

**READ THE DOCUMENT "EXPLORERS OF AFRICA" THEN
ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**

**1. THIS EXPLORER SAILED ALL THE WAY TO INDIA, WHAT IS HIS
NAME?** _____

WHAT NATION DID HE SAIL FOR? _____

2. DEFINE MONOPOLY, (USE A DICTIONARY IF NEEDED)

3. WHAT MONOPOLY WAS BROKEN? _____

**4. THIS INDIVIDUAL SET UP A SCHOOL FOR EXPLORERS, BUT NEVER
EXPLORED HIMSELF. WHAT WAS HIS NAME?** _____

5. WHERE WAS THIS SCHOOL LOCATED? _____

6. LIST TWO THINGS THAT WERE PROBABLY TAUGHT AT THIS SCHOOL.

**7. "AT LAST I HAVE COME TO THE END OF THIS CONTINENT" .. WHO AM
I?** _____

WHAT DID I ORIGINALLY CALL THIS AREA? _____

WHAT WAS THE NAME CHANGED TO LATER? _____

8. I WAS AN EARLY MUSLIM EXPLORER, WHAT IS MY NAME?

9. I VISITED THE FOLLOWING AREAS, LIST THEM.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

**10. I LATER WROTE ALL OF MY TRAVEL EXPERIENCES DOWN IN A
BOOK CALLED....** _____

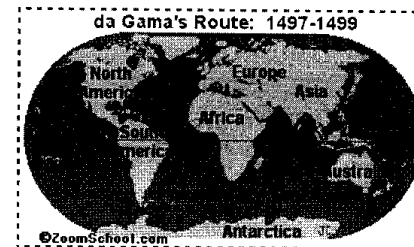
EXPLORERS OF AFRICA

BATTUTA, ABU ABDULLAH IBN

Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Battuta [also spelled Buttuta] (1303-1365), was a Moroccan explorer who traveled through Africa, the Middle East, and parts of the Far East. A Muslim, he set off on a Hajj (a pilgrimage to the holy town of Mecca) from Tangier, Africa, in 1325 and traveled for almost three decades, covering over 75,000 miles (120,700 km) by boat and over land. He did sail his own boat, but was a passenger on many trading boats. In India, Buttuta was appointed a Magistrate of Delhi (1334-1341). He also traveled to China, Sri Lanka, Sumatra, and much of Africa. Buttuta later recorded his adventures in a popular book, "Travels (Rihala) of Ibn Battuta." He died in Fez, Morocco, in 1365.

Da GAMA, VASCO

Vasco da Gama (1460-1524) was a Portuguese explorer who discovered an ocean route from Portugal to the East. Da Gama sailed from Lisbon, Portugal, around Africa's Cape of Good Hope, to India (and back) in 1497-1499. At that time, many people thought that this was impossible to do because it was assumed that the Indian Ocean was not connected to any other seas. Da Gama's patron was King Manuel I of Portugal, who sent Da Gama, then an Admiral, on another expedition to India (1502-1503). After King Manuel's death, King John III sent Da Gama to India as a Portuguese viceroy (the King's representative in India). Da Gama died in India in 1524.



DIAS, BARTOLOMEU

Bartolomeu Dias (1457-1500) was a great Portuguese navigator and explorer who explored Africa's coast. In 1488, Dias led the first European expedition to sail around Africa's Cape of Good Hope, leaving Tagus, Portugal in 1487. This breakthrough of circumnavigating the Cape of Good Hope opened up lucrative trading routes from Europe to Asia. Dias may have originally called the southern tip of Africa the "Cape of Storms"; it was later renamed the Cape of Good Hope. On a later expedition (in 1500, with Pedro Álvares Cabral), Dias sailed near South America on the way to Africa, and spotted land at Espírito Santo in Brazil, calling it the "Land of the True Cross." Although they thought it to be an island, Dias was still among the first Europeans to see Brazil. Dias died during this expedition; he was lost at sea near the Cape of Good Hope in 1500.

PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR

Prince Henry (Henrique) the Navigator (1394-1460) was a Portuguese royal prince, soldier, and patron of explorers. Henry sent many sailing expeditions down Africa's west coast, but did not go on them himself. Thanks to Prince Henry's patronage, Portuguese ships sailed to the Madeira Islands (1420), rounded Cape Bojador (Eannes, 1434), sailed to Cape Blanc (1441), sailed around Cap Vert (1455), and went as far as the Gambia River.

CONTACT IN THE CONGO

Henry Stanley was an English explorer of the Congo in the 1870s. Here is an incident he wrote about in his diary



About 8:00 A.M. we saw a marketplace where there were many small canoes. The natives got into them and circled around us. We stayed still for a long time, but they became bolder and began to throw their wooden spears. We shot our guns a few times, which made them leave. Drums then awakened the whole country, and horns blew deafening blasts. Some canoes boldly followed us.

At 2:00 P.M. we came into a very large stream. There we saw a great fleet of canoes in the middle of the stream. The canoe men, standing up, gave a loud shout when they saw us and blew their horns louder than ever. Looking upstream, we saw a sight that sent the blood tingling through every nerve and fiber of our bodies; a fleet of gigantic canoes bearing down on us, which were bigger in size and numbers than anything we had seen. . . . There were 54 of them. A monster canoe led the way, with two rows of paddlers standing up, 40 men on a side, their bodies bending and swaying like a barbarous chorus driving down toward us. . . . The crashing sound of large drums, a hundred blasts from ivory horns and a thrilling chant from 2,000 human throats did not help to calm our nerves.

We had no time to pray. As the first canoe came rushing down, I turned to take a last look at our people and said to them: "Boys, be firm as iron; wait until you see your first spear and then take good aim. Don't all fire at once. Keep aiming until you are sure of your man. Don't think of running away because only your guns can save you."

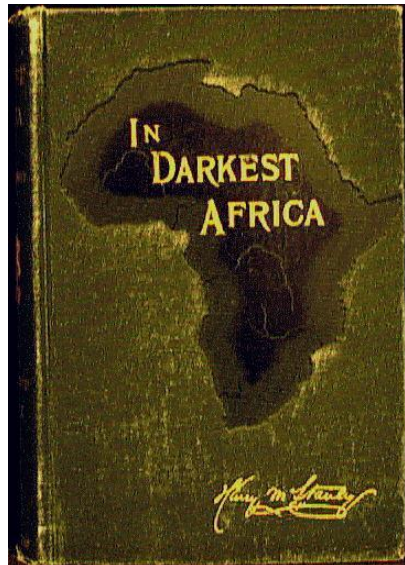
The monster canoe aimed straight for my boat, as though it would run us down; but when it was 50 yards away, it swerved to the side. When it was nearly opposite us, the warriors threw their spears. . . . Every sound was soon lost in the ripping, crackling gunfire. . . . We were angry now. It was a murderous world and we felt for the first time that we hated the filthy people who lived in it. We followed them upstream until we saw their villages. We made straight for the riverbanks and fought in the village streets. We hunted them in the woods until we finally stopped.

The King of the Congo at the time was Mojimba. Here is his version of the same event, as related to a Catholic missionary who wrote it down.

When we heard that the man with white skin was traveling down the river, we were open-mouthed with surprise. We stood still. All night long the drums told the strange news – a man with white skin. That man, we said to ourselves, has a white skin. He must have gotten that from the river kingdom. He is one of our brothers who was drowned in the river. All life comes from the water, and in the water he has found life. Now he is coming back to us. He is coming home.

We will prepare a feast, I ordered. We will go to meet our brother and bring him into the village with rejoicing. We put on our ceremonial dress. We got the great canoes. We listened for the gong which would tell us that our brother had arrived on the river. Now he enters the river. We swept forward, my canoe leading, the others following, with songs of joy and dancing, to meet the first white men our eyes had ever seen – and to honor him.

But as we came near his canoe there were loud sounds: bang . . . bang . . . and firesticks spit bits of iron at us. We were frightened. Our mouths hung wide open and we could not shut them. Things such as we had never seen, never heard of, never dreamed of . . . they were the work of evil spirits.



Several of my men plunged into the water. What for? Did they fly to safety? No, for others fell down also in the canoes. Some screamed terribly, others were silent. They were dead, and blood flowed from little holes in their bodies. "War," I yelled. "That is war. Go back." The canoes sped back to our village with all the strength we could give to our arms.

That was not a brother. That was the worst enemy our country had ever seen. And still those bangs went on. . . . Flying pieces of iron whistled around us and fell into the water with a hissing sound. Our brothers kept on falling. We flew into our village, but they came after us. We fled into the forest and threw ourselves on the ground. When we returned that evening our eyes saw frightful things: our brothers, dead . . . , the river full of dead bodies.

Now tell me: has the white man treated us fairly? Oh, do not speak to me of him. You call us wicked men, but you white men are much more wicked. You think because you have guns you can take away our land and our belongings. You have sickness in your heads, for that is not justice.

READ THE DOCUMENT – "*CONTACT IN THE CONGO*" THEN ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. WHO WAS HENRY STANLEY? _____
WHERE WAS HE FROM? _____
2. WHAT WEAPONS DID STANLEY'S MEN HAVE? _____
WHAT TYPE OF WEAPONS DID THE AFRICAN'S HAVE? _____
3. NAME THE PLACE THIS DOCUMENT IS TALKING ABOUT? _____
4. DID THIS BATTLE START ON WATER OR LAND? _____
5. DEFINE A PRIMARY OR AN ORIGINAL SOURCE. (USE A DICTIONARY IF NEEDED)
6. WOULD THIS DOCUMENT QUALIFY AS AN ORIGINAL SOURCE? _____
DISCUSS YOUR ANSWER _____
7. WHAT DID KING MOJIMBA THINK ABOUT THE WHITE MEN? _____
8. WHAT DID THE AFRICANS STATE THEY WERE TRYING TO DO FOR THE WHITES? _____
9. WHAT WAS A FIRESTICK? _____
10. AFTER READING BOTH STORIES ABOUT THIS CLASH WHAT SIDE DO YOU BELIEVE? _____
DISCUSS YOUR ANSWER _____

DAVID LIVINGSTONE

Directions: After reading the following biography, select from the underlined words the correct answers for the clues. Then locate the words in the maze. (Words may appear horizontally, vertically, diagonally, or backwards.)

David Livingstone was born near Glasgow, Scotland, on March 19, 1813. Because his parents were poor, he went to work in a cotton mill at the age of ten. He did not stop his education, however. He finally attended medical classes and decided to become a missionary.

He joined the London Missionary Society and went to Kuruman, in what is now Botswana. He worked with Robert Moffat, and in 1844 married Moffat's daughter, Mary.

Livingstone found he was more of an explorer than a missionary doctor. He became the first European to cross the Kalahari Desert and see Lake Ngami.

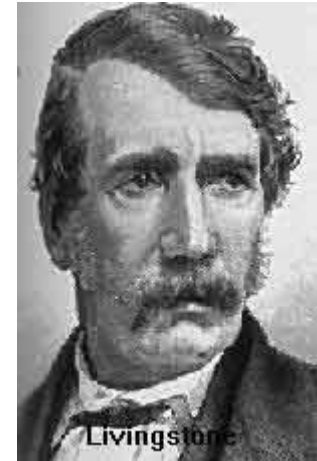
In 1851, he trekked northward and saw the Zambezi River for the first time. He became convinced that the Zambezi River could be used as a waterway for travel into the interior of Africa.

Livingstone also became convinced that the slave trade would stop if Africa could be opened to trade. With this idea in mind, Livingstone crossed the continent in 1853-56. During this trip, he became ill and stayed in Luanda for four months. He was asked at this time to return to Britain to tell the world about Africa. Instead, he plunged into exploring again. He chose to follow the Zambezi to the coast. During this trip, he discovered the great falls on the Zambezi River, which he named Victoria Falls in honor of the Queen of England.

After he reached the east coast, he returned to Britain. He lectured and wrote about his travels in Africa. The British government sponsored his second expedition to explore the Zambezi by boat. They discovered the Zambezi had too many rapids to be used for boat travel.

Livingstone continued to explore Africa and to work against the slave trade. People outside Africa became concerned about him, and sent Henry M. Stanley to discover his whereabouts. In 1871, Stanley "found" Livingstone in the village of Ujiji in Tanzania.

Livingstone then began his search for the source of the Congo River. This search occupied him until his death in 1873. Livingstone's embalmed body was returned to Britain and was buried in Westminster Abbey.



M O F F A T M A Z

I I A F R I C A V

S G L A S G O W I

S E D L U M G G C

I E N G L A N D T

O Z I R I R O V O

N G A M I Y C E R

A K A L A H A R I

R Z A M B E Z I A

Y E L N A T S R Z

1. City near which Livingstone was born.
2. Livingstone became a _____.
3. Livingstone worked with Robert _____ in Botswana.
4. Name of Livingstone's wife.
5. Livingstone worked in a cotton _____.
6. Livingstone crossed the _____ Desert.
7. Lake _____ was discovered by Livingstone.
8. Livingstone explored the _____ River.
9. Continent explored by Livingstone.
10. Livingstone was concerned about the slave _____.
11. Livingstone discovered _____ Falls.
12. Man who "found" Livingstone.
13. Livingstone was exploring this river when he died.
14. Queen Victoria ruled _____.