

# Station 3

## Mansa Musa Documents

### Document A

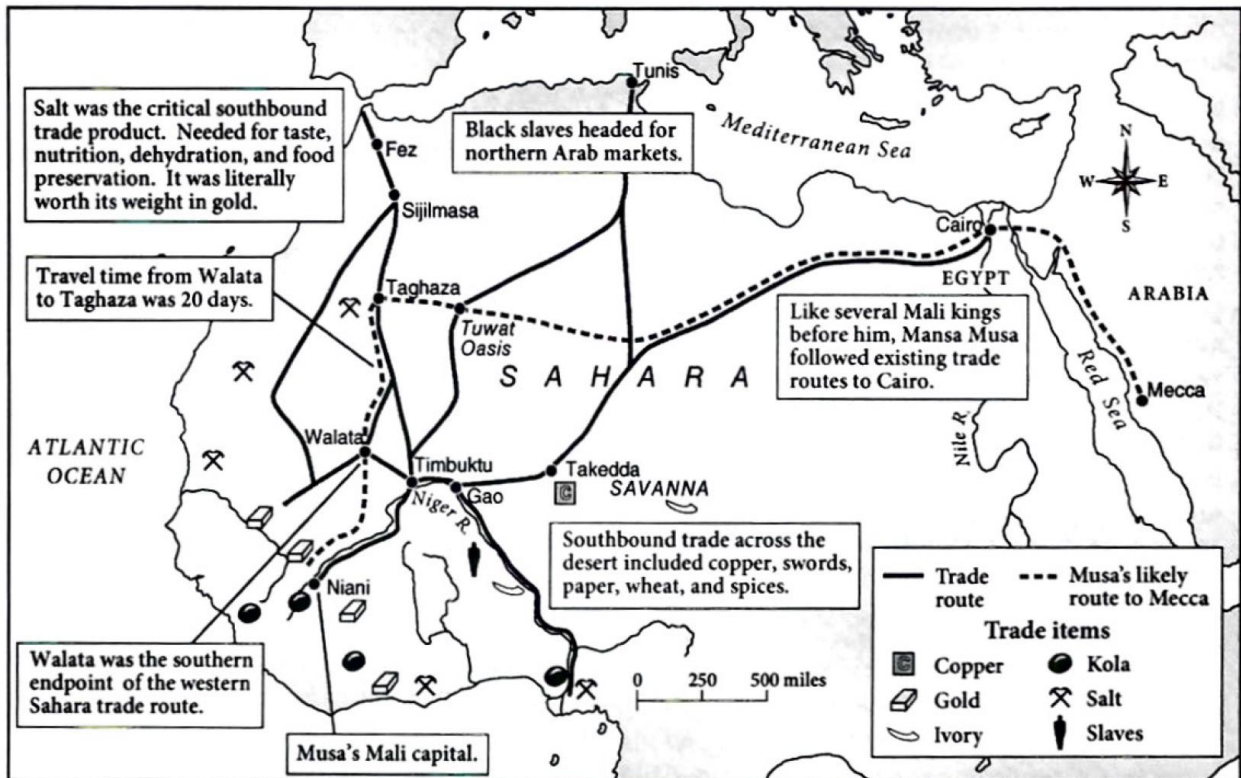
Source: Chart compiled from various sources.

Note: Many of these numbers are rough estimates drawn from oral history and a few written records.

### Mansa Musa's Hajj by the Numbers

Number of people on the hajj	60,000
Number of slaves who were Mansa Musa's personal servants	12,000
Number of slaves who carried gold	500
Number of miles traveled from Niani to Mecca	4,000
Time it took to cross Mali on a donkey	4 months
Number of camels	1,000
Number of camels to carry gold	80-100
Amount of gold on each camel	100-300 pounds
Distance a camel can travel without water	100 miles
Distance a loaded camel can travel in a day	20-25 miles
Total amount of gold (for alms giving, gifts, salaries, supplies)	24,000 pounds
People in the caravan	Musicians, royal guard, flag bears, doctors, teachers

### Document B



## Document C

Source: The Catalan Atlas, courtesy of the French National Library

Note: The Catalan Atlas is a medieval map of the known world drawn in 1375 by Abraham Cresques, a Jewish map-maker from Majorca, a Mediterranean island off the coast of Spain. He had never been to West Africa. Rather, he relied on the stories of travelers to make the illustrations and write the captions that appear on the map.

“Through this place pass the merchants who travel to the land of (Mali).”



“This Negro lord is called Mus Mali, lord of all the Negroes of (the region of Mali) So abundant is the gold which is found in his country that he is the richest and most noble king in all the land.”

“All this region is occupied by people who veil their mouths; one only sees their eyes. They live in tents and have caravans of camels. There are also beasts called Lemp from the skins of which they make fine shields.”