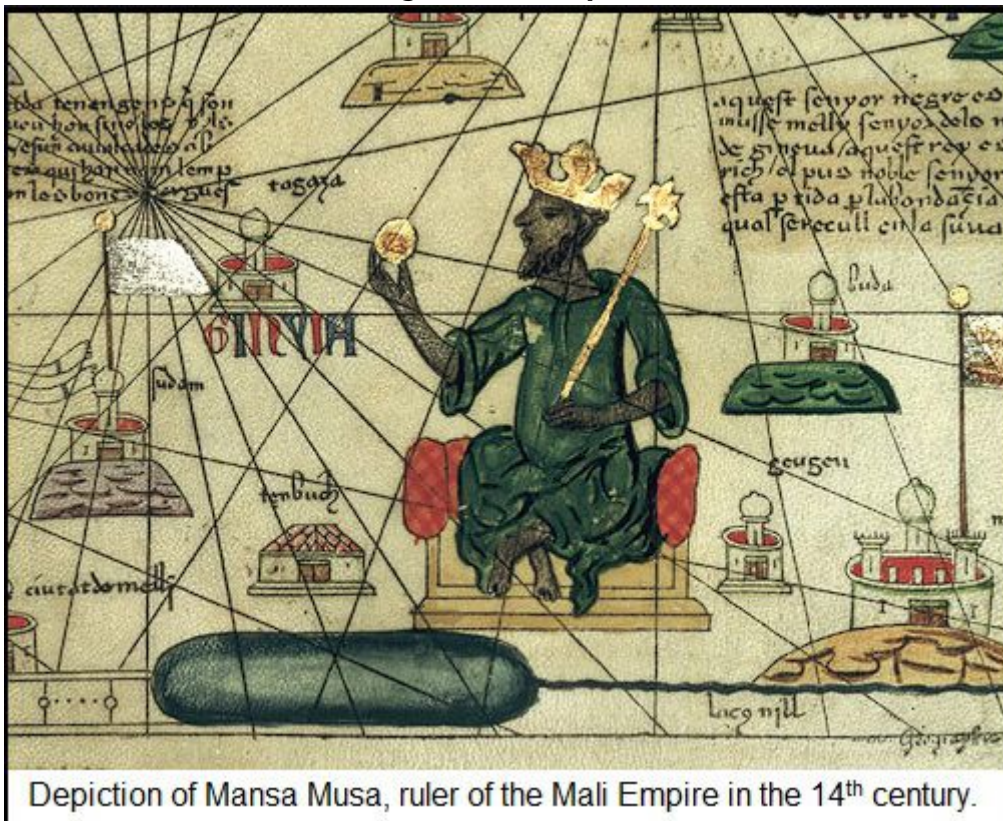




Subject: Grade 7 Social Sciences (History)
Topic: Social Sciences (History): Term 1 - Mini-exam
Total: 92 Marks

Name: _____
Date: _____

This image refers to question: 1



Depiction of Mansa Musa, ruler of the Mali Empire in the 14th century.

Question 1: Multiple Choice

4 marks

This is an image of a West African king, believed to be Mansa Musa, the Emperor of Mali.

He is wearing a European styled crown and he is holding ... in his hand.

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| A | an orange |
| B | a copper ball |
| C | a gold nugget |
| D | a crystal ball |
| E | a gold pot of salt |

Question 2: Please Fill In The Blanks

8 marks

Match the main goods with the places from where they came in the north: (1) Europe; (2) Sus in southern Morocco; (3) Fez; (4) Marrakech

Possible Answers: textiles | sugar | leather-bound books | brass and copper vessels | salt

1	
3	

2	
4	

This text refers to question: 3**The Empire of Ghana**

Although founded by Berbers, Ghana was eventually controlled by the Soninke, a group of people living in the region. They built their capital city, Kumbi Saleh, right on the edge of the Sahara and the city quickly became the most important southern trade center of the Saharan trade routes. The kingdom was ruled by a king called the Ghana. In addition to holding military power, the king was the supreme judge of the kingdom.

Gradually, Ghana grew very rich, due in large part to the trans-Saharan trade. The Ghana (the king) required traders to give him a percentage of the products they were trading. If a trader was trading in gold, he was required to pay the Ghana part of his gold. The Ghana also placed a tax on the local goldmines. As Ghana grew richer, the kingdom expanded into an empire, requiring neighboring groups of people to pay tribute. This increased Ghana's wealth and power even more.

Source: <http://mrkash.com/activities/ghanamaliempires.html>

Question 3: True/False

2 marks

People trading in Ghana had to pay taxes to the king.

TRUE

FALSE

Question 4: Please Fill In The Blanks

8 marks

Match the description with the source:

material sources - (1) ;

written sources - (2) ;

visual sources - (3) ;

oral sources - (4) .

Possible Answers: objects made by people | books that have been written | photographs, maps and drawings | stories that people tell

1	
3	

2	
4	

This text refers to question: 5**Rule under Mansa Musa**

Mansa Musa was an exceptionally wise and efficient ruler. He divided the empire into provinces, each with its own governor, and towns that were administered by a mochrif or mayor.

A huge army kept the peace, putting down rebellions in the smaller kingdoms bordering the central part of the empire, and policing the many trade routes.

Timbuktu became a center of learning, luxury, and trade, where river people met with the desert nomads, and where scholars and merchants from other parts of Africa, the Middle East, and even Europe came to its universities and bustling markets.

Source: http://mali.pwnet.org/history/history_mali_empire.htm

Question 5: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

The role of the army was to (1) and (2).

Possible Answers: keep peace | control the trade routes | keep the slaves under control | govern the provinces

1	
----------	--

2	
----------	--

This text refers to question: 6, 7, 8**The City of Timbuktu - Leo's Account**

All its houses are cottages, built of mud and covered with thatch. However, there is a most stately mosque to be seen, whose walls are made of stone and lime, and a princely palace also constructed by the highly skilled craftsmen of Granada.

Here there are many shops of artisans and merchants, especially of those who weave linen and cotton, and here Barbary merchants bring European cloth. The inhabitants, and especially resident aliens, are exceedingly rich, since the present king married both of his daughters to rich merchants. Here are many wells, containing sweet water. Whenever the Niger River overflows, they carry the water into town by means of sluices.

This region yields great quantities of grain, cattle, milk, and butter, but salt is very scarce here, for it is brought here by land from Tegaza, which is five hundred miles away. When I was there, I saw one camel-load of salt sold for eighty ducats.

The rich king of Timbuktu has many plates and scepters of gold, some of which weigh 1,300 pounds, and he keeps a magnificent and well-furnished court. When he travels anywhere, he rides upon a camel, which is led by some of his noblemen. He does so likewise when going to war, and all his soldiers ride upon horses. Whoever wishes to speak to this king must first of all fall down before his feet and then taking up earth must sprinkle it on his own head and shoulders.

[The king] always has under arms 3,000 horsemen and a great number of foot soldiers who shoot poisoned arrows. They often skirmish with those who refuse to pay tribute and whomever they capture they sell to the merchants of Timbuktu. Here very few horses are bred. ... Their best horses are brought out of North Africa. As soon as the king learns that any merchants have come to the town with horses, he commands that a certain number be brought before him. Choosing the best horse for himself, he pays a most liberal price for it.

... Here are great numbers of religious teachers, judges, scholars and other learned persons, who are bountifully maintained at the king's expense. Here too are brought various manuscripts or written books from Barbary, which are sold for more money than any other merchandise. The coin of Timbuktu is gold, without any stamp or inscription, but in matters of small value they use certain shells from the kingdom of Persia. Four hundred of these are worth a ducat, and six pieces of Timbuktu's golden coin weigh two-thirds of an ounce.

The inhabitants are gentle and cheerful and spend a great part of the night in singing and dancing throughout the city streets. They keep large numbers of male and female slaves, and their town is greatly vulnerable to fire. At the time of my second visit, almost half the town burned down in the space of five hours.

Source: <https://lps.org/manila/tbrady/AfricDescriptionPD.pdf>

Question 6: True/False

2 marks

Salt was transported from Teghaza on camel-back.

TRUE

FALSE

Question 7: Multiple Choice

4 marks

Leo Africanus noted that the citizens of Timbuktu were of a ... nature.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| A | peaceful |
| B | fighting |
| C | excitable |
| D | caring |

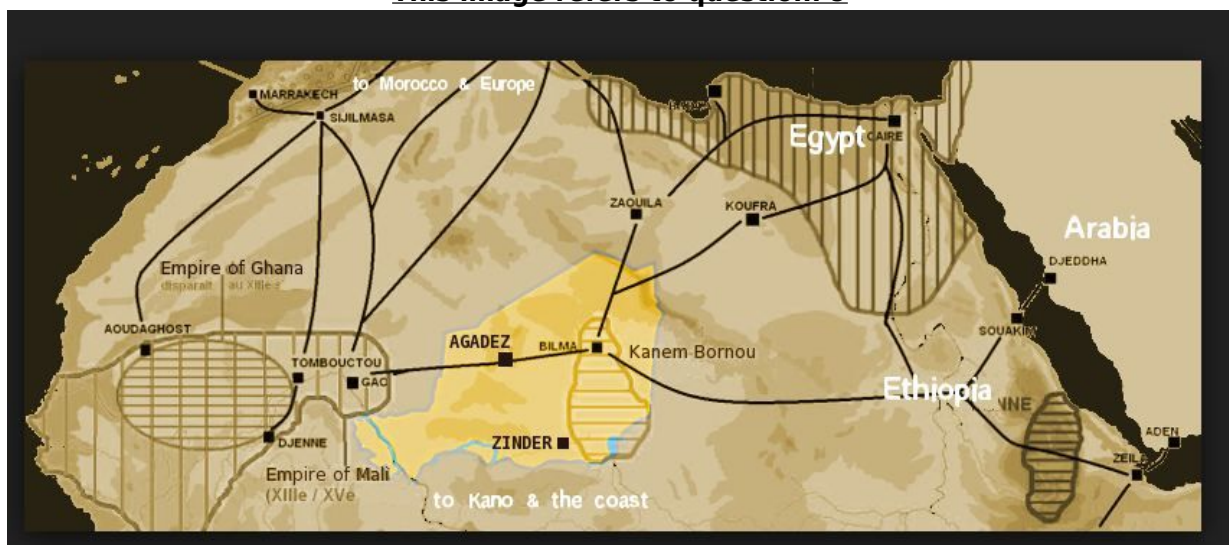
Question 8: Text Input

3 marks

On his travels, Leo Africanus noted that when the King of Timbuktu went to war, his soldiers rode on horses and he rode on a

--

This image refers to question: 9

**Question 9: Please Fill In The Blanks**

4 marks

The main items that were traded along the routes, shown on the attached map, were (1) and (2).

Possible Answers: gold | salt | ivory | kola nuts | cloths | metal goods | beads

1		2	
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This image refers to question: 10



Question 10: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

As more and more Arab traders came to North Africa, they built Muslim (1) and (2) along the trans-Saharan route. This strengthened Islam in North Africa.

Possible Answers: shopping centres | trade centres | mosques | synagogues | houses

1		2	
----------	--	----------	--

Question 11: Multiple Choice

4 marks

The prayer wall of the Great Mosque of Djenné faces ... towards Mecca.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| A | north |
| B | south |
| C | east |
| D | west |

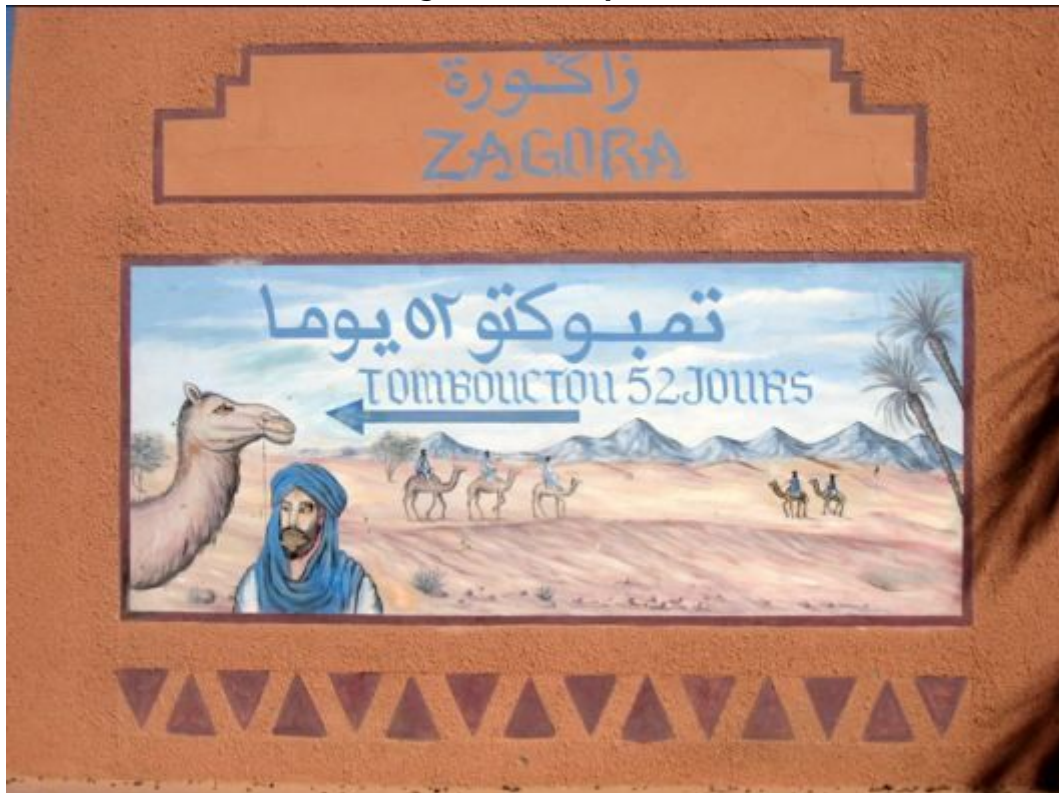
Question 12: True/False

2 marks

Muslim traders **from Europe** transported goods from Europe and North America across the Sahara, by means of large **camel caravans**.

TRUE**FALSE**

This image refers to question: 13

**Question 13: Please Fill In The Blanks**

4 marks

This source is a signpost at a place called Zagora on the edge of the Sahara Desert. It indicates that a trip to (1) will take/be (2).

Possible Answers: Timbuktu | Mali | Taghaza | 52 hours | 52 days | 52 km

1**2**

Question 14: Multiple Choice

4 marks

The countries around the Mediterranean Sea, as well as the Arab countries, wanted gold from Timbuktu to

- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| A | make coins |
| B | make jewellery |
| C | decorate temples |
| D | make nuggets |
-

This text refers to question: 15

Mali: West Africa's Golden Empire

The Beginnings of Mali

With the **demise** of Ghana, another great empire arose in West Africa. Mali, located in the Sahel, a grassland region on the southern border of the Sahara Desert, became powerful by controlling the rich **trans-Saharan trade** routes between northern and western Africa, especially the gold trade. Mali was located in an **agriculturally** rich area along the upper Niger River. Most of the gold for trade came up the Niger River, which gave Mali a chance to control that trade. Control of the Niger River helped Mali grow as an empire.

Mali's First King

Sundiata, the historical founder of Mali (whose name meant "Hungering Lion"), ruled Mali from 1230-1255. As a king, he was said to have worn hunter's garments instead of royal robes. At the time of Sundiata's rule, the empire of Mali extended over 1,000 miles from east to west and Mali took control of the gold and salt trade. Sundiata is also said to have introduced the **cultivation** and weaving of cotton into the area.

The Golden Age of Mali

The rulers of Mali came to be called mansa, meaning "emperor" or "master." Mansa Musa was Mali's greatest king, ruling from 1312 to 1337. He was the grandson of Sundiata's half brother, and ruled Mali at a time of great prosperity, during which trade tripled. During his rule, he doubled the land area of Mali; it became a larger kingdom than any in Europe at the time. The cities of Mali became important trading centers for all of West Africa as well as famous centers of wealth, culture, and learning. Timbuktu, an important city in Mali, became one of the major cultural centers not only of Africa but of the entire world. Vast libraries and Islamic universities were built. These became meeting places of the finest poets, scholars, and artists of Africa and the Middle East. Mansa Musa, who was Muslim, was perhaps best known outside of Mali for his pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324. According to some accounts, 60,000 people accompanied him, along with 200 camels laden with gold, food, clothing, and other goods. This pilgrimage displayed Mansa Musa's enormous wealth and generosity.

The End of Mali

After the death of Mansa Musa, the power of Mali began to decline. Mansa Musa's sons could not hold the empire together. In 1430, the Berbers in the north took much of Mali's territory, including the city of Timbuktu, and gradually Mali lost its hold on trade until the empire crumbled.

Source: <http://mrkash.com/activities/ghanamaliempires.html>

Question 15: True/False

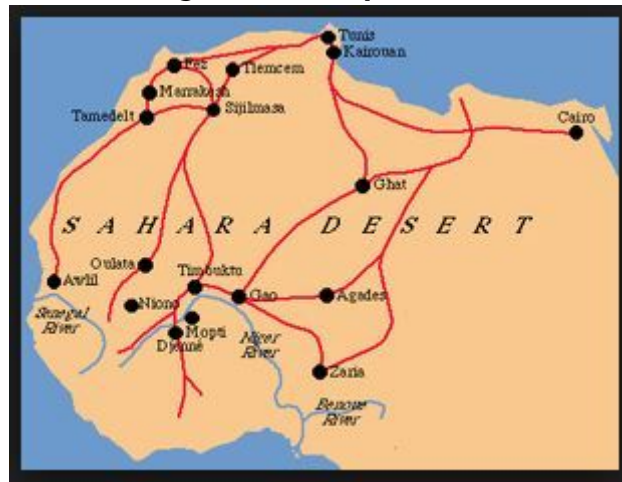
2 marks

The decline of the Empire of Ghana saw the beginning of a new Empire, the **Empire of Mali**.

TRUE

FALSE

This image refers to question: 16, 17



Question 16: Text Input

3 marks

During his travels, Leo Africanus made two visits from ... in Morocco, on the North African coast, to Timbuktu.

Question 17: Text Input

3 marks

Trade across the Sahara Desert linked Mali to the Mediterranean Sea and Europe, and to Cairo in Egypt. This is known as the ... trade routes.

Question 18: Text Input

3 marks

With a huge number of guards and attendants, along with about 80 camels carrying comforts, luxuries and bags full of gold nuggets, Mansa Musa set out from Niani across the desert on his pilgrimage to the holy city of

(Answer with **one word** only.)

This image refers to question: 19



Question 19: True/False

2 marks

An example of a source is an eyewitness account. Leo Africanus was an eyewitness to much of what happened in West and North Africa during the first half of the 1500's.

TRUE

FALSE

This text refers to question: 20

Trade across the Sahara

The sands of the Sahara Desert could've been a major obstacle to trade between Africa, Europe, and the East, but it was more like a sandy sea with ports of trade on either side. In the south were cities such as Timbuktu and Gao; in the north, cities such as Ghadames (in present-day Libya). From there goods traveled on to Europe, Arabia, India, and China.

Muslim traders from North Africa shipped goods across the Sahara using large camel caravans -- on average around a thousand camels, although there's a record which mentions caravans travelling between Egypt and Sudan that had 12 000 camels.

They brought in mainly luxury goods such as textiles, silks, beads, ceramics, ornamental weapons, and utensils. These were traded for gold, ivory, woods such as ebony, and agricultural products such as kola nuts (which act as a stimulant as they contain caffeine). They also brought their religion, Islam, which spread along the trade routes.

Nomads living in the Sahara traded salt, meat, and their knowledge as guides for cloth, gold, cereal, and slaves.

Until the discovery of the Americas, Mali was the principal producer of gold. African ivory was also sought after because it's softer than that from Indian elephants and therefore easier to carve. Slaves were wanted by the courts of Arab and Berber princes as servants, concubines, soldiers, and agricultural labourers.

Source: <http://africanhistory.about.com/od/kingdoms/ss/SaharaTradeRoutes.htm>

Question 20: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

The average size of a camel caravan was (1) camels. (2), who knew the desert, guided the caravans.

Possible Answers: 1 000 | 12 000 | 2 000 | Berbers | Khoikhoi | Arabs

1	
----------	--

2	
----------	--

Question 21: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

Mansa Musa's 5 000 km pilgrimage to Mecca took about (1). While he was away, (2) attempted to take over his kingdom.

Possible Answers: a year | 6 months | 2 years | no one | the army | the Berbers

1	
----------	--

2	
----------	--

This image refers to question: 22



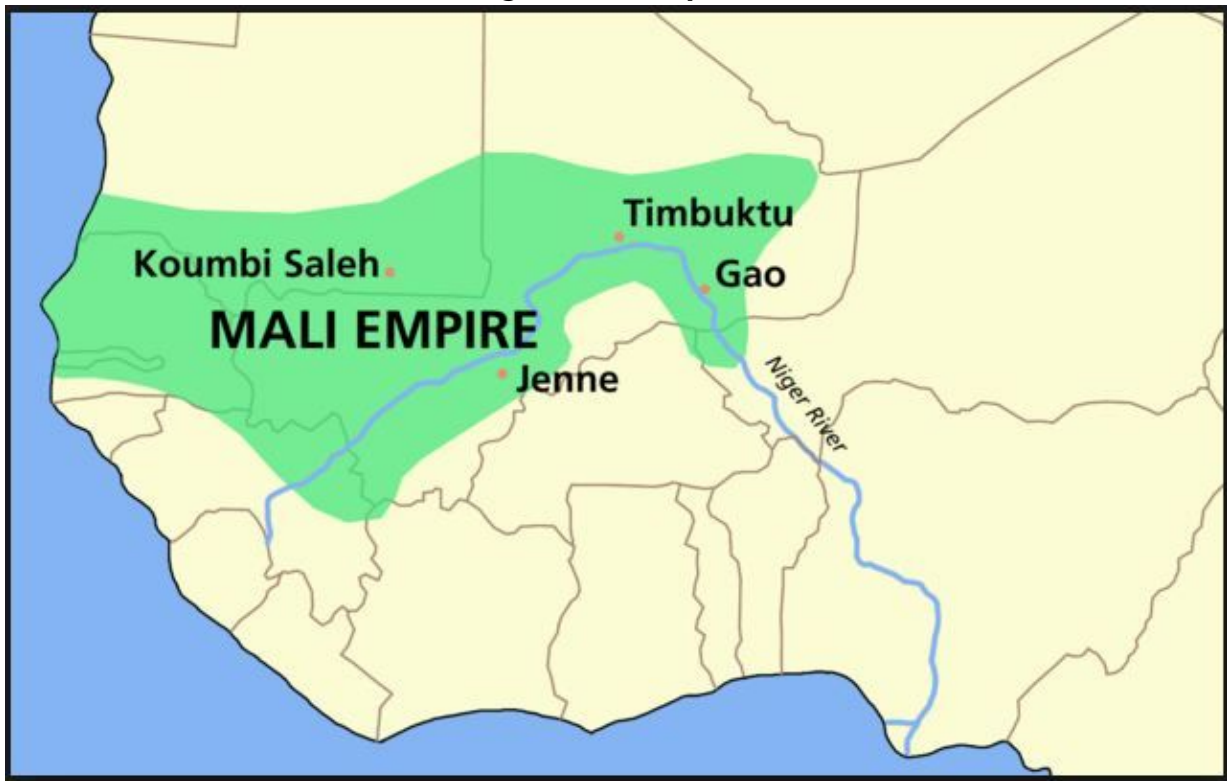
Question 22: Text Input

3 marks

The arrival of the Arabs to North Africa was as a result of ... invasions.

Give your answer as **one word**.

This image refers to question: 23



Question 23: Text Input

3 marks

... became the learning centre of Mali.

(Answer with only **one word**.)

Question 24: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

Trade began between the (1) and the Berbers, where the main commodity was (2).

Possible Answers: Tuaregs | Khoi | Arabs | salt | gold | ivory

1	
----------	--

2	
----------	--

Question 25: Multiple Choice

4 marks

Due to the increasing presence of Islam in North Africa, **many Africans converted to Islam**. There are quite a few reasons for this, identify the **reason that is wrong**.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| A | Early Muslim missionaries, such as Abdallah ibn Yasin, influenced thousands of Berbers to accept Islam. |
| B | Some leaders converted to Islam to gain political support from the Arabs. |
| C | The king appointed Muslim interpreters and treasurers in Ghana. |
| D | Many Africans converted to Islam to protect themselves from being sold as slaves. |

Total: 92 Marks