

A GEOGRAPHY OF AFRICA

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A Geography of Africa by Lionel W. Lyde

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LIONEL W. LYDE

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OF AFRICA**

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AFRICA

BY

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PREFACE

IN this Series I have tried to embody the experience of a teacher and of an examiner. This experience has led me to several conclusions, which will, I believe, be confirmed by most practical teachers who are interested in Geography as a subject of real educational value:—

1. That maps in text-books cannot generally be used directly with the text, as it is impracticable to have the book open in more than one place at a time; but that their presence in the book leads to a regrettable neglect of the Atlas.
2. That an excessive variety of type and other mechanical devices for classification confuses the average pupil.
3. That most text-books contain much which would be better learned from the Atlas, or which is only an unnecessary tax on the memory.

Consequently, this Series contains no maps and little variety of type; and I have intentionally avoided mentioning, *e.g.* exact heights, distances or sizes, small industries, and unimportant places. Wherever any definite comparisons are made, they are intended only for reference, and not to be learnt; and comparisons between the size of African and British cities have been avoided, as the conditions of native life make them only misleading.

L. W. L.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the use of statistical techniques to identify trends and anomalies in the data, and the importance of using reliable sources of information.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in the process. It explains that the auditor's primary responsibility is to provide an independent and objective assessment of the financial statements. This involves a thorough review of the records and the application of professional judgment.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and accountability. It notes that the public has a right to know how their money is being spent, and that government officials have a duty to provide clear and accurate information about their activities.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the role of the media in the process. It explains that the media plays a crucial role in informing the public about government activities and in holding officials accountable for their actions.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of public participation. It notes that the public should be actively involved in the decision-making process, and that their input is essential for ensuring that government activities are in the best interests of the community.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of oversight. It explains that oversight is a key component of the system, and that it helps to ensure that government activities are carried out in a lawful and ethical manner.

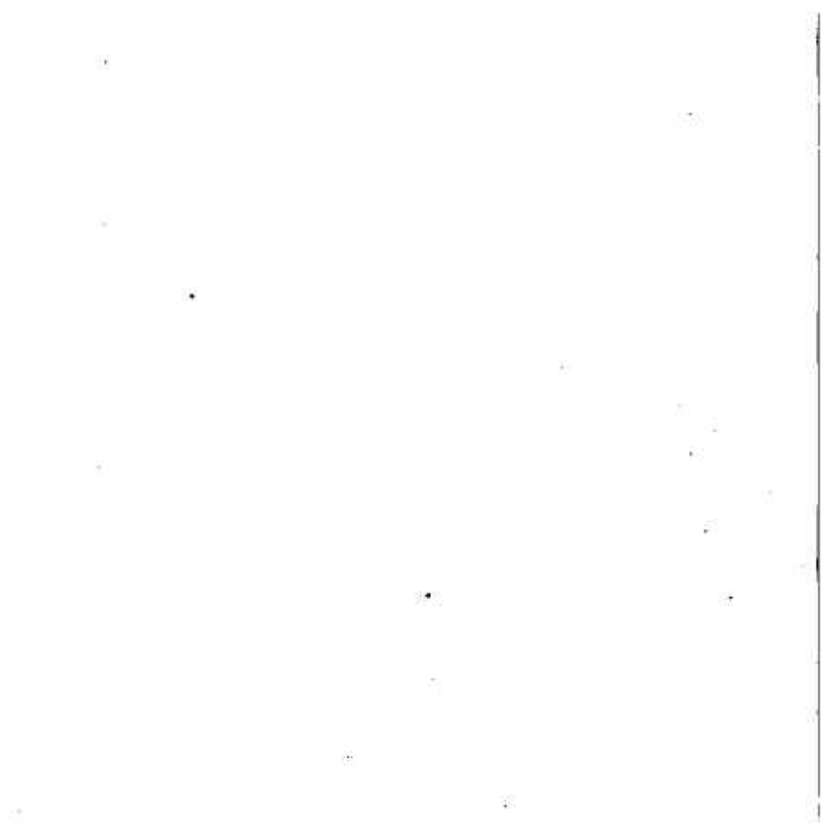
8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of reform. It notes that the system is constantly evolving, and that reforms are necessary to address new challenges and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government operations.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of education. It explains that education is a key factor in the success of the system, and that it helps to ensure that citizens are informed and able to participate in the decision-making process.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of integrity. It notes that integrity is a fundamental value of the system, and that it is essential for the trust and confidence of the public.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTORY	1
SURROUNDINGS	3
SURFACE	7
RIVERS AND LAKES	15
CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS	26
NORTH AFRICA	34
CALMS OF CANOES	39
SUDAN	42
NILE REGION	49
NORTH-EAST AFRICA	55
EAST AFRICA	60
WEST CENTRAL AFRICA	66
ZAMBESI REGION	75
CALMS OF CAPRICORN	82
SOUTH AFRICA	89
AFRICAN ISLANDS	98
PROBLEM PAPER	105
AREA OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES	106
POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS	108
INDEX OF CHIEF SUBJECTS	107
INDEX OF CHIEF TOWNS	108



AFRICA.

Lesson 1. Introductory.

1. Africa is part of the "Old World," and was the scene of some of the earliest civilisations; but it has been so little known until within the last twenty years that it is appropriately called "The Dark Continent."

- (1) Its geographical conditions have been a tremendous obstacle to its exploration.
- (2) All its natives are more or less dark-skinned, and it is the home of the Black Man.
- (3) It is shrouded in moral darkness; for it is the land of the slave-dealer, the fetich, and the human sacrifice.

2. Many of the chief features of the continent were known to Ptolemy (A.D. 150) and even to Herodotus (B.C. 450), and the Portuguese pioneers paved the way for further knowledge by their discovery and partial settlement of the Cape at the end of the fifteenth century.

- (1) Bartholomew Diaz discovered the Cape of Good Hope—or Cape of Storms, as he called it—in 1488, and Vasco de Gama discovered the Cape route to India in 1497. Cf. p. 6.

N.B.—The number of islands and bays called after saints is due to the good old custom of giving to places the names of the saints on whose festivals they were discovered. Cf. the coast of South America.