

IA Review

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WebCT Passage**Ghana**

Ghana, the earliest known empire of the western Sudan, first entered the historical consciousness of North Africa near the end of the eighth century but probably originated long before. The empire's legacy is still celebrated in the name of the Republic of Ghana; apart from this, however, modern-day and ancient Ghana share no direct historical connections. Despite early texts that discuss ancient Ghana, it remains very much a mystery. Famous to North Africans as the "Land of Gold," Ghana was said to possess sophisticated methods of administration and taxation, large armies, and a monopoly over notoriously well-concealed gold mines. The king of the Soninke people who founded Ghana never fully embraced Islam, but good relations with Muslim traders were fostered. Ghana's power faded toward the end of the eleventh century, when its power was broken by a long struggle with the Almoravids led by Abdullah ibn Yasin.

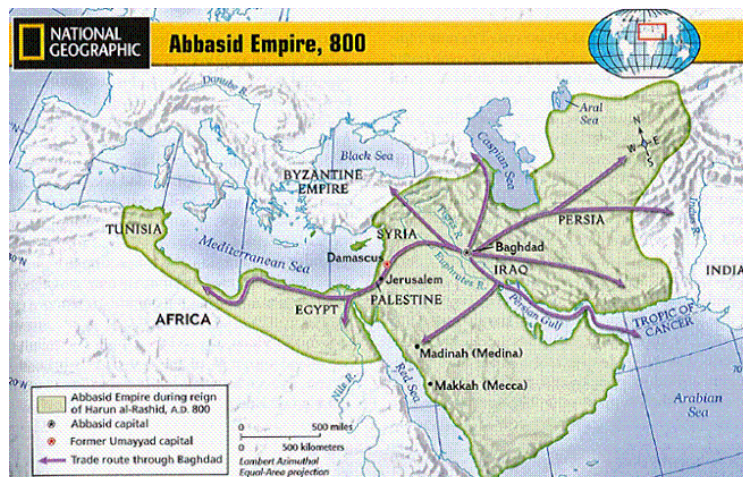
Use this passage to answer questions 1-2

1 RH.6-8.6
What is the purpose of Document #4?

- A) To describe the history of Ghana
- B) To convince someone to visit Ghana
- C) To persuade that Ghana is the most important part of North African history
- D) To argue against other historians' accounts of history

2 RH.6-8.1
Which of the following quotes explains a possible reason that Ghana developed "sophisticated methods of administration and taxation"?

- A) "Despite early texts that discuss ancient Ghana, it remains very much a mystery."
- B) "Ghana, the earliest known empire of the western Sudan, first entered the historical consciousness of North Africa near the end of the eighth century but probably originated long before."
- C) "Ghana's power faded toward the end of the eleventh century, when its power was broken by a long struggle with the Almoravids led by Abdullah ibn Yasin."
- D) "The king of the Soninke people who founded Ghana never fully embraced Islam, but good relations with Muslim traders were fostered."

WebCT Passage

Use this passage to answer questions 3-4

3 H5.1D
According to this map, what change did the Abbasid dynasty make after taking over from the Umayyads?

- A) They conquered territory through Tunisia.
- B) They developed more trade routes.
- C) They moved the capital of the empire from Damasus to Baghdad.
- D) They expanded the empire using the Arabian Sea.

4 H5.2B
What factor most likely influenced the placement of the Abbasid capital?

- A) It provided access to the Euphrates River.
- B) Its location was ideal for trading.
- C) It created an easy route for people making a hajj.
- D) It was as close as possible to Jerusalem.

WebCT Passage

Ironworking and Trade

The Hittites of present-day Turkey mastered ironworking as long ago as 1500 B.C.E. Gradually, knowledge of ironworking spread. Eventually, it reached West Africa, perhaps by way of traders who crossed the Sahara. However, some scholars think that ironworking developed independently among people in the northern part of West Africa.

By the 500s B.C.E., a people called the Nok were making iron tools. The Nok lived in what is now central Nigeria. Archeologists have found some artifacts of their culture, such as their iron tools and iron-smelting furnaces.

Smelting is the process of melting ore to extract iron or other metals. The Nok used enormous amounts of charcoal to fuel their iron-smelting furnaces. The red-hot iron was then hammered and bent into useful shapes by skilled workers called blacksmiths. Nok blacksmiths made axes, hoes, and weapons, such as spears.

The valuable craft of ironworking spread rapidly throughout West Africa. The ability to make tools out of iron brought major changes. With iron tools, farmers could clear land and grow crops more efficiently than with stone tools. The greater abundance of food supported larger villages, where more people were free to work at other trades, such as weaving, metalworking, and pottery making.

More and more, villages produced surplus food and hand-crafted goods. They could then trade their surpluses for goods they could not produce themselves.

As goods traveled across West Africa, villages located along rivers or other easily traveled routes became important trading sites. Villages that controlled the trade routes became market centers, and the inhabitants grew very rich by charging fees for trading activity. These villages also drew many people to work at new jobs, such as supervising trade, learning crafts, and helping to construct public buildings. Some of the villages grew into sizable towns and cities. Other large settlements grew up around natural resources, such as iron ore and good farmland.

Use this passage to answer questions 5-6

5 H1.1B
Which of the following was a long-term effect of the spread of ironworking in West Africa?

- A) Farmers became richer.
- B) The Nok began making iron tools.
- C) The amount of trade decreased.
- D) Villages became larger.

6 RH.6-8.1
Which of the following quotes best supports the main idea of this text?

- A) "Gradually, knowledge of ironworking spread."
- B) "Nok blacksmiths made axes, hoes, and weapons, such as spears."
- C) "The ability to make tools out of iron brought major changes."
- D) "...some scholars think that ironworking developed independently among people in the northern part of West Africa."

WebCT Passage

The Crusades

In 1095 an assembly of churchmen called by Pope Urban II met at Clermont, France. Messengers from the Byzantine Emperor had urged the pope to send help against the armies of Muslim Turks. On November 27 the pope addressed the assembly and asked the warriors of Europe to liberate the Holy Land from the Muslims. The response of the assembly was overwhelmingly favorable. Thus was launched the first and most successful of at least eight crusades against the Muslim caliphates of the Near East.

The word "crusade" literally means "going to the Cross." Hence the idea at the time was to urge Christian warriors to go to Palestine and free Jerusalem and other holy places from Muslim domination. The first crusade was a grand success for the Christian armies; Jerusalem and other cities fell to the knights. The second crusade, however, ended in humiliation in 1148, when the armies of France and Germany failed to take Damascus. The third ended in 1192 in a compromise between English king Richard the Lion-Hearted of England and the Muslim leader Saladin, who granted access to Christians to the holy places. The fourth crusade led to the sacking of Constantinople, where a Latin Kingdom of Byzantium was set up in 1204 and lasted for about 60 years. The Children's Crusade of 1212 ended with thousands of children being sold into slavery, lost, or killed. Other less disastrous but equally pointless crusades occurred until nearly the end of the 13th century. The last Latin outpost in the Muslim world fell in 1291.

Historians have viewed the Crusades as a mixture of benefits and horrors. On one hand, there was a new knowledge of the East and the possibilities of trade to be found there, not to mention the spread of Christianity. On the other hand, Christianity was spread in a violent, militaristic manner, and the result was that new areas of possible trade turned into new areas of conquest and bloodshed. A number of non-Christians lost their lives to Christian armies in this era, and this trend would continue in the coming centuries.

Use this passage to answer questions 7-8

7 H1.1B
According to "The Crusades", what was a positive long-term effect of the crusades?

- A) Christians gained control of Jerusalem.
- B) The crusades led to new areas of conquest and bloodshed.
- C) The crusades opened up new trading opportunities.
- D) Pope Urban II called an assembly at Clermont.

8 RH.6-8.4
What is the most likely meaning of the word liberate as it is used in paragraph 1?

- A) Free
- B) Destroy
- C) Help
- D) Read

WebCT Passage

“. . . Christian warriors, He who gave His life for you, today demands yours in return. These are combats worthy of you, combats in which it is glorious to conquer and advantageous to die. Illustrious knights, generous defenders of the Cross, remember the examples of your fathers who conquered Jerusalem, and whose names are inscribed in Heaven; abandon then the things that perish, to gather unfading palms, and conquer a Kingdom which has no end.”

Use this passage to answer questions 9-10

9 RH.6-8.6
The speaker in this document would agree with which of the following statements?

- A) God always wants Christians to go to war.
- B) The knights that took Jerusalem will **not** be rewarded.
- C) Knights that fight in the crusades will receive a special blessing from God.
- D) The crusades were a mistake and Christians should ask for forgiveness.

- 10 **OPTIONAL:**
What is the speaker in this document most likely trying to persuade people to do? Answer in the form of an ACE paragraph.

WebCT Passage

The Siege of Jerusalem

The final act of the First Crusade was Christian attack on Jerusalem, which was captured on July 15, 1099. Fulk of Chartres, the author of this account, participated in the storming of the city and in the bloody massacre which followed.

On the seventh of June the Franks besieged Jerusalem. When they saw how difficult it would be to take the city, the leaders ordered scaling ladders to be made, hoping that by a brave assault it might be possible to surmount the walls by means of ladders and thus take the city, God helping. So the ladders were made, and on the day following the seventh, in the early morning, the leaders ordered the attack, and, with the trumpets sounding, a splendid assault was made on the city from all sides. The attack lasted till the sixth hour, but it was discovered that the city could not be entered by the use of ladders, which were few in number, and sadly we ceased the attack.

Then a council was held, and it was ordered that siege machines should be constructed by the artisans, so that by moving them close to the wall we might accomplish our purpose, with the aid of God. This was done... When the tower had been put together and had been covered with hides, it was moved nearer to the wall. Then knights, few in number, but brave, at the sound of the trumpet, took their places in the tower and began to shoot stones and arrows. The Saracens defended themselves vigorously, and, with slings, very skillfully hurled back burning firebrands, which had been dipped in oil and fresh fat. Many on both sides, fighting in this manner, often found themselves in the presence of death.

At the noon hour on Friday, with trumpets sounding, amid great commotion and shouting "God help us," the Franks entered the city. Some Saracens, Arabs, and Ethiopians took refuge in the tower of David, others fled to the temples of the Lord and of Solomon. A great fight took place in the court and porch of the temples, where they were unable to escape from our gladiators. Many fled to the roof of the temple of Solomon, and were shot with arrows, so that they fell to the ground dead. In this temple almost ten thousand were killed. Indeed, if you had been there you would have seen our feet colored to our ankles with the blood of the slain. But what more shall I relate? None of them were left alive; neither women nor children were spared.

Use this passage to answer questions 11-12

11 RH.6-8.6
Which line from the text reveals the author's point of view about the crusades?

- A) "...it was ordered that siege machines should be constructed by the artisans, so that by moving them close to the wall we might accomplish our purpose, with the aid of God."
- B) "The Saracens defended themselves vigorously, and, with slings, very skillfully hurled back burning firebrands, which had been dipped in oil and fresh fat."
- C) "Some Saracens, Arabs, and Ethiopians took refuge in the tower of David, others fled to the temples of the Lord and of Solomon."
- D) "Indeed, if you had been there you would have seen our feet colored to our ankles with the blood of the slain."

12 RH.6-8.1
"The Crusades" argues that "Christianity was spread in a violent, militaristic manner". Which quote from "The Siege of Jerusalem" best supports this claim?

- A) "The attack lasted till the sixth hour, but it was discovered that the city could not be entered by the use of ladders..."
- B) "None of them were left alive; neither women nor children were spared."
- C) "Some Saracens, Arabs, and Ethiopians took refuge in the tower of David, others fled to the temples of the Lord and of Solomon."
- D) "At the noon hour on Friday, with trumpets sounding, amid great commotion and shouting "God help us," the Franks entered the city."

13 OPTIONAL:
Did the crusades accomplish their original purpose? Explain in an ACE paragraph using at least two quotes from any documents