

606. **Athens**, the capital, is a small city. The most important remnant of ancient Athens is the *Acropolis*, or citadel. Within the *Acropolis* are the ruins of an old idol temple, called the *Parthenon*. Not far distant is *Mars Hill*, where the Apostle Paul preached to the Athenians concerning the true God.

607. The principal islands belonging to Greece are the *Ionian Islands*, the *Cyclades*, and *Eubœa*.

TURKEY.

608. Turkey is situated in the south-east of Europe, between the Black Sea and the Adriatic.

Turkey derived its name from a people called the Turks, who, though not the most numerous, are the ruling inhabitants of the country. The Turks once lived in Central Asia. They marched westward, conquering every country as they advanced, and came into Europe over four hundred years ago. Turkey is now a weak State. Several countries on the north, which formerly belonged to Turkey, have in recent years gained their independence.

609. Turkey has a **productive soil**, a mild and healthful climate, and a good position for commerce; but through bad government and lack of enterprise it is much behind the other countries of Europe. Agriculture is in a very rude state, and manufactures are greatly neglected.



611. A TURK.

610. The **products** are grain, grapes, olives, tobacco, and cotton. Roses are cultivated in large fields, especially in the valley of the Maritza, from which is made the costly perfume called *attar of roses*. The manufactures are carpets, shawls, and leather goods.

611. The Turks believe in a false prophet named Mohammed. Their dress and manners are very odd. Both men and women wear long flowing dresses, with a belt around the waist. The men wind a long scarf, called a turban, about their heads; and the women wear a thick white veil over their

faces when they go out. They have neither chairs nor sofas in their houses, but sit on the carpet or on cushions. In the large cities, the higher classes are beginning to adopt the customs of other European countries.

612. **Constantinople**, the capital, is one of the largest cities of Europe. It has a beautiful harbour, called the *Golden Horn*. The minarets of the Mohammedan mosques give the city a fine appearance in the distance.

Adrianople, on the Maritza, is the chief manufacturing city. **Salonica** has considerable trade.

613. The sovereign of Turkey is called the *Sultan*. The **Turkish Empire**, or, as it is called, the *Ottoman Empire*, comprises large territories in Western Asia and several tributary states in Northern Africa.

EASTERN ROUMELIA AND BULGARIA.

614. Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria are small countries on the south of the Danube, and bordering on the Black Sea. They are separated by the Balkan Mountains.

615. These countries formerly belonged to Turkey, and they still pay an annual tribute to the Sultan.

616. The **climate** is mild, and the **products** are grain, tobacco, grapes, and other fruits.

617. The **exports** are chiefly grain, wool, skins, and timber. Manufactured goods are imported.

618. **Philippopolis** is the capital of Eastern Roumelia; **Sophia**, of Bulgaria.

ROUMANIA.

619. The kingdom of Roumania is situated between the rivers Pruth and Danube. The Carpathian Mountains lie along the west, next to Austria. These highlands slope towards the east and south, to the treeless plains which comprise a large part of the country.

620. The country produces wheat, maize, millet, flax, tobacco, and grapes. The wealth of the