**AP World History- Chapter 8- KEY TERMS**

**stateless societies:** societies of varying sizes organized through kinship and lacking the concentration of power found in centralized states.

**Maghrib:**Arabic term for western North Africa.

**Almoravids:** a puritanical Islamic reform movement among the Berbers of northwest Africa; built an empire reaching from the African savanna into Spain.

**Almohads:** a later puritanical Islamic reform movement among the Berbers of northwest Africa; also built an empire reaching from the African savanna into Spain.

**Ethiopia:** a Christian kingdom in the highlands of eastern Africa.

**Lalibela:** 13th century Ethiopian ruler; built great rock churches.

**Sahel:** the extensive grassland belt at the southern edge of the Sahara; an exchange region between the forests to the south and North Africa.

**Sudanic states:** states trading to North Africa and mixing Islamic and indigenous ways;.

**Mali:** state of the Malinke people centered between the Senegal and Niger rivers.

**juula:** Malinke merchants who traded throughout the Mali empire and West Africa.

**mansa:** title of the ruler of Mali.

**Kankan Musa:** made a pilgrimage to Mecca during the 14th century that became legendary because of the wealth distributed along the way.

**Ishak al-Sahili:** an architect who returned with Kankan Musa to Mali; created a distinctive Sudanic architecture utilizing beaten clay.

**Sundiata:** created a unified state that became the Mali empire; died in 1260.

**griots:**professional oral historians who served as keepers of traditions and advisors to kings.

**Timbuktu:**Niger River port city of Mali; had a famous Muslim university.

**Songhay:** successor state to Mali; dominated middle reaches of the Niger valley; capital at Gao.

**Askia Muhammad:** extended the boundaries of Songhay in the mid-16th century.

**Hausa states:**states, such as *Kano*, among the Hausa of northern Nigeria; combined Islamic and indigenous beliefs.

**Zanj:** Arabic term for the people and coast of East Africa.

**East African trading ports:**urbanized commercial centers mixing African and Arab cultures; included Mogadishu, Mombasa, Malindi, Kilwa, Pate, Zanzibar.

**Ibn Batuta:** Muslim traveler who described African societies and cultures.

**demographic transition:** the change from slow to rapid population growth; often associated with industrialization; occurred first in Europe and is more characteristic of the "developed world."

**Nok:**central Nigerian culture with a highly developed art style flourishing between 500 B.C.E. and 200 C.E.

**Yoruba:**highly urbanized Nigerian agriculturists organized into small city-states, as **Oyo**, under the authority of regional divine kings presiding over elaborate courts.

**Ile-Ife:** the holiest Yoruba city; created terra-cotta and bronze portrait heads that rank among the greatest achievements of African art.

**Benin:**Nigerian city-state formed by the Edo people during the fourteenth century; famous for its bronze art work.

**Luba:** peoples, in Katanga; created a form of divine kingship where the ruler had powers ensuring fertility of people and crops.

**Kongo Kingdom:** large agricultural state on the lower Congo River; capital at Mbanza Congo.

**zimbabwe***:*central Africanroyal stone courts.

**Great Zimbabwe**, with massive stone buildings and walls, incorporates the greatest early buildings in sub-Saharan Africa.

**Mwene Mutapa:** ruler of Great Zimbabwe; controlled a large territory reaching to the Indian Ocean..