Name:­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



1 Which statement about the trip taken by Emperor Mansa Musa is accurate?

1. The trip extended beyond North African trade routes.
2. Mansa Musa used the Mediterranean Sea to reach Mecca.
3. The route primarily followed major rivers.
4. Mansa Musa traveled to Fez on his way to Mecca.

2 Which conclusion about trade is best supported by the information on this map?

1. Timbuktu was a center of trade in West Africa.
2. The Sahara Desert prevented trade.
3. Cairo and Mecca were trading partners.
4. West African gold and salt were traded along the Zaire River.

3. How did the use of camels affect trade?



**Trans-Saharan Trade**

• Salt was mined in the

Sahara Desert and traded

for gold from the south,

as well as crops and

enslaved laborers from

the flat, grassy plains of

the savannah region.

• Around the fourth

century, camels began to

be used in trade caravans.

They could travel long

distances without water,

making the journeys

easier.

**Ghana (800–1076)**

• Ghana was located where

salt from the north met

the gold and enslaved

Africans from the south.

Ghana controlled the

gold-salt trade.

• Ghana’s king taxed trade

and demanded tribute, or

payment, from nearby

tribes.

• Ghana conquered more

territories. Large trading

cities sprang up, and the

kingdom grew wealthy.

**Mali (1235–1400s)**

• New sources of gold were

found farther east. As a

result, the trade routes

moved closer to Mali.

• Under the ruler Sundiata,

Mali took control of the

gold-salt trade. Mali grew

wealthy and powerful. It

expanded to include

Ghana’s former territory.

• Mali’s city of Timbuktu,

at the crossroads of the

desert and savannah,

became a center for trade

and learning.

4. Why was Ghana able to control the gold-salt trade?

A It had a strong army that could overpower traders.

B It took the land that Mali once had.

C It owned all of the gold and salt mines.

D It was located at the meeting point for gold and salt traders.

5. What was one result of the shift in trade routes?

A Ghana grew stronger.

B Gold’s value declined.

C Trans-Saharan trade decreased.

D Mali gained control of the gold salt trade.