Read the article, then answer the questions.

1. Which is a central idea of the article?
   - A) Mansa Musa was an extremely wealthy African emperor who built a major empire.
   - B) Musa had more money than Rihanna.
   - C) Musa’s hajj, or pilgrimage, brought Mali fame.
   - D) Musa had a lot of gold and salt.

2. Which statement best supports that central idea?
   - A) “[Musa was] nicknamed the ‘Lion of Mali.’”
   - B) “After Musa’s hajj, he and his empire were included in the 1375 Catalan Atlas, a map of the world that was important in medieval Europe.”
   - C) “The emperor was a skilled leader who transformed Mali into one of the largest empires in African history.”
   - D) “By 1500, almost all of Musa’s kingdom, along with his gold and riches, had disappeared.”

3. Which is one reason the author calls Musa a “skilled leader”?
   - A) Musa conquered major cities along trade routes.
   - B) Musa’s empire was rich in natural resources.
   - C) Musa had thousands of servants at his disposal.
   - D) Musa decreased the value of gold in Cairo, Egypt.

4. What does teemed mean in this sentence?
   “The fertile soil produced abundant crops and the area teemed with natural resources, including salt and gold.”
   - A) drove away
   - B) lacked
   - C) had a lot of
   - D) sold

5. How did Musa promote Islam within his empire?
   - A) He oversaw the construction of schools and mosques in his cities so people could learn to read the Muslim holy book.
   - B) He made sure Mali’s economy stayed strong, which meant people had more free time to spend in prayer.
   - C) He gave away more than $100-million worth of gold during his pilgrimage.
   - D) He conquered major cities including Timbuktu.

6. What conclusion can you draw about the importance of Gao after reading “What happened to Musa’s empire after he died?” on p. 21?
   - A) Musa’s successors cared more about Gao than about Timbuktu.
   - B) Keeping control of Gao was key to maintaining the Mali Empire.
   - C) Gao was no longer an important trading hub after 1365.
   - D) After Musa’s death, Gao and Timbuktu fell to the same invaders.

7. Which of these statements is a fact?
   - A) History classes should cover Musa’s empire.
   - B) Musa remains the richest person of all time.
   - C) Today’s billionaires should be more generous.
   - D) Musa should have spent less money in Egypt.

8. In what way is Mali today similar to the Mali Empire in the 14th century?
   - A) About half the people live in poverty.
   - B) It has large gold deposits.
   - C) Islam is the dominant religion.
   - D) It is plagued by violence.

9. What is the main purpose of the map?
   - A) to show that Musa’s empire was located in West Africa
   - B) to illustrate why salt was so valuable in the 14th century
   - C) to highlight the location of Algiers and Tunis
   - D) to show the Mali Empire’s size and access to important trading routes

10. Why might the editor have chosen this headline for the article?
    - A) to highlight one of Musa’s nicknames
    - B) to illustrate Musa’s interest in diamonds and gold
    - C) to emphasize that Musa enjoyed listening to hip-hop music
    - D) to grab readers’ attention and engage them in the story right away