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HIST 374: African and the Atlantic Slave Trade

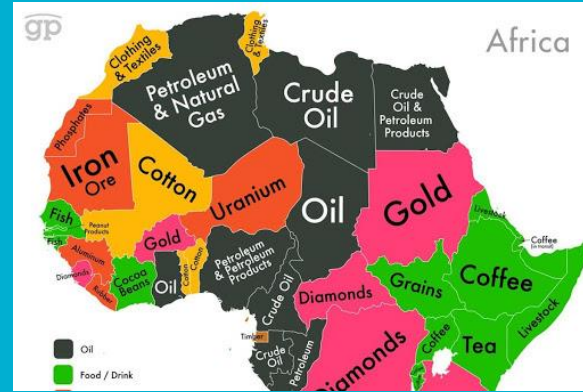
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Ancient African

- The continent of Africa was very rich with gold and natural resources.
- Africa contains an enormous wealth of mineral resources.
- The richness of this continent comes from its great diversity of biological resources that includes the rainforest of central Africa and the population of wildlife of the east and the south portion of the continent.



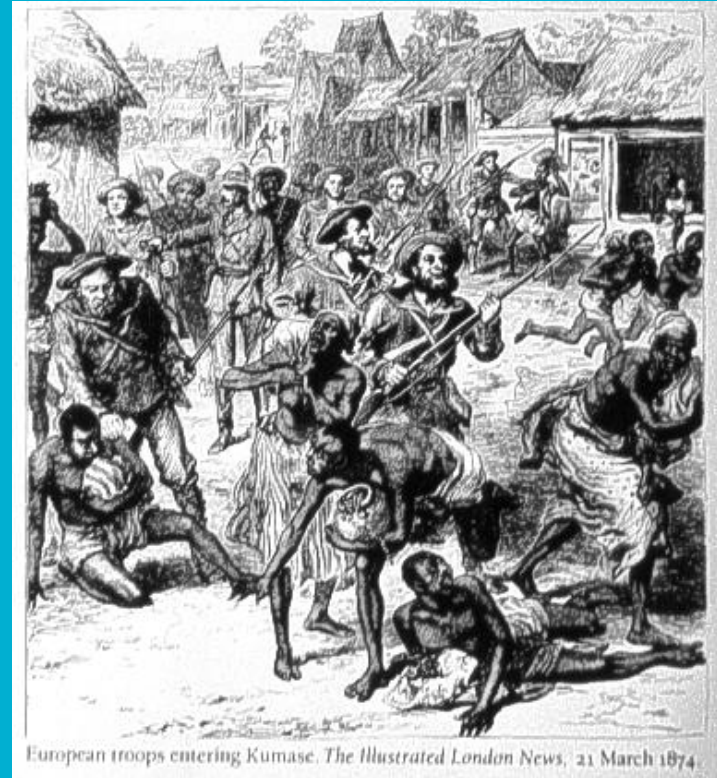
Great Zimbabwe

- Great Zimbabwe was known for its stone houses.
- The word Zimbabwe means “stones houses” in Bantu which was the language they spoke during that time.
- Great Zimbabwe began around 1100 C.E and ended in the 15th century, it was abandoned by its own people..
- The people that lived there were the Shona people and they migrated themselves elsewhere and left the kingdom.
- Great Zimbabwe was part of a wealthy global trading network.



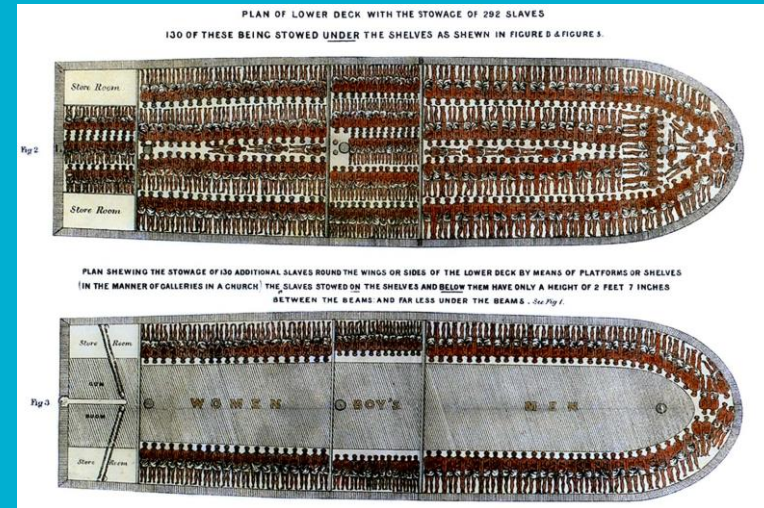
European taking control of the Africans

- Portuguese found the Niominka warrior. The Portuguese somehow managed to overtake the Niominkas and captured them and took them to Portugal. This was the first direct time the Portuguese did this.
- The Europeans refused to acknowledge the accomplishment that African civilization had made and created the myth of “Darkest Africa” and “white man’s grave”.



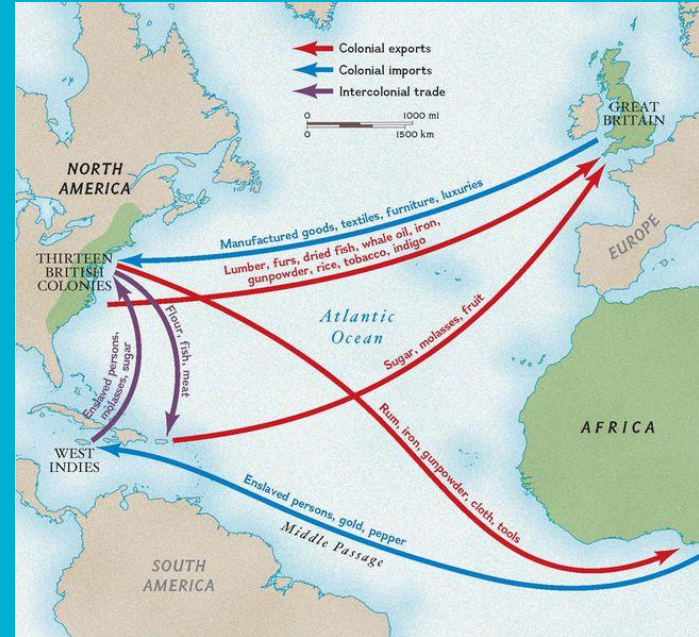
Trans Atlantic Slave Trade

- one of the biggest slave trade to exist in human history.
- Transatlantic Slave Trade was the largest forced movement of people that took place in the 16th century.
- Overall, those years it took over 12 million African men, women, and even children to America and Europe.
- These Africans were forced into the Middle Passage under rough conditions
- After the slaves arrived in America they were sold in public auctions or trading venues.
- They were forced to work for the whites.



Trans Atlantic Slave Trade (Contiune)

- People were taken from their lives and freedom and forced to work elsewhere.
- The slave trade captured people from the west and central Africa from Angola.
- The Transatlantic Slave Trade is also known as the “triangular trade” because from Africa to America slaves were traded, then America to Europe sugar, cotton, tobacco was traded.



Zimbabwe

- Zimbabwe today is a landlocked country in southern Africa and it is known for its dramatic landscape and diverse wildlife.
- The country shares a 125-mile border on the south with the Republic of South Africa and on the northeast and east by Mozambique.
- The religion in Zimbabwe is Christianity with traditional beliefs in rural areas. The minorities are Hindu, Muslim, and Jewish.
- The culture today in Zimbabwe is influenced by western culture and so is education.

Zimbabwe (continued)

- Zimbabwe has a diverse culture and different ethnic groups so therefore this makes the nation rich in languages.
- There are about 16 official languages and they are Chewa, chibarwe, English, Kalanga, koi-san, nambya, Venda, and Xhosa.
- About 70% of the population speaks Shona and chishona as their first language
- The Zimbabwe government is a parliamentary democracy and led by a president.
- The president is elected by direct vote in advance of party elections and for that term, they would be in office for 10 years and the term during which a party can control the government is five years.

Zimbabwe Economic crisis

- Zimbabwe's economic crisis is blamed on its former ruler, Robert Mugabe.
- A person who led the nation for four decades, until 2017.
- Emmerson Mnangagwa, the former president of Zimbabwe as of today, has blamed the U.S sanction for Zimbabwe's economic crisis.
- The national government of Zimbabwe has increased the money supply which led to going into the national debt.
- Throughout the crisis, there have been significant declines in the economic output and exports which has also led to political corruption and leading to a weak economy

Zimbabwe Healthcare Crisis

- Many of the doctors in Zimbabwe have been on strike for the past three months, protesting for their poor salaries and deteriorating conditions of service.
- The doctors have been accusing the government of failing to provide for the country with basic stuff like bandages, syringes, and gloves and they have been describing this situation as the “silent genocide.”



Zimbabwe (Problem Solutions)

- As of the healthcare crisis, I believe the government should really get equipment for the hospitals.
- This should be essential for the authorities to follow to save the citizen's lives.
- Since printing money is the majority problem here they should try to not print money and work with what they have.
- From not printing I believe this will solve many things like not devaluing the currency and going through national debt.

Conclusion

- Great Zimbabwe had a global trading network. They were well-established people who had cattle and build circular buildings.
- The narrow-minded perception of the Europeans has, lead them to enslave them and start a slave trade.
- There was a country named after Great Zimbabwe which is called Zimbabwe.
- This country still holds many values from the past however many things have changed. As of today, the country is known for its dramatic landscape and diverse wildlife.
- Zimbabwe is a country that is going through an economic crisis and healthcare crisis as of today. They are having a hard time staying as a country and falling apart.