AFRICAN EMPIRES AND TRADING STATES

Between 3000 B.C. and the end of the Middle Ages in Europe, a number of black African empires and trading states rose to a position of wealth and power. Each owed its success to the control of profitable trade routes.

Directions Do the mapwork described in the first paragraph on the Kingdom of Kush below. Then read number 1. Rearrange the series of capital letters to form the two words that complete the statement. Put your answer on the puzzle for 1 down. Continue with 2 through 5 in the same way. After all five answers have been filled in, use the circled letters on the puzzle to make the word that is the solution to the puzzle. The solution is mentioned in one of the sentences on the Kingdom of Kush.

The Kingdom of Kush

Show the Kingdom of Kush on the map by shading the area inside of the dotted line. Print Kush next to the shaded area.

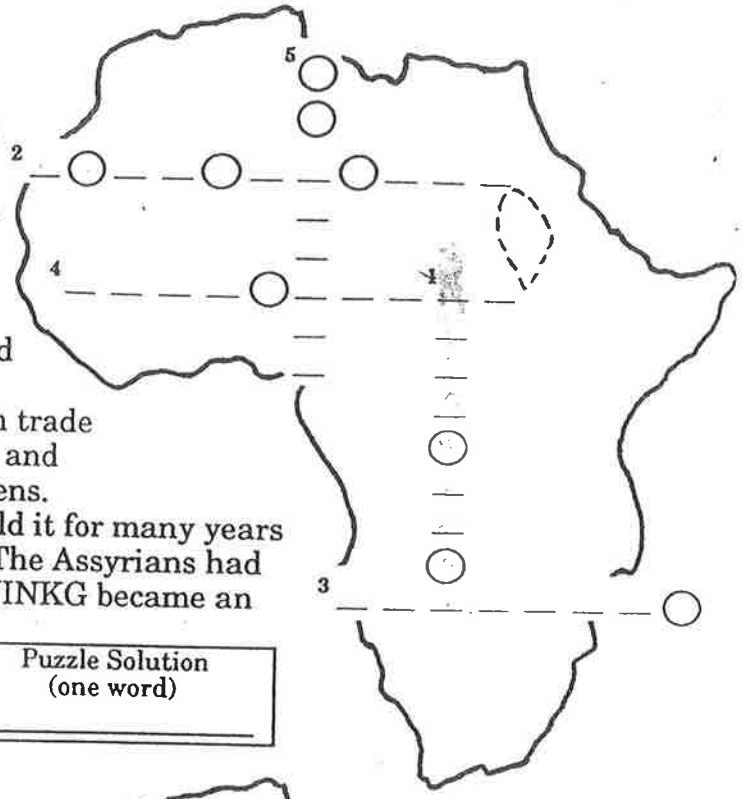
(1) About the same time that civilization arose in ancient Egypt, the Kingdom of Kush developed along the upper INEL VERRI.

(2) The merchants of Kush traded with Egypt, other parts of the Mediterranean world, and lands across the DINANI NOAEC in Asia.

(3) The rulers of the kingdom used wealth from trade to build impressive palaces, a large temple, and AMYIDPRS for the burial of kings and queens.

(4) An army from Kush captured Egypt and held it for many years until the Assyrians invaded North Africa. The Assyrians had new weapons made of iron. Soon, MARIONINKG became an important industry in Kush.

(5) The Kingdom of Kush lasted for more than a STUHOADN years, finally declining about 200 A.D.



Puzzle Solution (one word)

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The Kingdom of Axum

Shade the Kingdom of Axum on the map. Print Axum next to the shaded area.

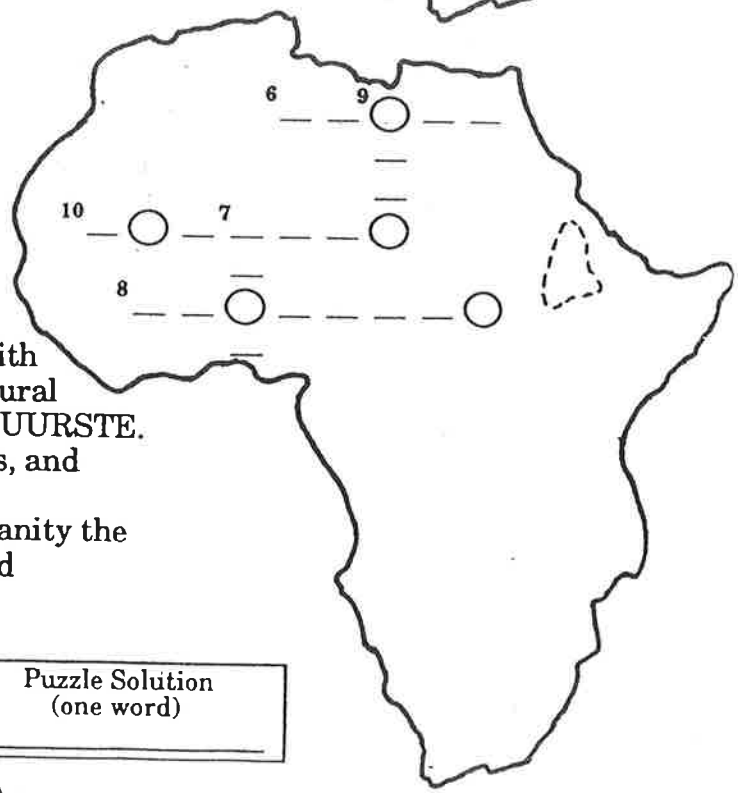
(6) Axum replaced Kush as the leading kingdom in the upper Nile Valley. Like Kush, it gained power through RTDAE.

(7) OGDL, ivory, and animal hides were exported to merchants in Asia and the Mediterranean world.

(8) Arab traders who came to Africa brought with them their way of life. The result was "cultural diffusion," a mixing of African and Arab LCUURSTE.

(9) The kings of AUXM built palaces, fortresses, and granite monuments.

(10) During the 300's, King Ezana made Christianity the state religion. Muslim invaders later spread Islam to the region. The modern-day country of Ethiopia traces its cultural roots to the NKIGODM of Axum.



Puzzle Solution (one word)

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The Kingdom of Songhai

Shade the Kingdom of Songhai on the map, and label it.

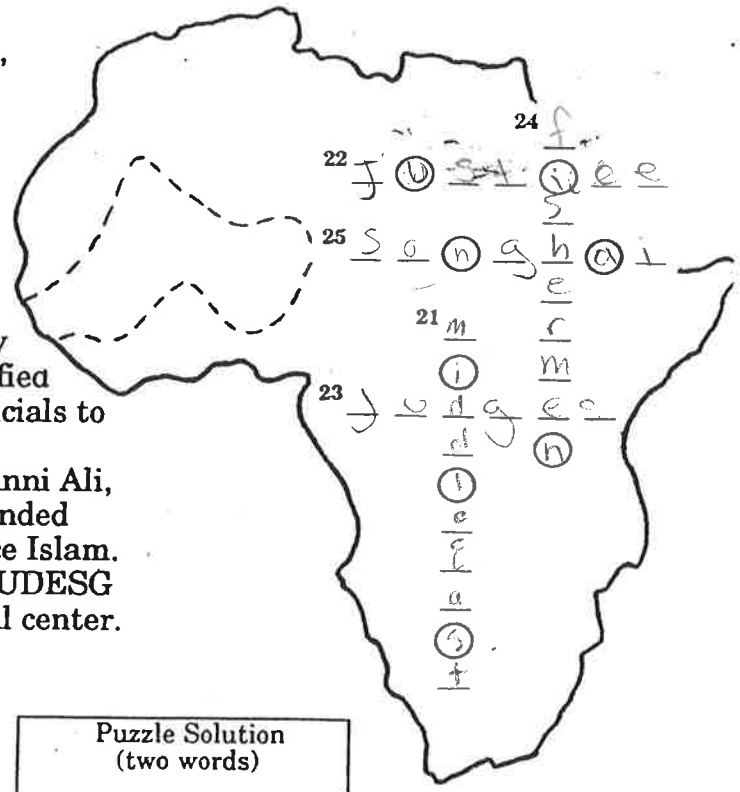
(21) Songhai, another black trading state, took control of the West African caravan routes during the 1400's and 1500's. Traders from Songhai exchanged gold and other products for goods from Europe and the ELDMID AETS.

(22) King Sunni Ali strengthened the empire by establishing a central government and unified system of law and order. He appointed officials to oversee trade, agriculture, and ITSUJCE.

(23) King Askia Muhammad, who succeeded Sunni Ali, reorganized the Songhai government, expanded trade, and encouraged the people to practice Islam. He invited Muslim scholars, doctors, and JUDESG to Timbuktu, which became a great cultural center.

(24) Most of the people of Songhai were farmers, IFSHREEMN, and traders.

(25) In 1591, an army from Morocco in North Africa crossed the Sahara and defeated the HSNGOIA, bringing the empire to an end.



Puzzle Solution
(two words)
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Trading States of East Africa

Print the names of these trading states next to the numbers on the map: 1: Malindi; 2: Mombasa; 3: Zimbabwe.

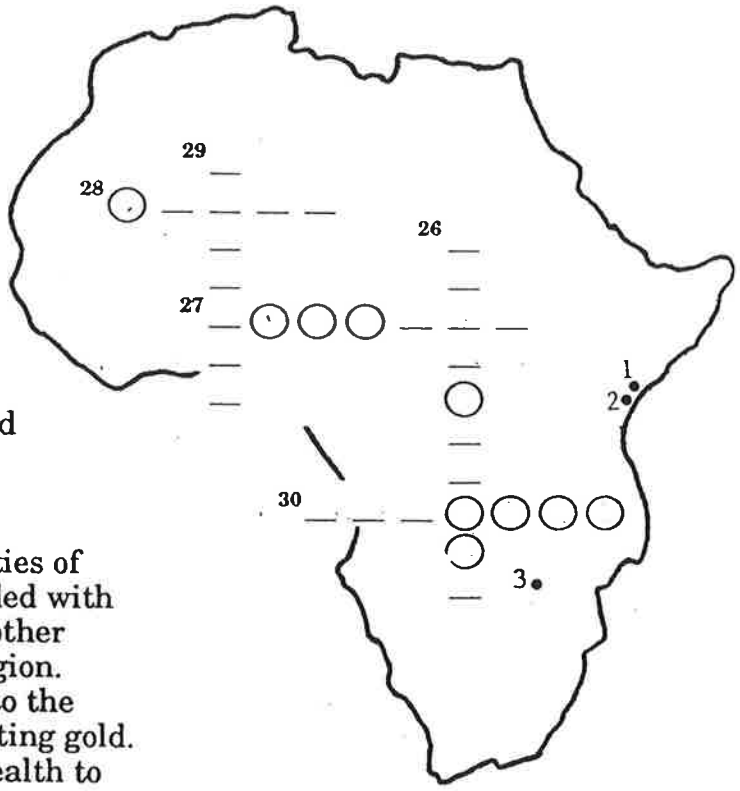
(26) While the West African kingdoms rose and fell during the Middle Ages, so did a number of city-states in TSAE CIRFAA.

(27) Traders carried gold, ivory, and iron from the interior of the continent to such coastal cities as Malindi and Mombasa. The traders then had to pay taxes to the city governments before they could send their goods on across the Indian Ocean to India and China. After selling the gold, ivory, and iron at high prices, the traders returned to East Africa with assorted Indian and CEHSIEN products.

(28) Many Arab traders settled in the coastal cities of East Africa. Their culture eventually blended with traditional African ways of living. Among other things, the RAABS brought Islam to the region.

(29) The leading inland state which sent goods to the coast was Zimbabwe. It grew rich by exporting gold. The rulers of Zimbabwe used their great wealth to build stone houses, temples, and CELAPAS.

(30) In the 1500's, Portuguese sailors destroyed the coastal cities, thereby ending the lucrative trade of MNAILID, Mombasa, and Zimbabwe.



Puzzle Solution
(two words)
_____ and _____

The Kingdom of Ghana

Show the Kingdom of Ghana on the map by shading the area inside of the dotted line. Print Ghana next to it.

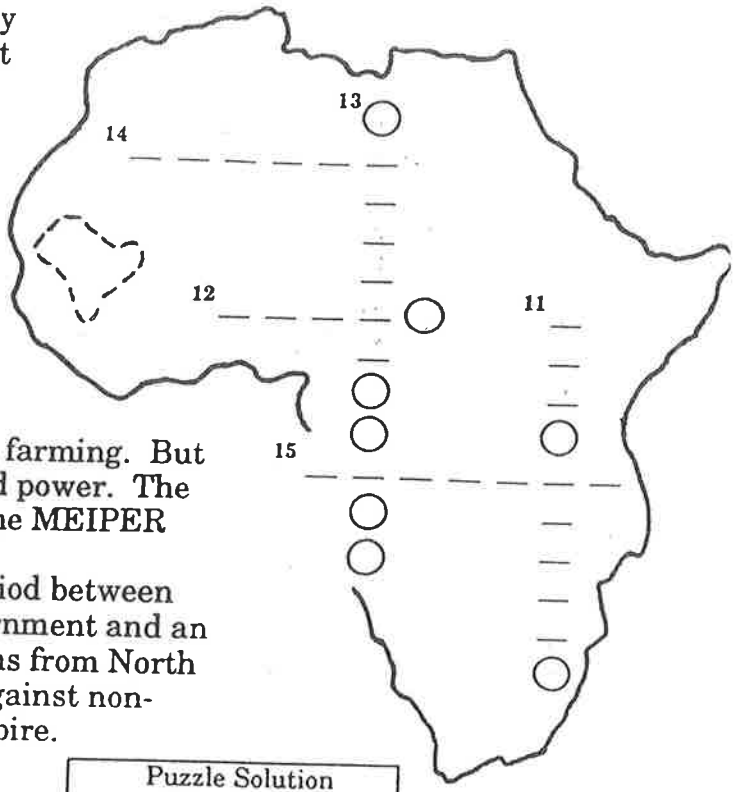
(11) Ghana was the first of three powerful trading states in SWET ARIAFC.

(12) Arab merchants from North Africa carried salt, copper, clothing, tools, and dried fruits to Ghana by ACMLE caravan.

(13) The Arabs traded their goods for gold, slaves, ivory, jewelry, and HTEALER DGOOS.

(14) Most people in Ghana earned a living from farming. But gold was the reason for Ghana's wealth and power. The king claimed that every nugget of gold in the MEIPER belonged to him.

(15) The Ghana Empire enjoyed its greatest period between 800 and 1000 A.D. It had an efficient government and an army to guard its trade routes. But Muslims from North Africa eventually declared a HOYL RWA against non-Muslims in Ghana, thus weakening the empire.



Puzzle Solution
(two words)
_____ and _____

The Kingdom of Mali

Shade the Kingdom of Mali on the map, and label it.

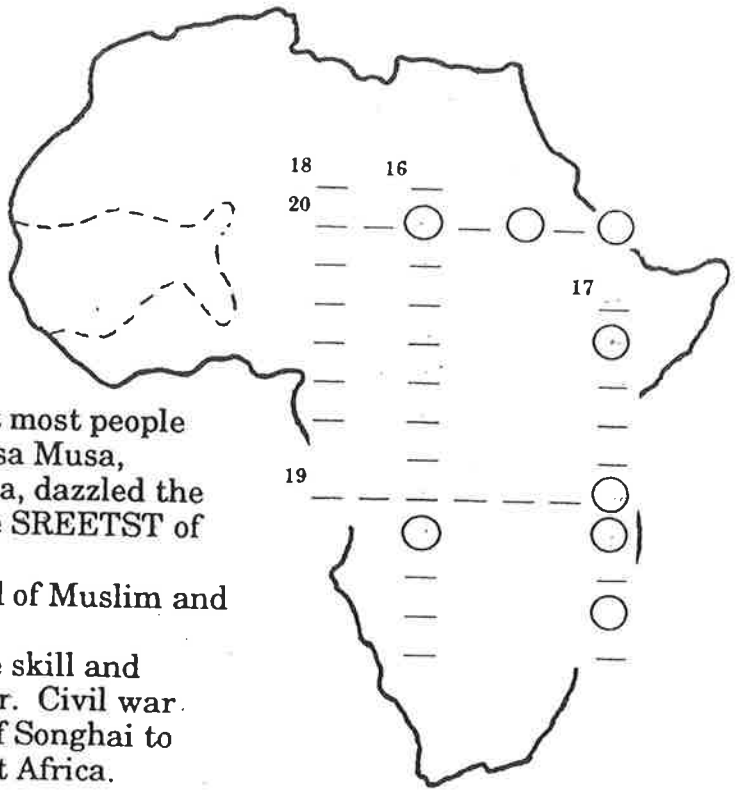
(16) The Mandingo people of West Africa established the powerful Mali Empire. They took control of what was left of the Kingdom of Ghana. Most Mandingo were farmers and TACLET HDRERES.

(17) The rulers of Mali grew rich from the gold-salt trade. The empire reached its peak during the 1300's under Mansa Musa. Timbuktu, the capital city, became the center of RGOEVENMNT, learning, and trade.

(18) The emperors of Mali became Muslims, but most people continued to worship tribal religions. Mansa Musa, during a pilgrimage through Egypt to Mecca, dazzled the Egyptian people by handing out gold on the SREETST of Cairo.

(19) Life in the Kingdom of Mali became a blend of Muslim and traditional CFRAIAN cultures.

(20) The emperors after Mansa Musa lacked the skill and power necessary to hold the empire together. Civil war weakened Mali and enabled the Kingdom of Songhai to become the leading GDARTIN state in West Africa.



Puzzle Solution
(one word)
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Name _____ Date _____

Chapter 5, Skill Lesson, Study Guide

Understanding Critical Thinking
Interpreting Proverbs

Proverbs from different cultures sometimes reveal similarities between those cultures. Use the proverbs in the list to pair with those in the boxes. For the one proverb that has no match, write what you think the proverb means. Then, in the box at the bottom of the page, analyze one of the proverbs for clues about the culture from which it comes.

Leave a log in the water as long as you like: it will never be a crocodile. (African: Guinea-Bissau)	
Everything has an end. (Masai)	
A people without history is like the wind on the buffalo grass. (Sioux)	
When elephants fight it is the grass that suffers. (Kikuyu)	
There is no cure that doesn't cost. (African)	

You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. (English)
Everything passes, everything perishes. (French)
To forget one's ancestors is to be a brook without a source, a tree without roots. (Chinese)
You can't make an omelet without breaking eggs. (French)