Quang Huynh

1. Ibn Battuta is a young Moroccan Muslim scholar who had set out to explore the Islamic world. Ibn Battuta kept a journal that describes his voyages and his journal provides information on the lands of his adventures. He had kept a detailed account of his visits to the Islamic lands from China to Spain and the western Sudan.
2. Due to the angle of Earth’s axis, the sun’s rays warm the tropics year-round. Tropics are the equatorial region between the Tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn. They are described to have generally warm or hot temperatures all-year round. The temperature zones north and south of the tropics generally have a winter season. Africa lies almost entirely within the tropics, as well as southern Arabia, most of India, and all of the Southeast Asian mainland and islands.
3. In the lands surrounding the Indian Ocean, the rainy and dry seasons reflect the influence of monsoons. Monsoons are seasonal winds caused by temperature differences between the rapidly heating and cooling landmasses of Africa and Asia, and the slowly changing ocean waters. The monsoons would deposit a large amount of rainfall on the coast of south and southeast Asia for the cultivation of several crops per year.
4. The Delhi Sultanate is a centralized Indian Empire of varying extent, created by Muslim invaders, and is located in northern India. Ibn Battuta had admired a large reservoir built in the first quarter of the thirteenth century that supplied the city of Delhi with water. Famers would plant crops and other food sources along the reservoir’s rim as the water level fell during dry season. Some achievements by the Delhi Sultanate would be their irrigation canal built in the Ganges plain that remained unsurpassed until the nineteenth century. Moreover, the Delhi Sultanate would fall between 1250 and 1400 due the irrigation complex in Ceylon fell into ruins when invaders from South India had disrupted the Sinhalese government. This led to diseases being spread because of mosquitos breeding in the irrigation canals, and this event would bring the population down.
5. In Africa, resources such as gold, copper and iron. These resources were central to the local economies and long-distance trade systems of tropical Africa and Asia.