

Assessment Ghana

Mastering the Content

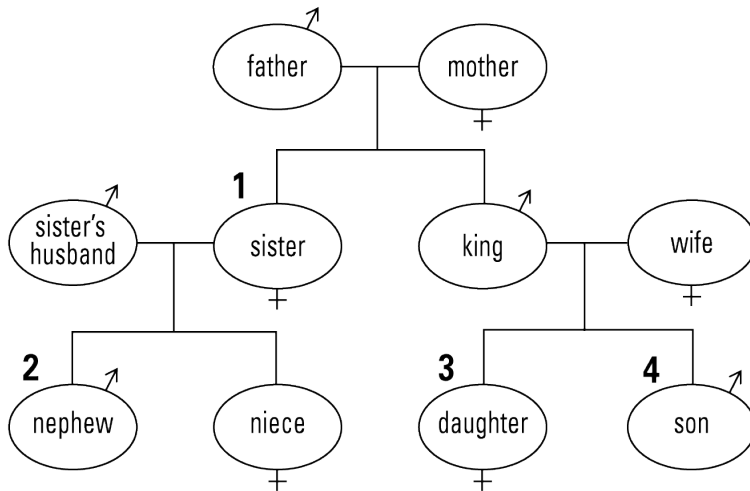
Circle the letter next to the best answer.

1. Early travelers described Ghana as a land
 - A. of gold.
 - B. of taxes.
 - C. of oases.
 - D. of wonder.

2. How did Ghana raise money to pay government officials?
 - A. by mining salt
 - B. by selling gold
 - C. by taxing goods
 - D. by buying camels

3. The trans-Saharan trade increased after about 300 C.E. as a result of the
 - A. growth of cities.
 - B. discovery of salt.
 - C. population increase.
 - D. introduction of camels.

4. This diagram shows family members' relationships to the king. Based on Ghana's matrilineal system, who would rule next after the present king dies?



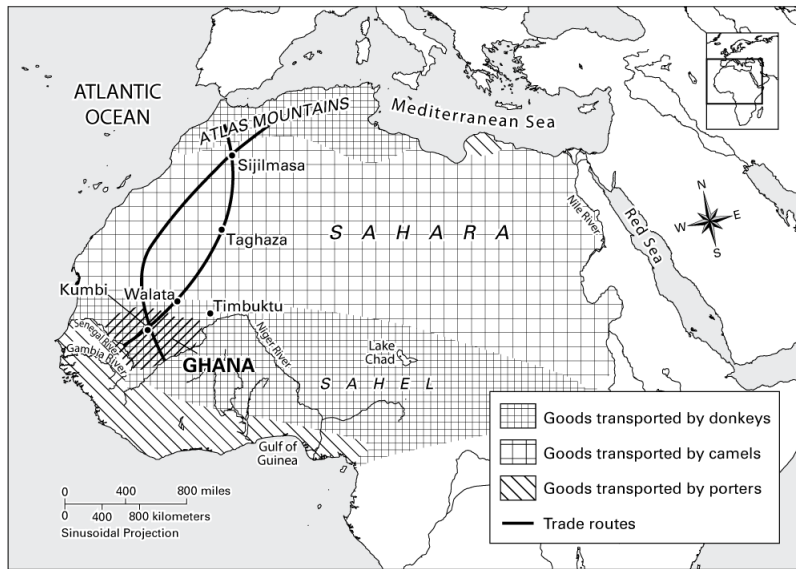
- A. sister (1)
- B. nephew (2)
- C. daughter (3)
- D. son (4)

5. How have historians learned about the kingdom of Ghana?
 - A. from writings of Arab scholars
 - B. from wood carvings in the forest
 - C. from royal tax collection records
 - D. from paintings on salt mine walls
6. Which phrase best describes Ghana's military troops?
 - A. slaves chosen for their skill and strength
 - B. adult male members of the king's family
 - C. regular career army plus trained reserves
 - D. free soldiers from conquered kingdoms
7. Which factor contributed most to Ghana's power?
 - A. resources
 - B. water routes
 - C. education system
 - D. central location
8. What is the best title for this list?
 - ability to hold large amount of water
 - double rows of eyelashes
 - hairy ear openings
 - A. Donkey: The Best Pack Animal
 - B. Desert Survival Traits of Camels
 - C. Skills Used in Dry Environments
 - D. Characteristics of Arabian Horses
9. How did the spread of Islam in the 600s contribute to the growth of trade?
 - A. The hajj promoted international travel.
 - B. Arabs conquered the kingdom of Ghana.
 - C. Muslims became merchants in West African towns.
 - D. North African nomads refused to convert.
10. Why do historians not know the location of the gold mines of Wangara?
 - A. The written records were lost.
 - B. Arab traders agreed not to tell.
 - C. Oral traditions name two places.
 - D. The miners kept the site a secret.
11. People who lived in the southern forests had to trade to get which essential product?
 - A. salt
 - B. gold
 - C. leather
 - D. iron

12. Which term best describes the role of Ghana in the trans-Saharan trade?
- A. consumer
 - B. gold miner
 - C. middleman
 - D. salt merchant
13. Caravans were very important to the people of Taghaza, because without caravans the people would
- A. die for lack of food.
 - B. get hot for lack of salt.
 - C. become poor for lack of gold.
 - D. grow isolated for lack of contact.
14. Which of these factors caused the resources of Ghana to decline?
- A. decrease in the population able to produce food
 - B. raids that captured Ghanaian people for the slave trade
 - C. heavy rains that carried away the fertile topsoil
 - D. iron furnaces for which people cut trees for fuel
15. To which group did Kumbi fall in 1240?
- A. Mande people of Mali
 - B. Arab sailors of Guinea
 - C. gold miners of Wangara
 - D. Almoravids of North Africa
16. How did the king conduct imperial business and address the people's concerns?
- A. in secret councils
 - B. in a grand daily court
 - C. in one large yearly meeting
 - D. in a room nobody else could enter

Applying Social Studies Skills

Use the map and your knowledge of history to complete the sentences.



17. What about its geography made Kumbi a good location for trade?

18. At the beginning of a journey south, traders loaded goods onto donkeys to cross the

19. Explain the use of camels north of Kumbi and porters south of Kumbi, rather than donkeys, to carry goods.