

CHAPTER
15

Section 1

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

*North and Central
African Societies*

Clarifying Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below it.

- ___ 1. In a patrilineal society, members trace their ancestors through their mothers.

- ___ 2. Descendants of a common ancestor are called members of a lineage.

- ___ 3. The Almohads, a group of Christian reformers, took power from the Almoravids in the 1100s.

- ___ 4. In African stateless societies, the rulers were members of a lineage group.

- ___ 5. A strict Islamic religious brotherhood called the Almoravids was founded by Abd Allah Ibn Yasin.

- ___ 6. The Almoravids lived in fortified monasteries called maghribs.

- ___ 7. Men usually held positions of authority, even in patrilineal societies where ancestors were traced through mothers.

- ___ 8. Maghrib was part of North Africa that today is Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and Libya.

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RETEACHING ACTIVITY

West African Civilizations

Section 2

Multiple Choice Choose the best answer for each item. Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- ____ 1. The kingdom of _____ was created in 1235, and its wealth was built on gold.
 - a. Ghana
 - b. Sundiata
 - c. Mali
 - d. Libya

- ____ 2. A devout Muslim, _____, was one of Mansa Musa's successors who traveled to most of the countries in the Islamic world.
 - a. Hausa
 - b. Ibn Battuta
 - c. Sundiata
 - d. Askia Muhammad

- ____ 3. The capital of the _____ empire was Gao.
 - a. Songhai
 - b. Mali
 - c. Mansa Musa
 - d. Benin

- ____ 4. The _____ people lived in city-states in what is today northern Nigeria.
 - a. Yoruba
 - b. Muslim
 - c. Ghanese
 - d. Hausa

- ____ 5. _____ is a hard ceramic clay that was used to make sculptures.
 - a. Papyrus
 - b. Silt
 - c. Porcelain
 - d. Terra cotta

- ____ 6. Originally _____ meant war chief, but by the 700s, it had become a kingdom that chiefly traded gold and salt.
 - a. oba
 - b. ghana
 - c. Oyo
 - d. Soninke

- ____ 7. As the first great ruler of Mali, _____ was cruel and unpopular.
 - a. Al-Bakri
 - b. Mansa Musa
 - c. Sundiata
 - d. Niani

- ____ 8. As a skilled military leader, _____ protected Mali and expanded the empire.
 - a. Mansa Musa
 - b. Ibn Battuta
 - c. Sunni Ali
 - d. Zazzau

- ____ 9. The kingdom of _____ was located in the forest near the Niger River.
 - a. Hausa
 - b. Ghana
 - c. Benin
 - d. Songhai

- ____ 10. In the _____ society, a secret group of religious and political leaders limited the king's authority by reviewing his decisions.
 - a. Benin
 - b. West African
 - c. Nigerian
 - d. Yoruba

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Section 3

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

*Eastern City-States and
Southern Empires*

Determining Main Ideas The following questions deal with eastern city-states and southern empires of Africa. Answer them in the space provided.

1. Where were some places that Muslim traders shipped enslaved Africans? What purposes did the slaves serve in these regions?

2. What were some of the ways in which Great Zimbabwe acquired wealth?

3. How did the Portuguese gain control of the Mutapa, and what did the Portuguese conquest of this empire initiate?

Determining Main Ideas Write your answers in the blanks provided.

4. Great empire in Southeastern Africa, established by the Shona people: _____
5. Empire that was built by Mutota: _____
6. Language that is a blend of the Arabic and Bantu languages: _____