

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. As Bantu-speakers migrated throughout Sub-Saharan Africa, they spread the use of
 - (A) gold and silver
 - (B) slash-and-burn agriculture
 - (C) a uniform language
 - (D) the Islamic faith
2. One parallel between the importation of bananas to Africa and the spread of rice cultivation in East Asia was that both resulted in
 - (A) increased trade with other countries
 - (B) a higher death rate from the introduction of new diseases
 - (C) higher migration from rural areas to cities
 - (D) rapid population growth
3. One similarity between the increase of trade across the Sahara and trade along the eastern coast of Africa was that both
 - (A) developed new technologies that used iron
 - (B) depended primarily on networks among Bantu-speaking peoples
 - (C) resulted in the spread of Islam
 - (D) led to a rapid increase in a new form of labor, slavery
4. The most important global impact of Islam coming to Sub-Saharan Africa was that
 - (A) the region participated more in interregional trade than before.
 - (B) the Islamic faith became more militant
 - (C) religious wars erupted in the region
 - (D) diseases indigenous to the African continent spread throughout Eurasia
5. Trans-Saharan trade shows the importance people in northern Africa placed on
 - (A) trading for luxury items for the wealthy
 - (B) obtaining iron for making weapons.
 - (C) purchasing horses for use by farmers.
 - (D) obtaining salt for preserving and flavoring food.



Chapter 9 Quiz Expansion of African Trade

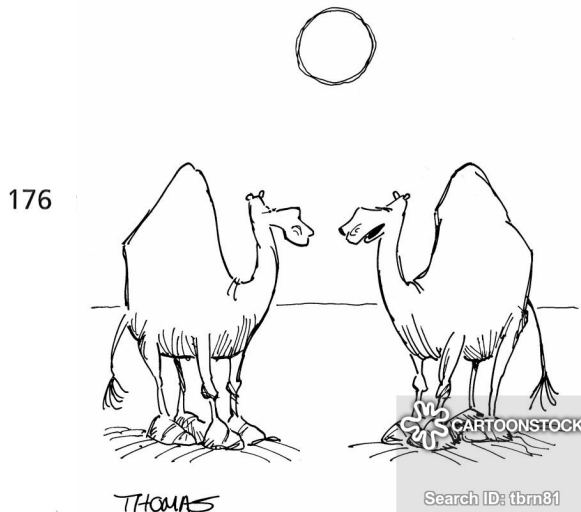
6. Unlike the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhay, the empire of Zimbabwe was
- (A) directly involved in the Indian Ocean trade
 - (B) linked to the Middle East by trade
 - (C) heavily influenced by Islam
 - (D) based on trade in gold
7. Which of the following situations would reflect the highest status in a Sub-Saharan culture during the time period 600–1450?
- (A) A young man who owned many cows
 - (B) An elderly man who served on a council of elders
 - (C) A young woman who became the fourth wife of a tribal chief
 - (D) An elderly woman whose son was the best hunter in the village
8. Which best explains why veiling never became universally accepted by Sub-Saharan Africans who converted to Islam?
- (A) Veiling was a custom in Southwest Asia, not a religious requirement.
 - (B) Religious customs usually weaken as a faith spreads to new areas.
 - (C) Sub-Saharan Africa's climate was too hot for women to wear veils.
 - (D) Religion was less significant to Bantu-speakers than to Arabs.

Question 9 refers to the excerpt below.

Gold was at a high price in Egypt until they came in that year. The mithqal did not go below 25 dirhams and was generally above, but from that time its value fell and it cheapened in price and has remained cheap till now. The mithqal does not exceed 22 dirhams or less. This has been the state of affairs for about 12 years until this day by reason of the large amount of gold which they brought into Egypt and spent there

—Al-Umari, 1324

9. The excerpt describes one of the results of a trip by
- (A) a traveler from Morocco to Southwest Asia
 - (B) an explorer from Spain to Mesopotamia
 - (C) a king from Mali to Mecca
 - (D) a prophet from Mecca to Medina



"I've been retaining water lately."

Question 10 refers to the image below.



Source: Thinkstock

10. The above image shows a Christian church in East Africa carved out of rock. The building demonstrates how people
- (A) adapt new ideas to local conditions
 - (B) modify old structures for new uses
 - (C) blend new and old religious beliefs
 - (D) combine new technology with old traditions



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