

Contents



<i>Introduction</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>General Outline of This Book</i>	<i>vi</i>
<i>Time Line of Dates</i>	<i>vii</i>
<i>Internet Sites</i>	<i>ix</i>
<i>Introductory Activity: Clues and Theories</i>	<i>x</i>

Section 1: Clues and Theories—Archaeological Wonders of Africa

Chapter 1: Nubia—Wonders in the Tumuli

Teacher Guide Pages	2
Student Reading Passage	4
Activities	
Nubian Pottery Decoration	9
A 1500-Year-Old-Murder Mystery (Was It Really Murder?)	10
Thought/Discussion Questions	11

Chapter 2: Great Zimbabwe—A Mystery and a Wonder

Teacher Guide Pages	12
Student Reading Passage	15
Activities	
Making a Copper Bracelet	19
The Geography of African Trade Routes	20
Thought/Discussion Questions	21

Section 2: Other Treasures and Wonders of African Cultures

Chapter 3: Fossil Wonders of Africa

Teacher Guide Pages	24
Student Reading Passage	28
Activities	
Charting Early Human Development	32
Identifying Bones	34
Thought/Discussion Questions	35

Chapter 4: Rock Art Wonders of the Bushmen

Teacher Guide Pages	36
Student Reading Passage	38
Activities	
Making a Rock Picture	41

Making a Rock Engraving (Petroglyph)	42
Thought/Discussion Questions	43

Chapter 5: Brass Wonders of the Warrior Kingdom of Benin

Teacher Guide Pages	44
Student Reading Passage	45
Activities	
Symbols of Protection and Communication	49
Making a Pangolin Hat	50
Creation Stories	51
Thought/Discussion Questions	52

Chapter 6: Wonders of the Asante Empire of Gold

Teacher Guide Pages	53
Student Reading Passage	56
Activities	
Making Kente Cloth	60
Units of Weight Measurement	61
Making and Using a Scale	62
Thought/Discussion Questions	63

**Chapter 7: Searching for Treasure and Finding Knowledge
in Central Africa**

Teacher Guide Pages	64
Student Reading Passage	66
Activities	
The Waregga—A Tribe of Central Africa in the 1870's	71
Animals of Central Africa, 1870's and Now	73
Thought/Discussion Questions	74

Chapter 8: Gold Brings a Clash of Cultures in Southern Africa

Teacher Guide Pages	75
Student Reading Passage	77
Activities	
Planning a New City	82
Making a Traditional Zulu Beadwork Design	83
Thought/Discussion Questions	85

**CHAPTER 2: GREAT ZIMBABWE—
A MYSTERY AND A WONDER**
INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY

Name _____

Date _____

The Geography of African Trade Routes

In the Middle Ages the people of Great Zimbabwe, in what is now the country of Zimbabwe, built large, mysterious stone-walled enclosures. These are the largest ancient stone structures in southern Africa.

Many pieces of objects that came from outside Africa have been found at Great Zimbabwe, which is a sign that it was a major trading center. Luxury items, like porcelain dishes from foreign lands, came to the eastern coast of Africa and were carried inland to Great Zimbabwe. There people traded their gold, ivory, iron, and cloth for the foreign luxury items.

- ◆ *Objective:* To become aware of the trade routes to the eastern coast of Africa
- ◆ *Time to Complete Activity:* 1 hour
- ◆ *Materials Needed:* World atlas, this page, pencil or pen

Directions:

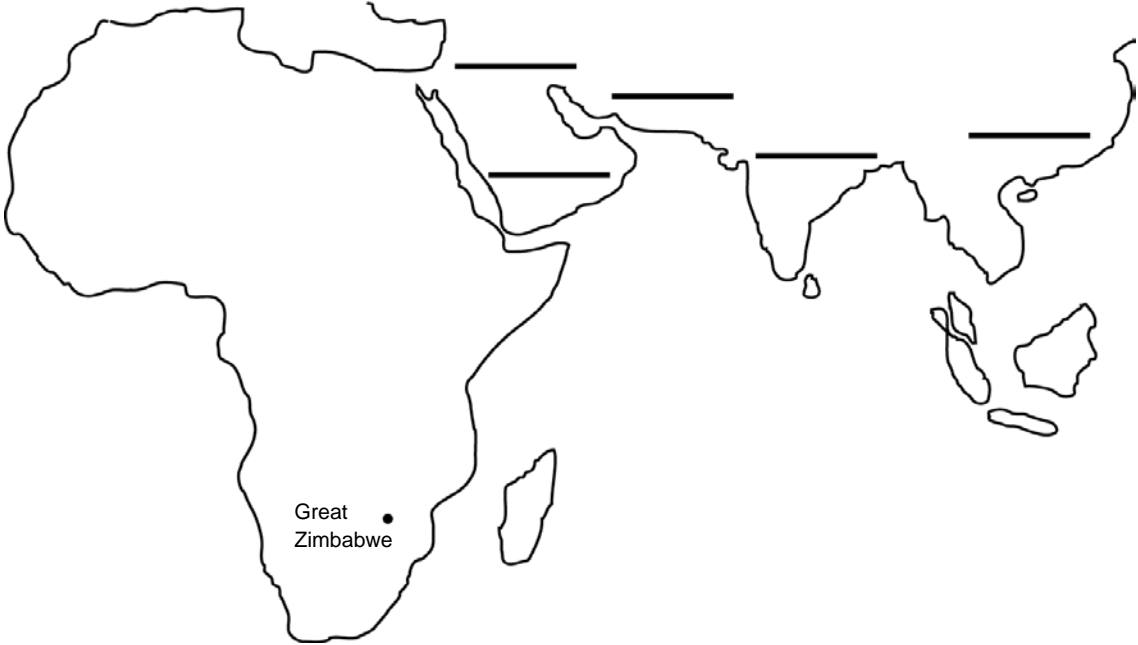
On this page you see an outline of Africa and other areas of the world from which traders came to Africa. Below is a list of some of the foreign goods that came to the east coast of Africa and then were carried inland to Great Zimbabwe.

On the map, write the names of the countries or areas listed below. Also, write in the names of the oceans and draw possible sea trade routes.

Goods that came to Africa and were found at Great Zimbabwe and nearby sites:

- Persian bowls
- Chinese blue-and-white ceramic dishes
- Glass from the Near East
- Arabian glassware
- Beads from India

Outline map of Africa and trading areas



Thought/Discussion Questions

1. For centuries, people believed that Great Zimbabwe was a land of gold and that people from outside Africa, including King Solomon of Israel, had built the great stone walls. Why do you think people believed these stories even when there was evidence that they weren't true?

2. Do you think it's important for professional archaeologists to excavate ruins? Why or why not?

3. The Africans who built Great Zimbabwe used local materials to build the great stone walls and buildings in which they lived. Daga, which is clay mixed with small gravel, was used to build small houses, and floors inside the enclosures. Blocks of granite to build the walls of the enclosures came from bare, rounded hills of granite nearby. The top layers of the granite hills split off and slid to the bottom, so builders could collect them easily.

What did the people who lived in your area originally use as building materials? What about the Europeans, Africans, and Asians who came later—what materials did they use to build their houses and walls?
