

**UNIT 4: NON-WESTERN CIVILIZATIONS**  
**Reading Guide 25: African Civilizations**

**Directions:** Complete each question after reading.

**15.2: West African Civilizations**

• **Objective A: Explain how the gold-salt trade led to the rise of Ghana.**

1. Three powerful empires flourished in West Africa: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In the third century AD, Berber nomads began using \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The two most important trade items were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Until about 1350 AD, at least \_\_\_\_\_ of the world's gold came from West Africa.
5. In Taghaza, workers built their houses from \_\_\_\_\_.
6. By the year 800, \_\_\_\_\_ had become an empire. Only the king had the right to own \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Eventually, Ghana's rulers converted to \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the belief that spirits living in animals, plants, and natural forces play an important role in daily life.

• **Objective B: Describe how Sundiata and Mansa Musa advanced Mali.**

9. Mali's wealth was built on \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Complete the causality chart:

Miners found new gold deposits farther east.



11. Mali's first great leader, \_\_\_\_\_, became \_\_\_\_\_, or emperor.
12. Some of Mali's next rulers became \_\_\_\_\_ and built \_\_\_\_\_. The most famous of them was \_\_\_\_\_ who ruled from about \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Mansa Musa went on a \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ from 1324 to 1325.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ become one the most important cities of the empire.
15. Look at the Analyzing Primary Sources box on p. 416.
  - a. How did Europeans learn of Mali's wealth?
  - b. What is at the top of the map?
16. \_\_\_\_\_ visited most of the countries in the Islamic world. What impressed him about Mali? \_\_\_\_\_

• **Objective C: Describe the Songhai Empire.**

17. The \_\_\_\_\_ people built up an army and extended their territory to the large bend in the \_\_\_\_\_ River near Gao.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ built a powerful army that had a riverboat fleet of \_\_\_\_\_ and a mobile fighting force on horseback. In 1468, he captured the city of \_\_\_\_\_. Five years later, he took \_\_\_\_\_, a trade city.
19. The leader of a revolt named \_\_\_\_\_ drove Sunni Ali's son from power.
20. What technology allowed a Moroccan force to defeat Songhai in 1591?
21. Read the side box. What shocked visiting Muslim religious leaders in West Africa?

**Objective D: Identify Benin and the Hausa and Yoruba city-states.**

22. The \_\_\_\_\_ emerged between 1000 and 1200 east of Mali and Songhai in what is today northern \_\_\_\_\_.
23. The city of \_\_\_\_\_ was noted for its woven and dyed \_\_\_\_\_ and for its \_\_\_\_\_ goods.
24. The city of \_\_\_\_\_ conducted a vigorous trade in \_\_\_\_\_.
25. The \_\_\_\_\_-speaking people lived in what today is \_\_\_\_\_ and southwestern \_\_\_\_\_.
26. According to legend, the creator sent the first ruler down to earth at \_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

27. The Ife were gifted artists who carved in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. They produced \_\_\_\_\_ sculptures and cast in metal.
28. In the 1400s, Ewuare made \_\_\_\_\_ a major West African state.
29. In the 1480s, \_\_\_\_\_ trading ships began to sail into Benin's port at Gwatto. They traded with Benin merchants for \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
30. Look at the artwork on p. 420-421. The Queen Mother wore a woven crown called a "\_\_\_\_\_." Plaques decorated the palace of the \_\_\_\_\_, or ruler of Benin. The \_\_\_\_\_ was depicted on many royal objects.

### 15.3: Eastern City-States and Southern Empires

- **Objective A: Describe the role of east coast trade cities in the economy of East Africa.**

31. In the third century AD, the kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_ traded with \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
32. By 1100, \_\_\_\_\_-speaking people migrated to the east coast. Arabic blended with their language to create \_\_\_\_\_.
33. Persian trader moved south from the \_\_\_\_\_ of Africa, a triangular peninsula near Arabia.
34. Complete the chart:

Goods from Africa to Asia:	Goods from Asia to Africa:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Porcelain bowls from China</li> <li>• Jewels and cotton cloth from India</li> </ul>

35. In 1331, Ibn Battuta visited \_\_\_\_\_. It grew rich because it was ...
  36. The \_\_\_\_\_ took Sofala, Kilwa, and Mombasa and kept their ports in East Africa for the next two centuries.
- **Objective B: Explain how Islam influenced East African peoples.**
    37. A Muslim \_\_\_\_\_ governed most cities. However, the vast majority of people held on to their \_\_\_\_\_ beliefs.
    38. Along with luxury goods, Arab Muslim traders exported \_\_\_\_\_, perhaps about \_\_\_\_\_ per year.
  - **Objective C: Identify Great Zimbabwe and explain its significance.**
    39. In the southeastern Africa the \_\_\_\_\_ people established a city called Great Zimbabwe.
    40. Almost everything that is known about Great Zimbabwe comes from its impressive \_\_\_\_\_.
    41. See p. 426. Great Zimbabwe had a population of more than \_\_\_\_\_. The Great Enclosure is a curving wall up to \_\_\_\_\_ ft. high and \_\_\_\_\_ ft. thick.
  - **Objective D: Describe how the Mutapa Empire was established.**
    42. About 1420, a man named \_\_\_\_\_ left Great Zimbabwe and founded a new state, the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire.
    43. In the 1500s, the \_\_\_\_\_ tried to conquer the empire.