

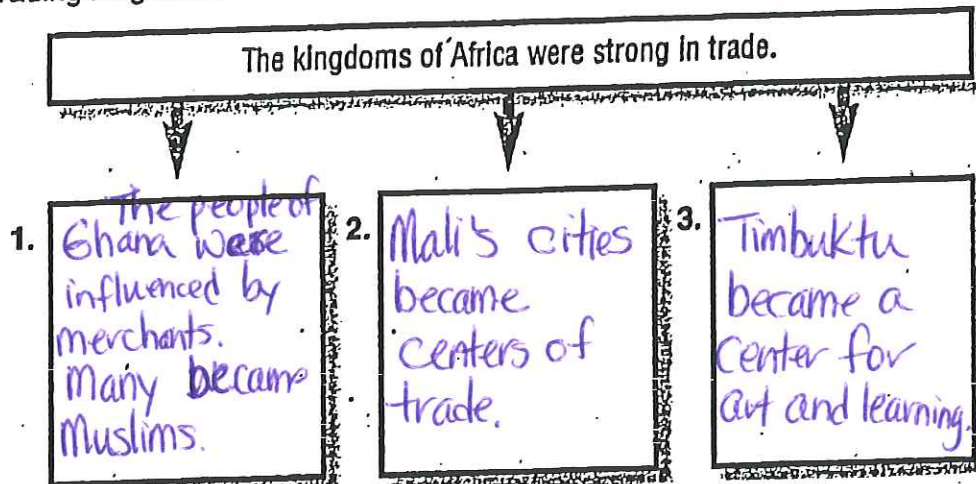
Vocabulary and Study Guide

Vocabulary

Use each pair of words in a sentence.

1. merchant/China Merchants earned a profit by trading in China.
2. caravan/salt Merchants traveled in caravans to trade salt in Ghana.
3. kingdom/trade Ghana became a ^{powerful} kingdom through trade.

Read "African Trading Kingdoms." Then write three effects of Africa's trading kingdoms.



Read "African Trading Kingdoms." Then fill in the chart below.

Trading kingdom	Trade route	Cultural effect
Ghana	5. <u>From Arabia through Sahara Desert.</u>	7. <u>Islamic religion spread to people of Ghana.</u>
Mali	6. <u>To Mecca, Arabia.</u>	8. <u>Timbuktu became a center for art and learning.</u>

CHAPTER 3: AGE OF EXPLORATION

Core Lesson 1: World Travel and Trade pgs. 84-87

Trade With China:

- Hundreds of years ago, people made long journeys to trade goods they had for goods they wanted.
- Trade between Europe and Asia spread new ideas!
- Before 1500 Eastern and Western Hemispheres were very separate. Most Europeans, Asians, and Africans had no idea that the Americas even existed!
- Vikings traveled from northern Europe to what is now eastern Canada and started a settlement there. It did not last long.

Marco Polo Travels to China:

- Merchants traveled to distant places.
- Merchant:
someone who buys and sells goods to earn money

- In 1271 there were 3 travelers from Venice, Italy who began trading with China.

- A 17 year old boy named Marco Polo was one of them. He traveled with his father and uncle. The journey took 3 years!
- Marco Polo stayed in China for 16 years.
- He worked for China's ruler, Kublai Khan.
- In China, Marco Polo saw many new inventions like: paper, printing, and gunpowder.
- Polo went back to Venice and wrote a book that told about his travels on the Silk Road.
- The Silk Road was not one road, but many routes connecting China to Europe.
- Merchants traveled to China to buy silk, spices, and other goods.
- Merchants made a lot of money selling Asian goods to Europeans on the Silk Road.

Chinese Sailors Explore:

- 100 years after Polo explored China, the Chinese people set out to explore the world.
- The ruler of China sent Admiral Zheng He on several voyages.
- Zheng He sailed from east Asia to the eastern coast of Africa.
- He traded goods like: gold and silk. He even brought a giraffe back to China from Africa!
- In 1434, a new ruler stopped all Chinese exploration.

African Trading Kingdoms:

- People in West Africa gained knowledge through trade.
- Kingdom:
a place ruled by a king or queen.

- Ghana was the first African trading kingdom and it grew powerful in the 700s.
- Ghana had lots of gold but not enough salt which was used to keep food from spoiling.
- Arabian merchants brought salt to Ghana by crossing the Sahara desert (largest in the world!)
- For safety reasons, merchants traveled across the desert in Caravans.
- Caravan:
a group of people and animals who travel together.

- Arab merchants taught Ghana about their religion, Islam.
- Many people in Ghana became Muslim or followers of Islam.
- In 1240 the Kingdom of Mali took control of Ghana.

- Mali's cities (largest city= Timbuktu) became centers of trade.

Mansa Musa:

- Mali's greatest king was Mansa Musa, a Muslim ruler.
- Mansa Musa traveled to Mecca, the most holy Muslim city in Arabia.
- He set up trade agreements with the cities he visited.
- He returned to Mali with scholars and artists from Arabia making Timbuktu the center for learning and art as well as trade.
- In 1468, new kingdom took over much of Mali called Songhai.
- Songhai continued the trade begun by earlier kingdoms.