

its outline differ from that of Europe and Asia? What part of Africa lies due east from the United States? Beyond what ocean? What ocean lies south? What sea lies on the north? What one separates Africa from Asia? How wide is it? What strait is at the entrance to the Red Sea? What country on the other side of that strait? What large island lies near the coast of Africa? Where is it? Is it a mountainous island? How large is it? What State of ours is about as large as Madagascar? What channel separates Madagascar from the mainland? What group of islands lies off the northwest coast of Africa? Where does Africa approach nearest to Europe? How far apart are they? How is Africa connected with Asia? What canal crosses the Isthmus of Suez? Can it be properly said that the canal makes Africa a continent? Why? Name the capes of Africa at the extreme north, south, east, and west. In what part is most of the high plateau area? In what other part lies a similar area? In what parts are the mountains more than 6,500 feet high? Where is the highest extensive area? Where is the moderately elevated plateau region? Where are the regions of low area? Is the lowland coastal strip wide or narrow? As a whole, is Africa a plateau or lowland mass? What lake lies in a low plain near the center? Does the country around it drain into it? Has it an outlet? What are the great plateau lakes? What great river, with its branches, flowing westerly, receives drainage from the lake region? What great river, with its branches, drains the country lying west of Lake Tchad? What river, with its branches, drains the country west of that river? Does it rise in high land? Does it flow through low land? What part has a wide valley? Where has it a narrow valley? What great river rises, through its branches, in the highland lake region, flowing north? Has it a narrow valley? Into what sea does it empty? Which traverses the greater extent of latitude, the Nile or the Mississippi? What river, with many branches, drains a great basin south of the Valley of the Kongo? Which way does it flow? Where is the Orange River? Which way does it flow? Does it drain high or low land? Where are the Atlas Mountains? What islands are peaks of this range?

Africa.—Political.

The colors on the map indicate sovereignty. A streak of color around an area indicates that that area is within the **sphere of influence** of the sovereignty represented by that color, but not fully subject to that nation. Thus the red color of British East Africa indicates that that division is subject to the British Empire, and the streak of red inclosing an area to the northeast indicates that that area is subject to British influence to the exclusion of that of every other nation.

§ 1. North of parallel 20 degrees north latitude the population is of Arabian, Turkish, Jewish, and French descent, and may be classed generally with the Caucasian race. South of that latitude the native inhabitants are of the Negro race. The **Island of Madagascar** is inhabited by a people exhibiting many characteristics of the Malayan race. The population of the entire Grand Division is estimated at about 200,000,000.

Questions. What two native races inhabit the mainland of Africa? Where does each race dwell? Are Turks Caucasian or Mongolian? (See p. 113, § 1.) What race does the population of Madagascar resemble? What is the estimated population of Africa?

§ 2. Most of Africa is still peopled by savages, and much of it has never been seen by white men, except the few who have ventured upon exploring expeditions. On the edges of the torrid belt some little attention is paid by the natives to agriculture, and in the grass regions nomadic tribes wander, finding sustenance for their herds up to the verge of the arid sections.

Questions. In what state of civilization are the natives generally? Is the interior well known to white men? Where is agriculture practiced by the natives? Where are the nomadic tribes?

§ 3. The various native tribes are almost perpetually at war with each other. Except where they have secured fire-arms from traders, the Negro tribes fight with short, heavy clubs, or with short, slender spears, called **assegais**, which they throw with considerable skill. No greater valor has ever been shown than that exhibited by native Africans in hopeless battle with Europeans armed with the best weapons used in modern warfare.

Questions. Are the native tribes peaceful or warlike? What are their weapons? Are they naturally valorous?

§ 4. In parts of Abyssinia and Egypt a corrupt form of the Christian religion is professed, but elsewhere in Northern Africa Mohammedanism prevails. South of the middle of the Sahara abject heathenism and idolatry enslave the natives. Much effective missionary work has been done in South Africa.

Question. Describe the religious condition of the people.

§ 5. Africa is evidently destined to be redeemed and made useful to mankind by the Caucasian race. Accessible points are occupied by European colonies. Trading in the interior is generally by Arabian caravans, by which most of the ivory of commerce is carried to the coast. By agreements among European nations, all Africa not already held by them, with the exception of Egypt, Morocco, and some native States of the Soudan, has been divided between them. The territory given to each nation by these partitions is described as being within its **sphere of influence**. Political boundaries are generally imperfectly defined. The gradual suppression of the slave trade, carried on by the Arabs, is naturally following the occupation of the country by civilized people.

Questions. What race is destined to make Africa useful to mankind? Where are European colonies situated? In what way is interior commerce carried on, and what is one of its chief articles? How have European nations established claims over various parts of the interior? In what condition are political boundaries? What has followed the occupation of the country by civilized people?

§ 6. **Egypt.** The entire area of this country lies within the desert region, almost the only portion available for agriculture being the valley and delta of the Nile. Upon the annual flood of that river a great deal depends. Should it much exceed its regular height of about twenty-four feet, destruction of houses, cattle, etc., would ensue, but should it rise less than twenty feet, the saturation of the rainless valley and the deposit of alluvial mud would be deficient, causing a failure of crops.

Questions. What two seas border Egypt? What is the character of the country? What part is available for agriculture? How does the annual flood of the Nile affect the country?

§ 7. About 5,000,000 acres are under cultivation. The winter crops are the cereals, and those of the summer rice, cotton, etc. During both seasons garden vegetables are cultivated. The agricultural productions are mainly those of the warmer parts of the temperate zone, though the