

SILENT BELL RINGER

- Answer the following questions in your folder:
 - Where did Mansa Musa travel to during his famous pilgrimage?
 - How did Mansa Musa affect the value of gold during his travels?



SCHEDULE

Objective: I can describe the historical impacts of major events that happened in Sub-Saharan Africa

- Trans-Saharan Trade Notes
- Trans-Saharan Trade Routes Reading

TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE



SALT FOR GOLD

DESERTIFICATION

- 10,000 years ago the Sahara was fertile grassland.
- The desert formed slowly over thousands of years.
- Most people migrated out to sources of water.
 - *Desertification*: Land is turned to desert.
 - The Sahara is still growing.



CARAVANS

- Camels were introduced to the West-Africans around 750 AD.
- They could carry heavy loads for seemingly endless distances, were able to keep their footing on sandy terrain and also could go for long periods of time without water.
- This made them superior to horses

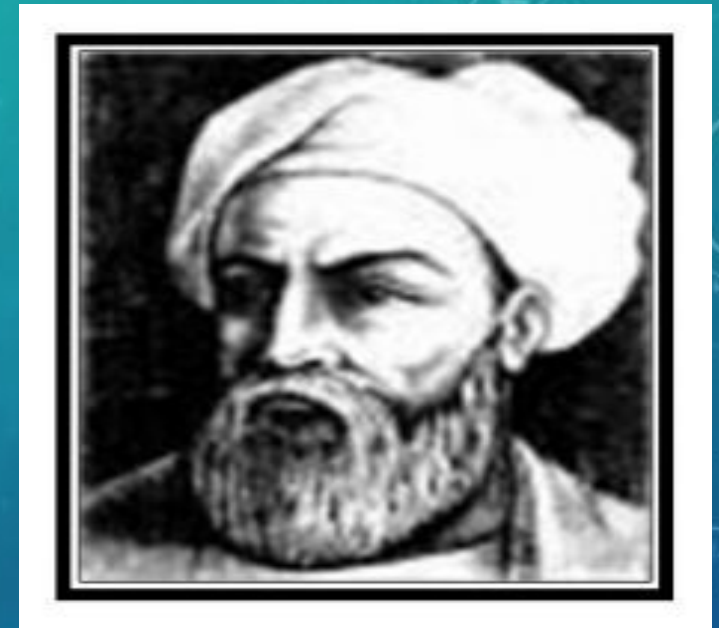
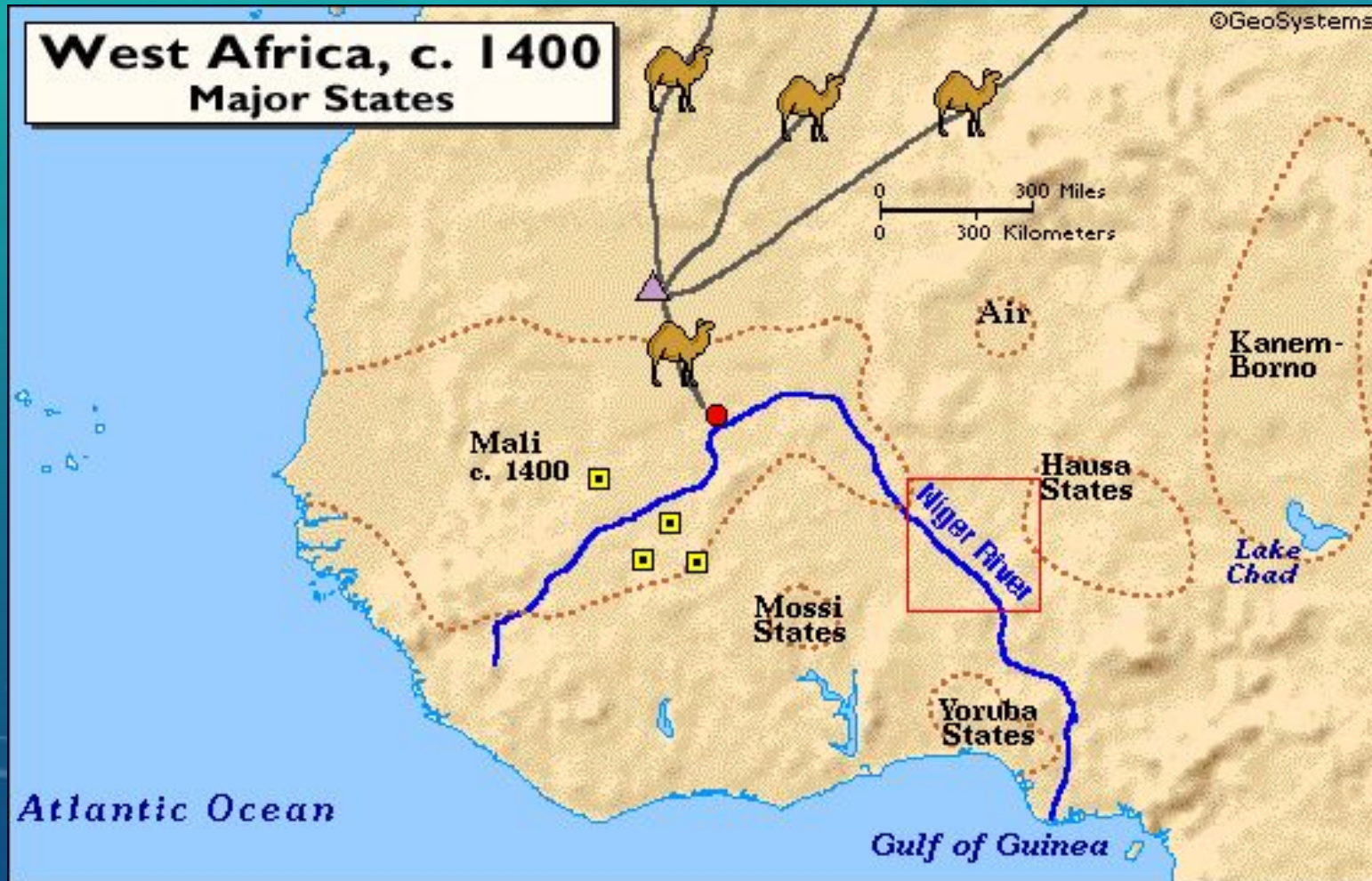


CARAVANS

- A caravan took 70 to 90 days to cross the Sahara
- Caravan: a group of desert merchants, especially in northern Africa and Asia, crossing the desert together for safety, usually with a train of camels



TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE ROUTES



IBN-BATTUTA



MANSA MUSA

THREE TRADE ZONES DEVELOPED



1. MEDITERRANEAN

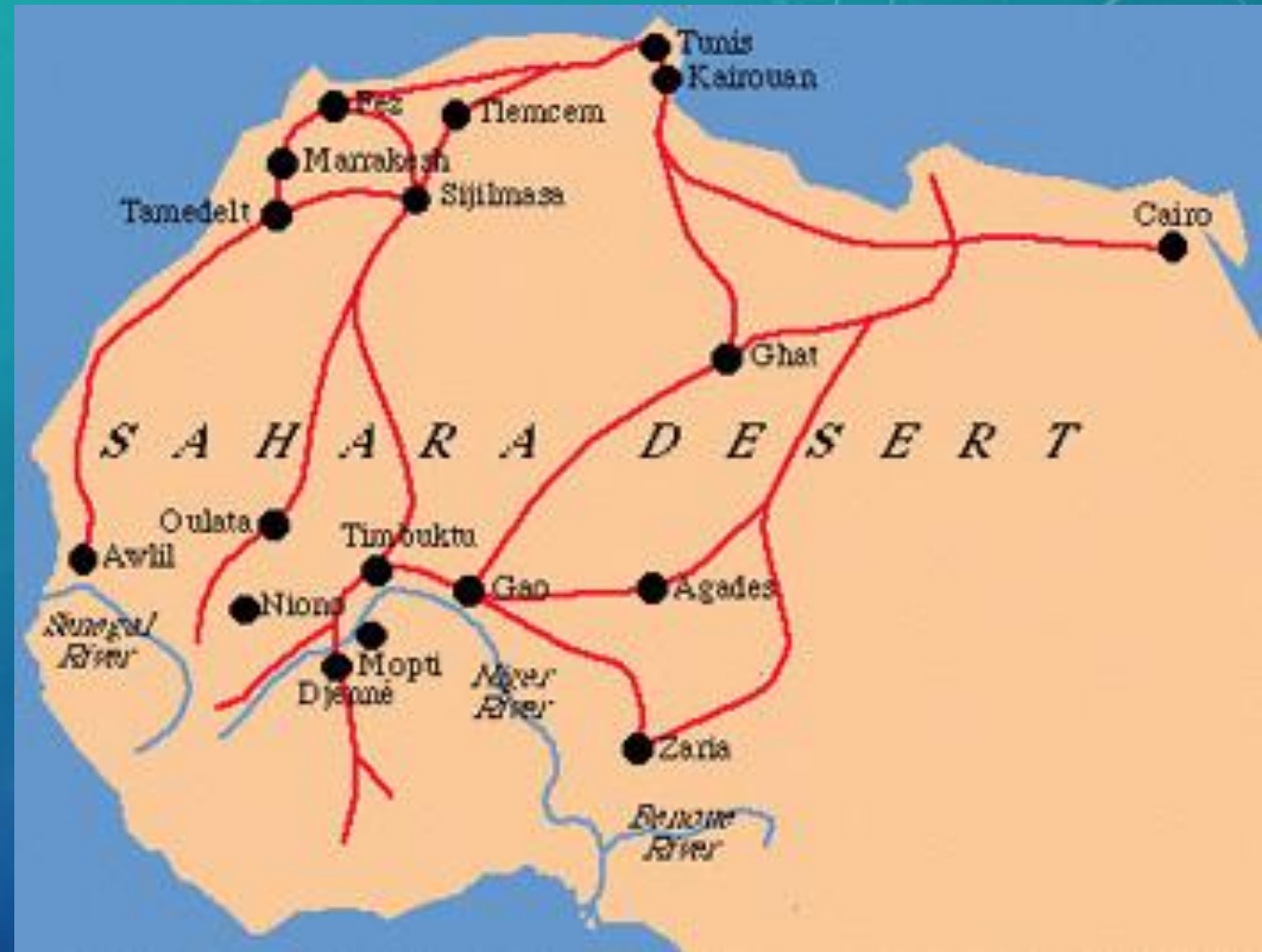
- Maintained contact with Middle East and Europe.
- Traded Mediterranean food for manufactured products and iron.

Trade Routes Helped integrate Sub-Saharan Africa with the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean.



2. SAHARA

- Pastoralist culture –
Traded salt for gold
to the north and
south



2. SAHARA

- Saharan salt is either mined as at Taoudenni or evaporated from salt pans as at Teguidda-n-Tessoumt, Niger.
- The reddish earth containing salt is stirred up with water in large pans.
- As the earth settles the water is scooped off into smaller pans where it is evaporated leaving salt.



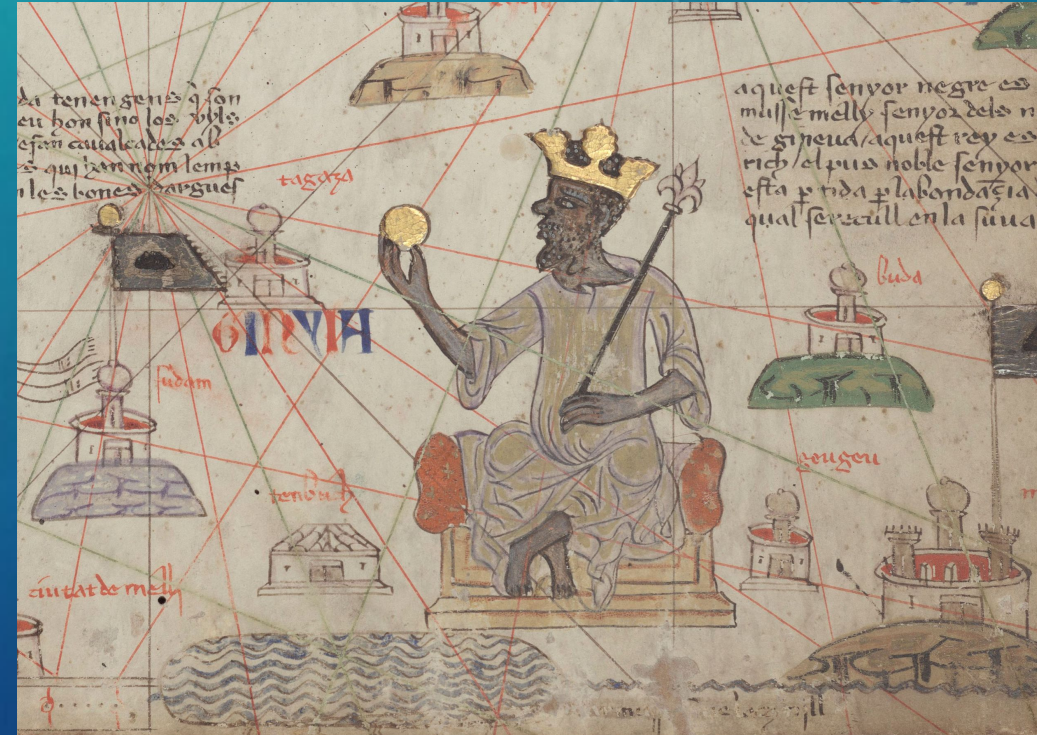
3. SAHEL

- Traded gold, ivory, and animal skins from the south



TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE ROUTE

- Trade routes linked trade between Mediterranean countries and West Africa.
- It was used primarily to trade gold, ivory, spices, wheat, animals, and plants.
- West Africa's main trade items were gold and salt.
- The north had salt and needed gold. The south had gold, and needed salt.



TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE ROUTES

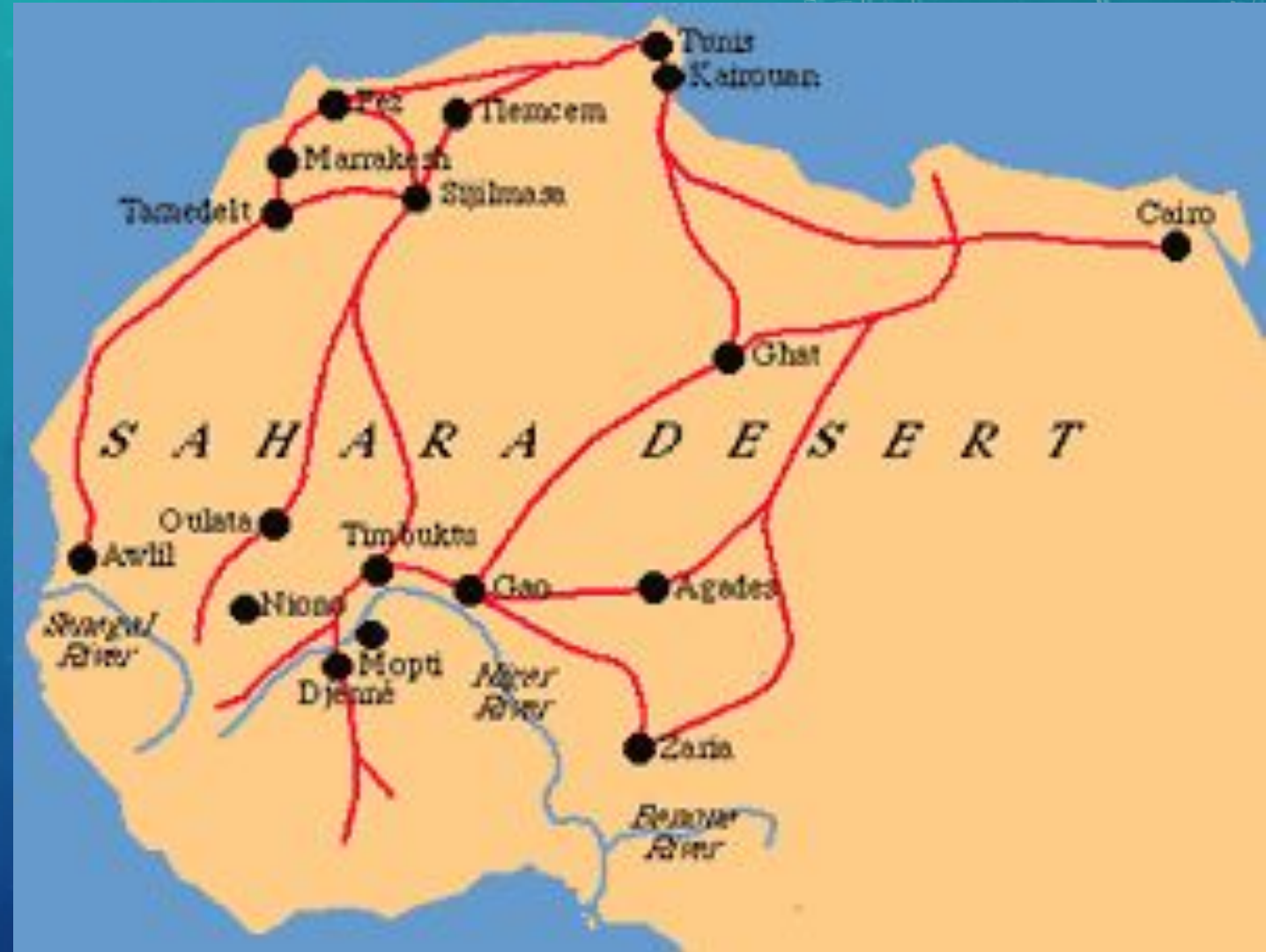
- As trade developed across Africa, major cities developed as centers for trade.
- In Western Africa the major trade centers were cities such as Timbuktu, Gao, and Djenne.
- Many sea port cities developed along the coast of North Africa.



ANCIENT KINGDOM TRADE ROUTES

How could trading impact ancient cultures?

Why would people trade goods?



TRADE

- Trade, (controlled by the Muslims of North Africa) found its way to Europe.
 - This got Europe's attention.
- Europe began looking for the source of gold and a route around Muslim control of trade.



HOW DID TRADE CONTRIBUTE TO THE RISE OF STRONG AFRICAN KINGDOMS?

Trade = wealth = strong armies =
expanded empire = maintain trade
routes and benefit from diffusion

TRANS-SAHARAN TRADE ROUTES

- Begin working on the Trans-Saharan Trade Routes reading
 - Be an active reader - annotate the text!
- Turn in to the tray when finished and work on unfinished work

14:59

