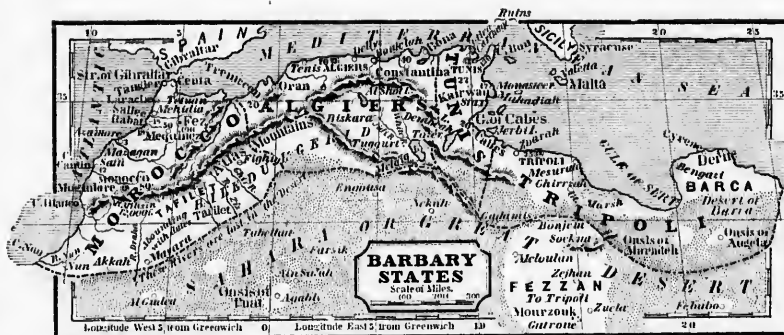




### QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES ON THE MAP.

**BARBARY.**—Name the five Barbary states in order, beginning in the west. What sea on the N.? What on the S.? Which of them borders on the Atlantic? What country in the Grec. Desert belongs to Tripoli? Fez. What Gulf between Tripoli and Baren? What Gulf on the east of Tunis? What mountains traverse Barbary from west to east? Are there any large rivers in Barbary? What becomes of the rivers that rise on the south side of the Atlas chain?

What is the face of the country? *Ans.* The Atlas mountains pass through the country from Morocco to Tripoli, leaving between them and the coast a fertile plain, from 50 to 150 miles wide, and between them and the desert some finely watered valleys. In Morocco there are mountains 13,000 feet high; in Algeria and Tunis they seldom exceed 3000 or 4000; and in Tripoli the whole range gradually subsides to the level of the desert.

In what state, and on what coast, is Mequinez? Salée? Denne? Cyrene? Oran? Tangier? Algiers? Tripoli? In what state is Fez? Mequinez? Constantina? Kairwan? Mourzouk?

**EGYPT.**—How bounded on the N.? E.? S.? W.?

What is the face of the country? *Ans.* The Nile runs from south to north, through the whole of Upper Egypt, without receiving a single tributary, and then dividing, enters the Mediterranean by many mouths, forming what is called its Delta. It fertilizes a narrow belt upon its banks, 4 or 5 miles wide, beyond which sandy deserts extend to the eastern and western borders.

What is the capital of Egypt? Where is Cairo? Alexandria? Rosetta? Damietta? Suez? Cosseir? Assuan? ruins of Thebes? ruins of Berenice?

**NUBIA.**—How bounded? What is its great river? What two rivers form the Nile? principal tributary of the Nile?

What is the grand feature of Nubia? *Ans.* The Nile, winding for a thousand miles through a desert, and fertilizing a strip of land usually only a mile wide, while barren rocks and sands cover the rest of the country.

Where is Shendi? Atala? Sunkin? New Denzola? the country of the Shilluks? the kingdom of Senaar? city of Senaar?

**ABYSSINIA.**—How bounded on the N.W.? on the N.E.? What tribes on the S.? What lake near the center? In what part is the province of Tigre, now a separate kingdom?

What is the face of the country? *Ans.* Abyssinia is a mountainous country, with numerous fertile valleys well watered by the head streams of Blue r. and the T—e.

Where is Gondar? Nassah? Axum? Adowa?

### BARBARY STATES.

1. The Barbary States, and especially Algeria and Morocco, were long noted for piracy.

2. ALGERIA, for centuries, by her formidable navy, attacked the vessels of all Christian nations, until, in 1815, she was severely chastised by the Americans, and afterward by the English, and in 1830 was conquered by the French, who now hold the country as a colony.

3. The climate of Barbary is temperate and pleasant, but the plague occasionally makes awful ravages.

4. Wheat and barley are the staple productions. Date-trees cover the country south of Mt. Atlas to such an extent that it is called Biledulgerid, or the Country of dates.

5. Locusts occasionally move in dense masses over the country, destroying every green thing.

6. Salt so abundant throughout Tunis that generally the only water fit for drinking is mineral water.

7. Agriculture and the arts are in a backward state.

8. Commerce is carried on by sea with Europe, and by caravans across the desert with the interior of Africa.

9. The population embraces, 1. Moors, the ruling people, who form the mass of the population in the cities and cultivated districts; 2. Jews, who subsist chiefly by trade; 3. Arabs, who live in tents and wander with their flocks in the interior; 4. Berbers, a rude, brave people occupying villages in the mountains.

10. Horse-manship is the pride and amusement of the Moors, and their feats in this art are often wonderful



Amusement of the Moors.

11. The governments are absolute despotisms, and the Emperor of Morocco will not permit even his own promise to be a check upon his power. "Takest thou me for an infidel," said one of them to a foreigner, "that I must be the slave of my word."

Morocco, on a fertile plain at the foot of the loftiest part of Mount Atlas, is the capital of the empire of Morocco. Fez, once noted for its magnificence and its schools, is still venerated by Mohammedans as a holy city. Mequinez (mek'-enez) is one of the residences of the Emperor of Morocco. Mogadore and Rabat are the principal seaports of the empire. Salée was once the terror of the seas on account of its pirates. Tangier is the residence of European consuls; Larache (la'-rash), the arsenal of Morocco; and Ceuta, a fortress belonging to Spain.



City of Algiers.

ALGERS, built on the declivity of a hill, with houses and streets rising successively above each other, presenting a fine spectacle from the sea, is the capital of the territory of Algeria. Constantine is next to the capital in strength and importance. Tremeeen is the chief place in the western district; Oran, a strong place, formerly held by Spain; and Bouja is noted for the coral fishery.

Tripoli, the capital of the state of Tunis, is the largest city in Barbary, and the first in commerce and manufactures. The ruins of Carthage, once the mistress of the seas, and the rival of Rome, are on a promontory 10 miles N.E. of Tunis. Kairuan is noted for the most magnificent mosque in Africa.

Tripoli, the capital of the state of Tripoli, is noted for its trade by caravan with the interior of Africa.

Dranes, the capital of Barca, was captured by the American General Eaton, in 1805. Cyrene is noted for its ruins, and especially its bouds.

Questions.—1. For what is Barbary noted? 2. What is said of Algiers? 3. climate of Barbary? 4. productions? 5. beasts? 6. What mineral? 7. state of agriculture, &c. 8. commerce? 9. classes of the population? 10. amusement of the Moors? 11. governments? Where, and for what noted, Morocco? &c.



### EGYPT.

1. Egypt is noted as the cradle of learning and the arts, grand monuments of which still remain.

2. The pyramids, the most stupendous work of man, built no one knows when, or for what object, are on the west side of the Nile, near Cairo. The largest is 693 feet square at the base, and 599 feet high!

3. The sphinx is a huge monster, with the head of a man and body of a lion, cut in the solid rock near one of the pyramids. Formerly only the head was visible; but, the sand having been cleared away, the body is found to be 125 feet long; and a temple of some size has been discovered between the legs, and another in one of the paws.



The Pyramids and Sphinx.

4. In the greater part of Egypt it never rains, and in summer the intense heat often generates the plague.

5. The Nile, swelled by the rains of Central Africa, begins to rise about the middle of June, attains its full height in September, and then gradually subsides, leaving a rich mud upon the overflowed land.

6. The staple products are rice, grain, and cotton.

7. About three fourths of the people are Arabs. The rest are chiefly Copts, descendants of the ancient Egyptians; and Turks, who, though few in number, are the ruling people.

8. Egypt was long annually subject to Turkey, but her energetic pasha, Mohammed Ali, after conquering Nubia and a large part of Arabia, wrested Syria from the Sultan and threatened Constantinople. The great powers of Europe then interfered, and in 1811 restored to the sultan Syria and a nominal dominion over Egypt.

Cairo, the capital of Egypt, and the largest city in Africa, Nubia, Arabia, Syria, and Persia.