



WEST AFRICA

THE "TYPICAL" WEST AFRICAN
Working in wood, metal, ivory, and other materials, West African artists have created a wide variety of art objects. Figures are often carved in the round, and many are of the type known as "talking figures." These are figures of people who are believed to have supernatural powers, and are used in religious ceremonies.

WEST AFRICA
Between the Sahel and the Gulf of Guinea lie two distinct belts—the Sahel, a vast sandy region, and the forest zone. The Sahel is a region of semi-arid climate, and the forest zone is a region of tropical climate. The Sahel is a region of semi-arid climate, and the forest zone is a region of tropical climate.

WEST AFRICA
The Sahel is a region of semi-arid climate, and the forest zone is a region of tropical climate. The Sahel is a region of semi-arid climate, and the forest zone is a region of tropical climate.

WEST AFRICA
The Sahel is a region of semi-arid climate, and the forest zone is a region of tropical climate. The Sahel is a region of semi-arid climate, and the forest zone is a region of tropical climate.

WEST AFRICA
The Sahel is a region of semi-arid climate, and the forest zone is a region of tropical climate. The Sahel is a region of semi-arid climate, and the forest zone is a region of tropical climate.

WEST AFRICA
The Sahel is a region of semi-arid climate, and the forest zone is a region of tropical climate. The Sahel is a region of semi-arid climate, and the forest zone is a region of tropical climate.

WEST AFRICA
The Sahel is a region of semi-arid climate, and the forest zone is a region of tropical climate. The Sahel is a region of semi-arid climate, and the forest zone is a region of tropical climate.

WEST AFRICA
The Sahel is a region of semi-arid climate, and the forest zone is a region of tropical climate. The Sahel is a region of semi-arid climate, and the forest zone is a region of tropical climate.

AFRICAN MEDICAL HERITAGE
Africa has a rich medical heritage. The ancient Egyptians were the first to use surgery, and they were also the first to use anesthesia. The ancient Greeks and Romans also made significant contributions to medicine. In the Middle Ages, Arab physicians made many important discoveries, and they introduced many new medical techniques to Europe. Today, African medicine is still an important part of the world's medical heritage.



ANCIENT AFRICAN MEDICAL INSTRUMENT

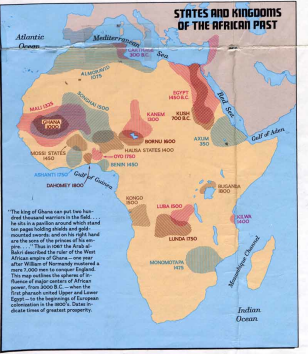


TRADITIONAL AFRICAN BEADED JEWELRY

THE STORY OF MAN IN AFRICA
The story of man in Africa is a long and fascinating one. It begins with the earliest hominids, who lived in Africa millions of years ago. Over time, these hominids evolved into modern humans, and they spread to other parts of the world. The story of man in Africa is a story of evolution, migration, and cultural development.



TRADITIONAL AFRICAN WOODEN FIGURE



THE BANTU MIGRATION
The Bantu migration is one of the most important events in African history. It began in West Africa, and it led to the spread of Bantu languages and cultures across much of the continent. The Bantu migration is a story of movement, adaptation, and cultural exchange.

SOUTHERN AFRICA
Southern Africa is a region of diverse landscapes and cultures. It is home to many of the world's most famous game reserves, and it is also a region of rich natural resources. The people of Southern Africa have a long and proud history, and they have made many important contributions to the world.

EUROPEAN EXPLORATION OF AFRICA
The European exploration of Africa began in the late 15th century, and it led to the discovery of many new lands and peoples. European explorers traveled along the coast of Africa, and they sought to establish trade routes with the interior. The European exploration of Africa is a story of discovery, adventure, and the beginning of colonialism.



TRADITIONAL AFRICAN BEADED NECKLACE

THE HERITAGE OF AFRICA
The heritage of Africa is a rich and diverse one. It is a heritage of ancient civilizations, of great art and literature, and of a deep spiritual tradition. The heritage of Africa is a heritage that has shaped the world, and it is a heritage that we should all treasure and protect.



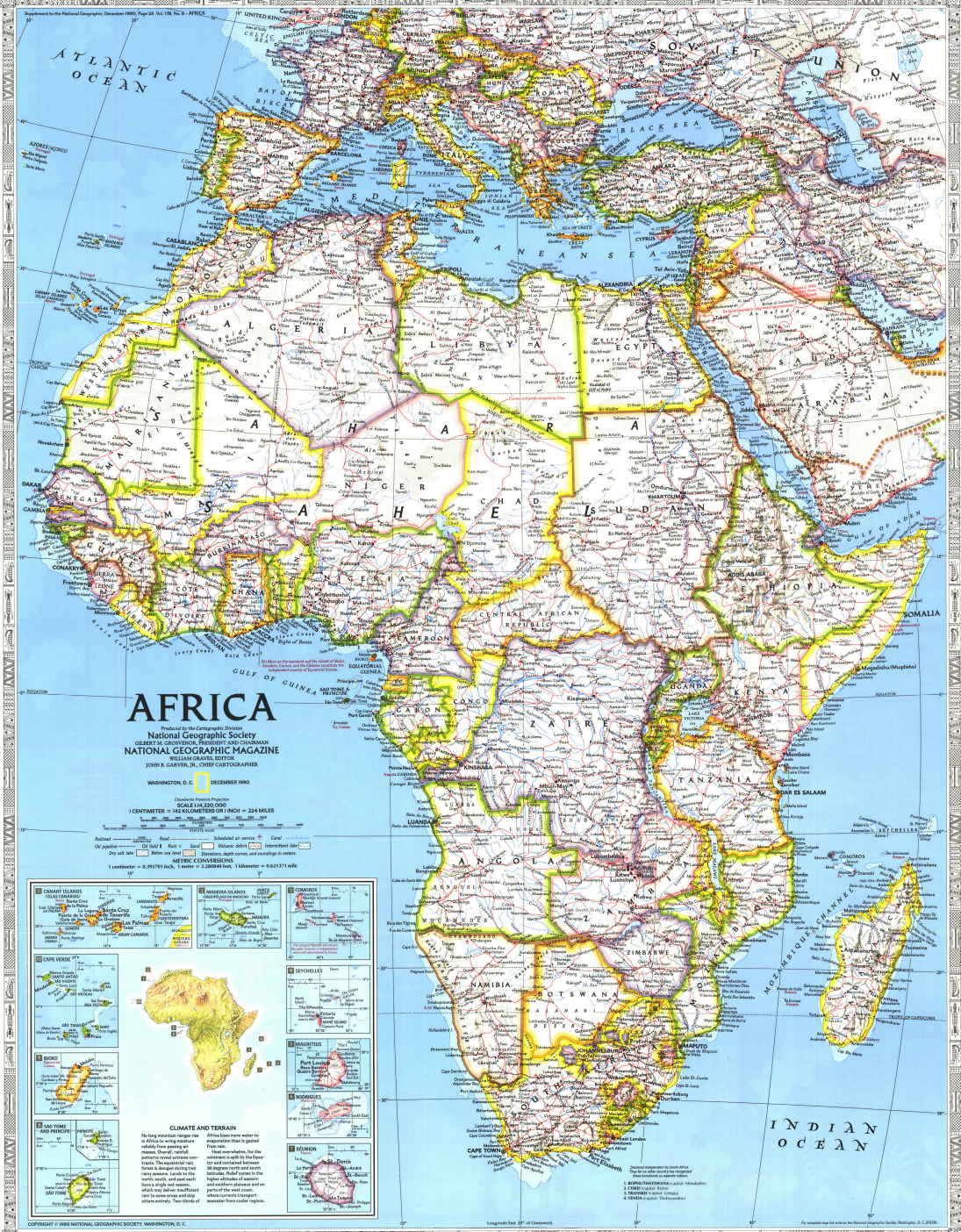
TRADITIONAL AFRICAN BEADED NECKLACE

THE HERITAGE OF AFRICA
The heritage of Africa is a rich and diverse one. It is a heritage of ancient civilizations, of great art and literature, and of a deep spiritual tradition. The heritage of Africa is a heritage that has shaped the world, and it is a heritage that we should all treasure and protect.

THE HERITAGE OF AFRICA
The heritage of Africa is a rich and diverse one. It is a heritage of ancient civilizations, of great art and literature, and of a deep spiritual tradition. The heritage of Africa is a heritage that has shaped the world, and it is a heritage that we should all treasure and protect.

THE HERITAGE OF AFRICA
The heritage of Africa is a rich and diverse one. It is a heritage of ancient civilizations, of great art and literature, and of a deep spiritual tradition. The heritage of Africa is a heritage that has shaped the world, and it is a heritage that we should all treasure and protect.

THE HERITAGE OF AFRICA
The heritage of Africa is a rich and diverse one. It is a heritage of ancient civilizations, of great art and literature, and of a deep spiritual tradition. The heritage of Africa is a heritage that has shaped the world, and it is a heritage that we should all treasure and protect.



AFRICA

Produced by the Cartographic Division
 National Geographic Society
 GLENN T. CHAPMAN, DIRECTOR AND CHAIRMAN
 NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE
 KELLY GRANT, EDITOR
 JOHN B. GARVER, JR., CHIEF CARTOGRAPHER
 WASHINGTON, D. C. DECEMBER 1990

Classic Spheroid Projection
 SCALE 1:64,000,000
 1 CENTIMETER = 62 KILOMETERS OR 1 INCH = 254 MILES

Legend:
 Railroads, Roads, Airports, Canals, etc.
 METRIC CONVERSIONS:
 1 centimeter = 0.393701 inch, 1 meter = 3.28084 feet, 1 kilometer = 0.621371 mile

CANARY ISLANDS

Spain

MADERIA ISLANDS

Portugal

CAPE VERDE

Portugal

SEYCHELLES

Mauritius

BINDI

India

REUNION

Mauritius

COMOROS

Mauritius

MADEIRA

Portugal

CLIMATE AND TERRAIN

No large mountain ranges in Africa. Highest peaks are in the east. The equatorial rain forest is the largest continuous area of rain forest in the world. The Sahara Desert is the largest desert in the world. The Nile River is the longest river in the world. The Congo River is the second longest river in the world. The African continent is the second largest continent in the world.



AFRICA.

SCALE OF MILES.

100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

Copyright, 1890, by Rand, McNally & Co.





- 01 AFIPLE
- 02 AFUSARI
- 03 AJAWRU
- 04 ALKATA
- 05 ARUSHA
- 06 AUSTIMP
- 07 BARKUR
- 08 BICHAYSA
- 09 BANGAYDU
- 10 BAYTUN
- 11 BASIR
- 12 BASILA
- 13 BIRADKA
- 14 BOKDE
- 15 BULLA
- 16 CHAMOSI
- 17 DENE
- 18 DUMJANA
- 19 EGDE
- 20 GAIM
- 21 HANUR
- 22 IDO
- 23 ITSEKUR
- 24 JETEMO, (HANGI EW)
- 25 KAFGI
- 26 KAMBORO
- 27 KATLA
- 28 KEBI
- 29 KEREKE
- 30 KURAMA, GURE (NE)
- 31 LABROK
- 32 LANGAM
- 33 LIB, DEGA (SE)
- 34 LONGOLA
- 35 MARI
- 36 MATHAM
- 37 MATWATA
- 38 MAHGO, BADU (NE)
- 39 MENEKE
- 40 MIBUZI
- 41 MIBUGAE
- 42 MIBULA
- 43 MIBYBO
- 44 MAFARA
- 45 NALDEBA
- 46 NAKRO
- 47 NAWASTA
- 48 NENGELE
- 49 NENKO
- 50 NENGI
- 51 NYAYO
- 52 NYAYO
- 53 NYAYO
- 54 NYAYO
- 55 NYAYO
- 56 NYAYO
- 57 NYAYO
- 58 NYAYO
- 59 NYAYO
- 60 NYAYO
- 61 NYAYO
- 62 NYAYO
- 63 NYAYO
- 64 NYAYO
- 65 NYAYO
- 66 NYAYO
- 67 NYAYO
- 68 NYAYO
- 69 NYAYO
- 70 NYAYO
- 71 NYAYO
- 72 NYAYO
- 73 NYAYO
- 74 NYAYO
- 75 NYAYO
- 76 NYAYO
- 77 NYAYO
- 78 NYAYO
- 79 NYAYO
- 80 NYAYO
- 81 NYAYO
- 82 NYAYO
- 83 NYAYO
- 84 NYAYO
- 85 NYAYO
- 86 NYAYO
- 87 NYAYO
- 88 NYAYO
- 89 NYAYO
- 90 NYAYO
- 91 NYAYO
- 92 NYAYO
- 93 NYAYO
- 94 NYAYO
- 95 NYAYO
- 96 NYAYO
- 97 NYAYO
- 98 NYAYO
- 99 NYAYO
- 100 NYAYO

This map reproduced from the author's own drawing, shows the approximate territorial boundaries of the various tribes and nations distributed in the text. It was drawn to a scale of 1:100,000 and is not to be used for any other purpose. The names of the various tribes and nations are given in the original text. The names of the various tribes and nations are given in the original text. The names of the various tribes and nations are given in the original text.