

The World of West Africa

Links Far and Near

1. Turn to page 9 of the Atlas. Read the overview. Also look at photo A and map B, "Trading Empires of the West." Use the information to complete the following paragraph.

Kingdoms and empires in West Africa traded with _____ and _____ for many years. The West Africans traded _____, leather, and _____ for luxury goods and _____. Trade routes went across the _____ with goods carried by _____. Two important empires developed along the _____ River: _____ and _____. They each, in turn, dominated _____ Africa.

Location

2. Look again at photo A and map B. Use the information to match the empire, kingdom, or group with its location.

Empire, Kingdom, or Group

- a. Songhai Empire •
- b. Tuaregs •
- c. Bornu Empire •
- d. Benin Empire •
- e. Mameluke Empire •

Location

- in the Sahara
- near the mouth of the Niger River
- in West Africa
- in northeast Africa and southwest Asia
- near Lake Chad

★ History Through Maps

3. Use information from map B to identify the empire associated with each city.

City

- a. Timbuktu
- b. Alexandria
- c. Soba
- d. Kano

Empire

Trade With the Indies Spurs Exploration

★ Thinking About History

1. Turn to pages 12–13 of the Atlas. Read the overview. Also look at map B “Ottoman Empire and Eurasian Trade.” Then, for each pair of statements, write **C** next to the cause and **E** next to the effect.
 - a. _____ Europeans fight Crusades in the Middle East.
_____ Asian goods arrive in Europe.
 - b. _____ Spain and Portugal look for new routes to the Indies.
_____ Ottoman Empire takes control of trade routes between Europe and Asia.

🐼 Links Far and Near

2. Look again at map B. List the cities along trade routes from Asia to Europe in order from east to west.
 - a. Kashgar _____
 - b. Baghdad _____
 - c. Venice _____
 - d. Samarkand _____
 - e. Damascus _____
 - f. Xian _____

🐼 Location

3. Look at pictures A and D and map C, “Treasures of the Indies.” Connect the product with its source in the Indies.

Product

- a. Silk •
- b. Cotton •
- c. Spices •
- d. Precious stones •

Source

- India
- India and Ceylon
- India, Ceylon, Spice Islands
- China

🐼 People and Cultures

4. Look at map E, “To the Indies by Sea.” Write the name of the explorer next to his accomplishments.
- a. Found an all-sea route to the Indies _____
 - b. Reached Hispaniola and San Salvador. _____
 - c. Explored African coast south of the Equator _____
 - d. Reached the southern tip of Africa _____
 - e. One of the earlier Portuguese explorers _____

🐼 History Through Maps

5. Compare map E with map B, “Map of the World,” on page 10. Use the information to answer the following questions.
- a. According to the 1490 map, which route from Europe to the Indies seems farther—around Africa or across the Western Ocean? _____
 - b. Which of those two routes were the Portuguese exploring? _____
 - c. Which direction did Columbus sail? _____

🐼 Gathering the Facts

6. Use the information on pages 12 and 13 to complete the following paragraphs.

Europeans traded for luxury goods from places in Asia they called _____. Europeans wanted _____ to cover unpleasant tastes; precious stones such as diamonds, _____, emeralds, and amethyst; and valuable cloth such as _____ and _____. In the late 1400s trade routes between Europe and Asia were controlled by the _____.

Some European countries, including Portugal and _____, hoped to find their own trade routes to the Indies. In 1492 Spain sent _____ west to find a route to the Indies. Instead of reaching the Indies, he landed on the islands of _____ and _____. Portugal went around _____. The Portuguese finally reached India in _____ when _____ landed in Calicut.