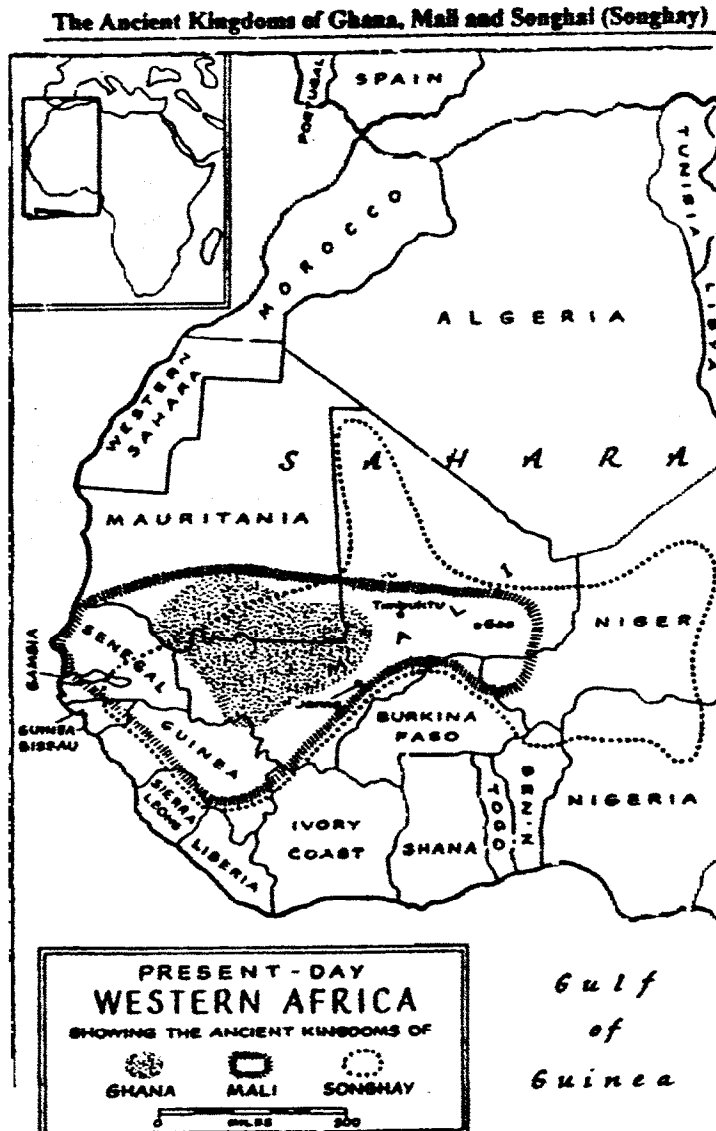


How Did Trade Affect the Kingdoms of West Africa?

Document # 1



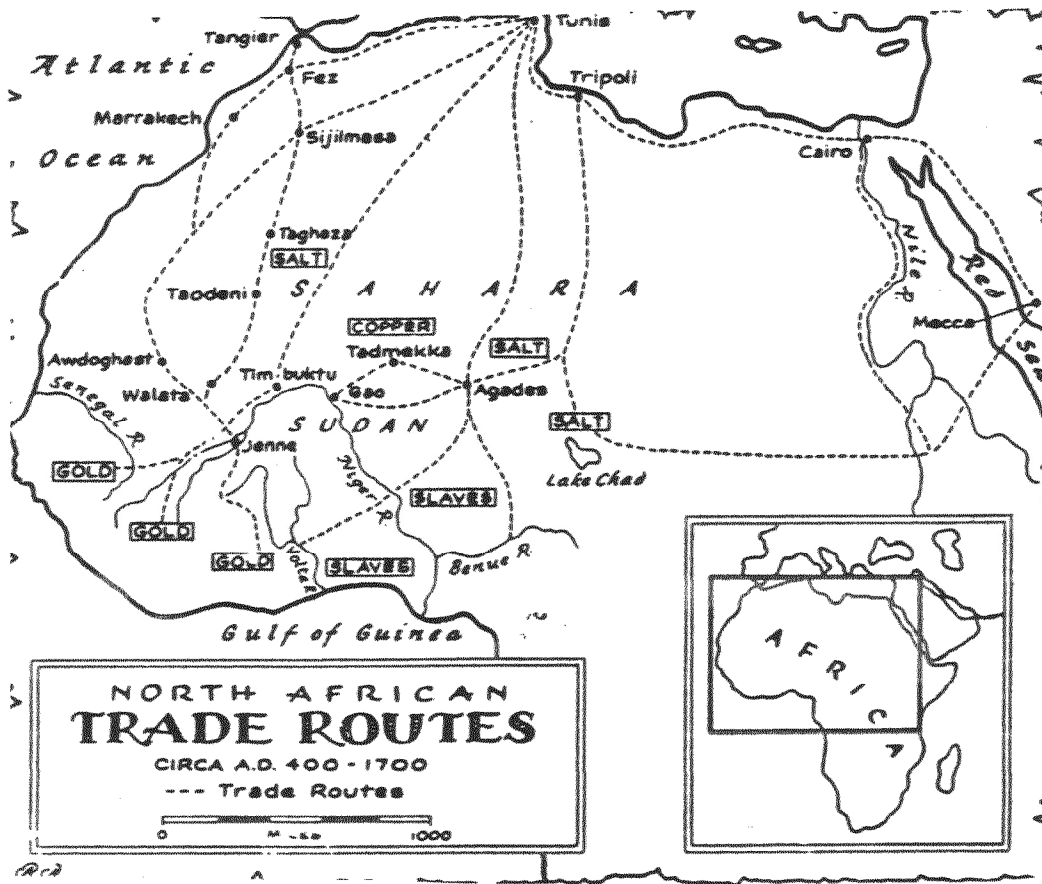
1. Name the West African kingdoms shown on the map above. _____

2. Which kingdom is the smallest? _____

3. Which kingdom is the largest? _____

4. Place the following dates on the timeline below. A) Mali 1200 AD B) Ghana 800 AD C) Songhai 1450 AD
 Earliest 1 2 3 Latest

Document #2

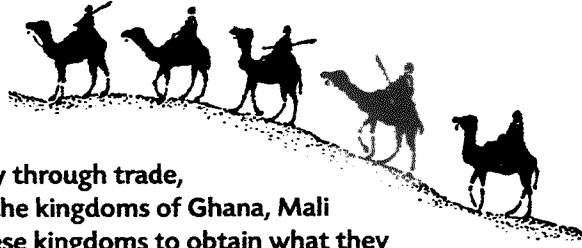


- 1) The two most frequently traded items shown in this map are _____ and _____.
- 2) Based on this map, Saharan traders probably traded _____ to Southern African traders in exchange for _____ and _____.
- 3) Why was salt a desperately needed resource for the people of West African kingdoms? _____

- 4) West African "mansas" or kings became very wealthy as a result of the trading that occurred in their kingdom, even though they were not actually traders themselves. Explain one reason why this happened.

- 5) The easternmost city that traded with West Africa is _____. Which religion is associated with that city? _____. How might contact with this city have changed the West African kingdoms? _____

Historical **ACTIVITY** : 7 Significance



Importing and Exporting

The kingdoms of Africa grew wealthy through trade, especially through trading gold in the kingdoms of Ghana, Mali and Songhai. Trade was vital for these kingdoms to obtain what they did not have themselves. It resulted in links with the rest of the world as far away as China. Today, African nations still carry out much trade. Africa is an important source of natural resources such as gold, diamonds, oil, uranium, cocoa, coffee, and lumber. Look at the charts below showing the imports and exports of three modern African nations that exist near to where ancient African civilizations existed. Study the charts, then answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

GHANA

Chief exports: cocoa, wood, gold, diamonds, manganese

Exports mainly go to: United Kingdom, United States, Germany, France

Chief imports: textiles, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, fuels

Imports mainly come from: United Kingdom, United States, other European Union countries

MALI

Chief exports: livestock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, animal skins

Exports mainly go to: European Union, western Africa

Chief imports: textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, machinery

Imports mainly come from: European Union countries

TANZANIA

Chief exports: coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, meat, cloves

Exports mainly go to: Germany, United Kingdom, United States

Chief imports: manufactured goods, machinery, transport equipment, textiles, crude oil, foodstuffs

Imports mainly come from: Germany, United Kingdom, United States, Iran (formerly Persia)

1. Who were the early African kingdoms' major trading partners?
2. Who are the major trading partners of modern African nations?
3. Take a look at the products exported. Would you characterize them as natural and agricultural products or finished products and manufactured goods?
4. How would you characterize the imports?
5. Write a short essay comparing Africa's ancient trade patterns with those of today. Are the products the same? The trading partners? Explain why they are or are not different.

BOARD NOTES:

KINGDOM OF MALI
1240-1400

I. Center of Trade

A. Timbuktu

1. flourishing trading city
2. located on the Niger River
3. center of learning under Mansa Musa
 - a) attracted students from Europe, Asia, and Africa
 - b) studied the Koran – many more West Africans learned to read and write

B. Ibn Battuta

1. Arab traveler
2. Impressed with Mali's wealth
3. Respect for the law
4. Power of the ruler

KINGDOM OF GHANA
750-1200

II. Trade routes

- A. caravans brought salt south to Ghana
returned north with gold from areas southwest of Ghana

KINGDOM OF SONGHAI
1464-1600

III. Trade

- A. grew rich from trade across the Sahara
- B. was the largest of Africa's three trading centers
- C. expanded trade to Europe and Asia
- D. established an elaborate system of taxation and communication
 1. to govern a large kingdom
- E. Timbuktu continued to flourish as a center of Muslim scholarship