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of Biscay, between France and Spain ; the English channel between England and France ; the Euxine or Black sea, between Europe and Asia ; the German ocean, between Germany and Britain ; and the Mediterranean sea, between Europe and Africa.

The chief mountains in Europe, are the Alps, between France and Italy ; the Appennine hills in Italy ; the Pyrenean hills, that divide France from Spain ; the Carpathian mountains, in the south of Poland ; the Peak in Derbyshire ; the Plinlimmon in Wales ; besides the terrible volcanos, or burning mountains, of Vesuvius and Stromboli, in Naples ; Etna in Sicily, and Ecla in the cold island of Iceland.

## A S I A.

**T**HIS immense tract of country stretches into all climates, from the frozen wilds of Siberia, where the hardy inhabitants, clothed in fur, are drawn in sledges over the snow, to the sultry regions of India and Siam, where, seated on the huge elephants, the people shelter themselves from the scorching sun by the spreading umbrella.

This is the principal quarter of the globe ; for in Asia the all-wise Creator planted the garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were formed, from whom the whole human race have derived their existence. Asia became again the nursery of the world after the deluge, whence the descendants of Noah dispersed their various colonies into all the other parts of the globe. It was here our Saviour was born, and accomplished the great and merciful work of our redemption, and it was hence, that the light of his glorious gospel was carried, with amazing rapidity, into all the surrounding nations, by his disciples and followers. This was, in short, the theatre of almost every action recorded in the Holy Scriptures.

This vast tract of land was, in the earliest ages, governed

This is a historical map of the Eastern Hemisphere, showing Asia, Africa, and Australia. The map is oriented with North at the top. It includes labels for major landmasses like Siberia, China, India, and Australia, as well as surrounding oceans and seas. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances in degrees of longitude.

**Geographical Features and Labels:**

- Oceans and Seas:** Northern Ocean, Eastern Ocean, Indian Ocean, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Andaman Sea, Philippine Sea, Japan Sea, Korea Sea, Yellow Sea, Bohai Sea, Taiwan Strait, Luzon Strait, Sulu Sea, Celebes Sea, Molucca Sea, Banda Sea, Timor Sea, Arafura Sea, Tasman Sea, Coral Sea, Pacific Ocean.
- Landmasses and Regions:** Siberia, Kamchatka, Japan, Korea, China, Tibet, India, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, Irian Jaya, New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand.
- Islands and Archipelagos:** Ryukyu Islands, Bonin Islands, Izu Islands, Kuril Islands, Japanese Archipelago, Korean Peninsula, Taiwan, Philippines, Indonesian Archipelago, Melanesian Archipelago, Micronesian Archipelago, Polynesian Archipelago.
- Latitude and Longitude:** Tropic of Cancer, Equator, Tropic of Capricorn, 10° N, 20° N, 30° N, 40° N, 50° N, 60° N, 70° N, 80° N, 90° N, 100° E, 110° E, 120° E, 130° E, 140° E, 150° E, 160° E, 170° E, 180°.

4-0 60 E  
Longitude East from London



ruined by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians and Greeks. Upon the extinction of these empires, the Romans carried their arms even beyond the Ganges, till at length the Mahometans, or as they are usually called Saracens, spread their devastations over this continent, destroying all its ancient splendor, and rendering the most populous and fertile spots of Asia, wild and uncultivated deserts.

Among the highest mountains of Asia are Arrarat, near the Caspian sea, on which the ark of Noah rested when the waters of the deluge subsided; and Horeb and Sinai in Arabia.

Asia is bounded north by the Frozen ocean; west, by Europe and the Mediterranean and Red seas; south, by the Indian ocean; east, by the Pacifick ocean; and is reckoned to be 4800 miles in length, and 4300 in breadth; comprehending, besides islands,

	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Squ. miles.</i>
The Empire of China,	Pekin,	1,105,000
The several nations of Tartary,	{ Tobolski, }	4,479,000
Persia,	Tibet,	
India, or the Mogul empire,	Ispahan,	800,000
Turkey, in Asia,	Delhi,	1,867,500
Arabia,	Jerusalem, }	1,112,500
	Mecca, }	

## TARTARY.

**B**OUNDED north, by the Frozen ocean; east, by the Pacifick; south, by China, India, Persia, and the Caspian sea; west, by Russia; 3000 miles long, 2250 broad.

The northern parts are excessively cold and barren, but the southern more temperate and fertile. The country abounds with unwholesome lakes and marshes, mountains and sandy deserts. Their commodities are chiefly skins of foxes, sables, ermine, lynxes and other furs; also, flax, musk, rhubarb and cinnamon.

The Tartars are chiefly Pagans, Mahometans or Christians; the first are most numerous.

B b.

Muscovite

Muscovite Tartary is subject to the Empress of Russia ; Chinese Tartary to the Emperor of China ; other parts of Tartary have their own Princes, or *Chams*, and some are subject to Persia and the great Mogul.

The Tartars are in general strong made, stout men ; some are honest and hospitable, others barbarous and live by plundering. The beauty of the Circassian women is a kind of staple commodity in that country ; for parents there make no scruple of selling their daughters, to recruit the seraglios of the great men of Turkey and Persia. They avoid all labour as the greatest slavery. Their only employment is tending their flocks, hunting and managing their horses. If they are angry with a person, the worst they wish him is, that he may live in one fixed place, and work like a Russian.

The first acknowledged sovereign of these dismal territories, was the famous Jenghis Khan, A. D. 1206. His descendants possessed it till 1582, when Mungls revolted to the Manchew Tartars, who reign in China. The Eluths became an independent state about 1400, and so remain.

## C H I N A.

**C**HINA is bounded on the north, by part of Tartary ; east, by the Pacifick ocean ; south, by part of the Indian ocean ; west, by India, without the Ganges ; 1450 miles long, 1260 broad.

The principal rivers are, the Yamour, Argun, Yellow river and the Tay ; besides a prodigious number of navigable canals, which are very convenient. Great numbers of the Chinese live constantly on the waters in these canals.

This empire is said to contain 4400 walled cities ; the chief of which are, Pekin, the capital, Nankin and Canton. Pekin is reckoned to contain 2,000,000 inhabitants. The city is entered by seven iron gates, within side of each is a guard-house.

The

The Emperor of China is absolute. He is, however, obliged, by a maxim of state, to consider his subjects as children, and they regard him no longer than while he behaves like a parent. The Emperor is styled, *Holy Son of Heaven, Sole Governor of the Earth, Great Father of his People*. The present Emperor is descended from a Tartarian family ; for about 150 years ago the Tartars overran and conquered this fine country. However, Tartary may now rather be said to be subject to China, than China to Tartary, since all the wealth of the United Empire centres in China, and Tartary is no small addition to its strength.

Natural religion, as explained by their celebrated philosopher, Confucius, is the established religion of China. But the greater part of the people are gross idolators, and the most numerous sect are those who worship the idol Fohi, which was brought from Tibet, soon after the death of our Saviour. The Mahometans have been tolerated in China for 6 or 700 years, and the Jews much longer. Christianity had gained considerable footing in this empire by the labours of the Jesuits ; but in the year 1726, those missionaries being suspected of designs against the government, and teaching doctrines destructive of it, were quite expelled, and the Christian churches demolished.

It is said that China contains 158 millions of inhabitants, between 20 and 60 years of age, who pay an annual tax. The Chinese in their persons are middle sized, their faces broad, their eyes black and small, and their noses rather short. It is thought good policy to forbid women from all trade and commerce, which they can only benefit by letting them alone. The women have little eyes, plump, rosy lips, black hair, regular features, and a delicate, though florid complexion ; the smallness of their feet is reckoned a principal part of their beauty, and no swathing is omitted when they are young, to give them that accomplishment ; so that when they grow up, they may be said to totter rather than to walk.

The

The air of China is generally temperate and good, though sometimes very hot in the southern provinces, and very cold in the northern. It is one of the most fruitful countries in the world ; the mountains themselves being cultivated to the top. The principal productions of China are, silks, cotton, precious stones, porcelain or China ware, quicksilver, tea, which is peculiar to this country, ginger, camphire, japaned works, gold, silver, copper, &c.

One of the greatest curiosities of China, and perhaps in the world, is that stupendous wall, separating China from Tartary, to prevent the incursions of the Tartars. It is supposed to extend 1500 miles, and is carried over mountains and vallies, from 20 to 25 feet high, and broad enough at the top for six horsemen to travel abreast with ease. The Chinese have upwards of 20,000 letters or characters in their language.

This empire is reported to have been founded by Fohi, who is said to have been the Noah mentioned in the Bible, about 2240 years before Christ. It is now governed by the Emperors of the Dynasty of the Manchew Tartars, who conquered it A. D. 1645.

## I N D I A IN GENERAL.

**B**OUNDED north, by Tartary ; east, by China and the Chinese sea ; south, by the Indian ocean ; west, by the same ocean and Persia ; length 4000 miles, breadth 2500.

The capital cities of the Mogul's empire are, Agra and Delhi.

In the northern parts of India the air is temperate ; but very hot in the southern. The heats, however, are moderated by refreshing breezes from the sea, and from the rains that fall continually from the end of June to the end of October. Some parts of India, especially the northern provinces of the Mogul's empire, are sandy, mountainous and barren ; but in general



eral the soil is fertile, producing plenty of corn, and the finest fruits. It is well watered with rivers, the chief are the Ganges and the Indus. Their commodities are silks, cottons, calicoes, muslins, fatins, taffeties, carpets, gold, silver, diamonds, pearls, porcelain, rice, ginger, amber, pepper, cinnamon, and a great variety of medicinal drugs.

The great Mogul is an absolute monarch ; but there are some princes in his dominions, called Rajahs, who maintain their independency. The other Kings and Princes of India are likewise absolute, but some of them tributary, the weaker to the more powerful.

The Moors or Moguls, who are a mixture of Tartars, Persians, Arabs, &c. are Mahometans ; but the natives of India, who are by far the most numerous, are chiefly Pagans, worshipping idols of various shapes ; many Christians are settled on the coast.

In general the Indians are ingenious in arts, civil to strangers, and pretty just in their dealings ; some are of a swarthy complexion, others are black as jet. They marry very young, the males before 14, females at 10 or 11. A man is in the decline of life at 30, and the beauty of the women is on the decay at 18 ; at 25 they have all the marks of old age.

The first conqueror of the whole of this country was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian Prince, who died A. D. 1226. In 1399, Timur Bek, by conquest, became Great Mogul. The Dynasty continued in his family till the conquest of Tamerlane, in the 15th century, whose descendants have possessed the throne from that time ; but Kouli Khan, the famous Sophi of Persia, considerably diminished the power of the Moguls, carried away immense treasures from Delhi ; and since that event many of the Rajahs and Nabobs have made themselves independent.

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## P E R S I A.

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**B**OUNDED north, by the Caspian sea ; east, by India ; south, by the Persian gulf and Indian ocean ; west, by Asiatick Turkey. Its length 1450 miles ; its breadth 1250.

The chief city and residence of the sovereign is Isfahan, a fine spacious town.

The north and east parts of Persia are mountainous and cold ; the provinces to the southeast are sandy and desert ; those on the south and west are very fertile. The air in the south is extremely hot in summer, and very unwholesome. There is scarcely any country that has more mountains and fewer rivers. The productions of Persia are similar to those of India.

The Persians are a brave, polite and ingenious people ; honest in their dealings, and civil to strangers. Their great foible seems to be ostentation in their equipages.

The Persians in general are strict followers of Mahomet's doctrine, but differ considerably from the Turks. There are many Christians in Persia, and a sect who worship fire, the followers of Zoroaster.

Persia is governed by an absolute monarch, called Shah or King, and frequently Sophi. The crown is hereditary, but females are excluded.

The Persian empire was founded by Cyrus, after his conquest of Media, 536 years before Christ. It continued till it was overthrown by Alexander the Great, 331 years before Christ. A new empire, styled the Parthian, was formed by the Persians under Arbaces, 250 years before Christ ; but in A. D. 229, Artaxerxes restored it to its ancient title ; and in 651, the Saracens put an end to that empire. From this time Persia was a prey to the Tartars, and a province of Indostan, till Thomas Kouli Khan once more raised it to a powerful kingdom. He was assassinated in 1747.

ARABIA.

## A R A B I A.

**B**OUNDED north, by Turkey; east, by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus; south, by the straits of Babelmandel and the Indian ocean; west, by the Red sea. Length 1300, breadth 1200.

In that part of Arabia called the Holy Land, the inhabitants enjoy a pure and healthful air, and a fertile soil. The middle, called Arabia Deserta, is overspread with barren mountains, rocks and sandy deserts. But the southern parts, deservedly called the Happy, although the air is hot and unwholesome, is blessed with an excellent, and very fertile soil, producing balm of Gilead, manna, myrrh, cassia, aloes, frankincense, spikenard and other valuable gums; cinnamon, pepper, oranges, lemons, &c. The Arabians, like most of the Asiatics, are of a middling stature, thin, and of a swarthy complexion, with black hair and black eyes. They are much addicted to thieving. In 1750, a body of 50,000 Arabians attacked a caravan of merchants and pilgrims, returning from Mecca, killed 60,000 persons, and plundered them of every thing valuable, though escorted by a Turkish army. The Arabians in general are Mahometans, though there are some Pagans. They have many Princes, some tributary to the Turks, others independent. The Arabs are descended from Ishmael, of whose posterity it was foretold, that they should be invincible, and *have their hands against every man, and every man's hands against them.* The famous impostor Mahomet was born at Mecca in the 6th century. He fled to Medina A. D. 622. This is called the Hegira or Flight, from whence the Mahometans compute their time. He died 629, having propagated his doctrines through Arabia, Syria, Egypt and Persia, leaving two branches of his race, both esteemed divine by their subjects.

## TURKEY IN ASIA.

**B**OUNDED north, by the Black Sea and Circassia ; east, by Persia ; south, by Arabia and the Levant sea ; west, by the Archipelago, the Hellespont and Propontis. Length 1000 miles, breadth 800.

The air is naturally delightful, serene and salubrious, yet the inhabitants are frequently visited with the plague. The soil is calculated to produce all the necessaries, agreeables, and even luxuries of life. The Grand Seignior is absolute sovereign of the Turkish empire, who appoints Bashaws or Beglerbegs to govern the several provinces. Mahometanism is the established religion of the Turkish dominions. The Turks, when young, are well made and robust. Their eyes and hair are black. The women look old at 30.—Turkey in Asia contains many large provinces, particularly Syria, Judea, or Palestine, Phœnicia, &c. which are subject to the Turks. In Palestine, or the Holy Land, and the countries adjacent, were Babylon, Damascus, Nineveh, Tyre, Sidon, Samaria, Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Jerusalem the capital, which was taken, pillaged, burnt, and entirely razed to the ground by Titus the Roman General, under Domitian, in the year 70, and is now a very inconsiderable place, and only famous for what it has been ; for there Jesus Christ preached the Christian religion, and was crucified by the Jews upon Mount Calvary. Ephesus is in the lesser Asia, famous for the temple of Diana, which Erostratus burnt, in order to immortalize his memory. Near Jerusalem is the lake *Asphaltites*, or the *Dead Sea*, being the place where Sodom and Gomorrah stood. In Mesopotamia, between the Euphrates and the Tigris, is supposed to have been the Garden of Eden. There are now no remains of the tower of Babel, or the city of Babylon, nor is the place where they stood exactly known. Owls now dwell there, and wild beasts and dragons in their pleasant places (*Isai. xiii. 20, &c.*) Nineveh too, once the capital of the Assyrian empire, is now known only by its ruins.

ASIATICK

## ASIATICK ISLES.

**T**HE Japan Islands, forming an empire governed by a most despotick King, lie about 150 miles east of China. The soil and productions of these islands are much the same as those of China. The Japanese are the grossest idolators, and irreconcilable to Christianity. They are of a yellow complexion, narrow eyes, short noses, black hair. A sameness of dress prevails through the whole empire, from the Emperor to the peasant. The first compliment offered to a stranger in their houses, is a dish of tea, and a pipe of tobacco. Obedience to parents, and respect to superiors, characterize the nation. Their penal laws are very severe, but punishment is seldom inflicted. The inhabitants have made great progress in commerce and agriculture.

Formosa is a fine island east of China, abounding in all the necessaries of life.

The Philippines, 1100 in number, lying 200 miles south-east of China, belonging to Spain, are fruitful in all the necessaries of life, and beautiful to the eye. They are, however, subject to earthquakes, thunder and lightning, venomous beasts and noxious herbs, whose poison kills instantaneously. They are subject to the Spanish government. The Sultan of Mindanao is a Mahometan.

Borneo, 800 miles long, and 700 broad, is thought to be the largest island in the world. It lies on the equator, and is famous for being the native country of the Ouran Outang, which, of all irrational animals, resembles a man the most.

Sumatra, west of Borneo, produces so much gold, that it is thought to be the Ophir mentioned in the Scriptures.

Ceylon belongs to the Dutch, and is said to be by nature the richest and finest island in the world. The natives call it, with some shew of reason, the terrestrial paradise. They are a sober, inoffensive people; but idolators. This island is noted for the cinnamon tree.

AFRICA.