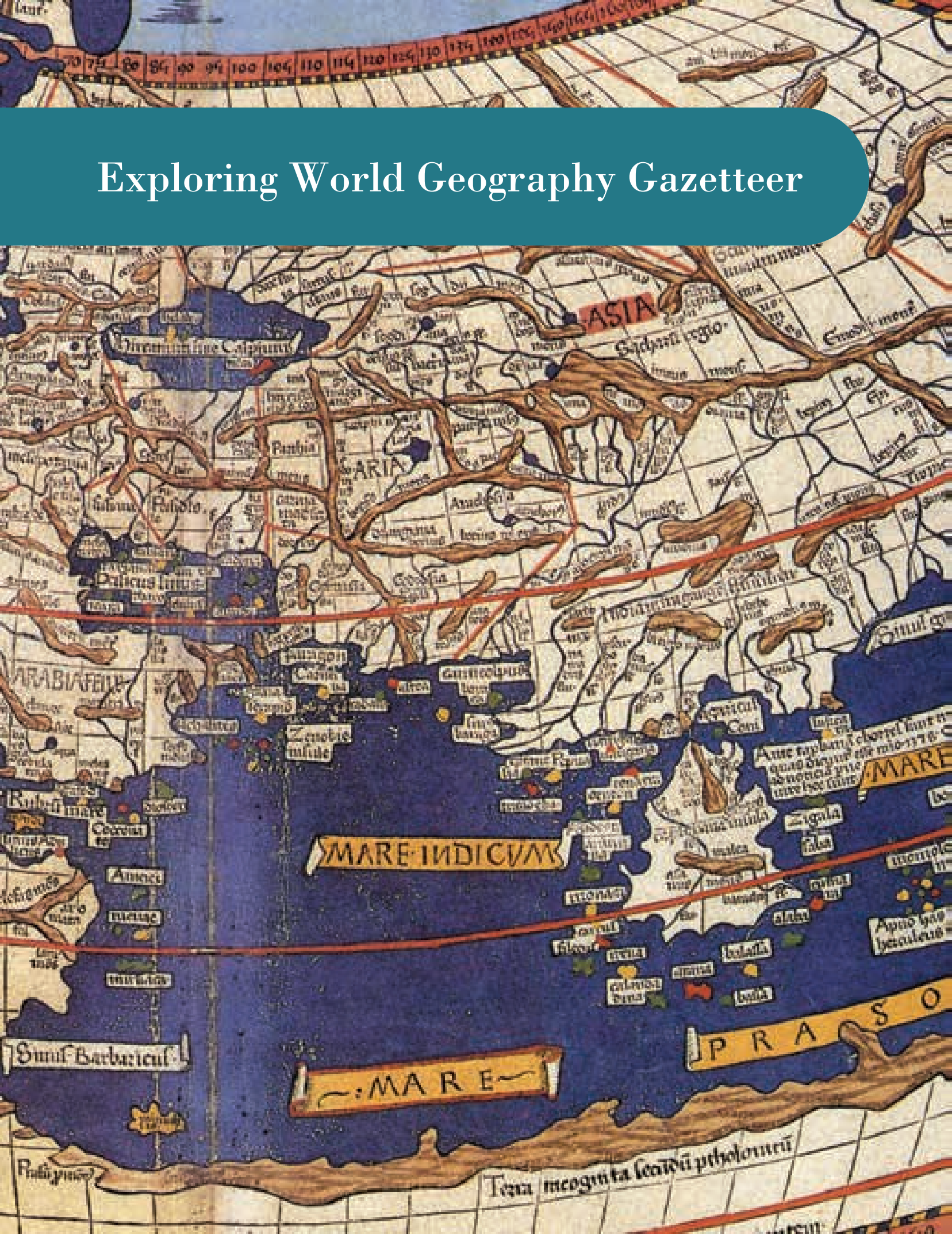
Exploring World Geography Gazetteer



Exploring World Geography Gazetteer

Ray Notgrass and John Notgrass, Editors

Maps by Sean Killen, Titus Anderson, and John Notgrass

Research Assistance by Donna Ellenburg and Titus Anderson

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Previous Page: Detail from a 15th-century world map included in a Latin translation of Ptolemy's *Geography.*
Front Cover: Rose Gate at the Pritam Niwas Chowk of the Jaipur City Palace in Jaipur, Rajasthan, India by Mirko Kuzmanovic / Shutterstock.com

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Baobab Trees, Madagascar

About This Resource

This gazetteer is part of the *Exploring World Geography* curriculum published by Notgrass History. When a lesson in the curriculum is about a particular country, the student will find it helpful to have the gazetteer open to that country's map while reading the lesson. Use the table of contents or the index to find the correct page number.

In the Assignments box following most of the lessons in the curriculum, the student is instructed to study the maps and read the information for certain countries. The assignment gives the page numbers that the student should read. In this way the student will learn about every region of the world and every country in the world.

We have included population figures for each country, including the relative percentages of young people (under 25) and older people (over 65). We have also described the government with a short phrase that does not capture all of the differences in political organization from country to country.

For major religions, we have listed organized groups that have members equaling about 5% or more of the local population. The number of active participants is often significantly lower than the number of members or adherents claimed by a certain group. Some countries have official state religions, which may or may not reflect the sentiments of the population.

The last section of the gazetteer is a collection of primary source documents and photo essays related to geography, literature, and worldview. One lesson in each unit in the curriculum assigns a selection for the student to read after finishing that lesson. The *Student Review Book* includes questions on many (but not all) of the documents, following the review questions for that lesson. The parent can assign these questions if he or she wishes to do so. Answers for these questions are in the *Guide for Parents and Answer Key*.

We hope that this gazetteer will be a resource that your family will find useful for years to come.

Ray Notgrass
Gainesboro, Tennessee
December 2020
ray@notgrass.com

ST. HELENA ISLAND, ASCENSION ISLAND, AND TRISTAN DA CUNHA

POPULATION
8,000 (27% under 25, 17% over 65)

GOVERNMENT
British territory with local governor and legislature

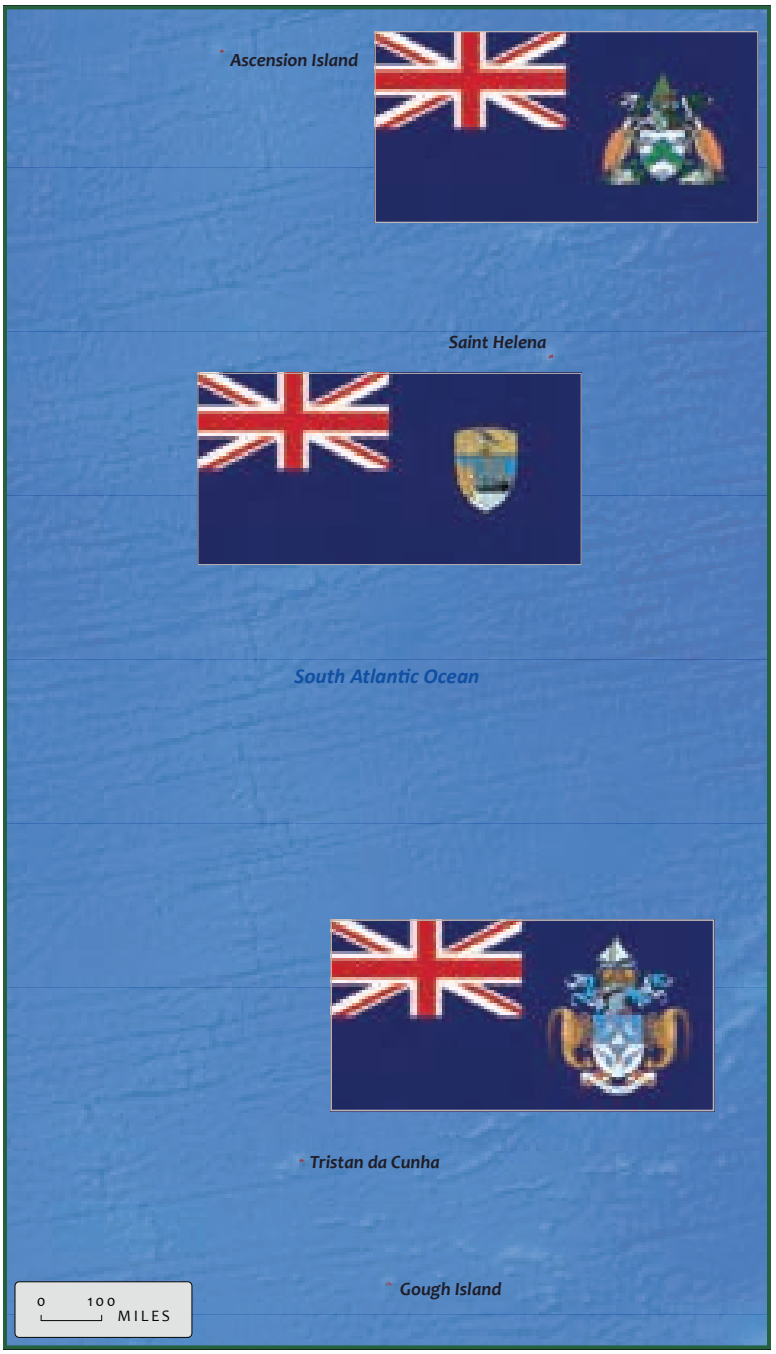
MAJOR RELIGIONS
Christianity (Anglican)

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT
Ascension Island hosted a NASA tracking station.

FUN FACT
Napoleon was exiled on St. Helena from 1815 until his death in 1821.

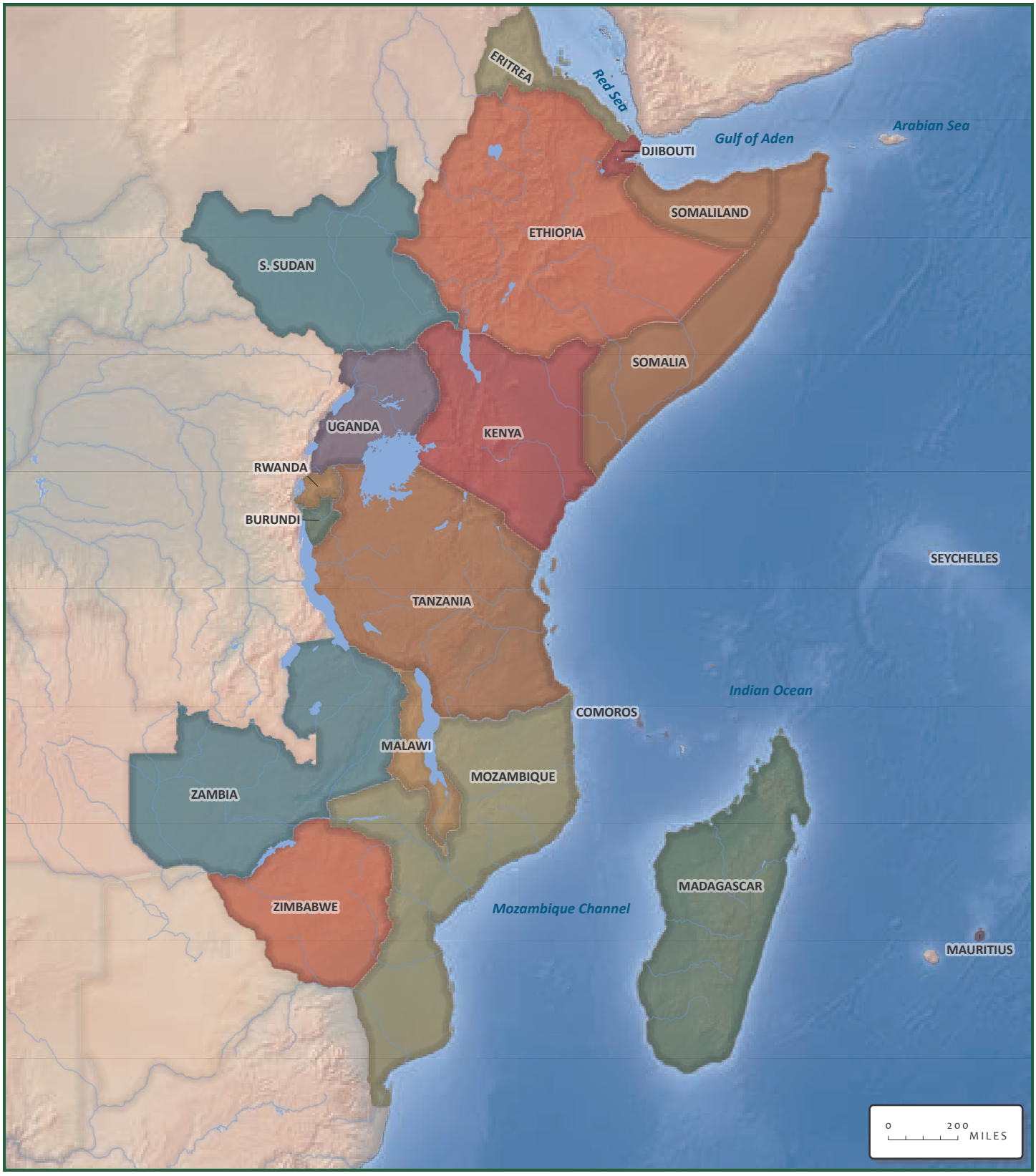






Above Left: St. Mary's Anglican Church, Georgetown, Ascension Island
Below Left: Gough Island, and a few other tiny islands nearby, are grouped politically with Tristan da Cunha. Gough Island has a weather station run by South African researchers.

EAST AFRICA


ERITREA
Red Sea
Gulf of Aden
Arabian Sea
DJIBOUTI
SOMALILAND
ETHIOPIA
S. SUDAN
SOMALIA
UGANDA
KENYA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
SEYCHELLES
TANZANIA
Indian Ocean
COMOROS
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
ZAMBIA
MADAGASCAR
ZIMBABWE
Mozambique Channel
MAURITIUS
0
200
MILES

BURUNDI

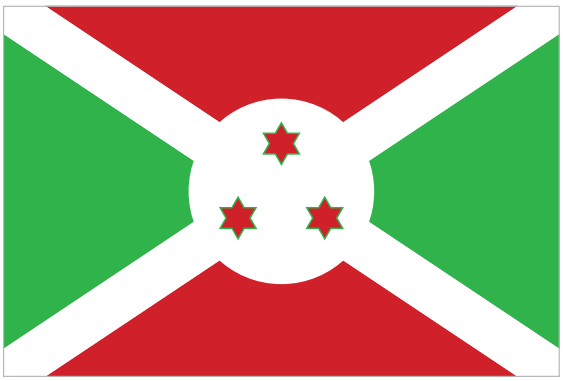
POPULATION
12 million (64% under 25, 3% over 65)

GOVERNMENT
presidential republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS
Christianity (Roman Catholic)

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT
Burundi is one of the world's most densely populated countries.

FUN FACT
Burundi won its first gold medal in the Olympics in 1996.





Drying Fish Beside Lake Tanganyika



COMOROS



POPULATION

850,000 (57% under 25, 4% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

federal presidential republic (a union of states)

MAJOR RELIGIONS

Islam

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

The archipelago in the Indian Ocean is called the "Perfumed Islands" for their fragrant plants.

FUN FACT

Comoros is a leading producer of vanilla.





Red Crab, Comoros

DJIBOUTI

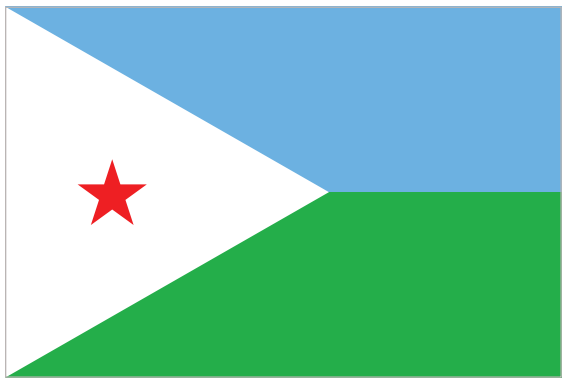
POPULATION
925,000 (50% under 25, 4% over 65)

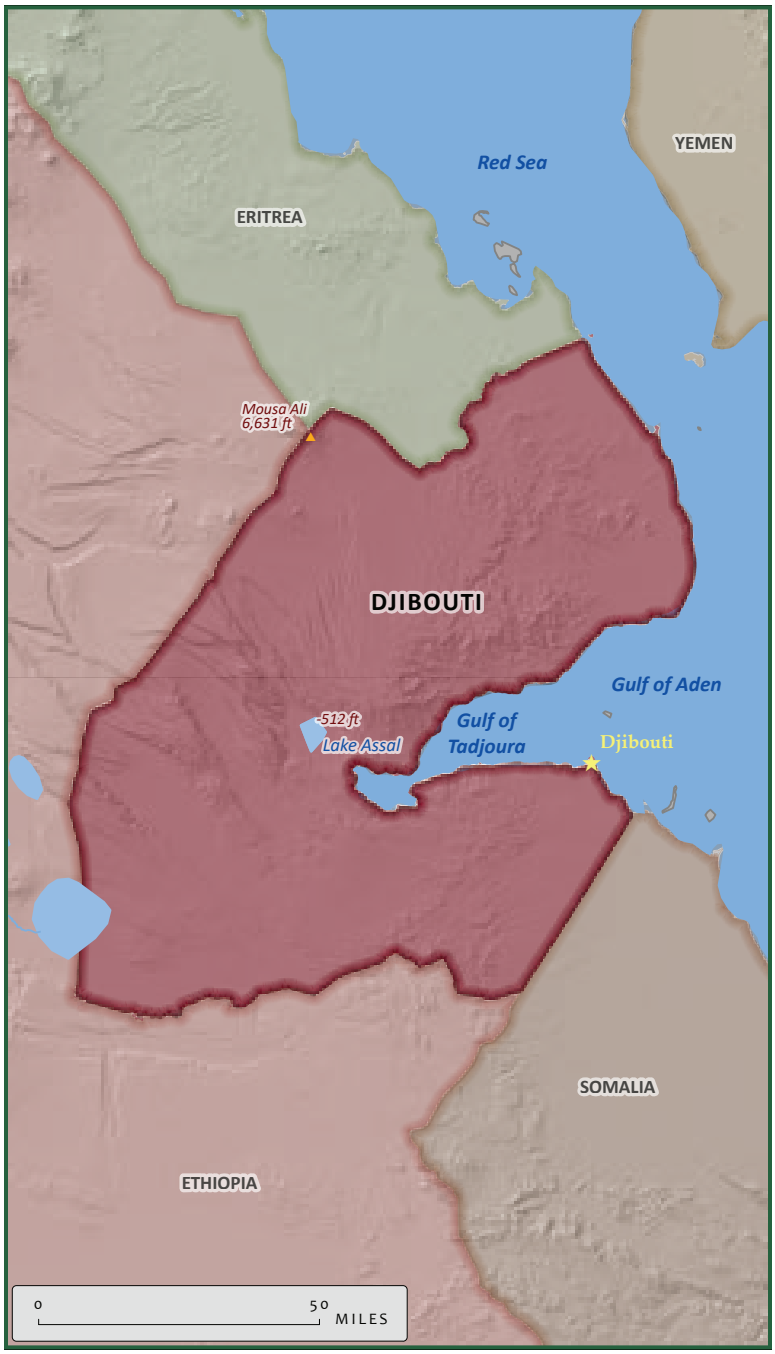
GOVERNMENT
presidential republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS
Islam, Christianity

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT
Lake Assal, at 500 feet below sea level, is the lowest point in Africa.

FUN FACT
The capital, Djibouti City, is built on coral reefs that protrude into the sea.





Coral Reef, Djbouti



ERITREA



POPULATION

6 million (59% under 25, 4% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

presidential republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS

Islam, Christianity (Coptic, Roman Catholic, and Protestant)

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

Eritrea borders the Red Sea.

FUN FACT

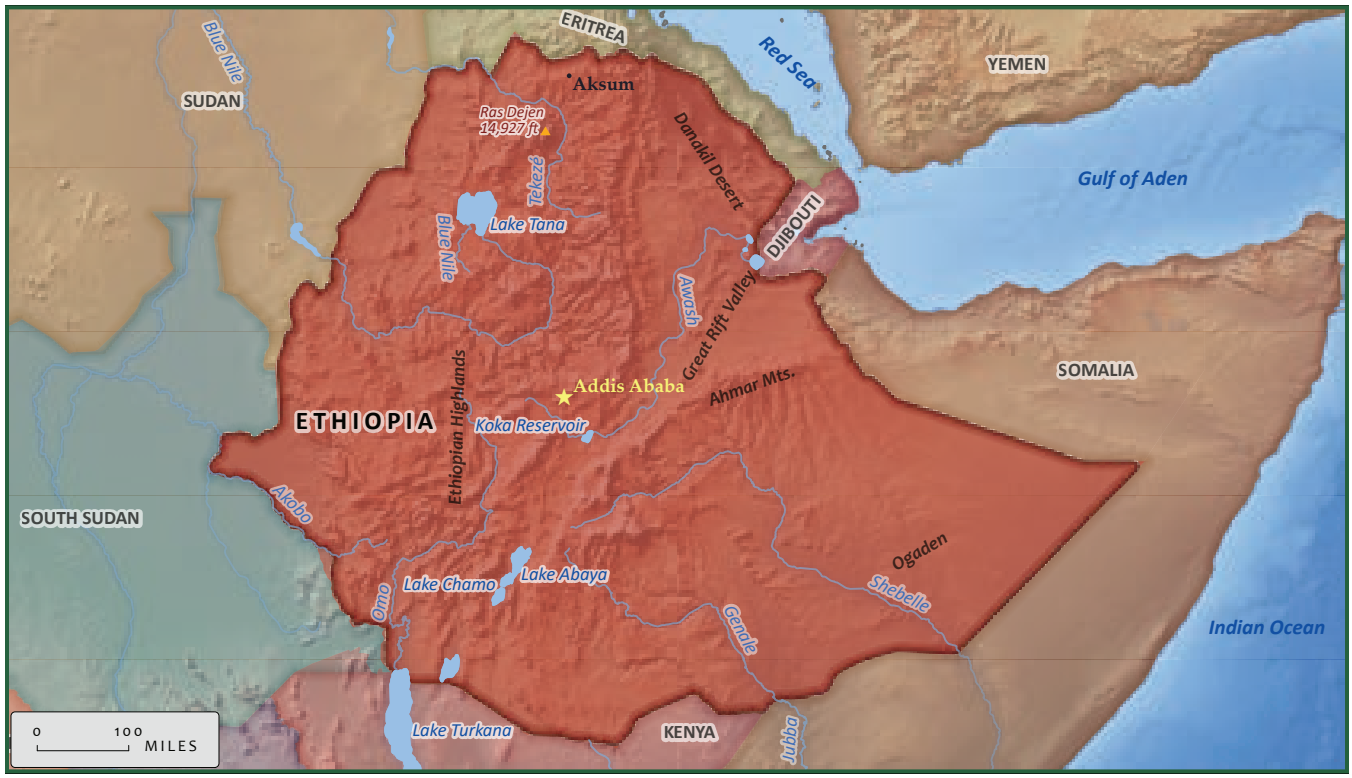
Traditional Eritrean meals are served on communal platters with diners using bread instead of utensils.





Dahlak Islands in the Red Sea, Eritrea

ETHIOPIA





POPULATION

108 million (60% under 25, 3% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

federal parliamentary republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS

Christianity (Ethiopian Orthodox), Islam

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

When Eritrea seceded in 1993, Ethiopia became landlocked.

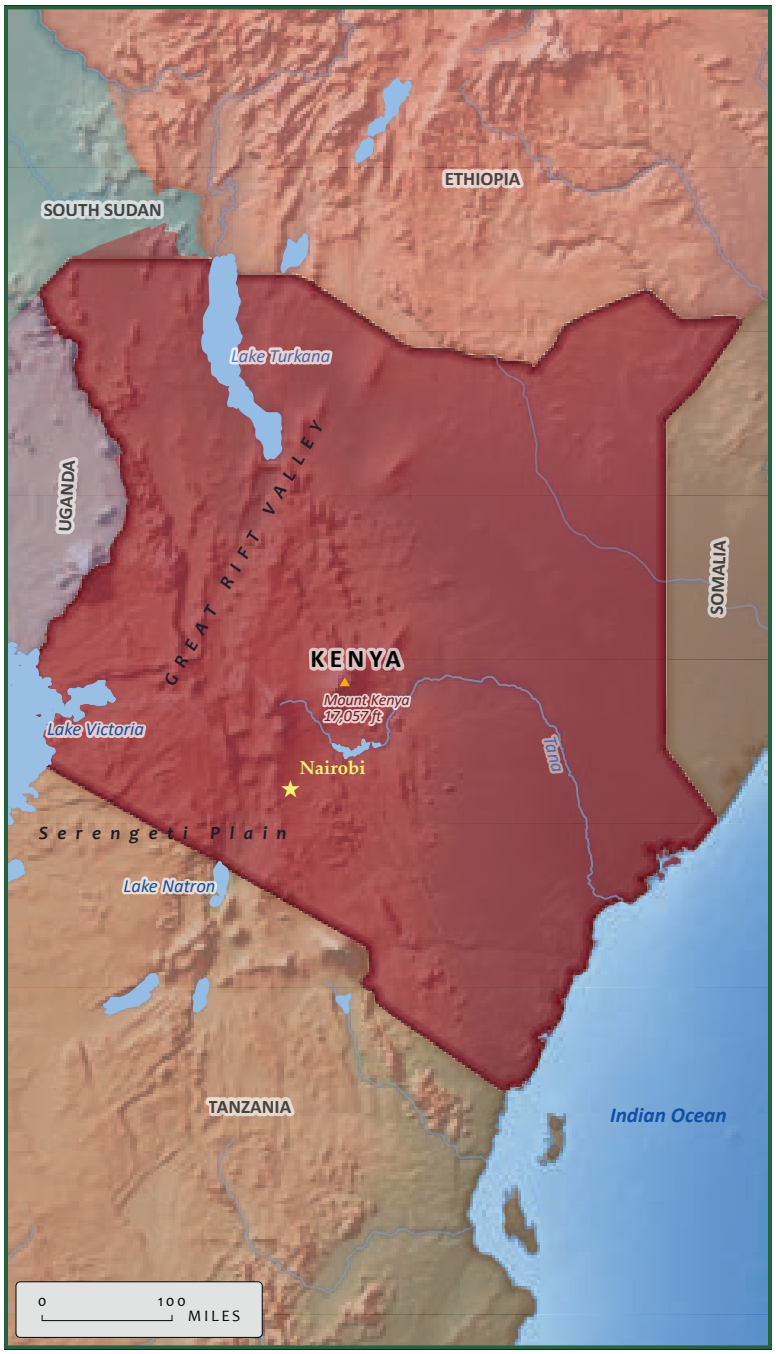
FUN FACT

Coffee, enjoyed around the world, apparently originated in Ethiopia.



Hydrothermal springs at Dallol, Ethiopia, release acidic brines full of iron and other minerals that create unusual patterns in a variety of colors.

KENYA



POPULATION

54 million (59% under 25, 3% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

presidential republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS

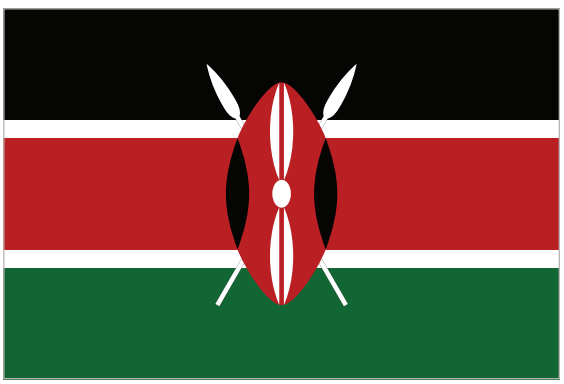
Christianity (Roman Catholic, Evangelical, African Instituted Churches), Islam

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

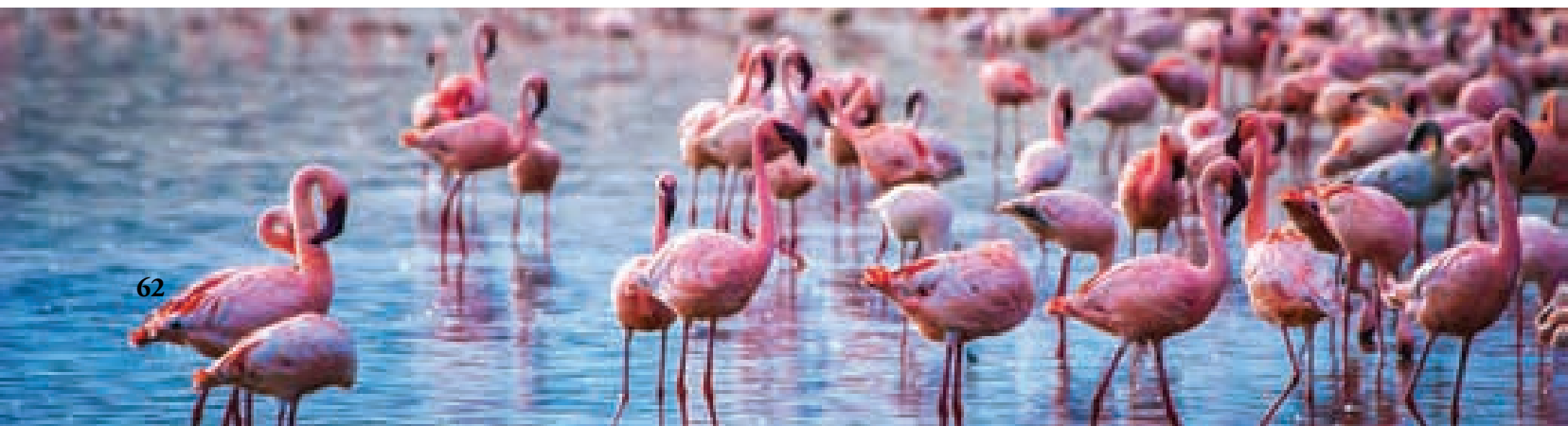
Lake Nakuru is famous for flocks of pink flamingoes.

FUN FACT

The Great Wildebeest Migration occurs almost continuously between Tanzania and Kenya.



Flamingos at Lake Nakuru, Kenya



MADAGASCAR

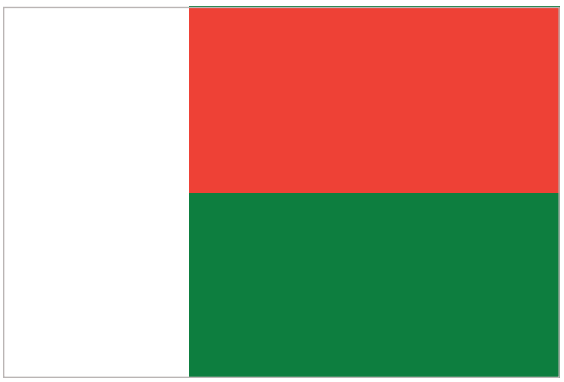
POPULATION
27 million (59% under 25, 3% over 65)

GOVERNMENT
semi-presidential republic (president and prime minister)

MAJOR RELIGIONS
Christianity, folk religions, Islam

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT
Madagascar is the world's fourth largest island.

FUN FACT
About half of the world's chameleon species live on Madagascar.

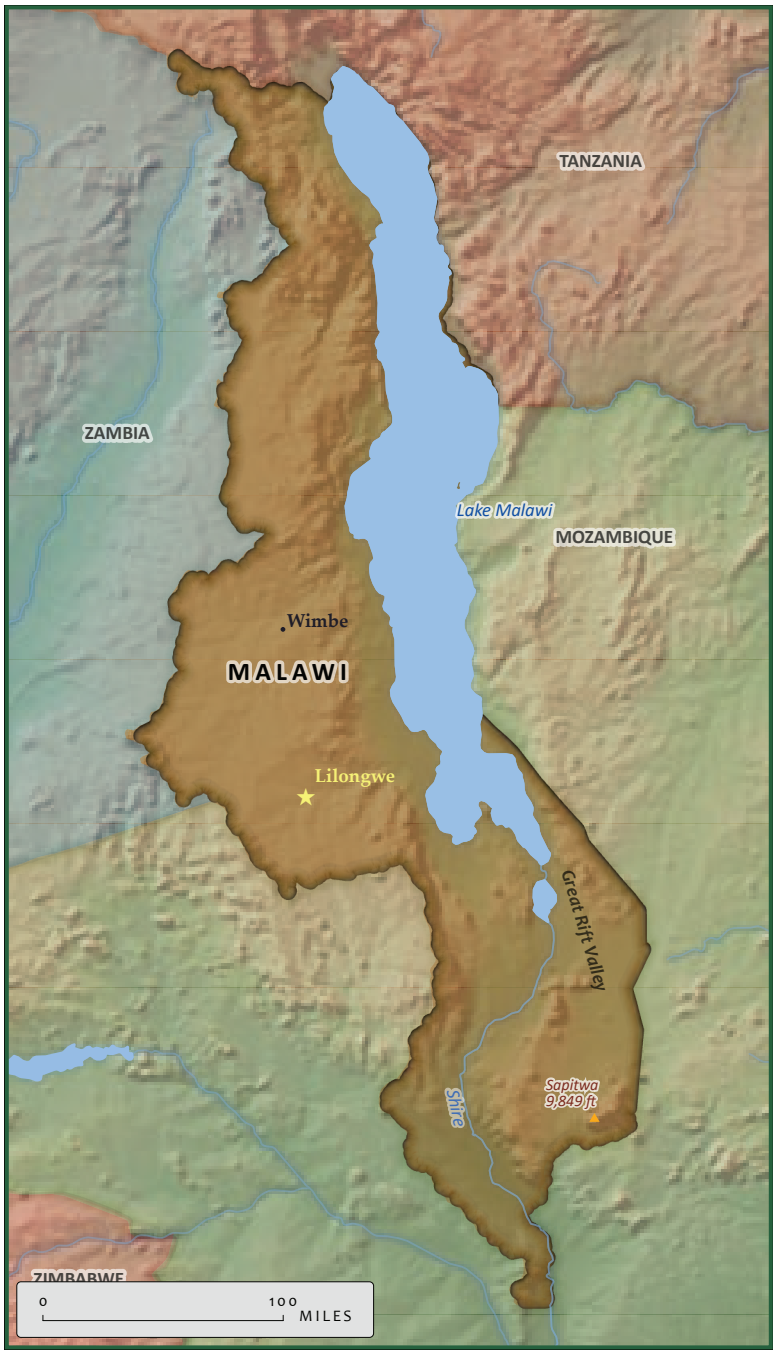




Leopard Chameleon, Madagascar



MALAWI



POPULATION

21 million (66% under 25, 3% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

presidential republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS

Christianity (Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Adventist, Pentecostal), Islam

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

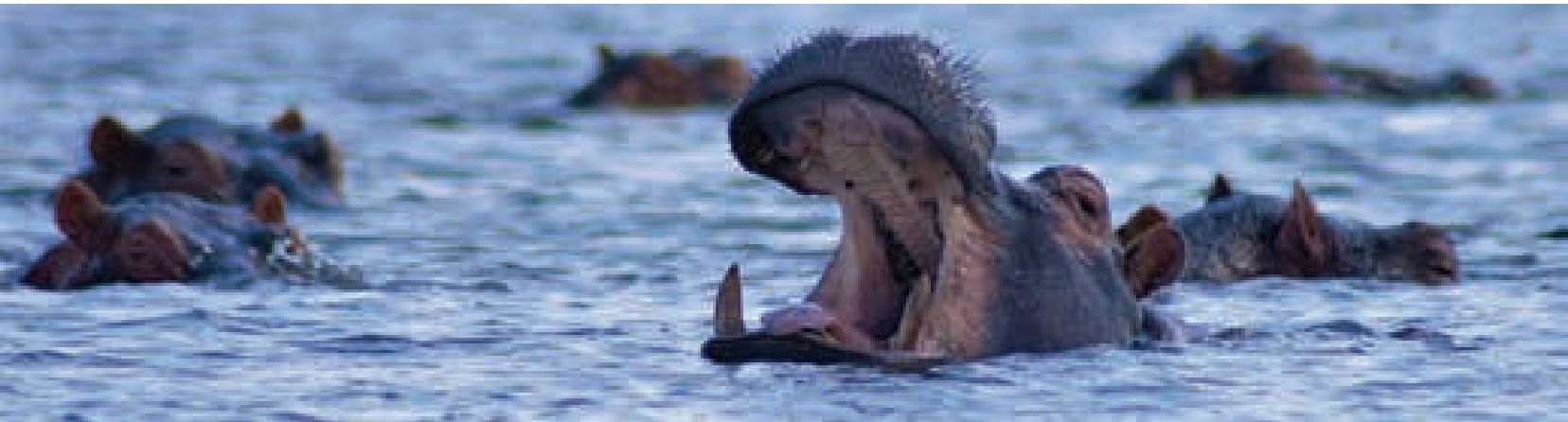
Plateaus cover about 3/4 of Malawi's land area.

FUN FACT

Malawi was the first country in Africa to grow tea commercially.



Hippos in the Shire River, Malawi



MAURITIUS

POPULATION
1.4 million (34% under 25, 11% over 65)

GOVERNMENT
parliamentary republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS
Hinduism, Christianity (Roman Catholic), Islam

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT
Mauritius was the home of the flightless dodo bird, which is now extinct.

FUN FACT
Mauritius stamps from 1847, the first British stamps issued outside of Great Britain, are extremely rare and highly-valued by stamp collectors.

RÉUNION
Réunion is a department of France.





Different minerals create a multi-colored display at Chamarel, Mauritius.



MOZAMBIQUE



POPULATION

30 million (65% under 25, 3% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

presidential republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS

Christianity (Roman Catholic, Zionist, Evangelical), Islam

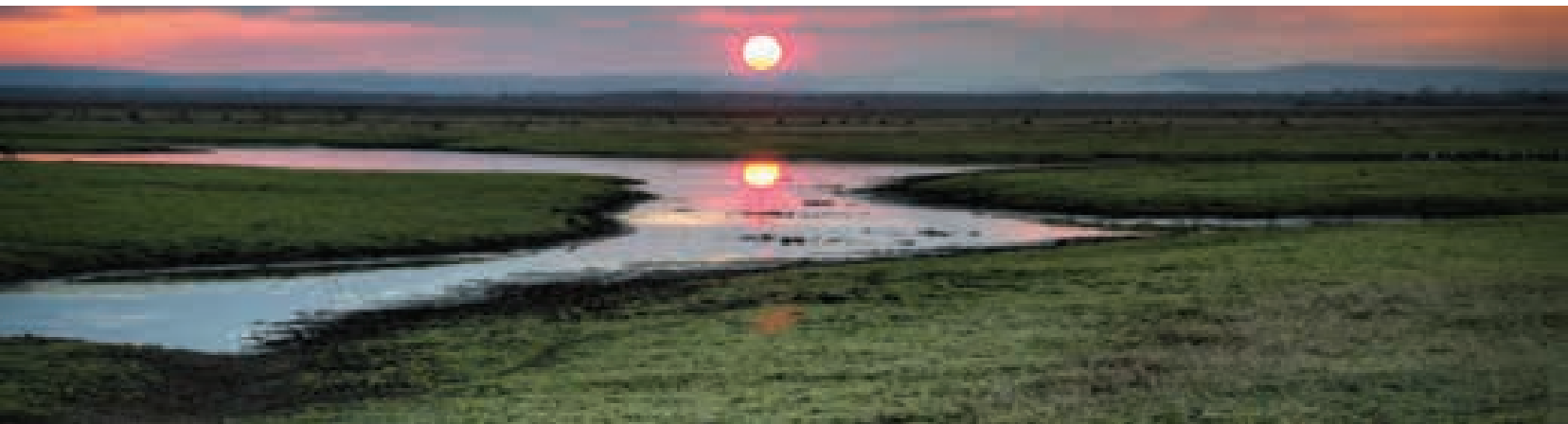
GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

The Zambezi River flows into the Indian Ocean in Mozambique.

FUN FACT

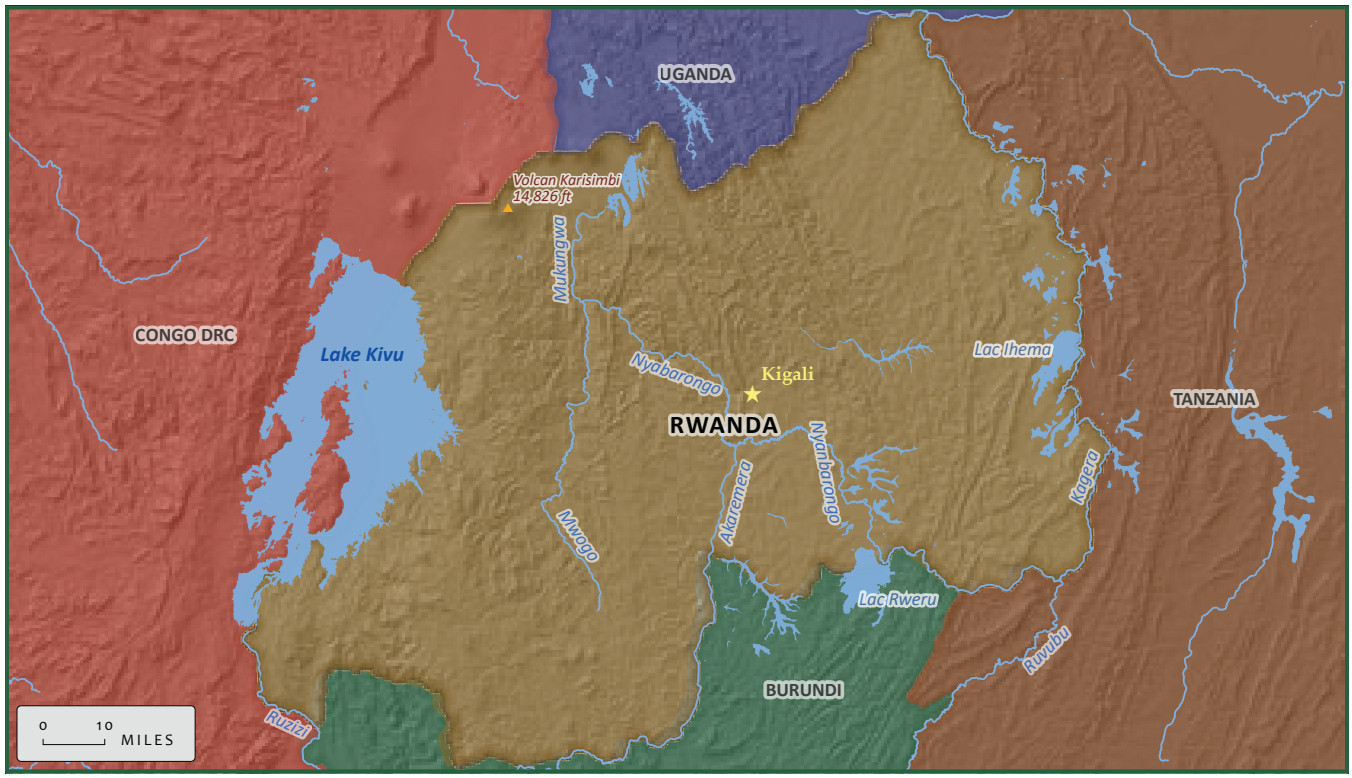
Mozambique is the only one-word country name that has all five vowels.





Gorongosa National Park, Mozambique

RWANDA





POPULATION

13 million (60% under 25, 3% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

presidential republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS

Christianity (Roman Catholic, Adventist)

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

Rwanda is known as the land of a thousand hills.

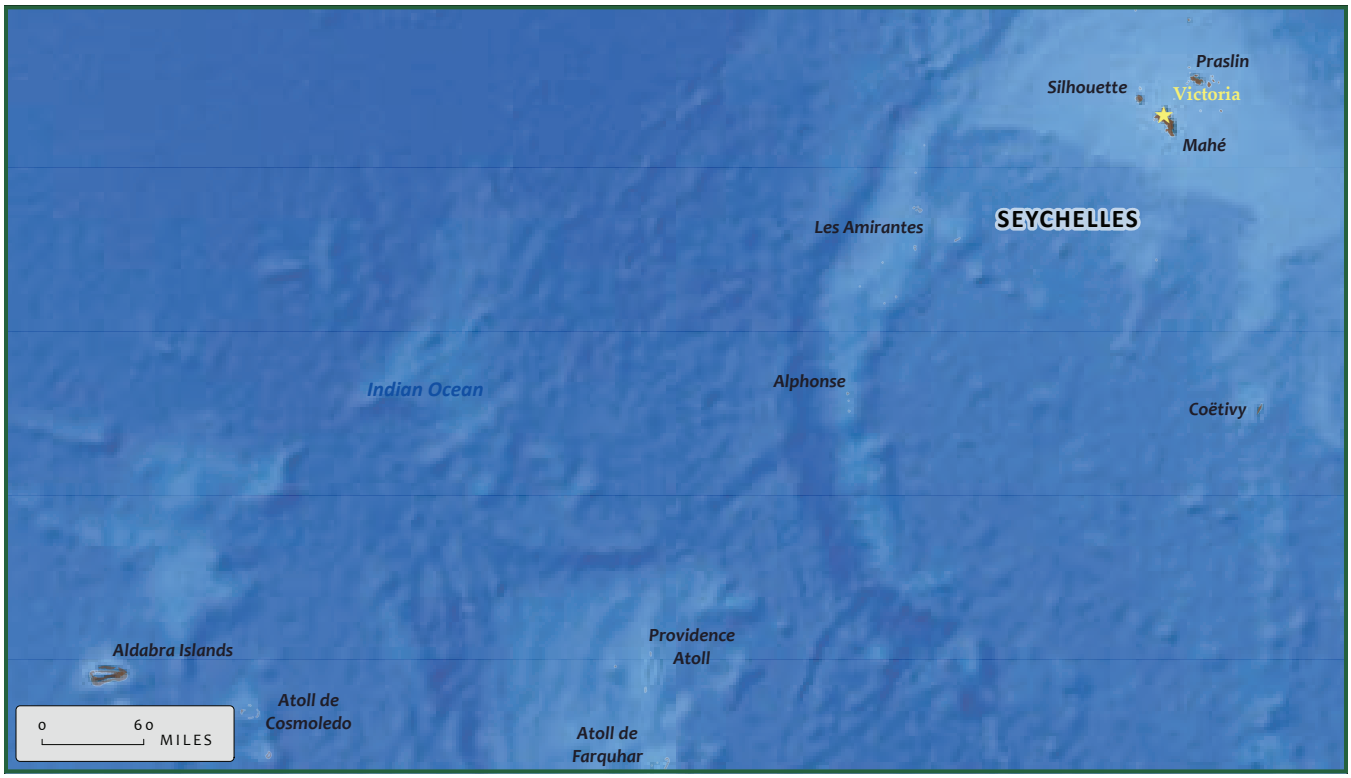
FUN FACT

The last Saturday morning of every month, the entire country participates in *umuganda*, a community clean-up or other service project.



Hillside Farming, Rwanda

SEYCHELLES



POPULATION

100,000 (31% under 25, 11% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

presidential republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS

Christianity (Roman Catholic, Anglican)

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

The Seychelles lie about 1,000 miles east of Kenya and about 700 miles northeast of Madagascar.

FUN FACT

The coco de mer plant of Seychelles produces the largest seeds in the plant kingdom: up to a foot long and weighing up to 40 pounds.





Scuba Diving, Seychelles

SOMALIA

POPULATION
12 million (62% under 25, 2% over 65)

GOVERNMENT
federal parliamentary republic

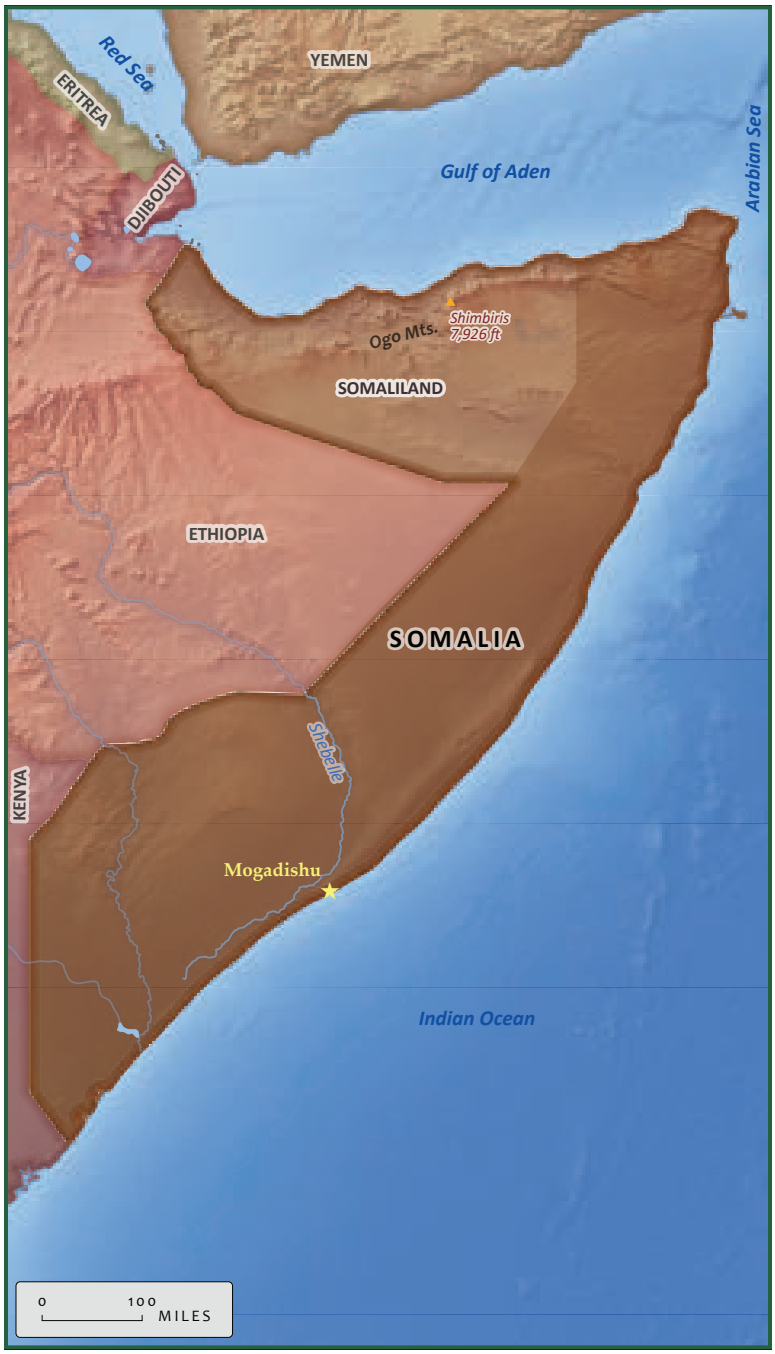
MAJOR RELIGIONS
Islam

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT
Somalia has the longest coastline on the continent of Africa (2,000 miles).

FUN FACT
The Laas Geel cave formations have ancient paintings on the walls.

SOMALILAND
This region declared its independence in 1991. Though it is not formally recognized by any other country, it has a functioning government separate from Somalia.

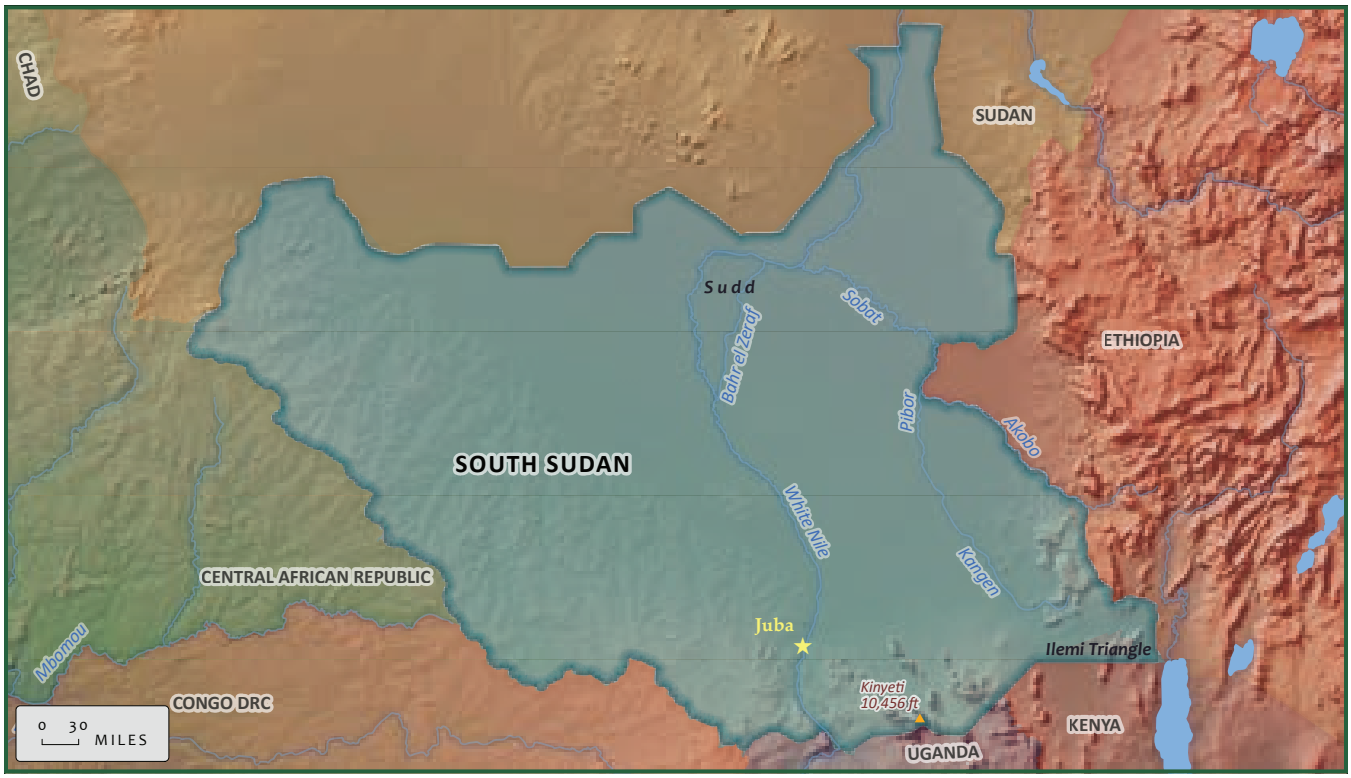




View from Laas Geel Caves, Somalia



SOUTH SUDAN



POPULATION

11 million (63% under 25, 3% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

presidential republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS

Christianity, folk religions, Islam

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

The Sudd is a swampy area along the White Nile that is one of the largest wetlands in the world.

FUN FACT

Many South Sudanese live in tukels, circular houses made of sticks and mud with a thatched roof.





Village Outside Juba, South Sudan

TANZANIA

POPULATION
59 million (63% under 25, 3% over 65)

GOVERNMENT
presidential republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS
Christianity, Islam

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT
Mt. Kilimanjaro, the highest point in Africa at 19,341 feet, is in Tanzania.

FUN FACT
Some lions in Tanzania and other East African countries climb trees.







Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Tanzania

UGANDA



POPULATION

43 million (68% under 25, 2% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

presidential republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS

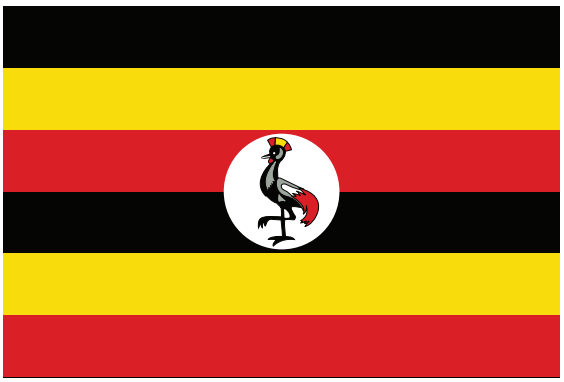
Christianity (Roman Catholic, Anglican, Pentecostal), Islam

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

Much of Uganda's borders are formed by Lakes Victoria, Albert, and Edward, but the country is landlocked.

FUN FACT

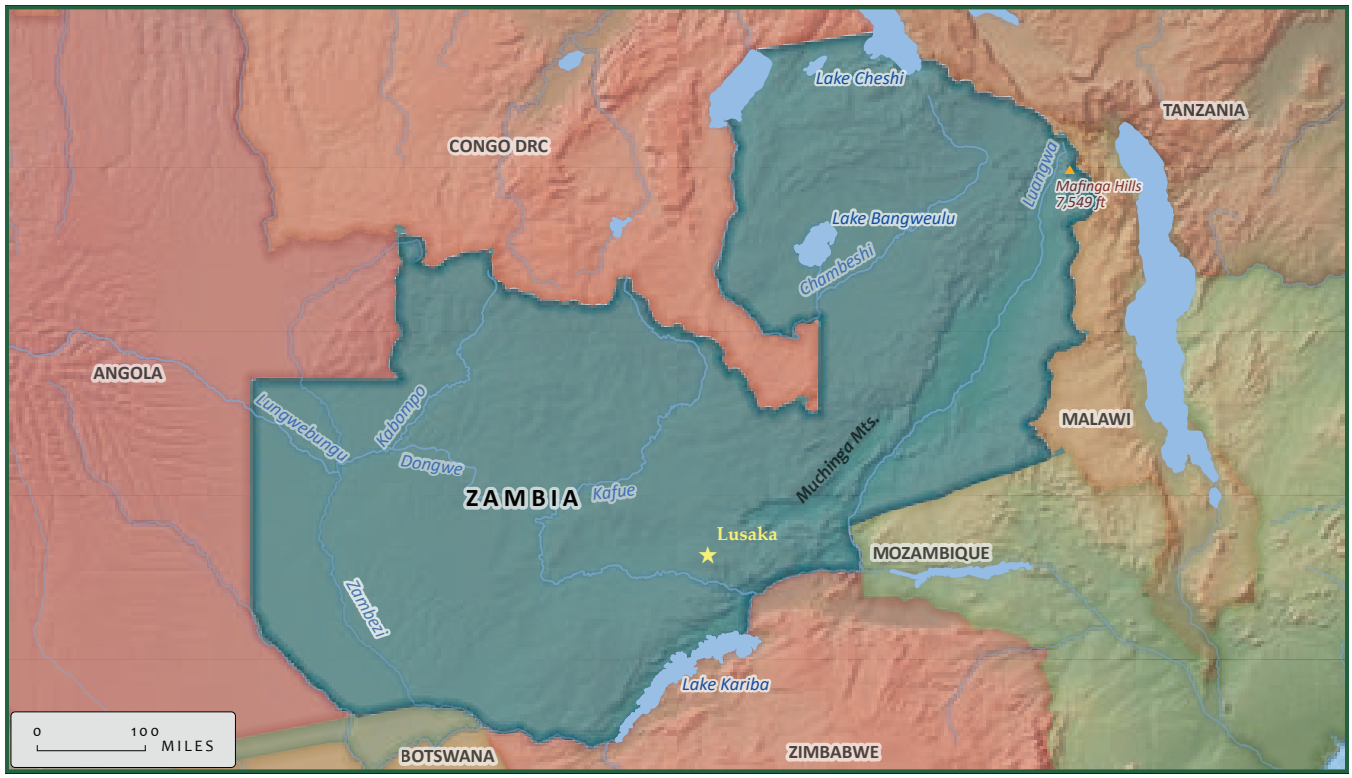
Grasshoppers, either boiled or deep-fried, are a popular treat in Uganda.

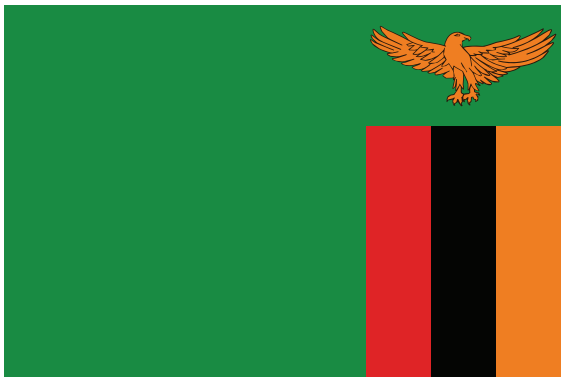




Fried Grasshoppers for Sale in Kampala, Uganda

ZAMBIA





POPULATION

17 million (66% under 25, 2% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

presidential republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS

Christianity (Protestant and Roman Catholic)

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

Zambia, Namibia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe meet at a common point; but the exact location of the point is disputed.

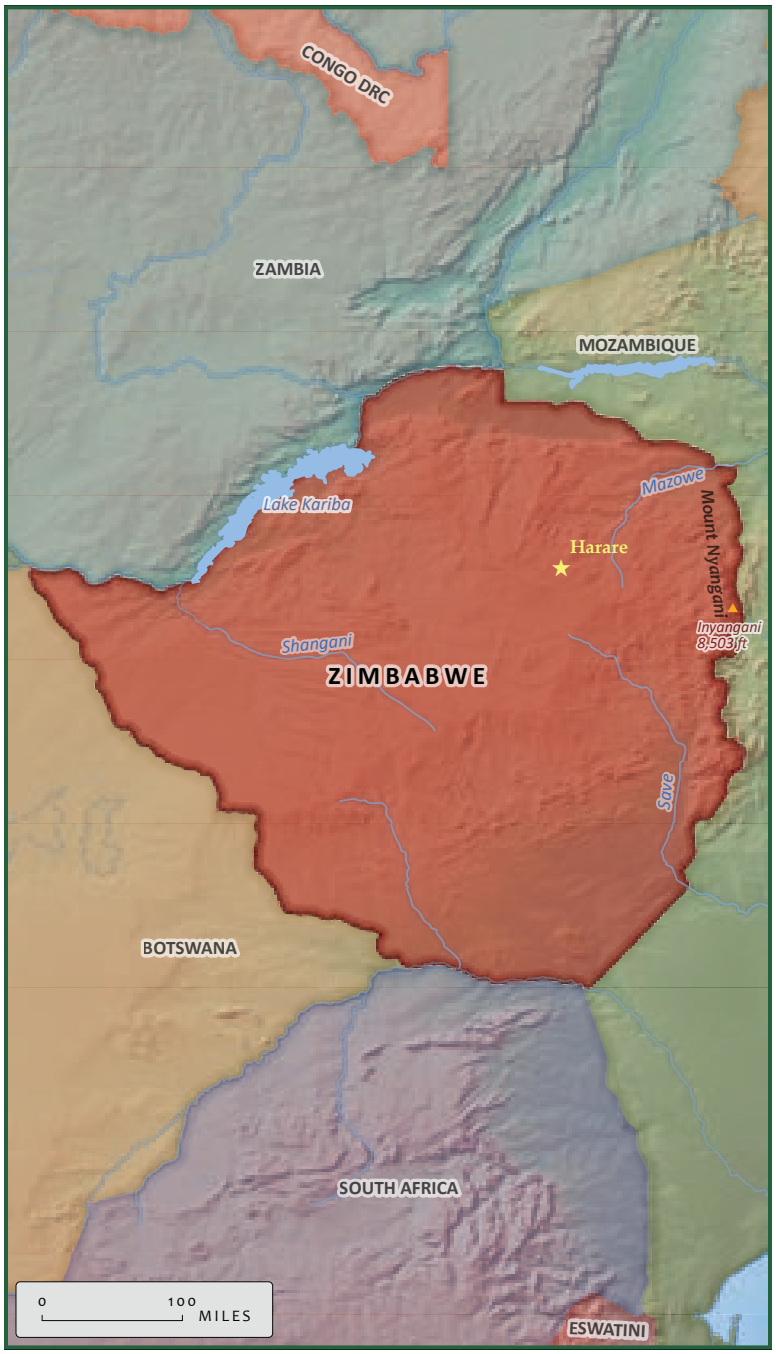
FUN FACT

Termite mounds in Zambia can be as large as a house.



Southern Carmine Bee-eaters,
South Luangwa National Park, Zambia

ZIMBABWE



POPULATION

15 million (59% under 25, 5% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

presidential republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS

Christianity (Apostolic, Pentecostal, Roman Catholic)

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

The roar of Victoria Falls can be heard 25 miles away. The spray can be seen 30 miles away.

FUN FACT

Great Zimbabwe is the ruins of a major trading city that flourished from about 1100 to 1400 AD.





Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe

PARACEL ISLANDS

POPULATION

About 1,000 Chinese personnel on Woody Island plus some on other islands.

GOVERNMENT

The islands are occupied by China but also claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan.

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

The total land area of these 130 small islands is about three square miles.

FUN FACT

"Paracel" is a corruption of the original Portuguese name "Pracel".





Aerial View of Paracel Islands

TAIWAN



POPULATION

24 million (24% under 25, 16% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

semi-presidential republic (president and prime minister)

MAJOR RELIGIONS

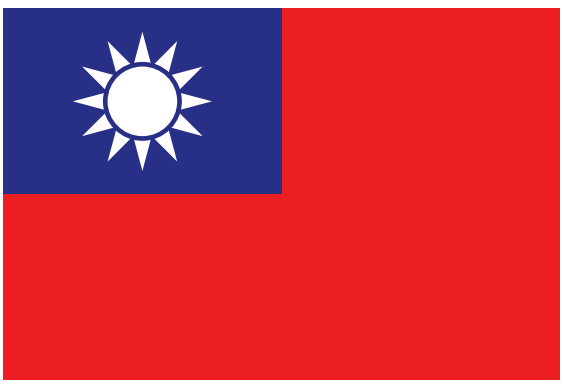
Buddhism, Taoism, folk religions

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

Taiwan experiences an average of 3-4 typhoons per year.

FUN FACT

Stinky tofu is a popular snack food.



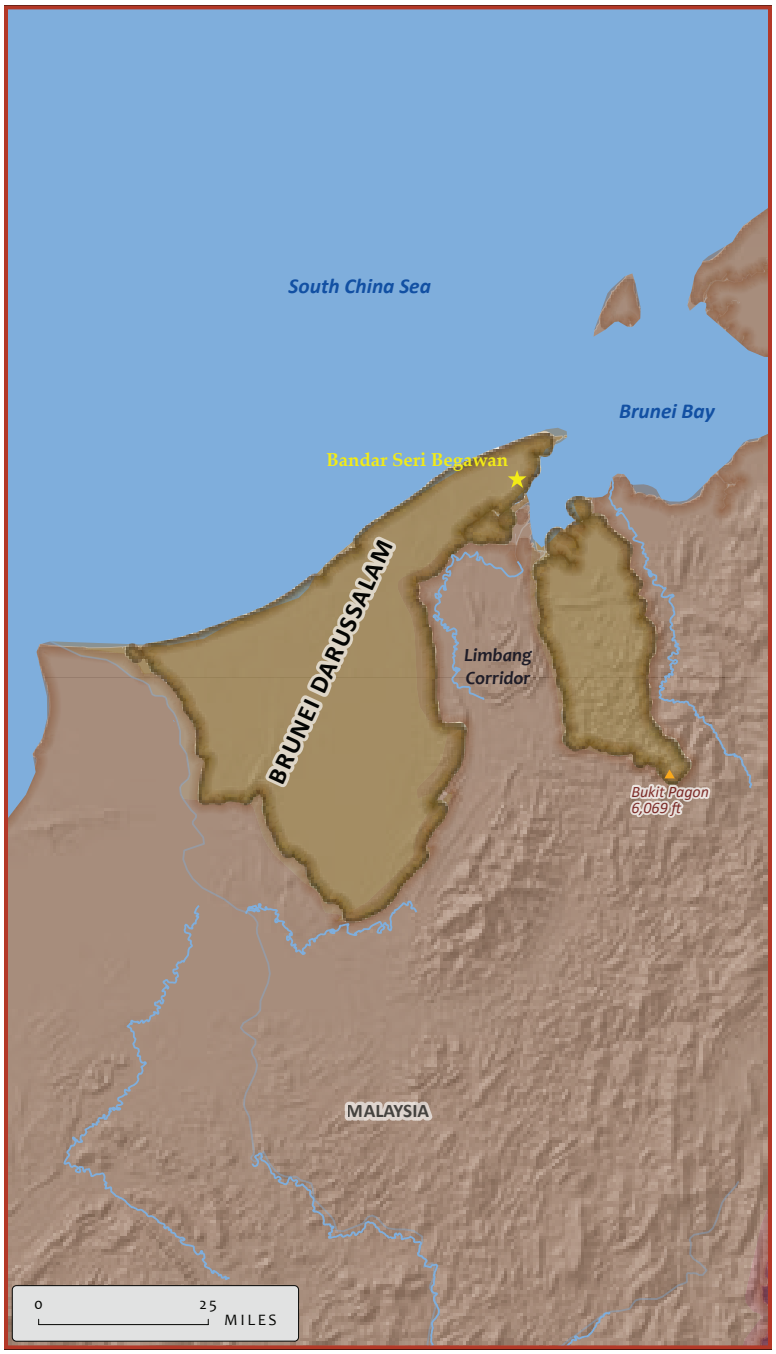
Temple, Taipei



SOUTHEAST ASIA



BRUNEI DARUSSALAM



POPULATION

465,000 (39% under 25, 6% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

absolute monarchy/sultanate

MAJOR RELIGIONS

Islam, Christianity, Buddhism

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

The same family has ruled Brunei for 600 years.

FUN FACT

The Billionth Barrel Monument honors this accomplishment in oil production, achieved in 1991.



Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam



CAMBODIA

POPULATION
17 million (48% under 25, 5% over 65)

GOVERNMENT
parliamentary constitutional monarchy

MAJOR RELIGIONS
Buddhism

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT
The Tonle Sap is the only river in the world that naturally reverses course twice per year.

FUN FACT
Angkor Wat is the largest religious structure in the world.





Angkor Wat, Cambodia



INDONESIA



POPULATION

267 million (40% under 25, 8% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

presidential republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS

Islam, Christianity (Protestant and Roman Catholic)

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

East to west, Indonesia is about the same distance as the 48 contiguous US states; but there it is mostly water.

FUN FACT

Indonesia is the only place in the world where you can see the Komodo dragon lizard in the wild.



Komodo Dragons Fighting

LAOS

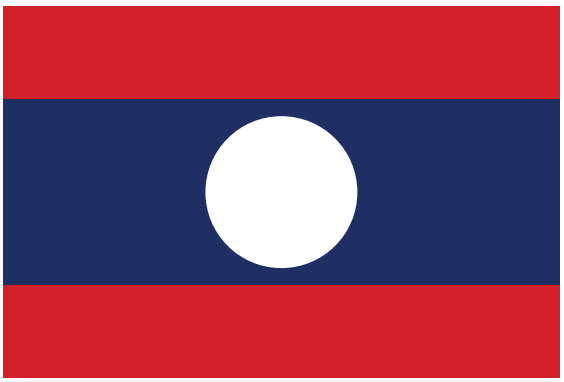
POPULATION
7.5 million (52% under 25, 4% over 65)

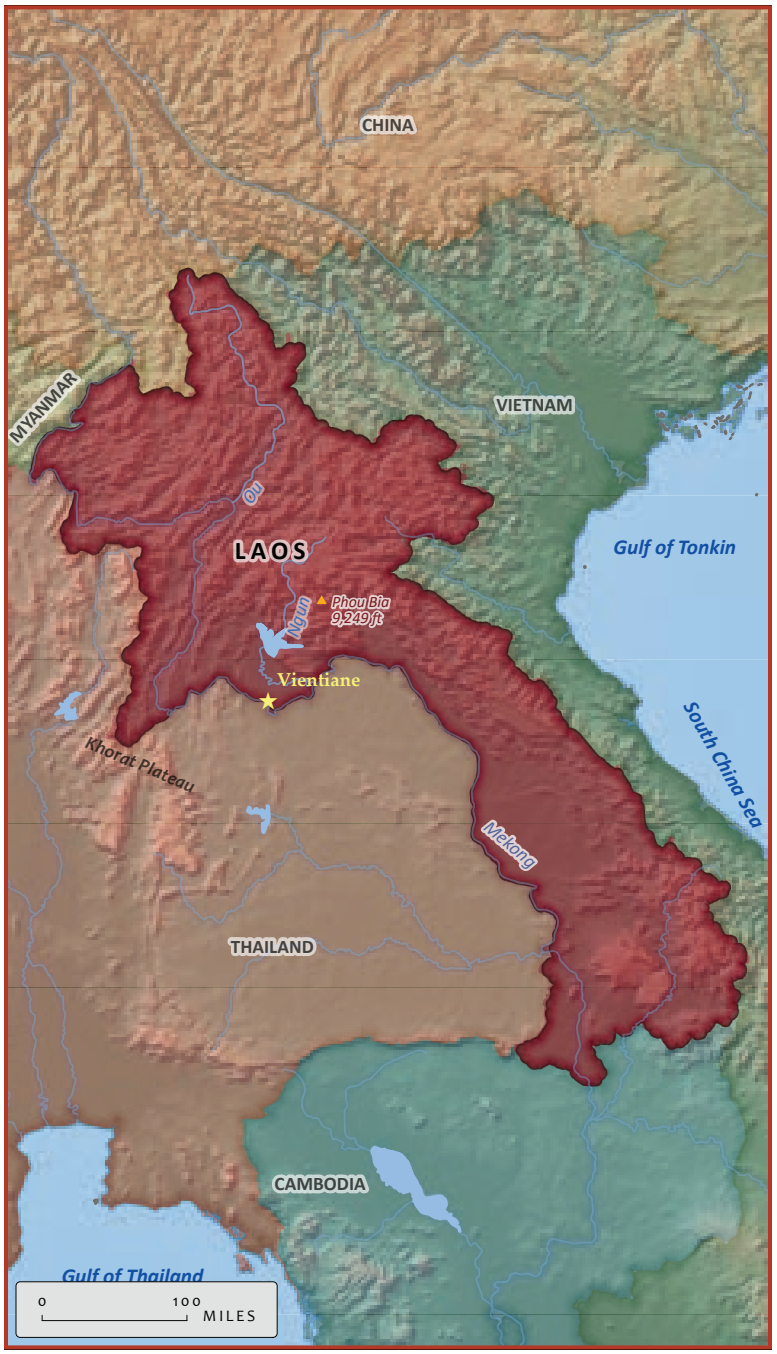
GOVERNMENT
Communist state

MAJOR RELIGIONS
Buddhism

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT
Nong Fa Lake is shrouded in mystery and legends. Locals won't go in it.

FUN FACT
Laos has a nationwide midnight curfew. Have fun early!

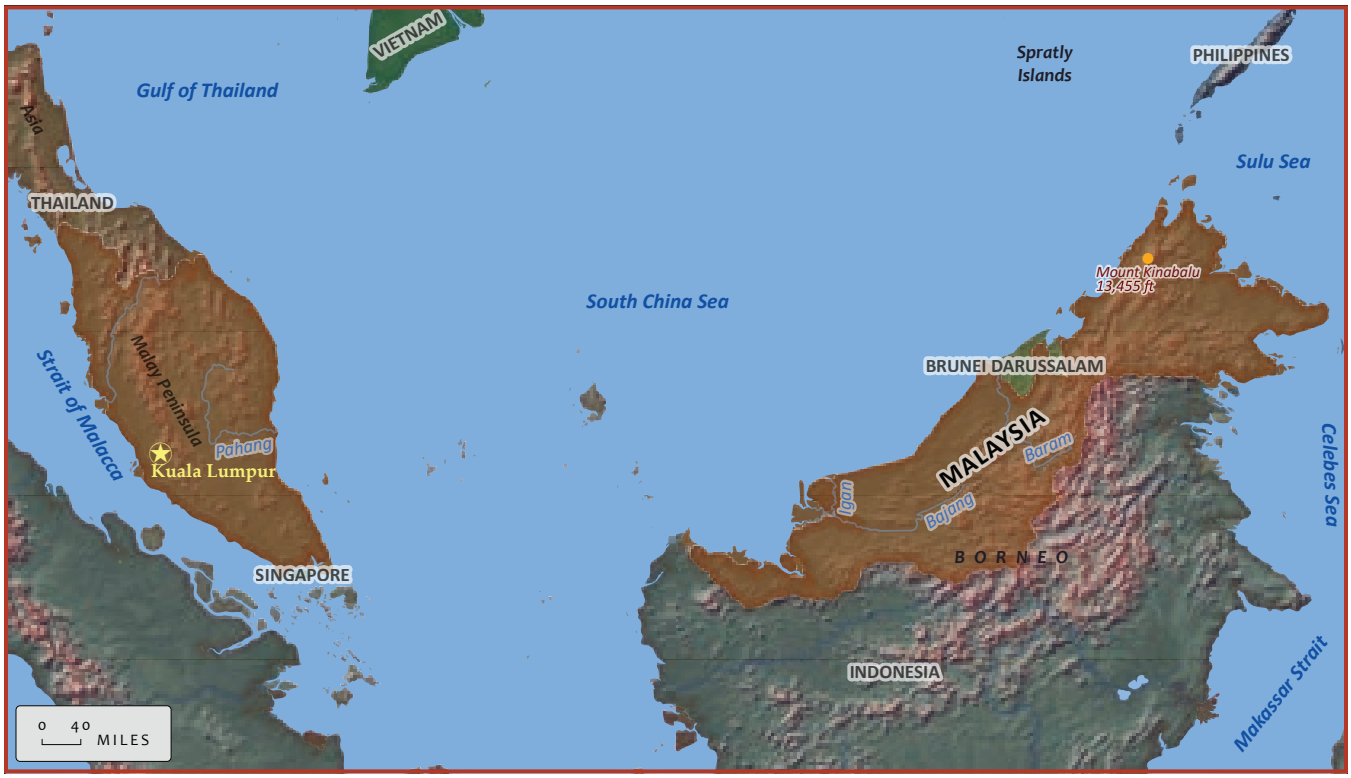


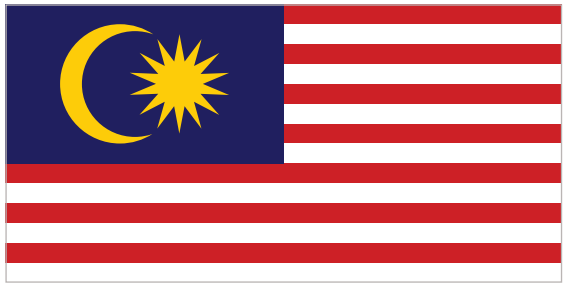


Vang Vieng, Laos



MALAYSIA





POPULATION

33 million (43% under 25, 7% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy

MAJOR RELIGIONS

Islam, Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

Malaysia covers most of the southern Malay Peninsula and the northern fourth of the island of Borneo.

FUN FACT

Servers pour *teh tarik* ("pulled tea"), the national drink, between containers 3 feet apart without spilling a drop!



Pouring Tea, Malaysia

MYANMAR (BURMA)

POPULATION
57 million (43% under 25, 6% over 65)

GOVERNMENT
parliamentary republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS
Buddhism, Christianity

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT
The country's government promotes the name Myanmar, but the U.S. government has not adopted it.

FUN FACT
Thingyan, the annual Water Festival in April, ushers in the Burmese New Year.





Bagan, Myanmar



PHILIPPINES



POPULATION

109 million (52% under 25, 5% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

presidential republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS

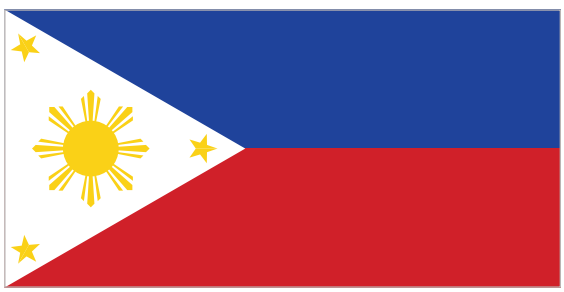
Christianity (Roman Catholic), Islam

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

The archipelago has been known as the Philippines for over 450 years.

FUN FACT

American soldiers stationed there adapted the Tagalog word for mountain, *bundok*, to describe a rural or isolated place: boondocks.

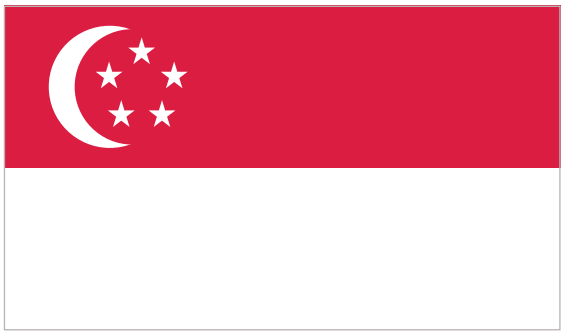


Rice Terraces, Luzon, Philippines



SINGAPORE





POPULATION

6 million (28% under 25, 11% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

parliamentary republic

MAJOR RELIGIONS

Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Taoism, Hinduism

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

Singapore is located one degree of latitude north of the equator.

FUN FACT

All male Singaporeans must give two years in national service when they turn 18.



Singapore



THAILAND

POPULATION
69 million (30% under 25, 12% over 65)

GOVERNMENT
constitutional monarchy

MAJOR RELIGIONS
Buddhism, Islam

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT
Thailand controls the only land route from Asia to Malaysia.

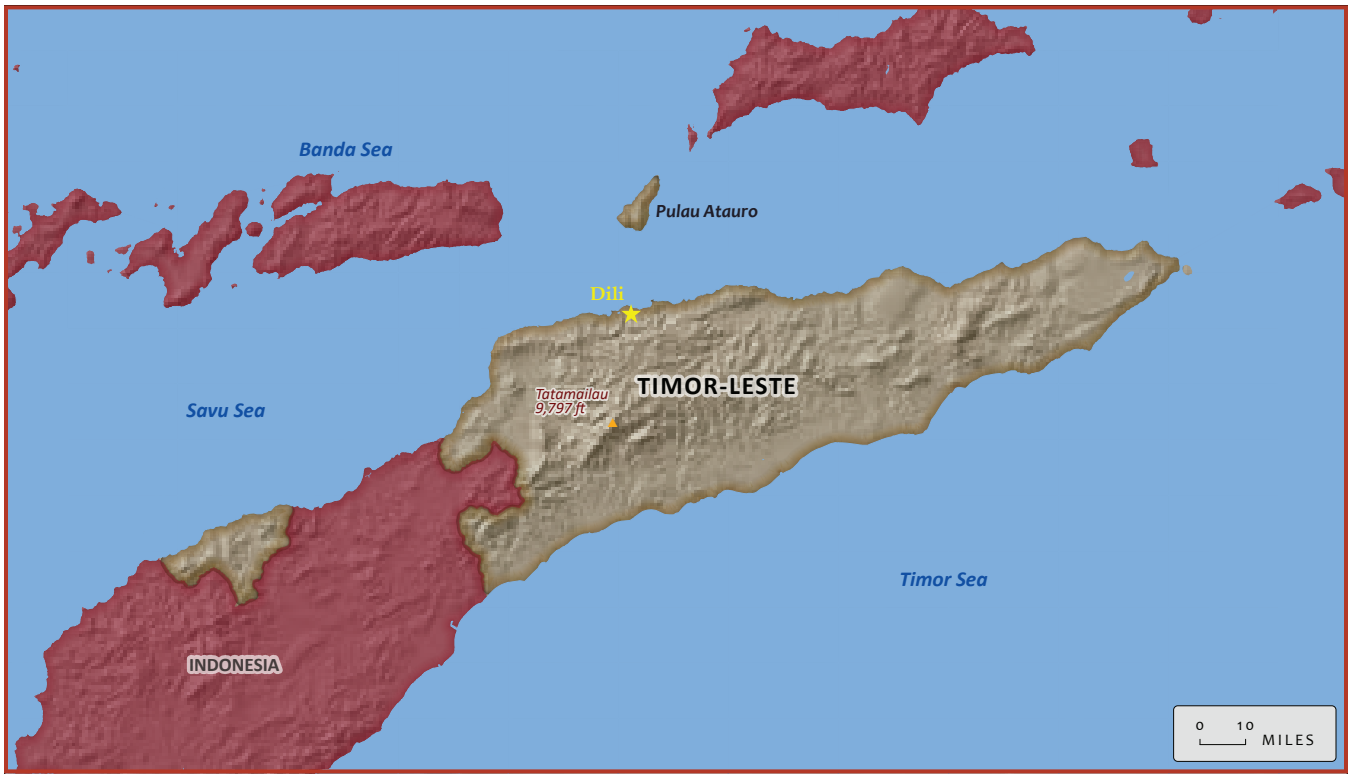
FUN FACT
The name of the capital, Bangkok, in Thai is Krung Thep, which is short for its full ceremonial name. This name consists of eight phrases using 169 letters, making it the longest place name in the world.





Long-tail Boats, Krabi, Thailand

TIMOR-LESTE



POPULATION

1.4 million (60% under 25, 4% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

semi-presidential republic (president and prime minister)

MAJOR RELIGIONS

Christianity (Roman Catholic)

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

Christ the King of Dili (the capital) is an 88-foot statue of Christ standing atop a world globe.

FUN FACT

The people of Timor Leste are known as Timorese.





Dili, Timor-Leste

VIETNAM

POPULATION
99 million (38% under 25, 7% over 65)

GOVERNMENT
Communist dictatorship

MAJOR RELIGIONS
Buddhism, Christianity (Roman Catholic)

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT
Except when Vietnam was divided, Hanoi has been the capital since 1010 AD.

FUN FACT
The Golden Bridge near Da Nang appears to be held up by two giant hands.



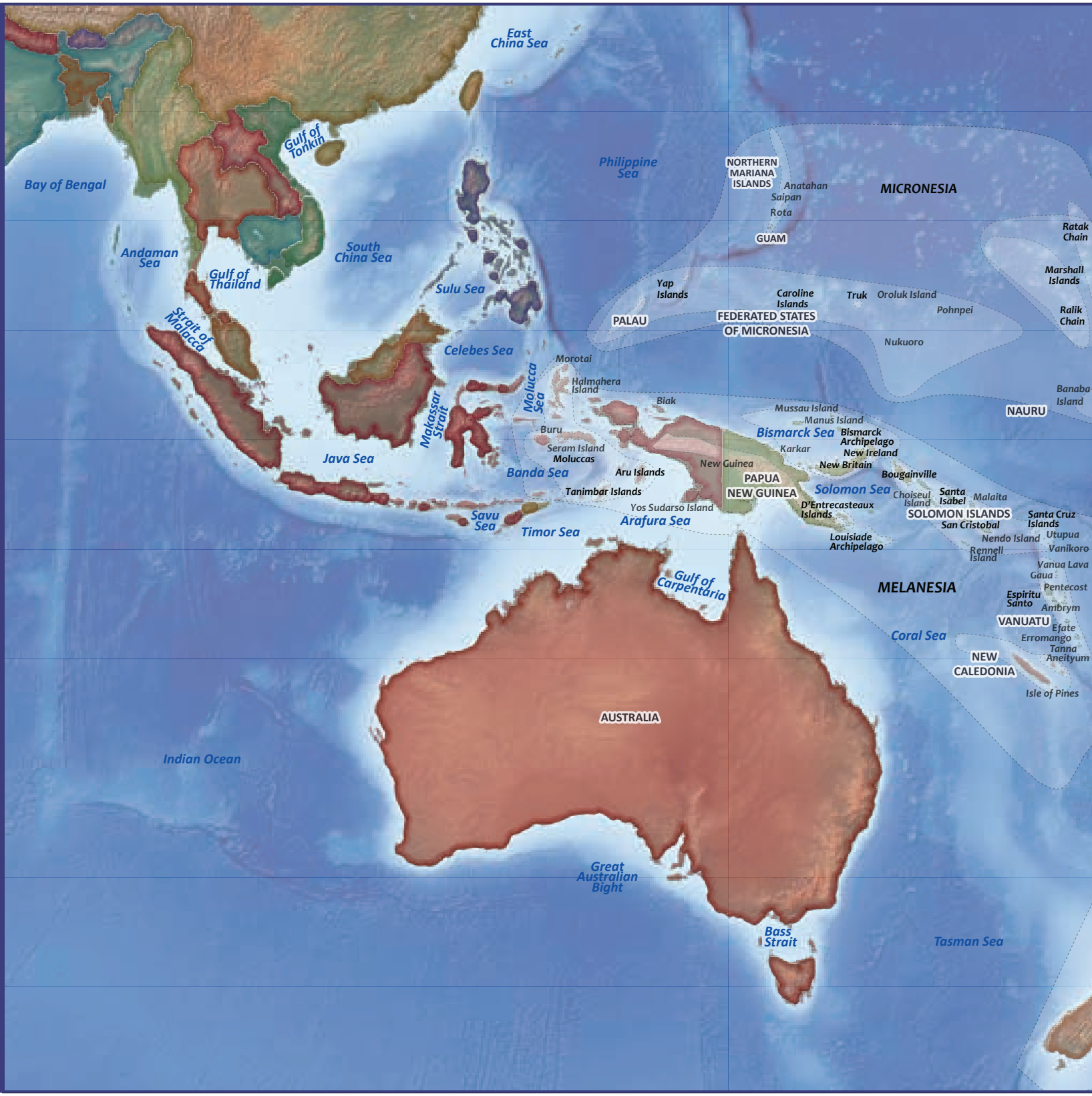


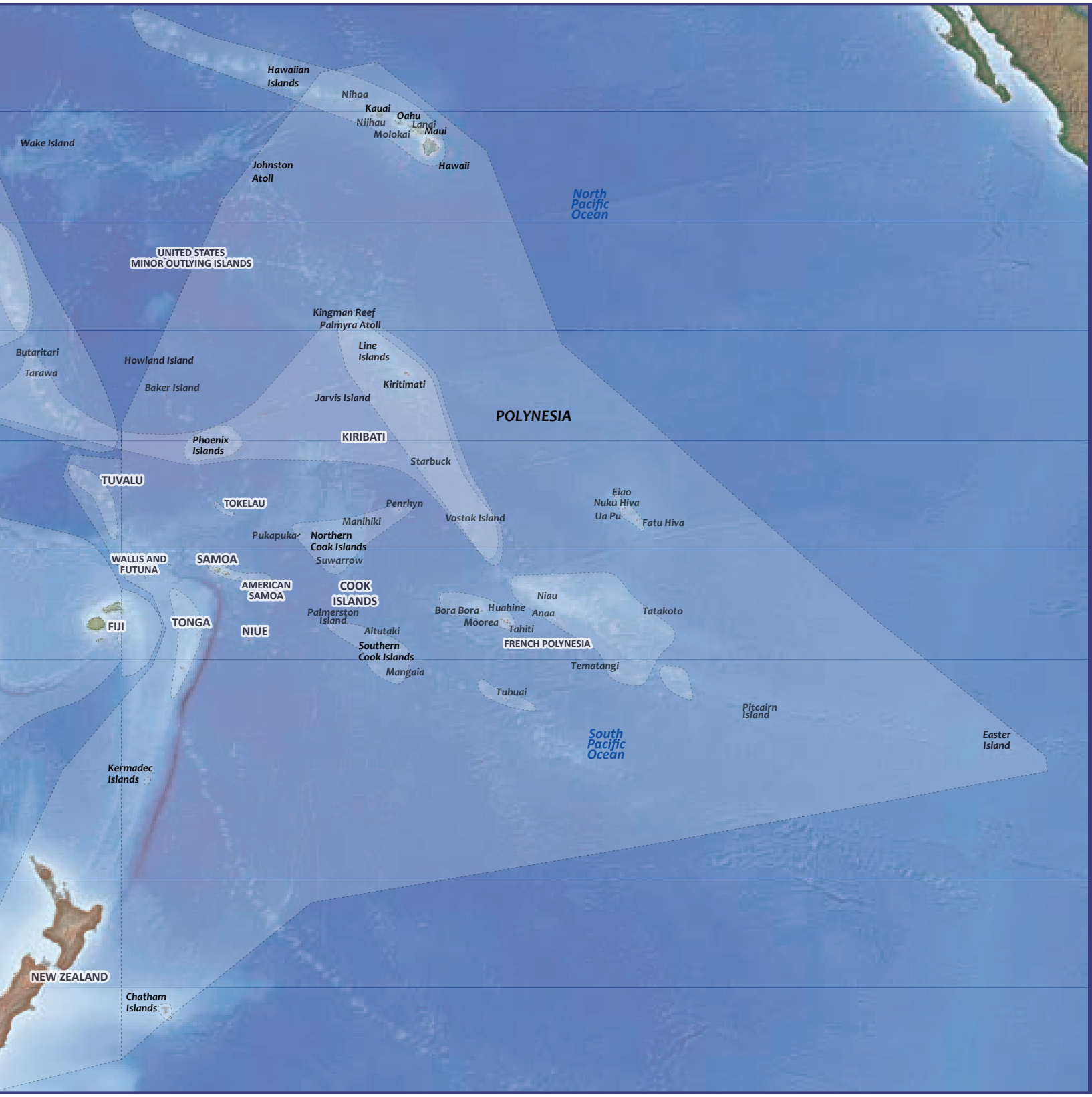
Golden Bridge, Bà Nà Hill Station, Vietnam



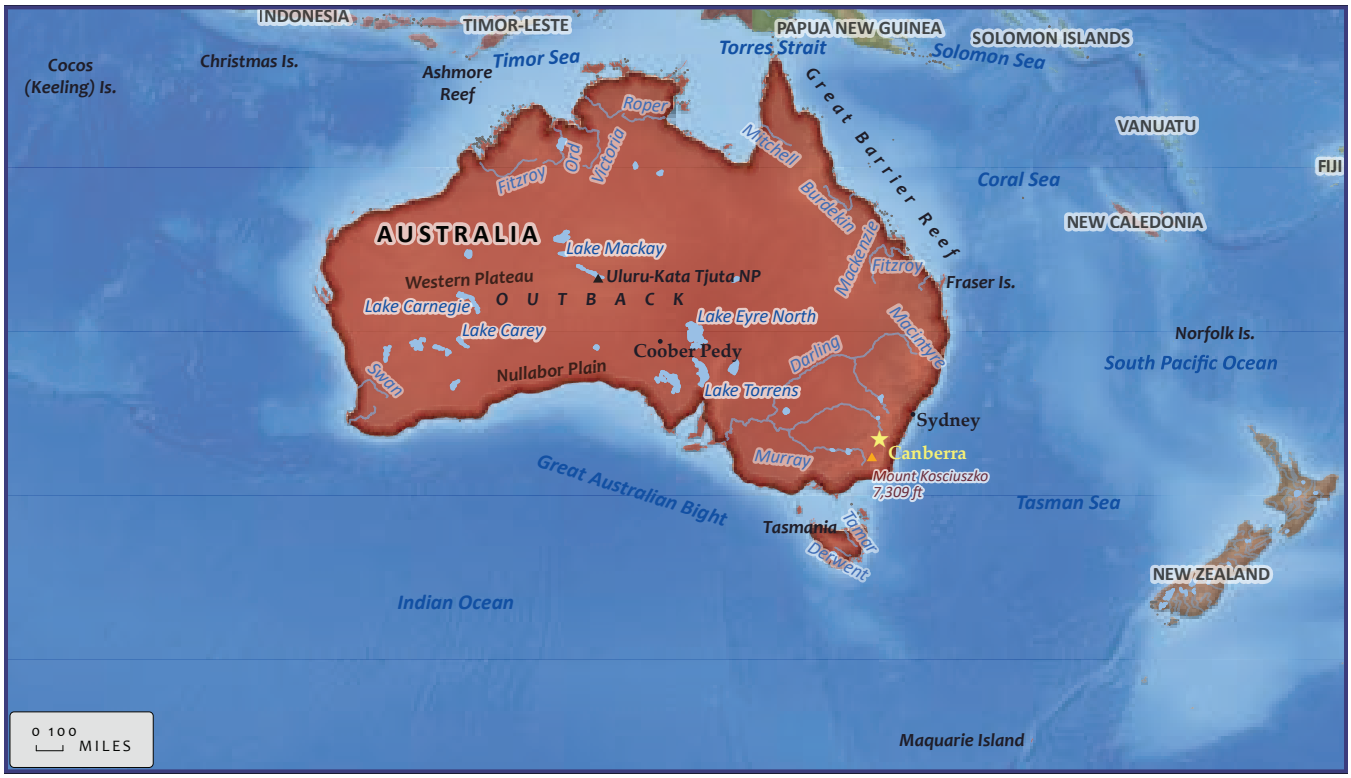
Captiv

OCEANIA


East China Sea
Gulf of Tonkin
Philippine Sea
Bay of Bengal
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
Anatahan
Saipan
Rota
MICRONESIA
GUAM
Ratak Chain
Andaman Sea
South China Sea
Gulf of Thailand
Sulu Sea
Marshall Islands
Yap Islands
Caroline Islands
Truk
Oroluk Island
Pohnpei
Ralik Chain
PALAU
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
Strait of Malacca
Nukuoro
Celebes Sea
Morotai
Halmahera Island
Moluccas Sea
Banaba Island
Biak
NAURU
Mussau Island
Manus Island
Bismarck Sea
Bismarck Archipelago
Buru
Makassar Strait
Karkar
New Ireland
Seram Island
Moluccas
New Britain
Java Sea
New Guinea
Bougainville
Banda Sea
Aru Islands
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Solomon Sea
Choiseul Island
Santa Isabel
Malaita
Tanimbar Islands
D'Entrecasteaux Islands
SOLOMON ISLANDS
Santa Cruz Islands
Yos Sudarso Island
Savu Sea
Arafura Sea
San Cristobal
Utupua
Nendo Island
Timor Sea
Louisiade Archipelago
Vanikoro
Rennell Island
Vanua Lava
Gaua
Gulf of Carpentaria
MELANESIA
Pentecost
Espiritu Santo
Ambrym
VANUATU
Coral Sea
Efate
Erromango
Tanna
NEW CALEDONIA
Aneityum
Isle of Pines
AUSTRALIA
Indian Ocean
Great Australian Bight
Bass Strait
Tasman Sea


Hawaiian Islands
Nihoa
Kauai
Oahu
Niihau
Lanai
Molokai
Maui
Hawaii
Wake Island
Johnston Atoll
North Pacific Ocean
UNITED STATES MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS
Kingman Reef
Palmyra Atoll
Line Islands
Butaritari
Howland Island
Tarawa
Baker Island
Kiritimati
Jarvis Island
POLYNESIA
KIRIBATI
Phoenix Islands
Starbuck
TUVALU
TOKELAU
Penrhyn
Eiao
Nuku Hiva
Ua Pu
Fatu Hiva
Vostok Island
Manihiki
Pukapuka
Northern Cook Islands
Suwarrow
WALLIS AND FUTUNA
SAMOA
AMERICAN SAMOA
COOK ISLANDS
Niau
Bora Bora
Huahine
Anaa
Tatakoto
Palmerston Island
Moorea
Tahiti
FIJI
TONGA
NIUE
Aitutaki
FRENCH POLYNESIA
Southern Cook Islands
Tematangi
Mangaia
Tubuai
Pitcairn Island
South Pacific Ocean
Easter Island
Kermadec Islands
NEW ZEALAND
Chatham Islands

AUSTRALIA



POPULATION

26 million (32% under 25, 16% over 65)

GOVERNMENT

federal parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarchy

MAJOR RELIGIONS

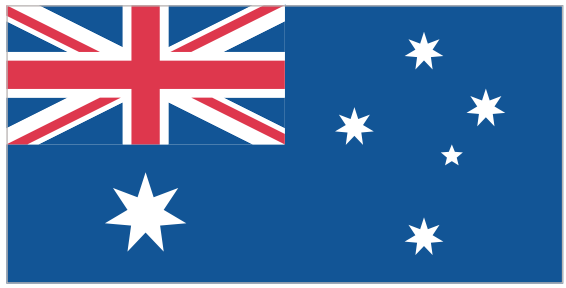
Christianity (Roman Catholic, Anglican)

GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

Australia is the only country that covers an entire continent.

FUN FACT

Australia has the longest fence in the world. It is over 3,000 miles long and protects sheep from wild dingo dogs.





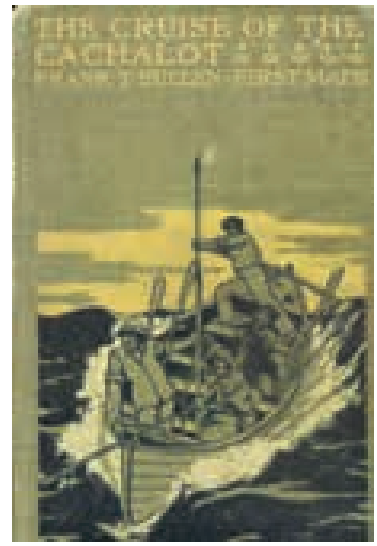
King George River, Western Australia

Excerpt from *The Cruise of the Cachalot*
Frank T. Bullen (1897)

The archipelago of Tristan da Cunha is the most remote populated spot on earth. It lies in the South Atlantic Ocean, 1,511 miles from Cape Town, South Africa; 2,166 miles from the Falkland Islands off South America; and over 2,000 miles from the coast of Antarctica. The island chain includes Inaccessible Island, Nightingale Island, and Gough Island.

The Portuguese explorer Tristan da Cunha sighted the islands in 1506 but did not land on them. The first known landing occurred in 1643 by the Dutch. The first permanent settler was an American, Jonathan Lambert, in 1810. In 1816 Great Britain annexed the islands as a dependency of the Cape Colony of South Africa. In 1867 Prince Alfred, second son of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visited there. His title was Duke of Edinburgh, so the settlement on the main island was named Edinburgh of the Seven Seas in his honor.

In 1961 the volcano Queen Mary's Peak erupted. The entire population of 264 escaped by small boats to Nightingale Island. From there a Dutch passenger ship took them to Britain, where they lived in an old Royal Air Force camp until 1963, when most residents returned. Current population as of June 2020 is 245. The people have a mixed ethnic ancestry, including African, Asia, and European.



The following passage is from The Cruise of the Cachalot *by Frank T. Bullen, published in 1897. The book is an account of the cruise of a whaling ship in the South Seas from the perspective of a seaman. Here he describes a brief stop at Tristan da Cunha (which he spells a little differently), a place he knew well but had not visited.*

After a few days of our present furious rate of speed, I came on deck one morning, and instantly recognized an old acquaintance. Right ahead, looking nearer than I had ever seen it before, rose the towering mass of Tristan d'Acunha, while farther away, but still visible, lay Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands. Their aspect was familiar, for I had sighted them on nearly every voyage I had made round the Cape, but I had never seen them so near as this. There was a good deal of excitement among us, and no wonder. Such a break in the monotony of our lives as we were about to have was enough to turn our heads. Afterwards, we learned to view these matters in a more philosophic light; but now, being new and galled by the yoke, it was a different thing.

Near as the island seemed, it was six hours before we got near enough to distinguish objects on shore. I have seen the top of Tristan peeping through a cloud nearly a hundred miles away, for its height is tremendous. St. Helena looks a towering, scowling mass when you approach it closely but Tristan d'Acunha is far more imposing, its savage-looking cliffs seeming to sternly forbid the venturesome voyager any nearer familiarity with their frowning fastnesses.



This panoramic photo of Tristan da Cunha shows Edinburgh of the Seven Seas on the right (north) side.

Long before we came within working distance of the settlement, we were continually passing broad patches of kelp (fucus gigantea), whose great leaves and cable-laid stems made quite reef-like breaks in the heaving waste of restless sea. Very different indeed were these patches of marine growth from the elegant wreaths of the Gulf-weed with which parts of the North Atlantic are so thickly covered. Their colour was deep brown, almost black in some cases, and the size of many of the leaves amazing, being four to five feet long, by a foot wide, with stalks as thick as one's arm. They have their origin around these storm-beaten rocks, which lie scattered thinly over the immense area of the Southern Ocean, whence they are torn, in masses like those we saw, by every gale, and sent wandering round the world.

When we arrived within about three miles of the landing-place, we saw a boat coming off, so we immediately hove-to and awaited her arrival. There was no question of anchoring; indeed, there seldom is in these vessels, unless they are going to make a long stay, for they are past masters in the art of "standing off and on." The boat came alongside—a big, substantially-built craft of the whale-boat type, but twice the size—manned by ten sturdy-looking fellows, as unkempt and wild-looking as any pirates. They were evidently put to great straits for clothes, many curious makeshifts being noticeable in their rig, while it was so patched with every conceivable kind of material that it was impossible to say which was the original or "standing part." They brought with them potatoes, onions, a few stunted cabbages, some fowls, and a couple of good-sized pigs, at the sight of which good things our eyes glistened and our mouths watered. Alas! none of the cargo of that boat ever reached OUR hungry stomachs. We were not surprised, having anticipated that every bit of provision would be monopolized by our masters; but of course we had no means of altering such a state of things.

The visitors had the same tale to tell that seems universal—bad trade, hard times, nothing doing. How very familiar it seemed, to be sure. Nevertheless, it could not be denied that their sole means of communication with the outer world, as well as market for their goods, the calling whale-ships, were getting fewer and fewer every year; so that their outlook was not, it must be confessed, particularly bright. But their wants are few, beyond such as they can themselves supply. Groceries and clothes, the latter especially, as the winters are very severe, are almost the only needs they require to be supplied with from without. They spoke of the "Cape"



[Cape Town] as if it were only across the way, the distance separating them from that wonderful place being over thirteen hundred miles in reality. Very occasionally a schooner from Capetown does visit them; but, as the seals are almost exterminated, there is less and less inducement to make the voyage.

Like almost all the southern islets, this group has been in its time the scene of a wonderfully productive seal-fishery. It used to be customary for whaling and sealing vessels to land a portion of their crews, and leave them to accumulate a store of seal-skins and oil, while the ships cruised the surrounding seas for whales, which were exceedingly numerous, both "right" and sperm varieties. In those days there was no monotony of existence in these islands, ships were continually coming and going, and the islanders prospered exceedingly. When they increased beyond the capacity of the islands to entertain them, a portion migrated to the Cape, while many of the men took service in the whale-ships, for which they were eminently suited.

They are . . .intensely English in their views and loyalty. Since the visit of H.M.S. *Galatea*, in August, 1867, with the Duke of Edinburgh on board, this sentiment had been intensified, and the little collection of thatched cottages, nameless till then, was called Edinburgh, in honour of the illustrious voyager. They breed cattle, a few sheep, and pigs, although the sheep thrive but indifferently for some reason or another. Poultry they have in large numbers, so that, could they commend a market, they would do very well.

The steep cliffs, rising from the sea for nearly a thousand feet, often keep their vicinity in absolute calm, although a heavy gale may be raging on the other side of the island, and it would be highly dangerous for any navigator not accustomed to such a neighbourhood to get too near them. The immense rollers setting inshore, and the absence of wind combined, would soon carry a vessel up against the beetling crags, and letting go an anchor would not be of the slightest use, since the bottom, being of massive boulders, affords no holding ground at all. All round the island the kelp grows thickly, so thickly indeed as to make a boat's progress through it difficult. This, however, is very useful in one way here, as we found. Wanting more supplies, which were to be had cheap, we lowered a couple of boats, and went ashore after them. On approaching the black, pebbly beach which formed the only landing-place, it appeared as if getting ashore would be a task of no ordinary danger and difficulty. The swell seemed to culminate as we neared the beach, lifting the boats at one moment high in air, and at the next lowering them into a green valley, from whence nothing could be seen but the surrounding watery summits. Suddenly we entered the belt of kelp, which extended for perhaps a quarter of

a mile seaward, and, lo! a transformation indeed. Those loose, waving fronds of flexible weed, though swayed hither and thither by every ripple, were able to arrest the devastating rush of the gigantic swell, so that the task of landing, which had looked so terrible, was one of the easiest. Once in among the kelp, although we could hardly use the oars, the water was quite smooth and tranquil. The islanders collected on the beach, and guided us to the best spot for landing, the huge boulders, heaped in many places, being ugly impediments to a boat.

We were as warmly welcomed as if we had been old friends, and hospitable attentions were showered upon us from every side. The people were noticeably well-behaved, and, although there was something Crusoe-like in their way of living, their manners and conversation were distinctly good. A rude plenty was evident, there being no lack of good food—fish, fowl, and vegetables. The grassy plateau on which the village stands is a sort of shelf jutting out from the mountain-side, the mountain being really the whole island. Steep roads were hewn out of the solid rock, leading, as we were told, to the cultivated terraces above. These reached an elevation of about a thousand feet. Above all towered the great, dominating peak, the summit lost in the clouds eight or nine thousand feet above. The rock-hewn roads and cultivated land certainly gave the settlement an old-established appearance, which was not surprising seeing that it has been inhabited for more than a hundred years. I shall always bear a grateful recollection of the place, because my host gave me what I had long been a stranger to—a good, old-fashioned English dinner of roast beef and baked potatoes. He apologized for having no plum-pudding to crown the feast. "But, you see," he said, "we kaint grow no corn hyar, and we'm clean run out ov flour; hev ter make out on taters 's best we kin." I sincerely sympathized with him on the lack of bread-stuff among them, and wondered no longer at the avidity with which they had munched our flinty biscuits on first coming aboard. His wife, a . . . motherly woman of about fifty . . . was kindness itself; and their three youngest children, who were at home, could not, in spite of repeated warnings and threats, keep their eyes off me, as if I had been some strange animal dropped from the moon. I felt very unwilling to leave them so soon, but time was pressing, the stores we had come for were all ready to ship, and I had to tear myself away from these kindly entertainers. I declare, it seemed like parting with old friends; yet our acquaintance might have been measured by minutes, so brief it had been. The mate had purchased a fine bullock, which had been slaughtered and cut up for us with great celerity, four or five dozen fowls (alive), four or five sacks of potatoes, eggs, etc., so that we were heavily laden for the return journey to the ship. My friend had kindly given me a large piece of splendid cheese, for which I was unable to make him any return, being simply clad in a shirt and pair of trousers, neither of which necessary garments could be spared.

With hearty cheers from the whole population, we shoved off and ploughed through the kelp seaweed again. When we got clear of it, we found the swell heavier than when we had come, and a rough journey back to the ship was the result. But, to such boatmen as we were, that was a trifle hardly worth mentioning, and after an hour's hard pull we got alongside again, and transhipped our precious cargo. The weather being threatening, we at once hauled off the land and out to sea, as night was falling and we did not wish to be in so dangerous a vicinity any longer than could be helped in stormy weather. Altogether, a most enjoyable day, and one that I have ever since had a pleasant recollection of.

South Sudan Independence Day Speech
President Salva Kiir Mayadit (2011)

The country of Sudan in Africa is predominantly Muslim, but the people of the southern part are mostly Christian with some animists. Ethnic and religious warfare had characterized the country for decades when the country of South Sudan became independent on July 9, 2011. President Salva Kiir Mayadit delivered this speech on that occasion. Conflict has continued in South Sudan and with Sudan, although it has lessened, and Mayadit's administration has not been without controversy.

Your Excellency, field marshal Omar Hassan Ahmed Al-Bashir, president of the Republic of South Sudan,

Your Excellency, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary General of the United Nations,

Your Excellency, Mr. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, Chairperson of the African Union and President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea,

Your Excellencies Heads of States and Governments,

Your Excellencies Head of Delegations,

Your Excellencies Sudanese Political Party leaders and leaders of three branches of our Government,

Distinguished members of the diplomatic corps and invited guests,

The friends of South Sudan, and most importantly the people of South Sudan,

I welcome you all to this historic event in the name of almighty God and in the name of the glorious revolution of the people of South Sudan.

Before I proceed with my address, may we rise up to observe a minute of silence in honor of our fallen heroes and heroines who paid the ultimate price for our freedom and dignity.

This day would not have been possible without their sacrifices. Let me also once again state clearly the sacrifice made by the founder of our nation, Dr. John Garang De Mabior. This great day is testimony that our martyrs did not die in vain!

May I also take this opportunity to thank you all for honoring our invitations to come and celebrate with us during this momentous occasion for our people. We also thank all invitees who sent us congratulatory messages and promise to visit us when they are able to do so in the future.



This photo shows President Mayardit on the day of South Sudan's independence celebration. Mayardit met U.S. President George W. Bush in 2006. Bush gave Mayardit a black Stetson hat. Mayardit liked it so much that he is rarely seen in public without one.

I salute the freedom fighters from all over the Northern Sudan who joined the SPLM and are still yearning for true peace, justice and democracy. The people and governments of the republic of South Sudan will stand with you in solidarity and in the search for permanent peace.

Your Excellencies, distinguished ladies and gentlemen,

Today is the most important day for the people of South Sudan, the proclamation of whose birth and emergence as a member of the community of world nations you have just witnessed. It is a day which will be forever engraved in our hearts and minds.

For you our citizens in the villages, Bomas, Payams, Counties, States and Diaspora, let us congratulate ourselves and give praise to Almighty God for having made it possible for us to witness this day. We have waited for 56 years for this day. It is a dream that has come true!

My dear compatriots,

Today is the day to take off our hats in saluting and honoring our martyrs, heroes and heroines. It is the day to ponder how much Dr. John Garang De Mabior, founder of our nation, and all our martyrs whose blood has cemented our nation, and all our martyrs whose blood has cemented our national foundation, have done for us. It is the occasion to cherish the true value of this achievement. While it is the time to remind ourselves about the true implications of their ultimate sacrifice; it is also the right time for us to assess what we have done for their loved ones who have survived them.

I take this opportunity to assure the Government of the Republic of South Sudan will continue to do everything possible to care for the families of our fallen heroes and heroines.

We must thank all the friends in the world because without their support and commitment we may not have made it to this day. They were with us during our dark days. They gave us food when we were sick, courage when we were weakened, they gave education to our children; and most important, they stayed with us to the end.

A happy day like his should not dwell on bad memories. But it is important to recognize that for many generations, this land has seen untold suffering and death. We have been bombed, maimed, enslaved and treated worse than refugees in our own country.

South Sudanese Currency Featuring Dr. John Garang De Mabior



We may forgive but we will not forget!

Let me also say that some of our suffering has been self-inflicted. We squabble over issues that can be resolved peacefully. We invite our common enemies to help us kill ourselves. May this day mark a new beginning of tolerance, unity and love for one another. Let our cultural and ethnic diversity be a source of pride and strength, not parochialism and conflict.

Let all the citizens of this new nation be equal before the law and have equal access to opportunities and equal responsibilities to serve the motherland. We are all South Sudanese. We may be Zande, Kakwa, Nuer, Toposa, Dinka, Lotuko, Anyuak, Bari and Shiluk, but remember you are South Sudanese first!

The new nation shall strive to live in peace with its neighbours to the north, east, south and west. The Republic of South Sudan shall be a partner in all human endeavours that promote security, justice, liberty, and prosperity. As South Sudanese we know how it feels to be deprived of freedom and dignity.

This Republic is at the tail end of economic development. All the indices of human welfare put us at the bottom of all humanity. All citizens of this nation must therefore fully dedicate their energies and resources to the construction of a vibrant economy. The independence we celebrate today transfers the responsibility for our destiny to our hands.

From today on, we shall have no excuses or scapegoats to blame. It is our responsibility to protect ourselves, our land and our resources. It shall be the duty of this government to prepare and equip the next generation with the necessary skills. The challenges are great but we must begin the task of facing up to them today. While the pillars of a house are important, its foundation is even more critical. We must build a strong foundation for our new nation.

During the Interim Period, the Government of Southern Sudan faced daunting challenges from within and without. The consequence has been the inability to deliver basic services to our people. We are grateful to the international community for addressing the gap. As an independent country, we must focus on the process of service delivery and development. This is only possible if we have a government whose first, second and final priorities are public interest, public interest and public interest!

Governments are set up to serve the people they represent. But it is also the duty and responsibility of the people to recognize the limitations of government especially as regards to resources. We must acknowledge the fact that our needs may be unlimited whereas our resources are finite. Once we are able to do this with honesty and a high sense of realism, together we can determine and set our own priorities

Our leaders, from the most humble ranks to the highest offices in the land, have to rally behind this national call. Our leaders, be they in politics, administration, churches, and the entire civil society are collectively responsible for serving the public interest first and self last. Those who are unwilling or unable to make the sacrifices required in the public service will not be part of this government.

They have options through which to satisfy personal aspirations and pursue other ambitions outside government. Transparency and accountability is pivotal. Official corruption has been one of our major challenges during the interim period. In order to develop our country, and deliver on the important goals of our National Development Plan, it is critical that we fight corruption with dedication, rigour, and commitment.

As president, I pledge to you to do all I can to remove this cancer. We will work closely with our development partners as we move forward.

Notwithstanding decades of war and suffering, the people of South Sudan do not harbour any bitterness towards our erstwhile compatriots. Our people by their attitude and actions will demonstrate to our Sudanese brothers and sisters and to all our neighbours that we are indeed their partners in peace-committed to the principles of good neighbourliness.

We do sincerely hope that all outstanding matters between us will be resolved expeditiously and in a manner that leaves neither side nursing a sense of injustice. Addressing remaining differences will help eliminate any irritants that will prevent the two States from having amicable and productive relations.

Your Excellencies, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

As we look forward to becoming Africa's 54th State and 193rd nation of the United Nations, South Sudan pledges to abide by international covenants and conventions to which we shall seek to accede as soon as possible. We will be a responsible member of the international community, playing our role as defined by international law and as dictated by our own values and ethics.

Having been at the receiving end of injustice and aggression for the better part of our post-colonial independence, the people of South Sudan will never allow themselves to be categorized as aggressors or trouble-makers

We the people of South Sudan have experienced what it is to be a refugee. We hope that this has been our last war and that our people will never again have to cross our borders in search of security.

Those who flee to our country from war or persecution will be treated with sympathy and empathy and in accordance with international law because not only is it the right thing to do, but more importantly it would be one way for us to say thank you to the world for what it has done for us.

Let me take this opportunity to say thank you to all the countries, International NGOs, particularly NPA, multilateral organizations, and the taxpayers who fund them in order to keep us alive.

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The people of South Sudan are thrilled and gratified that a good number of the very important people who have honoured us with their presence here today represent countries which played a crucial role in brokering the peace agreement that paved the way for this historic event. These include heads of state and governments as well as other dignitaries who signed the CPA as witnesses.

In the eyes of our people, you are our friends and heroes. At this juncture, may I ask your Excellencies, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen to join me in paying tribute to all those who gave us a hand when we were badly in need. Please join me and let us wave to the masses of South Sudan and offer them the opportunity to see you physically and say thank you to all of you.

My dear Compatriots South Sudanese,

The eyes of the world are on us. Our well-wishers, including those who are now sharing with us the joy of this tremendous event, will be watching closely to see if our very steps in nationhood are steady and confident. They will surely want to see us as a worthwhile member of the international community by shunning policies

that may draw us into confrontation with others. They will be happy to see us succeed economically and want us enjoying political stability. What this means is that the responsibilities of South Sudan will now be accentuated more than ever before, requiring that we rise to the challenge accordingly.

It is my ardent belief that you are aware that our detractors have already written us off, even before the proclamation of our independence. They say we will slip into civil war as soon as our flag is hoisted. They justify that by arguing that we are incapable of resolving our problems through dialogue. They charge that we are quick to revert to violence. They claim that our concept of democracy and freedom is faulty.

It is incumbent upon us to prove them all wrong! On this note, I would like to again declare a public amnesty to all those who may have taken up arms for one reason or another to lay down those arms and come to join your brothers and sisters to build this new nation.

Now that we have obtained the proverbial political kingdom, we are called upon to do what it takes to sustain a sovereign nation. We now have to focus on economic development as the key to prosperity and satisfaction of all the human needs that make life worth living. The resources with which nature has endowed our land are abundant enough to attract the interest of development partners both from the public and private sectors from many countries across the world. So we should exploit these possibilities to better the lives of our people.

Our success in achieving economic progress obviously lies in our hands.

While investing in human capital development, we may need to engage international expertise and professional assistance in some areas of management of our economy, but we must provide the requisite leadership in that respect.

We will not shy away from seeking outside support in areas that we are in need at this critical juncture.

Critical to the future of our people and the endeavour to fulfil their aspirations, match their hopes and ambitions, is a government that is democratic, inclusive and accountable.

My pledge to you, when you cry, we cry, when you bleed, we bleed. I pledge to you today that we will find a just peace for all.

I will work with my brother president Al- Bashir and the international community to find a just and lasting peace.

There is an African proverb that says: The night may be too long; but the day will come for sure! And let me tell you, I see the light at the end of the tunnel. Let us celebrate today, but we must get to work right away.

Finally, a stable and peaceful South Sudan requires a region at peace. I would like to strongly urge my brothers in Ethiopia and Eritrea to find a peaceful way to resolve their differences.

I would also like to appeal to my brothers in Somalia to do the same. And that will be a special gift for the people of South Sudan.

Thank you and God bless the people and republic of South Sudan!

God bless our neighbours!

God bless Africa and the world!

Inauguration Speech
Nelson Mandela (1994)

Nelson Mandela was born in South Africa in 1918. He became an attorney and joined the African National Congress to oppose the policy of racial apartheid of the South African government. He was arrested and sent to prison several times. In 1964 he was sentenced to life in prison and remained there until 1990, when he was released and began working with the government to end apartheid and institute a more democratic society.

In 1990 Mandela and the sitting white South African president F. W. de Klerk jointly won the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1994 Mandela was elected as the first democratically elected president and the first black president of South Africa. He gave this speech at his inauguration as president of South Africa in Pretoria on May 10, 1994. He served one five-year term and retired in 1999. Mandela died in 2013.

Nelson Mandela (1994)



Your Majesties

Your Royal Highnesses

Distinguished Guests

Comrades and Friends

Today, all of us do, by our presence here, and by our celebrations in other parts of our country and the world, confer glory and hope to newborn liberty.

Out of the experience of an extraordinary human disaster that lasted too long, must be born a society of which all humanity will be proud.

Our daily deeds as ordinary South Africans must produce an actual South African reality that will reinforce humanity's belief in justice, strengthen its confidence in the nobility of the human soul, and sustain all our hopes for a glorious life for all.

All this we owe both to ourselves and to the peoples of the world who are so well represented here today.

To my compatriots, I have no hesitation in saying that each one of us is as intimately attached to the soil of this beautiful country as are the famous jacaranda trees of Pretoria and the mimosa trees of the bushveld.

Each time one of us touches the soil of this land, we feel a sense of personal renewal. The national mood changes as the seasons change.

We are moved by a sense of joy and exhilaration when the grass turns green and the flowers bloom.

That spiritual and physical oneness we all share with this common homeland explains the depth of the pain we all carried in our hearts as we saw our country tear itself apart in a terrible conflict, and as we saw it spurned, outlawed and isolated by the peoples of the world, precisely because it had become the universal base of the pernicious ideology and practice of racism and racial oppression.

We, the people of South Africa, feel fulfilled that humanity has taken us back into its bosom, that we, who were outlaws not so long ago, have today been given the rare privilege to be host to the nations of the world on our own soil.

We thank all our distinguished international guests for having come to take possession with the people of our country of what is, after all, a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity.

We trust that you will continue to stand by us as we tackle the challenges of building peace, prosperity, non-sexism, non-racialism, and democracy.

We deeply appreciate the role that the masses of our people and their political mass democratic, religious, women, youth, business, traditional and other leaders have played to bring about this conclusion. Not least amongst them is my Second Deputy President, the Honourable F.W. de Klerk.

We would also like to pay tribute to our security forces, in all their ranks, for the distinguished role they have played in securing our first democratic elections and the transition to democracy, from blood-thirsty forces which still refuse to see the light.

The time for the healing of the wounds has come.

The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come.

The time to build is upon us.

We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation. We pledge ourselves to liberate all our people from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination.

We succeeded to take our last steps to freedom in conditions of relative peace. We commit ourselves to the construction of a complete, just and lasting peace.

We have triumphed in the effort to implant hope in the breasts of the millions of our people. We enter into a covenant that we shall build the society in which all South Africans, both black and white, will be able to walk tall, without any fear in their hearts, assured of their inalienable right to human dignity - a rainbow nation at peace with itself and the world.

As a token of its commitment to the renewal of our country, the new Interim Government of National Unity will, as a matter of urgency, address the issue of amnesty for various categories of our people who are currently serving terms of imprisonment.

We dedicate this day to all the heroes and heroines in this country and the rest of the world who sacrificed in many ways and surrendered their lives so that we could be free.

Their dreams have become reality. Freedom is their reward.

We are both humbled and elevated by the honour and privilege that you, the people of South Africa, have bestowed on us, as the first President of a united, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa to lead our country out of the valley of darkness.

We understand it still that there is no easy road to freedom.

We know it well that none of us acting alone can achieve success.

We must therefore act together as a united people, for national reconciliation, for nation building, for the birth of a new world.

Let there be justice for all.

Let there be peace for all.

Let there be work, bread, water and salt for all.

Let each know that for each the body, the mind and the soul have been freed to fulfil themselves.

Never, never and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another and suffer the indignity of being the skunk of the world.

The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement!

Let freedom reign.

God bless Africa!

I thank you.

Johannesburg, South Africa (2014)



My Duty to Serve
David Tucker (2020)

David Tucker enlisted in the United States Army during the Vietnam War. This transcript is from a video interview with him. Visit notgrass.com/ewglinks to watch the interview with Tucker and others from Jackson County, Tennessee.

I would not take anything for the time that I spent in the military. I thought it was—I still think today—that it's an attitude that you want to serve. I felt kind of an obligation to my country.

My experience with the military: I was going to school in Nashville after I graduated from Jackson County High School in 1965. My grades weren't too good. I wasn't applying myself like I should. At that time we had a draft system and Selective Service Board here in Gainesboro. The director was Miss Sarah Forkum.

She informed me that I was going to get drafted pretty soon if my grades didn't come up. So I decided to join the Army. I went to Fort Campbell, Kentucky, for basic training October 30, 1966.

I went through basic training at Fort Campbell. Then I went to Fort Bliss, Texas, which is in El Paso for some AIT (Advanced Individual Training is what that was called). From El Paso, Texas, after I finished my training there, I was scheduled to go to Fairbanks, Alaska, for an eighteen-months to two-year tour.

We were waiting to go, had our overcoats on waiting to board the plane to go to Alaska, me and four other people. They came right at the last minute as we were ready to go to Alaska and said we had a change of plans: "You're going to Okinawa."

I stayed in Okinawa for almost three months. It was supposed to be an 18-month tour in Okinawa. One day the first sergeant came in and told me, he said, "You're going back to the States."

I said, "Well, I basically just got here first, First Sergeant."

He said, "You're going to Officer Candidate School."

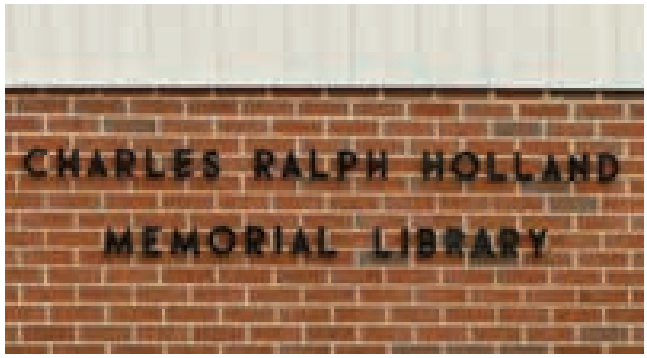


U.S. Soldiers in Rice Paddies in Vietnam

I was one of the platoon leaders in basic training. That was kind of one of the prerequisites then that if they found anybody with any kind of leadership potential, they would try to get him into Officer Candidate School. And that's what happened.

I came back and went through Officer Candidate School at Fort Gordon, Georgia. I went from enlisted man to second lieutenant. I graduated from Officer Candidate School on the 2nd of November of '67. Then after I graduated, I stayed about eight months there at Fort Gordon.

From there I got orders to go to Vietnam, and I stayed there for a year and two days. I was attached to the 9th Infantry Division, which was down in the south of Vietnam, mostly in the rice paddies. There wasn't a lot of jungle down



Public Library, Gainesboro, Tennessee

in that part of the country. The jungle was up north and rice paddies and things like that we're basically what was in where I was located.

I came back to the states and was company commander there back at Fort Gordon for a year. Then I got out of service on the 2nd of November of 1970. I've encouraged a lot of children over the years to go into the military because I don't think college is for everyone. We need people that can fix air conditioners and refrigerators and can weld.

We've had several people that have given their life for this country here from Jackson County. In the Vietnam War especially, a good friend of mine, he was in the class ahead of me in high school, Charles Holland, who the library's named after. I talked with him a few days before he left for Vietnam and he told me, he said, "I don't believe I'll be back." That I always struck me. I said, "Well, you'll be back. Things will work out." He wasn't there a few weeks, and he was gone.

Another friend of mine was in the class behind me—Ben Stone, who the bridge is named after over here—another one that gave his life for our country. I think you have to look at it as an obligation, as being an American. Part of the mission to try to do the right thing in a world situation, not just talking about here in Jackson County, but for everyone.



Bridge, Gainesboro, Tennessee

Treaty of Waitangi
(1840)

British explorer Sir James Cook landed on the islands of New Zealand in 1769. Within minutes, there was bloodshed. As has often happened when a conquering people claimed a land that was already inhabited, over the next several years the number of British settlers grew while the number of Maori on the islands declined. This happened primarily because the Maori fell victim to European diseases, but conflict with the British and other European settlers did occasionally take place.

In 1840 the British government moved to resolve the yet unresolved issue of who held sovereignty over the islands. The Treaty of Waitangi established British sovereignty over the islands. At the same time, the British recognized Maori ownership of the land they already possessed and guaranteed British protection for the Maori. The treaty was presented in the respective languages of the people involved. This is the English version.

HER MAJESTY VICTORIA Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland regarding with Her Royal Favor the Native Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and anxious to protect their just Rights and Property and to secure to them the enjoyment of Peace and Good Order has deemed it necessary in consequence of the great number of Her Majesty's Subjects who have already settled in New Zealand and the rapid extension of Emigration both from Europe and Australia which is still in progress to constitute and appoint a functionary properly authorised to treat with the Aborigines of New Zealand for the recognition of Her Majesty's Sovereign authority over the whole or any part of those islands – Her Majesty therefore being desirous to establish a settled form of Civil Government with a view to avert the evil consequences which must result from the absence of the necessary Laws and Institutions alike to the native population and to Her subjects has been graciously pleased to empower and to authorise me, William Hobson, a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Consul and Lieutenant-Governor of such parts of New Zealand as may be or hereafter shall be ceded to her Majesty, to invite the confederated and independent Chiefs of New Zealand to concur in the following Articles and Conditions.

Article the first

The Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand and the separate and independent Chiefs who have not become members of the Confederation cede to Her Majesty the Queen of England absolutely and without reservation all the rights and powers of Sovereignty which the said Confederation or Individual Chiefs respectively exercise or possess, or may be supposed to exercise or to possess over their respective Territories as the sole sovereigns thereof.

Article the second

Her Majesty the Queen of England confirms and guarantees to the Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and to the respective families and individuals thereof the full exclusive and undisturbed possession of their Lands

and Estates, Forests, Fisheries, and other properties which they may collectively or individually possess so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession; but the Chiefs of the United Tribes and the individual Chiefs yield to Her Majesty the exclusive right of Preemption over such lands as the proprietors thereof may be disposed to alienate at such prices as may be agreed upon between the respective Proprietors and persons appointed by Her Majesty to treat with them in that behalf.

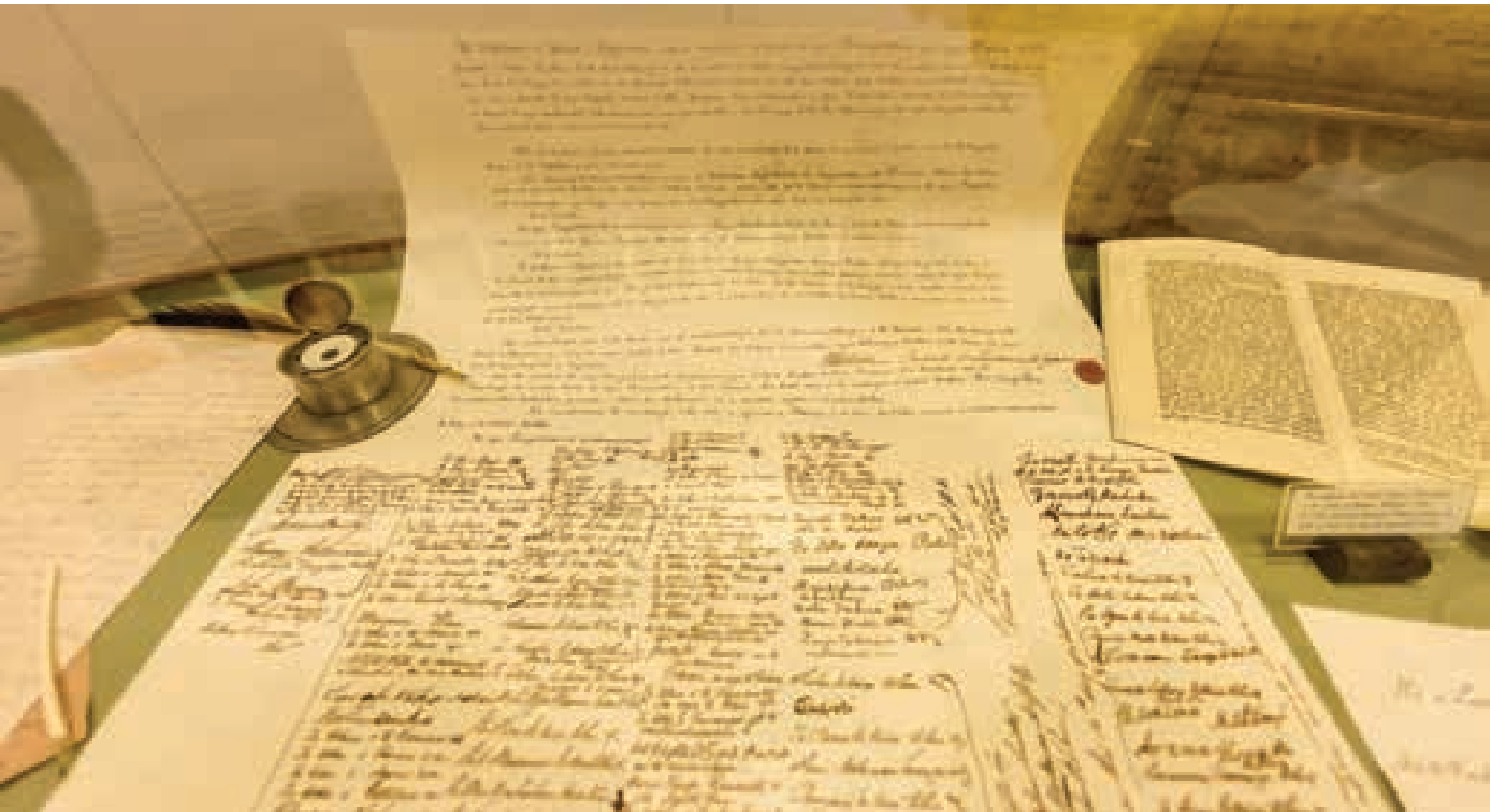
Article the third

In consideration thereof Her Majesty the Queen of England extends to the Natives of New Zealand Her royal protection and imparts to them all the Rights and Privileges of British Subjects.

(signed) William Hobson, Lieutenant-Governor.

Now therefore We the Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand being assembled in Congress at Victoria in Waitangi and We the Separate and Independent Chiefs of New Zealand claiming authority over the Tribes and Territories which are specified after our respective names, having been made fully to understand the Provisions of the foregoing Treaty, accept and enter into the same in the full spirit and meaning thereof in witness of which we have attached our signatures or marks at the places and the dates respectively specified. Done at Waitangi this Sixth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

About 40 Maori chiefs signed the treaty on February 6, 1840. The British made copies of the treaty which were sent around New Zealand to be signed by other Maori chiefs. About 500 Maori signed by the end of the year, but other leaders refused. Here is a copy of the treaty in te reo Maori language with signatures.



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World Population Growth

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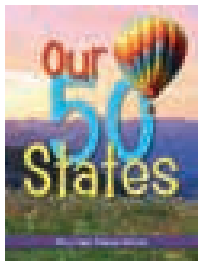
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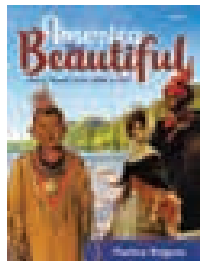
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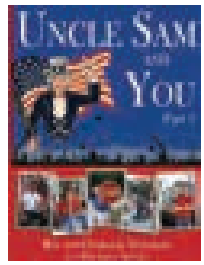
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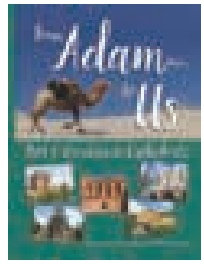




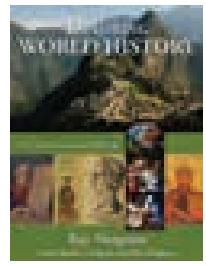
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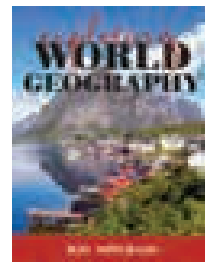


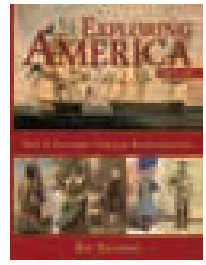


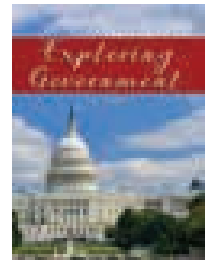


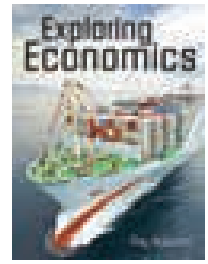
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