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## **Moors and Their Contribution to European Culture and Life**

The moors were Muslims who occupied parts of Europe in the medieval world. Some of the regions they occupied were the Sicily, Iberian Peninsula and southern Italy. The period experienced mixed reaction of other religions to the well-established Christianity, and the Muslims were not getting well with the Christians. The religious conflict was more intensified in Italy who was mainly Catholics. The conflict ended in 1492 during the fall of Granada when Christians conquer the Muslim, therefore, remaining the most influential religion in Europe.

## **Education System of the Moors**

Before getting to Europe, the Moors travelled the world and gathered valuable knowledge from different regions. They brought knowledge about gunpowder from China, calculation systems from India, medical knowledge, astronomy and cultural values from North Africa. In addition, they brought the game of Chess from Persia and other valid processes of learning from different parts of the world. The moors, therefore, learned a lot during their navigation. They took education very seriously, an aspect that attracted Germans, Italians, English, and Spanish and Portuguese scholars in Europe who came to learn in their system.

## **Civilization of Ghana and Mali**

Ghana and Mali were two kingdoms in the middle stage of civilization that showed strength and wealth. The Ghanaian Kingdom had their courts turn Muslims around 1100 A. C., and Mali followed suit. The Mali King Mansa Musa

Kankan had his kingdom next to River Niger next to a forest, a region rich in gold. He travelled north with 72, 000 followers to Egypt and came back with all but 300. He gave out gold and jewel to Egyptians and attracted attention of mathematicians and scientists as well as other scholars. He was to carry the scholars to Mali upon his return and brought in educational civilization around the two superior and rich kingdoms.

## **Cause of Decline of Civilization in Africa in the Medieval World**

The major problem that pulled back civilization efforts was a slave trade. An estimated number of Eleven million individuals from Africa were sold as slaves in the period from 1450 A. D. to 1800 A. D. Their sweat and hard work without pay built other nations, where Africa was left without their most productive generations of youths. The slaves never received education, and the only thing they knew was physical work. Secondly, the trade of raw materials, including oil and minerals affected development and growth. They took little interest in learning how to process the products, so long as they got trade-ins of other products from the civilized during the period.

## **Why African Slaves**

America wanted industrial growth. It was an idea of industrialists to obtain slaves from Africa since they had some technical skills such as smelting metals and other unique skills. Asians, North American and Indian slaves had little skills in such. Plantation farmers seconded the industrialists since they needed the high physical strength that Africans exhibited.

## **Purpose of African Slaves in the Revolutionary War**

The war saw Americans overthrow the British crowns for their independence. The slaves took advantage and fought for their freedom in the country, and made the African Americans known until the present day. They, therefore, assisted Native Americans in attaining power. Since they could not go back to the ancestral land, their initial parents left hundreds of years before; they also fought for their rights, to remain as citizens of the new America. They were instrumental as a military force, as well.