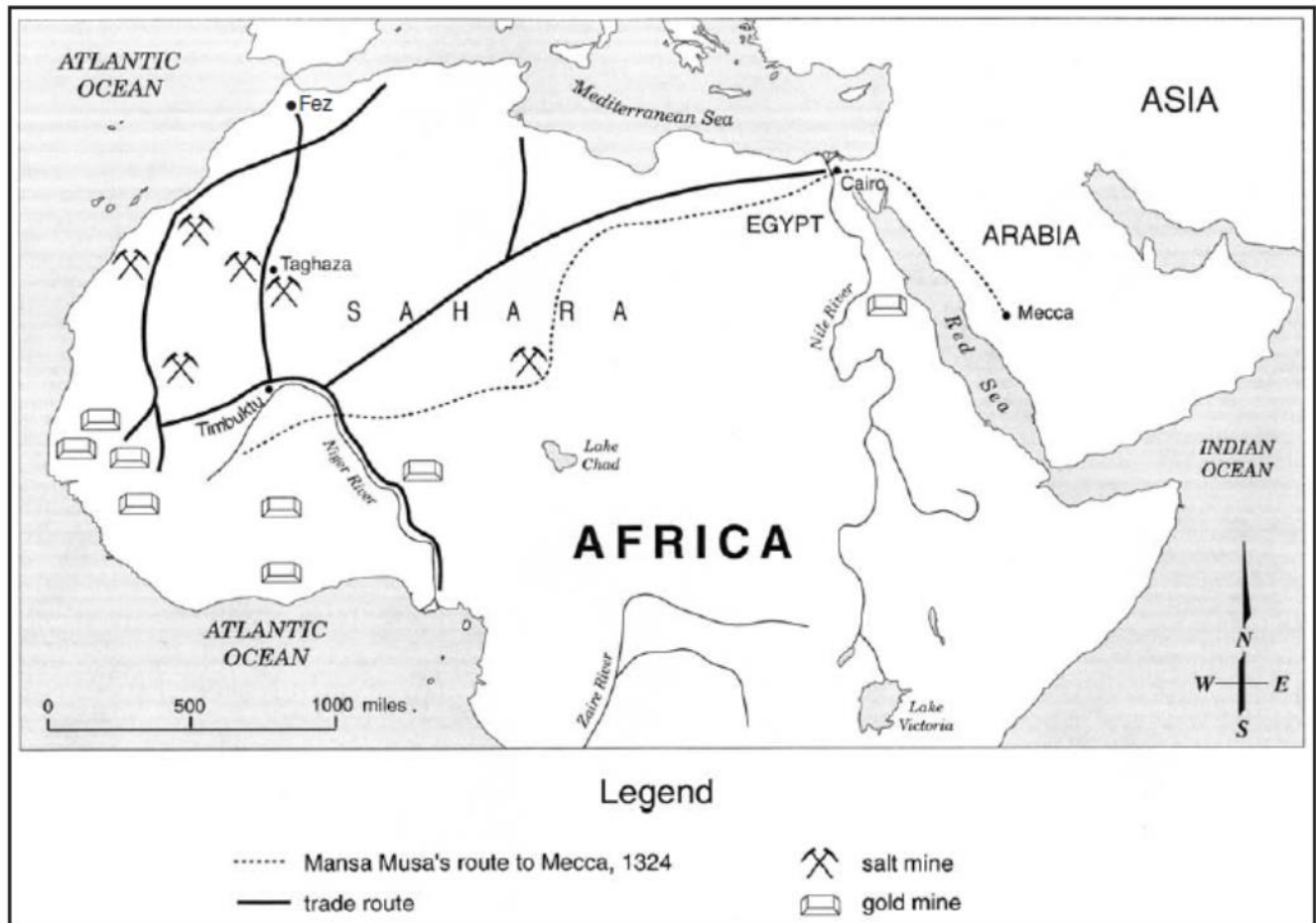
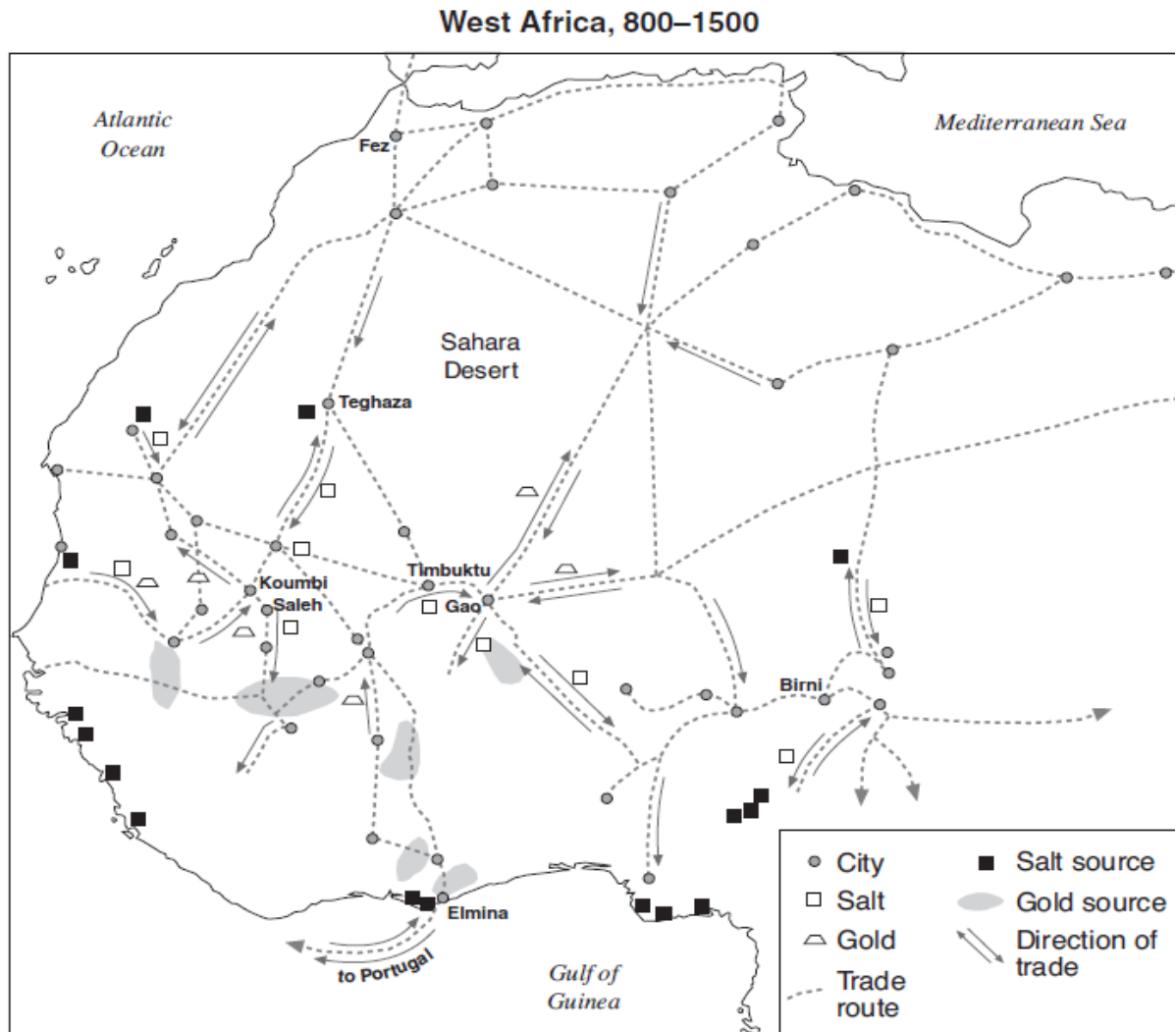


Base your answers to questions 11 and 12 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: <http://fga.freac.fsu.edu/> (adapted)

- 11 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.
- 12 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.

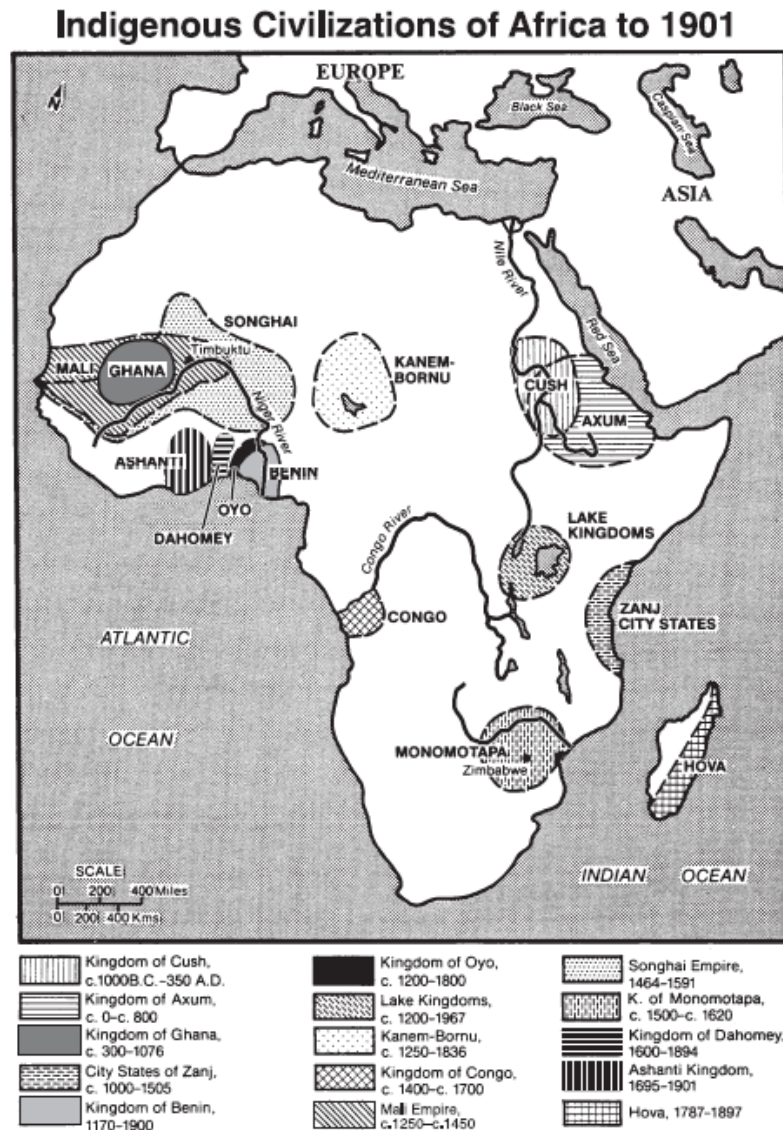


Source: Patrick K. O'Brien, ed., *Oxford Atlas of World History*, Oxford University Press (adapted)

11 Based on the map, which conclusion can best be drawn about this region?

- (1) The Sahara Desert acted as a barrier to trade.
- (2) Rivers served as the primary trade routes for the entire region.
- (3) The economy of the region was influenced by extensive trade connections.
- (4) Goods from the Gulf of Guinea were exchanged directly with English cities.

Base your answers to questions 19 and 20 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

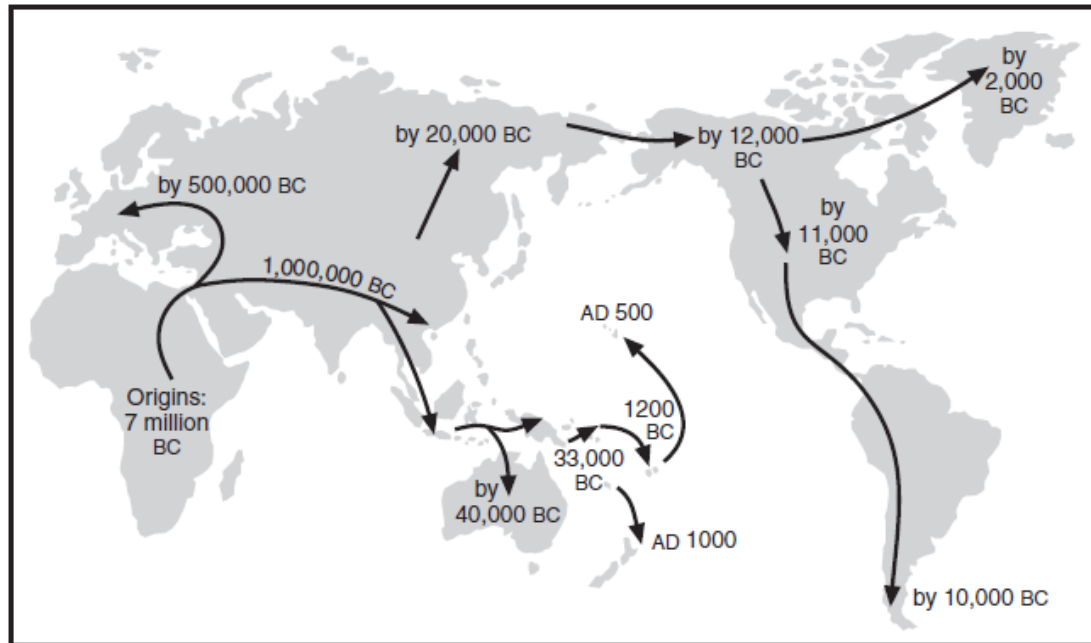


Source: Martin Greenwald Associates, *Historical Maps on File*, Facts on File, Inc. (adapted)

- 19 Which civilization was located at the mouth of the Niger River?
- (1) Ghana (3) Benin  
(2) Congo (4) Ashanti
- 20 Which statement about the civilizations of Africa before 1901 can best be inferred by the information on the map?
- (1) Christianity and Islam played a minor role in the development of African civilizations.  
(2) Most African civilizations existed for only a few years.  
(3) Very little interaction occurred between these civilizations.  
(4) African civilizations were located in a variety of physical environments.

Base your answer to question 1 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

**The Spread of Humans Around the World**



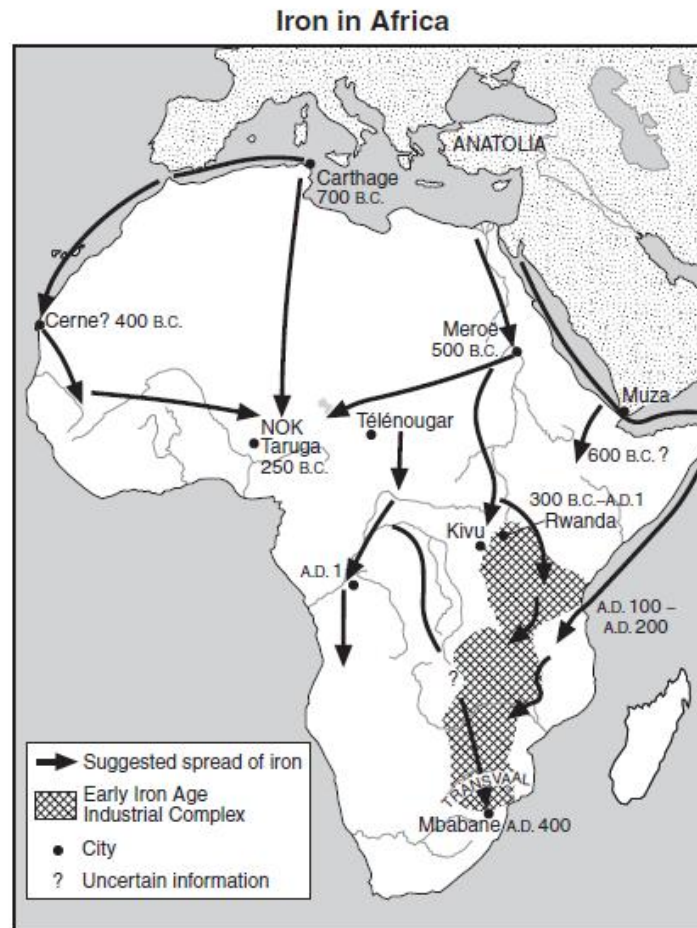
Source: Jared Diamond, *Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies*, W. W. Norton & Company, 1999 (adapted)

1 Based on this map, on which continent did humans first appear?

- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| (1) Asia   | (3) North America |
| (2) Europe | (4) Africa        |



Base your answers to questions 5 and 6 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Philip Curtin, et al., *African History*, Little, Brown and Company, 1978 (adapted)

- 5 Which process is illustrated by the arrows shown on this map?
- (1) immigration (3) globalization  
(2) diffusion (4) nationalization
- 6 This map illustrates the interaction between
- (1) resources and technology (3) record keeping and civilization  
(2) religion and culture (4) climate and disease

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Early Africa MCs

1) Studying oral histories, archaeological evidence, and cultural histories are methods most often used by

- (1) economists                      (3) philosophers
- (2) anthropologists              (4) political scientists

2) Where does the archaeological evidence gathered by Louis and Mary Leakey suggest the earliest humans developed?

- (1) Great Rift Valley
- (2) Amazon rain forest
- (3) Himalaya Mountains
- (4) Philippine archipelago

3) One similarity between the Nile River valley and savanna lands in Africa is that they both

- (1) served as major barriers to the movement of people and goods
- (2) provided necessary resources for settlement
- (3) are located on the western side of the continent
- (4) had little effect on the lives of the people who lived in these regions

4) Which movement of African people was primarily caused by changes in climate and vegetation?

- (1) migration of the Bantu people out of West Africa in 1000 B.C.
- (2) journey of Mansa Musa's followers to Mecca in 1324
- (3) resettlement of the Zulus within South Africa in 1843
- (4) flight of the Tutsis from Rwanda in 1994

5) Both Ibn Battuta and Mansa Musa demonstrated their religious values by

- (1) meditating along the banks of the Ganges River
- (2) converting Africans to Christianity
- (3) making a pilgrimage to Mecca
- (4) visiting the wailing wall in Jerusalem

6) Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta are best known for

- (1) exploring the Western Hemisphere
- (2) leading religious movements
- (3) opening trade between Africa and Japan
- (4) providing extensive information about lands and people

7) Which river was essential to the survival of the West African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai?

- (1) Thames                      (3) Indus
- (2) Niger                      (4) Euphrates

8) The trans-Saharan trade carried out by West African civilizations was primarily based on an exchange of

- (1) gold and salt
- (2) ivory and silk
- (3) silver and tea
- (4) hardwoods and animal skins

9) One way in which the travels of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta are similar is that each

- (1) started mass migrations from Europe
- (2) stimulated interest in other cultures
- (3) led to the establishment of colonies
- (4) resulted in archaeological discoveries in Africa

10) One way in which 14th-century Mali in Africa and 14th-century Venice in Italy are similar is that both

- (1) were land-locked city-states
- (2) developed economies based primarily on agriculture
- (3) became wealthy and powerful as a result of trade
- (4) were centers for Islamic learning

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Early Africa MCs

11) . . . "One theory is that there were waves of migration, one moving through the east of Africa and another making its way through the centre of the continent. In Zambia, there is evidence of at least three routes of migration – from the great lakes, from the Congo forest and from Angola." . . .

*Source: BBC, The Story of Africa: Early History*

This passage about the early history of Africa describes migrations associated with which group of people?

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Phoenicians | (3) Moors       |
| (2) Bantu       | (4) Babylonians |

12) Many achievements made during the Golden Ages of both Islam and the West African Kingdoms reached European societies by way of

- (1) trade networks in the Mediterranean Sea region
- (2) trade expeditions between China and Africa
- (3) the voyages of Ferdinand Magellan
- (4) the travels of Commodore Matthew Perry

13) For years, the Sahara was an obstacle for Europeans while Africans used the desert as a highway. Which conclusion is supported by this statement?

- (1) Trade between Africa and Europe decreased.
- (2) African empires generally avoided contact with Europeans.
- (3) Desertification reduced the amount of arable land available to Africans and Europeans.
- (4) Initially, Europeans lacked the knowledge and skills needed to travel in the desert.

14) One way in which the Silk Roads and the West African trade routes are similar is that along both routes

- (1) the main items exchanged were ivory and tobacco
- (2) concrete was used to improve the surface of the roads
- (3) a single currency was used to make transactions easier
- (4) ideas were exchanged as merchants interacted with each other

15) Which problem in the savanna regions of Africa is caused by population pressures and overuse of the land?

- (1) rain forest destruction
- (2) desertification
- (3) air pollution
- (4) flooding

16) The primary reason the Bantu-speaking people of West Africa migrated southward and eastward between 500 B.C. and A.D. 1500 was to

- (1) flee warfare
- (2) seek religious freedom
- (3) establish a colonial empire
- (4) find land for farming and grazing

17) The Bantu cleared the land, and then fertilized it with ashes. When the land could no longer support their families, the Bantu moved further south. By 1110 B.C., the Bantu had spread their rich culture throughout central and southern Africa.

Which agricultural technique is described in this passage?

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (1) irrigation      | (3) slash-and-burn |
| (2) terrace farming | (4) crop rotation  |

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Early Africa MCs

18) One way in which the African kingdoms of Ghana and Mali are similar is that they

- (1) established their wealth through trade
- (2) improved their military strength with the use of gunpowder
- (3) opened trade routes to the Americas
- (4) adopted Christianity as their major religion

19) Which source of information is considered a primary source?

- (1) travel diary of Ibn Battuta
- (2) modern novel about the Golden Age of Islam
- (3) textbook on the history of North Africa
- (4) dictionary of English words adapted from Arabic

20) The economies of the western African civilizations of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai relied on

- (1) industrial growth
- (2) shipbuilding
- (3) textile production
- (4) trans-Saharan trade routes

21) Which description best characterizes the city of Timbuktu?

- (1) port on the water route to East Asia
- (2) major urban and industrial center on the Silk Road
- (3) commercial and cultural center of West Africa
- (4) inland city of the Hanseatic League

- 22)
- Large areas in the north and south received less than ten inches of rainfall annually.
  - The presence of waterfalls and rapids slowed river travel.
  - Highlands and steep cliffs limited exploration.

In which region did these geographic factors have an impact on European exploration and colonization?

- (1) South America
- (2) Southeast Asia
- (3) subcontinent of India
- (4) Africa

23) A similarity between Bantu migrations in Africa and migrations of the ancient Aryans into South Asia is that both moved

- (1) across the Atlantic Ocean
- (2) from rural lands to urban areas
- (3) in search of additional food sources
- (4) for religious freedom

24) What was a significant effect of Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca?

- (1) The African written language spread to southwest Asia.
- (2) Military leaders eventually controlled Mali.
- (3) Islamic learning and culture expanded in Mali.
- (4) The trading of gold for salt ended.

25) Much of the wealth of the West African kingdoms of Ghana and Mali was gained from the

- (1) sale of slaves to Europeans
- (2) creation of colonies on the Mediterranean coast
- (3) taxation on goods brought by Indian merchants
- (4) control of the trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt



26) Historians value the writings of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta because they

- (1) serve as primary sources about trade and culture
- (2) provide the basis for European holy books
- (3) include advice on how to be a democratic ruler
- (4) present unbiased views of life in Africa and Asia

27) Which economic activity was the basis for most of the wealth and power of the West African empires of Ghana and Mali?

- (1) hunting and gathering
- (2) farming and cattle ranching
- (3) trading in salt and gold
- (4) working in bronze and brass

- 28)
- Timbuktu is known as a great center of learning and trade.
  - Walls of Great Zimbabwe reveal a powerful and rich society.
  - Complex culture produces brass sculptures in Benin.

What generalization can be made on the basis of these statements?

- (1) Religious beliefs were the most important element in many African societies.
- (2) Some African societies achieved a high level of economic and cultural development.
- (3) North African societies were more advanced than South African societies.
- (4) Most African societies were hundreds of years behind Asian societies in using technology.

29) Which statement about the geography of Africa is most accurate?

- (1) Much of the land in Africa is below sea level.
- (2) The variety of geographic barriers has served to promote cultural diversity.
- (3) Africa has an irregular coastline with many natural harbors.
- (4) Much of the land in Africa is tundra and forest.

30) Which belief is shared by an African who practices animism and a Japanese who practices Shinto?

- (1) Only one God rules the universe.
- (2) Periodic fasting is essential to spiritual purity.
- (3) Spirits exist in both living and nonliving things.
- (4) All suffering is caused by desire and selfishness.

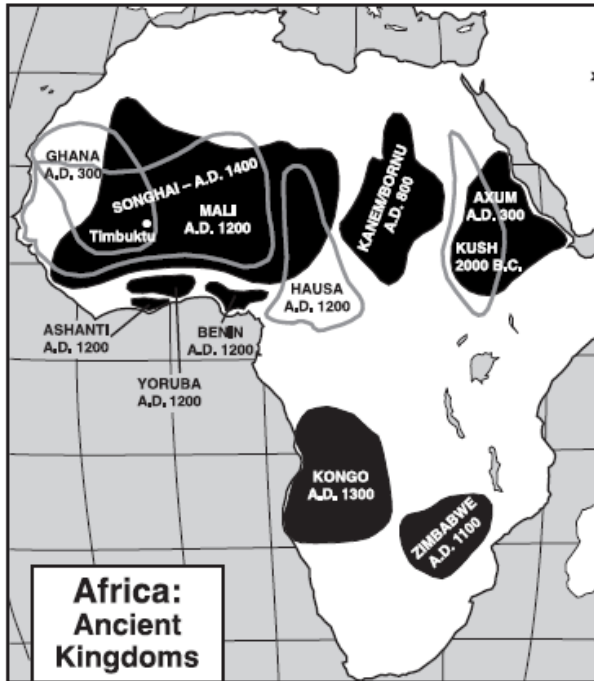
31) How did topography and climate affect the history of Africa?

- (1) The slave trade declined in western Africa.
- (2) Islam spread into southern Africa.
- (3) European colonization of central Africa was delayed.
- (4) Trade increased between southern and northern Africa.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Early Africa MCs

32) Base your answer to question 32 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Source: Sue Ann Kime, et al., *World Studies: Global Issues & Assessments*, N & N Publishing, Inc. (adapted)

What is a valid conclusion that can be reached by studying this map?

- (1) Africans had centralized governments during the age of European feudalism.
- (2) African kingdoms did not exist before the Europeans arrived in Africa.
- (3) African civilizations existed only in southern Africa.
- (4) Africa's civilizations established many trade routes to India.

33) The West African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai experienced economic prosperity because they all

- (1) controlled vast reserves of oil and gold
- (2) traded with many other nations
- (3) maintained highly structured feudal systems
- (4) solved tribal conflicts within their empires