwena) and Lozi (Luyani) in Zambia also claim the descent from Kinguri. During the 17th century, a Lunda chief and warrior named Mwata Kazembe founded an Eastern Lunda kingdom in the valley of the Luapula River. The western expansion of the Lunda also saw claims of descent from Yaka and Pende. The Lunda connected Central Africa with West Coast trade. The Kingdom of Lunda ended in the 19th century when it was invaded by armed Chokwe.[16] United Kingdom Main article: Kingdom of Kongo Additional information: List of the Rulers of Kongo Kongo in 1711 In the 15th century, the people of Bakongo (because the plural prefix) were unified as the Kingdom of Kongo under a ruler called the Man.ikongo, which resides in the fertile area of Pool Malebo on the Lower Congo River. The capital was M'banza-Kongo. With superior organization, they were able to conquer their neighbors and extract tribute. They were experts in metal, ceramics and raffia weaving. They have stimulated interregional trade through a tax system controlled by the Manikongo. Subsequently, maize (corn) and manioc (manioc) were introduced into the region through trade with the Portuguese in their ports of Luanda and Benguela. Maize and cassava would lead to growth population in the region and elsewhere in Africa, replacing the mile as the main pillar. In the 16th century, the manikongo held authority from Atlantic west to the Kwengo River east. Each territory has been assigned to a manikembe (provincial governor) by the manikongo. In 1506, Afonso I (1506a 1542), a Christian, took the throne. The slave trade has increased with the wars of conquest of Afonso. Around 1568 to 1569, Jaga invaded Congo, throwing garbage into the kingdom and forcing the Manikong into exile. In 1574, Manikong 7 129ar was reintegrated with the help of Portuguese mercenaries. During the last part of the 1660s, the Portuguese tried to gain control of Congo. Manikong Antony I (1661th century), with an army of Congolese of 5000's, was destroyed by an army of Afro-Portuguese in the battle of Mbwila. The empire dissolved into small politics, fighting among them for prisoners of war to sell into slavery. [18][19][20] Congo obtained prisoners from the Kingdom of Ndongo in conquest wars. Ndongo was ruled by the noose. Ndongo would also engage in the slave trade with the Portuguese, with \$1953o Tom o being a transit point or towards Brazil. The kingdom was not as welcoming as Kongo; He saw the Portuguese with great suspicion and as an enemy. The Portuguese in the last part of the 16th century tried to gain control of Ndongo but was defeated by the Mbundu. Ndongo experienced the depopulation from slaves. The leaders established another state in Matamba, affiliated with Queen Nzinga, which resisted the Portuguese until they came to terms with them. The Portuguese settled along the coast as merchants, not venturing into the conquest of the interior. Slavery has caused turmoil inside, with states that have started wars of conquest for prisoners. The Imabandala formed the slave-raiding state of Kasanje, a major source of slaves during the 17th and 18th centuries. [21][22] Modern History Main Articles: History of Chad, History of South Sudan, History of History of the Central African Republic and History of the Democratic Republic of Congo French explorer Paul Du Chaillu Chaillu of the Pivot Peoples of Central Africa at the Berlin Conference in 1884-85 Africa has been divided among the European colonial powers, defining the boundaries that are largely intact with today's post-colonial states. [23] On August 5, 1890, the British and French concluded an agreement to clarify the border between French West Africa and what would become Nigeria. A border was agreed along a line to say on the Niger to Barruwa on Lake Chad, but leaving the Sokoto caliphate in the British sphere. [24] Parfait-Louis Monteil was given the burden of an expedition to find out where this line actually ran. [25] On April 9, 1892, he reached Khawa on the lakeside. [26] In the next twenty years, much of the Chad Basin has been incorporated by the Treaty or by force in French West Africa. On June 2, 1909, the capital of the wadai of Abâ © Châ © was occupied by the French. [27] The rest of the basin was divided by the English in Nigeria, which took Kano in 1903, [28] and the Germans in Cameroon. The Basin countries regained their independence between 1956 and 1962, maintaining colonial administrative boundaries. In 2011, South Sudan gained its independence from the Republic of Sudan after more than 50 years of war. In the 21st century, many jihadist and Islamic groups began working in the central African region, including the Seleka and the Ansaru. During 2010, the internationally recognized secessionist state called Ambazonia has gained momentum in its domestic regions. [29] Economic fishing in Central Africa The main economic activities of Central Africa are agriculture, agriculture, agriculture and fisheries. At least 40% of the rural population of northern and eastern central Africa live in poverty and regularly address chronic shortcomings. [30] The production of rain-based crops is only possible in the southern belt.Slash-and-Burn is a common practice. [31] Flood recession agriculture is practiced around Lake Chad and in the wetlands of the river. [32] Nomadic nomadic shepherds with their animals in the prairies of the northern part of the basin for a few weeks during each short rainy season, where they graze intensively the highly nutritious herbs. When the dry season begins, they move southwards, either to pastures around lakes and floodplains, or to savannahs further south.[33] In the period 2000-2001, fishing in the Lake Chad basin provided food and income to more than 10 million people, with a harvest of about 70,000 tonnes.[30] Traditionally, fishing has been managed under a system whereby each village has granted rights to a certain part of the river, wetland or lake, and fishermen from other countries have to apply for a permit and pay a fee to use that area. Governments applied rules and regulations only to a limited extent[34]. Local governments and traditional authorities are increasingly engaged in rent-seeking, collecting licence fees with the help of the police or the military.[35] Oil is also one of the main exports of North and Central African countries, accounting for a significant share of Chad's and South Sudan's GDP. Demography More information: Demography of Africa, List of African Countries by Population and List of African Ethnic Groups UN Central Africa Macroregion of Central Africa After the Bantu migration, Central Africa is inhabited primarily by Bantu populations and Bantu languages predominate. These include the Mongo, Kongo and Luba peoples. Central Africa also includes many Ubanian communities in Nile-Saharan and Niger-Congo: Northwest Central Africa is dominated by the Kanuri of Nile-Saharan.[36][37]. Most Ubanian speakers in Africa (often grouped with Niger-Congo) are also found in Central Africa, such as the Ubanian-speaking communities of the Nile-Saharan and Niger-Congo, Gbaya,[38] Banda[38] and Zande[39][38] in North Central Africa. Overcast Central African organizations include the Commission of Lake Chad and the economic community of the Central African states. The predominant religions of central Africa are are and traditional faiths. Islam is also practiced in some areas of Chad and the Central African Republic. Name Capital Currency Official languages Area (km2) Population (2018) [40] Angola[42] Luanda Kwanza Portuguese 1,246,700 30,809,787 Cameroon[43] Yaoundé Central African CFA franc French, English 475,442 25,216,267 Central African Republic[38] Bangui Central African CFA franc Sango, French 622,984 4,666,368 Chad[37] N'Djamena Central African CFA franc French, Arab 1,284,000 15,477,729 Democratic Republic of the Congo[44] Kinshasa Congolese French franc 2,344,858 84,068,091 Republic of the Congo[45] Brazzaville Central African CFA French franc 342,000 5,244,359 Equatorial Guinea[46] Malabo Central African CFA franc Spanish, Portuguese, French 28,051 1,308.9 75 Gabon[47] Libreville Central African CFA French franc 267,668 2,119,275 SÂeo TomÂ© e PrÂncipe[48] SÂeo TomÂ© SÂeo TomÂ© e Due to common historical processes and widespread demographic movements among Central African countries prior to the migration of Bantu In much of southern Central Africa the cultures of the region show many similarities and interrelationships. Similar cultural practices stemming from common origins such as largely Nile-Saharan or Bantu peoples are also evident in Central Africa, including music, dance, art, body embellishment, initiation and marriage rituals. Some major ethnic groups in Central Africa are: Name Family Language Region Population (millions) Notes Sara Nilo-Saharan, Central Sudan Sara Chad Basin Chad,[37] Cameroon,[49] Central African Republic[50] 3.5 Gbaya Niger-Congo, UbangianLanguage Gbaya Chad Basin Central African Republic[38] 1.5 Zande NigerâCongo, Ubangian Zande Chad Basin South Sudan,[39] Central African Republic[38] Democratic Republic of Congo 1-4 Kanuri Nilo-Saharan, Western Sahara Kanuri Chad Basin Eastern Nigeria,[36] Niger,[51] Cameroon,[52] Chad[37] 10 Banda Niger-Congo, UbangianLanguage Chad Basin Central African Republic [38] 1.5 Luba Niger-Congo, Bantu Luba Democratic Sub-Equatorial Language Republic Congo 10-15 Mongo Niger-Congo, Bantu Mongolian Language Democratic Republic Sub-Equatorial Congo 10-15 Kongo Niger-Congo, Bantu Language Sub-equatorial Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Republic of the Congo 10 Architecture Art Cameroon Other Information: Architecture of Africa â, 167; 160; Central Africa Clothing Additional information: folk costume Â, 167; Âr 160; Central Africa Cuisine Other information: African cuisine Â, 167; and list of African kitchens Â, 167; Â, Middle-African food Music Other information: Africa music is 167; West, Central, Southeast and South Africa; and sub-Saharan African musical traditions, 167; Â, Central Africa Religion Further information: African traditional religions, 167; Central Africa, Islam in Africa, Christianity in Africa, and religion in Africa Film Industry Other information: Film of Africa â, 167; 19; Central Africa Science and Technology Other information in the sections of history of science and technology in Africa: Mathematic Textile Communication Systems by Country See also Geography Portal Africa British Central Portal Africa Protector (1891Â € â € Â "1907, Now Malawi) Africa Equatorial French Mittelefrika Royal Museum for Central Africa (Brussels, Belgium) References ^ Economic Community of Central Africa States. 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