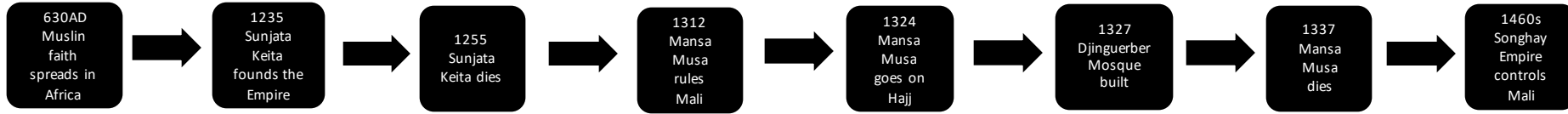
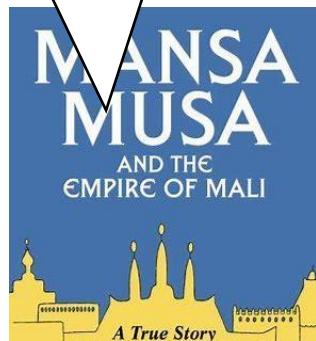


What does the Kingdom of Medieval Mali reveal about Africa?



	Key Word	Definition
	Colony	A country which is controlled by another.
	Culture	Customs and arts of a society.
	Economy	Related to money
	Empire	A country which controls another country.
	Griot	Oral history which is told through the spoken word and song.
	Hajj	A religious pilgrimage for Muslims to Mecca.
	Islam	Followers of the Muslim faith.
	Mansa	King
	Monarch	A King or Queen.
	Pilgrimage	A religious journey.
	Tax	Money to be paid to the King.
	Territory	An area of land under a ruler or king.
	Trade	Buying and selling goods.

Mansa Musa left a legacy of cultural and religious values that endured long after his death ... marketplaces became living encyclopaedias of the world where silks ... were displayed beside ivory, drums, copper and cattle ... The university of Sankore continued to grow in size and stature. Stately mosques stood as examples of architectural innovation and as centres of education and public prayer ... It was a time of glory, a time to remember



	Knowledge Milestones	Extra Knowledge	Expert Knowledge
	An Empire is where one country controls another country.	The country that is controlled is a colony.	The Romans had an Empire as did the British.
	Sunjata Keita created the Mali Empire in 1235.	He was a powerful ruler and was known as the "Lion King".	We know about this history of Mali through griots, objects, archaeology and written records.
	The Mali Empire was successful at collecting taxes. This increased their wealth.	They also used music and other cultural activities as well as the Islamic faith to unify their Empire.	They also captured territory which increased their power like Timbuktu.
	Mansa Musa took control of the Mali Empire in 1312.	The trade in gold and salt made Mansa Musa very wealthy. He was estimated to be worth £260 billion.	Mali was also linked to the Silk Roads. These trade routes connected Asia, Africa and Europe.
	In 1324 Mansa Musa went on Hajj to Mecca. He brought 80 camels each carrying 300lb of gold.	He stayed in Cairo and gave away so much gold that the price of gold crashed for the next decade.	When he returned to Mali he brought with him the scholar Al-Sahili who built the Djinguereber Mosque.
	Timbuktu became the capital city of the Mali Empire.	He established the University of Sankore which had thousands of books in its libraries.	The systems of law and order were written down and spread across the Empire.
	Mansa Musa was the most successful ruler of the Mali Empire.	By 1460 the Empire had been conquered by the Songhay Empire.	The succession was flexible as they did not rely on primogeniture.

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

READ

Online e-book
africakingdoms.co.uk

WATCH

[Mali and Mansa Musa - Precolonial Africa - KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitesize](#)

LISTEN

[BBC Radio 4 - Homeschool History, Mansa Musa](#)