**CHAPTER 14 – AFRICA ca. 1000–1700**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Between 1000–1800, the worship of Islam in Africa was primarily concentrated in the
   1. north, above the Sahara desert.
   2. south, below the Sahara desert.
   3. west, along the coast.
   4. east, along the Great Rift Valley.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 14.1

Topic/Concept: North Africa and Egypt

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. All of the following were major African empires from 1000 to 1500 except

a. Ghana.

b. Benin.

c. Lesotho.

d. Mali.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. In North Africa, a prominent aspect of the period 1000–1870 was the
   1. destruction of the religious shrines of Kush.
   2. struggle between Sunni and Shi'ite leaders for mass influence.
   3. restriction of Islam to areas north of the Sahara.
   4. spread of Christianity to areas south of the Sahara.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 14.1

Topic/Concept: North Africa and Egypt

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. On the political stage during the period 1000–1700, which of the following dynasties was able to control the lands north of the Sahara for an extensive period of time?

a. Fatimids

b. Almohads

c. Ayyubids

d. None of these answers are correct.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 14.1

Topic/Concept: North Africa and Egypt

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. The states, city-states, and tribal groups in the lands north of the Sahara after 1000 C.E. were characterized primarily by
   1. prolonged control by a dominant power.
   2. religious instability and regional war.
   3. deep-rooted regionalism and the desire for political independence.
   4. European political control.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 14.1

Topic/Concept: North Africa and Egypt

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

1. The reports of the Spanish geographer al-Bakri confirm that religious attitudes in Ghana were characterized by
   1. accommodation to different religious groups.
   2. the incorporation of new gods into the traditional pantheon.
   3. militant conversion to Islam.
   4. gradual conversion to Christianity.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

1. In general, the spread of Islam to sub-Saharan Africa was
   1. slow, non-confrontational, and limited.
   2. warlike and sudden, the result of a *jihad.*
   3. carried out with complete success among the masses.
   4. successful primarily among the peasant classes of each region.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 14.2

Topic/Concept: The Spread of Islam South of the Sahara

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. A *sharif* was a
   1. Muslim ruler of Morocco.
   2. Muslim ruler of the Ottoman Empire.
   3. Military leader in Tunisia.
   4. Military leader in Algiers.

Answer; a

Learning Objective: 14.1

Topic/Concept: North Africa and Egypt

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. The spread of Islam to sub-Saharan Africa contributed
   1. military and commercial developments.
   2. the *Qur'an* and literate culture.
   3. new architectural and technical skills.
   4. All of these answers are correct.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 14.2

Topic/Concept: The Spread of Islam South of the Sahara

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. How did the spread of Islam in East Africa tend to differ from the way it spread in Central and West Africa?
   1. East Africa was Islamized by overland routes, while West Africa was converted by sea routes.
   2. East Africa was Islamized by sea routes, while West Africa was converted by overland routes.
   3. West Africa was never Islamized as was East Africa.
   4. East Africa was converted by force and West Africa by choice.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 14.2

Topic/Concept: The Spread of Islam South of the Sahara

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. The Almoravids were
   1. coastal bandits.
   2. mercenary soldiers.
   3. zealous Muslim militants.
   4. a tribe that rejected Islam.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 14.2

Topic/Concept: The Spread of Islam South of the Sahara

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. The kings of medieval Ghana ruled
   1. as divine god-kings whose powers were absolute.
   2. through a council of ministers.
   3. in according with the teachings of Islam as interpreted by his Muslim *ulama*.
   4. None of these answers are correct.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. The relationship of Islam to the king and court of Ghana can be described with which of the following statements?
   1. Muslims traders were prominent in the court.
   2. Muslim legalists advised and administered the government.
   3. The king and court never officially converted to Islam.
   4. All of these answers are correct.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. With the collapse of the Ghanaian Empire,
   1. the western Sudan broke up into various smaller kingdoms.
   2. the Almoravids built a new empire south of the Sahara.
   3. Islam retreated from sub-Saharan Africa.
   4. None of these answers are correct.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. Compare Maps 14-1 and 14-2. After 1500, the centers of power in Africa
   1. began to shift to the south.
   2. began to shift to the north.
   3. became concentrated along the Mediterranean coast.
   4. became concentrated along the Congo river.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

1. The core of the Mali economy was

a. agriculture.

b. cattle farming.

c. gold trade.

d. All of these answers are correct.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. The Mali king Mansa Musa is perhaps most famous for
   1. replacing Islam with Christianity as the state religion.
   2. his religious piety and making Timbuktu a center of Islamic culture.
   3. attempting to restore traditional animistic religious practices.
   4. destroying the power of the rival empire of Songhai.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. Mali's imperial power around the mid-13th century was established through the efforts of

a. Mansa Musa.

b. Sundiata.

c. Sahel.

d. Niani.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. The major source of wealth for the Songhai Empire proved to be
   1. trade in spices from the interior of Africa.
   2. expansion of the caravan trade across the Sahara.
   3. maritime trade with the east coast of Africa.
   4. the slave trade with Europeans.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. Of the problems facing the first Muslim leader of the Songhai, which did Muslim theologians from North Africa find most serious?
   1. belief in divination
   2. use of good luck charms
   3. gender mixing and women’s exposed genitalia
   4. fraud in weights and measures

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

1. All of the following were kingdoms that developed in western and central Sudan between 500 and 1500 except

a. Ghana.

b. Mali.

c. Zimbabwe.

d. Songhai.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 14.2

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. A significant factor in the gradual disappearance of Christianity in the Nubian region was its
   1. elite status and association with Egyptian Coptic Christianity.
   2. tendency to wage war as a solution to its political problems.
   3. lack of written scripture.
   4. All of these answers are correct.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 14.4

Topic/Concept: The Eastern Sudan

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. The leading center of Islamic learning and culture in sub-Saharan Africa between 1000 and 1500 was

a. Elmina.

b. Timbuktu.

c. Cairo.

d. Changamire.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. Which is the most accurate analysis of the way(s) Mai Dunama Dibbalemi deployed Islam?
   1. as a shared attribute with other members of the ruling class and justification for imperial expansion
   2. to attract nearby states to increase their political and economic connections
   3. as a tool for creating social change and a blueprint for justice
   4. as a framework for the expression of personal faith

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

1. The best example of the sophistication of medieval western African art and culture is
   1. the murals of Timbuktu.
   2. bronze sculptures of Benin.
   3. the ivory and gold jewelry of Kongo.
   4. None of these answers are correct.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 14.5

Topic/Concept: The Forestlands—Coastal West and Central Africa

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

1. King Ewuare is famous for
   1. driving the Portuguese out of coastal Africa.
   2. transforming Benin into a large kingdom with a royal autocracy.
   3. defeating Songhai and making Benin the chief Sudanic Empire.
   4. introducing Islam into Benin and Senegambia.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 14.5

Topic/Concept: The Forestlands—Coastal West and Central Africa

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. Mali's dominance waned in the 15th century as a result of
   1. Portuguese control of the oceanic trade.
   2. an invasion of the Berber Tuaregs.
   3. destructive rivalries for succession to the *mansa's* throne.
   4. disease and white slavers.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. By the 1600s the *oba*, or ruler, of Benin was
   1. a figurehead king with little real power.
   2. usually a female, reflecting the matriarchal nature of the society.
   3. a powerful ruler combining military, political, and religious authority.
   4. elected by tribal elders from the cousins of the previous king.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 14.5

Topic/Concept: The Forestlands—Coastal West and Central Africa

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. Under the leadership of Askia Dawud of Songhai
   1. both trans-Saharan trade and intellectual life reached new heights.
   2. slavery was abolished throughout most of west Africa.
   3. civil war destroyed the empire.
   4. the kingdom reverted to traditional animistic religions.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. *Prazeros* were
   1. European settlers in South Africa.
   2. mixed-blood Portuguese landholders along the Zambezi river.
   3. Swahili gold merchants.
   4. None of these answers are correct.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 14.7

Topic/Concept: Southern Africa

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. Major items of export from East Africa were
   1. slaves, gold, and ivory.
   2. spices, porcelain, and tea.
   3. wood, glass beads, and slaves.
   4. jade, turquoise, and gold.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 14.6

Topic/Concept: East Africa

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. The hybrid language of East Africa that reflects the cultural interaction of the various people on the coast is

a. Bantu.

b. Swahili.

c. Urdu.

d. Zambezi.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 14.6

Topic/Concept: East Africa

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. Great Zimbabwe was the
   1. largest and wealthiest Swahili trading city on the east coast of Africa.
   2. summer capital of the Songhai Empire.
   3. title of the king of the Kongo.
   4. capital of a large inland trading empire in southern Africa.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 14.7

Topic/Concept: Southern Africa

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. All of the following are reasons for the flowering of Zimbabwe civilization except
   1. general population growth.
   2. improved farming and animal husbandry.
   3. an increase in the gold trade.
   4. the establishment of a ruling elite and subsequent political stability.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 14.7

Topic/Concept: Southern Africa

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. The decline and fall of the society centered around Great Zimbabwe around 1500 was most likely due to
   1. the disastrous effects of the slave trade on African cities.
   2. the impact of European diseases on native peoples.
   3. invasions by Muslims from the Swahili coast.
   4. farming and grazing lands being exhausted.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 14.7

Topic/Concept: Southern Africa

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. Ibn Battuta’s description Mogadishu suggests that in the 14th century, East African society was
   1. divided into social classes based on wealth.
   2. highly traditional with great emphasis on polytheistic religious beliefs.
   3. thoroughly Islamic and the Kilwa’s ruler and inhabitants as Muslims.
   4. hostile to the encroachment of Muslim beliefs.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 14.6

Topic/Concept: East Africa

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. The Portuguese influence on the east coast of Africa brought
   1. economic prosperity.
   2. economic decline.
   3. political unity.
   4. religious unity.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 14.6

Topic/Concept: East Africa

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. Who briefly succeeded the Portuguese as the major suppliers of African slaves to English plantations in the 1640s?

a. the Dutch

b. Spain

c. the French

d. None of these answers are correct.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 14.5

Topic/Concept: The Forestlands—Coastal West and Central Africa

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. Which of the following food crops was/were imported into West and central Africa from the Americas during the period 1500–1800?

a. maize and cassava

c. cocoa and squash

b. peanuts

d. All of these answers are correct.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 14.5

Topic/Concept: The Forestlands—Coastal West and Central Africa

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. The major African state with which the Portuguese dealt after coming to central Africa was that of

a. Senegambia.

b. Angola.

c. Kongo.

d. Benin.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 14.5

Topic/Concept: The Forestlands—Coastal West and Central Africa

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. All of the following were complaints of King Affonso I to the King of Portugal, except
   1. mining operations in defiance of monopoly agreements.
   2. fraud by Portuguese merchants.
   3. depopulation due to slave trading.
   4. circumvention of his royal authority.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 14.5

Topic/Concept: The Forestlands—Coastal West and Central Africa

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Analyze It

1. The Kongo ruler, Affonso I,
   1. was a Christian convert.
   2. corresponded with the king of Portugal.
   3. tried to curb exploitative slaving practices.
   4. All of these answers are correct.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 14.5

Topic/Concept: The Forestlands—Coastal West and Central Africa

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. In the late 1500s the Kongo kingdom was
   1. shattered by internal wars and rebellions linked to the slave trade.
   2. the strongest state in sub-Saharan Africa.
   3. the new center of Islamic culture in central Africa.
   4. the first indigenous state to successfully defeat a European army.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 14.5

Topic/Concept: The Forestlands—Coastal West and Central Africa

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. Cape society in South Africa in the 18th century included significant populations all of the following except:

a. Portuguese.

b. Afrikaaners.

c. English.

d. Khoikhoi.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 14.7

Topic/Concept: Southern Africa

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

1. In South Africa, *Trekboers* were
   1. nomadic white livestock farmers.
   2. peasants of mixed blood.
   3. mercenary soldiers.
   4. Dutch Reformed ministers.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 14.7

Topic/Concept: Southern Africa

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

ESSAY AND DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What were the reasons for the success of Muslim conquest in the Indies and East Africa? What roles did Sufis perform in this activity? Discuss the importance of trade in the region.

Answer: Answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 14.2

Topic/Concept: The Spread of Islam South of the Sahara

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

3. What was the importance of the Ghana, Mali and Songhai Empires to world history? Why was the control of trade across the Sahara so important to these kingdoms? What was the importance of Muslim culture to these groups? Why did all of the empires fail in these regions?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

4. What was the impact of the Portuguese on the east cost of Africa? Why was this European power able to gain control of certain coastal areas in this region? What was the Portuguese impact on the African interior?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 14.6

Topic/Concept: East Africa

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

5. Describe the political situation of Northern Africa in the eighteenth century. Why did Ottoman influence decline in this region? What was the position of Tunisia, Algeria and the Berbers in this time period compared to the rest of Africa?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 14.1

Topic/Concept: North Africa and Egypt

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

6. Compare and contrast the development of northern Africa to sub-Saharan Africa. What factor or factors do you think best explain their divergence? What role did outside influences play on their respective political, economic, and social development?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 14.2

Topic/Concept: The Spread of Islam South of the Sahara

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

7. Discuss the importance of Timbuktu in the development of the African regional economy. When was it founded and why did it prosper? How did it become known as an intellectual center?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

8. Why did the empires of Ghana, Mali, Songhai, Kanem, Kongo, Benin, and Zanzibar flourish? What was the nature of their political and economic organization? What role did leadership play? How would you define "Great Zimbabwe"?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 14.3

Topic/Concept: Sahelian Empires of the Western and Central Sudan

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

9. Discuss the diversity of Cape society in South Africa. Who were the *Trekboers* and what was their conflict with the Khoikhoi? How was the basis for apartheid formed at this time?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 14.7

Topic/Concept: Southern Africa

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

1. Discuss the role of geography as a factor in the political, economic, social, and cultural development of Africa. How did African rulers seek to overcome the limitations of their geographical position? How successful were they in overcoming these limitations? How did geography play a positive role in African history?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 14.7

Topic/Concept: Southern Africa

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

11. Discuss the impact of Islam in the kingdoms of West Africa and on North Africa. What were the similarities and differences with regard to how these kingdoms embraced Islamic culture?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 14.1

Topic/Concept: North Africa and Egypt

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

1. What factors led to the rise and fall of the Great Zimbabwe? What impact did trading and agricultural trends have on the development of the Great Zimbabwe?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 14.7

Topic/Concept: Southern Africa

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

1. In which areas of Africa were the Portuguese most able to establish control and successful trading enterprises? In which areas were they not? What were the factors that enabled or prohibited success?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 14.6

Topic/Concept: East Africa

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

1. What was the impact of the rivalry between Sunnis and Shi’ites on the evolution of Islam and the states in North Africa?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 14.1

Topic/Concept: North Africa and Egypt

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

1. Compare and contrast the presence and impact of the Portuguese, Dutch, Arabs, and Muslims in sub-Saharan Africa.

Answer: Answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 14.2

Topic/Concept: The Spread of Islam South of the Sahara

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

1. In which areas of Africa did Islam experience the greatest and most long-lasting success and influence? What were the reasons that explain its success, or lack thereof, in the various regions of Africa?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Learning Objective: 14.2

Topic/Concept: The Spread of Islam South of the Sahara

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It