Trade, Religion, & Culture of Trans-Saharan Caravan

The _____ was a network of trade routes that connected sub-Saharan Africa with the Mediterranean world from the 8th century to the 16th century.

This trade route was one of the most significant _____ and _____ interactions in world history.

The Trans-Saharan Trade was a critical source of _____ for West Africa and a significant factor in the growth of _____ religion in the region.

The Trans-Saharan trade played a vital role in shaping the cultures and economies of both _____ and _____ Africa.

It began in the 8th century when Arab and Berber merchants began to cross the _____ in search of _____, _____, and other valuable goods.

The trade route stretched from the _____ coast to the _____ region of West Africa covering over 6,000 kilometers.

Merchants traveled in caravans that could consist of up to 10,000 _____, _____, and _____.

These caravans were necessary to transport goods across the vast expanse of the _____.

The trans-Saharan trade was driven by the demand of _____ which was abundant in West Africa.

Gold was highly valued in the Islamic world where it was used to make _____ and _____. The trade also involved the exchange of other valuable goods such as _____, _____, _____, and textiles.

It was facilitated by the growth of _____ in North Africa, which provided a common _____ and _____ for traders. The trade routes were diverse and complex and they changed over time. They varied depending on _____ and _____ conditions of the region.

Some routes followed the _____ River while others followed the _____ of Africa.

The most important trade cities were located in the _____ region. The city of Timbuktu was a hub for the trade of _____, _____, and other goods.

This trade route facilitated the spread of _____ throughout the region and created a cultural and intellectual exchange between West Africa and the _____ World.

The harsh conditions of the _____ made travel difficult and caravans were often _____ by bandits and raiders. The trade also led to the _____ of many Africans who were captured and sold into slavery.

The Saharan trade declined in the _____ century with the arrival of _____ traders and the development of _____. European traders were able to offer goods at _____ prices than Arab and Berber merchants. They were also able to offer new and exotic goods such as _____ and _____. This led to a decline in the demand for goods from West Africa and the trade routes fell into disuse.

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