

EAST AFRICA.—What do you mean by East Africa? *Ans.* The countries on the eastern coast between Delagoa bay and the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. How is East Africa subdivided? *Ans.* Into, 1. *Mozambique*, 2. *Zanzibar*, 3. *Africa*, 4. *Bombay*, 5. *Arabia*. What is the principal river? *Ans.* Nile. What is the face of the country? *Ans.* Near the coast, flat and fertile; in the interior, unknown.

CENTRAL AFRICA.—What large lake in Central Africa? What large river? What countries on the Nile? What the Nile? What countries on the Nile?

AFRICA.

1. Africa is noted for its burning climate, its vast deserts, and for the dark color and degraded character of its inhabitants.

2. Except the countries on the Nile (and we may now add on the Niger), Europeans know almost nothing of Africa beyond a hundred miles from the coast.

3. The population is composed chiefly of, 1. *Arabs* and *Moors*, who occupy Egypt, Barbary, and the middle part of Central Africa; 2. *Negroes*, who occupy the rest of Central Africa, and the whole of East and West Africa; and, 3. The *Caffres*, of South Africa.

4. The *Arabs* and *Moors* are Mohammedans, and some of them can read the Koran and other Arabic books. The *Negroes* and *Caffres* are mostly pagans, and none of them have any alphabet or written language.

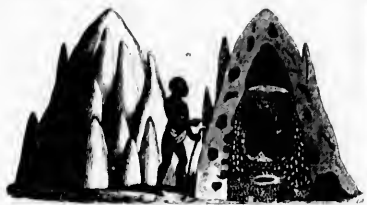
5. The governments of all the Arab, Moorish, and negro countries are absolute despotisms.

6. Africa is the country of the slave-trade. Wars, and predatory excursions for the purpose of making slaves, have been almost constantly carried on for centuries throughout East, West, and Central Africa.

7. Agriculture and the arts are in a more depressed state than in any other great division of either continent.

8. Africa is noted for the great size of its serpents and ferocious beasts, and for the number and destructive power of its insects.

9. The *Termites*, or White ants, of tropical Africa live in large communities, regularly divided into nobles, soldiers, and laborers, and build pyramidal structures 10 or 12 feet above ground, and as far below. In the interior are chambers, for nurseries, store-rooms, &c., connected by stairways, passage-ways, and bridges, all firmly arched and cemented, forming in magnitude the houses of the natives, and in architectural skill and arrangement the most perfect works of civilized man.



Nests of the Termites, or White Ants.

Questions.—1. For what is Africa noted? 2. What is known of Africa? 3. How is the population divided? 4. Religion? 5. Governments? 6. What is said of the slave-trade? 7. Of agriculture and the arts? 8. Animals? 9. Of the white ants?

WEST AFRICA.

1. West Africa is occupied by many negro tribes, and is the great theater of the slave-trade.

2. *Sierra Leone* is a colony of free negroes established by British philanthropists in 1787, and has cost the British government £23,000,000. Freetown is the capital.

3. *Liberia*, established by Americans in 1821, is composed of free blacks from the U. S. States, and of Africans captured from slave-vessels. Monrovia is the capital.

4. The English, French, Dutch, Danes, and Portuguese have small settlements, forts, or factories, along the coast, for trade with the natives.

5. Commerce consists chiefly in the exchange of gold, ivory, gums, camwood, palm oil, and slaves, for cottons, woadens, rum, and gunpowder.

6. In *Aschantee* and *Dahomey*, when the king dies, his wives, often several thousand in number, and his principal officers of state, are put to death, under the delusion that they will follow and wait upon him in the other world.

7. Here grows the largest tree of the forest, the mighty *Baobab*, which attains on the banks of the Senegal 39 feet in diameter, with marks of several thousand years of age.

St. Louis, on an island of the Senegal, is the stronghold of the French; *Elmi*, on the Gold coast, of the Dutch; *Cape Coast Castle*, farther east, of the English; and *Accra*,

still farther east, of the Danes. *St. Paul de Loanda*, in Angola, is the chief of the Portuguese settlements. *Cosmance*, about 160 miles from the coast, is the capital of *Aschantee*; and *Abomey*, of *Dahomey*. *Benin*, on an estuary of the Niger, 50 miles from the sea, is a large town; and *Eboe*, a great slave-market.

Questions.—1. For what is West Africa noted? 2. What is said of Sierra Leone? 3. of Liberia? 4. of European settlements? 5. agriculture? 6. arts? commerce? 7. What coast custom? 7. noted tree? Where, and for what noted, *St. Louis* &c.

SOUTH AFRICA.

1. South Africa is noted for the richness and elegant variety of its plants.

2. The principal divisions are, 1. *Cape Colony*, 2. *Caf-fria*, 3. The country of the *Bushman*.

3. *Cape Colony*, planted by the Dutch in 1659, was captured in 1806 by the British, who still retain it.

4. The lands of the colony are occupied chiefly as grazing farms by Dutch farmers, who employ as herdsmen *negroes* and *Hottentots*, formerly slaves, now emancipated.

5. The *Hottentots*, once regarded as the most degraded of the human species, have been much improved by the labors of Christian missionaries.

6. The *Bushman* are wild *Hottentots*, who live miserably in the mountains, and subsist partly by predatory incursions into the colony and adjoining countries.

7. The *Caffres*, who inhabit *Caf-fria*, are a pastoral people, nearly as dark as *negroes*, but a fine, manly race.

8. The *Bushman* are of the *Caffre* (half-breed) race, are both pastoral and agricultural, and live in large towns for better protection against hostile neighbors.

9. Wool, hides, and wine in small quantity from vineyards near *Cape-town*, are the chief exports.

CAPE-TOWN, the capital of *Cape Colony*, and largest European settlement in Africa, is the best place of refreshment for ships between Europe and the East Indies.



Cape Town in South Africa.

Kurr-eenhance, *Mashow*, and *Lattakoo* are the chief towns of the *Bushman* yet known to Europeans.

Questions.—1. For what is S. Africa noted? 2. divisions? 3. What is said of the *Cape Colony*? 4. occupations of the colonists? 5. *Hottentots*? 6. *Bushman*? 7. *Caffres*? 8. *Bushman*? 9. exports? Where, and for what noted, *Cape-town* &c.

EAST AFRICA.

1. Little is known of East Africa, by Europeans, beyond the ports on the coast.

2. The chief ports on the coast of *Mozambique*, viz., *Inhambane*, *Sofala*, *Quilimane*, and *Mozambique*, are held by the Portuguese, who have small forts to protect their trade with the natives for gold, ivory, and slaves.

3. On the coast of *Zanzibar*, the ports of *Quillwa*, *Mombasa*, and *Melinda*, formerly held by the Portuguese, were long since wrested from them by the Arabs of Muscat. *Magadoa* has always been held by the natives, and the other ports belong either to native princes or to the Gallas, a warlike tribe who have ravaged the whole country from Zanzibar to Abyssinia.

4. The coast of *Arabia* is generally sandy and barren.

5. *Hence* has been in all ages the country of myrrh, frankincense, and fragrant gums (called *Ambrin*, because received through Arabia). Of *Arabia*, little is known.

6. The surface, soil, climate, productions, and people of East Africa strongly resemble those of the western coast.

Questions.—1. What is known of E. Africa? 2. principal ports of *Mozambique*, and by whom held? 3. ports of *Zanzibar*, and by whom held? 4. What is said of *Arabia*? 5. of *Herbert*? 6. of *Adel*? 7. surface, &c., of E. Africa?

SAHARA, OR GREAT DESERT.

1. *Sahara*, or the Great Desert, 3000 miles long and 1000 broad, covers the whole of North Africa from the Red sea to the Atlantic, except the narrow strips along the river Nile and the Atlas mountains.

2. A few spots, called oases, where springs burst forth and diffuse fertility, are scattered over this immense expanse, like islands in the ocean, and serve as resting-places for caravans.

3. The largest oases are *Fozzan*, south of Tripoli, and dependent upon it; *Darfur*, west of Abyssinia, with a pop-

ulation of some 200,000 Arabs and negroes; and *Bergoo*, farther west, and still larger and more populous.

4. The *Tibbans* and *Ts'aricks*, peculiar people, neither negroes nor Moors, occupy numerous small oases in the central and southern parts of the desert.

Questions.—1. What is the extent of *Sahara*? 2. What are oases? 3. Which, and where, are the largest oases? 4. Who are the *Tibbans*? the *Ts'aricks*?

CENTRAL AFRICA.

1. Central Africa is noted for large, fertile, and populous countries, unknown till lately to the civilized world.

2. Recent travelers find that the principal kingdoms are *Bornou*, *Loggoun*, and *Becharme*, on Lake *Tchad*; *Mandara*, south of *Bornou*; *Housa*, an extensive country between *Bornou* and the Niger; *Yarriba* and *Nyffe*, on the Lower Niger, very fertile, cultivated, and populous; and *Bambara*, on the Upper Niger, abounding in gold.

3. A majority of the population are negroes; but the ruling people in *Housa* are *Fellahs*, or Moors, who migrated from Barbary many centuries ago, and of our period had subjugated nearly all the negroes east of the Niger.

4. The Moors are Mohammedans; and forced their religion upon the conquered negroes, who still retain it even where they have thrown off the Moorish yoke. The negroes west of the Niger are generally pagans.

5. The soil is well watered and fertile, and the surface so varied in elevation, that the climate ripens in different parts the products of both the torrid and temperate zones. Rice, cotton, indigo, and wheat are all raised in abundance.

6. The negroes are more civilized than in any other part of Africa. They practice rudely agriculture and some of the arts, and in *Nyffe* and *Loggoun* carry the manufacture of cotton goods to great perfection.

7. Dancing, music, and tawdry ornaments are characteristic of the negroes here, as in other parts of Africa.



Dancing and Music of the Negroes.

Tiébuctoo, near the great bend of the Niger, is the station of caravans to and from Barbary; *Jenne*, on the Upper Niger, a large trading town; *Saccadoo*, the chief city of the *Fellahs*, and largest town in Central Africa; and *Kano*, the center of civilization and internal commerce.

Questions.—1. For what is Central Africa noted? 2. How divided? 3. classes of the population? 4. religion? 5. soil? productions? 6. state of the arts? 7. customs? Where, &c., *Tiébuctoo* &c.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

1. The largest islands on the eastern coast are *Madagascar*, and the *Comoro* islands, belonging chiefly to the natives; *Mauritius*, to Great Britain; *Reunion*, to France; and *Seychelles* and *Zanzibar*, to the Sultan of Muscat.

2. On the western coast are the *Azores*, *Madagascar*, and the *Cape Verde* islands, belonging to Portugal; the *Canary* islands, to Spain; and *St. Helena*, to Great Britain.

3. *Madagascar*, one of the largest and finest islands in the world, is traversed by a chain of lofty mountains, below which is a fine country of hills and fertile plains.

4. *Mauritius*, or the *Isle of France*, formerly the great stronghold of France in the Eastern seas, was captured in 1810 by the British, who still retain it.

5. *Bourbon* is noted for its sugar and coffee, and for a volcano which constantly throws up fire, smoke, and ashes.

6. The *Azores*, or *Western islands*, nearly equidistant from Europe, Africa, and America, are a convenient resort for vessels navigating the Atlantic.

7. *Madagascar*, noted for its fine wines, consists of a lofty mountain with many peaks, and the slopes on all sides covered with rich vegetation.

8. The *Canaries*, for their fine climate and soil, were called by the ancients the *Fortunate* islands. *Teneriffe*, the largest, is noted for its peak, 12,000 feet high; and *Ferro*, the most westerly, is taken by some geographers for a first meridian.

9. *St. Helena*, a rock, 23 miles in circuit, and presenting on every side to the sea perpendicular walls from 600 to 1200 feet high, was the prison of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Questions.—1. Chief islands, and their owners, on the eastern coast? 2. on the western coast? 3. What is said of *Madagascar*? *Mauritius* &c.