

GN

330

N3

copy 2

FT MEADE
GenColl

RACES

of

MEN

By

J.V. NASH





Class GN330

Book N3

Copyright N^o copy 2

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.

RACES *of* MEN

UNIFORM WITH THIS VOLUME

HOW THE WORLD GREW UP

The Story of Anthropology

HOW THE WORLD SUPPORTS MAN

The Story of Human Geography

MAN AND HIS RECORDS

The Story of Writing

THE TONGUES OF MAN

The Story of Languages

MAN AND HIS CUSTOMS

The Story of Folkways

HOW THE WORLD IS RULED

The Story of Government

MAN AND HIS RICHES

The Story of Economics

HOW THE WORLD LIVES

The Story of Sociology

THIS MAN-MADE WORLD

The Story of Inventions

∴

THOMAS S. ROCKWELL COMPANY

Publishers

CHICAGO

Publishers' Note

This book presents in popular form the present state of science. It has been reviewed by a specialist in this field of knowledge. An excerpt from this review follows:

"This first book in ethnology is an excellent statement of a fascinating field of knowledge. Mr. Nash's 'Races of Men' seems to me most admirably adapted to stimulate the minds of young people between the ages of eight and fourteen."

Signed: ELLSWORTH FARIS
Chairman, Department of Sociology
The University of Chicago



Men would move from place to place to avoid savage animals or to hunt other animals for food

RACES of MEN

By
J. V. NASH ✓
" "

Drawings by
DON NELSON ✓



THOMAS S. ROCKWELL COMPANY

CHICAGO

1931

Copy 2



GN 330
-N3
CMA

COPYRIGHT, 1931, BY
THOMAS S. ROCKWELL COMPANY
CHICAGO

Printed in United States of America

MAY 22 1931
©CIA 38364

CONTENTS

- I THE FIRST MEN 11
Do all people look alike? Why do we speak of different races? Are they all related? What were the first people like? Were they like people of today? Have we pictures of them? What people were they?
- II HOW MAN SPREAD OVER THE EARTH 17
How did people become separated? What made them different? Are there men living everywhere? How did the races move to the different places? Which is the oldest race? How can we tell?
- III HOW WE TRY TO TELL RACES APART 24
Is it easy to tell the races apart? Are people the same size? Are heads all shaped alike? Why are noses so different? Does the color of the eyes and hair show the difference between races? What makes the color? Why are Negroes black? How many colors for people are there?
- IV THE THREE MAIN RACES OF MEN 31
What race are most Americans? Are there different kinds of white people? What are these four kinds of white people like? Are they very different from each other? Are all of them quite white? Are there different kinds of yellow people? How many branches of the Negro family are there? Who are the strangest people of the world? To what race do the Jews belong?
- V THE CAUCASIANS AND THEIR LANGUAGES 42
Are the languages of the races alike? Were the languages once the same? Who were the Aryans? Where did the English people come from? Do all languages of Europe come from the Aryans? Are there Mongolian languages in Europe?

- VI A VISIT TO THE PEOPLES OF ASIA 52
What races live in Asia? What people first lived in India? Are the Persians alike? Who are the Bedouins? What race are the Turks? What kind of people live in Siberia? Where do the Mongols live? What sort of people are the Tibetans? Are the Japanese like the other Mongols? To what group do the Siamese belong? Are the languages of the Mongoloid peoples alike?
- VII STRANGE PEOPLES OF OCEANIA 70
What sort of people live on the islands in the Pacific? Are they civilized? Are there dwarfs in the islands? Are all the dwarfs alike? Are there any cannibals? What sort of people first lived in Australia?
- VIII A JOURNEY THROUGH AFRICA 79
Which is the Dark Continent? Are there other people than Negroes in Africa? What color are the Egyptians? Who live in the Sudan? Who are the Zulus? Where did the Bushmen come from? Where do the Pigmies live? Are there any white people in South Africa?
- IX THE FIRST PEOPLE OF AMERICA 92
Who were the first people in America? Why were they called Indians? Do they look like other Mongoloid peoples? How did they reach America? Did other people come to America? What are the Eskimos like? What two great groups of people came to America? Where did the Cliff Dwellers live? What was the language of the Indians like? Do Indians live in other parts of North and South America? Who are the tallest people in the world? What people live in the land farthest south? Who were the Incas? Who were the Mayas? Who were the Aztecs?

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<i>Men would move from place to place to avoid animals</i>	
	(frontispiece)
<i>These men lived in caves thousands of years ago</i>	12
<i>The earliest pictures of different races</i>	16
<i>Pigmies have lived in Africa since the Stone Age</i>	19
<i>A map of the earth would not look like today's map</i>	21
<i>They made tools of flint and other stones</i>	23
<i>There are twice as many people in India as here</i>	34
<i>The Mongolians are the Chinese, Japanese, and others</i>	35
<i>The Gypsies are a strange, wandering people</i>	39
<i>In Greece was born one of the greatest races</i>	45
<i>The Lapps and Samoyeds wander about for pastures</i>	50
<i>Much of the hard work of India is done by elephants</i>	57
<i>The Manchus once ruled all of China</i>	63
<i>Many of the Polynesians do not have to work</i>	73
<i>Fijians are a dark chocolate color with frizzly hair</i>	76
<i>There are many Arabs in Egypt and Northern Africa</i>	80
<i>It is easy to tell the tribes of the Negroid family</i>	83
<i>Krus live in rude huts of grass and leaves</i>	84
<i>The Zulus fought with shields and long spears</i>	86
<i>Some Pigmies are only three feet tall</i>	89
<i>They were not really Indians at all</i>	93
<i>The Indians lived a healthy, out-of-door life</i>	99
<i>The Indians made their homes in different climates</i>	103
<i>The hunter whirls the bolo in the air and throws it</i>	106

CHAPTER I

THE FIRST MEN

EVERYONE knows that all the people in the world do not have white skins. There are people with black skins, people with yellow skins, people with brown skins, and people with red skins. We may meet on the street any day a black-skinned Negro or a yellow-skinned Chinese. Sometimes we may even see a brown-skinned Philippine Islander or a red-skinned America Indian. And there are people whose skins are different shades of all these colors. Even white people are not all of the same shade. Some, like the Norwegians, are usually very light; others, like the Italians, are mostly rather dark.

*Do all people
look alike?*

Then, too, people are different in other ways besides the color of the skin. They are different in the shape of the head, in the form and color

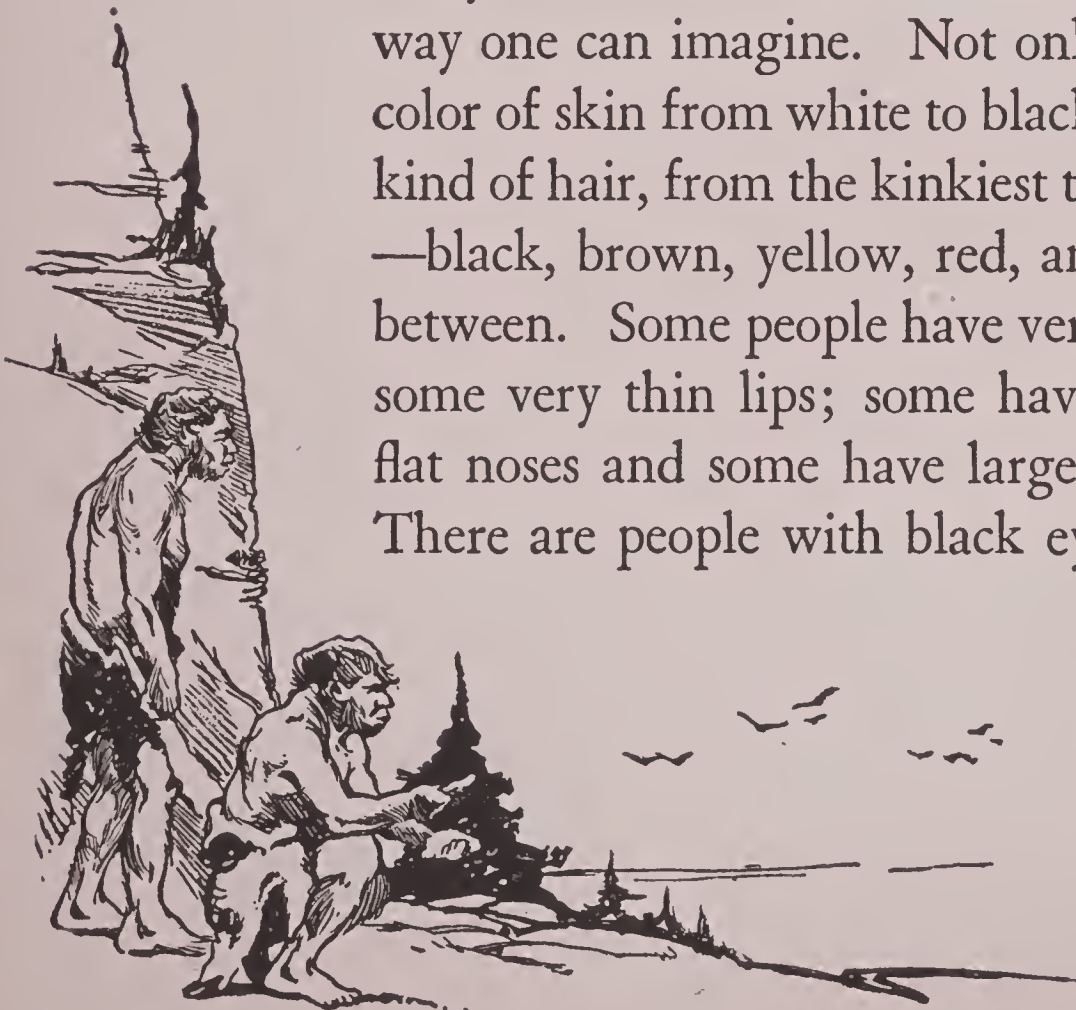
of the hair, in the color of the eyes, and in the form and size of the nose and mouth. And some are taller than others.

*Why do we
speak of
different races?*

We say that groups of people who do not look at all alike belong to different races. But why do they not look alike? Where did they come from? How were these races formed?

A special branch of science tries to answer these questions for us. It is called *Ethnology*, or the science of races; that is, of the different kinds of people in the world.

It is really amazing how many kinds of people there are, scattered all over the earth. They differ from each other in almost every way one can imagine. Not only is there every color of skin from white to black; there is every kind of hair, from the kinkiest to the straightest—black, brown, yellow, red, and all shades in between. Some people have very thick lips and some very thin lips; some have very small or flat noses and some have large, hooked noses. There are people with black eyes, others with



*These men
lived in caves
thousands of
years ago*

blue eyes, and others with eyes of still different color. There are tall races and there are short races. In Africa there are people who go around with almost no clothing, while the Eskimos in the Far North are bundled up in furs all the time. Some people live on fruits and vegetables, others on meat, and others on all kinds of mixed foods. Some are warlike and some are peaceful; some live almost like animals and some live just as we do.

But, strange as it may seem, all these people who differ so much today belong to the same human family. All the races of men now living on the earth have bodies built in the same way. Every person has two eyes, two ears, a nose, and a mouth; all have two arms and two legs, and the same number of fingers and toes. And all have the same kind of lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys, and other organs. In fact, there is not nearly so much difference between different kinds of people as there is between different kinds of dogs. Just

Are they all related?

think how different a big Saint Bernard dog is from a little poodle.

*What were the
first people
like?*

It is very hard to tell just what the earliest men looked like. They were probably great, rough, hairy fellows, with low foreheads, who walked with a stooping, shambling step, armed with big clubs of wood as weapons with which to fight off wild beasts and other enemies. The Neanderthal men, who lived during the time when a great sheet of ice covered a large part of Europe, no doubt looked much like this. We can get some idea of the sort of men they must have been from a number of skeletons that have been found.

Then, too, there have been dug up many skeletons of the later men of the Old Stone Age. These men lived in caves thousands of years ago. They made tools and weapons out of chipped stones and bone. They, too, were mostly big, rough men, for they had to fight savage animals. Their only clothing probably was the skins of animals that they killed.

From the study of skeletons which belonged to men who lived in the last half of the Old Stone Age, perhaps 25,000 years ago, we begin to see the beginning of different races. These skeletons were found in southern France and in northern Italy.

One of these very old races is called the Cro-Magnon. These people were very tall and well-built. The shape of their skulls and bones show that they probably looked like some of the white people living today. The other of these two early peoples was the Grimaldi race. Their skulls and bones make us think that they must have looked somewhat like the Negroes.

The earliest pictures that we have, showing different races of men, were found in Egypt. The ancient Egyptians loved to cover the walls of their temples and the tombs of their mighty kings with beautifully colored pictures. In some of the royal tombs at Thebes, which was a splendid city of ancient Egypt, on the river Nile, there were found some interesting wall

*Were they like
people of today?*

*Have we
pictures of
them?*

paintings. These contained pictures of four different kinds of people.

*What people
were they?*

First, there were the Egyptians themselves, who were painted red. As a matter of fact, the Egyptians were really brown-skinned, but the painters liked red better. Then there were people from Asia, who were painted with yellow skins, although they were really a light brown. Then there were Negroes, who came from central Africa. They were painted black in the pictures. And there were men from the northern part of Africa, west of Egypt, whom the Egyptians called Libyans. These are very interesting to us, because they are painted with white skins, blue eyes, and light-colored hair.

These paintings are over 4,000 years old. When they were painted, Greece and Rome had not yet become famous. At that time most of Europe was still a wilderness, where the people lived by hunting and fishing.



*The earliest pictures
showing different races of
men were found in Egypt*

CHAPTER II

HOW MAN SPREAD OVER THE EARTH

MANKIND slowly separated into the different races centuries ago. Just how, when, or where, no one knows. Most of the men who have studied this subject believe that mankind began somewhere in the great continent of Asia, though some think that Africa may have been man's first home.

*How did people
become
separated?*

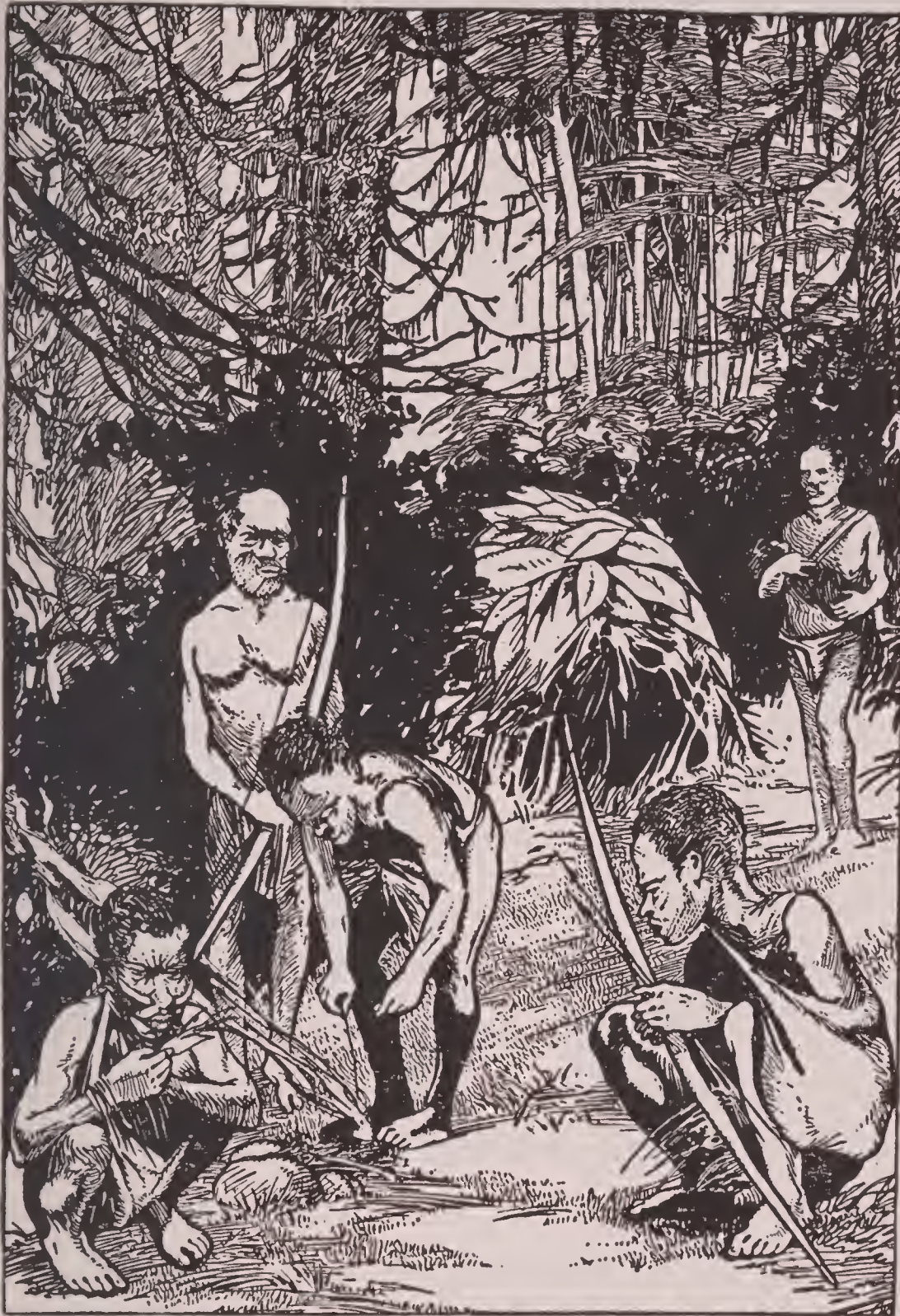
But we do know that at a time so long ago that nobody is sure just when it was, men began to wander into different parts of the world. They may have been looking for better hunting places and better places to fish; or, at a somewhat later date, for greener grazing grounds for their cattle. Or one tribe may have seized the good lands in a certain country and driven the other people out, so that they had to look for a home somewhere else.

At any rate, thousands of years before history began, men had scattered all over the earth.

*What made
them different?*

Probably at the beginning the people all looked pretty much alike. But when a group went far away to another place to live, where the climate was different, the soil was different, and the kind of food that the people ate was different, then the appearance of the people began to change. Those who were best fitted to live in the new country married among themselves. So after the tribe had lived in the same country for thousands of years, the people would be different in looks from any other people.

But different tribes were wandering around all the time. Perhaps one tribe would at last come into the land where another tribe lived and would settle there. Then the children of the two tribes would marry each other. Thus there would be a mixed race; the people would look partly like one tribe and partly like the other. That is why it is often very hard and



The Pigmies have probably lived in Africa since the early days of the Stone Age

sometimes impossible for us to say just what race a certain group of people today belong to.

*Are there
men living
everywhere?*

No other kind of animal has been able to live in so many different kinds of places as man. Ages ago he had found a home in every continent except Antarctica, the ice-covered land around the South Pole, which is so frightfully bleak that even the hardiest men could not make regular homes there.

But since very early times men have been living in little houses made of blocks of ice in the Arctic regions, where the day and the night are each six months long. So, too, men have been living on the slopes of high mountains, like the Himalayas in Asia, which are the highest mountains in the world. Men have been living with their herds of reindeer on the frozen wastes of northern Europe and Siberia. Men have been living on the islands of the Pacific ocean, hundreds of miles from the mainland. Men have been living in the jungles of Africa under the burning sun. Men have

lived who hunted with bows and arrows in North America and South America. And men have lived in far-away Australia.

You can see how all these people, separated from each other in many cases for thousands of years, must have become very different in looks as well as in their customs and ways of living. But they were always perfectly human.

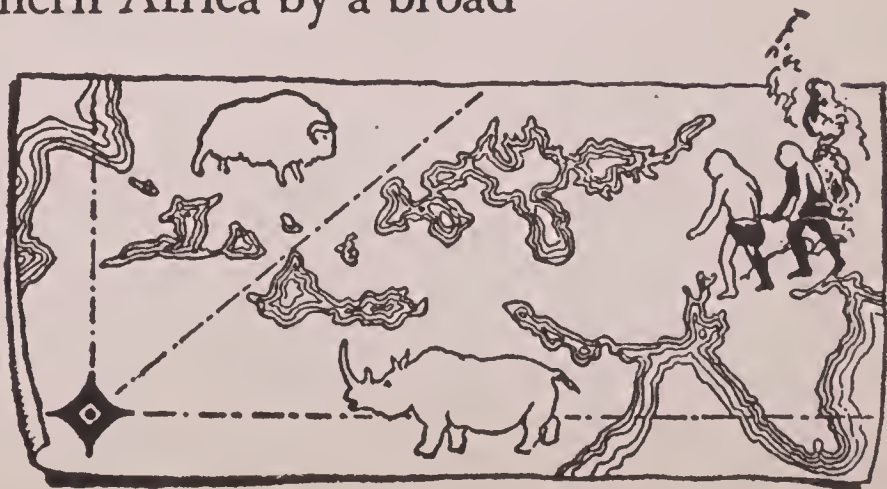
A person may wonder how men were able to get all over the earth so long ago and so easily. In those days people did not have large, swift boats. The best that they had were little canoes, dug out of logs, which could not stand long ocean voyages. How did they get to Australia and other out-of-the-way places?

How did the races move to the different places?

The answer is that many thousands of years ago, when men first began to set out in search of new homes, a map of the earth, if there had been one, would not have looked at all like a map of the earth today.

Asia, where man probably had his first home, was connected with southern Africa by a broad

A map of the earth would not have looked like today's map



belt of land where the Indian Ocean now lies. Europe was connected with Asia by land as it is now, and was also joined to Africa in places where the Mediterranean sea is today. Even the British Islands were united with Europe by solid land in those days. Then, too, the East Indian islands were part of Asia, with no water in between, and Australia and other large islands were separated from the mainland only by a few miles of water. Men could even get to America without having to cross an ocean. Asia and North America were joined together where Behring Strait now separates Alaska from Siberia, and North America was united with Europe by dry land, of which Greenland, Iceland, and the Orkney Islands are all that still remain.

*Which is the
oldest race?*

Another question that people sometimes ask is, which of the great races of men that we see in the world today is the oldest? From what we have just been saying, it is easy to find the answer to this question. It is, of course, that

the great races of mankind are cousins of each other. The first men were not like any race in the world today. They were not black men, nor yellow men, nor white men.

We think that in those very early days there was not much difference between men in different parts of the world, because the oldest skulls that we find, in Asia, in Europe, and in Africa, are shaped very much alike. And the tools and weapons that those ancient men made were so much alike that one would think they had been made all in one place.

*How can
we tell?*

These people were living in the Stone Age. In the Old Stone Age they made rough tools and weapons out of flint and other stones, by chipping and flaking. Then, in the New Stone Age, they made beautifully polished stone tools and implements, or made carved ones cut out of horn and ivory. They also made little images of fishes, reindeer, horses, mammoths, and human beings, and they even drew pictures in colors on the walls of caves.

*They made tools
of flint and
other stones*



CHAPTER III

HOW WE TRY TO TELL RACES APART

CHINESE people are not at all like Negro people. Anyone can tell them apart. But sometimes it is very hard or even impossible to say just what race a certain group of people belongs to. One reason, of course, is that long ago people of one race may have married those of another race.

*Is it easy
to tell the
races apart?*

We might think that we could tell a good many races apart by the height to which the people grow. There are, it is true, a few small tribes that are very short, and a few that are very tall. But there is not a great deal of difference in height between most of the people of the world. They average about five feet, five inches, although in nearly every race there are some very short persons and some very tall ones—under five feet or over six feet tall.

*Are people the
same size?*

The shape of the head, also, does not tell us very much about races. People belonging to the same race do not all have heads shaped just alike. Among white people, some have narrow heads, some have medium heads, and some have broad heads. The very same thing is true of American Indians.

*Are heads
all shaped
alike?*

What does the nose tell us? Usually it is broad and flat among Negroes, high and narrow among white people, and medium among yellow people. But there are so many special kinds of noses among people of the same race that noses cannot tell us very much. Climate has a great deal to do with the shape of the nose. In warm, moist countries, people's nostrils are apt to be wide, so as to let in plenty of air, while in cold, dry places, the nostrils are smaller, so that the air can be gradually warmed and moistened before it is taken into the nose.

*Why are the
noses so
different?*

The color of the hair and the color of the eyes, you might think, would have a good deal to do with telling races apart. But here again

*Does the color of
the eyes and
hair show
the difference
between races?*

we do not get much help. Except among white people, all the races of the world have dark hair and dark eyes. In fact, millions of white people have dark hair and dark eyes. Light hair and light eyes are found only in a rather small part of the white race. Fair hair and blue eyes are mostly found among the people of northern Europe and their descendants in the United States and other countries. Red hair is not very common, even among white people. It is found most often among the Scottish Highlanders, the Welsh, and the Finns.

The shape of the hair—that is, the way it is formed—is of some help to us in dividing people into races. Negroes have very kinky or woolly hair, yellow people have straight hair, and white people have more or less wavy or curly hair. Woolly hair, if you look at it under a microscope, is flat, straight hair is round, and wavy hair is oval in shape.

The color of a person's eyes and hair, and also of his skin, depends upon the amount of

coloring matter, called *pigment*, in his body. The same kind of pigment is found in all races. But some have more and some have less. The Negro is very dark, because he has a large amount of pigment in his body. Even white people have some pigment in their bodies. The only people who have no pigment at all are called *albinos*. Albino simply means *white*. They are found, once in a while, in all races. Nature, for some reason that we do not know, did not give them any pigment at all. So they have white hair, very white skin, and pink or reddish eyes, the color of the eyes being caused by the blood showing through them. There are even albino animals. We have all seen albino rats and mice, with perfectly white fur and pink eyes. They are kept as pets.

In Africa, people need to have a large amount of pigment in their skins, because it protects them from the rays of the sun. The rays are so hot in some places there that they will kill a white man if he does not wear a special hat.

*What makes
the color?*

*Why are
Negroes black?*

*How many
colors for
people are there?*

It used to be quite common to speak of five main races, depending upon the color of the skin. These were the white race, the black race, the yellow race, the red race, and the brown race. As we have already seen, there are people with skins of all these different colors. But when we travel over the world we find that we cannot tell where one color stops and another begins. They just shade off, one into another.

In parts of Africa near the Equator the people are so dark that they are really black. But as we go northward, we find that the people become lighter, from dark brown to light brown. When we reach the northern coast of Africa, on the Mediterranean Sea, we find people who look much like Europeans. They are not at all like Negroes, for Negroes, besides being very dark, have thick, fleshy lips, and kinky, black hair. When we cross over to Europe and go from south to north, we find that the color of people's skin and of their hair and eyes gets lighter the farther north we go.

When we get as far north as Norway and Sweden, we meet many people with very white skins, yellow hair, and blue eyes.

But if we go eastward from Europe into Asia, what do we find happening? When we travel through Russia, cross the Ural mountains, and get into the great continent of Asia, we find that most of the people have straight, black hair, yellowish skins, and big cheek bones. When we reach China, we notice something else. The people's eyes slant in a very strange way. This is caused by a certain folding of the skin around the corners of the eyes.

When we go on southward to the East Indies and the islands of Oceania, we find that the people we meet there are mostly brown-skinned, and generally do not have slanting eyes. In some of the islands where it is very hot we meet people who are very dark-skinned; in fact, we might take them for Negroes.

Are all dark-skinned people Negroes?

Then, crossing over to America, we can still meet many Indians. If we look at them closely,

we will find that they have straight, black hair and large cheek-bones, like the yellow people, but their eyes are straight, and their skins are of a red or bronze color.

Just as in a family of children no two are exactly alike (unless perhaps they are twins), so in the big family of mankind there are all sorts of differences among the many groups that make up the great world family. So we are sometimes puzzled in trying to fit every group into some one larger group called a race.

*What are the
three main
races of men?*

Still, we shall do pretty well if we divide the human family into three large groups and call them the main races of mankind. Each of these we shall have to divide again into smaller groups or races. Even then, we shall have to leave out a few of the world's people, because they do not seem to belong to any one of the three main races. Probably they are a mixture.

The three main races are the Caucasian or White race, the Mongoloid or Yellow race, and the Negroid or Black race.



CHAPTER IV

THE THREE MAIN RACES OF MEN

AMERICANS, for the most part, belong to the Caucasian race. We get the word *Caucasian* from the country around the Caucasus mountains, which lie between the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea. The people living in that land are a fine-looking group of the white race, although not as light-skinned as some of the other white people.

What race are most Americans?

We can divide the Caucasian race into four smaller races: namely, the Nordic, the Alpine, the Mediterranean, and the Hindu.

Are there different kinds of white people?

Nordic means *Northern*. Among the Nordics we shall find most of the peoples of northwestern Europe and of the British Isles. Many Nordics now live in the United States, Canada, Australia, and other parts of the world.

The Nordics usually have wavy, fair hair,

*What are these
four kinds of
white people like?*

long heads, narrow noses, very white skins, and blue or gray eyes. By *long heads* we simply mean that the head measures much more from front to back than from side to side. Nordics are generally tall people.

The Alpine race gets its name from the Alps Mountains in Switzerland, where many of these people live. Most of them we shall find in central and eastern Europe, especially in Russia. There are some even in the British Isles and scattered through other parts of Europe, such as France and Italy: There are now many Alpines in the New World.

These Alpine folk are rather tall, but not so tall usually as the Nordics, their skin is generally a little darker, and their noses broader. Their eyes are mostly brown or hazel, and their hair chestnut-brown or black. If we looked at their heads closely, we should find that they are broad instead of long. Some Alpine people have such wide heads that it is said they can wear a straw hat sideways!

Then there are the Mediterraneans. As we should suppose, they live mainly around the shores of the great Mediterranean Sea, in Europe, Asia, and Africa. But some of them live as far north as Wales, Ireland, and other places. And there are many in America.

Their heads are long, like those of the Nordic people, instead of broad, like those of the Alpines. They have black hair, which is wavy and sometimes curly, and their eyes are very dark or black. As a rule, they have straight, small noses. They have rather delicate bodies; they are only medium in height and sometimes very short. They are darker-skinned than the Alpines.

Of course, we must remember here again that each of these races is not so clearly cut off from the others that you can always be sure whether a person is Nordic, Alpine, or Mediterranean. A person may have certain things about him that make him belong partly to one of these races and partly to another.

*Are they
very different
from each other?*

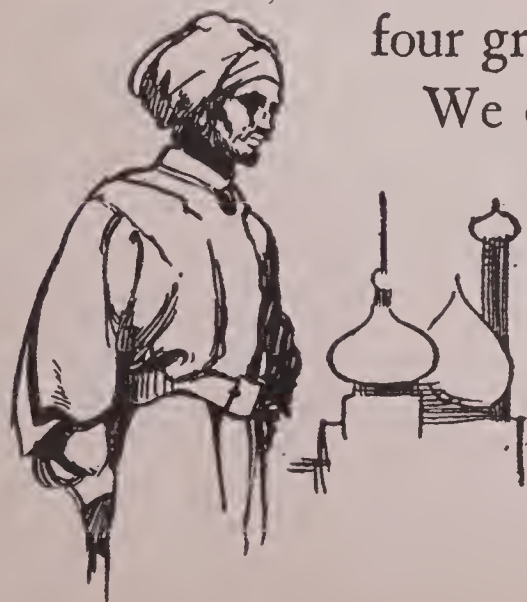
Then away off in Asia there are the Hindus. We do not see very much of them, because there are scarcely any Hindus in the United States. But they are a very large branch of the human family. In India, their homeland, there are about three hundred million people, most of whom belong to the Hindu race. That is more than twice as many people as there are in the whole United States.

Are all of them quite white?

The Hindus are very dark, much darker usually than any of the other Caucasian people. They look more like the Mediterraneans than like the Alpines or the Nordics. The Hindu has a dark brown skin, black, wavy hair, dark eyes, and a well-shaped nose, though there is a good deal of difference among the Hindus in the exact shape of the nose. The Hindu is generally rather tall.

A few small groups of the Caucasian race we cannot very well fit into any one of these four great human families.

We come next to the Mongoloid or Yellow



There are twice as many people in India as in the United States

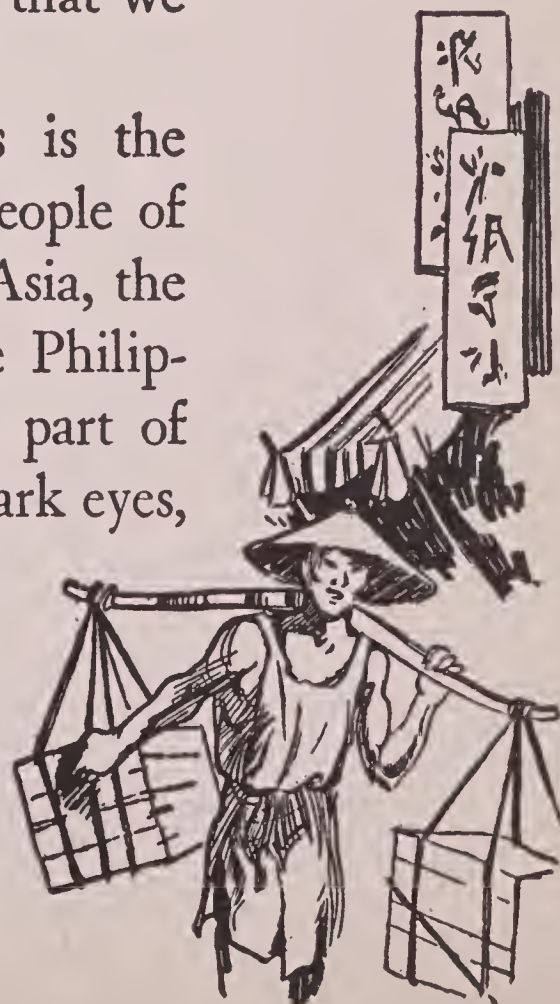
race. The word *Mongoloid* means simply Mongol-like. The Mongols, who have given their name to this great race, are a people of central Asia, north of China.

The Mongoloid race is divided into three main groups. The first is the Mongolian. This takes in the Mongols themselves, the Chinese, the Japanese, and some other peoples. They have straight, black hair, their heads are broad, their noses are about medium, their eyes generally dark brown, and their skin light brown or yellowish, but sometimes rather fair. They are generally below the average in tallness, though some are taller. Their eyes have that strange, slanting appearance that we have already noticed.

The second group of Mongoloids is the Malaysians. In this group are the people of the Malay peninsula, in southeastern Asia, the people of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines, and some other people in that part of the world. They have brown skins, dark eyes,

*Are there
different kinds
of yellow people?*

*The Mongolians are
the Chinese, Japanese,
and some other peoples*



straight, black hair, with a broad face and small nose. But they do not usually have the slanting eyes that we saw in the first group of Mongoloids.

*To what race do
the American
Indians belong?*

The third branch of the Mongoloid family is made up of the American Indians. We used to think that the American Indians were a race all by themselves. But we believe now that, like the Malaysians, they are a part of the great Mongoloid race. They have bronze or reddish skins and are often very tall. Their faces are broad and their noses often quite large. They have big cheek-bones. Their eyes are dark and their hair straight and black. Some of them have long heads and others broad heads, just as do the Caucasians.

The Eskimos, that strange people who live amid the ice and snow around the North Pole, belong to this branch of the Mongoloid family.

The Indians are divided into so many different tribes that we could not begin to name all of them here.

Finally, there is the Negroid or Black race. *Negroid* means Negro-like, and *Negro* means black.

First in this group we have the Negroes themselves, of whom there are millions in Africa. There are also many of them now in the United States, in the West Indies, and in South America. Their forefathers were brought as slaves to the New World, hundreds of years ago, to work on the plantations.

*How many
branches of the
Negro family
are there?*

The Negroes have kinky or woolly hair. Their heads are long, their noses broad or flat, and their skin is very dark, so dark that it is often quite black. Their eyes, of course, are very dark or black. Usually Negroes are tall.

Another branch of the Negroid family is the Melanesians, sometimes called Oceanic Negroids. They are little groups of people who live in certain islands of the broad Pacific Ocean, such as Papua, the Fiji, and the Solomon Islands. We put them with the Negroids, because they are very dark and have frizzly

hair, black eyes, and thick lips. But their hair is not woolly, like the Negroes, and these people are not so tall as most Negroes.

*Who are the
strangest people
of the world?*

Then in the third branch of the Negroid family we find one of the strangest peoples in the world. They are the Negritos (Little Negroes) or Dwarf Blacks. They are pigmies, the smallest people in the world. Little groups of them are scattered over quite a large part of the world near the equator. There are some in central Africa, and others in the Malay peninsula, in Papua, in the Andaman islands, and in the Philippines.

Two large tribes in South Africa, the Bushmen and the Hottentots, we also place with the Negritos, though they are somewhat taller.

If we divide the big human family into these three main races, we shall find that they will take in about 99 per cent of all the people in the world. A few tribes or peoples, in out-of-the-way parts of the earth, such as the natives of Australia, will still be outside, be-

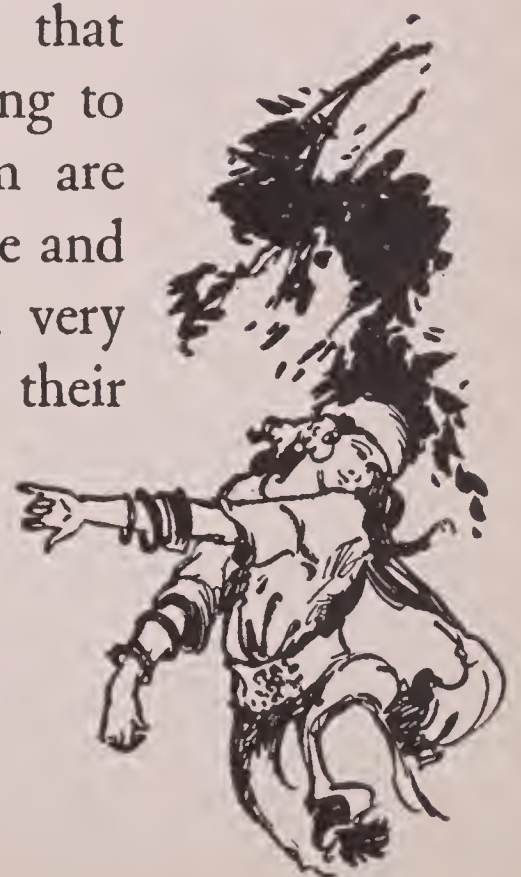
cause we cannot be sure just where they belong.

Where shall we put the Jews? They live in many different countries all over the world. They belong to the Caucasian race, and most of them are Alpines, though there are many Mediterraneans and even some Nordics among them. As a rule, they look a good deal like the other people in the countries where they have lived for a long time. All the Jews once lived in a part of western Asia (Asia Minor) called Palestine. But most of them were driven out of their homes by wars hundreds of years ago and had to find homes in other countries. There are now about ten millions of Jews in the world.

*To what race
do the Jews
belong?*

The Gypsies are a strange, wandering people, with very dark skins. We think that they came first from India, and so belong to the Hindu race. Little bands of them are now found in nearly every part of Europe and even in the United States. They are a very restless people; they live in camps of their

*The Gypsies are a
strange, wandering
people*



own, and they never stay long in one place. They are fond of bright colors and ornaments, and they make their living mostly by horse trading and fortune telling.

*Where do the
white people
live?*

If we take a map of Europe, we can show, by means of three stripes running in a zigzag way across the map, where the Nordics, the Alpines, and the Mediterraneans mostly live. The Nordics, of course, will be in the North, the Mediterraneans in the South, and the Alpines in between.

These belts cut right through some countries, such as Germany, France, and Italy. Germany is partly Nordic and partly Alpine, Italy is partly Alpine and partly Mediterranean, and France is partly each of the three. The British Isles are mainly Nordic, but there are many Alpine and Mediterranean people there. The Dutch and the Scandinavians (Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, and Icelanders) are almost wholly Nordic.

Where did these three kinds of white people

in Europe come from? That is a hard question to answer, because they have all been there for ages. The Mediterraneans seem to have arrived first. Their forefathers, probably, were living in Europe at the time that the great Ice Sheet came down from the North and covered a great deal of the continent. Then, when the climate grew warmer and the ice melted, other peoples came in and settled in the lands where the ice had been.

*Where did
they come from?*

The broad-headed Alpines, we think, streamed in from central Asia, and filled up the middle part of Europe. Many broad-headed people still live in central Asia.

The forefathers of the Nordics also may have come in from Asia. Some think that they might perhaps be a branch of the Mediterranean race (both have long heads) who wandered north and whose children became tall and fair-skinned. Many persons, however, believe that the ancestors of the Nordics were the people called Aryans.

CHAPTER V

THE CAUCASIANS AND THEIR LANGUAGES

*Are the
languages of
the races alike?*

LANGUAGES spoken by the various peoples ought to show us to just what race or branch of a race a group of people belong. But this is not always true. For instance, the Negroes in the United States now all speak English, which is a Caucasian language. One race very often learns to speak the language of another race and forgets its own. If we look at the languages now spoken by the peoples of Europe, we learn some surprising things.

As we have seen, there are only three branches of the Caucasian race in Europe. But there are many languages. Some of the best known of these are English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Polish, Russian, and

Greek. Now all of these languages, besides many others, all belong to the same family.

This is hard to believe, because the people who speak those languages are very different. But we know that it is true, because all these languages are much the same in their forms. Stranger still, hundreds of their words are very much alike, such as the words for *father*, *mother*, *brother*, *sister*, *one*, *two*, *three*, *sky*, *fire*, and so on. We say that these words grew from the same roots. But they branched off from one another, in the different languages, so long ago that the way of pronouncing them has changed, and you would hardly know them now as being really the same words.

Then another strange fact was found out. The men who make a study of languages saw that the speech of these peoples of Europe was also very much like the languages spoken by some of the peoples of western and southern Asia, such as the Persians and the Hindus.

Thousands of years ago there lived, either

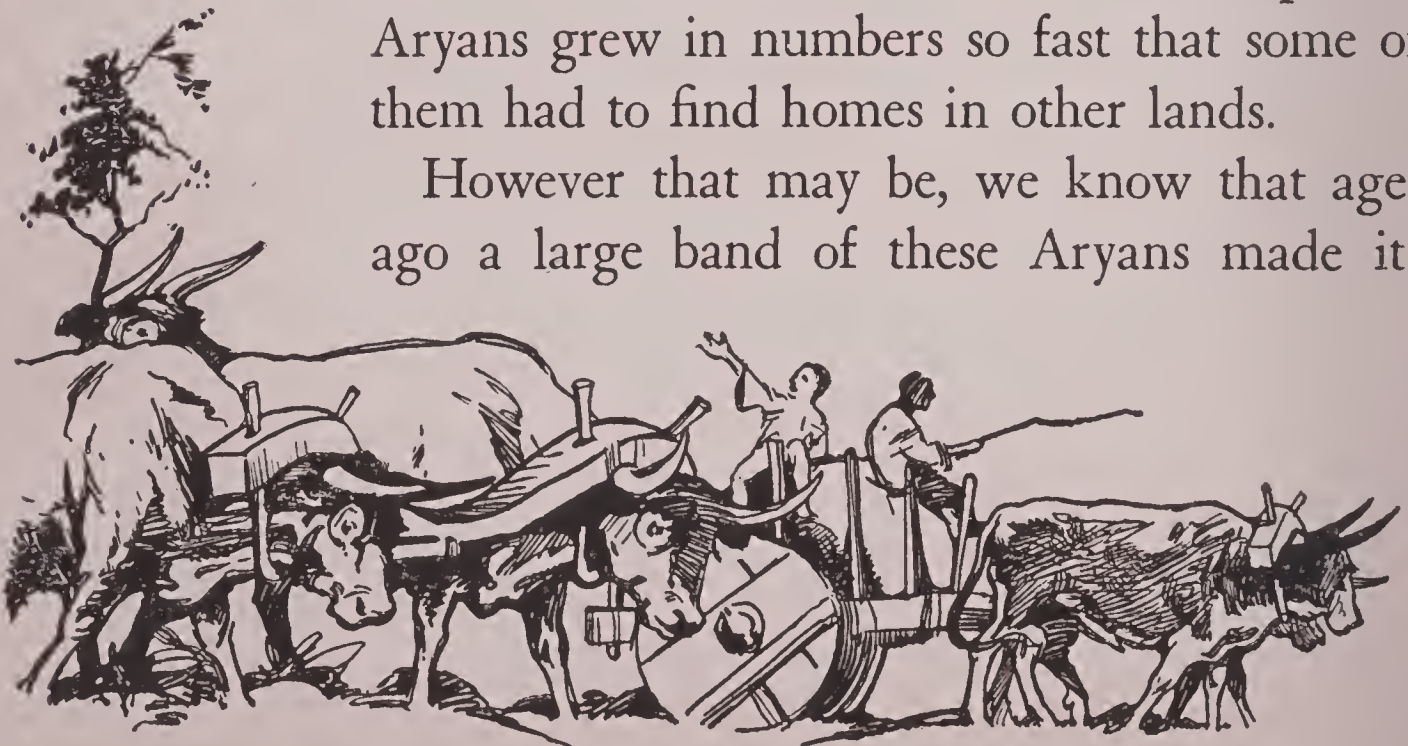
*Were the
languages
once the same?*

*Who were
the Aryans?*

on the plains of Asia, north of the lofty Himalaya Mountains, or to the west of there, perhaps even on the shores of the Black Sea in what is now southern Russia, a race of people who kept flocks and herds. We can tell a good deal about the kind of life they lived by studying the words that have come down from their speech into modern languages. We call these people the Aryans, a word which means *noble*.

Long before the beginning of history the Aryans had begun to wander off in different directions. What caused these wanderings we do not know. Perhaps their grazing grounds began to get too dry because of lack of rain in the hot summers, so that some of the people had to look for greener pastures somewhere else for their flocks and herds. Perhaps the Aryans grew in numbers so fast that some of them had to find homes in other lands.

However that may be, we know that ages ago a large band of these Aryans made its



way down into India. They were tall, strong, white people, brave and daring. They conquered a large part of India. They spoke a language called Sanskrit. It is not spoken now, but it is the parent of many languages.

Another band of Aryans made its way down into Persia, which used to be called Iran. They, too, conquered a great country, and the people there still speak an Aryan language.

Another group of Aryans traveled all the way over to Greece, where they soon made themselves at home. Here, as in other countries, they found people already living. They had to fight with these people for the right to live in the land. But afterwards the Aryans and the other people married one another. So their children were not real Aryans, although they spoke an Aryan language.

In Greece, after the coming of the Aryans, there was born one of the greatest races that the world has ever seen. They wrote grand poems in their beautiful language, they built

*Where did
the Aryans go?*

*In Greece was born one
of the greatest races
of the world*



lovely marble temples, and they carved statues which the world never tires of admiring.

Still another band of these Aryan people kept on going westward until they reached Italy. There, too, they found good homes for themselves, and mingled with the people already living there. One of their towns, called Rome, grew stronger and stronger until it ruled the largest empire the world had ever seen. The Romans spoke a fine language called *Latin*, because the part of Italy in which Rome stood was known as Latium. (We pronounce this last word *Lay-shum*.)

*What became of
some of these
bands of Aryans?*

Another large band of Aryans went across central Europe, perhaps even earlier than the bands that went to Greece and Italy. They went into a number of countries, such as France, Spain, and the British Isles. These people were the Celts. The Celtic language still is spoken in Wales, in the Scottish Highlands, in parts of Ireland, and in Brittany, a part of France. But some of the people who

some speak Celtic are Nordic, some are Alpine, and some are Mediterranean in race. This is true also of people speaking other languages now used in Europe.

But we have not finished yet with the Aryans. Next came the Teutons, who settled around the Baltic Sea, along the shores of the North Sea, and in Scandinavia. About fifteen hundred years ago a group of these Teutonic people, the Anglo-Saxons, crossed over into England. The Anglo-Saxons soon were ruling that country. Then the Normans came over and conquered England. The Normans also were a Teutonic people. They lived first in Scandinavia, but made their homes for a long time in Normandy, a part of France, where they had learned to speak French. The Anglo-Saxon and the Norman-French speech finally became the English language.

The last groups of Aryans that went out in search of new homes were the Slavs and the Lithuanians. They filled up eastern Europe.

Where did the English people come from?

*Where did the
last group
of Aryans go?*

Their descendants live in Russia, in Poland, in Czecho-Slovakia, in the Balkan countries, in Lithuania, and in other near-by lands. The people there still speak languages that have come down to them from the speech of those old Aryans.

Now we must see how it happens that many people in Europe, besides those in Italy, speak languages that are much like the Latin speech of ancient Rome.

We were just talking about how Rome became a mighty empire. It ruled all the countries around the Mediterranean Sea. That was thought to be almost the whole world in those days. The Romans, wherever they went, took the Latin language with them. It was one of the finest languages in the world, and the people who spoke it wrote many great books. That is why we study Latin in our schools today.

The people of many countries in the Roman empire learned to speak Latin. After the empire was swept away, these countries became

separated from each other. There was much war and confusion for hundreds of years. The Latin speech lived, but it changed a great deal in each country. Today we have great languages such as Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which have all come down from the old Latin. Over in eastern Europe there is a country called Roumania, where the people speak another language of the Latin family.

In fact, there are only a few languages in Europe that we cannot trace back to those great people, the Aryans, who spread over Europe in those day so long, long ago. The Finns, the Hungarians, and the Turks speak languages that were brought to Europe by tribes from Asia who were Mongoloids. But these people today are not very different in race from their neighbors in Europe. So we put them with the Caucasians now.

Then there is a quaint little people in Europe called the *Basques*. They live in the valleys of the western Pyrenees, the mountains between

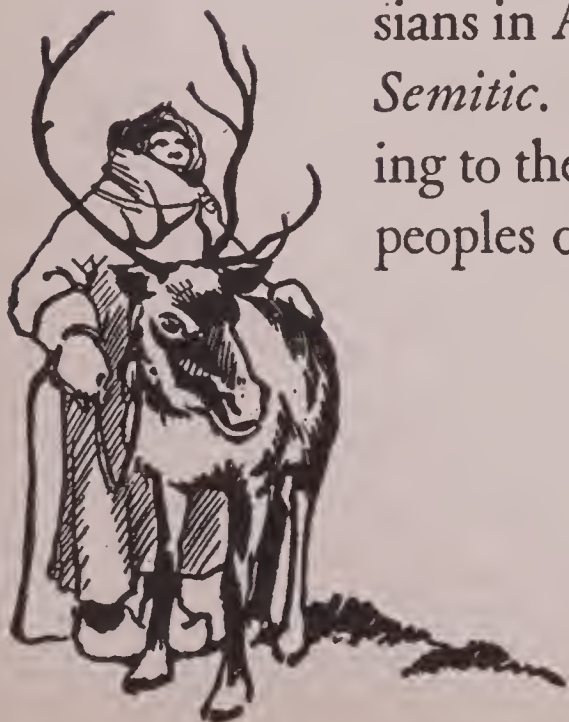
*Do all the
languages of
Europe come
from the Aryan?*

France and Spain. There are only a few thousand of them. They, too, are now much like their neighbors in appearance. But their language is different from any other. We think it comes from the speech of the people who lived in Europe during the New Stone Age.

*Are there
Mongolian
languages in
Europe?*

We must not forget two other little peoples tucked away in the far north of Europe, in lands so cold that probably nobody else wanted them. These are the Lapps and the Samoyeds, who live along the Arctic coast. They wander from place to place, looking for pasturage for their herds of reindeer. They came long ago from Asia and still speak the languages that they brought with them. In race they are cousins of the Mongoloid peoples of Asia.

There are two other interesting language families, besides the Aryan, spoken by Caucasians in Asia and Africa. One of them is called *Semitic*. The Semites are dark whites, belonging to the Mediterranean race. In ancient times, peoples of this family built great empires, such



*The Lapps and Samoyeds wander
about hunting pastures for
their reindeer*

as Babylonia and Assyria in Asia, and Carthage in northern Africa. The Jews, too, have come from this family, though now most of them speak the languages of the other countries where they have found homes.

The Arabs are another great Semitic people. Many hundreds of years ago a man named Mohammed was born in Arabia. He taught a new religion to his people. Then the Arabs went out and conquered many countries. They carried their language with them wherever they went, and many of the people whom they conquered learned to speak Arabic. Arabic is still spoken, not only in Arabia, but in a large part of Asia Minor and of Africa.

The other Caucasian language family is called *Hamitic*. More people spoke it in the past than do now. It is somewhat like the Semitic family. A Hamitic language was spoken by the ancient Egyptians. Other Hamitic languages are still spoken by certain peoples in northern Africa.

Where do the Semitic people live?

CHAPTER VI

A VISIT TO THE PEOPLES OF ASIA

ASIA is the largest of all the continents; and, as we have seen, it was probably the very first home of the human family.

*What races
live in Asia?*

The peoples of that great continent are Caucasians and Mongoloids, though down in the southeastern tip of the continent there is a small tribe of Negroids, and there are a few partly Negroid people in southern India.

Caucasians live in the western peninsula of Asia, which is called *Asia Minor*, and in the great Arabian peninsula. Other branches of that race live in Persia, Afghanistan, and India. The great chain of mountains called the *Himalayas*, the highest in the world, divides the Mongoloids from the Caucasians in central Asia. North of the Himalayas the people are Mongoloids, who fill all of eastern Asia.

The Hindus, as we call the people of India, are one of the largest branches of the human family. As we have already seen, there are about three hundred million Hindus. Of course India must be a very large country to hold so many people. If you will look at India on the map, you will see that it is like a big triangle, with the tip of it dipping far down into the Indian Ocean, while the broad top of it snuggles up against the Himalayas Mountains.

The people of India are not all alike. There are hundreds of different groups, with different ways of living. Some of them live in great cities and are very well educated, while others are tribes that live in the jungle and stand very low among the world's people.

We have already learned how, thousands of years ago, the Aryans came down from the North into India. They were a tall, brave, light-skinned people. They conquered a large part of the country. Their language was called Sanskrit. It is no longer a living speech, but

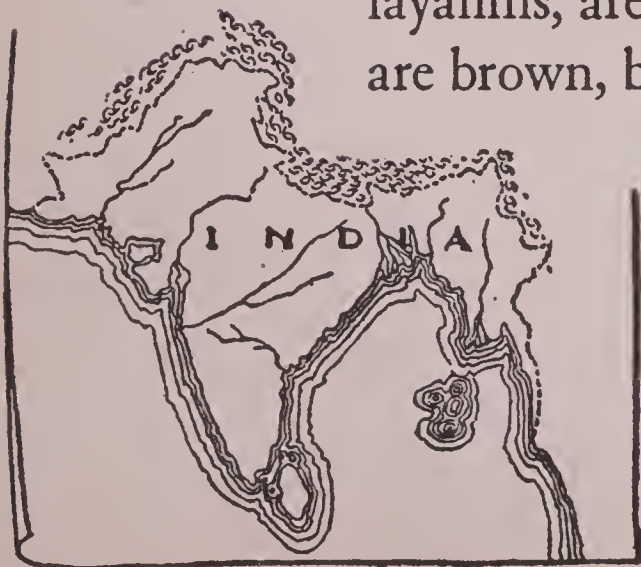
*Are all the
Hindus of the
same race?*

most of the people of India today speak languages which have come down to them from the original Sanskrit.

*What people
first lived
in India?*

These Aryans, when they came into India, found the country well filled with people. These other people were dark-skinned. The Aryans mingled with them. In the south of India the Dravidians, and in Ceylon (a large island south of India) the Veddas, are like the people who filled India when the Aryans first came. They are very dark, but not Negroids. Even before these people came to India there were other people living there who were Negroids. In the jungles of southern India and in Ceylon there are some tribes that are much like Negroids. They are extremely dark and have curly black hair. They go about almost naked and live a very wild state.

The Dravidian peoples of southern India, such as the Telugus, the Tamils, and the Malayalims, are much more civilized. Their skins are brown, but their faces look a good deal like



those of some of the dark whites belonging to the Mediterranean race.

The people of the more northern parts of India are of lighter skin. In the Kashmir valley and the Punjab and Rajputana we find people who are light brown in color, with long heads, high foreheads, and very Caucasian faces. In the northwest part of India there are people who are so light-skinned that they might be mistaken for English or American.

*Are all the
Hindus dark?*

Most of the people of India, even though living together in the same towns and cities, are divided into groups called *castes*. The members of each caste have to keep themselves apart from members of other castes.

One very interesting race in India is the one known as the Parsees. There are only about 100,000 of them. They live in and around the city of Bombay, and their forefathers came a long time ago from Persia. They are an intelligent people, most of whom are merchants.

India has many large cities and beautiful

temples. The country is very fertile; much of the hard work is done by tame elephants.

*Are the
Persians alike?*

The people of Persia also belong to the Caucasian race. They speak an Aryan language. But they are much lighter-skinned than most of the Hindus. In ancient times Persia was a great empire and ruled many other countries. There are two kinds of people in Persia. One, the Farsi, have fair skins, long heads, and dark, chestnut colored hair and beards. Sometimes they even have blue eyes. The other people, the Lori, are taller and a great deal darker. They also have long heads, but their hair is often black. Their faces are oval-shaped. All the people of Persia look a good deal like Europeans, though most of them do not dress like the people of Europe.

To the west of Persia, in the country south of the Caucasus Mountains, live the Armenians. They are a brave little people. They have suffered terribly at the hands of some of their fierce neighbors. The Armenians are Caucasians and



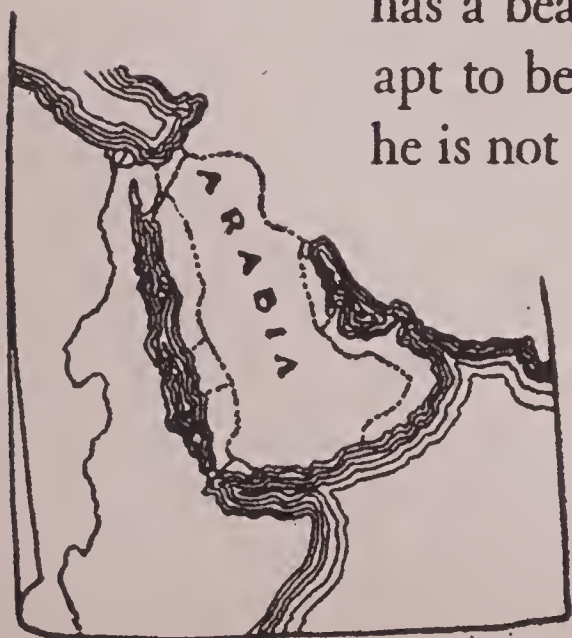
Much of the hard work in India is done by tame elephants trained to many tasks

they speak an Aryan language. They have brownish skins, broad heads, and large noses. They look very much like Jews, but they are Christians. Many of them are merchants.

*Who are the
Bedouins?*

Down in the southwest corner of Asia is the great peninsula of Arabia. Most of it is a hot, sandy desert. The people who live there are tribes of Arabs, sometimes called *Bedouins*. They wander around the country with their horses and camels in search of pastures. They live in tents when they stop at a place where they find grass and water. The Arabian horses are the finest in the world. A great many Arabs live in other near-by countries, such as Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia or Irak, where they have towns and cities and do not wander about.

The Arab is a Caucasian of the Mediterranean family. He has an olive colored skin, dark eyes and glossy black hair, generally he has a beard, and his head is long. His face is apt to be handsome. His body is slender, but he is not very tall.



A large part of Asia Minor is the home of the Turks. They came from central Asia hundreds of years ago. They were then a tribe of Tatars of the Mongoloid race. But they have mingled with the Caucasian people in Asia Minor so much that they now look much like their neighbors. Yet the Turks still speak the language that they brought with them from their old homeland in central Asia. It is mostly their speech now that tells us that they once belonged to the Mongoloid race. As we saw, there are also some Turks in Europe.

*What race
are the Turks?*

Hundreds of years ago the Turks conquered many other countries. They ruled a great empire which had in it such countries as Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Roumania, also Egypt and other countries of northern Africa. At one time they almost captured Vienna. But the other peoples whom the Turks ruled have now won their freedom. The head of the Turkish Empire was a man known as the Sultan. Many of the Sultans were cruel, wicked men. But

Turkey is now a republic, and the Turkish people are trying hard to catch up with the rest of the civilized world.

There are other interesting peoples in western Asia, such as the Kurds and the Afghans. The Kurds are a very fierce race of horsemen, neighbors of the Armenians, and they live in tribes. Like the Arabs and Turks, they are Mohammedans. They belong to the Caucasian family.

The Afghans live in a little country northwest of India. It is called *Afghanistan*. They, too, are a very warlike people, living in tribes. The men are tall, well-built fellows, with dark skins and big beards and whiskers. They are Caucasians in race and Mohammedans in religion.

Now we shall make our way to the homes of the Mongoloid peoples of Asia.

Siberia is the home of many tribes which the outside world seldom hears anything about. Most of them wander around, trying to get a living in that bleak country.

But as we go eastward and southward, we

*What kind of
people live in
Siberia?*

come to a number of great Mongoloid peoples, such as the Mongols, the Tibetans, the Manchus, the Koreans, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Siamese, and the Burmese.

The Mongols live in Mongolia, a country very high above the level of the sea. It is a land of grass-covered plains. The Mongols keep large herds of horses, also camels, oxen, and sheep. They move about from place to place, pitching their tents of thick felt in the places where they want to stay for a while. There are fierce storms in their country, and the winters are terribly cold. But the Mongols are a strong, healthy people. They can stand hardships that would kill other people. The men spend most of their time on horseback. They often have horse races in which prizes are given to the winners.

*Where do the
Mongols live?*

Hundreds of years ago the Mongols had a great empire. They ruled China, India, and other countries. They even swept into Europe and conquered Russia. Some people think that

in those days these Mongols brought to Europe from China such things as gunpowder and the art of printing.

*What are the
Mongols like?*

The Mongols have yellowish-brown skins, are medium tall, with broad heads, big cheekbones, straight black hair, broad nostrils, and rather dark brown eyes, usually slanting, but sometimes straight.

Going south from Mongolia we come to China. This is a very large country and much warmer than Mongolia. The people who live there are the Chinese. They are the largest branch of the human family. There are about four hundred million of them. Most of them have yellowish skins, with straight black hair and slanting brown eyes. Their bodies are not so hardy as those of the Mongols. They are medium in height, although some are very tall. Of course, in so large a country there is a good deal of difference among the people.

The Chinese have lived in their country for thousands of years. They are mostly very hon-

est, hard-working people. They earn their living by working on little farms, trading, and making many beautiful things, such as silk and porcelain. The Chinese also were the first people who made tea. They invented gunpowder and printing long before the people of Europe knew about such things.

To the northeast of China is Manchuria. The Manchus belong to a branch of the Mongoloid family that makes its home in the country reaching from Manchuria up to the Arctic ocean. These people are the Tungus. In the land along the Amur River they are farmers and stock breeders. Farther north they fish and keep reindeer. They have yellow skins, big cheek-bones, straight black hair, and slanting eyes, and they are rather short and stocky. The Manchus once ruled all of China.

The Tibetans are one of the strangest of the world's peoples. They live in Tibet, a very high land north of the Himalayas Mountains. Few white people have ever visited their country.

*Where did
the Manchus
come from?*

*The Manchus once
ruled all of China*



The people in the southern part of the country till the land and live in towns. But those in the northern part, which is poorer land, live a wandering life with their flocks and herds.

*What sort of
people are
the Tibetans?*

The Tibetans are a mixed people. The Drupa tribe will be the best for us to look at. These people are short in body and round-headed. They have long black hair, brown or hazel eyes, rather large cheek-bones, and thick noses. They have broad shoulders, large feet and hands, and light brownish skins.

The Koreans are another strange people who for many hundreds of years lived all by themselves and were seldom seen by outsiders. Korea used to be called *The Hermit Kingdom*. It is a peninsula, shaped somewhat like a thumb, hanging down from Manchuria into the Pacific Ocean and nearly touching Japan. The country is now ruled by Japan.

The Koreans are very tall people with quite light skins. In fact, some of them are almost white. Their faces are a great deal like those

of Caucasian people. Some Koreans even have brownish hair and some have beards, showing that they are a mixed people. Still, we put them among the Mongoloids.

Now we come to the Japanese. Their country, too, was for hundreds of years cut off from the rest of the world. But now Japan is one of the leading nations of the world. Look at the map and you will see that Japan is a chain of islands stretching from southwest to northeast, off the coast of Asia. The ocean around these islands is several miles deep, and there are often terrible earthquakes in the islands.

We count the Japanese among the Mongoloids, though they, too, are mostly much lighter than other peoples of that race. Their skins are not so yellow as are those of the Chinese, and their eyes are less slanting. Some of them look very much like Caucasians.

The Japanese are a bright, wise, and active people. They are brave; have a high sense of honor, and a deep love of their country.

*Are the Japanese
like the other
Mongols?*



*Who are the
hairiest people
in the world?*

We must not forget to take a peep at the Ainu. (The name is pronounced just like "I knew.") The Ainu are an odd little people who live in some of the northern islands of Japan. Most Mongoloids have very little hair on their faces and bodies. But the Ainu are about the hairiest people in the world. Their heads are covered with thick, wavy, black hair, and they have big, bushy mustaches and beards. We think that their forefathers were the first people who lived in Japan. But there are only a few thousand of them left now. They have light skins, and their eyes are brown or hazel. Their faces are broad, their noses broad but small, and their eyes are straight, not slanting. They are stocky, thick-set fellows, shy among strangers, but peaceable. They live in villages of wood huts. They are good fishermen.

The Ainu are one of the peoples of the world that do not seem to fit into any of the great races. We believe that they are nearer to the Caucasians than to any other race.

Down in the southeast part of Asia are some other peoples of the Mongoloid family, such as the Siamese and the Burmese. Siam and Burma are ancient countries, with many curiously carved temples. The climate is very warm in this part of the world.

The Siamese are a greatly mixed people. They are related to the Chinese on the north and to the brown-skinned Malays on the south. They are tall, with olive-colored skins, flat noses, large cheek-bones, and black hair. There are about ten million people in Siam.

*To what group
do the Siamese
belong?*

Burma is a country lying west of Siam and east of India. The Burmese are another mixed people. Their faces are round and soft, and their skins are a yellowish-brown or olive color, though sometimes darker. They have black hair and small, straight noses. They are rather short in height.

The Burmese people are bright, cheerful, and very friendly to strangers. They live a free and easy life, and they do not work very hard.

Burma was once a great kingdom, but now it is ruled by England.

*Are the languages
of the Mongoloid
peoples alike?*

The Mongoloid peoples of Asia speak many languages, some of which are very different from others. The Chinese language is one that seems very queer to us. It has words of only one syllable. Many of the words have the same sound, and to show just what a word means you have to say it in different tones of voice, just as if you were singing. And there is no grammar to learn. That makes it easy, one would think, for Chinese school children. But then, to learn to write in Chinese they have to remember thousands of picture signs instead of an alphabet of only twenty-six letters. For the Chinese have no alphabet. There is a different sign for every word, and some of them are very hard to write, and even harder to remember.

Now look again at the map and you will see a peninsula like a long finger reaching down from the southeast corner of Asia toward the East Indian Islands. Most of the people who



live there belong to the Malaysian branch of the Mongoloid race. We call them the Malays. They are a very widespread people. We find other groups of them in the islands of the East Indies. These are the Oceanic Mongoloids.

There are two kinds of Malays in the Malay peninsula. There are the civilized Malays who live in towns, and the wild Malays who roam in the forests. These wild Malays have darker skins than the others. It is a copper-colored brown. They have straight, bluish-black hair, large cheek-bones, rather flat faces, and dark eyes. The other Malays have lighter skins.

Then, too, in the jungles of the Malay peninsula there is a little tribe of Negritos, or Dwarf Blacks, called the *Semang*. They are a very shy little people. Though small, they have sturdy bodies, round faces, short, flat noses, and black hair of a queer reddish tinge.

*Are all the
people in the
Malay Peninsula
alike?*

CHAPTER VII

STRANGE PEOPLES OF OCEANIA

OCEANIA is a land of strange peoples. It takes in thousands of islands of all sizes, from very large to very small, scattered over the Pacific Ocean, the largest of all the world's oceans.

*What sort of
people live
on the islands
in the Pacific?*

The Malays, as we have just noticed, are a very widespread race. Besides the branches of the family that live in the Malay peninsula, there are some branches living in islands such as Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Bali, Lombok, Billiton, Bangka, Nias, and Formosa, and other branches in the Spice Islands, the Philippines, and many other islands. There is still another branch of the family in the far-away island of Madagascar, on the western side of the Indian Ocean, off the coast of Africa.

If you will look at a map, you will see just

where all these islands are. In some of these islands the Malays have mixed with other races. The Malays living in all these different islands are, in fact, somewhat different from each other. Some are peaceful and some are warlike; some are quite civilized and others live in the forests. In the past, some of these savage tribes were head-hunters, but things like that have now been stopped.

*Are they
civilized?*

These islands where the Malays live are now ruled by other countries, such as England, Holland, and the United States. The Philippines, a very large group of islands, are ruled by the United States. Most of the people in those islands are Malays. Some of them, such as the Tagalogs, are civilized, while others are wild tribesmen. In the Philippines, also, there is another group of those strange little people, the Dwarf Blacks, or Negritos. This is the Aeta tribe. Their skin is a sooty-brown, their hair is black, and they are broad-headed, with rather thick lips and flat, broad noses. Some

of the Semang Dwarf Blacks live in the eastern part of the island of Sumatra.

Are there many people there?

Though Java is not the largest island in this group, it has the most people. There are about forty millions, nearly all Malays, living in that island which is famous for its fine coffee. In Java there are also many wonderfully carved stone temples, and the Javanese people know how to make beautiful things out of gold, copper, and iron.

In some of the other islands of this part of Oceania the people are a mixture of Malays and Polynesians. The Polynesians are an interesting race who have many islands of their own, and we shall come back to them later.

The Malays who live on the different islands we have been visiting are rather short and slender. Their skin is brownish, their hair straight and black, and they have round heads, with somewhat large cheek-bones, small noses (often straight) and wide nostrils, black eyes, sometimes slightly slanting, rather thick lips, and



*Many of the Polynesians do not have to work much
because Nature supplies them with everything*

small hands and feet. As we noticed before, there is usually some difference in looks among the people of the various islands.

Usually the Malays are peaceful and quiet, and many of them are hard workers. But sometimes when they get excited, they fly into a blind rage, rushing around with sharp knives and trying to kill everybody they meet. When a Malay goes crazy like that, it is called *running amok*.

*Are there dwarfs
on the islands?*

The Andaman Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, northwest of Sumatra, are the home of another branch of those curious little people, the Negritos or Dwarf Blacks. Their bodies, though small, are well-built, and their skin varies from bronze to sooty-black. Their hair, too, is sooty black, but with a strange reddish tinge. They have small, broad heads, faces broad at the cheek-bones, full lips, and straight noses. They go about almost naked. They are active little fellows, merry and talkative. They have lived in their tiny islands ever since Stone Age times,

and they think that those islands make up the whole world!

A very large island in Oceania is Papua. In the wild, mountain regions of this island there is still another tribe of Negritos. They are called the *Tapiros*. They have lighter skins, brownish in color, but they have short, black hair, and in other ways are much like the Negritos that we find elsewhere. Though small, they have very sturdy bodies.

*Are all the
dwarfs alike?*

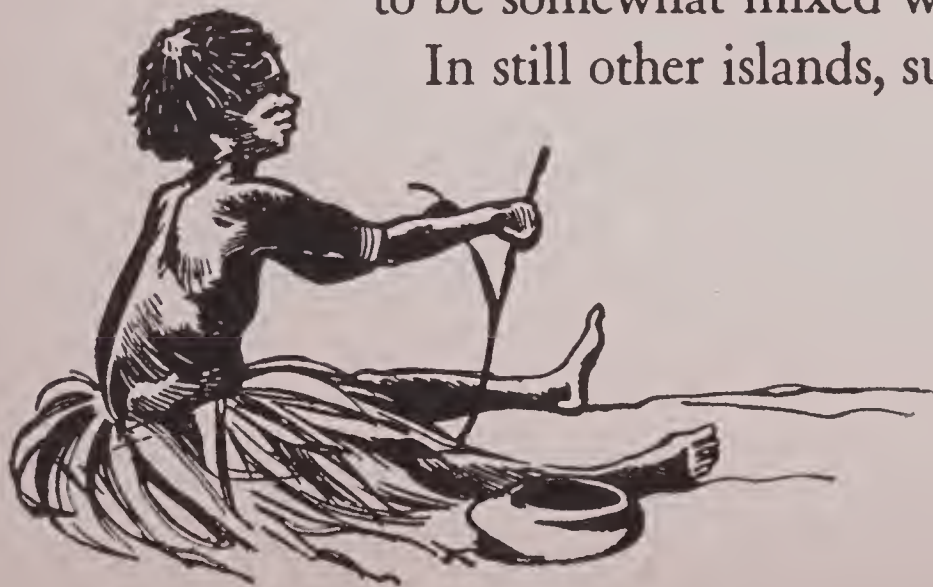
Most of the people of Papua, however, belong to the Oceanic Negroid race. They are taller than the Negritos and in other ways are different from them in looks. They are much more savage, also. They have very dark skins and great mops of frizzly hair standing up on their heads. They also have beards and hairy bodies, large noses, and bushy eyebrows. They are bold, noisy, and very excitable. They are fond of bright colors and like to decorate their bodies with brilliant feathers and with various ornaments of shells and beads.

*Are there
any cannibals?*

The Papuans raise some crops, make pottery, and carve wood. They build large, swift boats, and are skillful sailors. They build houses up in the branches of trees and on poles driven into the water of lakes, like the Swiss lake dwellers who lived in the time of the Stone Age in Europe. In days gone by the Papuans were among the most savage and bloodthirsty people on earth. They were terrible cannibals; they used to make war on other tribes in order to capture many prisoners, whom they roasted and ate. However, although they are not civilized, they are no longer cannibals.

There are other tribes of Oceanic Negroids living in islands far out in the Pacific Ocean, such as New Caledonia, the Solomon, and the Fiji Islands. They look a good deal like the Papuans. Their skins are a dark chocolate color, but sometimes copper-colored, and they have frizzly or curly black hair. They seem to be somewhat mixed with other island races.

In still other islands, such as Hawaii, Tahiti,



*Fijians are a dark
chocolate color and
have frizzly hair*

Samoa, and New Zealand, live the Polynesians, whom we mentioned a little while ago. They are people with light brown skins; some of them are as light as people in southern Europe. They have straight or wavy black hair, and are quite tall, with fine, strong bodies. Their faces look very Caucasian. Probably they are part Mongoloid and part Caucasian, or some other similar mixture.

*Who are the
Polynesians?*

The Polynesians are an intelligent, friendly, peaceful people. They are expert swimmers and divers. We are sorry that they are becoming fewer in number all the time.

The tribesmen of Australia are another very strange and interesting people. They, too, do not fit into any of our great groups of races. They are very dark, but their black hair is shaggy or straight instead of frizzly, and they have coarse beards. They have long heads, deep-set black eyes, wide nostrils, and thick lips. They seem to be closer to the Negroids than to any other race.

What sort of
people first
lived in
Australia?

The Australians are not savage or cruel, though they are a very lowly people. They have many curious customs, such as the tribal dance called a *corroboree*; and they have a strange weapon called a *boomerang*, which they can throw in such a way that it comes sailing back through the air. They go naked, but like many other peoples of Oceania they are fond of tattooing their bodies. Their only houses are little screens of leaves. They live on roots and fruits and the animals that they hunt. Since white people have been going to Australia and making their homes there, these tribes have been dying out. Only a few thousand of this strange people are left.

In Tasmania, a beautiful island which lies south of Australia, there used to be a little tribe of Negroid people who were even more lowly than the Australians. They lived almost like animals. But they have all died.



CHAPTER VIII

A JOURNEY THROUGH AFRICA

AFRICA is next in our travels. Next to Asia, Africa is the largest of the continents. Until not very long ago, outsiders had never traveled over a large part of Africa. It was called *the Dark Continent*, because we knew so little about most of it. But since then many men from Europe and America have gone all over Africa. It is still very dangerous to go into the jungle, because of the many large wild animals that roam about, such as the lion and the rhinoceros.

*Which is the
Dark Continent?*

If you will look at Africa on the map, you will see that the Equator runs right across it in the middle. In that part of the continent it is so terribly hot that white people cannot live there. We think of Africa as the home of the

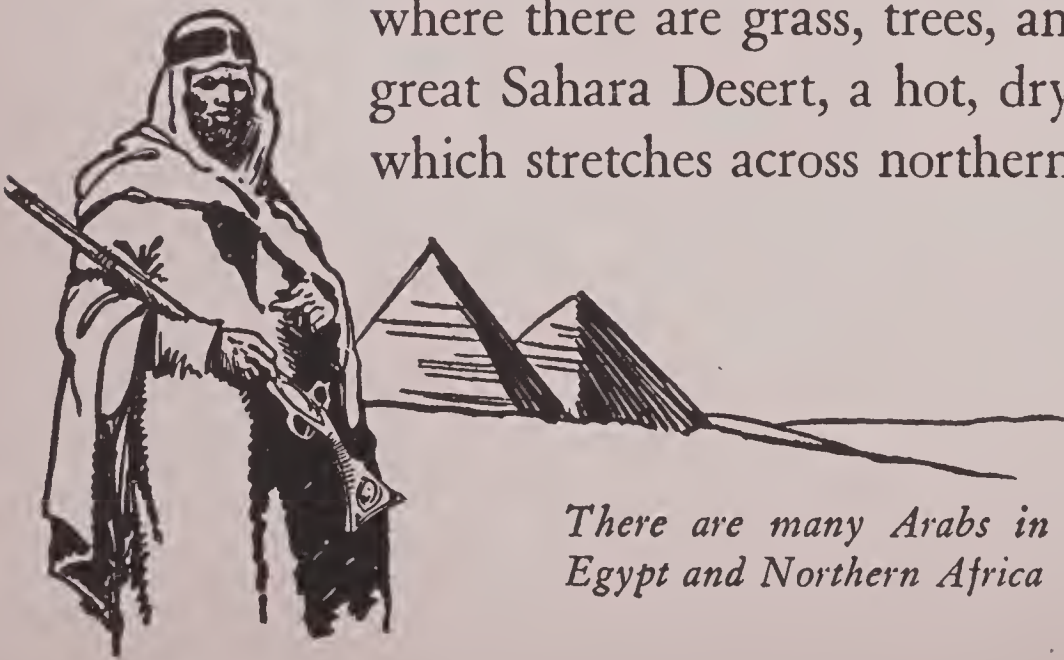
Negro. That is true. But at the northern end and also at the southern end it is cooler, and many white people live there.

*Are there other
people than
Negroes in
Africa?*

Let us begin at the north and make a little journey through Africa so as to see what kinds of people we shall meet.

In northern Africa along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea live the Berbers, who belong to the Caucasian race. They have lived there for thousands of years. The ancient Egyptians called them the *Libyans*. Most of them have black hair and brown or hazel eyes, with light skins. A few of them have fair hair and blue eyes. There are several different tribes of Berbers, some of whom live among the mountains in that region. They speak a Hamitic tongue. Most of this country is now ruled by France.

There are many Arabs, also, in this part of Africa. Some of them live in the oases (places where there are grass, trees, and water) of the great Sahara Desert, a hot, dry, sandy country which stretches across northern Africa. In or-



*There are many Arabs in
Egypt and Northern Africa*

der to cross it, a person has to ride on a camel's back, for the camel can go without water a long time without losing strength.

The next country we must visit is Egypt, which is in the northeast part of Africa. It is a very famous land. Thousands of years ago it was the greatest kingdom in the world. The Egyptians were dark-skinned Caucasians. They built many beautiful temples. They built lofty pyramids, which still stand, as tombs for their kings. We shall find people who have come down from the ancient Egyptians still living in that country, but there are now many Arabs there, too. Egypt has a very rich soil, but there is no rain. The river Nile goes through the country, and once every year the water flows over the river's banks, moistening the soil so that crops can be grown.

What color are the Egyptians?

South of Egypt we come to Abyssinia, another very interesting country. Few outsiders have ever been there. The people are so dark that they look almost like Negroes, but we in-

clude them in the Caucasian race. They are very strong, active people. They belong to the Hamitic family but they speak a Semitic language. Most of the people in this part of Africa are Mohammedans, but the Abyssinians have followed the Christian religion for many hundreds of years.

*Who live in
the Sudan?*

South of the Sahara Desert we come to a country with good soil and plenty of water called the *Sudan*. Here the people belong to the Negroid race, but most of them are somewhat mixed. There are so many different tribes that we cannot name all of them. Some of them are Mohammedans, and others are still pagans who possess idols called *fetishes*. Among the larger tribes there are the Mandingans, the Jolofs, the Songhas, in West Sudan; the Hausas, east of the Niger River; the Kanembu, the Kanuri, and the Baghirmi, of the Chad basin; the Mabas, the Furs, the Nubians, and the Fulahs. The last named are found in the region from Senegambia to Lake Chad.

The Mandingans are so well worth seeing that we shall stop to look at them a bit more closely. There are four tribes of them. Each of them is named after its totem or chosen animal. They are the Bambara (crocodile), the Malinké (hippopotamus), the Samanké (elephant), and the Samokho (snake).

At one time the Mandingans ruled a large part of central Africa. They are good workers. They till the soil, they are weavers, and they make things out of metal.

These tribes are somewhat different in looks, but you can easily tell that they belong to the Negroid family. They have dark skins, but not so dark as the real Negroes.

Still farther south, nearer the Equator, live many tribes of real Negroes. We must stop for a little while to visit them and to see what they are like. Some of these Negro tribes are the Serers, the Felups, the Vei, the Goras, the Bussi, the Krus, the Grebos, the Fanti, the Ashanti, the Dahomi, the Mossi, the Borgus,

*How do they
live?*

*It is easy to tell the
tribes that belong to
the Negroid family*



and the Bautchi. Most of them are pagans, but some are now Mohammedans.

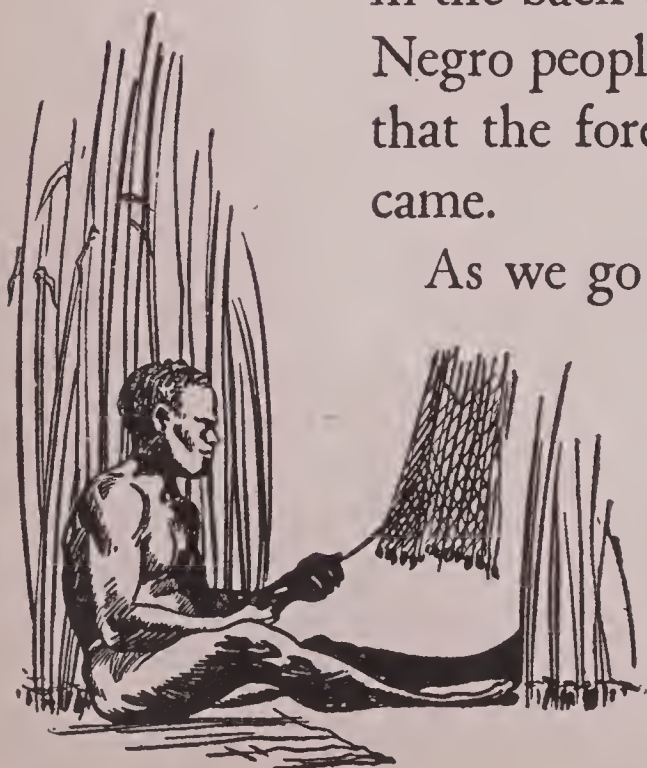
One of the leading tribes is the Krus. They are a strong, broad-chested people, with very dark skins, thick lips, and short, woolly hair. Living near the coast, they make good sailors and often work on English ships. At home in their little villages near the sea they wear scarcely any clothing.

What do they believe?

These tribes generally live in rude huts of grass and leaves. They believe in magic as a way of escaping danger and getting things they want. In their tribal life they had customs that made them do cruel things and shed a great deal of blood. But that has now been ended for all time.

Along the shores of the Gulf of Guinea and in the back country we shall find many of the Negro peoples. It was from this part of Africa that the forefathers of the American Negroes came.

As we go onward toward South Africa, we



*Krus live in rude huts
of grass and leaves*

meet another very large Negroid family, divided into many tribes. They are called the Bantus. They look a good deal like the real Negroes, but are much lighter in skin. We think that they are partly Hamitic, and their forefathers came from the country around the "Horn" of Africa and went southward.

*Who are the
Bantus?*

The Bantu family is, as we just said, a very large one. There are about fifty million people in it. The different tribes speak languages that are much alike, but quite different from the Negro languages. It is a very fine speech.

We find Bantu tribes in east central Africa, south of the Equator to the mouth of the Zambesi River; in the basin of the Congo River; in Nyasaland; in west central Africa, from the Kamerun River to Angola; and in southern Africa south of the Zambesi.

If you will look at the map of Africa in a big atlas, you will easily find all these places, and it will be fun to do so.

The Bantus, before their country began to

be ruled by European nations, had a number of kingdoms of their own, such as Uganda, Unyoro, and Karagwe, and there was a great deal of warfare among them.

Most of the people still live in tribes, each of which has its *totem*, such as the grasshopper, the sheep, and the crocodile.

Over in East Africa, near the island of Zanzibar, live the Swahili, a curious people who are part Bantu and part Arabic, just as is the language in which they speak.

In South Africa there is a great Bantu people called the Zulus, or Kafirs. The Zulus were the bravest warriors of all the Bantus. They fought with shields and long, sharp spears called *assegais*, which they could throw very skilfully. The Zulus had a kingdom of their own. Each tribe was ruled by its own chief, and there was a council of wise men from the different tribes. At the head of all was a great chief who was the ruler and father of his people.

The country of the Zulus is now ruled by

*Who are the
Zulus?*



*The Zulus fought with
shields and long
spears*

England. But the Zulus still live in their villages and till the soil, though they cannot make war any more. They are a friendly people, fond of music and dancing, and have many quaint customs. Their marriage ceremonies are very interesting.

The Bantus are all very strong, healthy people, with well-shaped heads, limbs, and bodies. The Zulus are one of the best of the Bantu peoples. They are tall, with brown skins, and black hair more frizzly than woolly.

In South Africa we meet also Bushmen and Hottentots. The Bushmen's forefathers probably came from the north a long time ago. The Hottentots are cousins of the Bushmen; they are perhaps partly Hamitic. They, too, we think, came from the north, following the Bushmen, going down to the southern end of Africa. They are both very short people. Though they are not so short as the Negritos, or Dwarf Blacks, we believe that they belong to the same family.

*Where did the
Bushman come
from?*

*Are they
black?*

Both the Bushmen and the Hottentots have yellowish-brown skins, instead of dark chocolate or black skins like the ordinary Negroes. They have very wide cheek-bones. The Hottentots are a little taller than the Bushmen. Their eyes slant somewhat and are deep set; they have large mouths with thick lips and narrow chins; they have broad, flat noses, jaws sticking out, long heads, and woolly black hair growing in funny little tufts. In speaking, the Bushmen and the Hottentots make strange sounds called *clicks*, of which there are about nine different kinds. Of course they make the usual sounds, too.

Before the coming of the white men, the Hottentots ruled themselves as a tribe, and they raised many cattle. The Bushmen were wandering hunters. They hunted with the bow and poisoned arrows. They clothed themselves with the skins of animals, and lived in caves, rock shelters, or under the leaves of bushes which they pulled together. That is

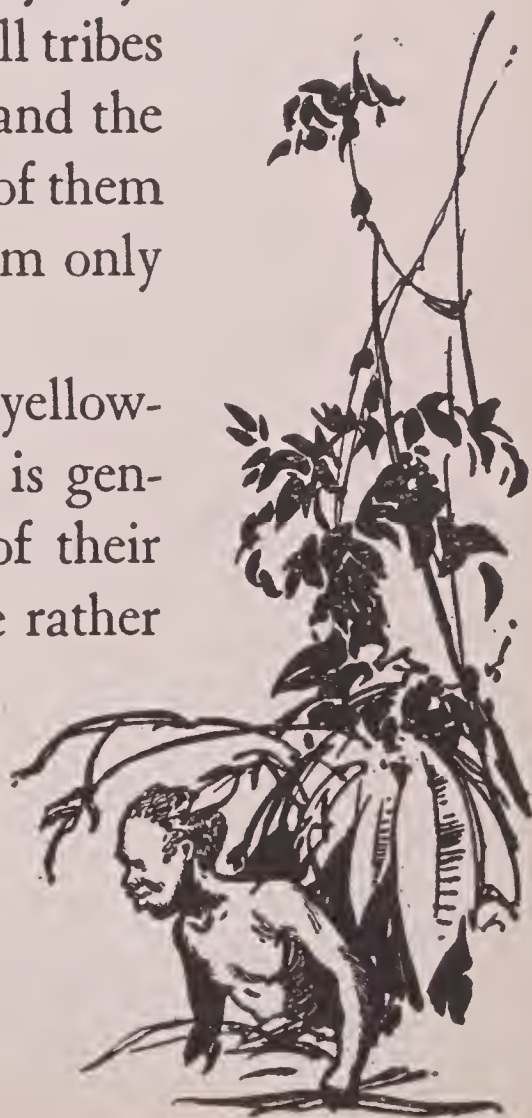
why they were called *Bushmen*. They lived a great deal like those early people of the Old Stone Age in Europe; and, like those people, they used to paint pictures on the rocks. They had many tribal stories, which we call *myths*.

Among the deep forests of Africa near the Equator, chiefly in the Congo land, live the African branches of the Negritos, or Dwarf Blacks, whose cousins we visited in southern Asia and Oceania. These pigmies are a very shy little folk, seldom seen by white people. We think that they and their forefathers have been living right there ever since the early days of the Stone Age. There are several small tribes of them, such as the Akka, the Batwa, and the Bambute. They are real dwarfs. Some of them are only three feet tall, and most of them only about four feet and a half.

Their skin is of different shades from yellowish-brown to very dark, and their hair is generally a dark rusty-brown. Like that of their neighbors, it is woolly. Their arms are rather

*Where do the
Pigmies live?*

*Some Pigmies are only
three feet tall*



long and their legs short. They have full lips, narrow chins, broad noses, and bulging eyes. Though small, their bodies are stocky.

*How do
they live?*

These pigmies live by hunting. They shoot with poisoned arrows. They know how to make a kind of palm wine. In spite of their small size, they are quick-witted little fellows. They have good memories, and sharp eyes to see what is going on. They are very good-natured, and have great fun in mimicking the ways of white men and other people whom they meet.

All of Africa is now ruled or controlled by different nations of Europe except the kingdom of Abyssinia and a little republic on the western coast, known as Liberia. Liberia is the only country in Africa that is ruled by Negroes. The forefathers of many of the Liberians were once slaves in America. The country has a government copied after that of the United States, and the English language is spoken by many Liberians. You will find there planta-

tion houses that look very much like the kind of houses that used to be built in the southern part of the United States many years ago.

The southern end of Africa is a long way from the Equator. So it has a fairly cool climate, and white people can live there comfortably. Hundreds of years ago many Dutch people settled there, and later thousands of English people arrived there to make their homes. When gold and diamonds were found in South Africa, many more people hurried there from Europe. In the country now known as the Union of South Africa there are about a million and a half of white people, most of whom are Dutch or British. The people who are of Dutch blood are called *Boers*.

*Are there any
white people
in South Africa?*

CHAPTER IX

THE FIRST PEOPLE OF AMERICA

ANOTHER race which holds our interest is that of the red-men of North and South America. These are the first people who lived in the New World; that is, the tribes of men who made their homes in North and South America before Columbus crossed the ocean in 1492.

Who were the first people in America?

You will remember that Columbus with his three little ships set sail from Spain to try to find a shorter way from Europe to India. As he knew that the world is round (most people in those days thought that it was flat), he believed that by sailing westward he would reach India. He had no idea that there was a big continent in between. So when he reached that land, he thought it was a part of India, and he thought that the people he found there

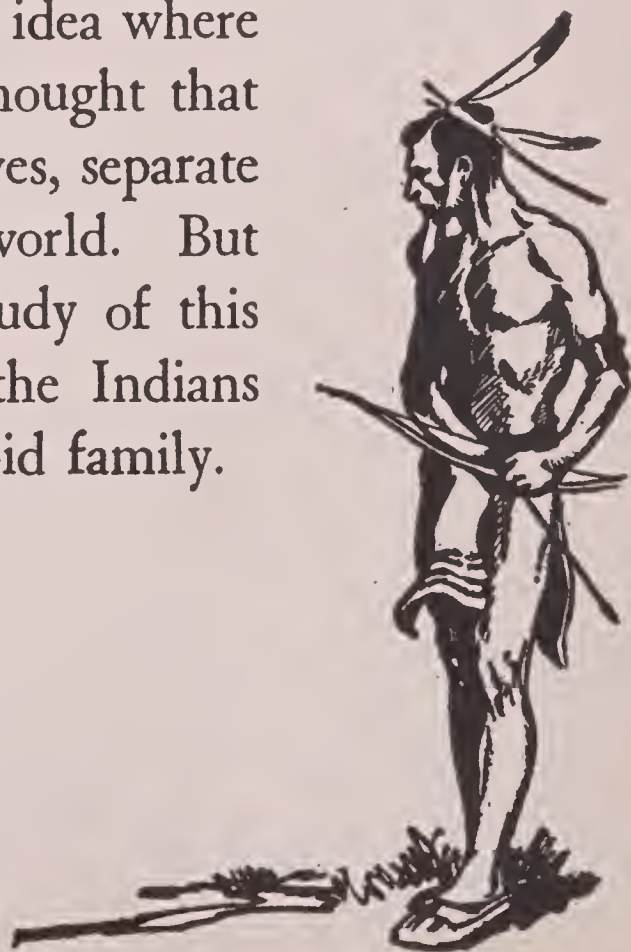
were Indians—people of India—so that is what he called them.

It was a long time before anyone knew that America was not a part of India. Meanwhile, everyone was calling the people who lived in America *Indians*. The name stuck to them. When it was found that a mistake had been made—that America was not India and so the people who lived there were not really Indians—it was too late to change the name. So after hundreds of years we still talk about American Indians, though India is thousands of miles away. Some people now call them *Amerinds*, which is just a shorter way people have of saying *American Indians*.

For a long time nobody had any idea where the Indians came from. It was thought that they must be a race all by themselves, separate from all the other races of the world. But men who have made a careful study of this matter are now quite sure that the Indians really belong to the great Mongoloid family.

Why were they called Indians?

*They were not
really Indians
at all*



*Do they look
like other
Mongoloid
peoples?*

Of course an Indian does not look very much like a Chinese or a Japanese, though he belongs to the same family. But a Norwegian or a Swede is just as different in looks from a Spaniard or an Italian, though they, too, belong to one family—the Caucasian. There are many different tribes of Indians, and there is a good deal of difference among them.

That is just what we should expect, because long before white men came to the New World the Indians had made their homes all over North and South America. A tribe in one place had to live a very different sort of life than a tribe in another place far away. At one end were the Eskimos, living along the icy shores of the Arctic Ocean. At the other end were the Fuegians, living in the cold and bleak country around Cape Horn, which is the southern tip of South America, as you will see if you look at the map.

While you have the map before you, look up to the north and you will see that Asia and

North America at one place nearly touch each other. The western tip of Alaska is cut off from the eastern tip of Siberia by a very narrow piece of water called *Behring Strait*. Ages ago, as we have already seen, there was land there, and one could walk across from Asia to North America.

We feel pretty sure that the forefathers of the American Indians came into the New World by this pathway. We know that many animals of Asia in those far-off days crossed over into America at that point, and probably the men who hunted the animals simply followed them across. It may be that a few people from Asia, at different times, were blown across the Pacific Ocean in boats that got caught in heavy storms. Quite likely small groups of such persons may have landed here and there on the western coast of America. One reason that we think this may have happened is because some of the stone temples that we find in Central America look so much like temples

How did they reach America?



in southeast Asia; some of the carvings in the stone, also, are like some that we see in that part of Asia. But this is only a guess; we cannot be sure about it.

*Did other
people come
to America?*

We do know that nearly a thousand years ago certain Norsemen from Iceland crossed the North Atlantic in their staunch boats and stayed for a time at different places on the American coast. But they did not stay very long. There were many warlike Indians there, and the Norsemen had no guns, for the people of Europe did not yet know how to make guns.

Some think that the very earliest men who came into America in the Stone Age days belonged to the Negroid race. Skulls and other bones have been found in Brazil, in South America, that look very much like those of the Oceanic Negroids. But these people died out or became mixed with the Indians. We still find in the jungles of South America some strange tribes of Indians that have wavy or even frizzly hair.

The Eskimos in the Far North, also, are a very early people. Small tribes of them are found all the way from Alaska to Greenland. In their way of living they are a good deal like those Stone Age people of Europe that we were speaking about. It is easy to see that they must have come from northern Asia, for they look very much like the Mongoloid people that we saw there. Admiral Peary, the man who first got to the North Pole, tells us that when he brought an Eskimo girl to the United States, a Chinese who saw her on the street thought that she was from his country and tried to talk with her in Chinese!

What are the Eskimos like?

Probably at first there were just a few people coming into North America. But more and more kept coming as time went on. Many began to pour in at the close of the great Ice Age, when the ice sheet which covered the northeast part of the continent melted away and the climate got much warmer.

In those days, North and South America

were truly a New World. The Old World was pretty well filled with people. But here were two large continents where people could come and make themselves at home and have all the land they wanted for hunting. The fields and forests were teeming with animals and birds, and the lakes and rivers with fish.

*What two
great groups of
people came
to America?*

It is believed that the biggest group of Indians that came into America slowly traveled down through the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains and the Andes, between the high mountains and the great forests lying to the east. These people had all been living in the Stone Age when they were in the Old World. They led very simple lives, hunting and fishing for food, and using tools and weapons of stone and bone.

Among the early arrivals in North America were two peoples who spread out over a large part of the continent. These were the Algonkians and the Athapascans, a hardy folk with long heads. They became two of the greatest Indian tribes in the country.

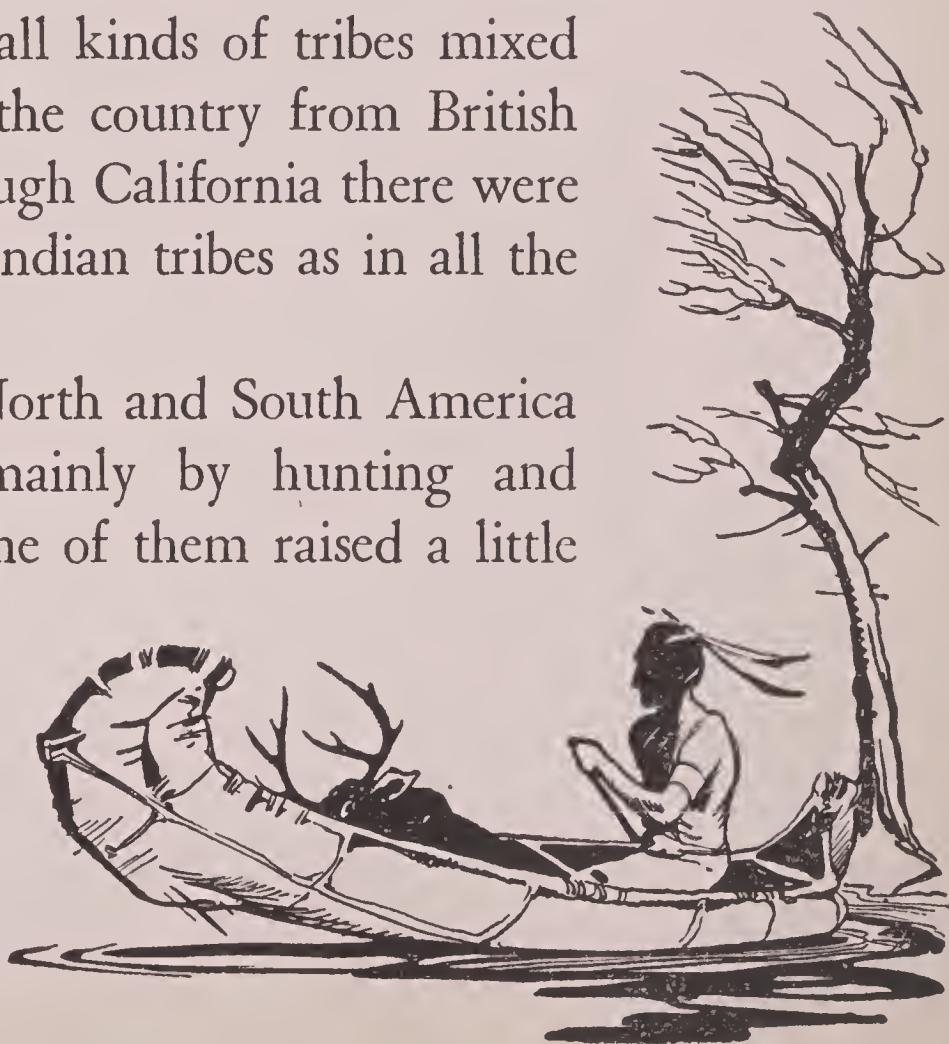
After these there came many groups of broad-headed people. We speak of this as the Shoshone-Muskogean invasion. These people later became scattered through the region around Lake Michigan and down as far south as the State of Florida.

*Who came
after them?*

The coming of these different groups of people into America was rather quiet, for there was still plenty of room for all. Then many other groups poured in, and there was a great mix-up. The newcomers found other tribes already in the lands that they entered, and there was much mingling and pushing about. So it happened that along the western coast of North America there were all kinds of tribes mixed up. In the part of the country from British Columbia down through California there were four times as many Indian tribes as in all the rest of the continent.

In most parts of North and South America the Indians lived mainly by hunting and fishing, although some of them raised a little

*The Indians lived
a healthy out-of-
door life*



*How did the
Indians live?*

corn where the land was good. In the country that is now the northern part of the United States the Indians were very strong and sturdy, with tall, straight bodies. This was due to the healthy, out-of-door life that they lived. The men were brave warriors, fearless in battle, and they could stand terrible hardships. Even in the coldest winter, when it was below zero, they could go about with scarcely any clothing. An Indian once told a white man that Indians were "all face," and so they really did not need clothing. They lived in little tents made of poles covered with skins or bark, called *wigwams*, or *tepees*.

But many of the Indian tribes knew how to make very good clothing out of deer skin. They also made soft shoes, called *moccasins*, out of the same kind of skin. When they went to war, they put on head-dresses of eagle feathers and painted their bodies with red paint to frighten their enemies. They were often very cruel in war. They fought with bows and



arrows, and sharp stone hatchets called *toma-hawks*. They used to cut off the scalps of the enemies that they slew. When they made peace with their foes, the chiefs sat down around the camp-fire, and all smoked "the pipe of peace" one after another.

In the southwest part of the United States, in what is now Arizona, there were people who built stone houses perched high up on cliffs. We call them the *Cliff Dwellers*. You can still see these strange houses throughout that part of the country. They are all in ruins now, for nobody lives in them any more. Then over in New Mexico there were Indians who built very large houses of baked mud, called *pueblos*. In these houses many families lived. They entered the houses by climbing ladders to the roofs. There are Indians still living in those houses. They make beautiful blankets and mold fine pottery.

*Where did the
Cliff Dwellers
live?*

As we have seen, the different tribes of Indians spread all over the two continents of

North and South America. They made their homes in lands with all kinds of different climates, hot and cold, moist and dry, on high hills and in low valleys, on broad plains and in thick forests and jungles, near the coast and hundreds of miles inland. So you would not expect all the Indians to look alike.

*How did the
Indians look?*

Some of them were very tall, while others were rather short. Most of them had skins of a reddish or copper-like color, but there were some with dark-brown skins, and others (along the Amazon River) with yellowish skins. Those in the north generally had large cheekbones, heavy jaws, rather big noses, black eyes and long, straight black hair, but no beards.

The Indians had many very interesting tribal customs; they believed in magic and they worshipped gods and spirits. Although they had very strong feelings, the Indians generally were a very silent people; they spoke little, except among the family. They were generally very serious in looks, but rather moody in their



The Indians made their homes in lands with all kinds of different climates

*What was the
language of the
Indians like?*

tempers. At times they could be very cruel. They spoke many different languages, but the speech of all the tribes was much the same in form. A whole sentence would be crowded into one long word which would be spoken in a single breath. We find languages of this kind only among the American Indians.

The Indians who lived in the country that is now the United States had to give up nearly all their lands to the white people who came to make their homes in America. There are still thousands of Indians in the United States, but they cannot wander around hunting the buffalo and other animals, as they did long ago. Most of them live on *reservations* which the white people have set aside for them. Nearly all of them are in the western part of the country. But there are still some Indians of the Iroquois tribes living in New York State.

There are many Indians in Canada and Alaska, and still more in Mexico and in the countries farther south. Altogether, there are

about ten million full-blooded Indians now in North and South America.

The Indians never saw any horses until white men began to bring them over from Europe. But they quickly learned how to ride on horses, and the tribes on the great plains of North America and the plains of Argentina (called *pampas*) became very skillful riders.

*Did they
have horses?*

When the white men first came to America, there were tribes of Indians living in Cuba, Haiti, and the other islands of the West Indies. But they are gone now; only white people and Negroes live there today.

But there are millions of Indians still living in Mexico, Central America, and all over South America. Most of the Indians in these lands are peaceful and well-behaved. But in the thick jungles of Brazil there are some that you would not want to meet.

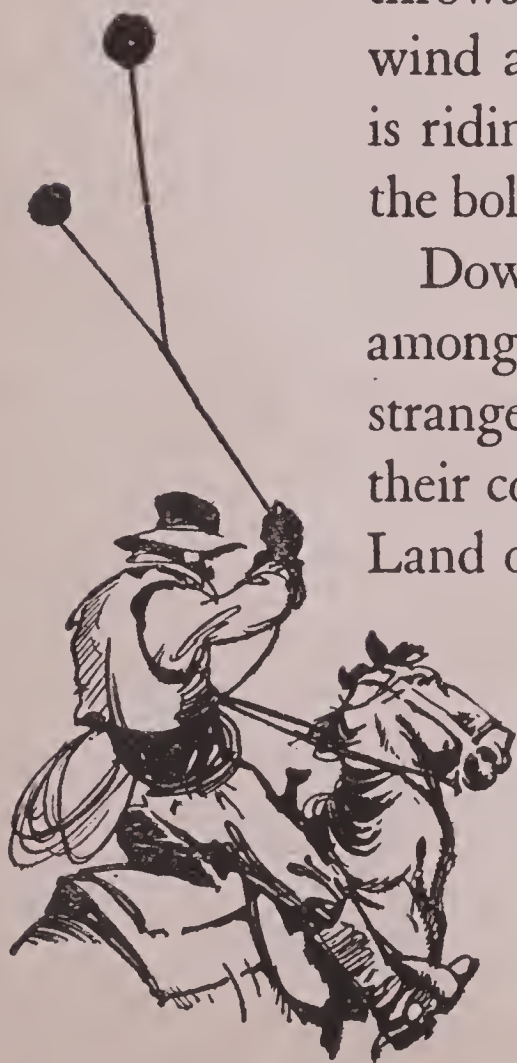
*Do Indians live
in other parts of
North and South
America?*

Down near the southern end of South America, where the climate begins to get cold again, because as you keep going south you

Who are the tallest people in the world?

get nearer the South Pole, lives a tribe called the *Patagonians*. They are among the tallest people in the world, the men being about six feet, four inches tall. They have broad shoulders, strong, well-built bodies, and a manly bearing. They make their living by hunting but have always lived at peace with their neighbors. In hunting animals they use a strange weapon called the *bolo*. It is made by covering two or three round stones with leather and tying them loosely together on strong leather thongs about eight feet long. The hunter whirls the bolo in the air and then throws it with such good aim that the balls wind around the thing they hit. The hunter is riding swiftly on his horse when he throws the bolo.

Down at the very tip of South America, among the islands near Cape Horn, live the strange people called *Fuegians*. The name of their country is Tierra del Fuego, which means Land of Fire, although it is bitterly cold.



The hunter whirls the bolo in the air and then throws it

There are three tribes of Fuegians. Of the three, we think that the Yahgans have been there the longest. They are small people, most of them being only four and a half feet tall. They are dark-skinned, with coarse black hair, and low, narrow foreheads. They have small black eyes, often with slanting eyelids, and they have short noses with wide nostrils. They live in a terribly cold and bleak country, where it is very hard to get things to eat. Their food is mostly shell-fish. Sometimes a big whale is washed up on the coast, and then the people stuff themselves with whale meat and blubber.

In spite of the cold and wet climate, the Fuegians go about almost naked; they wear loose skins thrown over their shoulders. They have no houses and scarcely anything to shelter them from the storms. But like all other tribes, they have a language, and some say that it is a much better language than we should expect. On the whole, the Fuegians are one of the most lowly people on earth, living much the same

*What people live
in the land
farthest south?*

sort of lives as did the poor Tasmanians, who have now all died.

But there were some Indian tribes that had gone a long way toward civilized life before the white men came to America. It was in the middle part of the New World that certain tribes settled down to till the soil and raise crops instead of depending on hunting and fishing. More people can live on the same amount of land in that way. They raised different kinds of fruits, grains, and vegetables. The potato was first grown in America by the Indians. (Tobacco is an American plant; the Indians were the first people who used it.)

*Did any of the
Indians have a
great civilization?*

There were three Indian peoples who built up great empires. In northern South America there were the Peruvians; in the peninsula of Yucatan and in Central America there were the Mayas; and in Mexico there were the Aztecs. All of these Indian empires were swept away by the Spaniards.

The Peruvians were a number of tribes ruled

by a powerful tribe called the *Incas*. They built temples and other buildings of huge stone blocks, and they had an animal called the *llama* (a cousin of the camel) for carrying goods. The Peruvians wrought beautiful jewelry of gold and silver. They kept records by making knots in differently colored cords. Their country was conquered by the Spaniards.

Who were the Incas?

The Mayas were another great Indian people. According to the stories which they handed down from father to son, their forefathers came from the north. They settled in Yucatan about fifteen hundred years ago, and they spread over Central America. They built great stone temples covered with beautiful carvings, they had a very correct calendar by which they kept a record of the years, and they knew a good deal of science. They used to write by pictures.

Who were the Mayas?

The Aztecs were a people who came into the valley of Mexico from the north about nine hundred years ago. They conquered an earlier people, the Toltecs, who were much like the

*Who were
the Aztecs?*

Mayas. The Aztecs ruled a great empire. They, too, had a kind of picture writing, they made beautiful carvings in stone, and they built tall temples shaped like pyramids. But they had a very cruel religion, and they used to kill thousands of people to please their gods. The chief city of the Aztecs was named Tenochtitlan. It was where the City of Mexico now stands.

Though the Peruvians, the Mayas, and the Aztecs were conquered by the white men, millions of them still live in the lands of their forefathers. Many of these Indians mingled with the Spaniards, and we find people in these countries now who are of a mixed race.

So we end our little visit to the different peoples of the world. We found that though some of them seemed very strange to us, they are all human like ourselves. Together, they make up the big human family.

JUN 1 1931

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 012 727 048 A



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS