



Black History Month  
*“Reclaiming Narratives”*

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# CA1 ~ Mansa Musa





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# Mansa Musa

One of the richest men in history





“True leadership is not about power or wealth it is about lifting others”

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Mansa Musa

# *Mansa musa*

- He gave away 20000 ounces of gold for free to countries like Egypt.
- His wealth principally came from a trade in salt from northern region, and from the Mali empire controlling and taxing countries. He reigned for 25 years.
- Mansa Musa was one of the richest men in history and had 400 billion usd worth of gold.



# Mansa musa

- Mansa Musa was born in the Mali empire and he died in 1337.
- The word Mansa means king, his mothers name was Faga Leye and his fathers name Kanku. His wife was called Inari Kunate.
- he expanded the borders of the Mali empire and incorporated the cities of Gao and timbuku



# Mansa Musa



- When Mansa Musa went on his pilgrimage he had the most impressive caravan in human history to accompany him.
- He travelled with 60,000 people, 100 elephants and 80 camels to accompany him.
- In 1324, Mansa Musa, the king of Mali, made a pilgrimage to Mecca, also known as the Hajj, as part of his observance of Islam.





Fi1 ~ King Shaka Zulu



# King Shaka Zulu

Made by Fisher 1

You will learn about:

- His Birthplace
- Where he was from
- Why he's important
- What he did



## Who was King Shaka Zulu?

King Shaka Zulu, born around 1787, was a legendary African warrior and conqueror. He became the leader of the Zulu Kingdom in 1816 and ruled until his death in 1828.

Shaka is renowned for his military innovations and strategic prowess, which enabled him to unite numerous independent chiefdoms into a powerful Zulu kingdom.

His reign was marked by significant social and military reforms, including the introduction of new weapons and tactics that revolutionized warfare in the region. Despite controversies surrounding his brutal methods, Shaka's legacy as a formidable leader and military innovator endures.

Under Shaka's leadership, the Zulu Kingdom expanded rapidly, incorporating many neighboring chiefdoms through conquest and alliances.

Shaka implemented social reforms, including the age-grade regimental system, which organized warriors into age-based regiments. This system helped maintain discipline and loyalty among his troops.

Shaka's reign ended tragically in 1828 when he was assassinated by his half-brothers, Dingane and Mhlangana in a power struggle.

# Why is he so significant?

Shaka's significance lies in his transformative impact on the Zulu Kingdom and his military innovations. He introduced the short stabbing spear, or *iklwa*, which was more effective in close combat. His battle tactics, like the "bull horn" formation, revolutionized warfare.

Shaka also consolidated numerous chiefdoms into a centralized state, creating a formidable Zulu nation. His leadership skills, strategic prowess, and the unity he brought to the Zulu people make him a pivotal figure in African history.



## Facts about him

- Born circa 1787, in what is now KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.
- Became the Zulu leader in 1816.
- United various Zulu clans into a centralized kingdom.
- His reign ended in 1828 after being assassinated by his half-brothers.
- His strategies and leadership still influence Zulu culture today.





Fi2 ~ Emperor Haile Selassie

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# HAILE SELASSIE

EMPEROR OF  
ETHIOPIA

*"We must become bigger than we have been: more courageous, greater in spirit, larger in outlook"*

## HIS LIFE

Born in 1892 and assassinated aged 83, he was the Emperor of Ethiopia until it was invaded by Italy in 1935, where he was exiled and found refuge in the UK.

## RASTAFARIANISM

Considered the messiah by Rastafarians and believed to be responsible for miracles in Jamaica, such as bringing rain during a drought.

## KEY MOMENTS

Abolished slavery in Ethiopia in 1923 and created the Organisation of African Unity in 1963. He was later awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

## PEACE AND UNITY

He spoke out against Italian dictator, Mussolini, he sent troops to help allies in the Korean War and preached forgiveness after his exile: "Do not return evil for evil."



1892 - 1975

*His name roughly translates to:  
The Power of The Trinity*



# S01 ~ Madam C J Walker

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Madan C J  
Waker

9501

**BLACK  
HISTORY  
MONTH**



## Who was Madam C J Walker

She was an American entrepreneur  
and a philanthropist

She was also a social activist who  
paid willingly for 6 African -  
Americans tuition.

She spoke out about illegal lynching  
of black men and women and  
donated \$5,000 towards an anti-  
lynching fund

She was recorded as the first self-  
made millionaire in America



## Family, Education and Culture

Madam C J Walker is an African-American. She founded a hair care company which made her very successful. Her products promoted hair growth, repair and her company grew exponentially.



# CL1 ~ The Kingdom of Kush



# *The Kingdom of Kush*

The Kingdom of Kush, also known as the Kushite Empire, or simply Kush, was an ancient kingdom in Nubia, centered along the Nile Valley in what is now northern Sudan and southern Egypt. The region of Nubia was an early cradle of civilization, producing several complex societies that engaged in trade and industry.

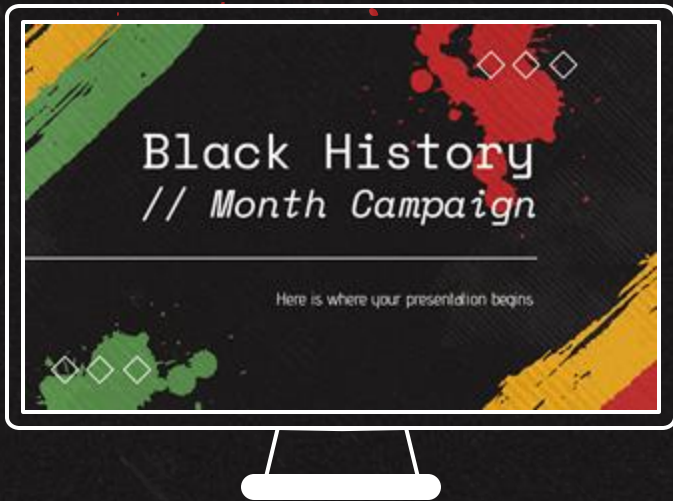




# What was the Kingdom of Kush known for?

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The Kush civilization was known for their extensive trade routes that provided ivory and other luxury goods. They were also known for conquering Egypt during the twenty-fifth dynasty, and having an active influence of Egyptian culture.



# Kingdom of Kush

(By Agnelo and Arwin)

The Kingdom of Kush is an ancient kingdom in Nubia

# Kingdom of Kush

It was **established** in 780 BC

It was Disestablished In 350 AD

It got the name because it was connected with the biblical character Cush,

The Kush civilization was known for their extensive trade routes that provided ivory and other luxury goods  
This flag is South Sudan where Nubia was located. Kingdom of Kush was located in Nubia



# BLACK HISTORY MONTH



Alara is universally regarded as the founder of the 25th Kushite dynasty by his successors. The power of the 25th Dynasty reached a climax under the pharaohs Piye and Taharqa. The Nile valley empire was as large as it had been since the New Kingdom. The 25th dynasty ushered in a renaissance period for Ancient Egypt. The Kingdom of Kush, as scholars identify it, existed between 1069 BCE until its fall around 330 to 400 CE. While it has not received as much attention as Egypt, it was known as a mysterious land of fabulous wealth. Located in modern day Sudan, Kush was a kingdom situated along the Nile River.

# CL2 ~ The Ashanti Empire



# *The Asante Empire*

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By 9CL2





# Who were they?



The Asante Empire, also known as the Ashanti Empire, was an Akan state that lasted from 1701 to 1901, in what is now modern-day Ghana.

It expanded from the Ashanti Region to include most of Ghana and also parts of Ivory Coast and Togo.

Due to the empire's military prowess, wealth, architecture, sophisticated hierarchy and culture, the Asante Empire has been extensively studied and has more historic records written by European authors than any other indigenous culture in Africa.

# Location

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Half way up  
the West  
Coast of  
Africa

# What they did?

- The Asante empire were active participants in the slave trade in the 18th century and unsuccessfully resisted British penetration in the 19th.
- From the beginning of the 18th century, the Asante supplied enslaved people to British and Dutch traders on the coast; in return they received firearms with which to enforce their territorial expansion.
- In 1807, Great Britain outlawed the slave trade. This caused friction over the following decade and led to warfare between the two Empires. The Asante defeated a British force in 1824 but made peace in 1831 and avoided conflict for the next 30 years.



During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Asante fought several wars with the British, who sought to eliminate the slave trade and expand their control in the region of Africa. A series of defeats at the hands of the British gradually weakened and reduced the territory of the Asante kingdom. After nearly a century of resistance to British power, the Asante kingdom was finally declared a British colony in 1902.

# Notable People

- ❑ Osei Kofi Tutu, the fourth ruler of the Asante Empire (1701-1717), was one of the most important leaders of the state that is now part of modern-day Ghana.
- ❑ Under Tutu's leadership the Asante conquered many neighbouring African states, making it the most powerful state in the region.
- ❑ Tutu also established the Golden Stool (which is said to contain the soul of the Asante People) as the symbol of the Empire.



# The Golden Stool



The Golden Stool has been the symbol of power in the Asante Kingdom since the 17th century.

According to oral tradition, Okomfo Anokye, a High Priest, conjured the Golden Stool, decorated with golden bells, and caused it to descend from the sky where it landed at the feet of Osei Tutu I, the first King of Asante. Beginning with Osei Tutu I, the Asante have believed that the Golden Stool houses the soul of the Asante nation.

# Asante Culture



- Gold was the major product of the Asante Empire. Osei Tutu made the gold mines royal possessions. He also made gold dust the circulating currency in the empire. Gold dust was frequently accumulated by Asante citizens.
- The Asante people have always been known as fierce fighters. The people of this tribe have a slogan: "If I go forward I die, If I go backward I die, Better go forward and die."
- The Asante religion is a mixture of spiritual and supernatural powers. They believe that plants, animals, and trees have souls. They also believe in fairies, witches, and forest monsters.

# Impact on the World

By the early 1800s, the Asante had become a major exporter of enslaved people.

The Asante regularly sought to meet the growing demand of the British, Dutch, and French for captive slaves from Africa.

In exchange, the Ashanti received luxury items and some manufactured goods including most importantly firearms.

This engagement with slavery meant the Asante were displacing many families and cultures from the African continent and sending them around the world.





Thank  
you!

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