

The Ghana Empire Ghana is a country located in West Africa. The Ghana Empire was centered around a set of people called the Soninke. The Soninke call their Kingdom Wagadou. Kounmbi Saleh was known as the capital of the Empire. It started as one city and joined another as trading flourished in the land. This Empire was established from C.300 until C.1100. The languages spoken during this time were Mande which means Warrior King, Fula, and Arabic. They were known to have a strong Army against their invaders. The Empire was originally located between Southeastern Mauritania and parts of Mali before the expansion of the Niger River, Senegal, and Sahara. The Ghana Empire did not occupy the country of Ghana itself at that time. The people were identified as Muslims. The land was populated with Mosques. The Ruler served as the commander of their Army. The people were ruled by traditional tribal chiefs. They had a Monarchy government. The first High King who ruled during this period was named Dinga Cisse. The Ghanaian Empire had local kings who established their own laws in their region. The Ghanaian Empire fought off invaders such as the Arabs from North Africa, The Moors, and several attacks from the Arma Ravines, who were an Islamic Sect. Their last attack weakened the Ghanaian Empire. People began to break away. The Mali Empire was birth as a result. Camels were highly used as a mode of transportation. Merchants traveled to Ghana for gold trade. Ghana had rich gold mines. The Ghana Empire was prosperous due to the gold and the trade route. The Traders brought metal artifacts, cotton cloths, leather goods, wheat ships, cattle, honey, dried fruits, and salt for gold. The Traders came from North Africa. When the products were inspected and approved, drums were used to communicate to the gold miners to bring the gold. The miners and the traders never met face to face. Trading was conducted by intermediaries. This Kingdom also produced weapons and tools which allowed the takeover of neighboring lands. Taxes were paid to the King from the Traders. The social and economic functions in the land consisted of

talented goldsmiths, silversmiths, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, agriculture, and animal husbandry. The people were able to sell their crafts to traders in the market. Some of the items that were sold were woven artifacts, leather goods, iron tools, weapons, gold, silver, coppersmiths, jewelry, and pottery makers. Dai Viet Kingdom, The Dai Viet Dynasty, occupied ancient northern Vietnam for the period 10th Century 1800s. The Kingdom was established by Ly Thai To. The Dynasty was operated like a Monarchy like the Ghanaian Empire but divided into eight dynasties. Similarly to the Ghanaian Empire, their society was structured by artisans, farmers, and merchants. In addition to as scholars. The Dai Viet was known for their forward movement with irrigation work. They were recognized for their literature, education, and art. Buddhism was the dominant religion in this Kingdom, unlike the Ghana Empire, which was Muslims. There were no religious or military hierarchies. The Emperor, and his high court officials, administered law and justice in this Kingdom. There are more differences than similarities between the Ghana Empire and the Dai Viet Kingdom.

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