

3.02

Swahili

Eastern Africa

Political

- While I was here, a lot went on. First it was ruled by the Shirazi Dynasty until 1498 CE. Then the Portuguese ventured here and started to conquer some of the areas here.

Social

- Swahili was culturally rich and diverse, much different from the other neighboring kingdoms. It had its own language, Swahili! It's an interesting language. Supposedly it was a Pidgin between the Bantu and the Arabs, but now it's a Creole language, meaning it's the primary language of Swahili.

Economic

- Trade with other merchants was what made Swahili a leader of the Eastern African region. It had trade relationships with Arabs, Chinese, Persians, Indians, and several more. This also lead to cultural ideas being exchanged often, impacting the social aspects of Swahili!

Kongo

Central Africa

Political

- Kongo had an interesting political timeline. Originally, Lukeni lua Nimi joined several regions to what was known as Kongo. He was the 'manikongo' or king. But late on in the 15th century the Portuguese invaded much of the political system and ideologies changed immediately.

Social

- Kongo was full of musical festivities and art practices. Several of the customs were adapted and assimilated by the Bantu and Portuguese. This included religion.

Economic

- Mining and Farming was the main source of economic stability in Kongo. Trade was done with neighboring kingdoms and Portugal.

Great Zimbabwe

Southern Africa

Political

- Great Zimbabwe is the kingdom that built the gates to modern politics in Africa. It had a more modern legal system, country with a flag, Coat of Arms, and other symbolisms.

Social

- The Great Zimbabwe developed and mechanized some parts of their agriculture, which was vital to their economy. They also built and enhanced trading networks throughout the region and beyond.

Economic

- Mining for gold, iron, copper, and other metals is what allowed the economy to grow. Agriculture was also vital to the economy of the Great Zimbabwe.