

Crestview Primary School

Grade 7 Social Sciences Week 1

Instructions

1. Do not make a new term page, continue work on the next page.
2. Cut and paste all worksheets in the relevant books.
3. Remember to draw page borders for all pages with written work.
4. Answers have been added after each activity, please tick and do corrections in your classwork book.

Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca

Key words

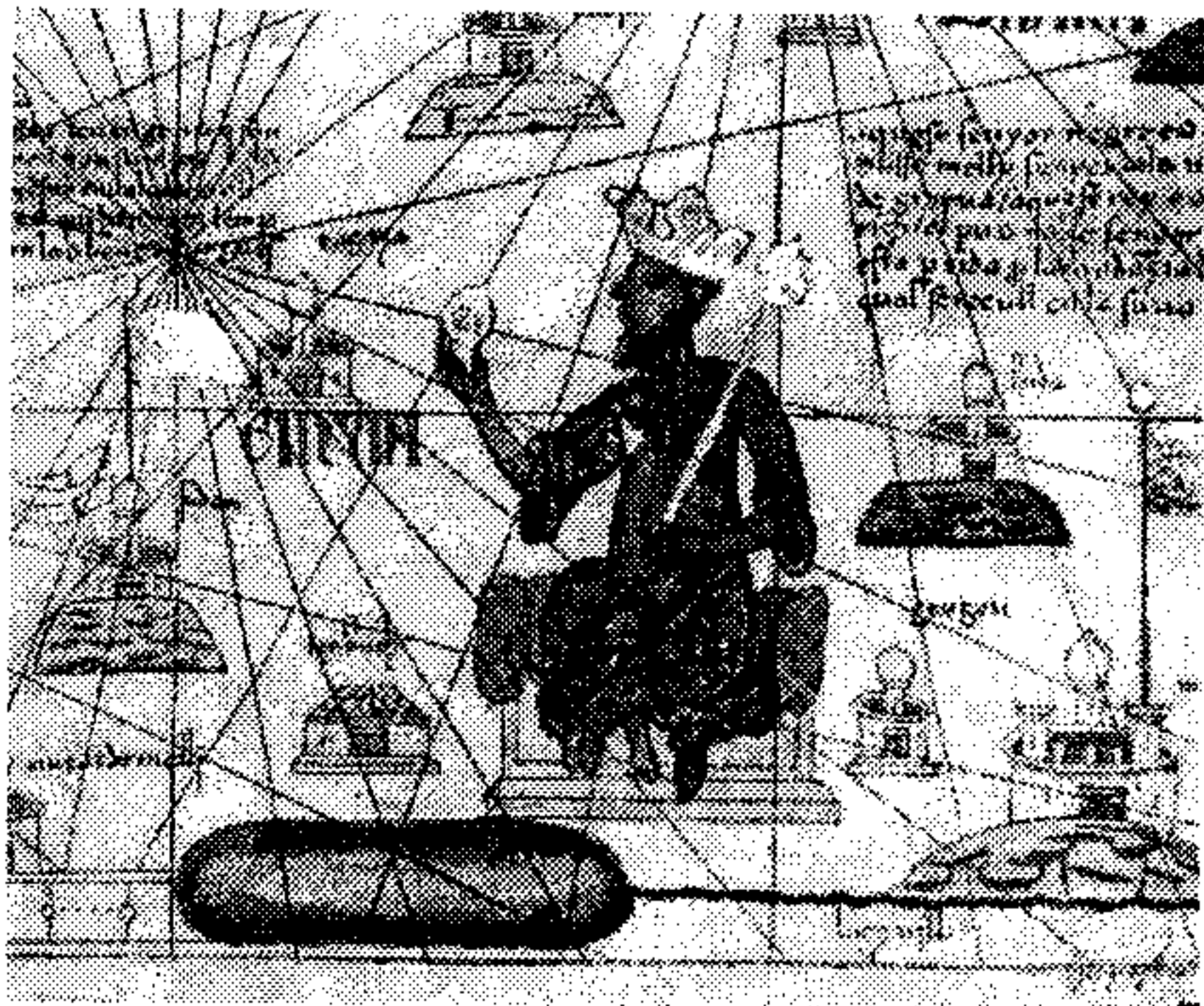
Pilgrimage - A journey to a sacred or holy place.

Shrine- A place of worship.

Kaaba - A black stone building in Mecca that is shaped like a cube and that is the most sacred Muslim pilgrim shrine.

The pilgrimage to Mecca

Hadj is the Arabic word for the pilgrimage to Mecca in Saudi Arabia. It is the religious duty of every Muslim who can afford it, to go on this pilgrimage. Muslims worship at the most sacred shrine of Islam, The kaaba in Mecca.



Source B- A Spanish artist's painting of what Mansa Musa might have looked like.

From all over the world... the faithful approached the city of Mecca.. to worship together at the most sacred shrine of Islam, the Kaaba in Mecca. One such traveller was Mansa Musa, Emperor of Mali. He was determined to travel not only for his own religious fulfilment. He also found Muslim Teachers and leaders to take back to Mali with him, so that the people of Mali could learn more of the Prophet's teachings.

(adapted from Mahmud Kati, chronicles of the seeker of knowledge)

Source C: From a book by an African Malian Muslim

Activity 1 – Interpret and compare sources

1. What kind of source is source B? _____ (1)
2. How can you tell Mansa Musa was very rich? _____ (2)
3. What kind of source is Source C? _____ (1)
4. Which religion is the 'faithful' referred to in Source C? _____ (1)
5. According to Source C, what were the two reasons Mansa Musa went to Mecca? _____ (2)

History

Answers to Activity 1

1. **Source B is a visual source.**
2. **He had thousands of servants, slaves, and hundreds of camels and elephants laden with gold.**
3. **Source C is written source.**
4. **The religion which is being referred to is the Islam religion. **
5. **Mansa Musa went to Mecca as part of his religious duty and to bring back Muslim leaders and teachers to Mecca.**
6. **Mansa Musa would have been more likely to wear a religious hat or a turban.**

Construction of the great Mosque

Key Word

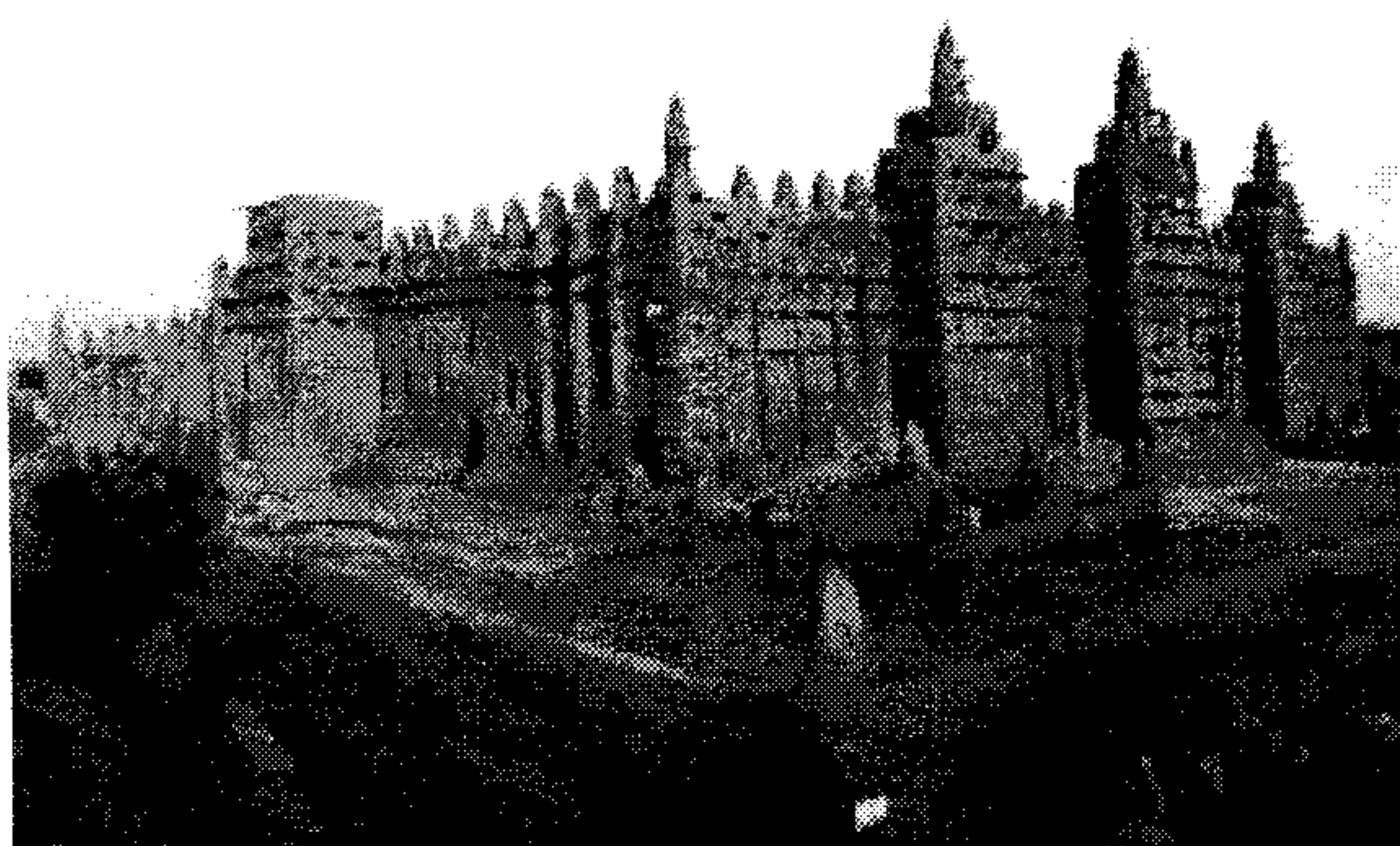
Architect – A person who creates designs and plans that are used to build buildings.

Construction was started in 1324, and completed in about 1332, after Musa had died. The Mosque became a centre of learning as well as a place of worship.

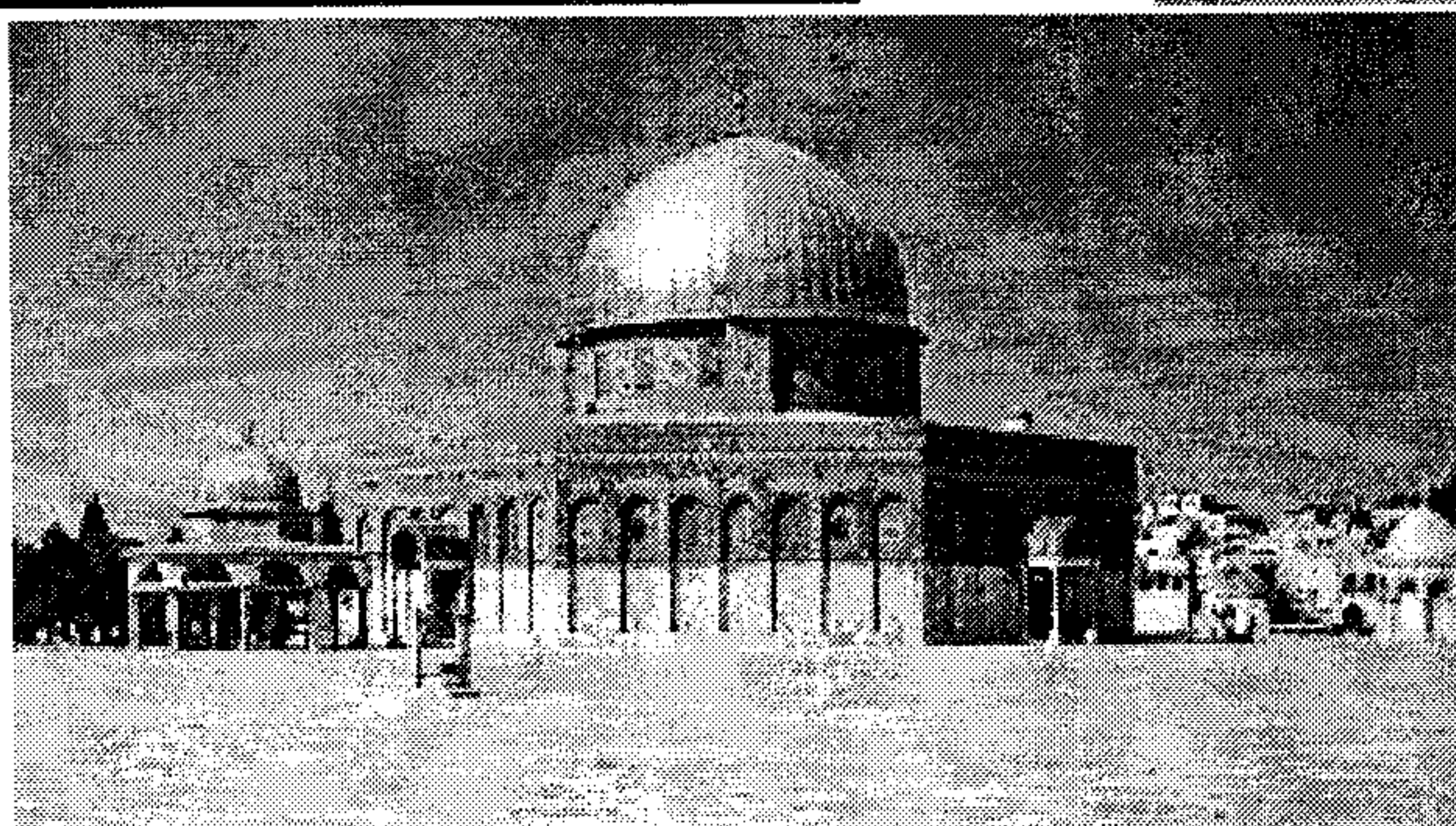
Great Mosque of Timbuktu

- Is made entirely out of sun baked mud bricks.
- Has wooden beams laid between the bricks
- Has foundations made of stone
- Has roofs made of stone
- Has roofs that are made of palm tree leaves and branches and covered first with palm matting and then fine mud.

Source D- The great Mosque



Source E- mud brick houses in Timbuktu



Source F – A modern day Mosque

Activity 2- Compare Sources

1. In which century was the Great Mosque built? (1)

2. What are the similarities between the building in Source D and the building in Source E? (2)

3. What were the buildings in Source D and Source F used for? (1)

History

Answers to activity 2.

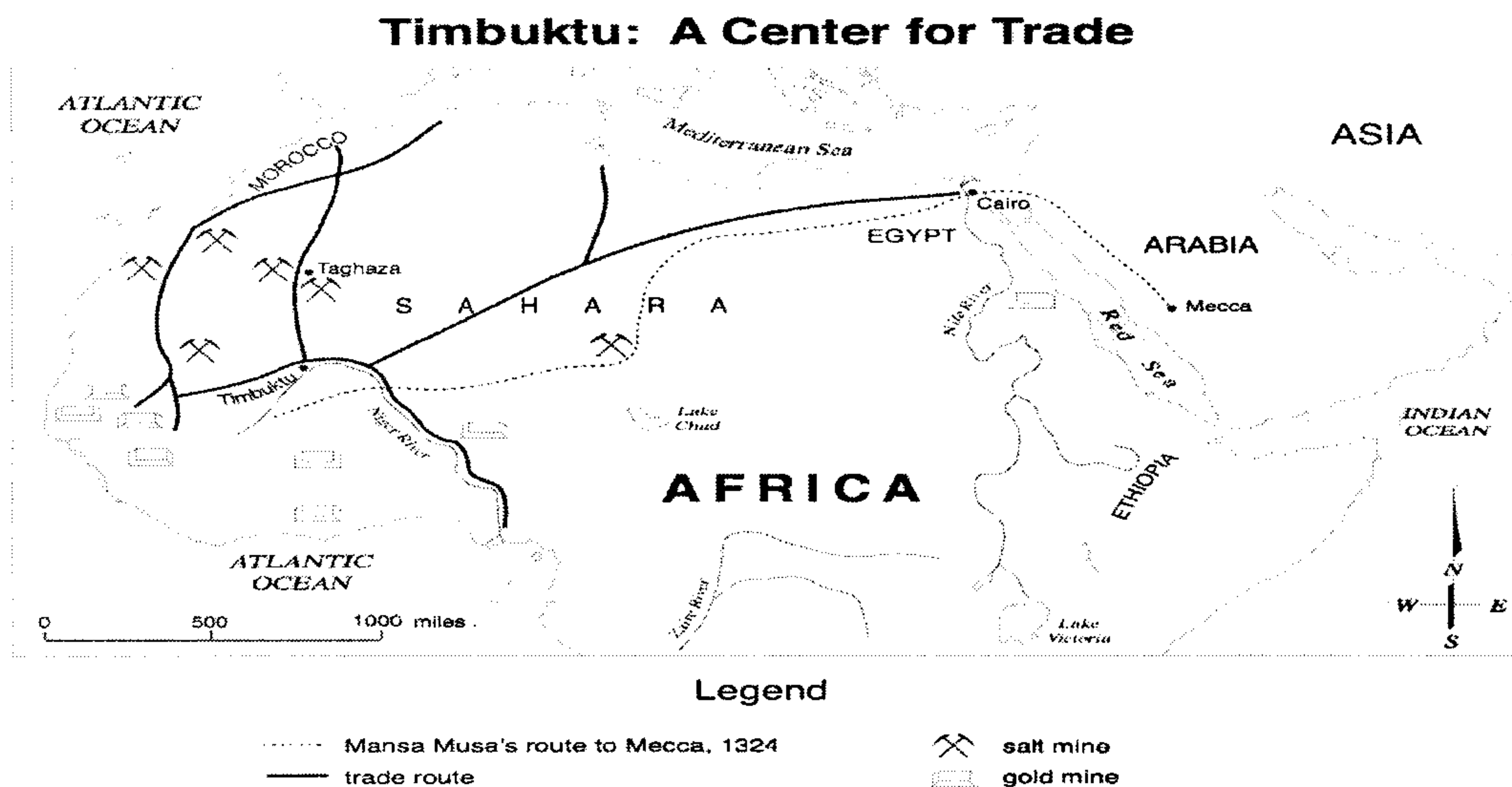
- 1. The great Mosque was built in the 14th Century.**
- 2. The building in Source D and Source E are both made from Sub dried mud bricks and they both have foundations made of stones.**
- 3. The buildings in Source D and Source F are used by Muslims for worshipping.**

Leo Africanus' eyewitness stories of his travels.

Travels along caravan routes, into the Saharan desert and two visits to Timbuktu

Leo Africanus was born in Spain in 1483. He later moved with his family to Fez in Morocco on the North African coast. He studied at the University of Fez.

Leo Africanus practised the religion of Islam. He was curious to find out new things, and wanted to see as much of the world as possible. He became an adventurous traveller. During his travels, he made two visits from Fez to Timbuktu. He travelled on the trade route in a camel caravan through the sahar desert.



Source A: Leo Afrianus made two visits from Fez to Timbuktu.

Activity 4 – Find and select information from sources

1. Name the desert Leo Africanus crossed. (1)

2. Look at the map in Source A and answer the following questions.
 - a) In which direction did Leo Africanus travel to get from Fez to Timbuktu? (1)

 - b) Which mountain range did the camel caravans have to cross? (1)

3. Use source B to write down three words that you think describe Leo Africanus' character. (3)

4. From what you have learnt so far this term, why do you think Leo Africanus chose to visit Timbuktu? (2)

5. With a partner, Discuss whether you would accept the offer to cross the desert on a camel (3)

History

Answers for Activity 4

1. **Leo Africanus crossed the Sahara Desert.**
2. **a) Leo Africanus moved south from Fez to get to Timbuktu.
c) The atlas Mountains**
3. **Free, Adventurous, Bold.**
4. **Timbuktu was the centre of trade and it was a city growing in culture, knowledge and religion.**
5. **Learner's own personal views.**