

GII-Ibn Batutta & Marco Polo

Marco Polo

- European explorer
- Traveled throughout Asia and explored and documented his experiences
- Writings are primary sources
- Lived with the Mongol emperor Kublai Khan
- Sparked a curiosity in Europe for Asian goods (TRADE)

Ibn Batutta

- Islamic explorer that documented his travels
- Writings are primary sources
- Traveled throughout Asia and North Africa

Sample Questions

1. Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo were similar in that both
 - (1) ruled over vast empires that included diverse peoples
 - (2) produced written records of their extensive travels
 - (3) converted thousands of people to Christianity
 - (4) fought to free their people from Mongol rule
2. The journals of early travelers such as Ibn Battuta of Morocco, Zheng He of China, and Mansa Musa of Mali are examples of
 - (1) primary sources describing observations of the travelers
 - (2) works of fiction intended to describe the adventures of the travelers
 - (3) secondary sources that record the travelers' interpretations of history
 - (4) outdated resources for historical research
3. Historians value the writings of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta because they
 - (1) serve as primary sources about trade and culture
 - (2) provide the basis for European holy books
 - (3) include advice on how to be a democratic ruler
 - (4) present unbiased views of life in Africa and Asia
4. What was a long-term impact of Marco Polo's trips to China?
 - (1) The Silk Roads replaced the all-water route to Asia.
 - (2) The Chinese forced the Europeans to trade only in Peking.
 - (3) China was isolated from other countries.
 - (4) Trade increased between China and Europe