

ABYSSINIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS



THE PEOPLE AND COUNTRY OF ABYSSINIA

1.—GEOGRAPHY
 Abyssinia is an inland country of about 300,000 square miles, situated in the eastern part of the African continent. It is bounded to the north by the Red Sea, to the east by the Gulf of Aden, to the south by the Indian Ocean, and to the west by British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland. The country is a high plateau, with a mean temperature in the daytime of between 60° and 70° degrees, but the nights are very cool and frost is common. There are no rivers of any size, but the country is very fertile, and the soil is rich. The climate is very healthy, and the people are generally robust and long-lived. The country is a high plateau, with a mean temperature in the daytime of between 60° and 70° degrees, but the nights are very cool and frost is common. There are no rivers of any size, but the country is very fertile, and the soil is rich. The climate is very healthy, and the people are generally robust and long-lived.

2.—PEOPLE
 The people of Abyssinia are of various races and languages. The most numerous are the Amharas, who speak Amharic, and the Tigrayans, who speak Tigrinya. There are also many other tribes, such as the Galla, the Somali, and the Hamar. The people are generally very intelligent and hard-working, and they have a rich culture and history. The language of the Amharas is Amharic, and the language of the Tigrayans is Tigrinya. There are also many other tribes, such as the Galla, the Somali, and the Hamar. The people are generally very intelligent and hard-working, and they have a rich culture and history.

3.—COUNTRY
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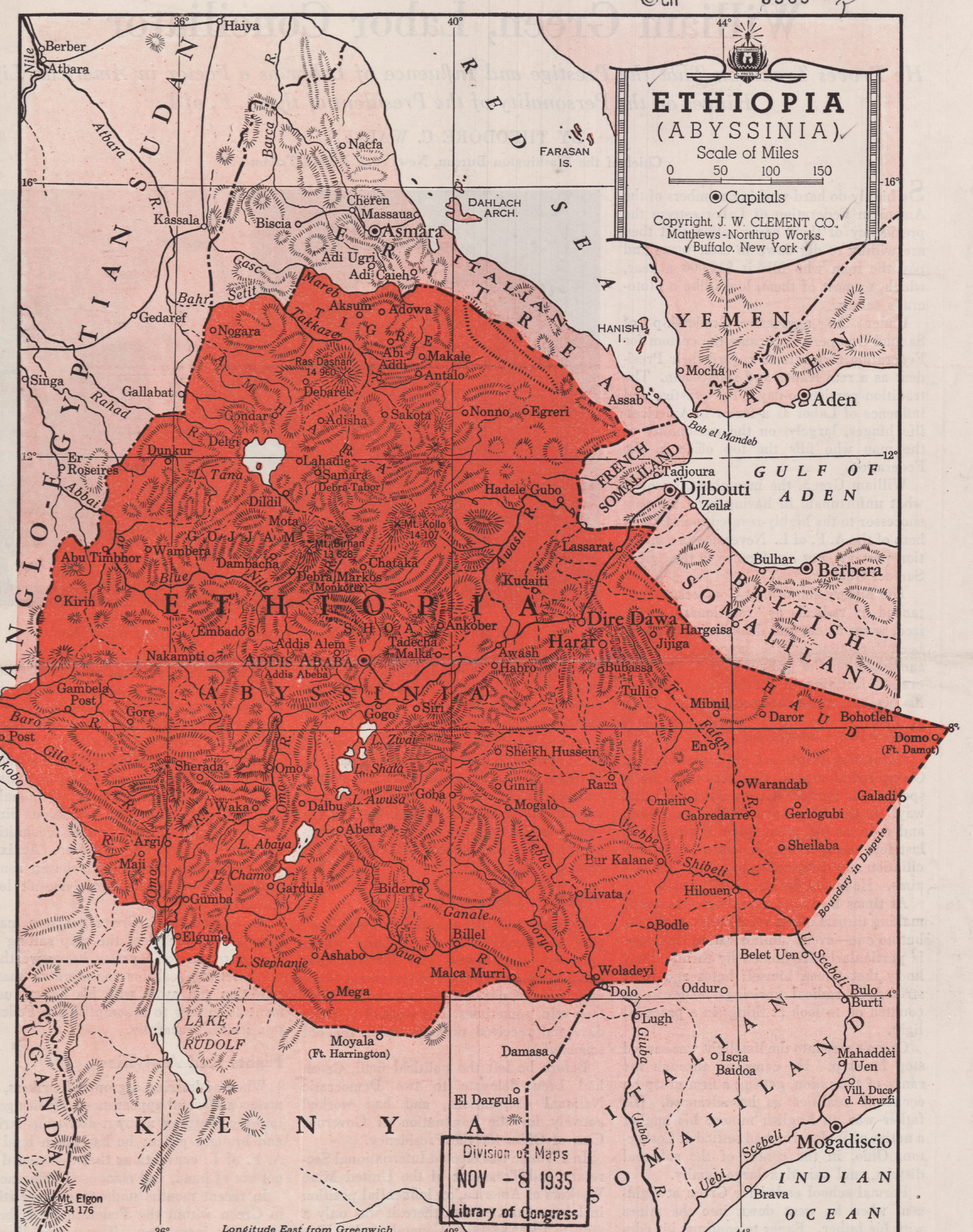
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How Large Is Ethiopia?



Map shows the outline of Ethiopia superimposed on the United States, giving a comparative idea of its size.

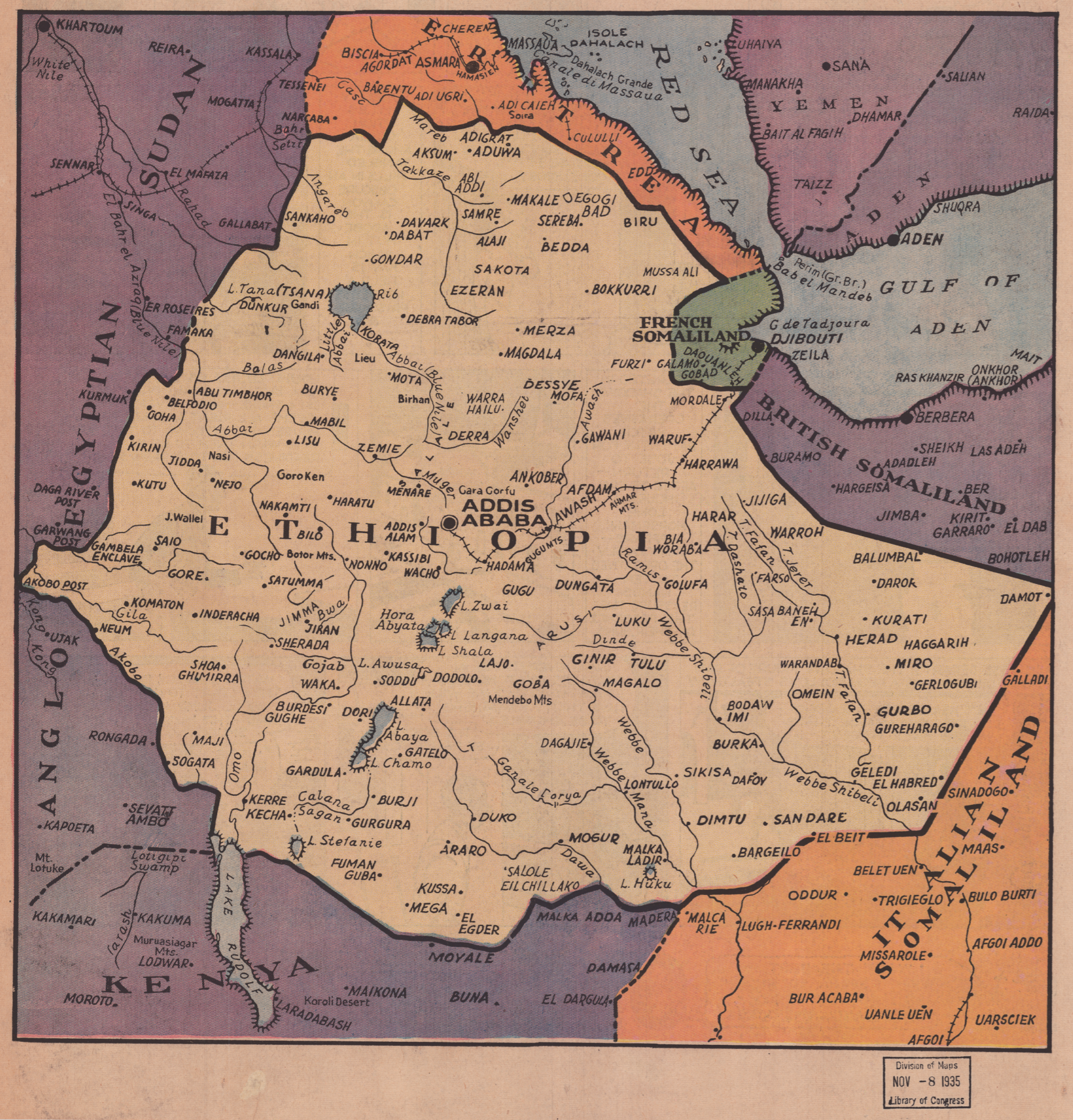
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Ethiopia, the Biblical Cush, a mountainous land of approximately 350,000 square miles (size of Venezuela), has an estimated population of 10,000,000. The 487-mile French-owned railway, from the interior capital, Addis Ababa, to Djibouti, French Somaliland, connects it with the outside world. Nearby is Zeila, British Somaliland, reportedly offered to Ethiopia in exchange for concessions to Italy. Italian troops, landing at Massaua, Italian Eritrea, are in easy striking-distance of Adowa (directly south), where Italy was beaten in 1896. In northeastern Ethiopia is Lake Tana (also Tana), which partly controls the Nile's sources, on which England depends for her world cotton position. South is Italian Somaliland, which Rome would link with Eritrea and on whose border clashes last November started present dispute.

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Mediterranean and Ethiopian Maps for Home and School



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The Abyssinian Crisis in Print

- Top left: Abyssinia and Her Neighbours (Manchester Guardian, September 12, 1935) Manchester, UK
- Top right: How Large is Ethiopia? (The Washington Evening Star, August 26, 1935) Washington, DC
- Bottom left: Mediterranean and Ethiopian Maps for Home and School (The Washington Sunday Star, November 3, 1935) Washington, DC
- Bottom right: Ethiopia (The Literary Digest, July 20, 1935) Buffalo, NY: J. W. Clement Company