

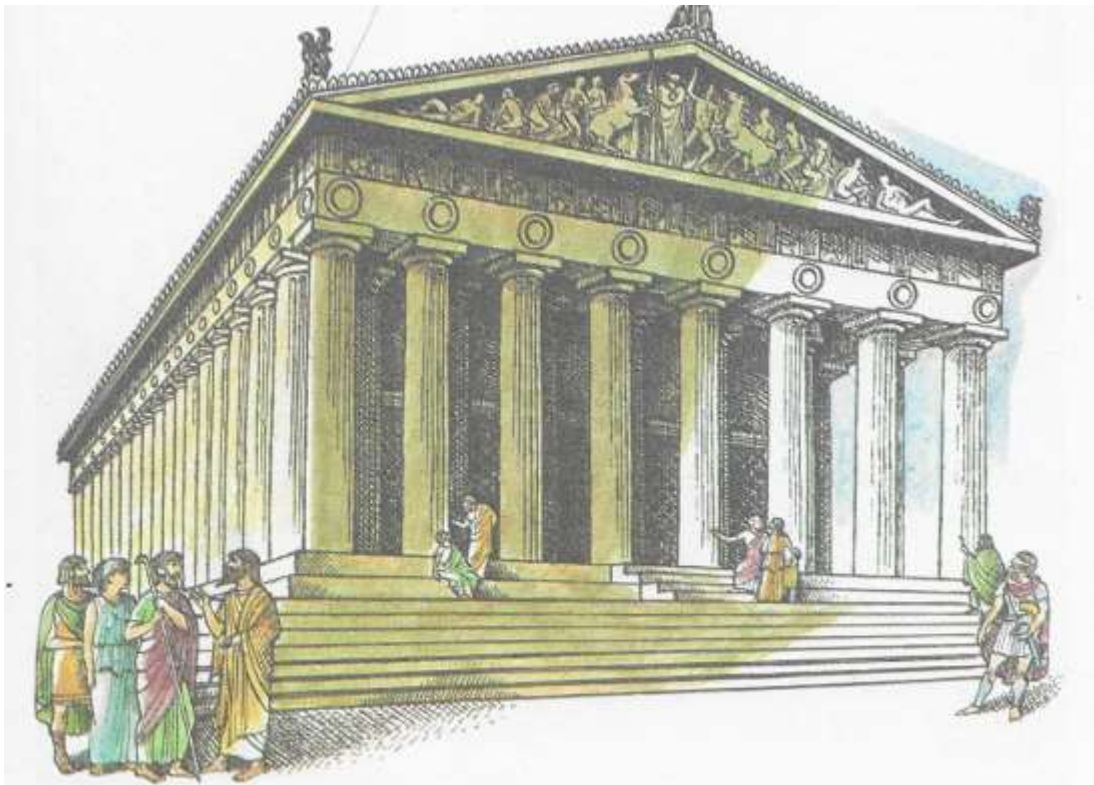
GREECE

If the Greeks had never lived, the world would be much different from the way it is. We would not have the Parthenon, one of the world's most beautiful buildings. We would not have the Olympic Games, for the Greeks started them at Olympia. We would not have the beautiful Greek tales about the Trojan War and about how Ulysses sailed ten long years through adventures and storms to get home when the war was over. We would not have many of our ideas about democratic government.

Athens is the biggest and most beautiful city in Greece. Twenty-five hundred years ago, it was the most important city in the world. Out of its center rises the Acropolis, a rocky hill where a great leader of the Greeks named Pericles had his people build beautiful marble temples. The most beautiful of all is the Parthenon, which was built to honor Athena, the goddess of wisdom and the patron goddess of the city of Athens. Through the centuries, people have admired these buildings and tried to copy them. Many of our government buildings in Washington, D.C., look similar to these temples of old Greece.

WORDS TO WATCH

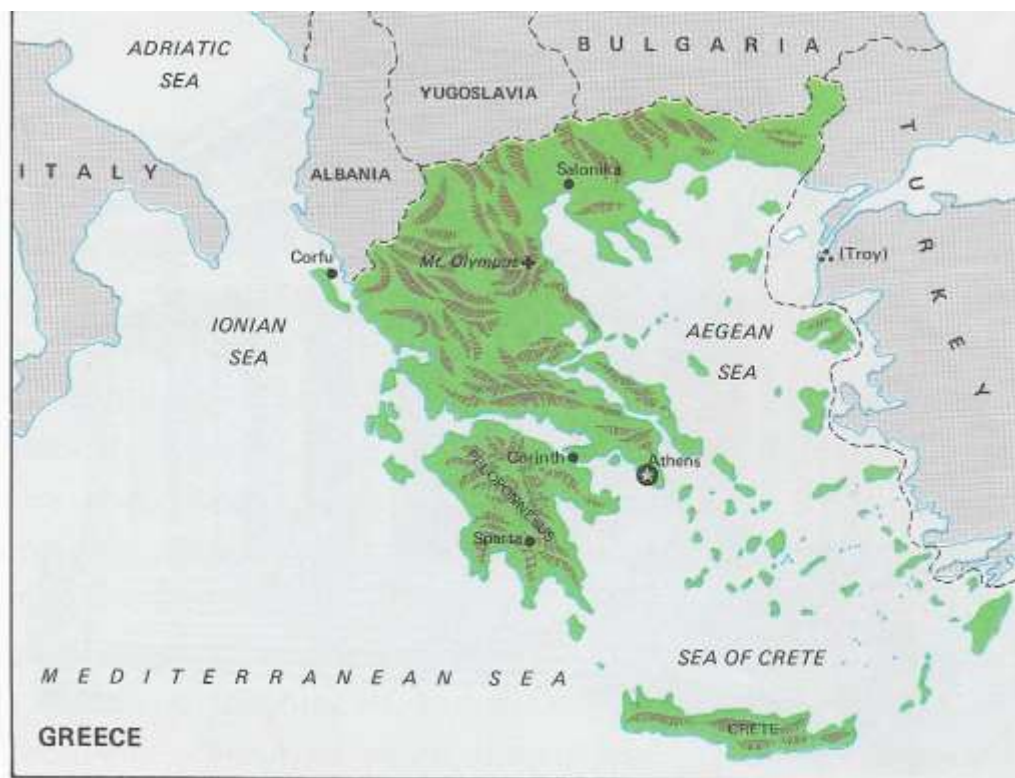
Parthenon	Athens	Hades
Olympic Games	Dionysus	Underworld
Ulysses	Mount Olympus	Ixion
Acropolis	Zeus	Sisyphus
Pericles	Hercules	Orpheus
wisdom	Atalanta	Trojan War
democracy	patron	enchanted



Standing on the Acropolis, you can look out over the plains below and see the mountains and the sea beyond. What a beautiful sight! The sun shines brilliantly from a dark blue sky, coloring the mountains purple and making the waves glisten. From here you also can see how the Greeks have made a good living for centuries from their rocky country.

Some of the rocks are marble from which the Greeks learned to make their beautiful buildings. Thousands of years ago they had already made their beautiful temples, monuments, and statues from this stone. And today they use marble for their churches, hospitals, and schools. Everywhere in Greece you can see marble cutters at work.

In the many plains overlooking the sea, the Greeks have learned to grow fine grapes and olives, and to raise goats and sheep. And from the sea, thousands of Greeks earn their living by fishing or shipping heavy loads or taking tourists from island to island.



Long ago, when Athens was the most important city, most people in the world could not even read or write. At that time the Greeks were writing such beautiful poems and plays that we still like to read them. Every year there were contests to see who could write and produce the finest plays. There were big prizes for the best plays. The people of Athens could hardly wait to see the plays of the next year. These were performed each spring during the most important festival of the year at the Theater of Dionysus. All actors were men who wore special masks and even played the parts of women. Since there were not yet many teachers or schools in Athens at that time, the Greeks learned many things from these plays. They learned how to be better people and good citizens. They learned to honor the gods and to obey them.

The Greeks told many exciting stories about their gods and how they changed people's lives. They thought that some

gods lived on top of a mountain called Mount Olympus. The most important of these gods was Zeus, who was Lord of the Sky and Master of the Thunderbolt. He sometimes helped the Greeks if they were honest and truthful. They could hear him speak by listening carefully to the rustling of oak leaves.

There are many stories about Hercules, who was the strongest man in the world. One story tells about Hercules when he was still a baby. One day two huge snakes crept noiselessly up into his crib to kill him. But just when they were ready to attack, Hercules grasped the deadly creatures by the throat and held fast as they turned and twisted. When his mother came, he laughingly showed her the limp bodies—for they were dead!

The ancient Greeks believed that when people died, they went to a place called Hades, or the Underworld. If the people had lived a wicked life, terrible things happened to them down there. One wicked man named Ixion was tied to a wheel which turned round and round forever. Another evil man named Sisyphus had to roll a huge stone up a high mountain, and just as he got it to the top, it rolled back down, and he had to start all over again.

One sad story is about a man named Orpheus who was allowed to go down to Hades and bring back his dead wife Eurydice. The gods ordered that he not look back at her until she was safely out of Hades. But Orpheus could not resist looking back, and Eurydice disappeared into the Underworld forever.

Another Greek myth tells of a girl named Atalanta. She was very beautiful and could run very fast. She promised to



marry any young man who could beat her in a race. If she won the race, however, the young man was put to death. Many died trying to win this beautiful girl, but one young man was very clever. He tossed three enchanted golden apples in front of Atalanta as they were racing. Atalanta could not resist the apples and stopped to pick them up. And so she lost the race and finally had to marry.

Ancient Greece gave the world many things besides wonderful buildings, plays, and stories. It taught us much about beauty, about truth, about laws, and about how to think. Many of our most important ideas and words came from the Greeks. For example, our word *arithmetic* comes from the Greek language and means "skill in numbers." The ancient Greeks were among the first to teach arithmetic and many other subjects to their students. For to the Greeks, knowledge was to be sought everywhere.

The ancient Greeks fought in many wars. The most famous war was the Trojan War. The next story tells how the Greeks won this war by a clever trick.

QUESTIONS

1. How do the Greeks earn their living today?
2. Why was Greece a very important country?

3. What is the Acropolis? The Parthenon?
4. What do you remember about Hercules? About Atalanta? About Orpheus?
5. What do Ixion and Sisyphus do in Hades?
6. What are some of the things we learned from the Greeks?

THINGS TO FIND OUT

1. Look on the map of Greece and answer these questions.
 - a. Find another city in Greece besides Athens.
 - b. What countries touch Greece?
 - c. What are the names of the seas around Greece?
 - d. What else can you learn about Greece by looking at the map?
2. Find Greece on your map of Europe.
3. Find Greece on your map of the world.
4. Find out the names of three important ancient Greeks and why they are important.
5. Find out about another Greek myth.
6. Find out about one of the ancient Greek gods.
7. Find out about an important building in ancient Athens.
8. Find out about the Olympic Games.
9. Bring to class some pictures of Greece, Greek gods and goddesses, or old Greek buildings.

The Story of the Wooden Horse

Greek Legend

Paris, prince of Troy, had fallen in love with Helen, the most beautiful woman in the world. She was the wife of Menelaus, king of a part of Greece called Sparta. When Paris visited Greece, he kidnapped her and carried her off to Troy.

King Menelaus burned with rage. He called together all the heroes and great warriors of his country, his allies and neighbors, and assembled a tremendous army. They set sail for Troy with a thousand ships to rescue Queen Helen and bring her home to Greece. They landed on the beaches of the plains before Troy, made camp, and got ready to conquer their enemy.

But Troy was a strong city. Its walls were so high that no enemy could climb over them and so thick and strong that no one could break through them. The Trojans were well prepared for battle; the gates of the city were defended by their bravest warriors.

For nine long years the Greek army besieged the city of Troy, and many fierce battles were fought outside the gates. Food became scarce in the city, the Trojans were worn and tired from the long siege, but they fought on bravely—year

WORDS TO WATCH

Menelaus

Sparta

Troy

Trojan

rage

besieged

Ulysses

overcome

anchored

comrade

foundation

desperately

after year. The Greeks could not get into Troy, and it seemed as if they would never be able to conquer it.

Then Ulysses, a wise and crafty Greek general, thought of a clever plan. He had his men build an enormous wooden horse. It was so huge that it could hold armed men within its hollow belly.

One night, when the moon was hidden by clouds and all was dark, the bravest of the Greek heroes climbed into the wooden horse, fully armed. The hidden door was shut carefully, while the rest of the Greek army broke camp and sailed away. They pretended to go home, but they only sailed a short distance and anchored behind an island, well hidden from their enemies. The enormous wooden horse was left on the beach. As the sun rose the next morning, the guards near the walls of Troy could not see a single Greek tent or one enemy ship.

"Praise to the gods! The Greeks have fled! The war is over! We are saved!" they shouted, and the news spread like wild-fire. The Trojans were so happy, they did not know what to do. They crowded through the huge gates, which had been opened for the first time after nine long years.

"They have left! They have left!" they cried, and they embraced and kissed, shouted and laughed. Suddenly they saw the gigantic horse. What could it be? Slowly they came closer, walking round and round it. Could it be a gift from the Greeks?

"Fear the Greeks, even when they offer gifts. Burn it. It is some kind of trick," said a few wise men. But nobody listened to them, for just then there was a great uproar.

"A Greek! A Greek! We found a Greek!" some Trojan soldiers shouted, dragging along a prisoner. The Greek, whose hands were bound, trembled with terror. "Do not kill me," he begged the Trojans. "I ran away from the Greeks because I was sure they would lose the war." And he told the Trojans that the big horse was made by his countrymen as an offering to the gods. "It was built so tremendous," he went on, lying cleverly, "that you could not take it into your city. Those who own it will be protected by the gods forever."

When the Trojans heard this, they were more determined than ever to take the horse into the city. Since it did not fit through the gates, they tore down a part of their strong walls. They fastened big ropes around the horse's legs and body and pulled and pushed and dragged and tugged—until at last the horse stood inside the city wall.

Then the Trojans decorated the horse with garlands of flowers, danced around it, and had a great, wild feast. They were very happy that the war was over. They shouted and danced and ate and drank until they were so full of wine and food that they fell sound asleep. For the first time in nine years, no one guarded the walls of Troy.

It was a beautiful night. The moon came out from behind the clouds. All was quiet. Then silently the hidden door on the big horse opened. A ladder was let down, and quietly the Greeks climbed down, one after the other. Silently they sneaked to the city gates, threw them wide open, and gave the signal to their army. The ships pulled up, and thousands of Greek soldiers poured through the open gates of Troy, joining their comrades. Torches flared; spears clashed; the attack



began. The dreaming Trojans awoke to the sounds of battle. They fought desperately, but since they were completely taken by surprise, they were overcome. Their king and hundreds of heroes were killed. Jewels, golden bowls, and other treasures were taken away by the Greeks. The last of the Trojans had to watch helplessly as the Greeks burned their city down to its very foundations.

King Menelaus rescued his kidnapped Queen Helen and took her back to Greece. A clever trick had finally won the war for Greece, and her army sailed home victoriously.

QUESTIONS

1. What started the war between the Trojans and the Greeks?
2. Who was Ulysses?
3. What was Ulysses' plan to capture Troy?
4. Why did the Trojans think that the war was over?
5. What did the Greek prisoner tell the Trojans?
6. Why did the Trojans let the horse into the city?
7. What happened that night after all the Trojans were asleep?
8. What finally happened to Helen?

Rivers and Seas of the World

I. Read and Remember

Some Important Seas of the World

Black Sea

Mediterranean Sea

Baltic Sea

Bering Sea

Red Sea

Caribbean Sea

Some Important Rivers of the World

Nile

Ganges

Volga

St. Lawrence

Mississippi

Amazon

Yangtze

Danube

II. Read and Answer

1. Find these rivers and seas on a map of the world.
2. Find these bodies of water on a map of the world.
Gulf of Mexico Hudson Bay Caspian Sea
3. Name some other important seas in the world.
4. Name some other important rivers in the world.

III. Write

Find out about an important river or sea and write about it.

Italy

On the map you can see that Italy is shaped like a boot which seems to be kicking a rock. The name of the “rock” is Sicily, which is the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea.

In the north of Italy, there are snow-capped mountain peaks next to sparkling Alpine lakes. In the south, where the deep blue Mediterranean Sea glistens along the rocky coastlines, it gets very hot. In this hilly country live the Italian people, who love to sing about their beautiful homeland.

Rome is the most important city of Italy. More than two thousand years ago, it was the greatest city in the world. At that time, Rome ruled over all of the land around the Mediterranean Sea. The people of Rome fought in many wars to get and keep this land, which was called the Roman Empire.

Rome is sometimes called “The Eternal City,” which means that it is an old city and will live forever. If you will go to modern Rome, which is still a great city, you will be able

WORDS TO WATCH

Sicily	Roman Forum	Campanile
Alpine	St. Peter's Church	Adriatic Sea
Roman Empire	Venice	Mount Vesuvius
aqueduct	St. Mark's Church	Pompeii
Caesar	mosaic	Dante
Cicero	gondolier	Raphael
Pisa	charming	Naples



to see many signs of the old Rome. You can see the ruins of old Roman buildings, ruins of old aqueducts (which the Romans built to carry water into the city), and ruins of old baths and theaters.

You can visit the Roman Forum, where great Romans like Caesar and Cicero stood and spoke to crowds of people more than two thousand years ago. The Roman Forum was the heart of the great Roman Empire. Here the Romans celebrated their religious festivals and their great victories. Here they bought and sold many things, held their elections, and built their finest buildings.

In Rome you will also see many beautiful buildings that were built much later, such as St. Peter's Church, which is the largest Christian church in the world. It took one hundred



twenty years to build, and it was built large enough so all the people of Rome could be inside at once. Since 80,000 people lived in Rome at that time, you can see how big the church had to be built. As you look around inside, you can't help wondering at the number of

beautiful statues and paintings and altars in this huge church.

Rome today is so busy that if you walk along the main streets, you have to watch the traffic very carefully. Cars, buses, trucks, motor scooters, and bicycles go whizzing by in all directions. You will see many people enjoying themselves around tables of sidewalk cafés, sipping strong Italian coffee called "espresso." And you will be refreshed by the many bubbling fountains.

People tell a legend about the Trevi Fountain that visitors who throw a coin into its waters will some day return to Rome. So as you go by, you throw in a few pennies to make sure you will be able to see the Eternal City once again.

Rome is a very lively and colorful city, but Italy has many other interesting cities too. One of these cities in northern Italy is Venice. Venice is like no other city in the world. It was built right on the water. Its streets are canals, and the main street is called the Grand Canal.

If you want to see Venice, you do not drive a car; instead, you walk or ride in a boat. These boats are called gondolas, and the men who row them are called gondoliers. Instead of taking an evening drive, in Venice you let a gondolier take

you down the ancient canals. If you ask them, they may even sing to you some charming Italian songs.

St. Mark's Church in Venice will surprise you. In earlier days, the Venetians thought St. Mark brought them their good luck, so they built this beautiful church for him. The five towers look like upside-down onions. The pictures inside are made with little bits of colored stone and are called mosaics. In front of the church rises its tall tower called the Campanile. From the top of the Campanile you can see all over Venice and, on a clear day, a long way down the Adriatic Sea.

Pisa is another interesting city in northern Italy. The Leaning Tower of Pisa is world famous. Many people still climb to its top, although it leans a little more every year. Some day the Leaning Tower of Pisa may lean too far; then people near it had better watch out.

A beautiful city in southern Italy is Naples. Near it rises the huge volcano Mount Vesuvius. Almost 2,000 years ago Mount Vesuvius exploded, pouring red-hot stones and poisonous smoke over the city of Pompeii. On that day in August, everything and almost everybody in Pompeii was buried alive beneath twenty feet





of volcanic ashes and remained covered up for eighteen centuries. When Pompeii was finally dug out from the ashes, it seemed as though a 2,000-year-old city had risen from its grave. Pompeii gives us a complete picture of what life was like 2,000 years ago in a wealthy Roman town. Every detail of the lives of Pompeians, their clothes, their stores, their food, was preserved under the deadly ashes.

Mount Vesuvius is still smoking and burning today. No one knows when it will pour out more lava and destroy another city, perhaps even Naples itself.

Many of the world's most famous people were Italians: Dante, the poet; Raphael, the painter; Marco Polo, the explorer; and Leonardo da Vinci, who could do almost everything.

Many exciting stories tell us about the days of ancient Rome. The next story is one that you might like just as much as the Romans do. It tells about the man who built the city of Rome.

QUESTIONS

1. If you go to Rome today, how could you tell that it is both an old city and a new city?
2. How is Venice different from most cities? What could you see if you went there?
3. What do you know about Pisa? About Pompeii?
4. Who were some famous people from ancient Rome or Italy? Why are they famous?

THINGS TO FIND OUT

1. Look at the map of Italy and answer these questions.
 - a. What is Italy shaped like?
 - b. What is the name of the island near the tip of Italy?
 - c. What countries touch Italy?
 - d. What seas touch Italy?
 - e. Name five cities in Italy.
 - f. What else can you learn about Italy by looking on the map?
 - g. Find Italy on your map of Europe.
 - h. Find Italy on your map of the world.
2. Find out something about one of these persons or places.

a. Julius Caesar	c. The Roman Empire
b. Dante	d. Venice
3. Learn some Italian words and what they mean in English.

ROMULUS & REMUS

Roman Legend

Once upon a time, many, many years ago, there lived in Italy a gentle, peaceful king called Numitor. His younger brother, Amulius, wanted the kingdom for himself. Since Amulius was wicked and cruel, he gathered enough evil men to attack his brother. He drove him from his kingdom, killed the king's son, and imprisoned his daughter, the lovely Princess Rhea Silvia. Amulius made himself king, and the good, gentle Numitor had to live outside the city on his farm, tending his cows and sheep like a poor man.

The people hated Amulius, but they did not dare fight against him. Several years had passed when news spread that Rhea Silvia had escaped from prison and given birth to twin baby boys. Amulius was very angry and had his men search everywhere for the princess and her babies.

One day Amulius's men carried a large basket before their king. In it were two small baby boys, wrapped in the royal cloak of the princess. The men had also seen Princess Rhea Silvia, but just as they had wanted to seize her, she jumped into the river Tiber and was drowned. Amulius was beside himself with rage.

WORDS TO WATCH

Numitor
Amulius
den
trot

Princess Rhea Silvia
Tiber River
seize
cloak

Faustulus
revenge
shaggy
shepherd



"Drown the babies," he cried. "Why did you not throw the babies into the river to drown with their mother? Get them out of my sight and throw them into the river." The men hurried away, but they could not bear to do what the wicked king had ordered. They wrapped the babies in their mother's cloak, put them into a big wooden bowl, and set it afloat on the river. With heavy hearts they returned to tell Amulius that the baby boys had been drowned.

But the little boat floated on the river until the water washed it onto the shore under a wild fig tree.

Just then a mother wolf came down to the river to drink. She had lost her young in the flood and was searching for them. When she heard the cries of the hungry babies, she trotted over to them, lifted them by their cloak, and carried them to her den. There she warmed them under her shaggy coat, licked them, and fed them with her milk.

Eight months later, a shepherd by the name of Faustulus found the two smiling little babies in the wolf's den. They were safe and sound, and they were dirty but happy. The shepherd could hardly believe his eyes. He wrapped them in their cloak and brought them to his home. But his wife recognized the cloak of their beloved princess and knew who these beautiful boys were. The two kind people decided to bring up the boys with their own children, and they called them Romulus and Remus. They told no one where they had found the boys, because they were afraid that the cruel Amulius would have them killed.

Years went by. Romulus and Remus grew tall and strong and did not look like shepherds at all. No one knew who they

were except old Faustulus and his wife. They were fearless and rough, hunted wild beasts in the woods, and looked after King Amulius's cattle.

Not far away lived their own grandfather Numitor. One day there was a quarrel between the servants of Numitor and the servants of Amulius, who had tried to steal some cows. In the fight Remus was taken prisoner and was brought before his grandfather, who had never seen him before. Remus was so tall, handsome, and kingly in his manner that old Numitor called out in surprise, "Surely this boy cannot be the son of a shepherd!" Just then old Faustulus and Romulus came rushing into the farmhouse. They had heard that Remus had been caught by Numitor's men.

"Oh, Numitor," cried Faustulus. "Be merciful! These are your own grandsons." And he told him the whole strange story.

Numitor was overjoyed. With tears in his eyes, he took his grandsons into his arms.

Romulus and Remus decided at once to revenge their old grandfather. They led many people to the evil king's palace, killed wicked Amulius, and made Numitor king once again. Then they said farewell to their grandfather and set out across the Tiber River to build a new city.

"I want to build our city here," said Romulus, pointing to one hill.

"No, let us build it there!" said Remus, pointing to another hill. And they could not agree. Remus teased Romulus, who had dug a ditch for the walls of his town.

"Are these the walls of your town? The enemy will leap

over them like this!” And he jumped over the ditch into the midst of all the workmen. Then Romulus and his men became so angry that they killed Remus. So it was Romulus who built the city. He called it Rome after his own name, and it stands today on seven hills near the Tiber River. It is still one of the most beautiful cities in the world. All over Italy you can see statues and pictures of Romulus and Remus and the wolf who was their foster mother.

QUESTIONS

1. What did the evil Amulius do to Numitor and his family? Why did he do it?
2. What finally happened to Princess Rhea Silvia?
3. What happened to the princess's two babies after she was drowned?
4. How did Romulus and Remus meet their grandfather Numitor?
5. What happened to Remus?
6. According to the story, how did the city of Rome get its name?

PROVERBS

Rome wasn't built in a day.

When in Rome, do as the Romans do.

Countries and Cities in Europe

I. Read and Spell

<i>Country</i>	<i>Capital City</i>
United Kingdom	London
Ireland (Eire)	Dublin
France	Paris
Germany	Berlin and Bonn
Italy	Rome
Soviet Union	Moscow
Greece	Athens
Spain	Madrid
Portugal	Lisbon
Denmark	Copenhagen
Norway	Oslo
Sweden	Stockholm

II. Read and Answer

1. Find these countries on your map.
2. Which of the capital cities can you find on your map?
3. What languages are spoken in these countries?
4. Name some other countries and cities in Europe.

III. Write

Write about the country you would most like to visit in Europe.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

- I. A. You have read about these countries in Part Two of your book. Tell the class what you remember reading about each one.
- United Kingdom
 - France
 - Germany
 - The Soviet Union
 - Greece
 - Italy
- B. Which country did you enjoy reading about most? Why?
- II. A. You have read these stories in your reader. Tell the class what each story is about.
- King Arthur
 - Beauty and the Beast
 - Siegfried and the Dragon
 - The Snow Maiden
 - The Story of the Wooden Horse
 - Romulus and Remus
- B. Which story did you like best? Why?
- III. A. Write about what you would like to visit most in Europe.
- B. Read and write about another story that children like in Europe.

Part Three

Africa, Asia, Australia



AFRICA

The second largest continent of the world is Africa. For a long time, it was called the Dark Continent because little was known about it by European people. Until modern times, few of them had ever visited or explored it.

In Egypt, which is located in the northeastern part of Africa, you can still see the ruins of one of the oldest civilizations of the world. Five thousand years ago, when people in many areas were still chasing wild animals and gathering fruits and berries, the ancient Egyptians were already growing wheat and making bread; they had developed and used many different tools; and they had built large cities.

The discoveries and accomplishments of the ancient Egyptians have had an important influence upon people throughout the ages. The Egyptians were among the first to develop a kind of writing. They watched and studied the movements of the stars and were able to use these observations to figure the exact length of a year. They discovered how to work with fractions and learned to solve many problems in geometry.

WORDS TO WATCH

Africa	aardvark	dialect
Egypt	Nile River	Dr. Albert Schweitzer
pharaoh	Congo River	Lambaréné
Cheops	Niger River	Cairo
Khafre	Lake Victoria	Johannesburg
fellah	Atlas Mountains	Nairobi
safari	Mt. Kilimanjaro	Algiers

In ancient times, the Egyptians were ruled by kings called pharaohs. Some pharaohs had enormous tombs built for themselves before they died. These tombs are called pyramids and were made with a square base and four slanting, triangular sides that meet at the top to form a point. Some of these pyramids are as large as small mountains. You can still see them today and can even climb to their tops.

The largest pyramid was built by a pharaoh called Cheops, 2,800 years before Christ was born. It is said that 100,000 people worked ten years to build his gigantic tomb. It is as tall as a forty-story skyscraper. One pharaoh, Khafre, built a large monument for himself in the shape of a sphinx. The sphinx is a mythical monster with the body of a lion and the head of a man. It is believed that the face of the Great Sphinx was made to look like the face of Khafre himself.

After a pharaoh had died, his body was wrapped in many different layers of bandages and cloths, put into a coffin, and placed in a small room in the center of the pyramid. The passageway leading to this room was then tightly filled with stones so that all traces of the entrance were hidden. It is difficult to believe that people ever could have found their way into these tombs, but eventually they did. Many treasures were stolen and scattered by graverobbers. The coffins and treasures found by modern scientists, however, were carefully preserved and have been placed in museums all over the world. Today, you can see the bodies of Egyptian pharaohs who died three to five thousand years ago. The bandages, the use of resin and chemicals, and the dry climate have preserved the bodies of these dead kings and queens through

thousands of years. These bodies are referred to as mummies. The word *mummy* is the Arab word for resin.

The life of an Egyptian peasant, or *fellah*, has changed very little since the days of the pharaohs. He still works in the fields and lives in a house made of mud bricks. Today, just as in ancient times, he eats bread made from his own wheat, honey gathered from his own bees, and dates from nearby date palms.

In some parts of Africa, it rains almost every day of the year, and in others, there may be no rain for years. Near the equator, which runs across the middle of Africa, there are vast jungles of rain forests. This densely covered land is the home of many beautiful birds, monkeys, large snakes, and billions of insects. The Africans call this jungle the *big bush*.

The grasslands, which the Africans call the *small bush*, stretch to the north and to the south of the big bush. The southern part of the small bush is larger than the northern part, and it is here that we find most of the animals for which Africa is famous. Lions, elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, zebras, giraffes, leopards, and antelopes live together. Great safaris are made to the small bush to capture some of these animals and bring them to zoos all over the world where you can go to see them. Much of this area is now national parkland, where animals are protected by rangers.

One of the strangest of the African animals is the aardvark. Its name means "earth-pig" in Dutch. It is about four feet long and is covered with thin, pale yellow hair. With long ears and a thick tail, it is an amusing animal. Strong claws make it easy for the aardvark to rob anthills so that it can



have its favorite food, ants. How would you like to be an aardvark and get your food by putting your nose into anthills?

The grasslands are surrounded by deserts. In southern Africa, the desert covers only a small area, but in northern Africa we find the world's largest desert, the Sahara Desert. It rarely rains in the desert, and almost nothing grows on the dry sand and bare rocks. Few animals live there. The camel, with its ability to travel for long periods of time without food or water, can get along well. Pads on its feet keep it from sinking down into the sand, and hair keeps the sand out of its eyes and ears during sandstorms. You can see why camels are called "ships of the desert."

Until recently, the only way to cross the desert was by camel. However, airplanes can now easily fly over the desert, and heavy trucks can cross it even though there are no roads.

There are several large rivers in Africa. You can see three of these on your map: the Nile River, the Congo River, and the Niger River. Lake Victoria, the largest lake in Africa, is the source of the Nile River.

The Atlas Mountains are in northern Africa, but Africa's

highest point is Mt. Kilimanjaro in the east, about 300 miles from Lake Victoria.

There are many different types of Africans. The pygmies of Central Africa are light-colored and only four and a half feet tall. They are good hunters and fishermen. Some brave pygmies have even hunted and killed elephants. The Watusi tribe, neighbors of the pygmies, have darker skin and are sometimes over seven feet tall. They raise cattle and are warriors. However, most Africans are about the same height as Europeans and Americans but are dark-skinned.

Africa is the original home of the American Negroes. Many years ago, when the American colonies were first being settled, some of the rich colonists needed help in running their large plantations. At that time, Negro slaves were brought to America and offered for sale. These first Negroes had been slaves of African chiefs who had sold them to the slave traders. But soon wicked and cruel men began stealing other Negroes from their homes and villages in Africa to sell them in the New World. The Africans were chained, herded into ships, and given very little food and water. Many died from lack of food or water or from disease before they arrived in



the New World. The ones who arrived in America were sold to the plantation owners. Many colonists gave their Negro slaves enough food, clothing, and shelter, but others were wicked and inhuman and worked their slaves to death.

Over 800 different languages and dialects are spoken in Africa, but European tongues are sometimes taught as second languages. Many Europeans settled in Africa. Sometimes they came to explore and conquer. Sometimes they came to help. One European who helped the Africans to fight the diseases of the jungle was Dr. Albert Schweitzer.

Albert Schweitzer was a brilliant man. He studied philosophy, religion, and music, and he became an excellent organist. When he was thirty-one, he decided to become a mission doctor in Africa. He and his wife studied medicine for seven years. Then they went to Africa together, set up a hospital at Lambaréné, and treated the Africans for leprosy, sleeping sickness, and other diseases. Besides carrying on this medical work, Dr. Schweitzer wrote books about philosophy, religion, and music and gave many organ concerts. In 1952,



he was given the Nobel Peace Prize for the work which he had done in Africa. He stayed in Lambaréné, helping African people, until he died in 1965.

As recently as 1950, there were only four African countries that were independent. Now there are nearly fifty. These countries are rich in minerals and other resources. The beautiful sculpture and pottery of the great civilizations of Africa's past—some dating from two centuries before Christ—remind us of the contributions Africa has made to world culture. The bustling cities of Africa, Dakar, Lagos, Johannesburg, Nairobi, Cairo, and Algiers, tie the past to the future.

Africans tell many stories about their countries. The next story in this book is an African fairy tale about a giant named Makulu.

QUESTIONS

1. In what ways were the ancient Egyptians different from other people who lived in the world at that time?
2. Why were the pyramids built?
3. Would you like to be an Egyptian fellah? Why or why not?
4. What kind of animals live in Africa?
5. Why are camels called the "ships of the desert"?
6. Why did Dr. Schweitzer go to Africa?
7. About how many independent countries are there in Africa now?
8. Name some African cities.

THINGS TO FIND OUT

1. Look on your map of Africa and answer these questions.
 - a. Find Egypt. Find the Nile River.
 - b. What are the names of the bodies of water around Africa?
 - c. What else can you learn about Africa from your map?
2. Find out more about the pyramids of Egypt.
3. Find out the names of as many countries in Africa as you can. Which countries are new?
4. Find out what things in the grocery store come from Africa, and tell as much as you can about them.

PROVERBS

Two wrongs do not make a right.

Well done or not at all.



Makulu

African Fairy Tale

At the edge of the plain where the gentle green hills begin lived a giant whose name was Makulu. He drank a great deal of milk, and for that reason he had many cows in his pasture. He was too lazy to milk them himself, however, so he went over the hills into the plain where the humans lived to capture them and make them his slaves. Then he demanded that the slaves should milk all his cows.

The humans in the plain were always on their guard

WORDS TO WATCH

Makulu	cackle	overheard
pasture	gazelle	niece
Songo	twitter	precious
Maraya	Kakila	stride
mischief	gaze	ill-tempered
human	trickster	banquet

because Songo, the rooster, warned them. He perched on the highest hut, and when he saw Makulu coming, he crowed three times.

One day, while the sun stood high in the sky, the beautiful Princess Maraya was playing in the shadow of a hut. The rooster crowed three times. The hens cackled with excitement. The gazelle fled into the bush, and the little birds stopped twittering. Then the princess knew that Makulu was once again on his way to where the humans lived.

She ran into the bush as fast as her little feet could carry her. She ran and ran until she came to a hut. There she knocked on the door. An old witch opened it.

"What do you want?" said the woman.

"Oh, good woman, save yourself; Makulu is coming."

The old woman laughed, "He, he, he, Makulu means nothing to me. I am already too old to milk his cows, but my daughter Kakila must save herself. She is still young and strong. But where will you go? Makulu can reach you anywhere."

"I will go to my uncle," replied the princess. "He is king of the neighboring country. He is Makulu's only friend; nothing can happen to us there. I have my mother's ring with me, and my uncle will recognize me when he sees it."

Kakila had overheard everything and was ready at once for the journey.



The witch very quickly brewed a magic potion. "Drink this, and you will go as quick as the wind," said the old woman.

The princess thanked her, and the two girls set out on their way. They went as fast as the wind. It seemed as if the trees and bushes were flying by. When it began to grow dark, however, the magic potion lost its power.

The princess and Kakila went more and more slowly and became more and more tired. Finally, they got themselves ready to spend the night.

When the princess had fallen asleep, Kakila got up and took the ring from the princess's finger.

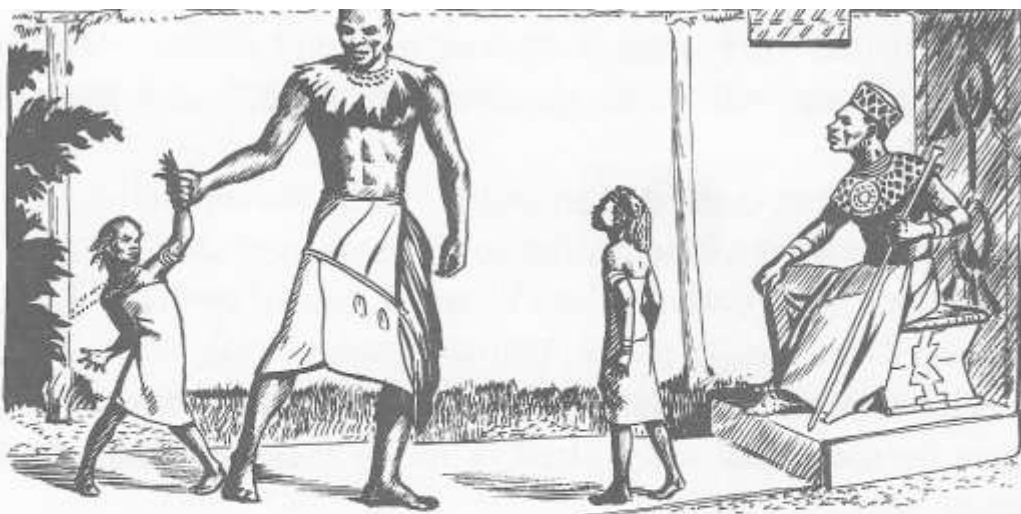
"Now I will be the princess," she said to herself. "If I show this to the king, he will believe that I am the Princess Maraya, and he will take me in as his niece."

With these thoughts, she set out on the way. The princess was sleeping quietly all the while. But around her, life was stirring. All the animals came and gazed at her, for never before had they seen such a lovely girl.

Suddenly, there was a huffing and a puffing. Terrified, the animals scattered. Makulu the giant was coming.

He was very ill-tempered, for he had not yet captured a single human. But what did he see here? A little girl. "Ha!" Now he was grinning from ear to ear, and he snatched up the poor little princess in his hand. When the giant raised her up, she was terribly frightened. But when Makulu saw how beautiful the princess was, he could not find it in his heart to harm her.

So he said, "Don't be afraid. I will not hurt you."



The princess was very happy to hear that, and soon she made friends with the giant. But suddenly she noticed that her little ring was gone and that Kakila had disappeared too.

She suspected mischief and she told Makulu about it.

"We will soon find out," he cried. "We will go visit your uncle."

Meanwhile, Kakila had arrived at the uncle's court. She showed him the ring and said, "I am the Princess Maraya, and I am running from Makulu. Shouldn't I stay with you, dear uncle?" The king agreed; he gave her some precious jewels and treated her as if she were his daughter.

Soon afterward, Makulu came up with giant strides. The king gave him a warm welcome. Then he saw Makulu set the princess gently down on the floor. "Who is this lovely little girl, Makulu?" asked the king.

"She is your niece Maraya," replied Makulu.

"But then who is this?" said the king, looking around for Kakila. But he could not see Kakila anywhere. Makulu, however, had already spied her, and in a second she was wriggling in his hand.

“This is the wicked trickster,” said the giant. “She must be punished. I will take her with me. She shall milk my cows. From now on I will capture only wicked people. I will let the good people live in freedom.”

The king was very much astonished and very happy about all this. He let all the people of his kingdom know what had happened. And Makulu gave him his best cow as a present. A great banquet was held, and from then on they lived happily as good neighbors.

QUESTIONS

1. Why did Makulu want to capture humans and make them his slaves?
2. What did the old witch give Princess Maraya? Why?
3. Why is the ring important in this story?
4. How did Princess Maraya finally get her ring back?
5. What finally happened to Kakila? Do you like her? Why or why not?
6. Do you like Makulu? Why or why not?
7. Do you like this story? Why or why not?

What Did You Learn at the Zoo?

John Ciardi

What did I learn at the zoo?
Monkeys look like you:

Some are bald and some have curls,
But monkeys look like boys and girls.

Some are quiet and some make noise,
But all of them look like girls and boys.

What did *you* learn at the zoo?
Oh, much the same as you:

Gorillas are good, gorillas are bad,
But all of them look a lot like Dad.

Some do one thing, some another,
But all of them scream a lot like Mother.

What did *we* learn at the zoo?
Just what we wanted to:

That it's fun to tease if you make it rhyme
(Though you mustn't do it all the time),
That kangaroos hop and monkeys climb,
And that a bottle of lemon-and-lime
Is a very good way to spend a dime.

(And so is a bag of peanuts.)

Languages

I. Read and Spell

English	Russian	Dutch
Spanish	Chinese	Latin
German	Italian	Japanese
French	Greek	Portuguese
Hindi	Swahili	Arabic

II. Read and Answer

1. What languages are spoken in these countries?

France	China	Italy
Spain	Mexico	England
Germany	Canada	Brazil
Soviet Union	Netherlands	Switzerland
Jordan	Tanzania	India

2. What words in a foreign language do you know?

3. What foreign language would you most like to learn?

III. Write

Write a little story telling about what language you would most like to learn and why.



Asia

Most continents are big bodies of land all by themselves, but Asia is attached to the continent of Europe. Sometimes people call the whole body of land "Eurasia," which is made up of Europe and Asia, but usually people speak of either Europe or Asia. You can see from your map of the world that the Soviet Union is partly in Europe and partly in Asia.

Asia is the biggest continent in the world, and more people live there than on any other continent. Most of the people live in China, but many people also live in India, on the islands called the East Indies, and on the islands of Japan.

The northern part of Asia is so cold that the ground is frozen in the summertime. This part of Asia is called Siberia, which is part of the Soviet Union. The southwestern part of Asia is hot and dry and is mostly desert, especially in Saudi Arabia.

You can see from your map that there are many large islands in Southeast Asia. Most of these islands have jungles where the climate is hot and wet.

This part of your book will take you to some of the most interesting places in Asia. It will take you to the Holy Land in western Asia, to India in central Asia, and to China in eastern Asia. You will also read some interesting stories which are told in these countries in Asia.

QUESTIONS

1. Look at your map of Asia and show where the climate is very cold. Where is it hot and dry? Where is it hot and wet?
2. Find the names of as many countries as you can on your map of Asia. Find some mountains. Find some rivers. Find some cities.
3. What oceans touch Asia?
4. Find Asia on your world map on page 212.
5. Find out as much as you can about one of the countries in Asia.

PROVERBS

Look before you leap.

Necessity is the mother of invention.

The Holy Land

The Holy Land lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. It is called the Holy Land because of its importance to three of the world's major religions—the Jewish religion, the Christian religion, and Muslim religion. You can see from your map that today the Holy Land is made up of two countries: Israel and Jordan. The modern countries of Lebanon and Syria are north of the Holy Land.

Many different peoples have lived in the Holy Land. It has been conquered and ruled by many kings and countries. Jewish people came there over three thousand years ago. According to the story in the Bible, Jews lived in ancient Egypt, where they were harshly ruled by the Egyptian pharaoh. The story tells how a Jew named Moses was finally able to free his people and lead them from Egypt into the Sinai desert.

Jews believe that they were given their laws in the desert. They believe that their most important laws, the Ten Commandments, were given by their God to Moses at a place called Mount Sinai.

WORDS TO WATCH

Muslim	Augustus	Jerusalem
Moses	Mohammed	sepulcher
Mount Sinai	Bethlehem	Orient
commandments	Nazareth	Israel
Saudi Arabia	Mosque of Omar	Jordan
	Lebanon	Tel Aviv

After Moses' death, the Jews were able to conquer the Holy Land. Later they set up their own kingdom. Their most famous kings were David and his son Solomon. Soon after Solomon's rule, the Jews were themselves conquered by other people. Much later, the Holy Land was ruled by Rome.

About two thousand years ago, Augustus was emperor of Rome. During his rule, a baby named Jesus was born in the Holy Land. As a boy, Jesus was probably a carpenter. He became a teacher at about the age of thirty. He was killed a short time later. After Jesus' death, his followers—called Christians—spread his teachings. Today, there are Christians all around the world.

If you look at your map, you can find Bethlehem, where Jesus was born; Nazareth, where he lived; and Jerusalem, where he died.

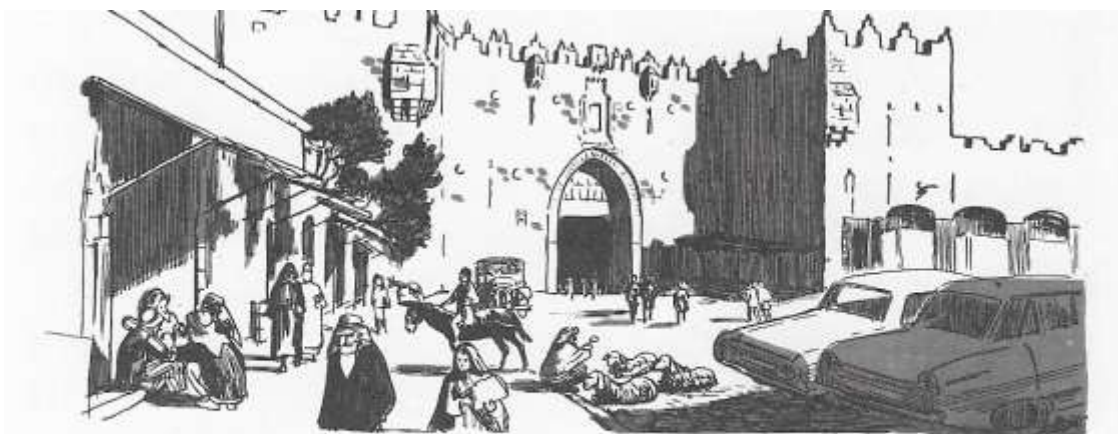
Six centuries after Jesus lived, the Muslim religion grew out of the teachings of a prophet named Mohammed. Although Mohammed lived and taught in what is now Saudi Arabia, Muslims believe that they have the same forefathers as the Jews. Many ancient Jewish leaders, like Moses and King Solomon, are honored by Muslims. Muslims conquered the Holy Land about 640 A.D. and some of them have lived there ever since that time. The Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem is one of the important places for Muslims, and many of them visit it every year.

Jerusalem is the capital of Israel. It is called the "City of Peace" because Jews, Christians, and Muslims have built places of worship there. But because Jerusalem means so much to them, people of many religions have fought over it, destroyed parts of it, and rebuilt it many times.



Today Jerusalem is divided into two cities: the Old City and the New City. Most of the holy places are in Old Jerusalem. It is one of the oldest cities in the world and has ruins, arches, and old buildings, some dating back at least four thousand years. Part of the temple that King Solomon built is still there and is now called the Wailing Wall. Also in Old Jerusalem is the church built where some people believe Jesus was killed. It is called the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.

People have always loved Jerusalem. There is an old legend that Israel is the center of the world and that Jerusalem is the center of Israel. About one hundred years ago, Jews started



to return to their sacred city from all over the world. Jerusalem grew and grew, and they had to build the New City, which now belongs to the state of Israel. In the New City you will find modern hotels, schools, shops, and government buildings. There is a museum of ancient Jewish art and a special museum where every plant and flower mentioned in the Bible is on display. Here you will see Jews dressed as they are in New York City, in Europe, or in the Orient. Most wear the same sort of clothes we do, but some wear frock coats and some wear turbans or fur caps on their heads. At their markets you will find many good things to eat: spices and sweet pastes and olives and dates.

The country of Israel has grown very fast in the last twenty years. Besides being one of the oldest lands in the world, it is now one of the most modern.

The largest city in Israel is Tel Aviv. It is on the Mediterranean Sea. As you walk about its broad streets, you will see bright new apartment buildings, attractive parks, and the sunny beaches on the Mediterranean. You can swim or just stroll along the beach and cool off in the breezes from the

dark blue sea. This city is the heart of modern Israel, built by people who have come from countries all over the world to make a new homeland.

In Tel Aviv you can sit and eat at the tables of outdoor cafés. By visiting different cafés, you might listen to the talk of Tel Aviv's most important leaders, writers, musicians, and artists.

In Israel today, large factories make clothing, machines, and chemicals. Where once the land was barren, now oranges and grapefruits and olives grow. Hard work has made the desert bloom!

The next story is one of the best-known stories from the Old Testament of the Bible. Jews, Christians, and Muslims have retold this story for hundreds of years.

QUESTIONS

1. Why are Israel and Jordan called the Holy Land?
2. Why is the Holy Land important to Jews? To Christians? To Muslims?
3. What did Moses do?
4. Where did Mohammed live? Can you find it on your map?
5. What is the Old City of Jerusalem? The New City?
6. Tell all you can about modern Israel.

THINGS TO FIND OUT

1. Look on your map of the Holy Land and answer these questions.
 - a. What cities are on your map? What seas?
 - b. Find the boundaries of Israel.
 - c. Find the boundaries of Jordan.
 - d. Find Lebanon, Syria, and Egypt.
2. Look on your map of the world and find the Holy Land.
3. Find out more about these.

Jerusalem	The Dead Sea	Israel
Crusades	mosques	Arabs
Augustus	Jordan	Lebanon

Pippa's Song

Robert Browning

The year's at the spring
And day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hillside's dew-pearled;
The lark's on the wing;
The snail's on the thorn;
God's in his heaven—
All's right with the world!

The Story of Noah and the Ark

A long, long time ago, there lived a man named Noah, who loved God very much. But most of the people who lived at that time did not love God at all. The world was so full of these people who did not love God that one day God said to Noah, "I am sorry that I made people; they are so evil that I am going to destroy them all, except for you and your family."

"But how shall I save myself and my family?" Noah asked.

Then God said, "Go out into the forest and cut enough wood to make an ark. Make the ark big enough to hold your family and two of every animal in the world. Then when your family and two of each kind of animal are on the ark, the sky will turn dark and the rains will come. The flood will be so great that all the creatures of the earth shall perish except those in the ark."

When Noah heard these words, he called his three sons to him, and they set to work at once to build the ark. They worked night and day until finally the ark was finished.

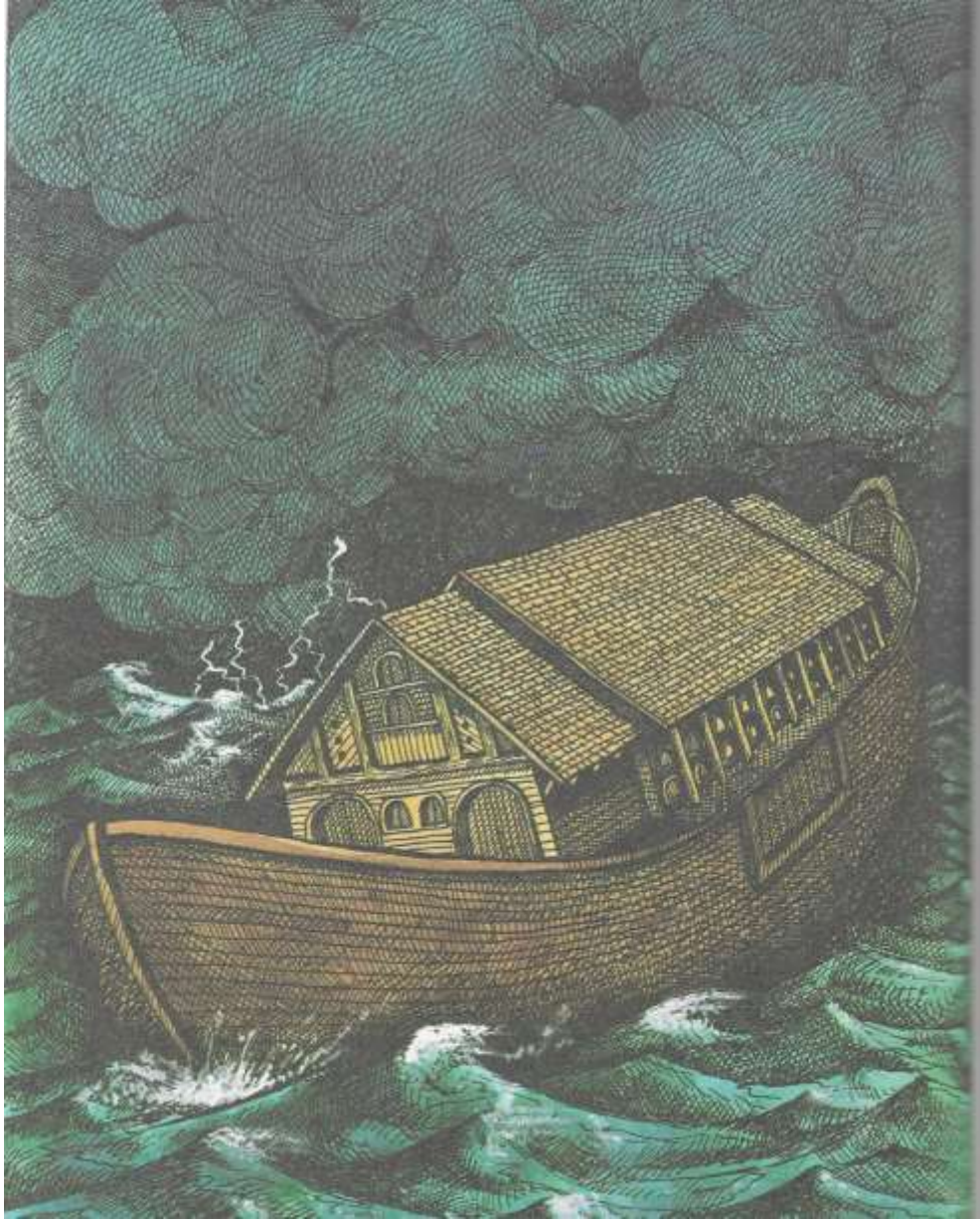
Then Noah and his sons went out into the forests and fields. They gathered in two of every kind of animal and placed them in the ark. They gathered lions and giraffes and trumpeting elephants and chattering monkeys. They gathered in sheep and oxen and dogs and all the other kinds of

WORDS TO WATCH

Noah
ark

offerings
perish

recede
altar



animals. They also gathered in owls and doves and storks and the other kinds of birds of the air. And they gathered in toads and lizards and crickets and the other things that creep on the ground.

Two by two the animals entered the ark until at last two of every living creature were on board. Then Noah and his sons brought enough food and drink aboard the ark for themselves and for all the animals.

No sooner were they all safely in the ark than the sky darkened, the lightning flashed, and the thunder rolled. Rain poured down from the sky, and the water covered the ground. The waves rose higher and higher, and the ark was tossed about in the waters. Soon even the mountaintops were covered with water. Every living thing that was left on earth perished in the terrible flood.

For forty days and forty nights it rained. Then suddenly God caused the rain to stop, and slowly the waters began to recede.

After many days had passed, Noah opened the window of the ark and sent out a dove. The dove flew about but could not find a resting place, so it returned to the ark.

Seven days later, Noah sent the dove out again, and this time it flew back in the evening with an olive leaf. When Noah saw the green olive leaf, he knew that dry land had at last appeared. The flood was over.

Then God spoke to Noah, "Come out of the ark and bring your sons and their wives and all the animals. Let people and animals spread over the earth again."

When they all came out of the ark, Noah and his sons built an altar and made burnt offerings to God.



God was pleased with the offerings and said to Noah, "Never again will I send a flood to destroy people because of their wickedness. I will set a rainbow in the sky as a sign of my promise, and ever after, when a rainbow appears in the sky, I shall remember my promise."

Noah worked happily farming the land for the rest of his life, and when he died, he was 950 years old.

QUESTIONS

1. The story says that God was angry with the people on earth. Why?
2. What was Noah told to do to save himself and his family?
3. How long did it rain?
4. How did Noah learn that the flood had ended?
5. What promise was given after the flood?
6. Did you like this story? Why or why not?

Some Great Authors of the World

I. Read and Remember

A Great Author

Homer
Dante
Lady Murasaki
William Shakespeare
Herman Melville
Virgil
Charles Dickens
Cervantes
John Milton
Goethe
Tolstoy
Geoffrey Chaucer
Jane Austen
Rabindranath Tagore

A Great Work by that Author

The Odyssey
The Divine Comedy
The Tale of Genji
Hamlet
Moby Dick
The Aeneid
David Copperfield
Don Quixote
Paradise Lost
Faust
War and Peace
Canterbury Tales
Pride and Prejudice
Gitanjali

II. Read and Answer

1. Find out what country each of these great authors came from.
2. Name some more great authors and what they wrote.

III. Write

1. Write about a well-known book you have read.
2. Find out about a world-famous author and write a story about him or her.

India

The people who live in India are called Indians, but they are not the same people as American Indians. Columbus made a big mistake in naming the American Indians, so now you must remember that there are two kinds of Indians who are very different from each other.

When the ancient Egyptians were building their pyramids, great cities were being built along the Indus River and the rivers of northern India. The people who built these cities were craftsmen and traders. They made bricks and pottery, crafted bracelets and necklaces of shells, gold, and silver, and they wove cloth. After about a thousand years, these cities fell and their people disappeared—nobody knows how or why. Only in modern times have the ruins of these cities been discovered.

Many centuries passed before people were able to build cities in India again. The later cities were built along the Ganges River. They became the capitals of many small states that often went to war with each other. In time, one of these states was able to conquer the others and found an empire that included most of north India.

WORDS TO WATCH

Hindu	Ashoka	Mount Everest
sacred	Buddha	Edmund Hillary
Ganges River	Taj Mahal	maharajah
Sherpa	fragrant	Gandhi
Nepal	Tenzing Norgay	Indus River



The most famous emperor of ancient India was Ashoka. He lived two hundred and fifty years before Jesus was born. Ashoka wanted to make his empire bigger, so he went to war against a kingdom in southern India. So many people were killed in this war that Ashoka decided that he would never fight another one. Afterwards, he ruled his people with justice and kindness, and the country was at peace for almost fifty years.

In India today, most of the people are Hindus. Hindus believe in many different gods and goddesses. They tell stories about their gods, much like the stories the ancient

Greeks told about their gods. Everywhere in India beautiful temples have been built to honor these gods.

Animals are sacred to the Hindus, especially cows. In many places, cows are allowed to go where they please. So if you go to India, you might bump into some of them.

Another important religion that started in India is Buddhism. Today, millions of people in Asia are called Buddhists because they follow the teachings of Buddha.

Buddha was born about 2,500 years ago in India. He had a happy childhood because he lived in a palace and was not allowed to see all the sad and poor people who lived around him. After he married at nineteen, he met more and more people outside the palace, and he saw that many of them were very unhappy.

Buddha decided that he would no longer live in his palace. He left his home and wandered about northern India. One day he felt that he had found the answer to the problems of life.

For the rest of his life, Buddha went among his people teaching and caring for them. His followers later spread his teachings to China, Japan, and most of Southeast Asia. Buddhism is still one of the most important religions in the world.

Some people say that the most beautiful building in all the world is in India. It is called the Taj Mahal and was built to the memory of an Indian emperor's most beautiful and loving wife. The emperor and his wife loved each other very dearly.

Wherever the emperor traveled, even on the battlefield, he had his queen by his side. To please her, he ruled his people



with justice and mercy. And for her he built flowering gardens and noble buildings.

After eighteen years of happiness, one day the queen took ill with a fever from which she never recovered. When she died, the emperor became so downcast that his people thought that he too might die. For days he did not speak to anyone and refused to eat. Only her memory forced him to take up his duties once again as emperor.

All the time he thought and thought how he could honor his queen. His architect had a dream of how he could make the perfect tomb that would match the lovely face of the queen. The emperor was pleased with the plan and decided to call it the Taj Mahal, which means the Crown of Buildings. He wanted to build it in Agra in the most fragrant garden he could find.



The emperor gave all his money for this tomb, and after eighteen years it was finally completed. Today it is as beautiful as when it was built hundreds of years ago, and people from all over the world come to see it.

North of India is the country of Nepal. In north India and in Nepal are the highest mountains in the world. They are called the Himalayas, which means "home of snow." The highest of these mountains is Mount Everest in Nepal. It rises almost six miles above the level of the ocean. Many people lost their lives trying to climb Mount Everest, but finally a New Zealander named Edmund Hillary and a Nepalese Sherpa named Tenzing Norgay succeeded in reaching the top. Since then, some Swiss, Japanese, Americans, and others have also climbed to the top.

When the English were settling America, they were also trading with India. At that time there were many Indian states, ruled by rajahs (kings) and maharajahs (great kings). The English eventually took over most of these Indian states.

Like people everywhere, Indians wanted to rule themselves. After the First World War, they found a leader in a man named Gandhi. Gandhi believed that freedom could be won without using any violence. Instead, he and his followers

refused to obey the English or to buy anything made in England. After years of struggle, India was finally given its independence in 1947.

Some people think tigers live in Africa, but they don't; they live in India. For years, many people who went to India wanted to shoot a tiger. Today there are only a few tigers left, but they are protected in large national parks.

In India you will also find elephants. Indian elephants aren't as big as African elephants, and they have much smaller ears. Indians train elephants to do heavy work for them, because elephants are very hard workers. The trained elephants can pull heavy loads or move logs exactly where their driver tells them to.

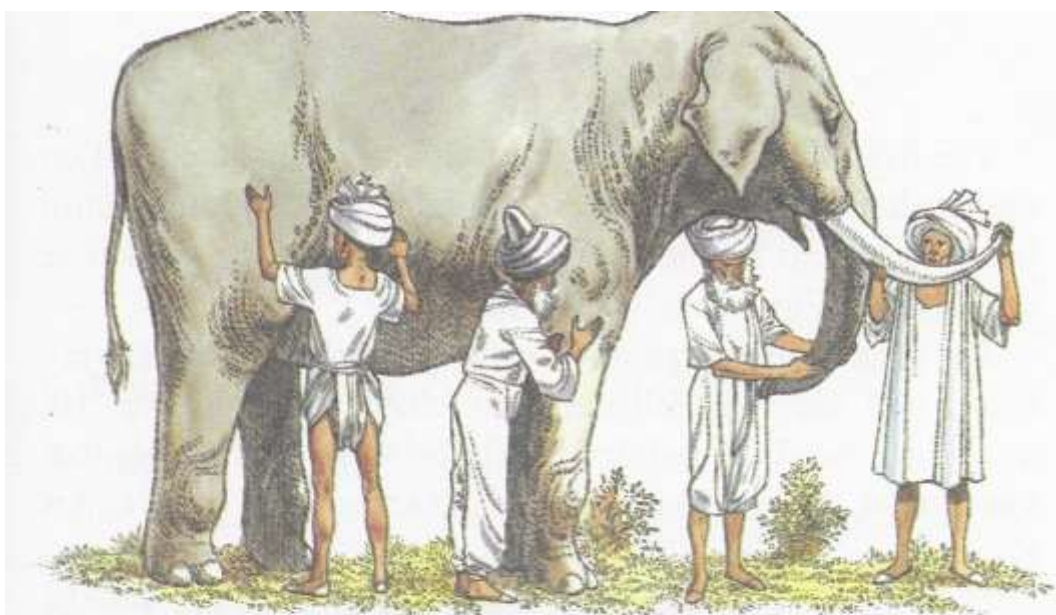
The next story is from India and tells about an elephant and some blind men.

QUESTIONS

1. Who was Ashoka?
2. What are two religions found in India?
3. What is the Taj Mahal? Why was it built?
4. What is the name of the highest mountain in the world? How high is it? Who were the first to climb it?
5. How are Indian elephants different from African elephants?
6. How are elephants useful to the people of India?

THINGS TO FIND OUT

1. Look at your map of India and answer these questions.
 - a. What countries touch India?
 - b. What is the name of the ocean around India?
 - c. What are three cities in India?
 - d. Find the Himalaya Mountains.
 - e. Find the Ganges River and the Indus River.
 - f. What else can you learn about India from your map?
 - g. Find India on your map of Asia.
 - h. Find India on your map of the world.
2. Find out why American Indians are called Indians.
3. Find out more about the ancient cities of India. Look up Harappa.
4. Find out all you can about these.
 - a. Mahatma Gandhi
 - b. Calcutta
 - c. Indian elephants
 - d. The English East India Company



The Blind Men and the Elephant

Old Fable

Many years ago in the country called India there lived four blind men. The people thought that these blind men were very wise. The blind men thought themselves very wise too.

One day they were sitting by the roadside talking. Suddenly they heard the tramping of an elephant coming down the road.

“Ah,” said one wise man, “I hear an elephant coming down the road. We have often heard about these beasts, but we have never agreed on what they are like. Let us go and feel this elephant. Then we shall find out who is right and who is wrong.”

“Fine,” said the other wise men. So each of the blind men went up to touch the elephant.

WORDS TO WATCH

wise

trunk

tusk

The first blind man was very tall, and so his hand fell on the elephant's side. He felt the elephant's side carefully until he was sure that he knew what the elephant was like. Then he went back to his place by the roadside.

The second blind man went up to the elephant. He was very short, and his hand fell upon the elephant's front leg. He moved his hand up and down until he was sure that he, too, knew what the elephant was like. Then he went back to his place.

The third blind man happened to put his hand on the elephant's trunk. He felt the trunk move back and forth. Then he made up his mind quickly about what the elephant was like.

The fourth blind man went up to the elephant and grabbed hold of the elephant's tusk. Soon he thought he also knew what the elephant was like, and he joined his wise friends by the roadside.

"It is just as I told you," said the first blind man. "The elephant is very much like a wall."

"Not so," said the second blind man. "He is just like the trunk of a tree."

"No, no," said the third blind man. "The truth is right before you. An elephant is like a big fat snake."

"You are all wrong," said the fourth blind man. "You did not notice the elephant carefully enough. In every way he is like a smooth, round stick."

And so the blind men quarreled more than ever about what the elephant was like. All of them were partly right, but mostly they were wrong.

Words in European Languages

I. Read and Spell

<i>English</i>	boy	girl	hello	thank you
<i>Latin</i>	puer	puella	salve	gratia
<i>Spanish</i>	muchacho	muchacha	buenos días	gracias
<i>French</i>	garçon	jeune fille	bon jour	merci
<i>German</i>	Junge	Mädchen	guten Tag	danke sehr
<i>Russian</i>	malchik	dyevochka	zdrastvietye	spasibo

II. Read and Answer

1. Listen carefully to how your teacher pronounces each word. Memorize the meaning and pronunciation, and remember which language each word belongs to.
2. Find out how to say good-bye in Latin, Spanish, French, German, and Russian.
3. Which of these languages would you most like to learn?
4. Find out the spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of some other words in these languages.
5. What other languages would you like to learn?

III. Write

1. Copy the words in Part I and try to remember them.
2. Write about why it is important to know languages of other countries.



CHINA

If you dig a hole deep enough and slide down it, you might come out in China. But it would have to be a very deep hole, because, as you can see on a globe, China is on the other side of the world. It is so far away that for a long time the people of Europe did not know much about China.

Then an Italian named Marco Polo traveled to China and lived there at the court of a famous Chinese emperor named Kubla Khan. When he returned to Italy after twenty-four

WORDS TO WATCH

Kubla Khan
chopsticks
principal

brew
porcelain
bamboo

Confucius
Taiwan
prosperous

years, nobody recognized him. Even his nearest relatives and servants did not know him in his old Chinese clothes, and they refused to let him in his own house. Later, Marco Polo wrote a book about all the wonderful things he had seen in China. Many people read this book and wanted to learn more about this land.

China is older than Greece or Egypt. One of the wonders of the ancient world is the "Great Wall of China," which was started over 2,000 years ago. Thousands of Chinese worked to build it so that the enemies from the north would be kept out. It was 1,800 miles long. It was built by hand and took hundreds of years to finish. But it was so well built that most of it still stands today.

The Chinese have invented many important things. They were the first to make paper and to print books. They invented gunpowder and the compass. They also invented some less important things such as firecrackers and kites and playing cards.

When all other people in the world were still eating with their fingers, the Chinese started using chopsticks. Chopsticks are made from ivory or wood, and the Chinese still use them instead of forks or knives. Their principal food is rice,



which they eat from a small bowl. The Chinese are also famous for their seafood and for the way they cook many other kinds of food.

The Chinese usually drink tea with their meals. They were the first to brew it, out of the leaves of the tea bush, and the first to make beautiful cups out of which to drink it. We call all our fine dishes "china" because porcelain was first made in China.

China has given the world many great artists, writers, poets, and teachers. There have been so many writers that a lifetime could be spent reading only the titles of their works.

One of old China's greatest teachers was Confucius. He gave the Chinese people many rules by which he said they should live. Many of these rules are about how people should act toward each other.

The Chinese people read, write, and speak very differently from us. Until modern times, they wrote with a brush or a bamboo reed cut to a point. Almost every word had a different character (something like a letter, but standing for a whole word). New words could be made by joining together two or more characters. To learn Chinese was very difficult. Today, people are making an alphabet for the Chinese language that will make it simpler to read and write.

When a Chinese person reads a book, he starts at the back and reads toward the front, reading from the top down.

and	starts	page	And
ends	on	in	when
up	the	a	he
here.	right	book	reads
	side	he	a



For hundreds of years, China was ruled by emperors. The emperors built wonderful palaces that often became centers of Chinese art and education. Chinese learning was so great that even when foreign peoples invaded China, they adopted Chinese customs as their own. The emperor Kubla Khan was really one of these invaders who had become Chinese.

The last emperor was only a two-year-old boy when he came to the throne. When riots and civil wars broke out, the young emperor was killed. For the next twenty-five years, China was without a strong government. Powerful land-owners, foreigners, and Chinese revolutionaries fought each other for control of the nation.

In the Second World War, Japan took over most of China. After the war, the Chinese continued to fight among themselves for control of their country. Many people died and there was much suffering. As in Russia, Communists won this civil war and set up the government. Today the Communists control everything that happens in China (but not in Taiwan, which is still independent). The Chinese Communists are struggling to make China a powerful and prosperous nation.

The next story tells about how a Chinese general played a clever trick on an enemy.

QUESTIONS

1. What did Marco Polo do?
2. Why did the Chinese build the Great Wall of China?
3. What are some of the things the Chinese invented?
4. How do the Chinese eat? What do they eat?
5. Who was Confucius?
6. In what ways do the Chinese read and write differently from the way we do?

THINGS TO FIND OUT

1. Look on the map of China and answer these questions.
 - a. What countries touch China?
 - b. What bodies of water touch China?
 - c. Find three cities in China.
 - d. Find a river in China.
 - e. What else can you learn about China from the map?
 - f. Find China on your map of Asia.
 - g. Find China on your map of the world.
2. Find out how rice is grown.
3. Find out how the people of China are ruled today.
4. Find out about these things.

a. Hong Kong	d. Tibet
b. Peking	e. Chinese junks
c. The Great Wall of China	f. Chinese holidays
	g. The Republic of China (Taiwan)

The General and the Arrows

Chinese Tale

Once it happened that a Chinese army had to fight a battle. But the soldiers were in trouble, for they had almost no arrows left. It would take them many days to make enough arrows to fight. But they had to attack the enemy army quickly while it was still cornered.

Two generals were at the head of the army.

"What can we do?" said Chon-Yu, the first general. "It's no use. Now we have our big chance, and we have lost it for lack of arrows."

"Don't give up so easily," said the other general, whose name was Liang. "There must be something we can do."

"Oh, no," cried Chon-Yu, "there is nothing to be done."

"Well then, if that's how you feel, will you agree to leave everything to me?" said Liang. "I have an idea how we can get the arrows, and we will win this battle. But you must do just as I say."

The first general agreed. Then Liang ordered twenty ships to be readied for sailing. On each ship he placed a crew, not of sailors, but of straw dummies dressed to look like warriors. On each ship he also placed a few real soldiers, equipped with drums and trumpets.

WORDS TO WATCH

general

Chon-Yu

equip

Liang

crew

corner

tremendous

dummy

battle station

Then, as night was beginning to fall, he set sail with the ships until he came within shooting distance of the enemy camp. By then it was dark. Now Liang ordered his men to beat their drums and blow their trumpets.

The enemy soldiers heard the tremendous noise. They thought that a big army was attacking them. Quickly they ran to their battle stations and aimed their arrows in the direction from which the noise came. But it was dark, and the enemy soldiers could not see clearly. Because they could just barely see the straw dummies, they thought that the ships were loaded with many soldiers.

Thousands and thousands of arrows they shot at the ship. And the arrows stuck in the straw dummies!

When General Liang saw that he had thousands of arrows, he ordered his ships to return to camp. There he gave General Chon-Yu more than enough arrows for the whole army—a gift from the enemy itself!

QUESTIONS

1. Why did the Chinese army need arrows quickly?
2. What were the straw dummies used for?
3. Why were a few real soldiers put on each ship?
4. Which was the better general, General Liang or General Chon-Yu? Why?



Countries and Cities in Asia

I. Read and Spell

Countries

India	Israel
China	Iran
Japan	Turkey
Saudi Arabia	Burma
Philippine Islands	Mongolia
Indonesia	Soviet Union

Cities

Jerusalem	Shanghai
Bombay	Calcutta
Tokyo	Hong Kong
Teheran	Manila
Peking	Djakarta

II. Read and Answer

1. How many of these countries can you find on your map of Asia?
2. In what countries are these cities located?
3. How many of these cities can you find on your map of Asia?
4. Name some other countries and cities in Asia.

III. Write

Write about the country in Asia you would most like to visit.



Springtime

William Wordsworth

The cock is crowing,
The stream is flowing,
The small birds twitter,
The lake doth glitter,
The green field sleeps in the sun;
The oldest and youngest
Are at work with the strongest;
The cattle are grazing,
Their heads never resting;
There are forty feeding like one.

Like an army defeated
The snow has retreated
And now doth fare ill
On top of the bare hill;
The ploughboy is whooping—anon—anon—
There's joy in the mountains;
There's life in the fountains;
Small clouds are sailing,
Blue sky prevailing;
The rain is over and gone.