



The Routes of Medieval Africa 11th-17th centuries

Programme provisoire

Conférence de clôture du programme ANR Globafrica
5 au 7 mars 2019

MARDI 5 MARS/ 9H30-13H00

9h30 - 10h : *Accueil*

L'Afrique et le monde sur la longue durée

- 10h00 **Adrien Delmas** (Centre Jacques Berque),
L'Afrique médiévale et le monde, des connexions impondérables
- 10h20 **Gérard Chouin** (William & Mary),
Africa, connectedness and the circulation of pathogens: the plague and beyond
- 10h40 **Christian Thibon** (UPPA),
La diffusion des plantes sur la longue durée dans la région des Grands Lacs
- 11h - 11h20 : *Pause*
- 11h20 **Christopher Erhet** (UCLA),
Dissemination of tobacco in Africa
- 12h00 **Innocent Pikirayi** (University of Pretoria),
Rethinking globalization in antiquity: the case for southern Africa



L'histoire de la seconde pandémie de Peste en Afrique Sub-Saharienne

Modérateurs : Adisa Ogunfolakan (Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria)
Gérard Chouin (William & Mary), Daphne Gallagher (University of Oregon)

Promesses de la génétique

14h00

Modérateur : Gérard Chouin
L'Afrique et le monde sur la longue durée
Monica Green (Arizona State University), Tracking Microbial Routes to Africa.
Commentaire : Javier Pizarro-Cerda (Institut Pasteur)

Séquelles archéologiques

14h45

Modérateur : Adisa Ogunfolakan
Stephen Dueppen (University of Oregon), Recognizing plague epidemics in the archaeological record of West Africa.
Gérard Chouin (William & Mary), Geoffroy de Saulieu (IRD) & David Sebag (IRD)
Noire comme la peste : études d'une possible couche d'abandon à Ife

15h50-16h10 : Pause

Traces écrites

16h10

Modérateur : Daphne Gallagher
Marie-Laure Derat (CNRS, UMR Orient & Méditerranée), Du lexique aux talismans : occurrences de la peste dans la Corne de l'Afrique du XIIIe au XVe siècle.
Commentaire : Hadrien Collet (IMAf)

Des mots et des maux : apports de la linguistique historique

16h55

Modérateur et commentaire: Christopher Ehret (UCLA)
Sandro Cape Chichi, (Université Paris Diderot), La divinité Sakpata : témoin d'une peste bubonique en Afrique de l'ouest avant le 20ème siècle ?
Lindsay Ehrisman (University of Wisconsin-Madison), An Assessment of Linguistic Evidence for the Spread of Bubonic Plague in Early Central East Africa

17h40

Conclusion : Gérard Chouin (William & Mary), La peste en Afrique sub-saharienne : ce que l'avenir nous réserve.

MERCREDI 6 MARS/ 10H00-12H30

De la côte Swahili au plateau du Zimbabwe, histoire de circulations

Modérateur : Thomas Vernet-Habasque (IFAS-Recherche, Johannesburg)

10h00

Shadreck Chirikure (University of Cape Town), Connections between hinterland and coastal southern Africa: looking outside, from inside

10h25

Ceri Ashley (British Museum), Downriver from Mapungubwe : ripples and waves in the thirteenth century hinterland

10h50

Martial Pauly (INALCO, ASIEs-CROIMA), Les perles de la nécropole d'Antsiraka Boira (Mayotte, archipel des Comores) : un regard sur les routes commerciales de l'océan Indien médiéval

11h15-11h30 : Pause

11h30

Abigail Moffet (University of Cape Town), Tracing connections : the cowrie shell in the context of early global trade networks and the southern African region

Discussion

11h55

Geoffroy de Saulieu (IRD), Daphne Gallagher (University of Oregon), Paul Lane (Cambridge University), Innocent Pikirayi (University of Pretoria), Thomas Vernet-Habasque (IFAS-Recherche)

Les plantes des Grandes Lacs, évidences de connexions indirectes

Modérateur : Daphne Gallagher (University of Oregon)

14h00

Christian Thibon (UPPA), **Emile Mworoha** (University of Burundi), **Mildred Ndeda** (JOOUST, Kenya)
Plant diversity and intensity, population densities and cultural-political systems, sub-regional convergence and divergence in Great lake Region

14h30

Paul Lane (Cambridge University), **Elisabeth Vignati** (LAM), **Isaya Onjala** (JOOST, Kenya)
Archaeology and Dissemination of American Plants : Interactions and Scale
Trade and Routes, Monumental Heritage and Knowledge Gaps

15h00

Christian Leclerc (CIRAD) et **Géo Coppens** (CIRAD)
Worldwide interconnections of Africa using crops as historical and cultural markers

15h30

Discussion: **Hubert Cochet** (Agro Paris Tech), **Jean Pierre Chrétien** (LAM),
David Lee Schoenbrun (North Western University), **Matt Witgrens** (Stockholm University),
Monique Chastanet (IMAF), **Daphne Gallagher** (University of Oregon)

JEUDI 7 MARS/ 9H00-13H00

Global Middle Ages

9h00

Paul Lane (Cambridge University), Africa and global Middle Age

9h40

Keynotes : **Stéphen Rostain** (CNRS), Out of Africa : The routes of medieval Amazonia

10h20-10h40 : Pause

Vers un protocole archéologique de la route

Modératrice : **Ceri Ashley** (British Museum)

Southern Africa :

10h40

Adrien Delmas (CJB), **Raphaël Hautefort**, **Jules Frémeaux** et **Léa Roth** :
Les Routes de Sofala

West Africa :

11h00

Gérard Chouin (William & Mary) : West African Pathways in History: sources, palimpsests, governance

11h20

Benjamin Adisa Ogunfolakan (Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria) : Migration Routes and Potsherd Pavements in Yorubaland

East Africa :

11h40

Elisabeth Vignati (LAM), **Isaya Onjala** (JOOST, Kenya) : Cartographier les peuplements et les routes des Grands Lacs

Table-ronde finale

12h00

Geoffroy de Saulieu (IRD), **Adisa Ogunfolaken** (Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria), **Shadreck Chirikure** (University of Cape Town), **David Lee Shoebrun** (NorthWestern Univ), **Bertrand Hirsch** (IMAF), **Stephen Duppen** (University of Oregon)

The Routes of Medieval Africa

11th to 17th centuries

Over the last three years, historians and archaeologists have sought to bring to light the relationships between the interior of the African continent and other parts of the world during the medieval period, beyond the familiar interfaces of the Sahara in the north and the Indian Ocean coast in the east. To this end, they have focused on a certain number of facts that can inform us of the connections established between Africa and the rest of the world between the eleventh and the seventeenth centuries.

We can divide them into four main groups: 1) trade and prestige goods; 2) epidemics, and particularly the second pandemic of plague; 3) exogenous plants, especially from the Americas; 4) and written materials, particularly those using the Arabic script.

The first objective of this symposium is to release the main results of each of these case studies carried out in the four corners of the continent, in the Zimbabwe Plateau, the south-western Nigeria and the Great Lakes.

The shared release of these studies will allow us to release a preliminary synthesis on the medieval 'connections' of sub-Saharan Africa with the World during the first half of the second millennium.

Beyond this initial synthesis, this symposium will take stock of the theoretical ambition of this programme, relative to the disciplinary tools available to us today, in order to disclose, to distinguish and above all to ponder the historical connections established. If the plants, epidemics, commercial goods or written materials are proof of often-forgotten connections, they inform us only indirectly on the intensity and consequences of these economic, political and cultural connections for the societies of Southern, Eastern or Western Africa.

Starting from this observation, the historians, archaeologists, linguists, and philologists involved in this release will reflect on multidisciplinary models that go beyond the observation of a connection and switch towards a more integrative concept of "route," understood, in the broader sense, as a connection in progress.

In this respect, the third and final objective of this symposium will be stimulate further reflection on the routes that crisscrossed medieval Africa, and the practices, mobilities and representations that they created. Starting from our case-studies of circulation paths, whose social contours are made increasingly clear as a result of this programme, we aim at developing a shared, broad and comparative archaeological protocol to capture the medieval routes of Africa in their materiality and diachrony.. As this programme comes to an end, we think it is urgent to move from the mere accumulation of factual data about medieval Africa's intercontinental connections to a rigorous characterisation of the flows, visible or not, through which these connections operated.



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