

A Study Guide for
A Book of Discovery
by M.B. Synge

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Designed for families using the Mater Amabilis™ curriculum
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Before You Begin: An Introduction to *A Book of Discovery*

This book was originally published in 1912. Much has changed in the more than one hundred years that have passed.

In this book, you will often read of “savages” when Europeans encountered people and civilizations strange to them. They did not understand other cultures or recognize value in them. Moreover, Europeans wandered the globe in search of land and wealth. How might it benefit them to consider the native people they encountered as less important and less intelligent than themselves?

Try to remember as you read that God created and loves all people, all of whom were made in His image and are worthy of the same dignity and respect that you are.

You will read this book over the next two years. Every part of Earth’s land has now been measured and mapped, though there is still much we do not know or understand.

To complete the maps in these preparatory notes, you will need to use the Concise Atlas or the globe. You will learn to use the index as often our explorers traversed multiple continents in the same adventure.

Before you read the first chapter, take a few minutes to examine a globe. Find each of the continents: North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and Antarctica. Find the oceans: Pacific (North and South), Atlantic (North and South), Indian, and Arctic. Notice how all the oceans are connected.

Chapter I: A Little Old World

In this chapter you will read about the beginning of known geography, from ancient days. “What was it like before the first explorers made their way into distant lands?” The earliest accounts of the old world are found on an old papyrus, when very little of the world was known and the understanding was very different.

Using our atlas, label the map of South-West Asia:

- Arabian Peninsula
- Iran (Persia)
- Euphrates River
- Persian Gulf
- Syrian Desert
- Gulf of Aden
- Gulf of Oman
- Red Sea
- Mediterranean Sea
- Nile River
- Egypt



Chapter II: Early Mariners

Using our atlas, label the map of the Mediterranean:

- Syria
- Egypt
- Tigris River and Euphrates River (Babylonia was based in this region)
- Mediterranean Sea
- Cyprus
- Crete
- Greece
- Italy
- Spain
- Strait of Gibraltar
- Atlantic Ocean
- Black Sea
- Caucasus Mountains
- Sicily
- Aegean Sea



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Chapter III: Is the World Flat?

In this chapter, we learn of the first possible travel around what is now known as the continent of Africa. It seems that people referred to it as “Libya” in the past. Today Libya is only a small portion of Africa as one of the countries bordering Egypt. The story of Ithobal told in the book is taken from Edwin Arnold’s poem and imagines what a journey around Africa may have been like for Phoenicians.

People to know:

- Herodotus was a Greek historian and traveler who was born in the Persian Empire and lived in the fifth century BC, a contemporary of Thucydides, Socrates, and Euripides.
- Neco – an Egyptian king/pharaoh
- Xenophon of Athens was an ancient Greek philosopher, historian, soldier, mercenary, and student of Socrates
- Anaximander – Greek philosopher
- Hecataeus of Miletus, son of Hegesander, was an early Greek historian and geographer.

Using our atlas, label the map of Africa:

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Red Sea | • Cape of Good Hope (formerly the Cape of Storms) |
| • Gulf of Aden (formerly the Erythraean Sea) | • Orange River mouth |
| • Egypt | • Congo River mouth |
| • Libya (the country today) | • Niger River mouth |
| • Strait of Gibraltar (Pillars of Hercules) | • Greece (Mt Parnassus is just north of the edge of the map) |
| • Lebanon (in which you find Tarshish, Tyre, and Sidon) | • Jerusalem, Israel |



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=740&lang=en

Chapter IV: Herodotus The Traveler

Herodotus is a Greek who traveled and wrote about geography. He attempted to find out why the Nile flooded seasonally and to locate its source. Pay attention to some of the animals and the tribes he encountered in his travels.

Circle on this map of Ancient Egypt:¹

- The Nile River
- Heliopolis
- Thebes
- Memphis
- Elephantine (“The Ivory Island”)



¹ By Original by [[[:en>User:Andrei Nacu]], edits by Jeff Dahl - Modified from en:Image:Egypt_1450_BC.svg by [[[:en>User:Andrei Nacu]], modified by uploader, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=4335117>

Using our atlas, label the map of Africa:

- Syria
- Asia Minor
- Sierra Leone
- Senegal River mouth
- Gambia River mouth

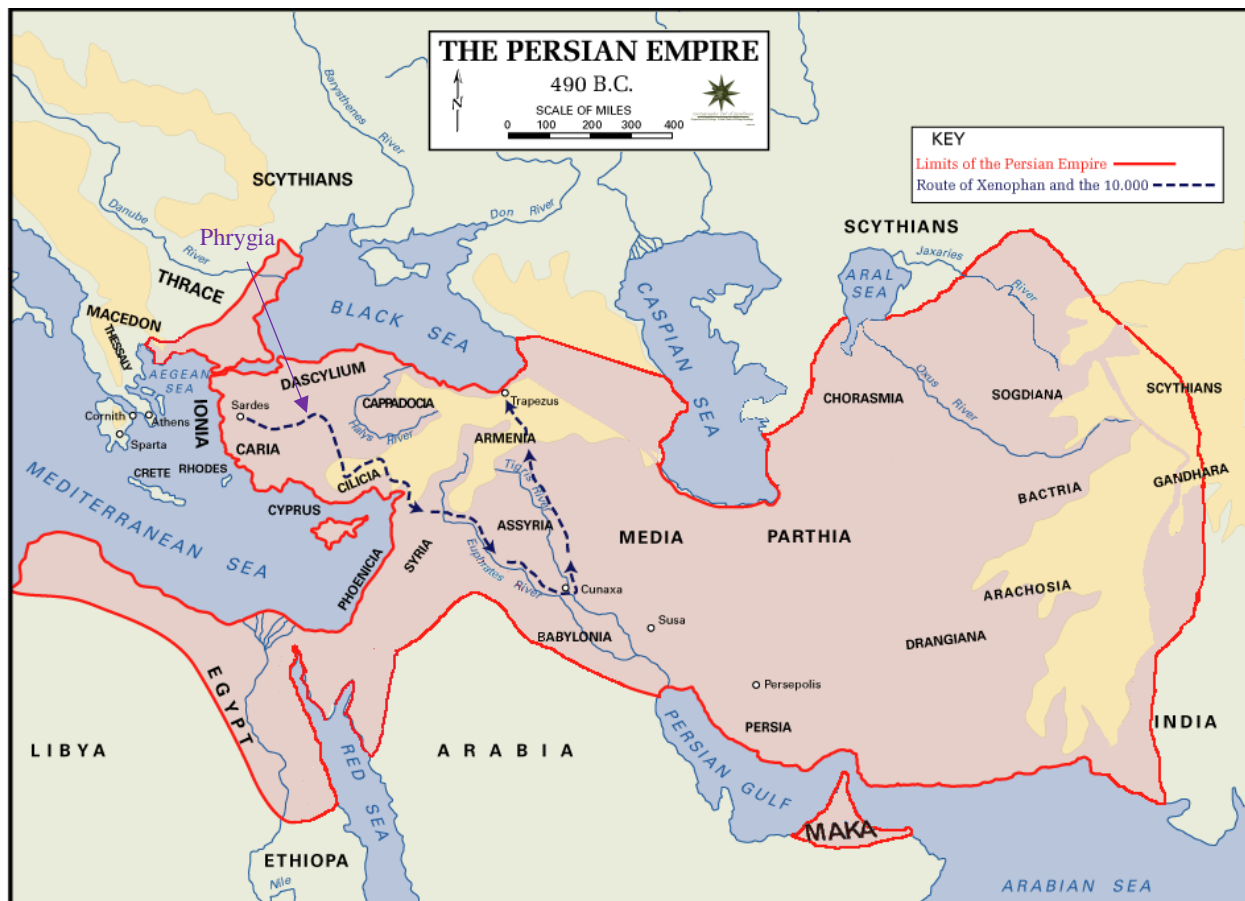


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This chapter continues on the next page.

Label, circle, color, or trace on this map of Persian Empire and the Route of the 10,000 Greeks led by Xenophon:²

- Euphrates River
- Phrygia
- Cilicia
- Euphrates River
- Armenia
- Babylon
- Black Sea



People to know:

- Hanno the Carthaginian: a Phoenician who explored the west coast of Africa.
- Xenophon and the 10,000 Greeks: Greek army hired by Cyrus to try to take the Persian throne from his brother, Artaxerxes. When Cyrus was killed, this army found themselves alone in a foreign land.

² By DHUSMA - The Department of History - United States Military Academy, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=7664994>

Chapter V: Alexander the Great Explores India

This chapter will take us beyond the Middle East further into Asia. Look at Alexander the Great's route as he conquered lands as far as Babylon and Susa.³ This was the extent of land known by the Greeks. Note this is modern-day Iran. The Persian Gulf is to the south.

People to know:

- Nearchus - man from Crete who Alexander left to lead ships along coast of Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf from the mouth of the Indus River to Babylon/mouth of the Euphrates.
- Eratosthenes - calculated the size of the world with good accuracy by measuring shadows.

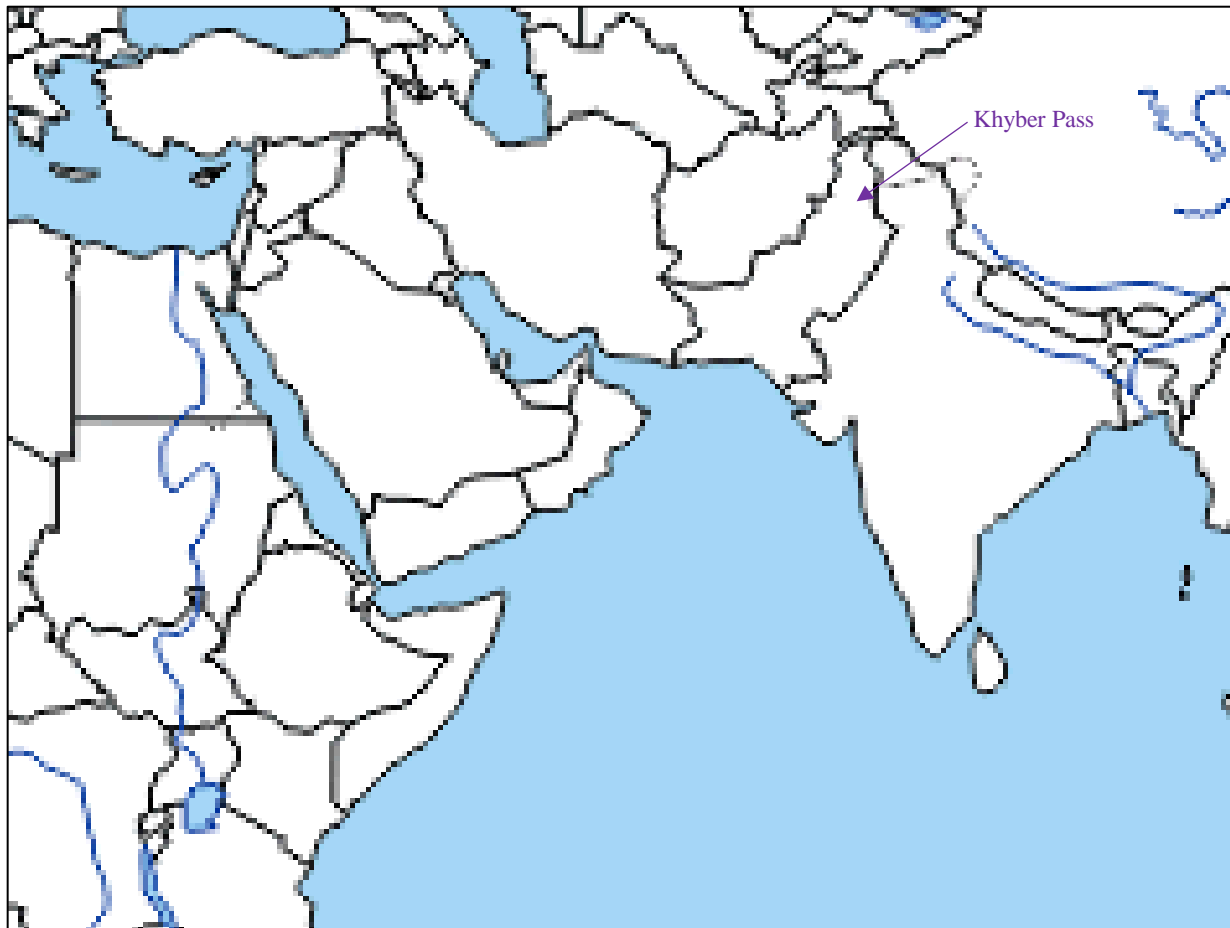


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³ By Generic Mapping Tools - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=656066>

Using our atlas, label the map of the Arabian Peninsula and India:

- Caspian Sea
- Afghanistan
- Herat, Afghanistan
- Kandahar, Afghanistan
- Kabul, Afghanistan
- India
- Amu Darya River (formerly the Oxus River)
- Indus River (draw this in; the Hydaspes is a tributary of the Indus)
- Kashmir
- Amritsar, India (capital of the state of Punjab)
- Ganges River
- Arabian Sea
- Hyderabad, India
- Baluchistan (area of Iran and Pakistan)
- Karachi, Pakistan
- Indian Ocean
- Persian Gulf
- Euphrates River (draw this in)
- Alexandria, Egypt
- Aswan, Egypt (formerly Syene)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=13184&lang=en (portion)

Watch for these words in the chapter: “We are not standing on the threshold of our enterprise, but at the very close.” What do you think they might mean?

Chapter VI: Pytheas Finds the British Isles

Using our atlas, label the map of Europe:

- Marseilles, France
- Cádiz, Spain
- Strait of Gibraltar (Pillars of Hercules)
- Cape St. Vincent
- Tagus River
- Pyrenees Mountains
- Cape Finisterre
- English Channel
- Thames River
- North Sea
- Rhine River
- Elbe River
- Bay of Biscay
- Garonne River (draw this in)
- Bordeaux, France



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=4718&lang=en

The Pyrenees Mountains form a natural boundary between two modern day countries. What are they?

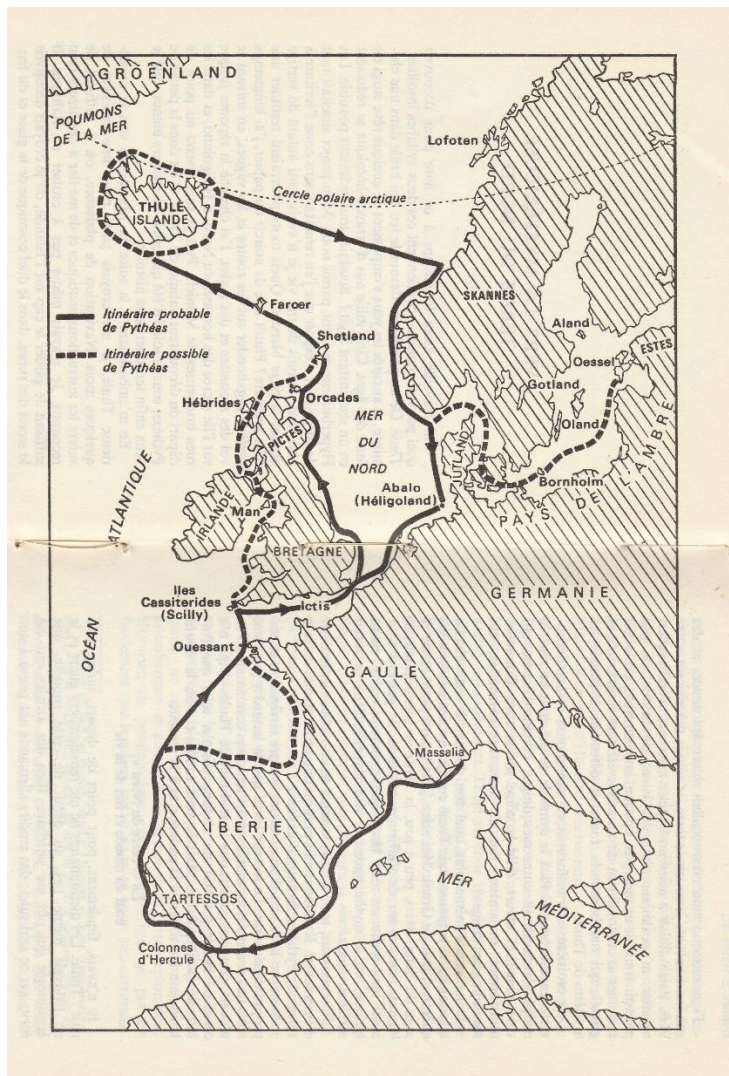
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Pytheas did not journey to these places, but they are in the chapter. Find them on our globe.

- Sargasso Sea – part of the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of the south-eastern United States
- Azores – islands to the west of Spain

“Cassiterides” is another name for the Tin Islands. One interesting modern theory on the location of the Tin Islands claims they have been joined to the mainland of France by silt deposited by the Loire River.⁴

No one is quite certain where Pytheas was when he wrote of the land of “Thule.” Over time, people have suggested Norway, Iceland, Greenland, or the Shetland Islands. This map shows a guess at the path of Pytheas’s Voyages.⁵



⁴ Gavin de Beer, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cassiterides>

⁵ By Marzhin5 - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=91059244>

Chapter VII: Julius Caesar as Explorer

Using our atlas, label this map of Europe:

- Seine River (draw this in)
- Rhine River
- Saône River (draw this in)
- Loire River
- Thames River
- Alps Mountains
- Pyrenees Mountains
- Lake Geneva
- Besançon, France
- Isle of Man

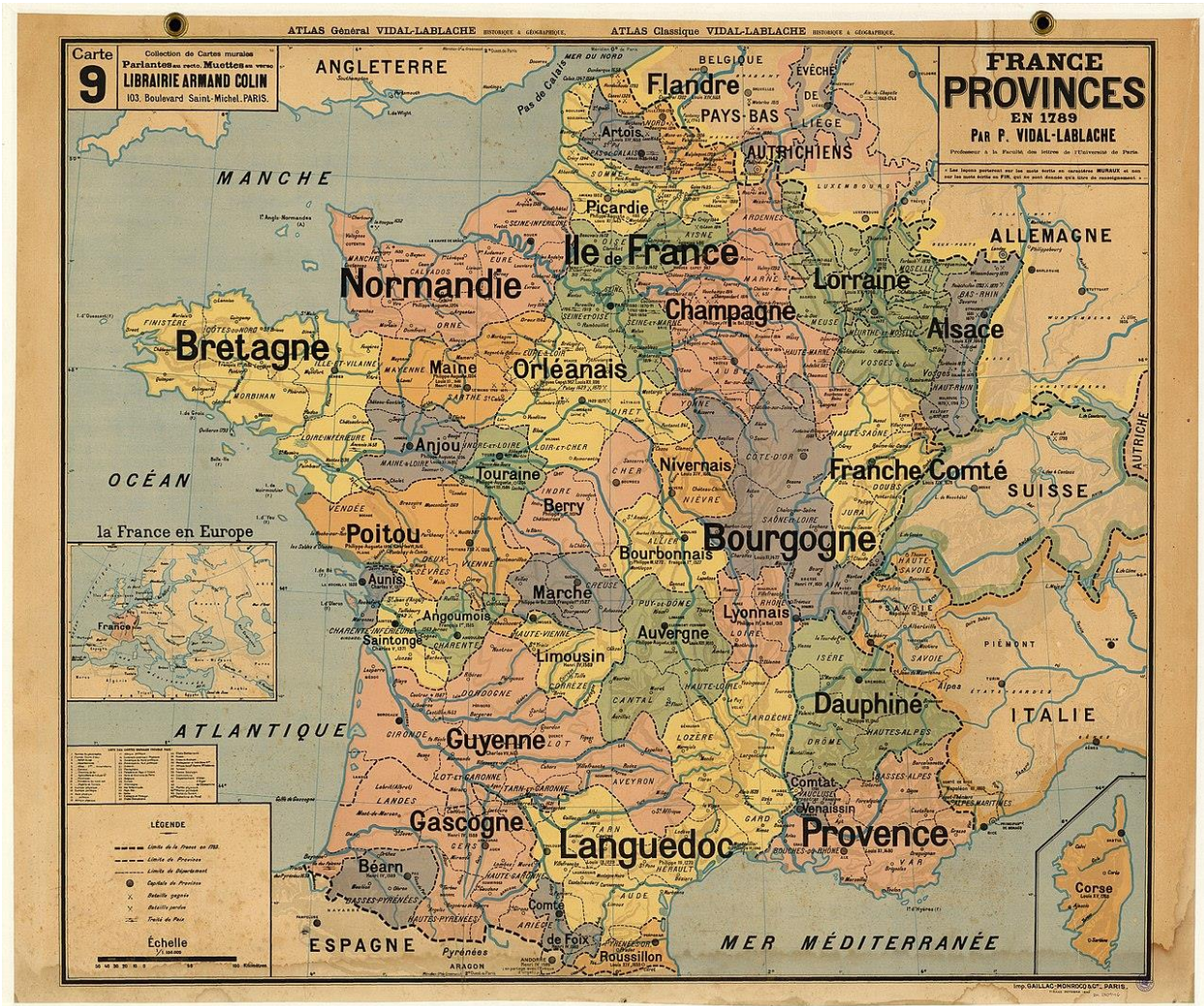


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Kent County includes Dover and the southeastern tip of England.

This chapter continues on the next page.

On this map, find the regions of **Alsace** and **Brittany (Bretagne)**.⁶



Gaul is the Roman name for modern-day France. The **Doubs** River is a tributary of the Saône.

“Aboriginal” means original.

⁶ By Paul Vidal de La Blache (1845-1918) - [1], Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=77398823>

Chapter VIII: Strabo's Geography

Using our atlas, label the map below:

- Egypt
- Nile River
- Ireland
- Black Sea
- Armenia
- Caspian Sea
- Persian Gulf
- Italy
- Somalia (Somaliland)
- Ganges River (India)
- Rome, Italy
- Alexandria, Egypt
- Mediterranean Sea ("Our Sea")
- Strait of Gibraltar (Pillars of Hercules)
- Arabian Sea
- Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=13184&lang=en (portion)

A “romance” for this author is any fanciful story, not one that involves people falling in love. Remember Pytheas from a few chapters ago? What about Herodotus?

This chapter continues on the next page.

Using our atlas, label the map of the area of Spain and Portugal (called the Iberian Peninsula):

- Córdoba, Spain (Cordova)
- Cádiz, Spain
- Sevilla, Spain (Seville)
- Guadalquivir River
- Baetic Mountains
- Majorca (island)
- Minorca (island)
- Tagus River



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=2202&lang=en

Do you remember where the **Pyrenees Mountains** are? Add them to the map.

Pitch is a kind of tar that was often used in shipbuilding or to make wood waterproof.

Chapter IX: The Roman Empire and Pliny

Using our atlas, label the map of Europe:

- English Channel
- Firth of Forth
- Ireland
- The Highlands
- France
- Orkney Islands
- North Sea
- Rhine River
- Weser River (draw this in)
- Elbe River
- Scandinavia (partly visible)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=4718&lang=en

This chapter continues on the next page.

Caledonia is the Romans' name for Scotland. **Tacitus** was a Roman historian who lived from about AD 55 to about AD 120.

The **Frisians** were originally a Germanic tribe (now a beautiful horse, but the Frisians in this chapter are definitely people, not horses).

Precipitous means dangerously high or steep.

The mouth of a river is the point at which it empties into a larger body of water, such as the ocean. This is why, incidentally, in England you have towns with names like "Dartmouth," which literally means "the place where the River Dart meets the sea." (The place where a river begins, at the other end, is called its source).

Garbled means confused, incoherent, or scrambled.

In the Middle Ages "**Thule**" basically meant "land beyond the boundaries of the known world."

Remember that in the process of conquering Gaul (modern-day France), Julius Caesar had sailed as far as Britain, had invaded it twice, in 55 and 54 BC, but didn't really claim it for Rome. It wasn't until almost a hundred years later (in the lifetime of St. Paul, incidentally) that an Emperor decided really to extend the Empire into Britannia.

This Emperor, Claudius, was the successor of the crazy Caligula, who had himself sent troops to invade Britain but forgotten to order ships, so that when the legions found themselves on the beach at the English Channel, Caligula ordered them to pick up seashells instead.

Caligula succeeded Tiberius, son of the first real Emperor, Augustus, who was Emperor at the time of Jesus' birth, and who had after some fighting succeeded Julius Caesar.

Therefore, the timeline of Emperors is:

Julius Caesar (invading Britain in 55 and 54 BC)

Augustus (Emperor from 23 BC - 14 AD)

Tiberius (Emperor from 14-37 AD)

Caligula (Emperor from 37-41 AD)

Claudius (Emperor from 41-54 AD)

Chapter X: Ptolemy's Maps

Remember that last time you read about the Roman Emperor Claudius' sending expeditions to explore Britain and other uncharted territory, in A.D. 48. Just to put this time period into perspective: Our Lord was crucified around the year A.D. 30. Saint Paul and the other apostles were engaged in spreading the Gospel, but at this time the Roman Empire was still largely a pagan civilization, spreading from the Eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea into North Africa to the south, and finally into Britain, and also southern Germany, in the north. It was vast and diverse, and eventually, as a civilization, it would start to wear thin.

We are picking up the story as things are starting to wear thin. Our hero this time is Ptolemy (pronounced with a silent P, so "Toll-eh-mee"), who lived in Egypt -- but by this time, not so much the Egypt of Pharaohs. Alexander the Great had conquered Egypt and made it thoroughly Greek, creating a capitol at Alexandria, which became the home of a world-famous library. Then the Romans had conquered it again. By the time Ptolemy comes along, the greatness of Greece and Rome was on the wane, but fortunately for him, and us, the great library at Alexandria contained the writings of famous Greek and Roman writers, travelers, explorers, historians, mathematicians, and others who had contributed to what there was to know about the world at that time.

People to know:

- Homer – (sometime between the 12th and 8th centuries BC) A Greek poet who is considered the author of *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*.
- Herodotus – A Greek historian who wrote *The Histories*, an account of the Greco-Persian Wars (around 425 BC)
- Eratosthenes (276 BC – 194 BC) – A Greek mathematician who was able to calculate the circumference of the earth using the sun's rays – and came very close!
- Strabo (64 or 63 BC – c. 24 AD) – A Greek who wrote *Geography*, about the culture, geography, and politics of the world in the early days of the Roman Empire.
- Pliny (23 – 79 AD) – A Roman naval and army commander who later wrote *Natural History*, one of the first (if not the first) encyclopedias of geography and the natural world. Interestingly, he died in the eruption of Vesuvius that destroyed Pompeii.

The frontispiece is shown in our copy of the book opposite the title page.

Chapter XI: Pilgrim Travellers

Using our atlas, label the map of the Roman Empire in the 4th century:

- Israel (what the author is calling "Syria")
- Modern-day Syria
- Jerusalem
- Mediterranean Sea
- Asia Minor
- Greece
- Bosphorus Straits (Bosphorus)
- Bordeaux (in France)
- Garoone River (draw it in)
- Alps Mountains
- Danube River (draw it in)
- Belgrade (now in Serbia)
- Constantinople (now Istanbul)
- Egypt
- Red Sea
- Euphrates River (draw it in)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=31270&lang=en

Now look at the map you've marked and imagine being a 4th-century Briton and walking all the way from your home in Britain to the Holy Land (and, if you survive the journey, all the way back again).

"Bradshaw" and "Baedeker" are both names of famous English guide-book series, which travelers in the Victorian and Edwardian eras (late 19th-early 20th century) would take with them on their tours of the Continent and beyond. Every English reader in the author's time would have recognized those names.

As the civilized world begins gradually to settle into Christianity ("civilized" refers only to the Greek and Roman world in this book), a new kind of travel begins to make itself known. Remember that a pilgrimage is a journey to a holy place for the purpose of spiritual growth, or demonstration of devotion to a saint, martyr, relic, or other holy place -- ultimately to Our Lord Himself.

Chapter XII: Irish Explorers

Using our atlas, label this map of the United Kingdom:

- Glasgow, Scotland
- Dublin, Ireland (Here the River Liffey flows into the Bay of Malahide.)
- River Liffey (This isn't labeled in our atlas, but you can draw it from Dublin.)
- River Shannon
- Atlantic Ocean
- Inner Hebrides (one of which is Iona Island)
- Highlands (in Scotland)
- Orkney Islands



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=2558&lang=en

Chapter XIII: After Mohammed

Mohammedans refers to those we call Muslims today. They practice Islam, which the author calls Mohammedanism. Some who practice the faith of Islam take up arms against Christians and convert by coercion (force), but there are also many devout Muslims who live in peace with Christians and those of other faiths.

Portentous means ominous, threatening, foreboding, or menacing.

This chapter continues on the next page.

Try to label as many of these as you can on the map without looking them up. Use our atlas for the ones you cannot remember.

- Jerusalem
- Syria
- Alexandria, Egypt
- Egypt
- Spain
- Modern-day Iraq (Persia)
- Modern-day Saudi Arabia
- Medina, Saudi Arabia (where Mohammed died)
- Inner Hebrides (where we find Iona)
- Britain
- Southampton, England
- France
- Seine River
- Rouen, France
- Italy
- Alps Mountains
- Rome, Italy
- Dimashq, Syria (Damascus)
- Baghdad, Iraq
- Red Sea



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=3140&lang=en

Using our atlas, label the map of Europe and Asia:

- India
- Persian Gulf
- Indian Ocean
- Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon)
- Iran (Persia)
- Ethiopia
- China
- South China Sea
- East China Sea



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Chapter XIV: The Vikings Sail the Northern Seas

This chapter begins by mentioning a few people you read about earlier. What can you remember about Tacitus and Ptolemy?

Recall what you know of the Vikings.

Using our atlas, label the map of Europe:

- Scandinavia
- Baltic Sea
- Britain
- Iceland
- Faroe Islands
- Scotland



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=4574&lang=en

Using our atlas, label the map of the world:

- Britain
- Iceland
- Greenland
- North America
- Newfoundland
- Labrador

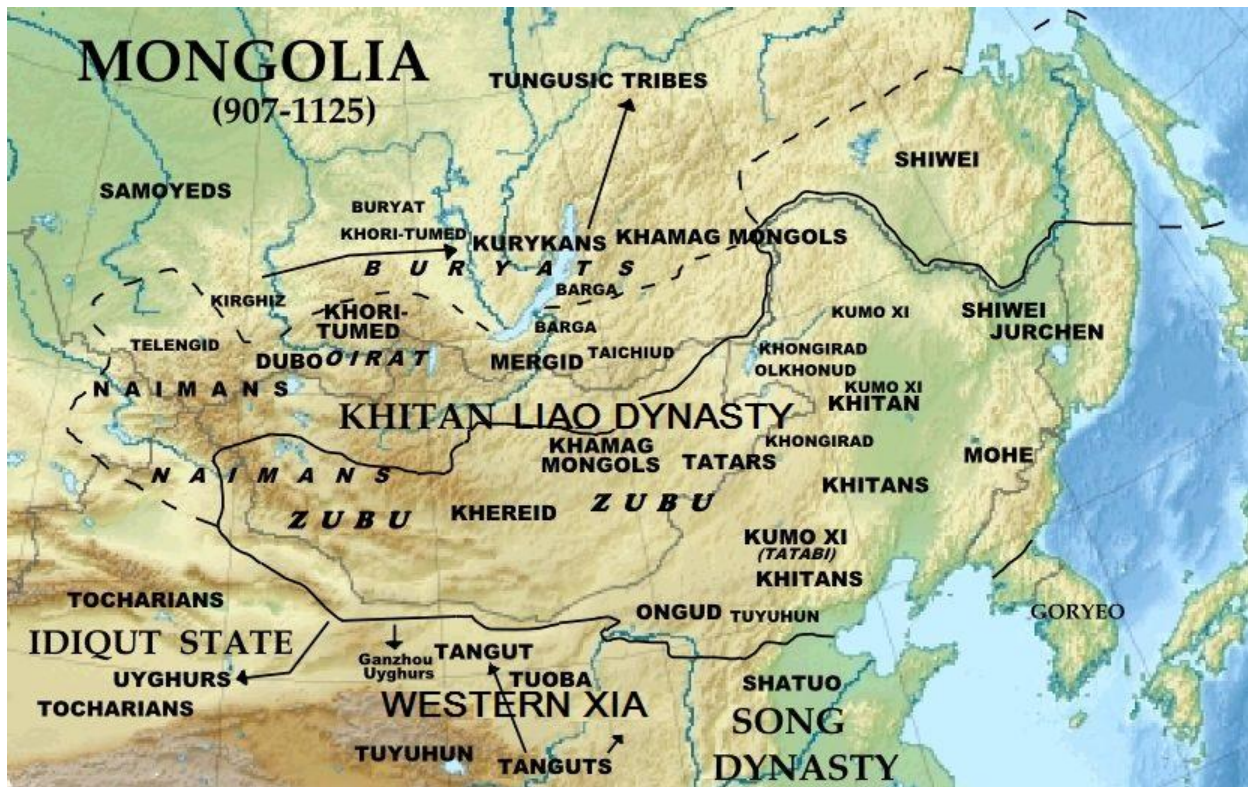


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Chapter XV: Arab Wayfarers

In this chapter, you will be reading some of the adventures of Sindbad the Sailor. While largely fictional, they can help us locate many of the islands east of Africa and south of Asia.

You will read in this chapter of the Mongol Empire. Here is a map⁷ of it in tenth and eleventh centuries.



Compare this map to the one of the world below to see how Mongolia was situated in Asia. What modern-day country is found on this land? The Mongolian Empire would continue to grow, eventually encompassing Persia and much of eastern Europe.

⁷ By Khiruge - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=38307897>

This map⁸ shows the **Coromandel Coast** of India, which is mentioned in the chapter.



Senf, Tsiampa, S. Conchin-China may refer to the southern third of modern-day Vietnam, where the major city is Saigon.

This chapter continues on the next page.

⁸ By w:user:Planemad - Own workInternational Borders: University of Texas map library - India Political map 2001Disputed Borders: University of Texas map library - China-India Borders - Eastern Sector 1988 & Western Sector 1988 - Kashmir Region 2004 - Kashmir Maps.State and District boundaries: Census of India - 2001 Census State Maps - Survey of India Maps.Other sources: US Army Map Service, Survey of India Map Explorer, Columbia University, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1138765>

Using our atlas, label the map of Europe, Africa, and Asia:

- Euphrates River (draw this in)
- India
- China (Cathay)
- Baghdad, Iraq (Bagdad)
- Malay Peninsula
- Borneo
- Zanzibar (small island off the coast of Tanzania)
- Madagascar
- Sumatra
- The Maldiv Islands (the Clove Islands, archipelago in the Indian Ocean; draw these onto the map)
- Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon)
- Socotra
- Cape Comorin (India)
- Vijayawada, India (Masulipatam is now part of this metropolitan area)
- Bangka (Banca, an island near Sumatra)
- Java
- Taiwan (formerly, and briefly, Formosa)
- Vietnam



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=13184&lang=en (portion)

Chapter XVI: Travellers to the East

Using our atlas, label the map of Europe, Africa, and Asia with the places the Arab Massoudy visited:

- Tudela, Spain
- India
- Constantinople
- Syria
- Israel
- Jerusalem
- Damascus, Syria
- Iran (Persia)
- Baghdad, Iraq (formerly Bagdad)
- Czech Republic (part of which is Bohemia)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=13184&lang=en (portion)

He left Baghdad for China but it is unlikely he made it that far.

This chapter continues on the next page.

Using our atlas, label the map of Europe and Asia:

- Atlantic Ocean (“Green Sea of Darkness”)
- Strait of Gibraltar (Pillar of Hercules)
- Saudi Arabia
- Mecca, Saudi Arabia
- Czech Republic (part of which is Bohemia)
- Poland
- Russia
- Volga River
- Mongolia
- Gobi Desert
- Caspian Sea
- Ural Mountains
- Pacific Ocean



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=13184&lang=en (portion)

Tartary was a term in the Middle Ages for the region of land from the Caspian Sea and the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

A **missive** is a letter, usually referring to a long or official one. A **psalter** is a book of Psalms. These were richly illuminated and contained other devotions such as the litany of the saints.

This map shows the nations of Europe in 1199. Use it to help follow Friar John Carpini on his journey through Europe to Asia.⁹



⁹ By Adhavoc - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=11913048>

Chapter XVII: Marco Polo

What was known to Europeans as “Cathay”?

Using our atlas, label the map of Europe:

- Mediterranean Sea
- Italy
- Venice, Italy
- Istanbul, Turkey (formerly Constantinople)



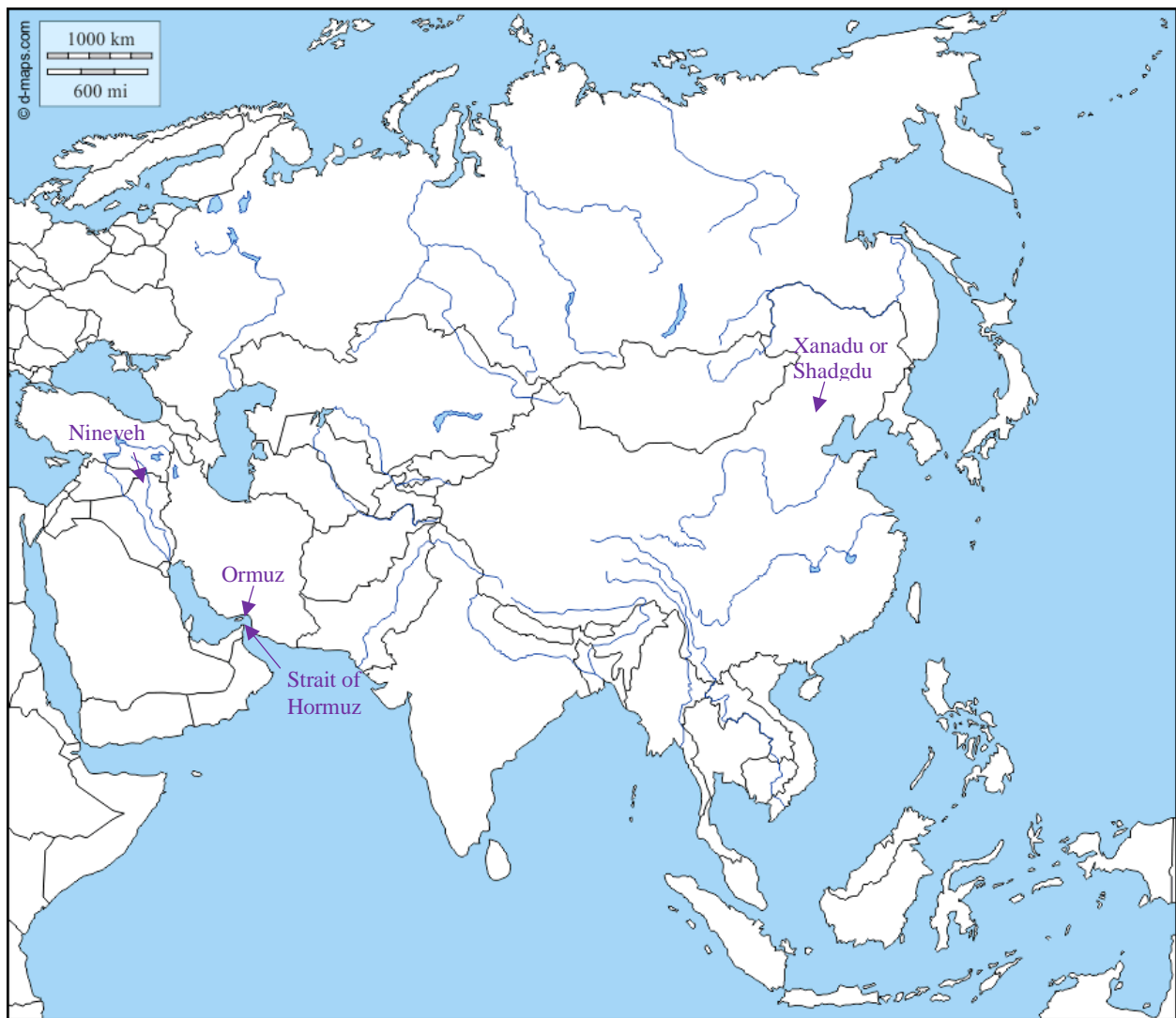
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Using our atlas, label the map of Asia:

- Bukhara, Uzbekistan (Bokhara)
- Beijing, China (formerly Peking)
- Armenia
- Baghdad, Iraq (Bagdad)
- Iran (Persia)
- Amu Darya River (formerly the Oxus)
- Pamir Mountains (These are not in our atlas, but you can label them where the Hindu Kush, Karakoram, and Tian Shan Mountains meet.)
- Taklimakan Desert
- Tarim Basin (Khotan)
- Gobi Desert
- Hangzhou, China (Kin-sai or Hang-tcheou-fou), on the east coast of China
- Ningbo, China (Ning-po)
- Yellow River
- Japan (Zipangu)
- Tibet
- Guangzhou, China (formerly Canton)
- Kolkata, India (Calcutta)
- India
- Iran (Persia)
- Java
- Sumatra
- Bay of Bengal
- Sri Lanka (Ceylon)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=5158&lang=en

The Western Xia, the Tangut Empire, was in what is now northwest China and was conquered by the Mongols in 1227.

Chapter XVIII: The End of Mediaeval Exploration

Use our atlas to label the map of Asia, showing some of Ibn Battuta's travels:

- Egypt
- Iran (Persia)
- Persian Gulf
- Arabian Peninsula
- Mecca, Saudi Arabia
- Red Sea
- Adan (Aden)
- Mombasa, Kenya
- Black Sea
- Istanbul, Turkey (formerly Constantinople)
- Bukhara, Uzbekistan(Bokhara)
- Herat, Afghanistan
- Hindu Kush Mountains (Hindu Koosh)
- Indus River
- Delhi, India
- China
- Malabar Coast (India)
- Kolkata, India (Calcutta)
- Sumatra
- Pacific Ocean



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=5158&lang=en

Ibn Battuta was from Tangiers, a city in Morocco. Find it on the globe. Trace the beginning of his journey from Tangiers to Egypt.

If you are interested in learning more about the travels of Ibn Battuta, there is a wonderful online resource full of pictures and maps:

<https://orias.berkeley.edu/resources-teachers/travels-ibn-battuta>.

Chapter XIX: Medieval Maps

This chapter talks about and shows some medieval maps that seem to drastically distort the world in their drawings. Why do you think mapmakers in this time put Jerusalem in the center of the world? Did people use them to try to travel? What did they think was important in their maps?

Chapter XX: Prince Henry of Portugal

You will find that the firsthand descriptions by one of the explorers of the natives in this chapter are somewhat crude, referring to them as “stupid” for their awe over the Portuguese ships. Putting ourselves in the native African’s shoes, we can see that we might be surprised at seeing something so drastically different from everything they knew.

Using our atlas, label the map of Africa:

- Atlantic Ocean
- Guinea
- Cape Boujdour (Capte Bojador)
- Madeira Island (Porto Santo is the tiny island just northeast of Madeira; draw these in)
- Canary Islands
- Cape Blanc (Cape Blanco)
- Sierra Leone
- Cape St. Vincent, Portugal (just barely off the map; draw it in)
- Senegal River (forms border between Senegal and Mauritania)
- Gambia River
- Cape Verde (a headland on the west coast of Africa)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=740&lang=en

Chapter XXI: Bartholomew Diaz Reaches the Stormy Cape

Using our atlas, label the map of northern Africa:

- Portugal
- Sierra Leone
- The equator (draw this in)
- Congo River mouth
- Orange River
- Cape of Good Hope
- Algoa Bay (in which lies the tiny Island of Santa Cruz)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=740&lang=en

Chapter XXII: Christopher Columbus

The chapter covers travels within Europe, Africa, and the Americas. You'll need to move back and forth in your atlas to find them all!

Using our atlas, label the map of the north Atlantic Ocean:

- Genoa, Italy
- Guinea
- Madeira Islands (Madeira and Porto Santo; draw these)
- England
- Lisbon, Portugal
- Ireland
- Spain
- Canary Islands (draw these)
- San Salvador Island (draw this)
- Cuba
- The island of Hispaniola (Haiti/Hayti)
- Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal)
- Mouth of the Tagus River
- Sevilla (Seville), Spain
- Barcelona, Spain
- Bahamas



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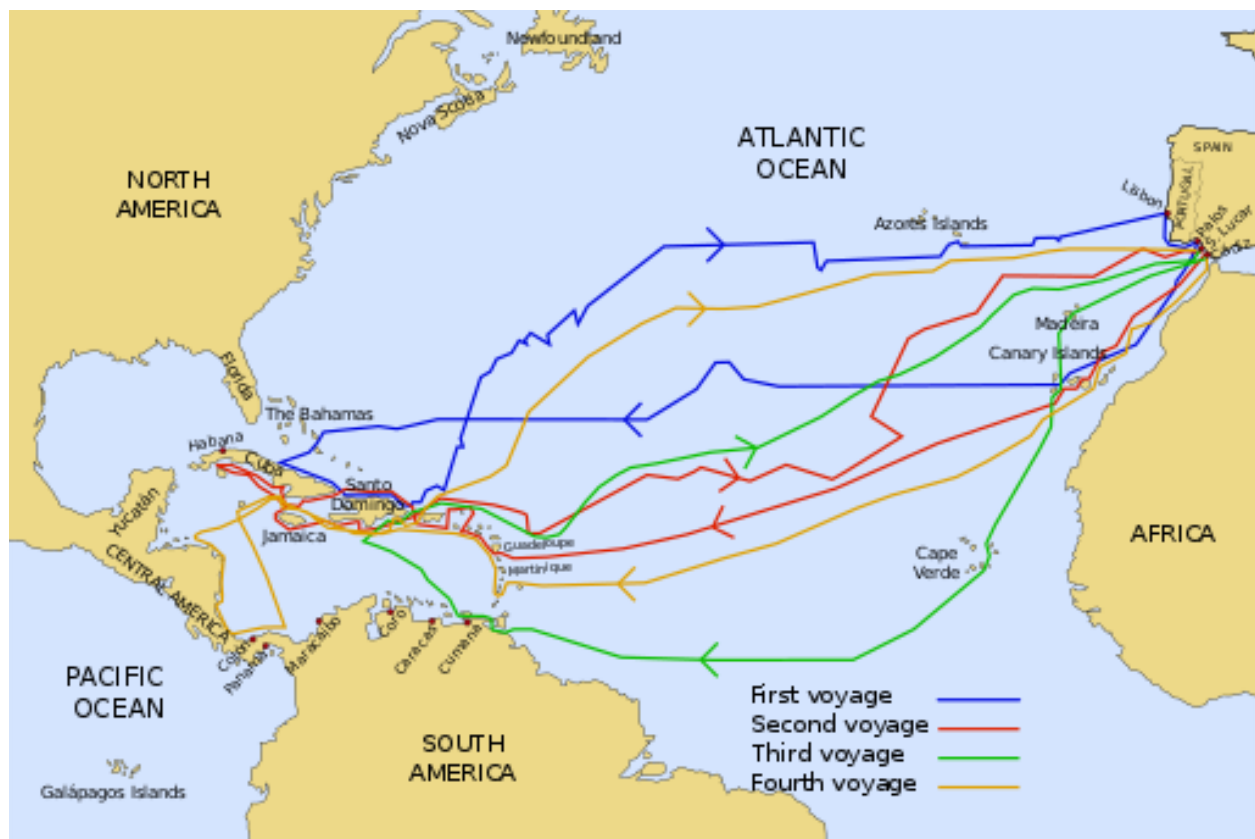
San Salvador Island was known as Watling, or Watlings, Island from 1680s until 1925. Most historians believe Christopher Columbus first landed in the Americas on this island.

Portugal has been dominating the world of discovery by sea lately...here that country will let a major discovery opportunity slip through their hands as Spain claims it! Remember the legendary Island of Thule, an island far from “civilized” Europe which might have been Norway, the Orkney Islands, Iceland, or Greenland.

Find the East Indies on the globe. This is the area around and including Indonesia where Columbus thought he had landed. What do you find between San Salvador, where Columbus was, and the East Indies, where he thought he was?

Why are the islands in the area of the Bahamas referred to as the “West Indies?”

This map shows all four of Christopher Columbus’s voyages across the Atlantic Ocean.¹⁰ Trace the first voyage (in blue). Return to this map as you read about his other voyages later.



¹⁰ By Viajes_de_colon.svg; Phirosiberiaderivative work: Phirosiberia (talk) - Viajes_de_colon.svg, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=8849049>

Chapter XXIII: A Great New World

Using our atlas, label the map of Central America:

- Dominica (Domenica)
- St. Martin (island between St. Kitts and the Virgin Islands)
- Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic)
- Guadeloupe (Guadalupe)
- Puerto Rico (Porto Rico)
- Jamaica
- Cuba
- Trinidad (note how close it is to South America's mainland)
- Mouth of the River Orinoco
- Honduras
- Isthmus of Panama (formerly the Isthmus of Darien)
- Venezuela



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=1390&lang=en

Chapter XXIV: Vasco da Gama Reaches India

Using our atlas, label the map of Europe, Africa, and Asia:

- Portugal
- Cape of Good Hope
- India
- Lisbon, Portugal (Belem is a parish here.)
- Cape Verde
- St. Helena Island
- Gulf of Guinea
- St. Helena Bay
- Mossel Bay
- Baia de Maputo (Maputo Bay, formerly Delagoa Bay)
- Mozambique (Sofala is one of its provinces)
- Quelimane, Mozambique (at the mouth of the Quilimane River)
- Mombasa, Kenya
- Malindi, Kenya (Melindi)
- Arabian Sea (Arabian Gulf)
- India
- Kozhikode, India (formerly Calicut)



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Chapter XXV: Discovery of the Spice Islands

Portugal, you remember, has been dominating the world exploration by ship lately. In this chapter, a new explorer, Pedro Cabral, is sent to Calicut, India (now Kozhikode). Bartholomew Diaz sails with him and they go this time to South America first before going southeast around the south African cape. Vasco de Gama will also make an unfavorable reappearance.

Draw or label on the world map on the following page:

- Brazil
- Cape of Good Hope
- Ascension Island
- Saint Helena Island
- Zanzibar (an island off the coast of Tanzania)
-

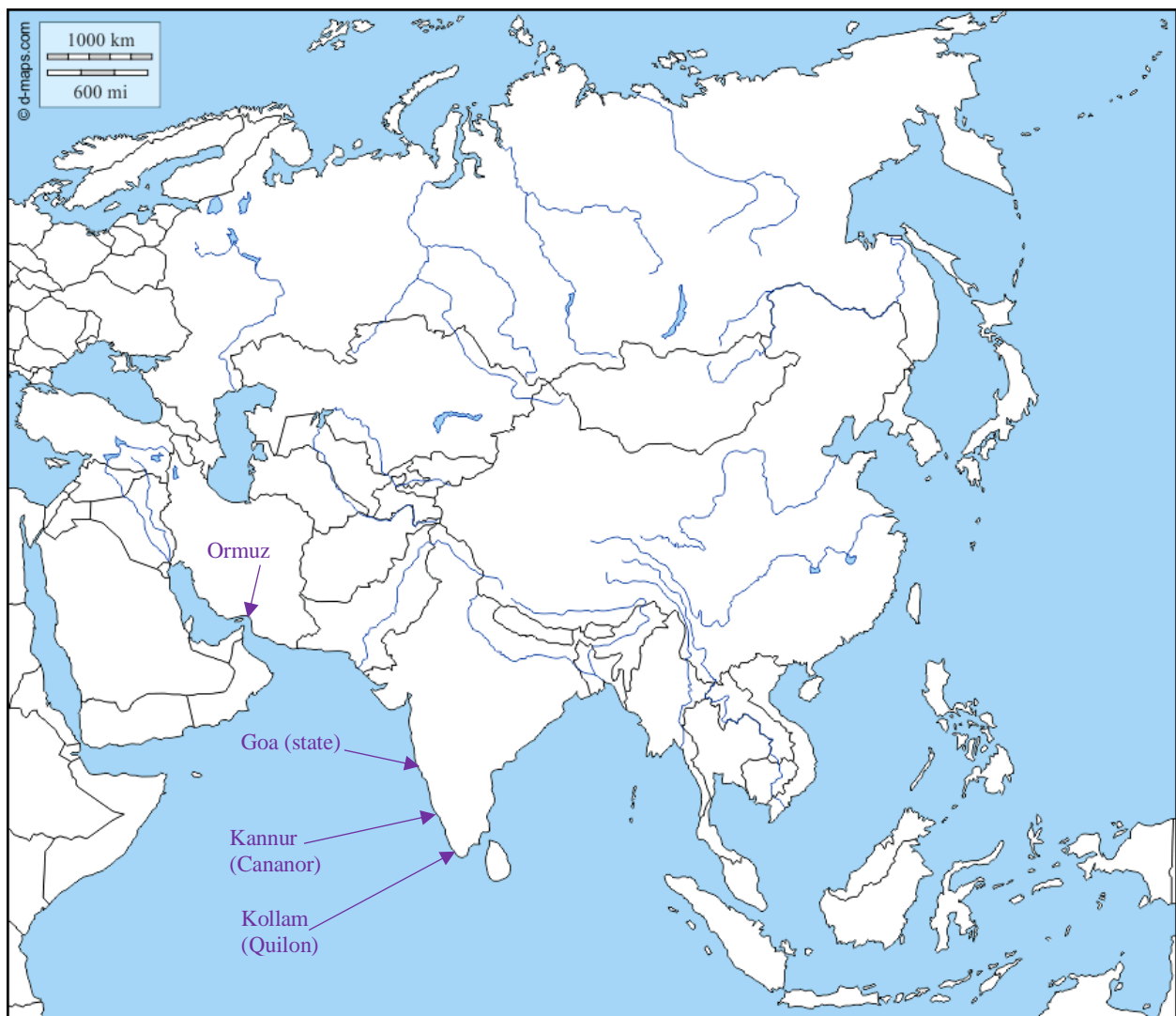


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This chapter continues on the next page.

Using our atlas, label this map of Asia:

- Kozhikode, India (formerly Calicut)
- Cochin, India (Kochi)
- Socotra (island in the Arabian Sea)
- Malabar Coast
- Maldiv Islands
- Cape Comorin
- Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon)
- Goa (a state in western India, along the coast west of Hubli)
- Bay of Bengal
- Strait of Malacca
- Sumatra
- Java
- The Maluccas (formerly the Spice Islands; now part of Indonesia and free of Dutch control)
- China
- Japan



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=5158&lang=en

Chapter XXVI: Balboa Sees the Pacific Ocean

Using our atlas, label this map of Central and South America:

- Rio de la Plata
- Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic)
- Isthmus of Panama (formerly Isthmus of Darien)
- Atlantic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean
- Peru



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=13202&lang=en (portion)

A **defile** is a steep-sided, narrow gorge or passage (where troops would have to walk in single “file”).

Chapter XXVII: Magellan Sails Round the World

Using our atlas, label the map of the world:

- Seville, Spain
- Canary Islands
- Cape Verde (headland on the west coast of Africa)
- Atlantic Ocean
- Brazil
- Pacific Ocean
- The Philippines
- Cape Verde Islands (look at the political world map in our atlas)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=13202&lang=en

Using our atlas, label this map of South America:

- Brazil
- Rio de la Plata
- Patagonia (region)
- Puerto San Julián, Argentina (Port St. Julian)
- Strait of Magellan
- Tierra del Fuego



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=2316&lang=en

This chapter continues on the next page.

Using our atlas, label this map of Asia:

- The Mariana Islands (The Ladrões)
- The Philippines
- Moluccas (The Spice Islands, now part of Indonesia)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=5158&lang=en

One man in Magellan's crew writes about the "body of St. Anselm" appearing as fire on the mainmast. This was probably a phenomenon called more commonly St. Elmo's fire, in which sharp or pointed objects in an electric field (such as that created in a thunderstorm) will seem to glow.

Magellan, you will note, settles temporarily in Port St. Julian for the winter months. Remember, in the southern hemisphere (south of the Equator) winter happens when it is summer in the northern hemisphere. Looking on the map, can you see why Magellan chose this spot for his winter quarters?

Look closely at the Strait of Magellan. Was it a good idea to use this instead of rounding the cape entirely? Think about this decision as you read the chapter.

Magellan calls one collection of islands the "Ladrones" (isle of robbers) because he found the inhabitants to be expert thieves. Magellan himself sails about the islands of the Philippines requiring tribute for Spain. What is the difference between the actions of the island inhabitants and Magellan? How would Magellan explain the difference?

Chapter XXVIII: Cortes Explores and Conquers Mexico

Find Newfoundland on the globe. How far is it from Asia?

Using our atlas, label the map of Central America:

- Florida
- Mexico
- West Indies
- Pacific Ocean
- Yucatan Peninsula
- Cuba
- Cape Catoche
- Veracruz (Vera Cruz), Mexico
- Sierra Madre Oriental Mountains
- Sierra Madre Occidental Mountains
- Mexico City, Mexico (built on the ruins of the City of the Waters, Tenochtitlán)
- Honduras
- Nicaragua



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=1390&lang=en

Cortes and his soldiers believe Montezuma, the Mexican god-king, to be the Great Khan of Asia. Keep in mind they still did not realize that this was a new continent rather than Asia. All the area from Mexico south to Nicaragua was claimed by Cortes for Spain and called “New Spain.”

Chapter XXIX: Explorers in South America

Using our atlas, label the map of South America:

- West Indies
- Peru
- Isthmus of Panama (formerly the Isthmus of Darien)
- Atlantic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean
- Cusco, Peru (Cuzco)
- Cajamarca, Peru (Caxamalea)
- Andes Mountains
- Chile (Chili)
- Quito, Ecuador
- Amazon River



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=13202&lang=en (portion)

Chapter XXX: Cabot Sails to Newfoundland

Using our atlas, label the map of the world:

- Venice, Italy (Cabot's hometown)
- England
- Spain
- Portugal
- Iceland
- China
- Japan
- Newfoundland



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=13202&lang=en

Father and son Cabot still believe the Americas are actually part of Asia. Look at Newfoundland, China, and Japan on the globe and notice the distance between them.

Chapter XXXI: Jacques Cartier Explores Canada

Cartier left France from the port of St. Malo. He was searching for a northwest passage to Cathay, a way by ship through straits and rivers from the Atlantic Ocean to China.

Using our atlas, label the map of Canada:

- Atlantic Ocean
- St. Lawrence River
- Newfoundland
- Bonavista Bay
- Straits of Belle Isle
- Gulf of St. Lawrence
- Prince Edward Island
- Nova Scotia
- New Brunswick (marked with just an N.B. in our atlas)
- Gaspé Peninsula (at the tip of which is the Cap d'Espoir or Cape of Despair and Gaspé Bay)
- Cabot Strait
- Labrador
- Montréal (on the site of Hochelaga, Mont Royal)

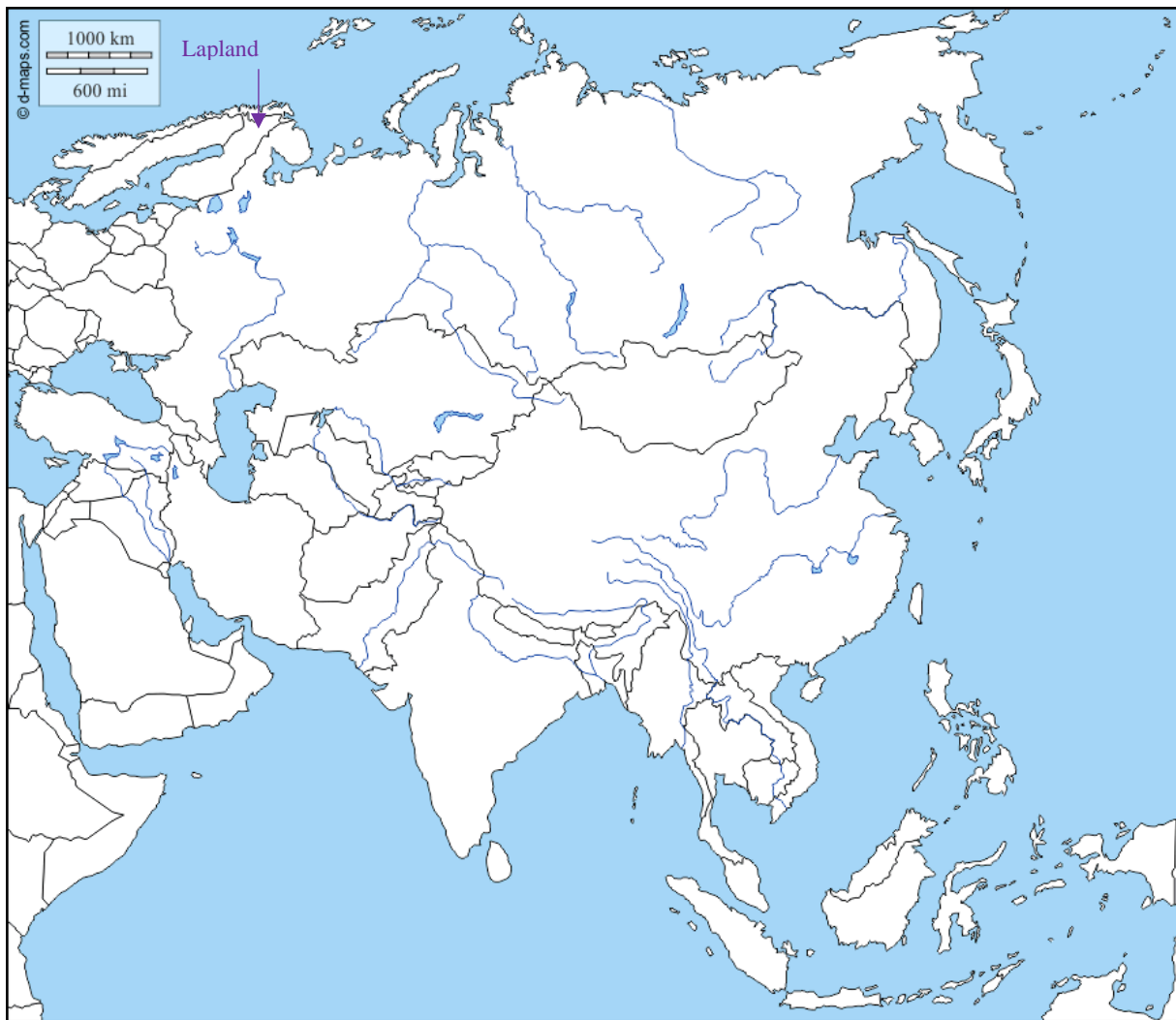


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Chapter XXXII: Search for a North-East Passage

This chapter takes you into an entirely new area of the world – north of Europe and Asia! Using our atlas, label the map of Asia:

- North Sea
- Norway
- Lofoten Islands
- North Cape (Norway)
- Novaya Zemlya (in Russia, Nova Zembla)
- White Sea (Russia; also known as St. Nicholas Bay)
- Moscow, Russia
- Volga River
- Astrakhan, Russia (Astrakan)
- Caspian Sea
- Amu Darya River (formerly the Oxus River)
- Bukhara, Uzbekistan (Bokhara)
- Japan



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=5158&lang=en

Chapter XXXIII: Martin Frobisher Searches for a North-West Passage

Using our atlas, label the world map:

- Strait of Magellan
- Cape of Good Hope
- Scotland



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=13202&lang=en

This chapter continues on the next page.

Using our atlas, label the map of Canada:

- Labrador
- Greenland
- Cape Farewell (in Greenland)
- Hudson Bay
- Hudson Strait



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=4508&lang=en

Frobisher Bay was formerly known as Lumley's Inlet or Frobisher's Strait.

Chapter XXXIV: Drake's Famous Voyage Round the World

Using our atlas, label the map of the world:

- England
- The Netherlands
- The North Sea
- Cape Verde Islands (use the political world map in our atlas)
- Atlantic Ocean
- Brazil
- Pacific Ocean
- Vancouver Island
- San Francisco, California
- The Philippine Islands
- Indian Ocean
- Cape of Good Hope



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=13202&lang=en

You may recall from the last chapter that **Frobisher's Strait** turned out to be a bay. Do you remember where it is? (Check the map for the last chapter for the answer.)

This chapter continues on the next page.

Using our atlas, label the map of South America:

- Brazil
- La Plata River mouth
- Puerto San Julián, Argentina (Port St. Julian)
- Patagonia
- Strait of Magellan
- Cape Horn
- Tierra del Fuego
- Chile (Chili)
- Valparaíso, Chile
- Peru
- Lima, Peru
- Panama



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=2316&lang=en

Using our atlas, label the map of east Asia:

- The Philippine Islands
- The Moluccas (the Spice Islands)
- Celebes (island)



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Chapter XXXV: Davis Strait

Using our atlas, label the map of Canada:

- Greenland
- Cape Farewell
- Davis Strait
- Arctic Circle (draw this in)
- Cumberland Sound
- Labrador

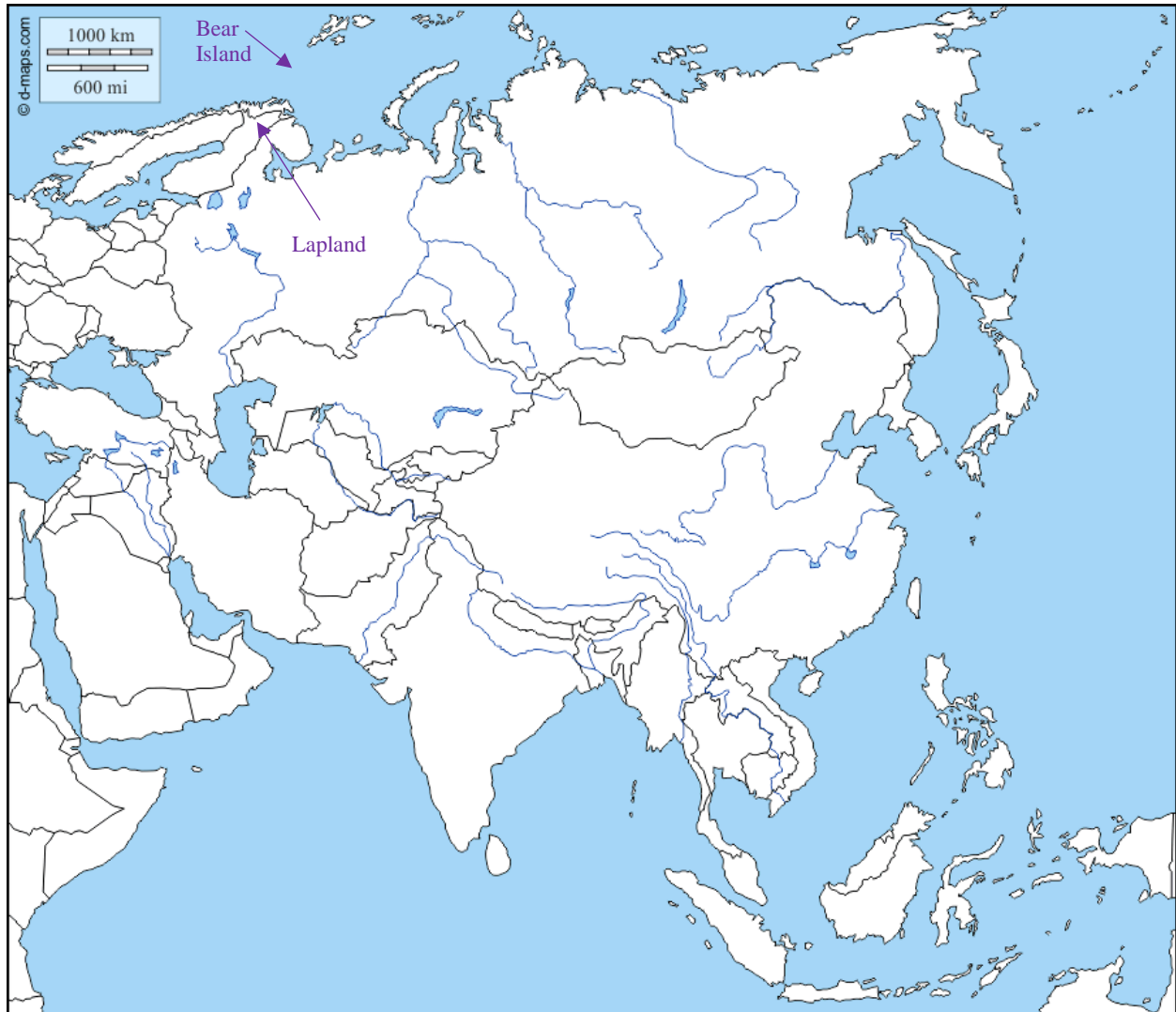


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Chapter XXXVI: Barents Sails to Spitzbergen

Using our atlas, label the map of Asia:

- Novaya Zemlya (Nova Zembla)
- Norwegian Svalbard archipelago
- Spitzbergen (Spitsbergen)
- Barents Sea
- Kara Sea



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=5158&lang=en

Find Amsterdam, Netherlands on the globe or world map in our atlas. Trace with your finger north to the places you have labeled on the map.

Barents will find a land that today is one of the northernmost inhabited lands in the world, where the terrain is made of much tundra and glaciers, and there is 24 hours a day of sunlight in the summer months. It now belongs to Norway. They will think they have landed on Greenland. Compare its actual location to Greenland.

Chapter XXXVII: Hudson Finds His Bay

Using our atlas (or your memory!), label the world map:

- Britain
- Greenland
- The Svalbard Archipelago
- Iceland



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=13184&lang=en

Using our atlas, label the map of Canada:

- Newfoundland
- Massachusetts
- New York City, New York (New Amsterdam)
- Hudson River (United States)
- Labrador
- Hudson Strait
- Hudson Bay
- James Bay



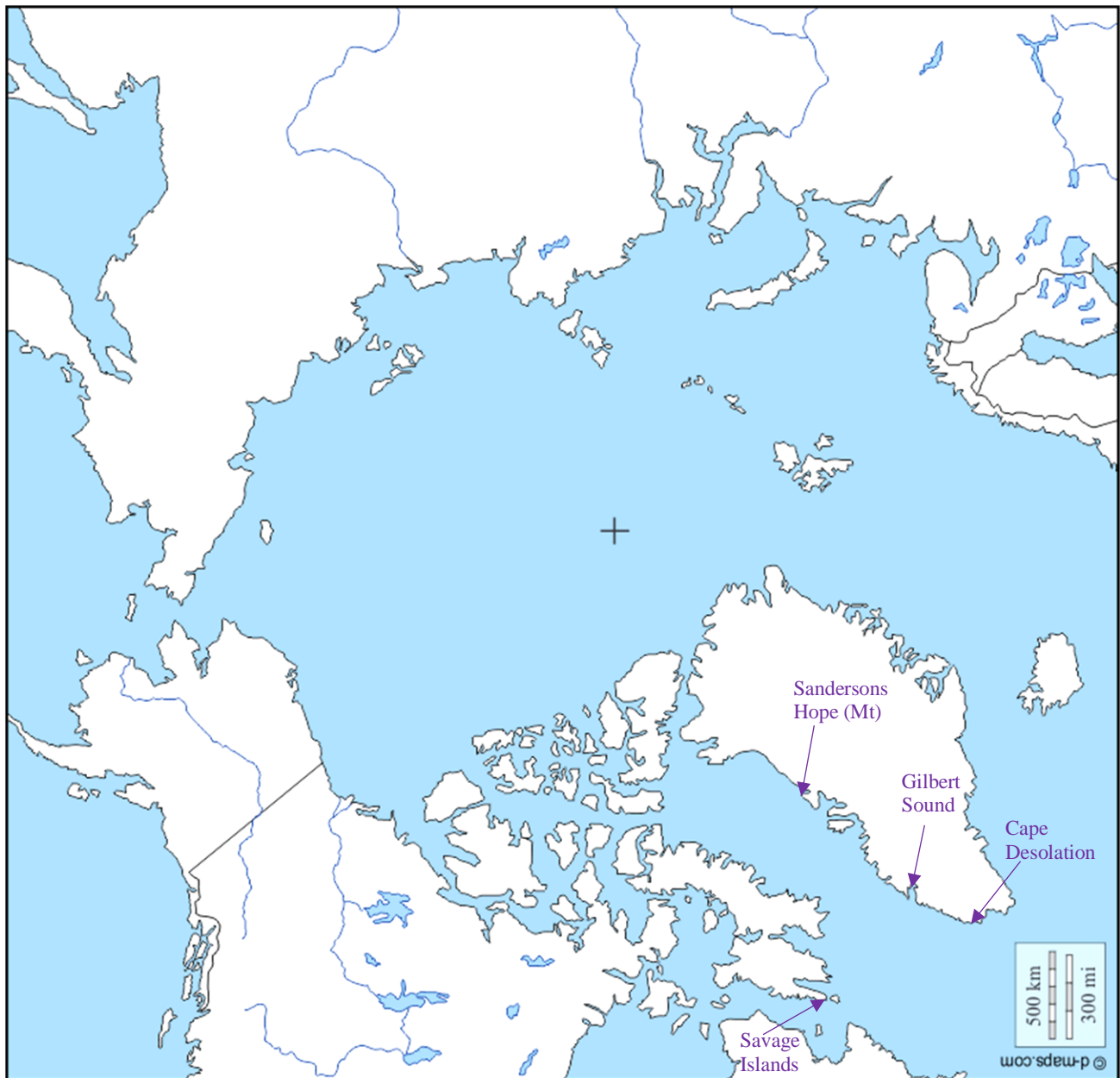
https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=4508&lang=en

You will remember that at the end of the 16th century the race was on to find a northern passage to China for a trade route. The king who ruled such a trade route would be set to rule the world, which may have been why people thought it was worth it to keep throwing explorers' lives away in icy circumstances.

Chapter XXXVIII: Baffin Finds His Bay

Using our atlas, label the map of the Arctic:

- Greenland
- Iceland
- The Svalbard Archipelago
- Hudson Strait
- Hudson Bay
- Baffin Island
- Davis Strait
- Baffin Bay (Whale Sound)
- Lancaster Sound



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=3194&lang=en

Every country was desperate to find some northern sea passage which would afford a direct course to China and the Far East. Now that people knew perfectly well that you could sail west to get to the East, this was the great race. The nation that ruled a Northwest Passage ruled the world, simply by being able to beat everyone else to the spices, silks, and other exotic goods desired by Europeans, and then being able to control who else could sail that way. This trade was so important that in the early 1600s, in frail little ships, people kept setting off to the perilous conditions of the Arctic.

The Company Merchants of London were investors who hoped to get even richer from the discovery of a Northwest Passage.

Chapter XXXIX: Sir Walter Raleigh Searches for El Dorado

Using our atlas, label the map of central America:

- Trinidad (island)
- Orinoco River (The Caroni is a tributary of the Orinoco.)
- Guyana (Guiana)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=1390&lang=en

Remember that the **mouth** of a river is where it empties into a larger body of water, such as the ocean. A river's **source** is where it begins. A **tributary** is a stream or river that runs down to feed a larger river. (On a map, the river would look like a tree trunk, and its tributaries branches). A **cataract** is a waterfall.

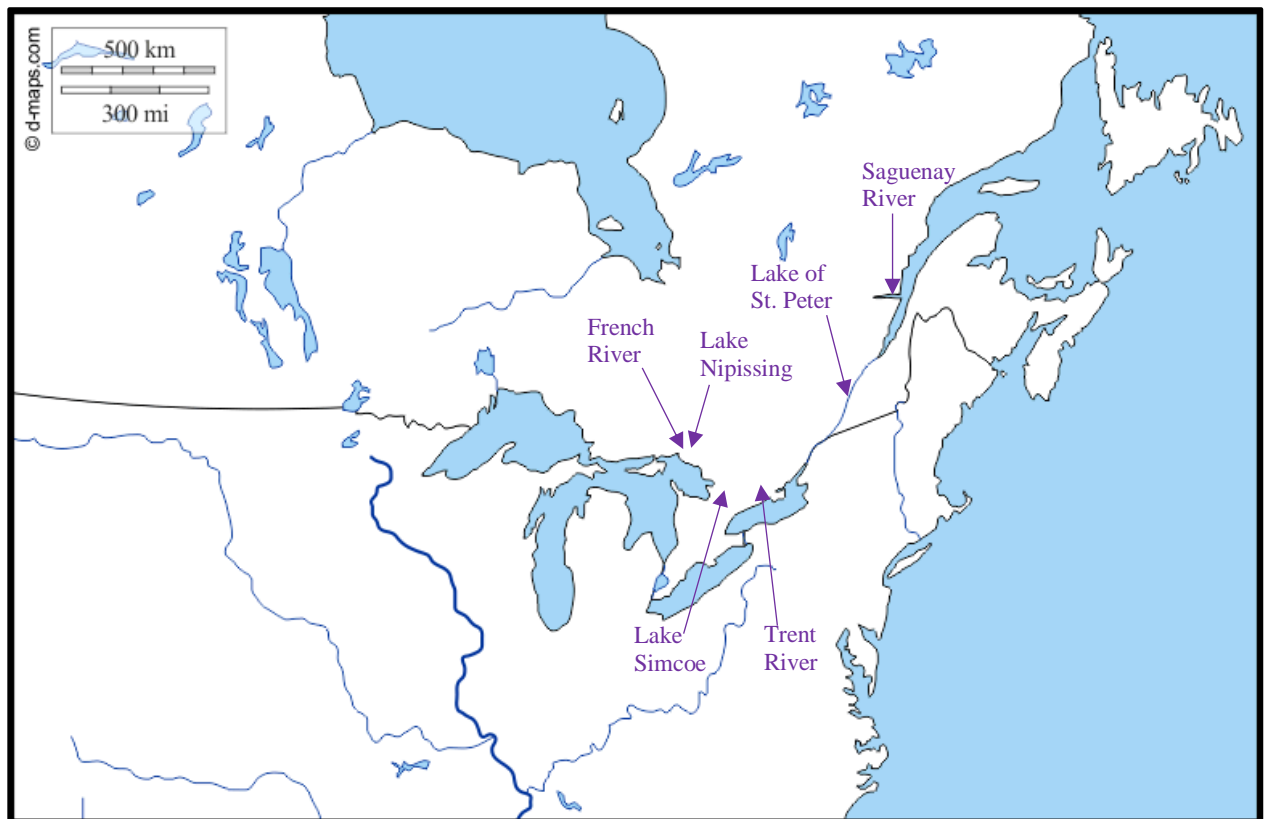
Many Englishmen and others were engaged in a race for a northwest passage to China. But that northwest passage was not the only object for people wanting to prosper by discoveries in the New World. In today's reading you will encounter another hope which flamed in the breast of many an adventure- and fortune-seeking European (or, many a fortune-seeking European monarch or businessman, who all too often found adventure-seeking Europeans all too useful). This new hope was perhaps a little more realistic than the hope of striking a northwest passage,

although reality -- as is usually the case -- was destined to fall a little short of the fantasies people wove about what treasures the New World might yield.

Chapter XL: Champlain Discovers Lake Ontario

Using our atlas, label the map of the northeastern coast of North America:

- Gulf of St. Lawrence
- Hudson Bay
- Quebec (the city)
- Montreal, Quebec (Mont Royal)
- St. Lawrence River
- Lake Champlain (draw this in)
- Richelieu River (draw this flowing north from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence River)
- Ottawa River (draw this in)
- Lake Huron
- Lake Ontario



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=1690&lang=en (portion)

St. John is a tiny island on Lake Champlain.

The **Lachine Rapids** (St. Louis Rapids) are between the Montreal and the south shore

Chapter XLI: Early Discoverers of Australia

Using our atlas, label the world map:

- Amsterdam, Netherlands
- Atlantic Ocean
- Straits of Magellan
- Pacific Ocean
- Vanuatu (formerly New Hebrides)
- Manila, Philippines
- Java
- Australia
- Cape Horn



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This chapter continues on the next page.

Using our atlas, label the map of South America:

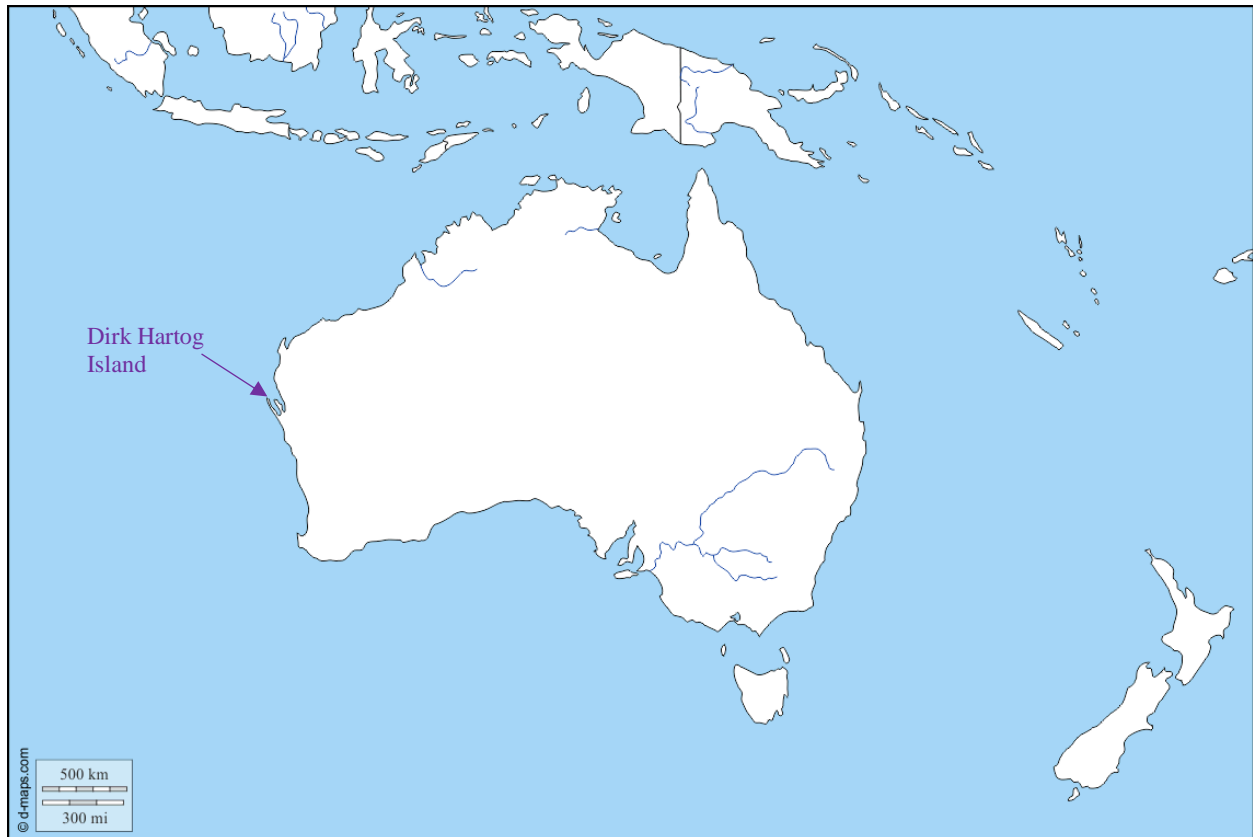
- Straits of Magellan
- Staten Island
- Argentina
- Tierra del Fuego



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=2316&lang=en

Using our atlas, label the map of Australia and Oceania:

- Australia
- New Guinea
- Vanuatu (formerly the New Hebrides islands)
- Torres Strait
- Moluccas (formerly the Spice Islands, now part of Indonesia)
- Cape Leeuwin (Cape Lewin)
- Gulf of Carpentaria
- Houtman Abrolhos Islands



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=5834&lang=en

Some people at this time had believed Australia to be connected to South America, to stretch down to the South Pole (Antarctica was unknown), and to be the largest continent. These were all guesses since not much of it had been explored.

Go to www.thetruesize.com and see how Australia actually compares in size with the other continents.

The people of Holland are called the Dutch. In this chapter, they sailed across the Atlantic, through the Strait of Magellan and then across the Pacific Island to Oceania.

Ch XLII: Tasman Finds Tasmania

Using our atlas, label the map of Australia and Oceania:

- Java
- Jakarta, Indonesia (formerly Batavia)
- Tasmania (sometimes referred to as Van Diemen's Land)
- South Island, New Zealand (mistakenly called Staaten Land by Abel Tasman)
- New Guinea



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=5834&lang=en

Murder's Bay is now called Golden Bay.

Looking at all these places, how do you think Abel Tasman found all these smaller islands while completely missing Australia?

Chapter XLIII: Dampier Discovers his Strait

Using our atlas, label the world map:

- Isthmus of Panama
- Pacific Ocean
- Mexico (Which coast is the western one?)
- Guam (draw it in)
- Hawaiian Islands
- Cape of Good Hope
- Ascension Island (draw it in)
- England

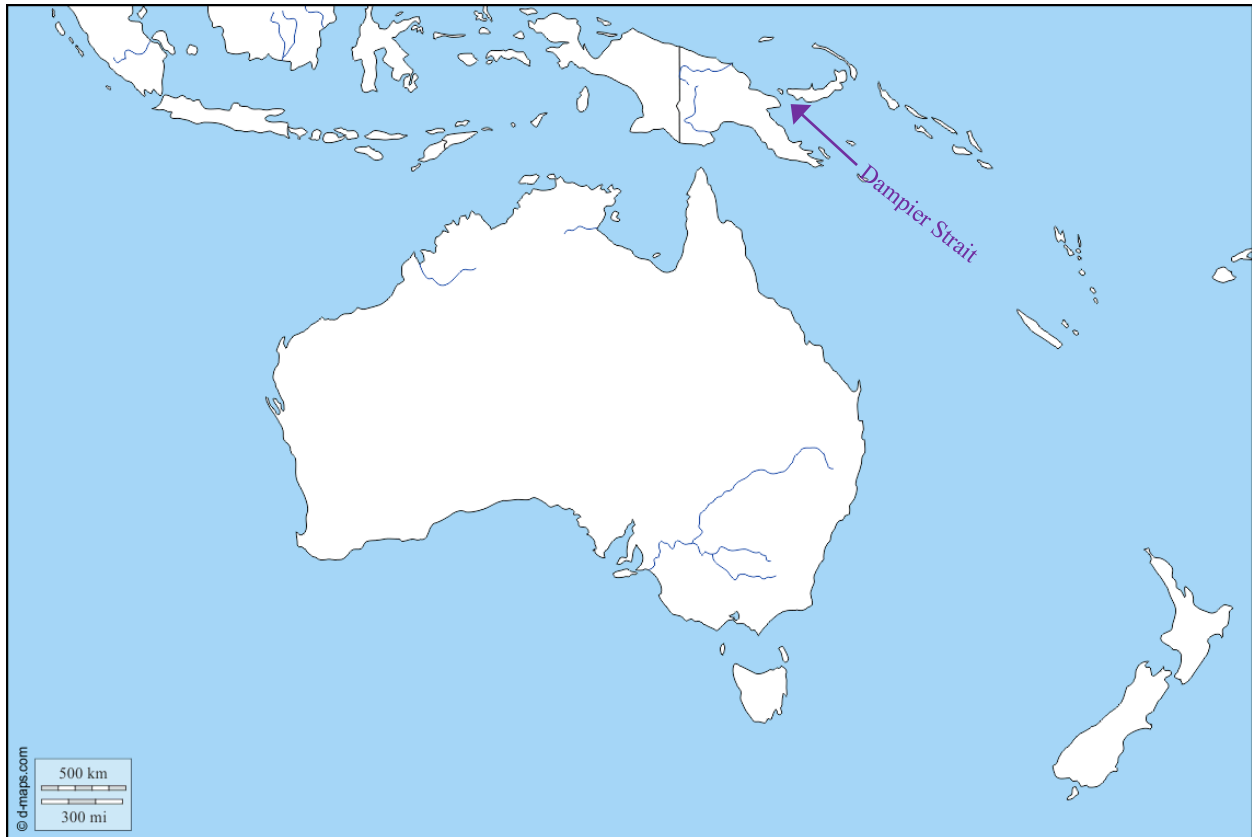


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This chapter continues on the next page.

Using our atlas, label the map of Australia and Oceania:

- Moluccas (These were known as the Spice Islands.)
- Australia (formerly New Holland)
- Shark Bay (Sharks Bay)
- Dampier Archipelago
- New South Wales (an Australian state)
- New Guinea
- New Britain (Island)
- Jakarta, Indonesia (formerly Batavia, the capital of the Dutch East Indies)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=5834&lang=en

The Dutch have so far been the only ones to explore and map the areas around Australia. Remember, they refer to Australia as New Holland. The Dutch are from the Netherlands. Holland is part of the Netherlands, but the name is often used to refer to the country as a whole.

William Dampier is an Englishman.

Notice how far Guam is from Mexico. You can imagine how desperate the crew could have been after going that long without seeing land! They must have missed the Hawaiian Islands in the vastness of the Pacific Ocean.

It's not clear which bay Dampier named **Cygnets Bay**.

Recall that the **Thames River** flows through London, England.

As you read the chapter, consider how Dampier describes the native Australians. What prejudices do you think he may have had?

Chapter XLIV: Behring Finds his Strait

Now we head to Russia, where Peter the Great was eager to learn about seafaring from both the English and the Dutch so that Russia could join in the age of exploration and discovery.

Behring is usually spelling “Bering.” On the globe, find the **Bering Strait**, where Asia and North America nearly meet. Notice how close they are. In past times of great global cooling, when ocean waters were captured in massive glaciers, a “land bridge” could form to connect Asia and North America. Also notice the vast distance across Russia from **St. Petersburg** to the Bering Strait. Most of this land is a harsh environment, only lightly populated even today.

You will read of how Bering’s expedition travelled east-ward across Siberia, first to Tobolsk and then to Yakutsk. These are cities in the interior of Russia and are west of the area of your map. The author reports then they travelled to the capital of East Siberia. In our time, that is Irkutsk which is farther south and west from the Okhotsk. Perhaps they needed to travel that way along known paths, or perhaps the capital of East Siberia was different at the time of Bering’s journey.

The village Bering called Ostrog is not on our map. It seems “ostrog” was used to refer to a small village or camp.

Using our atlas, label the following on the map below. You will need the map of Asia and United States.

- Russia
- Alaska
- Kamchatka Peninsula
- Hokkaido (island of Japan, formerly sometimes called Yezo)
- San Francisco, CA (Port Reyes is just north of San Francisco)
- Siberia
- Sea of Okhotsk
- Anadir River (Andyr' in our atlas)
- St. Lawrence Island
- Bering Strait
- Arctic Ocean
- Japan



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=125470&lang=en

Sir Francis Drake sailed as far north as Port Reyes, which he called New Albion. The same name sometimes refers to the entire continent north of his landing spot.

Find the Lena River in our atlas. Notice how it flows into the Arctic Ocean. Trace a path from there to the Kamchatka Peninsula.

Chapter XLV: Cook Discovers New Zealand

Using our atlas, label the following on this world map:

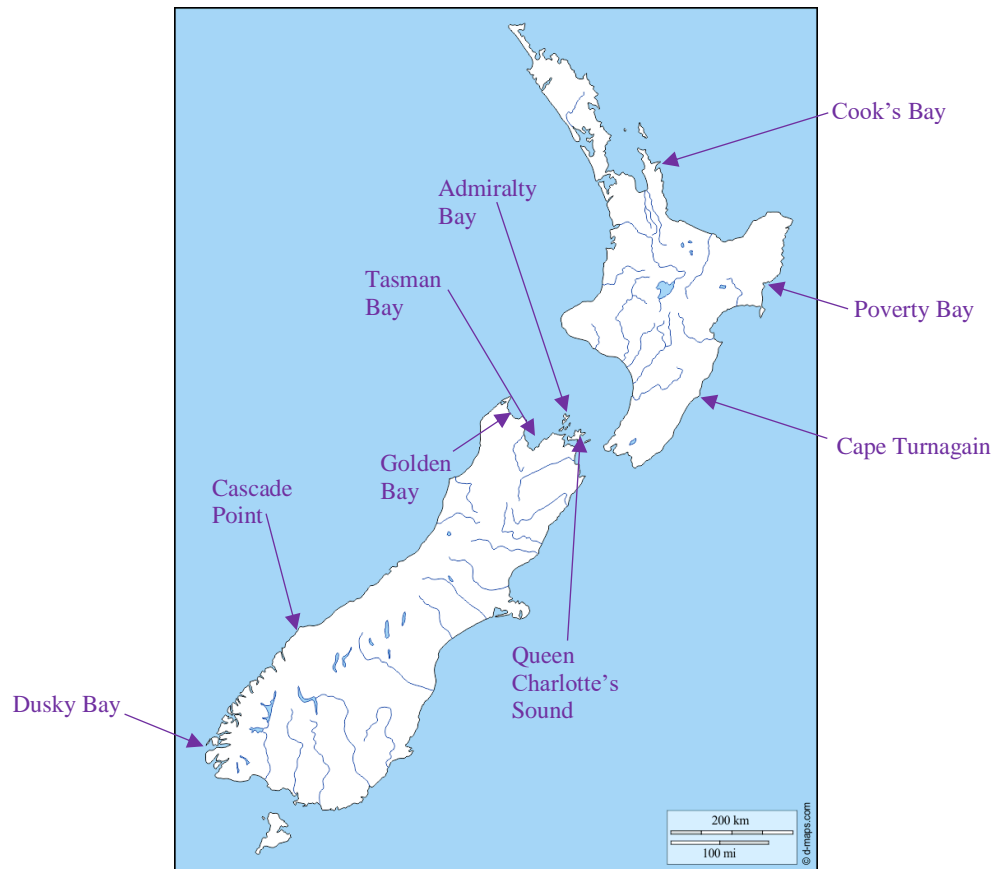
- England
- Canada
- Quebec (a province of Canada)
- St. Lawrence River
- Newfoundland and Labrador
- Tahiti (St. George's Island in the text, also formerly known as Otaheite)
- South Pacific Ocean
- New Zealand
- Australia
- Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- River Plate (South America)
- New Guinea
- Java
- Jakarta, Indonesia (formerly Batavia, the capital of the Dutch East Indies)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=13192&lang=en

Using our atlas, label the map of New Zealand:

- Auckland, New Zealand
- Wellington, New Zealand
- North Cape
- Cape Maria van Dieman
- Cook Strait
- Cape Farewell



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=3312&lang=en

Massacre Bay is now known as Golden Bay.

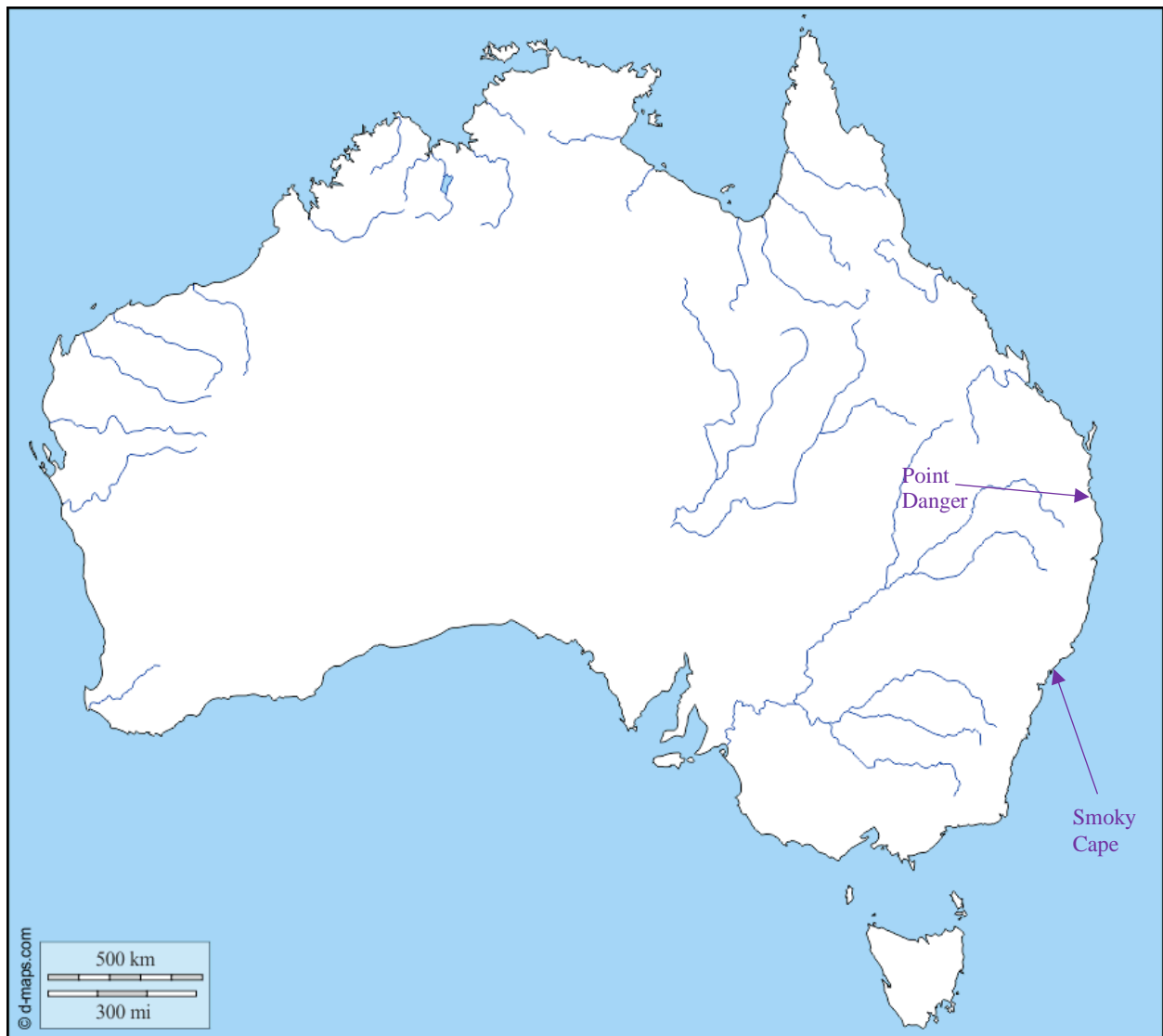
Captain Cook was sent by the king of England to observe a **transit of Venus**. During a transit like this, the planet Venus passes between the Sun and Earth and therefore is visible as a small black dot moving across the face of the Sun. He was also asked to explore the area and circumnavigated both main islands of New Zealand.

A **collier** is a ship designed for carrying coal.

This chapter continues on the next page.

Remember that New Holland is modern-day Australia. Using our atlas, label the map of Australia:

- Botany Bay
- Sydney, Australia
- Brisbane, Australia
- Cape Tribulation
- Cooktown, Australia
- Great Barrier Reef (draw this on the map)
- Cape York (Australia)
- New South Wales



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=3290&lang=en

Chapter XLVI: Cook's Third Voyage and Death

Look back at your maps of New Zealand and Australia. Find:

- Dusky Bay
- Queen Charlotte's Sound
- Botany Bay, Australia
- Cape York (Australia)
- New South Wales
- Sydney, Australia

Recall that Sir Francis Drake sailed as far north as Port Reyes, CA, which he called New Albion, which in this chapter probably refers to the entire continent north of his landing spot.

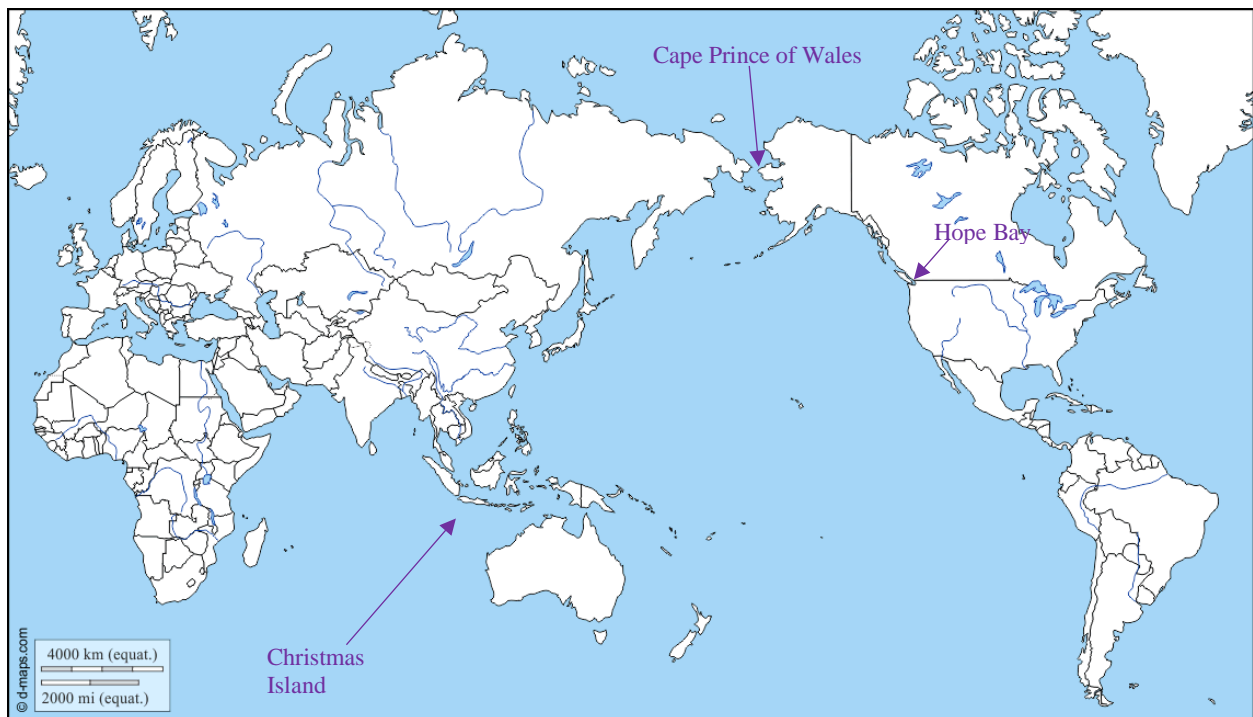
Nootka Island is a tiny island off the western coast of Vancouver Island.

Recall that Van Diemen's Land was later determined to be the island of Tasmania.

This chapter continues on the next page.

Using our atlas, label this world map:

- Cape of Good Hope
- Tierra del Fuego
- Baffin Bay
- Hudson Bay
- Tasmania
- New Zealand
- Hawaiian Islands (formerly the Sandwich Islands)
- Cape Flattery (Washington)
- Vancouver Island
- Prince William Sound
- Alaska
- Bering Sea
- Norton Sound
- South China Sea
- Solomon Islands
- Philippine Islands
- Japan
- Korea
- Vladivostok, Russia
- Kamchatka Peninsula
- Vanuatu (formerly the New Hebrides Islands)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=13192&lang=en

Chapter XLVII: Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia

Using our atlas, label this map of northern Africa:

- Nile River
- Niger River
- Tigris River (draw this in)
- Euphrates River (draw this in)
- Algiers, Algeria
- Tunis, Tunisia
- Tripoli, Libya
- Fez, Morocco
- Mecca, Saudi Arabia
- Benghazi, Libya (Bengazi)
- Crete
- Cairo, Egypt
- Luxor, Egypt (which includes the ruins of Thebes and is near Karnak Temple)
- Qena, Egypt (Kenne)
- Red Sea
- Quesair, Egypt (Cossier)
- Mt. Sinai
- Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (Jidda)
- Straits of Bab al Mandab (Babelmandeb)
- Massawa, Eritrea (Masuah)
- Gonder, Ethiopia (Gondar)
- Ras Dejen (mountain, perhaps Taranta, mentioned in the text)
- Blue Nile River
- Lake Tana (Tsana)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=740&lang=en (portion)

This chapter continues on the next page.

Bey is a Turkish honorific, like “lord.”

A **desideratum** is something that is needed or wanted.

Consider why the interior of Africa remained largely unknown to Europeans for so long.

There were many legends and myths about the source of the Nile River within the Mountains of the Moon. Abyssinia was the ancient name for the modern-day country of Ethiopia.

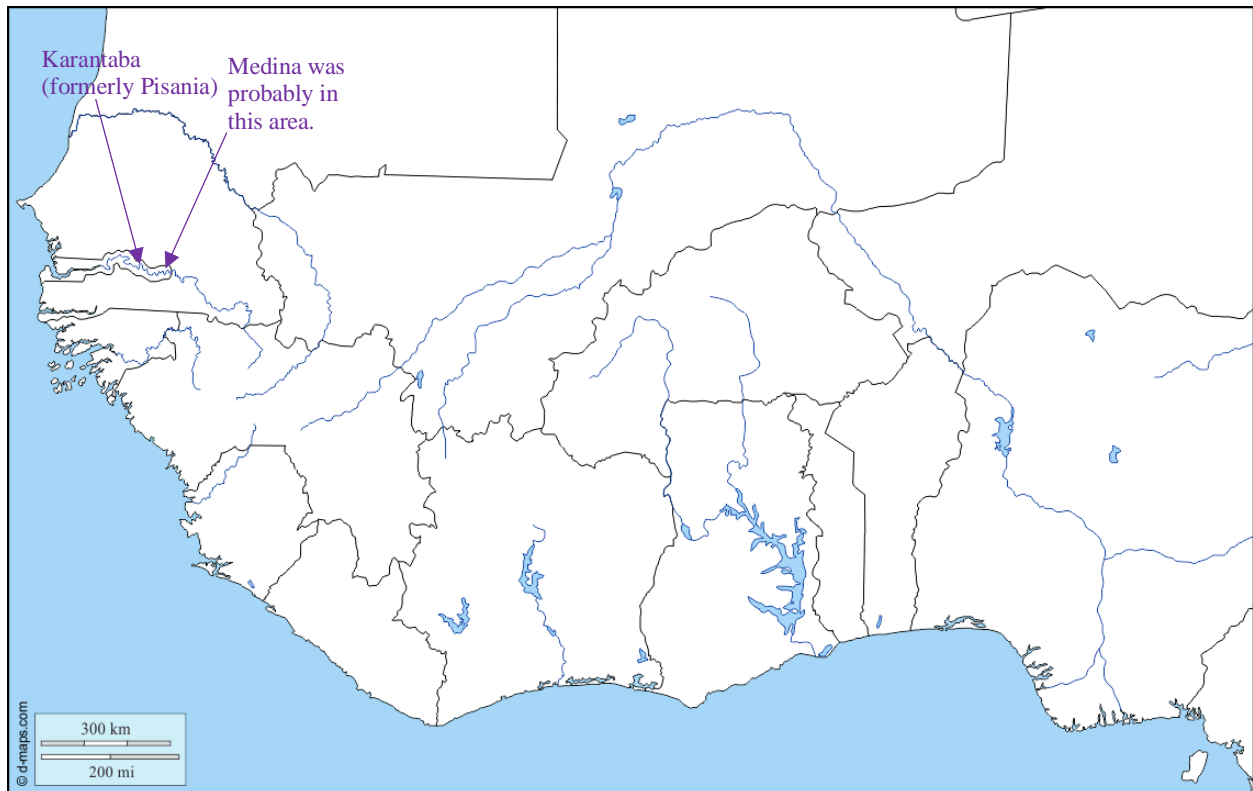
James Bruce believed he had found the source of the Nile, but as you will read later, there were still many surprises and expeditions of this mighty river.

Chapter XLVIII: Mungo Park and the Niger

Find **Scotland** on the globe or in our atlas.

Using our atlas, label this map of western Africa:

- Niger River
- Sahara Desert
- Timbuktu, Mali
- Gambia River
- Senegal River
- Ségou, Mali (near the original site of Sego, Bambarra)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=4364&lang=en

A **pocket sextant** is an instrument used to measure angles, generally used in navigation

A **bugbear** is an imaginary being used to frighten others (like the boogeyman).

Chapter XLIX: Vancouver Discovers his Island

Using our atlas, label this map of the world:

- England
- Cape of Good Hope
- Australia (New Holland)
- New Zealand
- Chatham Island (near New Zealand; draw this)
- United States of America
- Hawaiian Islands (formerly Sandwich Islands)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=13192&lang=en

Using our atlas, label this map of the United States:

- Cape Blanco
- Columbia River
- Puget Sound

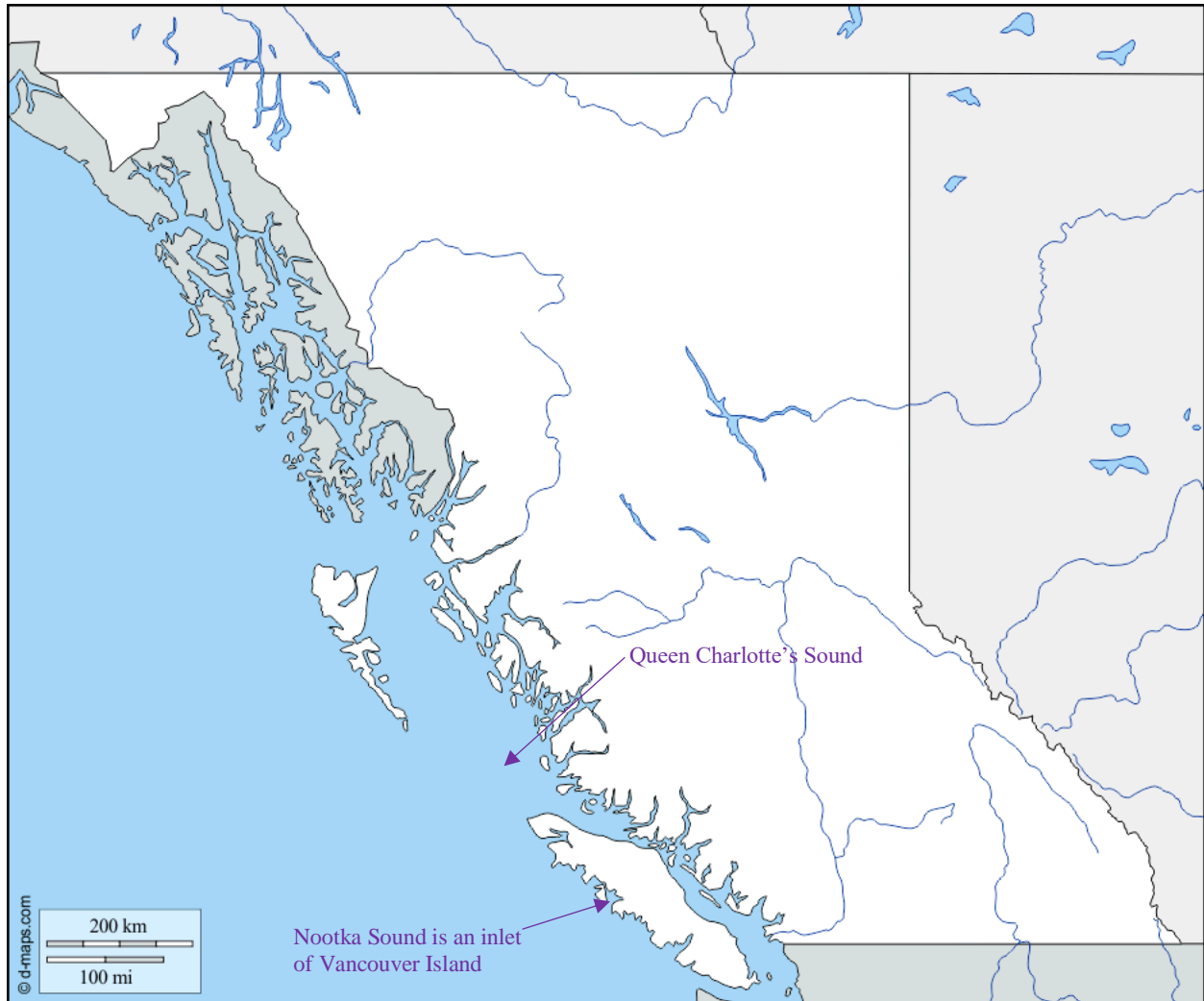


https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=1678&lang=en

This chapter continues on the next page.

Using our atlas, label this map of British Columbia:

- Strait of Georgia
- Vancouver, British Columbia (the city)
- Vancouver (the island)
- British Columbia



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=23542&lang=en

In this chapter, you will read of First Nations people (as native Canadians are called) who were willing and eager to sell their children for trinkets and copper. Consider whether you believe this tale.

A **panegyrist** is a great speaker or orator.

Chapter L: Mackenzie and His River

Using our atlas, label this map of British Columbia:

- Rocky Mountains
- British Columbia
- Peace River
- Fraser River (of which the Salmon River is a tributary)
- Vancouver Island



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=23542&lang=en

The great river explored earlier by James Mackenzie flowing through North America to the Arctic Ocean is the **Mackenzie River**. Find it in the atlas.

Mackenzie begins this journey on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, exploring the Peace River westward.

Chapter LI: Parry Discovers Lancaster Sound

Using our atlas, label this map of Canada:

- Greenland
- Baffin Bay
- Lancaster Sound
- Davis Strait
- Disko Island (Qeqertarsuaq in our atlas, Disco in the text)
- Melville Bay
- Cape York, Greenland
- Smith Bay (Smith Sound)
- Jones Sound
- Melville Island



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=4508&lang=en

A Northwest Passage is nearly found in this chapter! But for the ice, Parry would have made it all the way through.

Chapter LII: The Frozen North

Using our atlas, label the map of the Canada. As you read about **Franklin's** journey, sketch it on the map:

- Hudson Bay
- Lake Athabasca
- Great Slave Lake (near the south shore of which is Moose Deer Island)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=4508&lang=en

On modern maps, Copper Mine (River) is spelling as one word: Coppermine.

This chapter continues on the next page.

Using our atlas, label the map of the Canada. As you read about **Parry's** journey, sketch it on the map:

- Hudson Strait
- Southampton Island
- Melville Peninsula
- Baffin Island



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=4508&lang=en

Baffin Island received different names at different times (like **Cockburn Island**, Fox Land, Sussex Island, etc.). Eventually, it was realized they were all connected.

Chapter LIII: Franklin's Land Journey to the North

Using our atlas, label the map of the Canada:

- Mackenzie River
- Mackenzie Bay
- Fort Chipewyan
- Lake Athabasca
- Great Bear Lake
- Arctic Ocean (Polar Sea)
- Déline, Northwest Territories (within which is Fort Franklin)
- mouth of the Mackenzie River
- Franklin's Bay



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=4508&lang=en

Chapter LIV: Parry's Polar Voyage

This map is a little bit different. Its center is the North Pole. Find and label **Spitzbergen** on the map.



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=70942&lang=en

Chapter LV: The Search for Timbuktu

Using our atlas, label this map of northern Africa:

- Timbuktu, Mali
- Niger River
- Tripoli, Libya
- Sahara Desert
- Lake Chad (Lake Tchad in the text)
- Nile River
- Congo River
- Kano, Nigeria
- Sokoto, Nigeria
- Gulf of Guinea
- Lagos, Nigeria
- Benin
- Sierra Leone



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=740&lang=en (portion)

Lake Chad is substantially smaller than it was at the time of the expedition in the text.

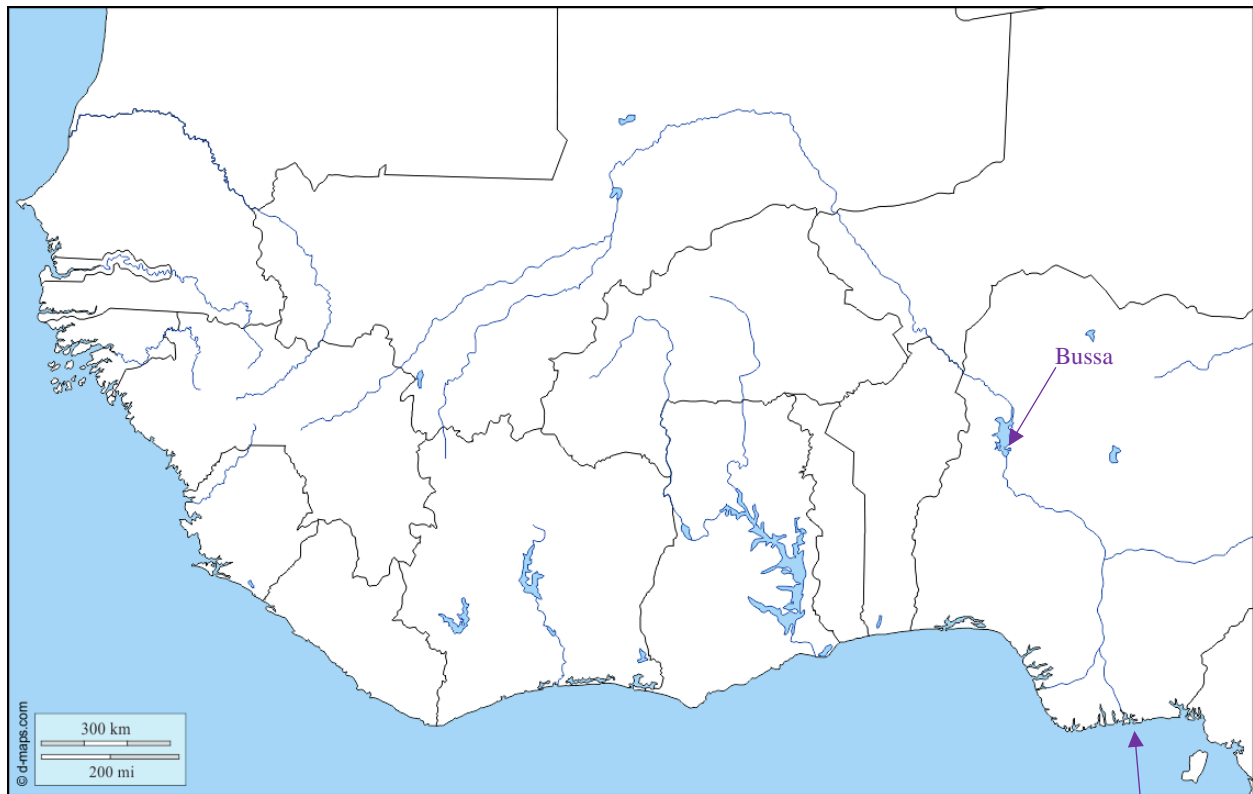
The original village of **Bussa**, Nigeria, was covered by the Kainji Reservoir after the construction of a dam in 1968.

Though Sudan and South Sudan are modern countries east of the area you will read about today, “**Sudan**” was used to refer to the entire width of Africa along the southern border of the Sahara. Today you may hear this area called the Sahel.

Chapter LVI: Richard and John Lander Discover the Mouth of the Niger

Using our atlas, label this map of western Africa:

- Niger River
- Cape Coast, Ghana
- Benue River
- mouth of the Niger River (notice its large delta)
- Bight of Benin

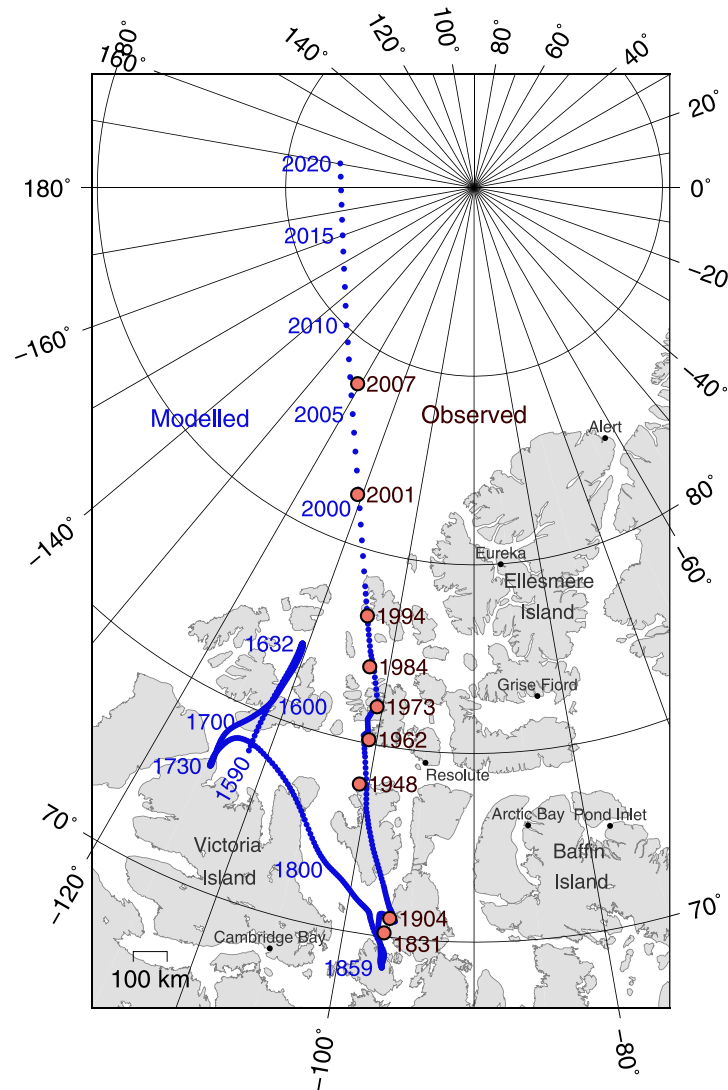


https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=4364&lang=en

Bussa
Bonny Island
(Bonney)

Chapter LVII: Ross Discovers the Magnetic North Pole

It is interesting to note that it was not until the 1900s that it was realized that the magnetic north pole changed positions – it is always shifting. Here is a map that shows where Ross found it on the west side of the Boothia Peninsula in 1831 and where it has been located in years since.¹¹



This chapter continues on the next page.

¹¹ By Cavit - Own workObserved pole positions taken from Newitt et al., "Location of the North Magnetic Pole in April 2007", Earth Planets Space, 61, 703–710, 2009Modelled pole positions taken from the National Geophysical Data Center, "Wandering of the Geomagnetic Poles"Map created with GMT, CC BY 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=46888403>

Using our atlas, label the map of Canada:

- Lancaster Sound
- Boothia Peninsula
- Gulf of Boothia



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=4508&lang=en

A **packet** was a ship used for regular, scheduled service, often carrying mail “packets.”

The exact location of the *Victory* seems to be a mystery. One location mentioned is Victoria Harbor on the Boothia Peninsula, but this seems an unofficial name.

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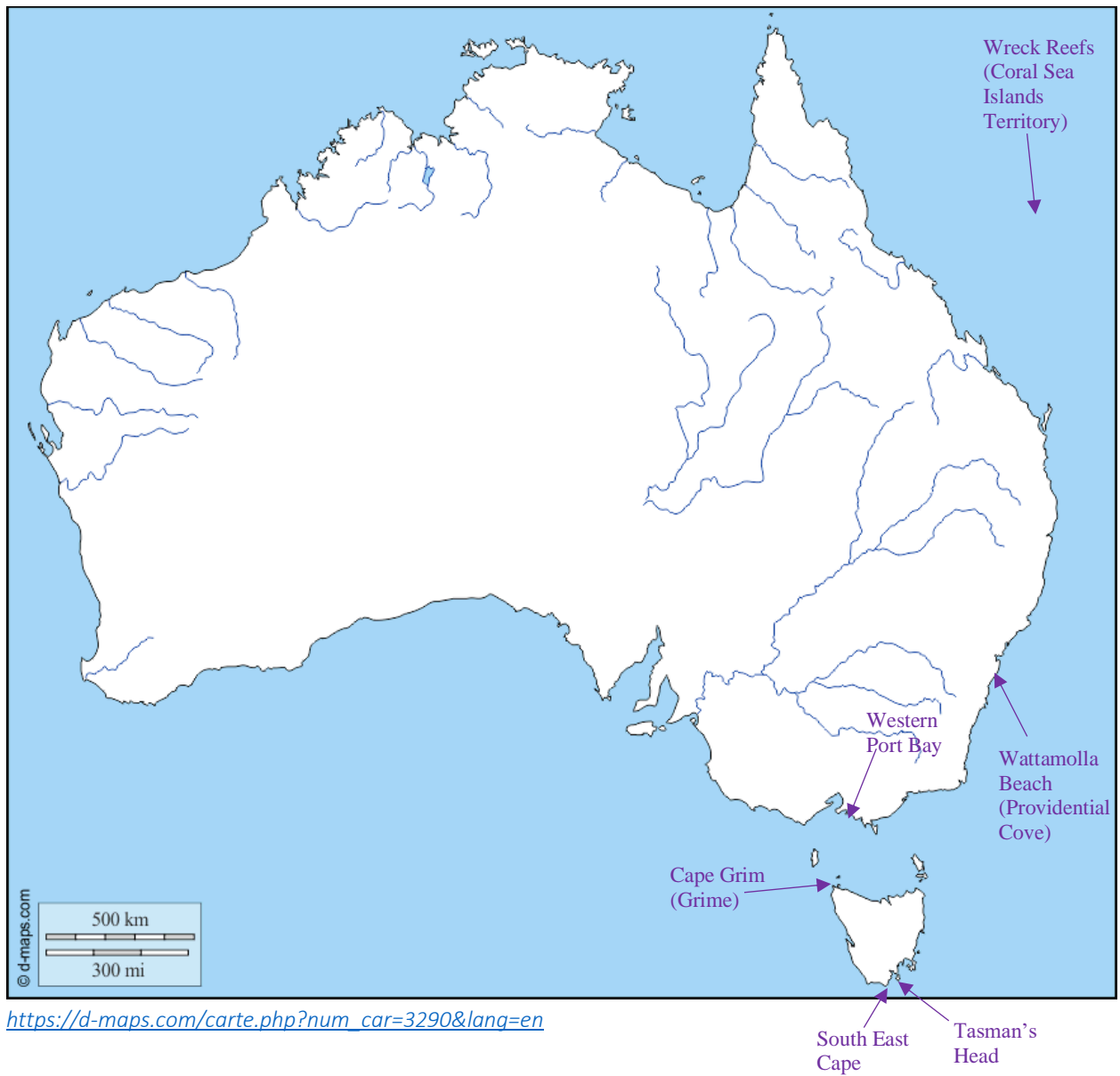
Chapter LVIII: Flinders Names Australia

Using our atlas, label this map of Australia:

- Australia (formerly New Holland)
- Tasmania (formerly Van Diemen's Land)
- Sydney, Australia (Port Jackson is in Sydney Harbor)
- New South Wales (Australian state)
- Bass Strait
- George Town, Tasmania (at the site of Port Dalrymple)
- Hunter Islands (Three Hummock Island is one)
- Indian Ocean
- South West Cape
- Cape Leeuwin (Leuwin in the text)
- King George Sound (King George's Sound)
- Archipelago of the Recherche (Recherches group of islands)
- Cape Pasley
- Great Australian Bight
- West Point (Cape Catastrophe)
- Kangaroo Island
- Cape Naturaliste
- Geographe Bay
- Port Philip Bay
- Melbourne, Australia
- Great Barrier Reefs
- Cape York (Australia)
- Torres Strait
- Gulf of Carpentaria
- Wellesley Islands
- Queensland (Australian state)

Mauritius is an island east of Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean.

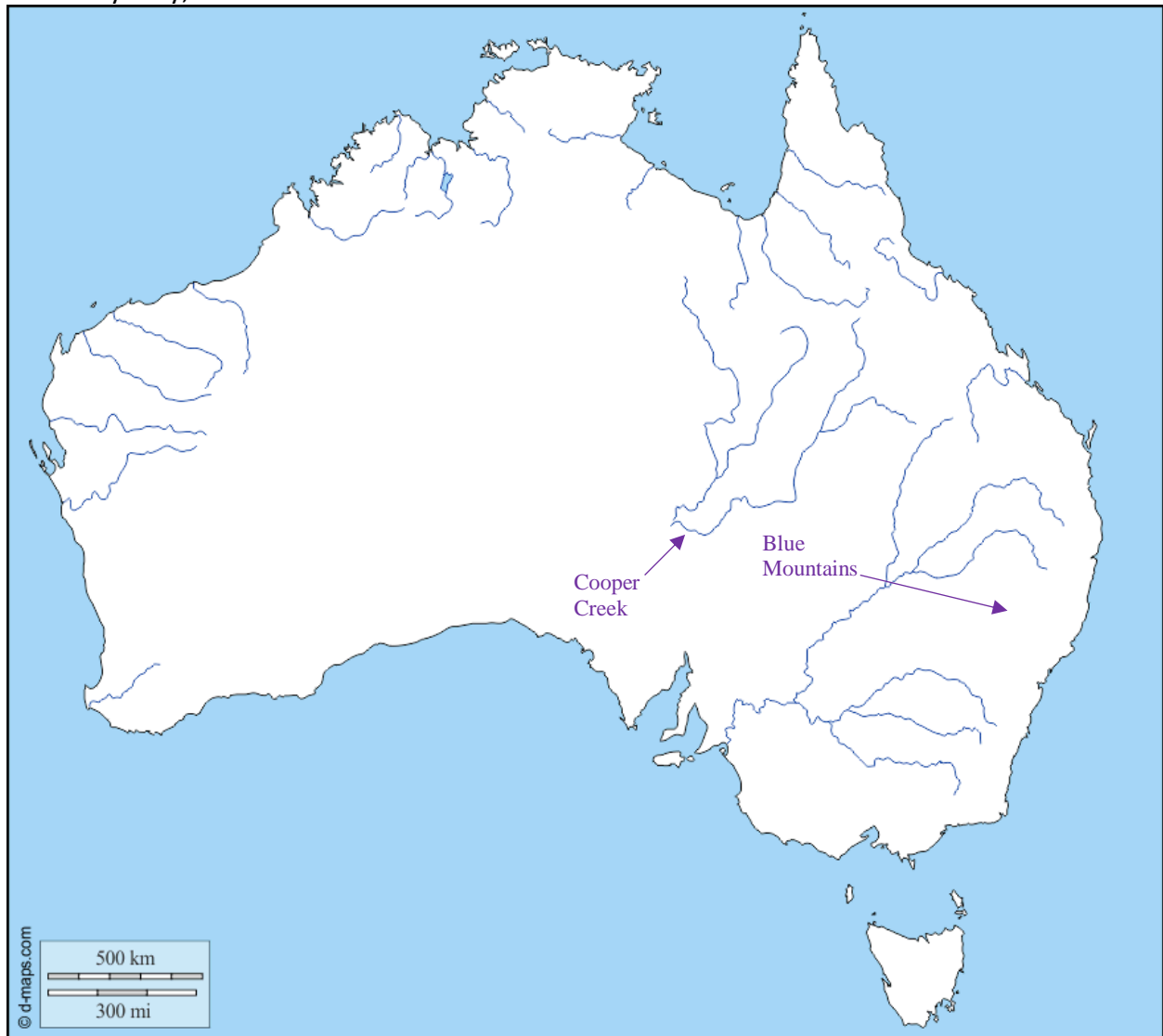
You may remember Britain fought against Napoleon and defeated him, twice. Consider how the British author may regard French interest in Australia.



Chapter LIX: Sturt's Discoveries in Australia

Using our atlas, label this map of Australia:

- Great Dividing Range (The Blue Mountains are a part of this range.)
- Darling River
- Macquarie River (tributary of the Darling; draw it in)
- Murray River
- Murrumbidgee River
- Sydney, Australia
- Lachlan River
- Encounter Bay
- Lake Alexandrina
- Kangaroo Island
- Adelaide, Australia
- Melbourne, Australia
- Gulf of Carpentaria



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=3290&lang=en

Notice the sand bar between Lake Alexandrina and Encounter Bay; it is still often difficult to get through when water levels are low.

Chapter LX: Ross Makes Discoveries in the Antarctic Seas

Using our atlas, label the map of the world viewed from the South Pole and Antarctica:¹²

- Cape of Good Hope
- Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land)
- Hobart (Town), Tasmania (Ross Bay is here as well)
- Auckland Island (south of New Zealand; draw these in)
- Mount Erebus (Mount Terror shares the same island: Ross Island)
- Cape Horn (South America)



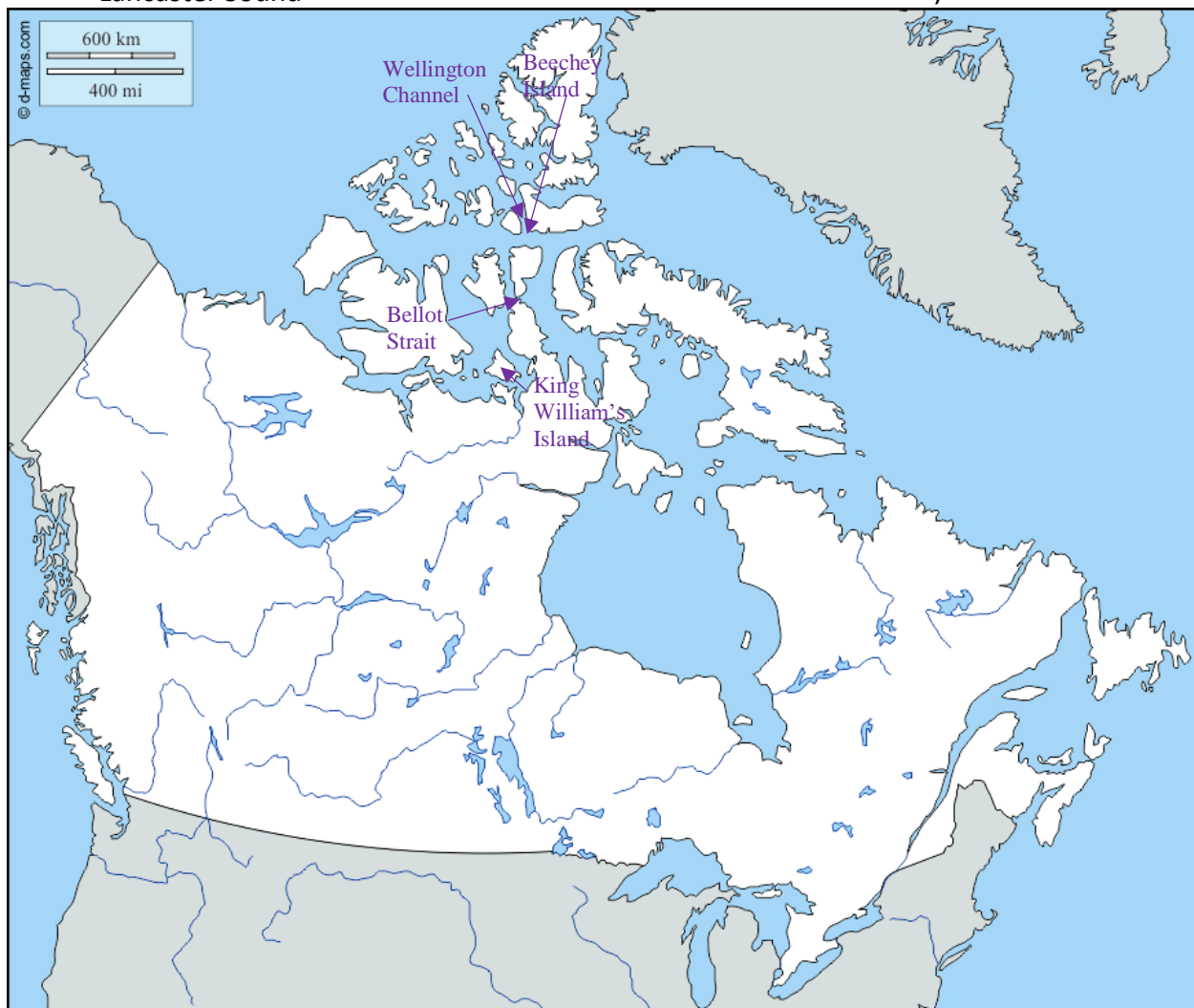
¹² By Heraldry - Own work, The map has been created with the Generic Mapping Tools: <http://gmt.soest.hawaii.edu/> using one or more of these public-domain datasets for the relief: ETOPO2 (topography/bathymetry): <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/global/global.html> GLOBE (topography): <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/topo/gltils.html> SRTM (topography): <http://www2.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/> বাংলা | English | Français | Italiano | 日本語 | Македонски | +/-Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled GNU Free Documentation License., CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=7275830>

Chapter LXI: Franklin Discovers the North-West Passage:

In this chapter, we learn that Carlin M'Clure was credited with finding the Northwest Passage, sailing from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean in search of what happened to John Franklin's final expedition. Years later it was discovered that Franklin had successfully navigated the passage first and is rightly given credit, even though he died before reporting his accomplishment.

Using our atlas, label the map of Canada:

- Disko Island (Qeqertarsuaq in our atlas, Disco in the text)
- Pacific Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean
- Melville Bay
- Lancaster Sound
- Boothia Peninsula (Boothia Felix)
- Back River (formerly Back's Great Fish River)
- Cornwallis Island
- Queen Maud Gulf (where the *Erebus* was later found)



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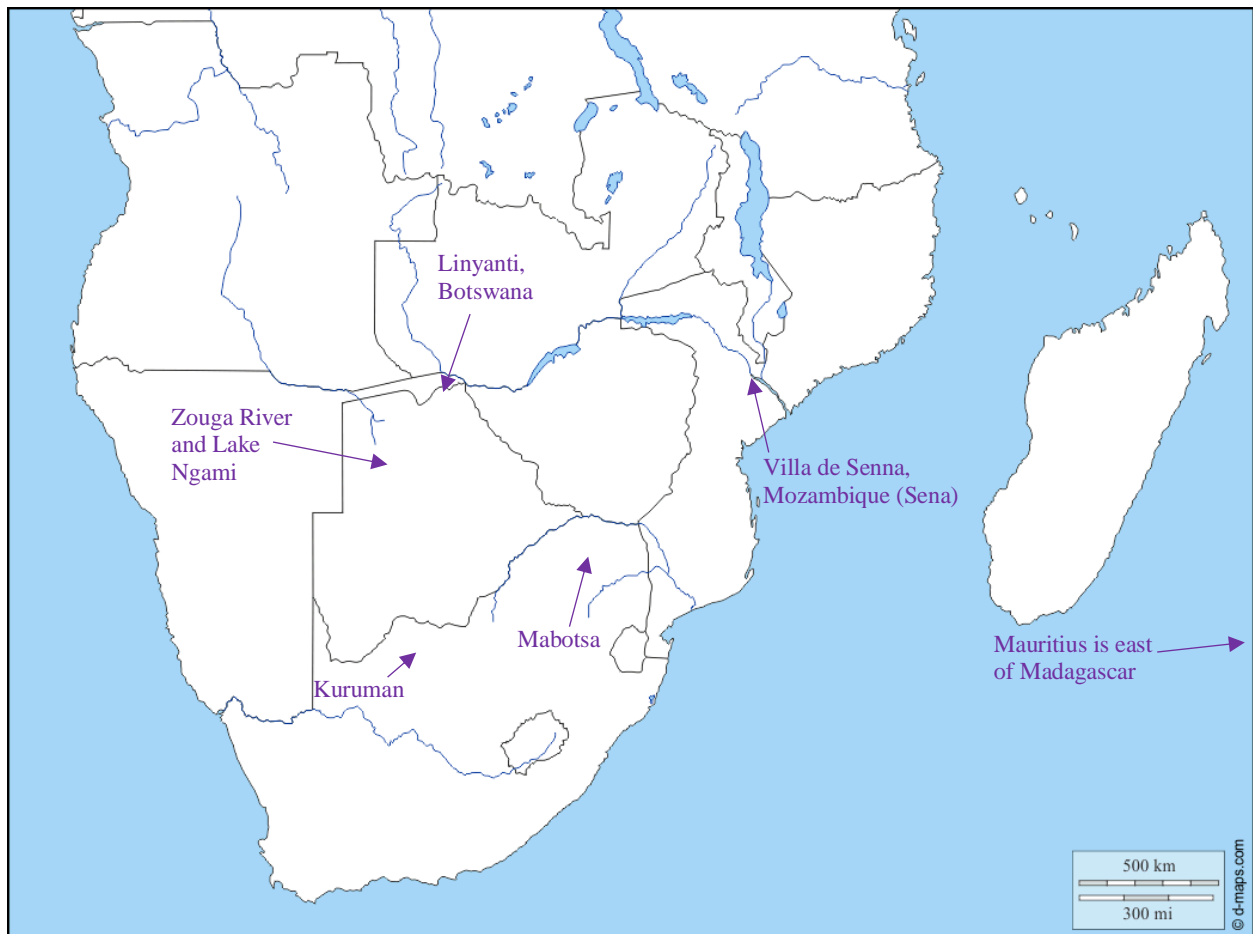
The *Terror* was found sunken off King William's Island in an area now called Terror Bay. Beechey Island is a very tiny island off the southern coast of Devon Island.

After reading this chapter, you may want to find an article online about how the shipwreck of the *Terror* was found in 2016. With a parent, you could also search YouTube for a video of footage from the wreck.

Chapter LXII: David Livingstone

Using our atlas, label this map of southern Africa:

- Cape Town, South Africa
- Kalahari Desert
- Zambezi River (Zambesi)
- Kwango River
- Luanda, Angola (Loanda)
- Atlantic Ocean
- Angola
- Victoria Falls
- Tete, Mozambique
- Shire River
- Quelimane, Mozambique (Quilimane)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=4356&lang=en

Baize is a kind of coarse woolen material.

Chapter LXIII: Burton and Speke in Central Africa, 1856

Using our atlas, label this map of central and northern Africa:

- Luanda, Angola
- Mecca, Saudi Arabia
- Harar, Ethiopia
- Somalia
- Zanzibar, Tanzania
- Tabora, Tanzania (formerly Kaze or Kaze)
- Lake Malawi (also called Lake Nyassa)
- Lake Tanganyika
- Lake Victoria (formerly Lake Nyanza)
- Uganda
- Nile River
- Adan, Yemen (Aden)



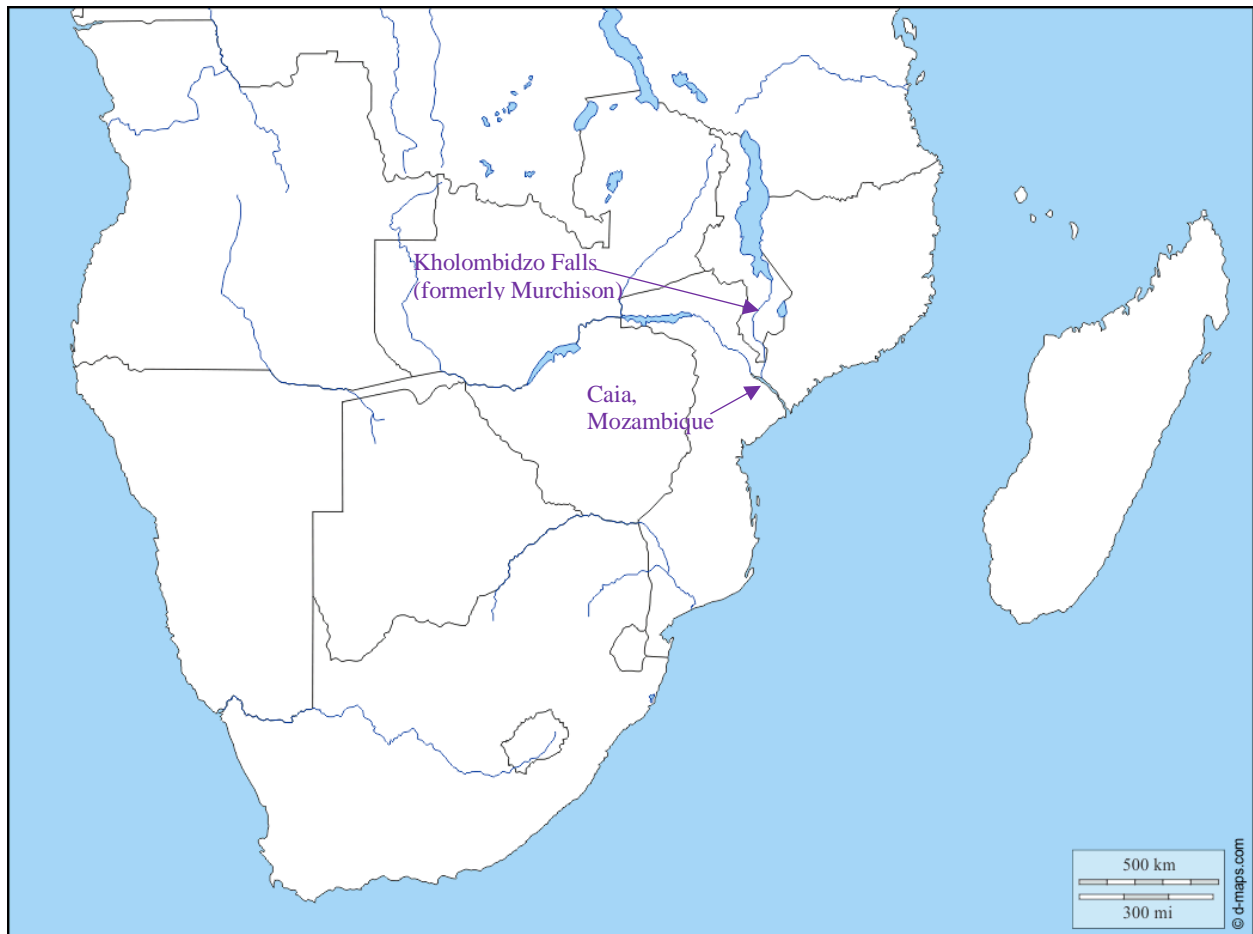
https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=740&lang=en (portion)

Recall that there were many legends and myths about the source of the Nile River within the Mountains of the Moon.

Chapter LXIV: Livingstone Traces Lake Shirwa and Nyassa

Using our atlas, label the map of southern Africa:

- Quelimane, Mozambique (Quilimane)
- mouth of the Zambezi River (Zambesi)
- Shire River
- Lake Chilwa (Shirwa)
- Tete, Mozambique
- Lake Malawi (formerly Lake Nyassa, usually spelled Nyasa)
- Zomba, Malawi
- Malawi (formerly Nyassaland, usually spelled Nyasaland))
- Rovuma River
- Zanzibar, Tanzania



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=4356&lang=en

Adamant is a legendary rock or mineral to which many, often contradictory, properties were attributed, formerly associated with diamond or lodestone.

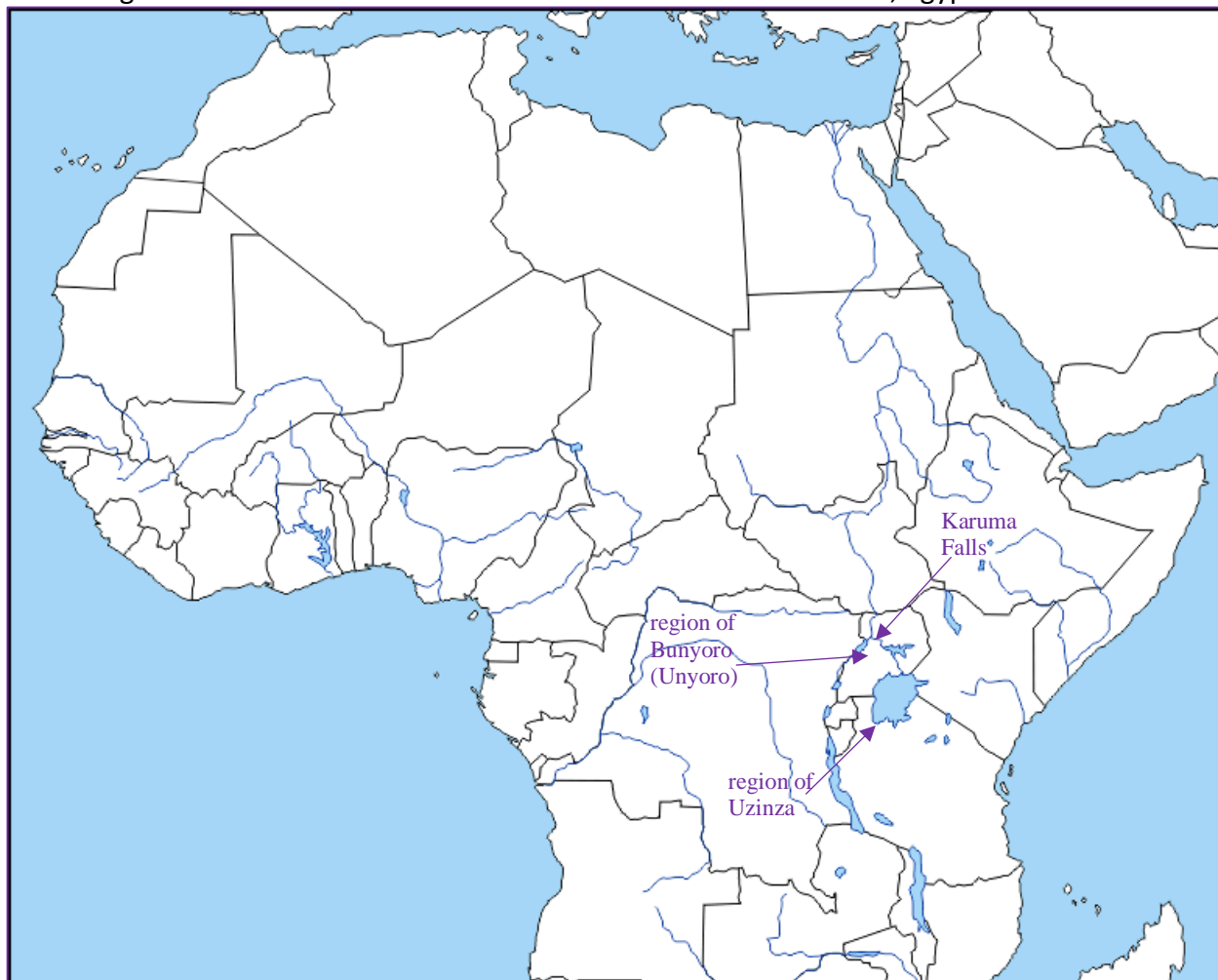
Caia, Mozambique is the closest town to the grave of Mrs. Livingstone. Chupanga (Shapunga in the text) is about 30 miles away by road.

Use a globe to trace a path from Zanzibar, Tanzania, to Mumbai, India (formerly **Bombay**).

Chapter LXV: Expedition to Victoria Nyanza

Using our atlas, label this map of Africa:

- Nile River
- Lake Malawi (formerly Lake Nyassa, usually spelled Nyasa)
- Lake Victoria
- Zanzibar, Tanzania
- Tabora, Tanzania (formerly Kaze or Kaze)
- Uganda
- Jinja, Uganda (site of Ripon Falls)
- Cairo, Egypt
- South Sudan
- Juba, South Sudan (near which is Gondokoro, formerly an important trading station)
- Khartoum, Sudan (Khartum)
- Alexandria, Egypt



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=740&lang=en (portion)

Lands mentioned in the text like **Uzarana**, **Usagara**, and **Ugogo** appear to be regions of central and northern Tanzania between Zanzibar and Tabora that do not have exact equivalents today. It is unclear which African lake was named Lake Windermere by Speke. **Madi country** this refers to the area in South Sudan where the Ma'di people lived or to an area in northern Uganda to which some of them may have migrated. **Abyssinia** is a historical name for Ethiopia.

Chapter LXVI: Baker Finds Albert Nyanza

Find **Sri Lanka** (formerly Ceylon) and **Turkey** on the globe.

Korosko was about 120 miles south of Aswan. It was flooded by Lake Nasser after the Aswan High Dam was built. Recall that **Abyssinia** is an old name for Ethiopia.

A **simoom** is a strong, dry, dust-laden wind.

Using our atlas, label this map of Africa:

- Juba, South Sudan (near which is Gondokoro, formerly an important trading station)
- Nile River
- Zanzibar, Tanzania
- Cairo, Egypt
- Nubian Desert
- Berber, Sudan
- Atbara, Sudan
- Ethiopia
- Khartoum, Sudan (Khartum)
- Lake Victoria (Victoria Nyanza)
- Lake Albert (Albert Nyanza)



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=740&lang=en

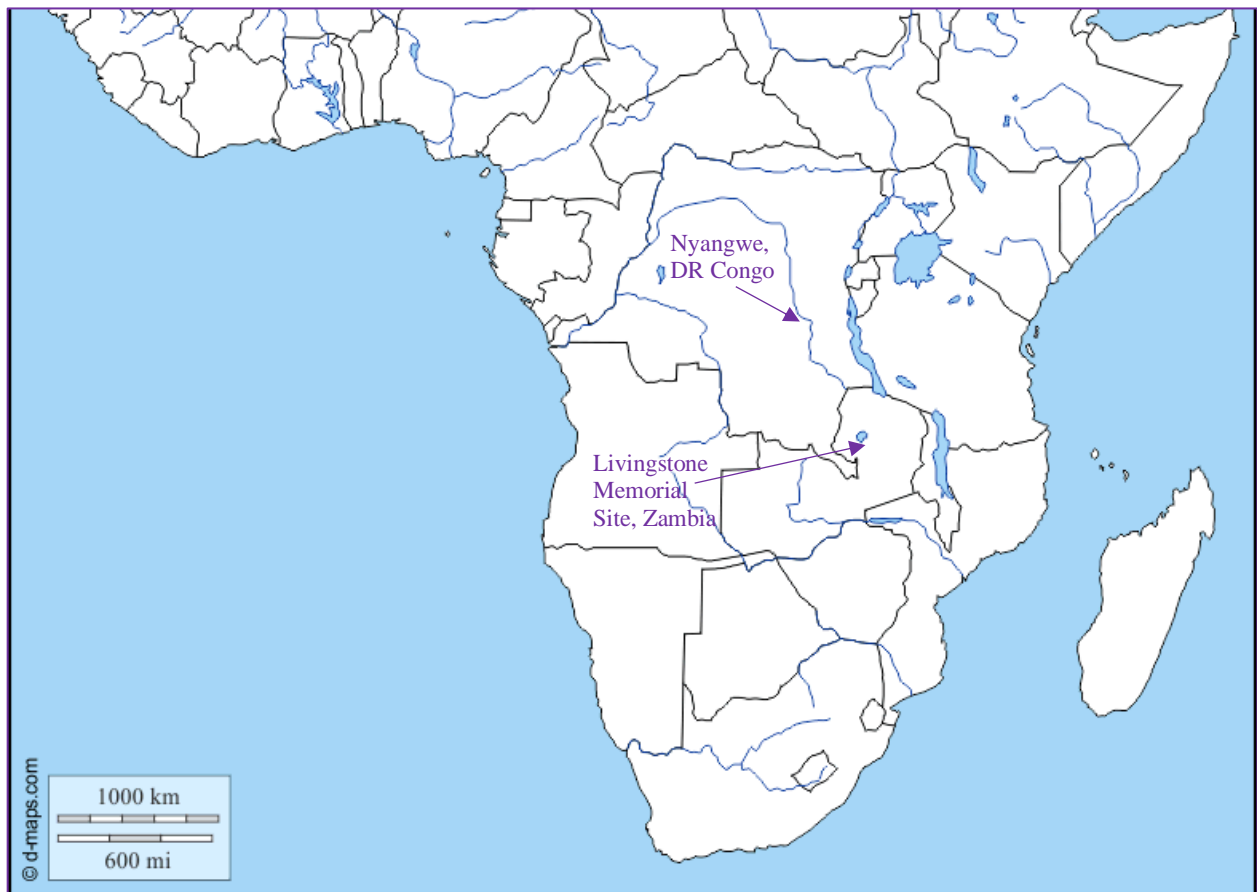
Chapter LXVII: Livingstone's Last Journey

Using our atlas, label this map of Africa:

- Zanzibar, Tanzania
- Ruvuma River (Rovuma)
- Lake Malawi (Lake Nyassa)
- Lake Tanganyika
- Shire River (draw this on the map)
- Luangwa River (Loangwa; draw this on the map)
- Lake Mweru (Lake Meoro; draw this on the map)
- Lake Bangweulu (Lake Bangweolo)
- Congo River (notice that it flows north from Lake Bangweulu)
- Ujiji, Tanzania
- Luabala River (which becomes the Congo River)

It is not clear where the **Tshambezi** River crossed by Livingstone is. Despite the similarity in names, it cannot be the Zambezi River because he was north of the Luangwa River.

Livingstone probably referred to what is now eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo when he traveled to and through **Manyuema**.

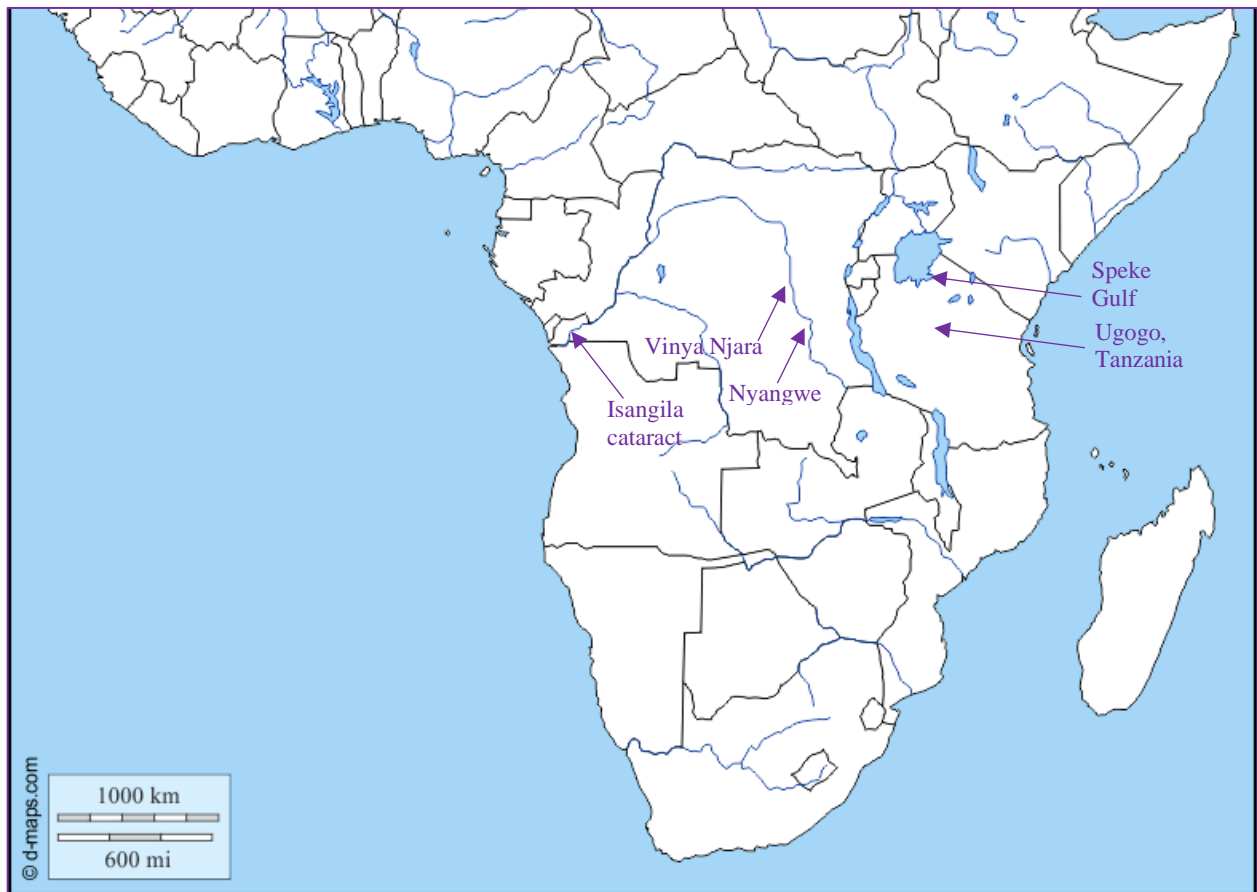


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Chapter LXVIII: Through the Dark Continent

Using our atlas, label the map of Africa:

- Lake Tanganyika
- Congo River
- Zanzibar, Tanzania
- Lake Victoria (Victoria Nyanza)
- Uganda
- Ujiji, Tanzania
- Lualaba River (Congo River)
- Atlantic Ocean
- Kindu, Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Boyoma Falls (formerly Stanley Falls)
- Aruwimi River (draw this on the map)
- Brazzaville, Congo and Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo (These two capital cities are located on either side of Pool Malebo, formerly Stanley Pool.)
- Boma, Democratic Republic of the Congo



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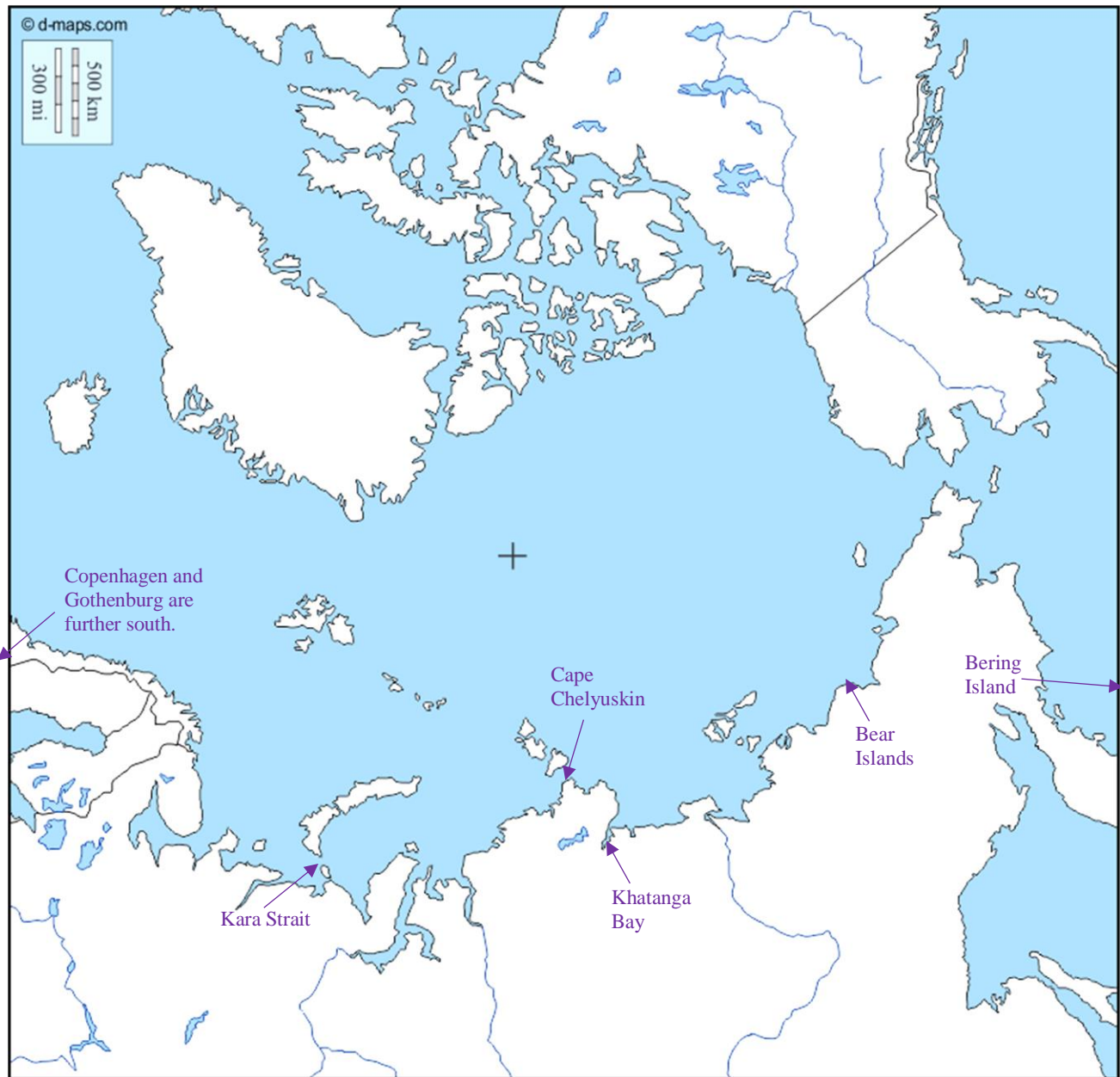
You may enjoy reading *Stanley: The Impossible Life of Africa's Greatest Explorer* by Tim Jeal when you are older. The maps appearing at the beginning of the book showed the location of many of the features on the map here.

Chapter LXIX: Nordernskiöld Accomplishes the North-East Passage

King Oscar II was king of Sweden from 1872 until his death in 1907.

This map of the Arctic is a little different from most of your maps. Note that the North Pole is in the middle, as if you were looking down on a globe. Using our atlas, label the map on the following page.

- Finland
- Sweden
- Spitzbergen
- Atlantic Ocean
- Greenland
- Novaya Zemlya (Nova Zembla)
- Yenisey River (Yenisei River)
- Kara Sea
- Bering Strait (Behring Strait)
- Gulf of Bothnia (part of the Baltic Sea)
- Ob River (Obi River)
- Lena River
- New Siberian Islands
- East Cape
- Pacific Ocean



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=3194&lang=en

This chapter continues on the next page.

Using our atlas, label this map of the world:

- Sweden
- Bering Strait
- Japan
- Suez Canal



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=13184&lang=en

After reading the chapter, draw the route of the *Vega* on the map.

Chapter LXX: The Exploration of Tibet

Find on map:

- Tibet (region of China)
- Lhasa, China
- India
- Himalaya Mountains
- Kolkata, India (Calcutta, capital of the West Bengal state)
- Bhutan
- Gyantzê, China (Gyantse)
- Brahmaputra River
- China
- Beijin, China (formerly Pekin)
- Huang River (Yellow River)
- Qinghai Hu (Koko-nor)
- Plateau of Tibet
- Tanggula Range (Tanggula Tangla)



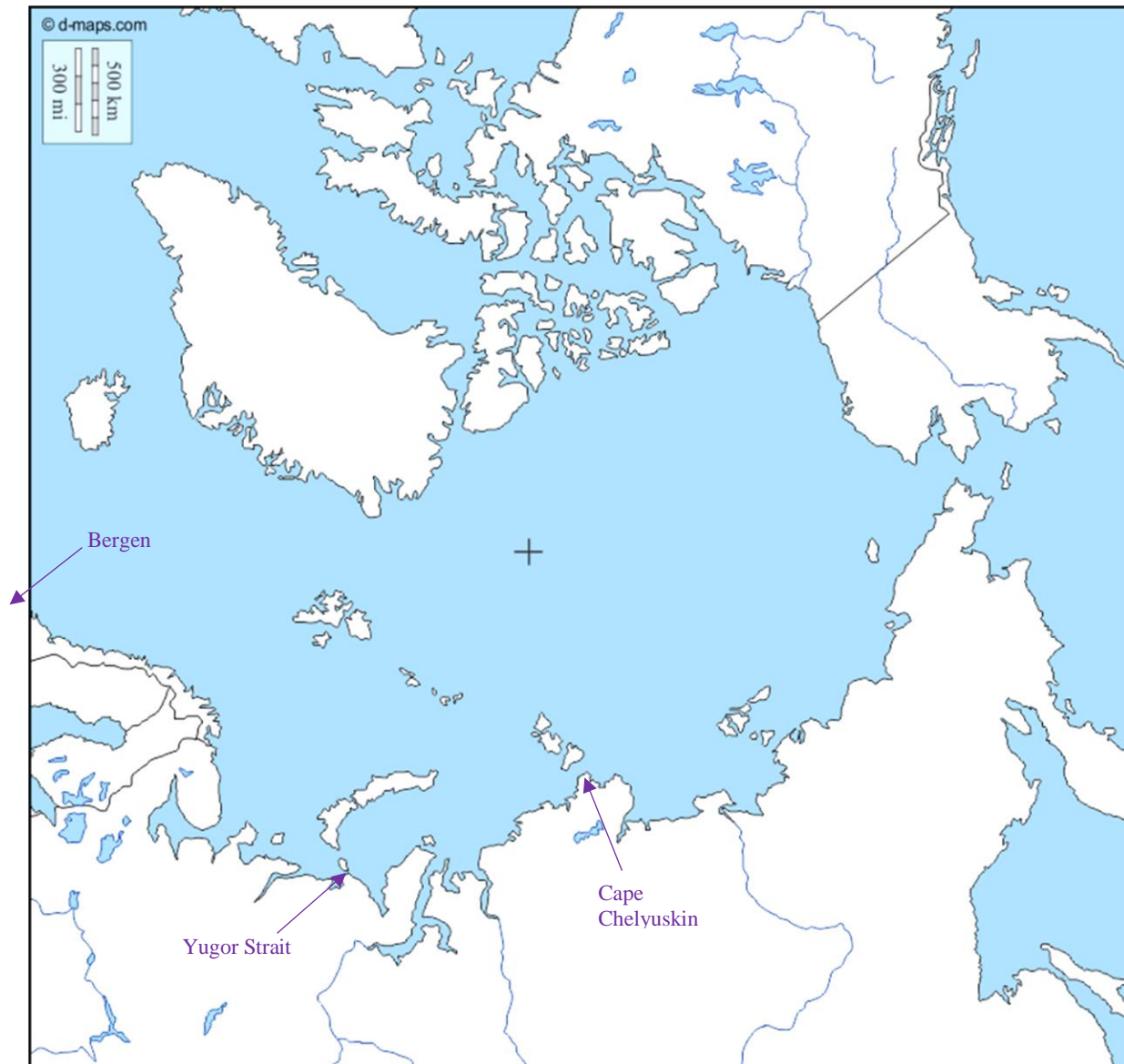
https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=5158&lang=en (portion)

The current Dalai Lama fled Tibet in 1959 and now lives as a refugee in India.

Chapter LXXI: Nansen Reaches Farthest North

Using our atlas, label this map of the Arctic.

- Atlantic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean
- Greenland
- Siberia
- Norway
- Trondheim, Norway (Trondhjem)
- Tromsø, Norway
- Novaya Zemlya (Nova Zembla)
- Kara Sea
- New Siberian Islands
- Franz Josef Land
- Spitzbergen



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=3194&lang=en

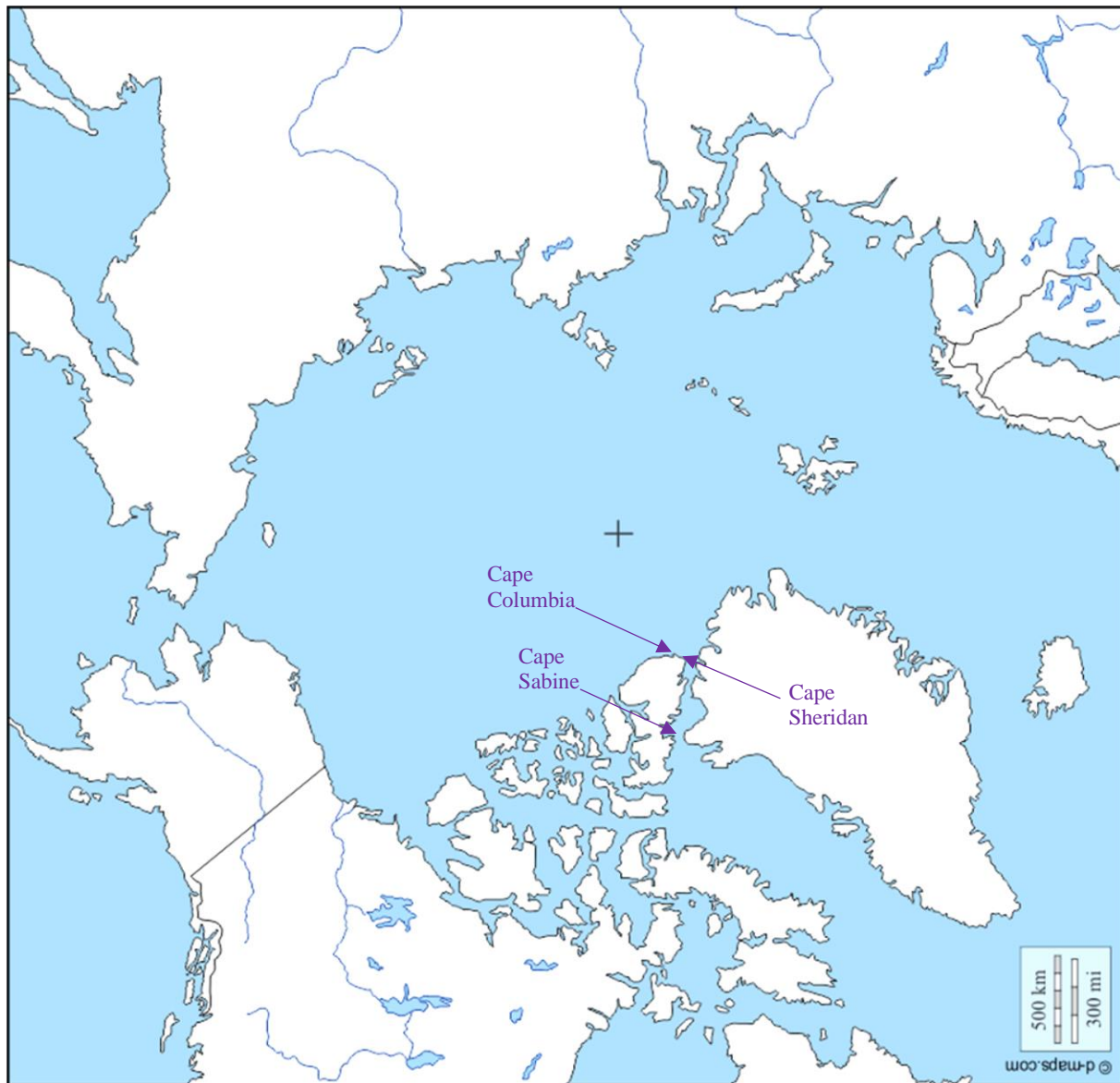
Cape Flora is on the southwest of Northbrook Island, one of the Franz Josef Land islands. Northbrook is too small to show on your map.

The Christiana Fjord (or *Christianiafjorden*) was the name of what is now Oslofjord, the waterway leading to Oslo, the capital of Norway. (The capital was called Christiana from 1624-1925.) It is not shown on this map, being too far south, but you can find Oslo on the globe or in your atlas.

Chapter LXXII: Peary Reaches the North Pole, 1909

Using our atlas, label the map of the Arctic. Notice it is the same map as you used for the last chapter; it has just been rotated to show the North American half of the Arctic at the bottom.

- Greenland
- Baffin Bay
- Melville Bay
- Cape York
- Smith Bay
- Ellesmere Island
- The North Pole



https://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=3194&lang=en

Grant Land is the northern most lobe of Ellesmere Island.

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Chapter LXXIII: The Quest for the South Pole

Using our atlas, label the map of Antarctica:¹³

- New Zealand
- Ross Sea (Ross Ice Shelf, formerly Great Ice Barrier)
- Mount Erebus (Mount Terror shares the same island: Ross Island)
- Edward VII Peninsula (King Edward VII.'s Land)
- McMurdo Sound (M'Murdo Bay)
- Mt. Markham
- U.S. McMurdo Station (built next to Hut Point)
- Bay of Whales (Whales Bay)
- Mt. Fridtjof Nansen
- South Pole

¹³ By Heraldry - Own work, The map has been created with the Generic Mapping Tools: <http://gmt.soest.hawaii.edu/> using one or more of these public-domain datasets for the relief:ETOPO2 (topography/bathymetry): <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/global/global.html>GLOBE (topography): <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/topo/gltilles.html>SRTM (topography): <http://www2.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/> বাংলা | English | Français | Italiano | 日本語 | Македонски | +/-Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled GNU Free Documentation License., CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=7275830>

