

## Where is Mali?

Mali is located on the continent of \_\_\_\_\_.

Mali is a part of \_\_\_\_\_ Africa.

## Physical Characteristics

**Niger River:** The \_\_\_\_\_ River is the largest river. In the south, this river provided water for \_\_\_\_\_, laundering and transportation.

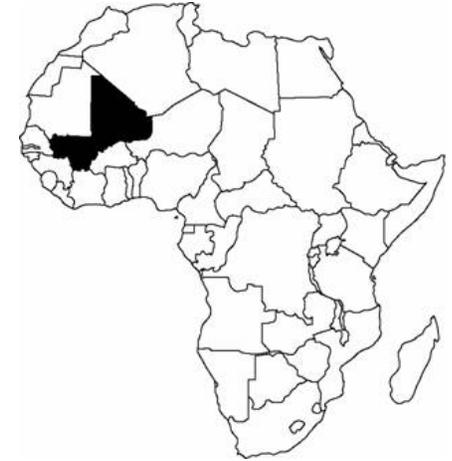


**Sahara Desert:** This desert, known as the "\_\_\_\_\_," is the largest desert in the world. Sahara means "desert" in Arabic.

**Timbuktu:** a great \_\_\_\_\_ center and home of an ancient \_\_\_\_\_ and library which contained Greek and Roman \_\_\_\_\_.

# Ancient Mali

## Study Guide



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### Virginia SOL's covered:

- 3.2 The student will study the early West African empire of Mali by describing its oral tradition (storytelling), government (kings), and economic development (trade).
- 3.4 The student will develop map skills by
  - a) locating West Africa;
  - b) describing the physical and human characteristics of West Africa;
  - c) explaining how the people of West Africa adapted to and/or changed their environment to meet their needs.
- 3.7 The student will explain how producers in ancient West African empire of Mali used natural resources, human resources, and capital resources in the production of goods and services.

## Oral Tradition – Griots



Ancient Mali had storytellers called \_\_\_\_\_.

These storytellers retold Mali's \_\_\_\_\_ from generation to generation.

They often use musical instruments when telling their \_\_\_\_\_.

**Griots** were close to the \_\_\_\_\_ and were responsible for memorizing the history of Mali.

Families had their own \_\_\_\_\_ to retell their family histories.

## Government

Ancient Mali was ruled by powerful \_\_\_\_\_.

The first king to bring Mali together was **Sundiata**, the \_\_\_\_\_ King. When he was king, Mali grew in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Mansa Musa** was another famous king in Ancient Mali. He put a large \_\_\_\_\_ on all things \_\_\_\_\_ and traded within Mali. He built the first Islamic university in the city \_\_\_\_\_. The university had many Greek and Roman \_\_\_\_\_.

## Economic Development

**Trade** was very important to Ancient Mali.

**Trade** means to exchange or swap one thing for another.



\* \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were the **natural resources** found in Ancient Mali.

\*Salt was used to preserve \_\_\_\_\_.

\*Gold is a precious, rare \_\_\_\_\_.

\*On the trade routes across Mali, people traded \_\_\_\_\_, nuts, and ivory from the south.

\*People from the north, near the Sahara Desert traded \_\_\_\_\_, cloth, and pearls.

\*All things traded were \_\_\_\_\_.

\*People would go to marketplaces throughout Mali to \_\_\_\_\_ things they had for things they \_\_\_\_\_.

\***Producers** (people) in Mali would farm, mine, and \_\_\_\_\_ to make a living. (human resources)



## Interdependence & Ancient Mali

**Producers** are people that **make** or produce goods or services.

**Consumers** are people who **trade or buy** goods or services.

**Interdependence** is when groups of people **depend** on each other for things they need, but can't make themselves.

People needed \_\_\_\_\_ and traded for \_\_\_\_\_.

Others may have a goat and trade for books they need.

Mosques (temples) were built in Ancient Mali. They practiced the Islam religion. Mosques were also used as \_\_\_\_\_ and courts.

What would the **natural resources** be to build a mosque?

- \_\_\_\_\_
- some \_\_\_\_\_

Human resources?

- \_\_\_\_\_

