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.

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: ____________________

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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?

• _______________