

| Key Words   | Definitions  |
|-------------|--|
| Cause       | The reason why something happens   |
| Consequence | The result of something  |
| Empire      | A group of countries or regions that are controlled by one ruler or one government.        |
| Establish   | To start something, or to set something up.  |
| Wealthy     | To have a lot of money   |
| Pilgrimage  | A journey to a place of religious importance   |
| Economy     | The amount of money that a country has, and how it is used. This also includes employment. |
| Contrast    | The ways in which something is very different to another.                                  |
| Epidemic    | An outbreak of disease that spreads quickly to many people in one area.                    |
| Pathogen    | Organisms that can cause disease   |
| Islam       | One of the six major world religions. The followers of Islam are called Muslims.           |
| Convert     | To change something from one thing to another.   |
| Culture     | The way that people live. This includes things like food, clothing, language and religion. |
| Develop     | To cause something to grow or become bigger or more advanced.                              |

### UNIT TITLE – What made the Mali Empire so successful?

| Dates | Key events                         |
|-------|------------------------------------|
| 1235  | Mali Empire established            |
| 1348  | The Black Death arrived in England |

| Key individuals | Why are they important?   |
|-----------------|---|
| Sundiata Keita  | Established the Mali Empire and the first Mansa (king/emperor) of Mali. Helped to create the Kouroukan Fougara (might be one of the first human rights documents) |
| Sumanguru       | Leader of the Soso Empire and very harsh ruler  |
| Mansa Musa      | 9 <sup>th</sup> Mansa king/emperor) of the Mali Empire and considered to be the richest person to ever live   |
| Ibn Battuta     | Traveller, explorer and scholar   |