


1831

A First Book of Geography

Samuel Worcester

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A
FIRST BOOK
OF
GEOGRAPHY.

By SAMUEL WORCESTER,
AUTHOR OF THE UNITED STATES SPELLING-BOOK, A PRIMER,
AND A SECOND BOOK FOR READING AND SPELLING.

SECOND EDITION, WITH IMPROVEMENTS.

London

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY CROCKER AND BREWSTER,
47, Washington Street.
NEW-YORK:—JONATHAN LEAVITT,
182, Broadway.

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DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, to wit:

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the ninth day of February, A. D. 1831, in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, CROCKER AND BREWSTER, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

"A First Book of Geography. By SAMUEL WORCESTER, Author of the United States Spelling-Book, a Primer, and a Second Book for Reading and Spelling. Second Edition, with Improvements."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An Act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned;' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JNO. W. DAVIS,

Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

KEY

To the Sounds of the Vowels, as used in this Book.

A	fâther,	fâll.
E	mête,	vêin.
I	pînc,	marîne.
O	nôte,	môve.
U	rûde.	

Silent letters are printed in Italic.

Accented syllables are noted with this mark ('). These marks are used only in difficult proper names.

GEOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONS.

NOTE. It is not essential to begin with these questions; and those who prefer it, may direct their pupils to commence with Lesson I. Many of these questions are designed merely to make the scholar see what facts, which he already knows, belong to the science of Geography.

When the scholar finds a question that is too hard for him, he must ask his teacher, or some friend, to tell him how to answer it. This must be done while studying his lesson, that he may be ready to answer every question properly, when he recites his lesson.

In some cases, if *No* is the proper answer to a question, the next question should not be asked. Thus, in answer to the second question, if it is said that there are no rivers, the next question will be omitted.

1. In what town do you live? 2. Are there any rivers in this town? 3. What are their names?

4. Are there any brooks in this town? Name them. 5. Are there any ponds? Name them. 6. Are there any hills or mountains? Name them. 7. Are there many stones and rocks on the ground in this town?

8. Which is the larger, a river or a brook? 9. A lake, a pond, or a puddle? 10. A stone or a rock?

11. Which is the higher, a hill or a mountain?

12. What live in the rivers, brooks, lakes, and ponds?

13. Does any part of this town border on the ocean? 14. What live in the ocean? 15. What sail on it?

16. What tame animals live on the land in this town? 17. What wild animals?

18. Can you tell nearly how many people live in this town?

19. Name some of the trees, that grow in this town and the towns near this. 20. Some of the plants. 21. Some of the kinds of grain. 22. Some of the kinds of fruit.

23. How many meeting-houses or churches are there in this town?

24. What are those people called, who worship one God, and believe the Bible?

25. Are there any Sabbath schools in this town?

26. How many school-houses are there?

27. Is there any academy? 28. Any court-house, or other public building?

29. Point with your finger towards the *North*. 30. The *South*. 31. The *East*. 32. The *West*.

33. Which way is *Northeast*? 34. *Southeast*? 35. *Southwest*? 36. *Northwest*?

37. What letter stands for *North*? 38. For *South*? 39. For *East*? 40. For *West*?

41. What letters stand for *Northeast*? 42. For *Southeast*? 43. For *Southwest*? 44. For *Northwest*?

45. What joins this town on the N.? 46. On the N. E.? 47. On the E.? 48. On the S. E.? 49. On the S.? 50. On the S. W.? 51. On the W.? 52. On the N. W.?

53. In what *county* do we live? 54. In what *state*? 55. In what *country*? 56. In what *quarter of the world*? 57. In *North America*, or in *South America*?

LESSON I.

1. This map is a picture of America, and of the oceans and some of the islands in the western hemisphere.

2. The top of a map is north; the bottom south; the right side east; the left side west.

3. On each side of America there is a great extent of water.

4. The water on the east side is called the *Atlantic Ocean*; on the west side is the *Pacific Ocean*; on the north is the *North Ocean*; on the south is the *Southern Ocean*.

5. There is one place where the Atlantic and the Pacific nearly meet. If there were a good road across the land at this place, a horse could travel in a day from one ocean to the other.

This narrow strip of land is called the *isthmus of Darien*.

6. Nearly the whole of this isthmus, and all the country north of it, are in North America; all the country south of it, is South America.

Islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes, mountains, gulfs or bays, straits, lakes, rivers, large towns, and chief cities, are thus represented on Maps. See the picture on page 7.*

* For definitions of these and other terms, see TABLE OF DEFINITIONS at the end of the book

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.





QUESTIONS ON LESSON I.

REMARK. The numbers prefixed to the questions show in what paragraphs the answers are to be found.

1. What is the first map? What is the meaning of *hemisphere*? (See Table.)
2. Which part of a map is N.? Which S.? Which E.? Which W.?
3. What is on each side of America?
4. What is the name of the water on the E. side? On the W.? On the N.? On the S.?
5. What isthmus connects North America and South America? On which syllable is *Da'rien* accented? What is an *isthmus*? (See Table.)
6. Is most of this isthmus in North America or in South America?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

REMARK. When the scholar is directed to *define* a word, or tell the *meaning* of it, he must remember in all cases to look at the Table of Definitions, or a dictionary.

What great gulf lies between North America and South America? Define *gulf*.
What sea is N. of South America? Define *sea*.

What is the most southern cape of South America? The most eastern cape? Define *cape*.

What cluster of islands is east of the gulf of Mexico? Define *island*.

Does there appear to be more land in North America than in South America?

LESSON II.

1. THE earth on which we live is shaped like a ball, or an apple. America is on one side, and Europe, Asia, and Africa, are on the other side.

2. The most northern point of the globe is called the *north pole*; the most southern point is the *south pole*.

Illustration. Take an apple, and call the end where the stem is, the *north pole*; and the other end the *south pole*.*

3. The *equator* divides the globe in the middle, so that one half is north of the equator, and the other half is south of it.

4. Those parts of the earth which are north of the equator, are in *north latitude*; those south of the equator, are in *south latitude*.

5. All that is north of the equator, is the *northern hemisphere*; all south of it is the *southern hemisphere*.

6. *Latitude* is reckoned in degrees, marked ($^{\circ}$), and minutes, marked ($'$).

7. Sixty minutes, or geographical miles, make one degree of latitude; and that is equal to $69\frac{1}{2}$ such miles as we commonly measure.

8. From the equator to either pole is 90 degrees; and it is 360 degrees around the globe.

* This direction should not be omitted. The equator, latitude and longitude, and the parallels and meridians on the maps, can be explained in a short time; and they will be understood and remembered. Then the teacher must skin the apple where he wishes to represent water, and the remaining skin will be a picture of the continents and islands. After showing the scholars how to do this, let them do it at home, and bring their specimens to school. Neither maps nor globes will so readily explain this essential, but difficult, part of geography as an apple marked and cut in this manner. The teacher must show how to count latitude and longitude by the parallels and meridians.

9. The lines which run across a map from west to east are called *parallels of latitude*. The figures at the ends of these lines show how many degrees they are north or south of the equator.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON II.

1. What is the shape of the earth?
2. What is the *north pole*? The *south pole*?
3. How does the equator divide the globe?
4. What parts of the globe are in north latitude? What in south latitude?
5. What is the northern half of the globe called? The southern half?
6. How is *latitude* reckoned?
7. How many minutes make a degree? How many of our common miles?
8. How many degrees from the equator to either pole? How many around the globe?
9. What are the lines crossing the maps from west to east? What do the figures at the sides of maps show?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Is North America in north or in south latitude? In which hemisphere is it? What does the equator cross? Is most of South America in N. or in S. latitude?

What island is in about 50° N. latitude? What island is in 40° S. latitude? What is the latitude of the Sandwich Islands?

Do you live in North America, or in South America? In N. latitude, or in S. latitude? In which hemisphere do you live?

LESSON III.

1. THE lines on a map, which run from N. to S., are called *meridians*.

2. What we commonly call the *first meridian line*, is that which passes through Greenwich. Greenwich is a town in England, near London.

3. The other meridians are marked with figures on the equator, or at the top or bottom of the map, to show how many degrees they are E. or W. of Greenwich.

On the map of the Western Hemisphere you will find the figures on the Equator; on the next map, they are at the bottom, and a few are at the top.

4. If the figures increase from right to left, they denote *west longitude*; if they increase from left to right, they denote *east longitude*.

5. *Longitude* means the distance east or west of the first meridian.

6. There are 180° of E. longitude, and 180° of W. longitude, making 360° around the globe.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON III.

1. What are the lines called, which run from N. to S.?
2. Which is the *principal* or *first meridian*? Where is Greenwich?
3. What are the figures for, on the equator, or at the top or bottom of a map?
4. How do you tell whether *longitude* is E. or W.?
5. What is *longitude*?
6. How many degrees of longitude are there?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Is America in E. or in W. longitude? What is the longitude of Cape Horn? Of the Sandwich Islands? Of the western part of South America? Of the western part of North America at Behring's Strait?

LESSON IV.

NORTH AMERICA.

1. It is very pleasant to sit quietly at home, and travel all over the world. If you have learned the foregoing lessons well, you are prepared to take some useful journeys. Let us start from Boston, and sail southerly along the coast.*

2. Here is *Boston*, in about 42° N. lat. It is the largest city in New England.

3. When we say that a town or city is large, we commonly mean that it has many men, women and children in it. These are called *people* or *inhabitants*. Boston has about 60,000 inhabitants. It has a great many fine buildings, excellent schools, and many ships, which sail across the ocean to all parts of the world.

* The scholar must find Boston, and the other cities and places mentioned in these lessons, on the maps. If the maps are not well studied, the lessons will be of little use.

NORTH AMERICA.



4. Now let us sail along on the ocean to *New York*, which is about three times as large as Boston.

5. What a busy place it is; and what a multitude of ships! This is the largest city in the United States.

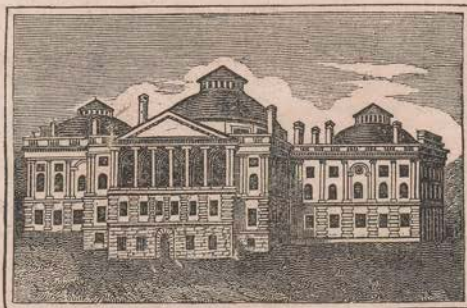
6. Next comes *Philadelphia*, on the Delaware river, not far from the ocean. A fine city indeed; and almost as large as New York.

7. The people look sober and honest; the streets are straight and clean; and the houses are nearly all of brick.

8. A little farther along, we come to *Chesapeake Bay*. Near the head of this bay is *Baltimore*, but the name is not on the map. It is a fine city, and is larger than Boston.

9. Here is the city of *WASHINGTON*, where the President of the United States lives, and where the Representatives and Senators from all the States go to make laws.

10. The building in which they meet, is called the Capitol. It is very large and elegant. Here is a picture of it.



11. WASHINGTON is not a large city, but it is called the *Capital of the United States*, or the *Seat of Government*, because many of our rulers live there, and others meet there every year, to make the laws for the whole country.

12. A little below the city of WASHINGTON, is *Mount Vernon*, where that great and good man, GEORGE WASHINGTON, lived.

13. We must now pass rapidly along, by the cities of *Charleston*, *Savannah*, and many that are not on the map, and go around the *peninsula of Florida*.

14. This is the most southern part of the United States.

15. We are now in the *Gulf of Mexico*, and will go up to *New Orleans*, which is on the great river *Mississippi*. It is not so large as Boston, and the houses are not so good. The climate is very unhealthy, and we will not stay long.

16. This is a fine, great river; it is one of the largest in the world.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON IV.

1. At what place did we commence our journey?
2. What is the largest city in New England?
3. What do we mean when we call a town or city large? How many inhabitants are there in Boston? What else is said of it?
4. How large is New York?
5. What is the largest city in our country?
6. What city comes next? What is said of it?
7. What is said of the people, streets, and houses?
8. What city is near the head of Chesapeake Bay? What is said of it?
9. Who resides at Washington? Who go to Washington every year? For what?
10. What is the house called in which they meet?
11. What else is said of Washington city?
12. What is said of Mount Vernon?
13. What other cities do we pass in going to Florida?
14. What is said of Florida?
15. What gulf do we cross between Florida and New Orleans? On what river is New Orleans? What is said of it?
16. What is said of the Mississippi river?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Which way is Louisiana from New England? Which way is it from Florida? What is the latitude of New Orleans? What is its longitude?

LESSON V.

1. WHEN we came into the Gulf of Mexico, we passed the WEST INDIA ISLANDS at our left hand. You see *Cuba*, *St. Domingo* and *Jamaica*. There are many others farther east. They are fine islands, and produce a great deal of sugar, molasses, and coffee.

2. In all these islands, except St. Domingo, the work is done by negro slaves. There are more negroes than white people.

3. In St. Domingo, the negroes have conquered the white people; and they are free, and make their own laws. They call the island *Hayti* (hā'te).

4. We now go to MEXICO, which is a great country south of the United States.

5. The towns on the sea-coast are small; but in the middle of the country are many, that are as large as the cities in the United States. The city of *Mexico* is the capital.

6. The climate of Mexico is very mild and pleasant. There are no cold winters, and the summers are not very warm.

7. The *Mexicans* have few good schools, and, for this reason, many of them are ignorant. They speak the Spanish language. Nearly all of them are Roman Catholics.

8. CENTRAL AMERICA is the most southern country in North America. It is sometimes called *Guatemala* (gwā-te-mā'lā).

9. The climate is warm, and all kinds of fruits will grow in great abundance.

10. The people of Central America are like the Mexicans. They have many large cities.

11. We must now leave our ship, and cross over the *Isthmus*

of *Darien*, to the Pacific Ocean. We will cross at the narrow place about 10° N. latitude, and there we may walk on the line between North and South America.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON V.

1. What islands are east of the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Carib'bean Sea? What do they produce?
2. Who perform the work in most of these islands?
3. What is said of St. Domingo?
4. What country did we visit next?
5. What is said of its towns? What is the capital?
6. What is said of the climate?
7. Have the Mexicans good schools? What language do they speak? Of what religion are they?
8. What is the most southern country in North America?
9. What is said of it?
10. What is said of the people?
11. What isthmus do we cross, in going from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean? In what latitude is the line between North America and South America?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Which way is New York from Boston? Are the other cities along the coast in nearly the same direction from Boston?

Which is farthest west, Washington or New Orleans? Which is farthest north, Savannah or Charleston?

Which way are the West India Islands from Boston? Which way is Cuba from Florida? Which is farthest east, Cuba or St. Domingo? Which way from Cuba is Jamaica? Which way are these islands from Central America?

LESSON VI.

1. Now let us travel along on the western coast of North America.
2. We pass a few cities in Central America and Mexico, that are not on the map.
3. Here are the *gulf* and the *peninsula* of California. Let us stop at *Cape St. Lucas*, and talk a little.

4. There is a dotted line running by this place, and crossing the map. It is in lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$ N.

5. It is now the twenty-first day of June; and this is the longest day in the year to all parts of the world north of the equator. To-day, at noon, the sun will be directly over our heads. You know that the people at Boston, and at all places north of this, never have the sun directly over their heads at noon: it is a little south of them.

6. All places that are not farther from the equator, either north or south, than we are now, sometimes have the sun directly overhead at noon.

7. This line is called the *tropic of Cancer*; and it shows how far north of the equator the sun is ever vertical.

8. At the same distance south of the equator is the *tropic of Capricorn*, to show how far south of the equator the sun is ever vertical.

9. All parts of the world that are between these two lines, are called in the *torrid zone*. The country that we shall next visit is in the northern *temperate zone*. Let us pass along.

10. The western coast of North America is not much settled. The Indians own nearly all of it: and they are not numerous.

11. We now come to latitude 42° , where Mexico ends, and the United States commences, on this coast.

12. The trees along this coast are larger and taller than any that we ever saw before; and there is plenty of game in the forests.

13. *Columbia* or *Oregon River* is very large and long.

14. The United States go as far north as this line in latitude 49° . Here are a few settlements in Russian America, but we cannot stay for them.

15. The *Rocky Mountains* are a long range, not far from this coast. *Mount St. Elias* is the highest mountain on this coast.

16. Observe this dotted line, which is just as far from the

north pole as the tropics are from the equator. This is called the *arctic circle*. The *antarctic circle* is at the same distance from the south pole.

17. In all parts of the world, north of this line, the winters are intensely cold; and a part of the time, the sun does not rise. In the summer, the sun does not set for some days; and then it is very warm.

18. The part of the world that is north of this line, is called the *northern frigid zone*. Between the antarctic circle and the south pole, is the *southern frigid zone*.

19. Count the zones from north to south: *northern frigid, northern temperate, torrid, southern temperate, southern frigid*. There are five of them.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON VI.

3. What gulf and peninsula did we find on the western coast of Mexico? What is the southern cape of California? Define *gulf*. Define *cape*. Define *peninsula*.

4. What dotted line passes by Cape St. Lucas? (*See Map*.) In what latitude is it?

5. Which is the longest day of the year to all who live in north latitude? Do those who live as far north as Boston ever have the sun directly overhead?

6. What places do sometimes have the sun vertical? Define *vertical*.

7. What does the Tropic of Cancer show?

8. What line shows how far south of the equator the sun is ever vertical? *See this line on the map of South America*.

9. In what zone are those countries which are between the tropics? Define *zone*.

10. Who inhabit most of the western coast of North America?

11. In what latitude does Mexico end, and the United States begin, on the western coast?

12. What is said of the trees and game on the western coast?

13. What great river is there?

14. How far north do the United States go on the western coast? What settlements are farther north?

15. What range of mountains runs near that coast? Which mountain is the highest?

16. What is the *arctic circle*?

17. What is the climate north of this circle?

18. In what zone are the parts of the globe which are north of the arctic circle? Where is the *southern frigid zone*?

19. Name the zones, from north to south.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

In which zone are the United States? In which is Central America? In which is the Northern Ocean?

Name all the countries of North America which lie on the coast of the Pacific Ocean.

LESSON VII.

1. WE now pass along the northern part of America towards the east.

2. The ocean is full of ice even in summer. Here is a large river running north into the ocean.

3. We find only a few Indians and some hunters in all this cold region.

4. These large bays must be remembered, and we will pass over to GREENLAND.

5. It is a cold, dismal country, and very thinly inhabited by Indians and a few Moravian missionaries. These missionaries are very humble and pious men, who teach the poor, ignorant Greenlanders the Christian religion. We shall find more of these when we go back to LABRADOR.

6. The country and the people in Labrador, and all around these bays, are much like what we found in Greenland.

7. CANADA is more thickly settled with white people. There are many *French, Irish, English*, and people from the United States.

8. *Quebec* and *Montreal* are large cities on the river *St. Lawrence*.

9. This river comes from five very large lakes, which lie between Canada and the United States; *Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario.*

10. In latitude 50° is the large island of *Newfoundland*. More *cod fish* are caught near this island, than in any other part of the world.

11. Between Newfoundland and Boston, you will see a peninsula: it is northeast of New England. There are two countries here, called *NOVA SCOTIA* and *NEW BRUNSWICK*. They contain some pleasant towns. *Halifax* is the largest. These countries, and Canada, belong to the people of Great Britain.

12. We now come again to our own good country; and pass by *Portland, Portsmouth*, and many other fine towns, and then arrive at Boston.

13. We have journeyed around North America; take good heed that you remember all we have seen and said.

14. North America is 4500 miles long, and, in some parts, is nearly as many miles broad.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON VII.

- What large river runs into the Northern Ocean? (*See Map.*)
- What inhabitants are found on the northern coast?
- What country is east of Baffin's Bay? (*See Map.*)
- What is said of it? What is said of the missionaries?
- What is said of Labrador?
- Who live in Canada?
- What are the cities of Canada? On what river are they?
- From what lakes does this river come?
- What is said of Newfoundland?
- What two countries are northeast of New England? To whom do they belong?
- What towns did we pass, between these countries and Boston?
- How long is North America? How broad is it?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

What great *bays* are in the northeast part of North America?

What *strait* joins Hudson's Bay to the ocean?

What joins Baffin's Bay? What country is between Hudson's Bay and Newfoundland?

Which way is Newfoundland from Boston?

Which way is it from Boston to Lake Superior?—to Canada?—to Hudson's Bay?—to Greenland?—to Mackenzie's River?—to Mount St. Elias?—to Cape St. Lucas?

In what latitude is Boston?—New Orleans?—the city of Mexico?

What city in Cuba is near the tropic of Cancer?

LESSON VIII.

- We will now talk about different parts of the United States.
- In all the northern parts of this country, most of the inhabitants are white; and there are no slaves.
- In all parts that are farther south than Philadelphia, there are a great many black people, called *negroes*. Most of the negroes are *slaves*, who are made to do all the hard work.
- In the southern and western parts, there are many Indians. When white people first came to live in this country, the Indians owned the whole of it. That was about 250 years ago.



5. You see New England on the map. In New England and all other parts of the United States that are so far north, the winters are very cold, and snow covers the ground for a long time. Then we wear thick woollen clothes, and build great fires, to keep us warm. The cattle are fed on hay and grain, and live in the yard or barn.

6. In the more southern parts of the country, there is but little snow, and the cattle live in the fields all the year.

7. New England and all the Northern States produce *Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips*, and many other vegetables. *Apples*, and *pears* and *peaches* are the common fruits.

8. In the states farther south, *apples* and *pears* do not grow well; but *peaches, melons* and *oranges* are more abundant. The Southern States also produce *cotton, rice, sugar-cane, tobacco*, and *sweet potatoes*, which do not grow well in cold countries.

9. In nearly all parts of the country east of the Mississippi river, there are many large and handsome towns. West of this river, the country is principally a wilderness; and there are few towns, and few people except Indians.

10. No country in the world has so good common schools as the United States; and the people in this country have so many means of becoming wise and good, that they ought to be the best in the world. The best schools are in New England and the state of New York.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON VIII.

2. What is said of the people in the northern parts of the United States?
3. What is said of them in the parts farther south than Philadelphia?
4. Where do the Indians reside? When did they own the whole country?
5. What is said of the winters in the northern parts of this country? 6. in the southern parts.
7. What do the northern parts produce? 8. the southern parts?
9. In what parts of the country are there many towns? What is said of the country west of the Mississippi river?
10. What is said of the schools? Where are the best common schools?

SOUTH AMERICA.



LESSON IX.

SOUTH AMERICA.

1. We come now to South America. Let us examine the map.

2. In the N. part is Cape Vela; in the E. is Cape St. Roque; in the S. is Cape Horn; in the W. is Cape Blanco.

3. There are three great rivers, Orono'co, Amazon, Rio de La Plàta. The Amazon is the widest river in the world.

NOTE. Observe the sound of *e* in Vèla, and of the accented *a* in La Plàta, and Chimboràzo. *Ch*, in this name, sounds as in *chip*. *Rio* is always pronounced *ree-o*. *Brazil* is pronounced *Brah-zeel*.

4. The *Andes Mountains* range along near the western coast, nearly the whole length of South America. They are very high, and many of them are volcanoes. Chimboràzo is commonly supposed to be the highest. Cotopaxi is the greatest volcano in the world. These are near the equator.



QUESTIONS ON LESSON IX.

2. Mention the N., S., E. and W. capes of South America.
3. What are the largest rivers?
4. What is said of the mountains? Which is said to be the highest? Which is the greatest volcano?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

- In what latitude is the mouth of the Amazon?
 Into what ocean do the three great rivers flow?
 What is the latitude of Cape Horn?
 Which is the most northern country of South America? What country is in the northeast part?—in the east?—in the southeast?—in the south?
 What three countries are on the western coast? Which is farthest north, Chili (chee'-le) or Peru?
 Through what countries does the equator pass?
 In what zone are Colombia, Guiana (ghe-an'-na), Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru?
 In what zone are the other countries?

LESSON X.

1. THE people of South America are not well educated; and their habits are generally very immoral.
2. In a part of Guiana, they speak the English language; in another part, they speak Dutch. In Brazil, they speak the Portuguese; and in the other countries, the white people all speak the Spanish language.
3. In Patagonia, and in all the central parts of South America, most of the people are Indians. Some of the Patagons are very tall.
4. The *climate* is warm, except in Patagonia; and, if the land were well cultivated, it would produce all kinds of fruits and vegetables.
5. In Peru and Bolivia, there are excellent gold and silver mines. A great part of the silver and gold that we use, was dug from these mines, or those of Mexico.
6. There are several large cities near the sea-coast, and a few

in the interior of the country. You will see the names of the largest on the map.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON X.

1. What is said of the people?
2. What languages are spoken in Guiana? What is spoken in Brazil?—in the other countries?
3. Where are there many Indians?
4. What is said of the climate and land?
5. What is said of the mines?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Where is the city of Bogotá?—Paramaribo?—St. Salvador?—Rio de Janeiro (ree'-o-da-jan-a'-ro)?—Buenos Ayres (boo'-a-nos-ai'-res)?—Santiago?—La Plata?—Lima (lee'-ma)?

NOTE. Be careful to pronounce the names correctly. The Key at the beginning of the book explains the marks, and your teacher will assist you.

LESSON XI.

HISTORY OF AMERICA.

1. THREE hundred and fifty years ago, there were no white people nor negroes in America. The Indians then owned the whole continent.
2. The people of Europe live three thousand miles from America, on the other side of the Atlantic. They did not know that there was any land on this side of the ocean. Some of them thought that there might be, and wanted to find it.
3. In the year 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed from Spain in Europe, to try to discover land on this side of the ocean. He had but three small vessels; and the crews of these ships were afraid to sail so far from land.
4. Columbus encouraged them as well as he could, and persuaded them to proceed from day to day, until they discovered

an island. It was a small island, which is now called Cat Island, near the coast of Florida.

5. This made Columbus and his sailors very glad. He sailed about in many directions, and discovered St. Domingo and other West India islands.

6. He then returned to Spain, and astonished all the people of Europe with the news of his discoveries. He came again with more ships, and found other islands, and visited the continent near the mouth of the Orono'co river.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XI.

1. How long ago was America inhabited only by Indians?
2. Where do the people of Europe live? What did some of them think?
3. Who came to discover America in 1492? How many years ago was that? *Count them.* How many ships had he?
4. What island was first discovered? Where is Cat Island?
5. What other islands did he discover?
6. Where did he visit the continent?

LESSON XII.

1. THE West India Islands and South America, when Columbus visited them, were found thickly peopled.

2. The Indians were a mild, amiable, generous race of men. They had no books, and few of them had any kind of writing.

3. The climate is very warm in the countries that Columbus discovered, and the Indians wore scarcely any clothing.

4. For the same reason, they had only such houses as would, in some degree, shelter them from the sun and rain. Almost every thing that they wanted, grew without much labor; and this made them feeble and indolent. They were very fond of dancing, and some other amusements.

5. They were very kind to the white people, and were greatly

astonished to see the ships, the dress, the various kinds of tools, the books, and all other things used by the Spaniards.

6. The Indians spoke languages which the Spaniards could not understand; but they soon learned to converse by signs, and afterwards learned each other's languages.

7. The Indians believed in the God who made them; and that they should live after death in another world.

8. The Spaniards noticed that the Indians wore a great many ornaments of gold and silver. This made them very anxious to obtain these new countries. You know that the *love of money is the root of all evil.* It makes men hate each other, and try to do each other all kinds of injury.

9. A great many Spaniards came over to Mexico, and the West Indies, and South America, and made war against the Indians.

10. Although the Indians were very numerous, they were beaten by their enemies, because they did not know so well how to fight. They had no guns, but they used bows and arrows, clubs, stones, and javelins.

11. A great many hundreds of thousands of the poor Indians were thus cruelly killed; and others were made slaves, and soon died, because they were not used to hard labor.

12. Thus the Spaniards conquered the West India Islands, Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and the United Provinces.

13. The Dutch, and English, and French, settled in Guiana, and the Portuguese in Brazil.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XII.

1. Were there many Indians where Columbus visited?
2. What was their character?
3. Why did they not wear much clothing?
4. What is said of their houses? Of what were they fond?

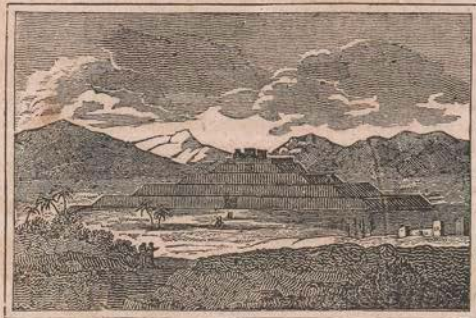
5. How did they treat the white people? What astonished them greatly?
 6. What is said of their languages?
 7. What did they believe?
 8. What did they wear which made the Spaniards want to conquer them?
- What is said of the love of money?
10. What weapons did the Indians use?
 11. What is said in this paragraph?
 12. What countries did the Spaniards conquer?
 13. Who settled in Guiana?—who in Brazil?

LESSON XIII.

1. THE two most populous, and most civilized nations of Indians, were those of Mexico and Peru.

2. In both of these countries they had a kind of writing, and very good houses, and temples, and many other handsome works of art.

3. Here is the picture of a pyramid in Mexico. It is made of unburnt bricks, four stories high, 1423 feet broad at the base, and 177 feet high. On the top of it was an altar, where they offered sacrifices.



4. Mexico was conquered by the Spaniards in the years 1519 and 1520. The army was commanded by a cruel monster, named Cortez.

5. Peru had become quite as much civilized as Mexico. It had long been governed by a virtuous race of kings, called *Incas*.

6. Peru then contained all the country in Colombia that is south of the equator, and all Bolivia.

7. Pizarro was the Spanish officer, who led a small army into Peru in 1530; and they conquered it in ten years.

8. The Inca was friendly to Pizarro, and had a private conversation with him; and while they were talking, Pizarro had him seized and put in prison.

9. The Inca offered to purchase his liberty. The room in which he was confined was 22 feet long, and 16 wide. Pizarro promised to release him, if he would fill the room with vessels of gold as high as he could reach.

10. The Inca had it filled very soon; and the wicked Pizarro took the gold, and killed the Inca.

11. Pizarro and his army treated the Indians with the most dreadful cruelty, and destroyed immense numbers of them. A quarrel afterwards arose between the leaders of this army and some other Spaniards who were sent over; and Pizarro and many of his wicked band were slain.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XIII.

1. Which were the most populous and civilized nations of Indians?
2. What had they?
3. What is said of the Pyramid of Cholulo?
4. When was Mexico conquered? By whom was the army commanded?
5. By whom had Peru long been governed?
6. What then belonged to Peru?
7. Who led the Spanish army into Peru?—when? How soon was Peru conquered?
- 8, 9, 10. How did Pizarro treat the Inca?
11. How did he treat the other Indians? What became of him?

LESSON XIV.

1. WHEN it was known in Europe, that there was much gold and silver in this country, a great many persons from different kingdoms came hither.

2. Even before many persons knew of the discovery that Columbus had made, a man of Florence, in Italy, named Americus, came over; and when he returned, he made so many persons believe that he was the discoverer of this continent, that it was named for him.

3. In the year 1607, some English people came over and settled in Virginia. This was the first settlement of white people in the United States.

4. In 1620, the first settlers of New England arrived at Plymouth in Massachusetts. Others soon followed, and settled in various parts of the country.

5. The people who settled in the United States did not treat the Indians so cruelly as the Spaniards did; but I am sorry to say that many were not kind to them, and thus provoked them to make war.

6. Now the white people are settled over a great part of the country; and most of the Indians have been deprived of their lands, and have perished.

7. The United States were governed by the king of Great Britain for many years, but they became independent in 1776. This is now the most flourishing country in the world.

8. Very soon after the United States began to be peopled by the English, they brought *slaves* from Africa to perform the hard labor. Now they are nearly as numerous as the whites in many of the Southern States.

9. Since the year 1810, the people of Mexico, Central Ameri-

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.



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ca, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, and the United Provinces, have become free from the government of Spain, and established governments of their own.

10. Spain now owns in America only two islands, Cuba and Porto Rico. All the other countries which she discovered, and which she long ruled with cruel tyranny, have become independent.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XIV.

2. Who professed to be the discoverer of America?
3. When was the settlement made in Virginia?
4. When was Massachusetts settled?
5. How did the people who settled in the United States treat the Indians?
7. By whom were the United States long governed? When did they become independent? What is now the state of this country?
8. What is said of the blacks?
9. What countries have become independent of Spain since the year 1810?
10. What does Spain now own in America?

LESSON XV.

1. We must now cross over the Atlantic Ocean to the eastern side of it, and there we shall find more land than in the whole of America.

2. It is about 3000 miles across this ocean, and it takes sometimes 25, and sometimes 35 or 40 days to sail over it. We must make a short voyage, and go first to the part called Europe.

3. Europe has the Northern Ocean on the N.; Asia on the E.; the Mediterranean Sea on the S.; and the Atlantic Ocean on the W.

4. Asia is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean; E. by the Pacific Ocean; S. by the Indian Ocean; W. by Europe.

5. South of Europe is Africa. It is bounded N. by the Mediterranean Sea; E. by the Red Sea and Indian Ocean; S. by the Southern Ocean; W. by the Atlantic Ocean.

6. E. of Africa, and S. E. of Asia, is the great island of New Holland.

7. The Pacific Ocean bounds Asia and New Holland on the E. side, and America on the W. side. It is about 5000 miles from the western side of America across the Pacific to the eastern side of Asia.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XV.

1. What ocean lies between America and the eastern continent?
2. How wide is it? How long does it take to sail across it?
3. How is Europe bounded?
4. How is Asia bounded?
5. How is Africa bounded?
6. Which way is New Holland from Asia?
7. What ocean is between Asia and America? How wide is it?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

- What sea is between Africa and Europe?—what sea between Africa and Asia?
 What ocean is south of Asia?
 Which way is New Holland from Africa?
 What ocean is between New Holland and Africa? Is New Holland N. or S. of the equator?
 Are Europe and Asia N. or S. of the equator? What does the equator cross?
 What is the southern cape of Africa? Is Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope, farther south?

LESSON XVI.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

1. You see on this map, that Europe contains a great many countries.

2. On the west side of Europe, between 50° and 60° N. latitude, are two large islands. The larger has a part of the name ENGLAND upon it. The northern part of the same island is called SCOTLAND; and the whole is called GREAT BRITAIN.

EUROPE.



3. This is one of the richest and most beautiful countries in the world. It has a great many elegant cities, excellent colleges and schools, and more ships than any other country.

4. *London* is the capital, and it is the largest city in Europe.

5. A great many of the first settlers of the United States came from England; and we speak the same language as the English.

6. The people of England are called *English*, and those of Scotland are called *Scotch*.

7. Here is a picture of St. Paul's Church, which is the largest in London.



8. The other large island is *IRELAND*. Its people are called *Irish*. Many of them have come to live in this country.

9. There are several handsome cities in Ireland. *Dublin* is the capital.

10. Look at the meridian line, which passes through Great Britain. At the bottom of the map it is marked with a cipher, to show that it is the *first* or *principal* meridian.

11. All places on this line have no longitude, either east or west. All west of it are in *west longitude*; all east of it are in *east longitude*. This line passes through Greenwich, which I mentioned some time ago.

12. Northwest of Scotland is the cold and dreary island of ICELAND. It has no large towns; but the people are mild, honest, and industrious.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XVI.

2. Where is Great Britain? Which part of this island is called England? Which part is Scotland?
3. What is said of Great Britain?
4. What is said of London?
5. Who came from England?
6. What are the people of England called?—of Scotland?
7. What are the people of Ireland called?
8. What is the capital of Ireland?
10. 11. What *meridian* passes through Greenwich, in Great Britain?
12. What island is N. W. of Scotland? What is said of its inhabitants?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

Which way is Ireland from Great Britain? Is Ireland in E. or in W. longitude? What is the longitude of Iceland?—its latitude?

LESSON XVII.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

1. LET us now look at Spain, in the S. W. part of Europe. Spain and Portugal are on a large peninsula.
2. *Madrid* is the capital of Spain; *Lisbon* is the capital of Portugal.
3. The climate of these countries is very fine. Oranges, lemons and grapes grow here, and they are of the finest quality.
4. Wine is made of grapes, and brandy is made of wine. Raisins are dried grapes.

5. These countries were once very flourishing; but their governments are bad, and the people are not happy.

6. Between Spain and Africa is the Strait of Gibraltar. It is about 15 miles wide.

7. You know that I have often mentioned the *Spaniards*, who discovered America, and conquered so much of it. They came from Spain. The people of Portugal are called *Portuguese*.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XVII.

1. In what part of Europe are Spain and Portugal? Are they on an island, or a peninsula?
2. What is the capital of Spain?—of Portugal?
3. 4. What is said of the climate?—of the productions?
5. What is said of the government?
6. What does the Strait of Gibraltar separate? How wide is it?
7. What are the people of Spain called?—of Portugal?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

What *sea* and *ocean* are connected by the Strait of Gibraltar? What *sea* is S. and S. E. from Spain? What *ocean* is W. of Spain? What *bay* is N.? What *country* is N.?

Which way is Portugal from Spain?

LESSON XVIII.

FRANCE, NETHERLANDS, GERMANY.

1. FRANCE is a delightful country. The climate is mild; and the land is well cultivated. Almost every kind of grain and fruit grows there, in great perfection.
2. There are hundreds of beautiful cities and villages. *Paris* is the capital.
3. The French are a very lively and polite people—not so grave and serious as the Spaniards or English.



4. North of France is Netherlands or Holland. The people are called *Dutch*.

5. This country is so low that the ocean would overflow it, if it were not for the walls of mud which are raised by the Dutch.

6. The people do not travel much on roads; but they have canals, on which they travel all about the country.



7. *Amsterdam* is the capital.

The Dutch are industrious and honest, but not very beautiful.

8. East of Netherlands is Germany, which is composed of several small kingdoms and states.

9. There are many excellent colleges, and more learned men in Germany than in any other country.

10. The Germans print more books, and have larger libraries, than any other people.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XVIII.

1. What is said of France?
2. What is said of the cities? What is the capital of France?
3. What is said of the people?
4. Which way from France is Netherlands? What are the people of Netherlands or Holland called?
5. What is said of the country?
6. How do the people travel?
7. What is the capital?
8. Where is Germany?
9. Tell what is said in this paragraph.
10. What is said of their books and libraries?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Which way is France from England? Which way is France from Holland or Netherlands? What sea is S. E. from France?

LESSON XIX.

DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN, LAPLAND.

1. DENMARK is a small country, partly on a peninsula, and partly on some small islands.

2. *Copenhagen* is the capital, and is situated on the island of Zealand, in the strait which separates Denmark from Sweden.

3. The people are called *Danes*. They are brave and honest, and are generally well educated.

4. The climate of Denmark is about as cold as that of New England.

5. NORWAY and SWEDEN are now under the same government. The king resides at *Stock'holm*, which is the capital of Sweden. *Chris-ti-an'a* is the capital of Norway.

6. These are very cold countries, especially in the northern parts.

7. Norway has extensive forests, which supply good *timber*. Sweden is famous for good *iron*.

8. The people of Norway are called *Norwegians*; those of Sweden, *Swedes*.

9. LAPLAND is the most northern country in Europe, and is so cold that scarcely any thing will grow.

10. The Laplanders are a very ignorant people. The Reindeer supplies them with food and clothing. Its skin is used for clothes; and its flesh and milk are good food. It is also harnessed in a sledge, and travels very swiftly over the ice and snow.



11. The Laplanders think the people of other countries very poor and miserable, because they have no Reindeer.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XIX.

1. How is Denmark situated?
2. What is said of Copenhagen?
3. What is said of the people?
4. How cold is the climate?
5. What is the capital of Sweden?—of Norway?
7. What do Norway and Sweden produce?
8. What are the people called?
9. What is the most northern country in Europe?
10. 11. What is said of the Laplanders?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

On which side of Europe are Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, France, Holland, Denmark and Norway?

What *country* is E. of Norway? What *sea* is E. of Sweden? What *country* is E. of the Baltic Sea?—what is S.?

What is the longitude of Christian'a? Which way is Stockholm from Copenhagen?

LESSON XX.

RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, POLAND, AUSTRIA.

1. ONLY a part of Russia is in Europe. It has Sweden, the Baltic Sea, Prussia and Austria on the W. side, and the Northern Ocean on the N. side.

2. Now look on the map of the Eastern Hemisphere, and you will see that it extends eastward, across Asia, to the Pacific Ocean. This is the largest empire in the world.

3. The capital is *Petersburgh*, which is a very large city, and is one of the most elegant cities in the world.

4. The *emperor* commonly resides at *Petersburgh*; but he sometimes goes to *Moscow*, which is another splendid city.

5. The northern parts of Russia are extremely barren and cold; the southern parts are fruitful, and the climate is temperate.

6. PRUSSIA has many large cities, and several excellent colleges. The Prussians are generally well educated.

7. *Berlin* is the capital, and is a very large and handsome city.
 8. *PO'LAND* is governed by the emperor of Russia. *Warsaw* is the capital. The people are called *Poles*.
 9. *AUSTRIA* is a large and powerful empire. It contains Hungary, and many smaller countries.
 10. *Vien'na* is the capital. It is situated on the river *Danube*, which is the largest in Europe.
 11. The Austrians have not a good government; and they are generally ignorant.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XX.

1. What countries are on the western side of Russia? What is N. of Russia?
2. How far does it extend eastward?
3. What is said of the capital of Russia?
4. Where does the emperor of Russia live?
5. What is said of the country?
6. Tell what is said of Prussia, and the people.
7. What is said of Berlin?
8. Repeat this paragraph.
9. What is said of Austria?
10. On what river is the capital of Austria?
11. What is said of the people?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

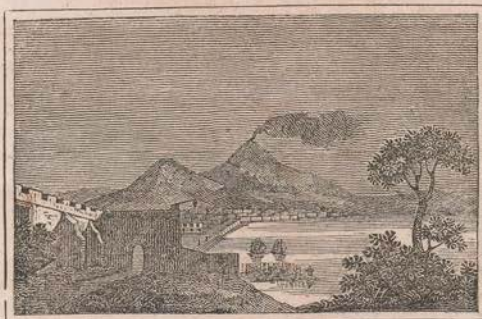
- What three cities are nearly in latitude 60°?
 Which way is Warsaw from London? Which way is Vienna from Berlin?
 What mountains are in the eastern part of Russia? What sea in the S. part?
 What sea in the N. part? What sea is between Great Britain and Norway?

LESSON XXI.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

1. *SWITZERLAND* is a small country between France and Italy. It is situated on very high land, among the mountains called the *Alps*. The climate is cold, because the land is so high.

2. The people are called *Swiss*, and are an honest and modest people. They love their country, and hate to have other nations govern them.
 3. *ITALY* is composed of a great many small governments. The *Pope* lives at *Rome*, and this is the most noted city.
 4. The pope is the chief ruler of the Roman Catholic churches. The Roman Catholics are far more numerous than any other class of Christians.
 5. Besides *Rome*, there are many other beautiful cities in Italy. Here is the picture of *Naples* and *Mount Vesuvius*.



6. Italy and some other countries once belonged to the Roman empire. This was the greatest kingdom in Europe 1850 years ago. The ancient Romans had a vast number of splendid cities; and they were a very rich and well educated people.
 7. The Romans used the Latin language. The Italians use a beautiful language, that is partly derived from the Latin.

8. Rome has now a great many buildings, partly in ruins, which belonged to the ancient Romans, and some very splendid edifices, built in later times.

9. The climate of Italy is delightful; and if the people were virtuous, well governed, and well educated, it would be the finest country in Europe.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XXI.

1. Where is Switzerland? Why is it a cold country?
2. What is said of the people?
3. Of what is Italy composed? Where does the *pope* reside?
4. What is said of the pope and Roman Catholics?
5. Are there any other fine cities in Italy?
6. To what did Italy once belong? What is said of the Romans?
7. What language did they use? What language do the Italians use?
8. What is said of the city of Rome?
9. What is said of the climate?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

What *sea* is south of Italy? What *gulf* is east?

LESSON XXII.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

1. We come now to Turkey, where the Mahom'etans live.
 2. The Mahometans do not believe in the Christian religion. They have a book called the *Koran*, instead of the Bible; and they think that Ma'homet was the true prophet of the Lord.

3. The Turks are indolent, proud, and cruel. Some of them have a great many wives.

4. *Constantinople* is the capital of Turkey. It contains many large buildings; but the streets are dirty, and many of the houses are gone to decay.

5. GREECE is the most southern country in Europe. Formerly the Grecians, or Greeks, were the most civilized and best educated people in Europe; but for a long time they have had a miserable government, and have become very rude and ignorant.

6. The Turks governed the Greeks until very lately, and treated them most cruelly.

7. There are many ruins of the ancient temples, and other buildings of the Greeks, still remaining.

8. You know that we have still many books, written by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XXII.

1. Who live in Turkey?
2. What do they not believe? What do they believe?
3. What is their character?
4. What is said of the capital of Turkey?
5. What is the most southern country of Europe? What is said of the ancient, and of the modern Greeks?
7. What still remain of the ancient Greeks?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

What *sea* is on the S. and W. of the peninsula of Greece?

What *gulf* is between Italy and Turkey?

What *sea* is E. of Greece? *Answer.* Archipelago (ar-ke-pel/a-go).

LESSON XXIII.

ISLANDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

1. THERE are a great many fine islands in the Mediterranean sea, which are not named on the map. Most of them are thickly peopled, and are very fruitful.

2. Bonaparte was born on the island of *CORSICA*.

3. *SARDINIA* is a part of the kingdom of *SARDINIA*. The other states belonging to this kingdom, are in the northwest part

of Italy. GEN'OA is one of the SARDINIAN STATES; and it is famous for being the place where COLUMBUS was born.

4. SICILY is a very fruitful island. Mount Ætna, on this island, is the largest volcano in Europe. The stones which are thrown out of it, are sometimes sent thirty miles.

5. CANDIA and CYPRUS are large and fruitful islands. These, and most of the other islands in the Mediterranean Sea, produce all kinds of delicious fruits, such as oranges, limes, lemons, melons, citrons, figs, pomegranates, grapes, almonds, and olives. *Sweet oil* is made from olives.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XXIII.

2. Who was born in Corsica?
3. To what kingdom does the island of Sardinia belong? What is said of Gen'oa?
4. What is said of Sicily and Mount Ætna?
5. What do Candia, Cyprus, and most of the other islands, produce? Of what is *sweet oil* made?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP

What is the latitude of Sardinia? What is the longitude of Gen'oa?

NOTE. The dotted line passing through the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azof, and thence to the Ural Mountains, is the boundary line between Europe and Asia.

LESSON XXIV.

ASIA.

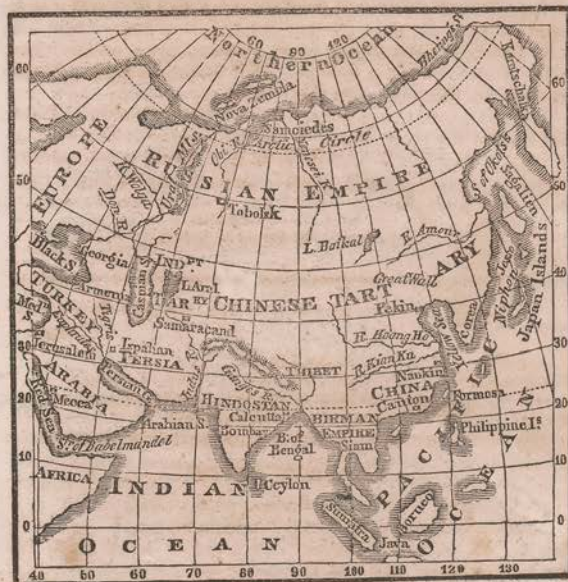
1. ASIA is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean, E. by the Pacific Ocean, S. by the Indian Ocean, and W. by the Red Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, and Europe.

2. Asia contains a great many countries. Most of the people are dark colored, and some of them are nearly black.

3. Lions, tigers, elephants, jackals, hyenas, crocodiles, and many other wild animals, are in Asia.

4. Most of the people that you read of in the Bible, lived in

ASIA.



Asia. You will find it very interesting to learn about this part of the world.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XXIV.

1. How is Asia bounded?
2. What is the color of the people?
3. What animals are mentioned?
4. Who lived in Asia?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

What *strait* connects the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean?
 In which part of Asia are Arabia and Turkey? Where is the Russian empire?
 Which way from Arabia is Persia? Which way from Persia is Hindostan?
 What empire is S. E. of Hindostan?
 Where is China?—Thibet?—Independent Tartary?
 Which way are the Japan Islands from China? What islands are on the equator?

LESSON XXV.

ARABIA AND TURKEY.

1. ARABIA, in the S. W. part of Asia, was formerly a populous and civilized country. Its inhabitants are now a miserable race of Mahometans, and a great part of the country has become a desert.
2. *Mecca* is the capital. It has a great mosque or temple, where a great many of the Arabs go to worship. Ma'homet was born at Mecca.
3. In the northwestern part of Arabia is the desert where the children of Israel wandered 40 years, after they were led out of Egypt by Moses.
4. *Mount Sinai* and *Mount Horeb* were near the northern part of the Red Sea.
5. Through an arm of the Red Sea, at the north part, Moses led the Israelites. The waters divided, so that the Israelites went over on dry ground; but when Pharaoh and his army followed, the waters returned, and drowned them.

6. **TURKEY** is divided into two parts. One part is in Europe, and the other in Asia.

7. This was formerly the finest country in the world. The land of **CA'NAAN**, which is also called **PALESTINE**, and the **HOLY LAND**, is in Turkey. You can see where it is by the name *Jerusalem*.

8. Palestine was so fruitful a country, that it is called in the Bible "a good land," "a land flowing with milk and honey."

9. The most wonderful things mentioned in the Bible were done in Palestine. This is the country which the Lord promised to the Israelites, and into which they were led by Joshua.

10. Here lived Samuel, and David, and Solomon, and the Prophets.

11. When the **LORD JESUS CHRIST** appeared in this world, He was born at Bethlchem, near Jerusalem. In this country He performed all His miracles; and He was crucified at Jerusalem.



12. The *Apostles* preached in this country, and also in Turkey in Europe, Greece, and Italy.

13. Palestine is now inhabited partly by Mahometans, and partly by Jews and Christians. It is governed by Turkey, and is neither pleasant nor flourishing.

14. *Jerusalem* is still a considerable city, as you see by the picture.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XXV.

1. What is said of Arabia, and the people?
2. What is said of Mecca? Who was born there?
3. What is in the N. W. part of Arabia?
4. Where are *Sinai* and *Horeb*?
5. What is said in this paragraph?
6. How is Turkey divided?
7. What country, which is very often mentioned in the Bible, was in Turkey in Asia?
8. What is said of it in the Bible?
9. What was done here?
10. Who lived here?
11. Repeat this paragraph.
12. Where did the Apostles preach?
13. Who now live in Palestine?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

What is the latitude of Jerusalem? Which way is it from Mecca?

LESSON XXVI.

GEORGIA, ARMENIA, RUSSIA, TARTARY.

1. **GEORGIA** and **ARMENIA** are two small countries, between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. They are remarkable for the beauty of their inhabitants. The Georgian women are said to be the most beautiful in the world.

2. You will recollect that *Russia* comprises a great country in the northern part of Europe, and all the northern part of Asia.

3. RUSSIA IN ASIA is mostly a barren, thinly peopled, and cold country.
4. The inhabitants consist of a great many uncivilized tribes.
5. There are not many cities: Tobolsk' and Irkutsk' are the largest.
6. Several large rivers run from this country into the Northern Ocean.
7. INDEPENDENT TARTARY is on the E. side of the Caspian Sea.
8. The people are Mahometans, and are considerably civilized. They have many colleges. *Sam-ar-cand'* is the capital.
9. CHINESE TARTARY is peopled by wandering tribes of half civilized men.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XXVI.

1. Where are Georgia and Armenia? For what are the people remarkable?
2. What is said of Russia in Asia?
3. What are the chief cities?
4. Where is Independent Tartary?
5. What is said of the people? What is the capital?
6. What is said of Chinese Tartary?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

What rivers run into the Northern Ocean? What river runs S. into the Caspian Sea? What islands are in the Northern Ocean? Where is the peninsula of Kamtschat-ka? What lake is E. of the Caspian Sea?

LESSON XXVII.

PER'SIA AND HINDOSTAN'.

1. PERSIA was formerly a very fruitful country, thickly peopled, and well civilized. It is not now flourishing.
2. *Te-he-ran'* is the capital; but *Is-pa-han'* is much the finest city.

3. The Persians manufacture excellent silk goods; and they make all kinds of cloths in great perfection.
4. HIN-DOS-TAN' is one of the most populous countries in the world.
5. The Hindoos are idolaters; but they are a mild, amiable, and industrious people.
6. They have a great many splendid cities. *Calcutta* is the capital of BENGAL', which is a country, owned by the English, in the east part of Hindostan'.
7. The Hindoos manufacture great quantities of silk and cotton goods; but they do not know well how to make iron and steel into working tools.
8. The English have conquered several millions of the Hindoos.
9. Almost every thing will grow in this fine country.
10. THIBET (tib-et') is a small country north of Hindostan'. Most of it is thinly peopled.
11. The people are called Thibe'tians, and they are very ignorant. They worship a man who is called the Grand Lama. He lives in the town of Lassa, which is the capital of the country. When the Grand Lama dies, his priests choose some child, and put it in his place. He seldom shows himself to the common people.
12. The highest mountains in the world are the HIMMA'LEH, or HIMALAY'A, of Thibet. They are said to be 26,000 feet high.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XXVII.

1. What was the former state of Persia? What is its present state?
2. What two cities are spoken of?
3. What do the Persians make?
4. What is one of the most populous countries?
5. Give the account of the Hindoos.
6. Of what is Calcutta the capital? Who own Bengal'?
7. What do the Hindoos make?
8. What will grow in Hindostan'?

10. What is said of Thibet?
11. What do the Thibetians worship? In what town does the Grand Lama reside? How do the priests make a new Grand Lama when the old one dies?
12. Tell what is said of the Himmaleh mountains.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

What bay is S. of Bengal? What ocean is S. of Hindostan? What island is S. of Hindostan?

Which way is Thibet from Calcutta?

NOTE. There are some countries between Hindostan and Persia, but they are not very important.

LESSON XXVIII.

BIRMAN EMPIRE AND CHINA.

1. The peninsula which is called, on the map, the *Birman Empire*, consists of a great many small kingdoms.
2. Some of the people are well educated, and they are more brave and enterprising than the Hindoos. They are called *Burmese* or *Bir'mans*.
3. CHINA is a very interesting and important country. It is interesting on account of the peculiar manners, customs and institutions of its inhabitants, and important on account of its immense population and productions.
4. The *tea* which we use comes from China. The best *porcelain*, or *China-ware*, also comes from China; likewise great quantities of *silks*.
5. Every part of the country is well cultivated. Immense cities are found in every quarter.
6. The cities are the largest in the world. *Pekin*, the capital, is said to contain *two millions* of people. Many are supposed to contain more than *one million*. *Canton* is the principal seaport.
7. Between China and Tartary is an immense wall, 1500 miles in length, 30 feet high, and 14 feet thick at the top.

8. The *imperial canal* is 600 miles long, and is the largest and best in the world.

9. It would require a book ten times as large as this, to tell of all the wonderful things in China.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XXVIII.

1. Of what does the Birman Empire consist?
2. What is the character of the Burmese?
3. Why is China interesting and important?
4. What comes from China?
5. Is it well cultivated?
6. What is said of its cities and capital?
7. Describe the Chinese wall.
8. Describe the canal.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Which way is China from the Birman Empire? What city in China is near the tropic of Cancer? In what latitude is Pekin? Turn back to the map of North America, and see what city has the same latitude as Pekin.

LESSON XXIX.

ISLANDS OF ASIA.

1. THE JAPAN ISLANDS, east of China, are so populous and well cultivated, that they form a very important empire.
2. The people are industrious and highly civilized. They trade but little with other nations.
3. The Japanese are well educated, and are generally very correct in their conduct.
4. BORNEO, on the equator, is one of the largest islands in the world. Most of the people are very wild. Some of them eat their enemies when they kill them.
5. The Ourang Outang lives in the woods in Borneo. It resembles men more than any other animal.

6. SUMATRA and JAVA are the other islands of most importance. We call these islands important, because they produce immense quantities of *coffee*, and *pepper* and other *spices*.

7. On larger maps you will see many more Asiatic islands; but none of them have so much trade as Sumatra and Java.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XXIX.

1. What is said of the Japan Islands?
2. 3. What is said of the people?
4. What is said of Borneo and its inhabitants?
5. What strange animal lives in Borneo?
6. Give the account of Sumatra and Java.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

What is the latitude of Calcutta?—of Borneo and Sumatra?
What is the longitude of Sumatra?—of the island Formosa?

LESSON XXX.

AUSTRALIA.

1. On the map of the Eastern Hemisphere, you will see NEW HOLLAND, and NEW GUINEA, and some smaller islands near them. These islands are called AUSTRALIA.

2. NEW HOLLAND is a very large island. The native inhabitants are the most ignorant, uncivilized, and stupid people in the world. They know but little more than wild beasts; and have no government, no society, and hardly any ideas of religion.

3. The English have a colony on this island, where they send thieves and other wicked persons.

4. The greater part of New Holland is still uncultivated, and much of it has not been visited by any except the ignorant natives.

5. One of the most singular and beautiful of the wild animals, is the Kangaroo. His fore-legs are very short; and he leaps about on his long hind-legs in a very graceful manner. Under

the belly of the female Kangaroo, there is a kind of bag or pocket, into which the young ones go when they want to be warm, or safe from enemies. See one of them in the picture, peeping out of the pocket.



6. NEW GUINEA is a great island, but we know little of it.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XXX.

1. What islands are in Australia?
2. What is said of New Holland and its people?
3. What colony is settled there?
4. Is New Holland well known?
5. Describe the Kangaroo.
6. What is said of New Guinea?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

Which way are the islands called Australia from Africa?—from Asia? Which appears to be the largest island? Which way is Van Diemen's Land from New Holland? Which way from New Holland is New Guinea?

LESSON XXXI.

POLYNESIA.

1. TURN back to the map of the Western Hemisphere, and you will see, in the Pacific Ocean, many clusters of islands, and

some large single islands. There are the *Sandwich Islands*, the *Society Islands*, the *Friendly Islands*, and many others. These are called **POLYNESIA** (pol-le-ne'zhe-a).

2. The people of these islands are very much like the Indians of America. Some of them have become Christians, and are learning the arts of civilized life.

3. These islands enjoy very pleasant climates; and they can be made to produce every thing that grows in any country.

4. The *bread-fruit* grows on great trees. It is nearly as large as your head; and when it is dry, it is like good meal. The natives make it into bread, and use it in almost every way that we use meal and flour.



5. Some of the islands in Polynesia and Australia produce *sago*. It is made of the pith of a great tree.

AFRICA.



FIRST BOOK OF GEOGRAPHY.

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QUESTIONS ON LESSON XXXI.

1. What are the islands in the Pacific Ocean called? What are some of their names?
2. What is said of the inhabitants?
3. What else is said of these islands?
4. Give the account of the bread-fruit.
5. Where does sago grow? What is it?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

- What is the latitude of the Sandwich Islands?—of the Society?—of the Friendly?—of the Navigator's?
- Which way are they from America?

LESSON XXXII.

AFRICA.

1. AFRICA is a great peninsula. It is joined to Asia, at the N. E. corner, by the *Isthmus of Suez*, which is 60 or 70 miles wide. It is separated from Europe, at the N. W. corner, by the *Strait of Gibraltar*, about 15 miles wide.
2. Africa is bounded N. by the Mediterranean Sea; E. by Asia, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; S. by the Southern Ocean; W. by the Atlantic Ocean.
3. The *inhabitants* of Africa are black. They are divided into a great many nations, who do not much resemble each other, except in color.
4. The *wild beasts* of Africa are very terrible. There are many *lions*, *wolves*, *jackals*, and other ravenous animals. There are also huge *elephants*; and the *hippopotamus* and *crocodile* are found in the lakes and rivers.
5. The *zebra* and *camelopard* are found in some of the countries; and the *ostrich* and other beautiful birds are very common.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XXXII.

1. What connects Africa with Asia? What *strait* separates it from Europe?
2. How is Africa bounded?
3. What is said of the inhabitants?
4. 5. What wild animals are there?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

On which side of the equator is most of Africa? How far in N. latitude does it extend? How far in S.? How far in E. longitude? How far in W. longitude? What great island is E. of Africa, on the tropic of Capricorn? St. Helena is the island on which Bonaparte was confined several years; where is it?

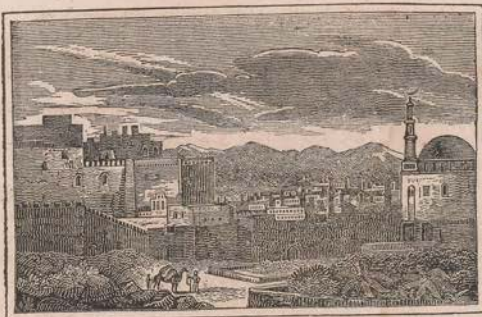
LESSON XXXIII.

EGYPT.

1. Egypt is in the N. E. part of Africa, on both sides of the great river *Nile*. In ancient times, this country was wonderful for its splendid cities, the learning of its people, and their skill in many of the arts.
2. In the Bible you read that Joseph was sold a slave in Egypt, and became a ruler; that his brethren went down to buy corn, and afterwards removed to Egypt; that they and their children lived there many years; that Moses led them out, and conducted them through the wilderness, till they came to the borders of Canaan.
3. When Moses was born, he was laid in the river Nile, in a little ark or basket. It was in Egypt that the Lord did so many miracles by the hand of Moses.
4. On the map you see the *Red Sea*, through which the children of Israel passed; *Mount Sinai*, where the TEN COMMANDMENTS were given by God; and *Jerusalem*, which was the principal city in the land of Palestine.
5. When you are older, you will learn many other wonderful things about Egypt. It is not now a prosperous country. The

people are ignorant, and they are under the miserable government of the Mahometans.

6. *Cairo* is the capital. It is still a great city, but much less than in former times. This cut is a picture of it.



7. Not far from Cairo are the great *pyramids* which you hear of. They are square at the bottom, and rise tapering to a great height. They are huge buildings of stone; and no one knows when or for what purpose they were made.

8. The *climate* of Egypt is very warm, and frequently unhealthy.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XXXIII.

1. Where is Egypt? For what was it formerly wonderful?
2. What do you read about it in the Bible?
3. What other things are here related?
4. What is said of the Red Sea, Mount Sinai, and Jerusalem?
5. What is the present state of Egypt?
6. What is said of Cairo?
7. What is said of the *pyramids*?
8. What is the *climate*?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

What river runs through Egypt? What sea is N. of it? What sea is E.?

LESSON XXXIV.

BARBARY STATES AND WESTERN COUNTRIES.

1. THE Northern Part of Africa is called **BARBARY**. On the map you will see **MOROC'CO**, **ALGIERS**, **TUNIS**, and **TRIP'OLI**. These are all kingdoms belonging to Barbary.

2. The people of this country are only half civilized. They are very indolent and vicious.

3. The climate is very good, and every thing would grow, if the inhabitants were not too lazy to improve the land.

4. The **WESTERN COUNTRIES** of Africa are principally remarkable for the *slave-trade*. The people are very rude and ignorant. They often make war with each other; and those who are conquered are sold to Europeans and Americans for slaves. These are carried to the West Indies, or to Brazil.

5. A few years ago, a great many slaves were brought from Africa to the United States, and other parts of America. Nearly all nations have lately agreed to bring no more. It is very cruel and wicked to bring negroes from their own country, and compel them to work for us.

6. You will see **GUINEA** and **LOAN'GO**, **CONGO** and other countries, on the map, from which a great many negroes have been stolen or bought.

7. These countries are fruitful, and have some gold; but the people are very depraved.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XXXIV.

1. Where are the Barbary States? Name them.
2. What is said of the people?
3. Is the climate good?

4. For what are the Western Countries of Africa remarkable? What is said of the people?

5. Have any nations left off bringing slaves from Africa?

7. What is said of these countries?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Name the countries on the Western Coast of Africa. Which is farther N., Guinea or Congo?

LESSON XXXV.

SOUTHERN AFRICA AND EASTERN AFRICA.

1. THE Southern Part of Africa is called **CAFFRA'RIA**, and the native inhabitants are called *Caf'firs*. A part of them are called *Hottentots*.

2. These people are very ignorant and stupid.

3. The English have a colony near the Cape of Good Hope, where ships frequently stop for water or provisions, when going from Europe or America to Hindostan' or China.

4. You see by the maps that a part of Africa, a part of South America, the whole of New Holland, and many other islands, are south of the equator.

5. You will remember that the sun is directly overhead, in the summer, at all places as far north as the tropic of Cancer. During our winter, the sun is south of the equator; and then those who live in south latitude have their summer.

6. In December, the sun is as far south as the tropic of Capricorn. It never goes either north or south farther than the tropics.

7. Remember that, when we have winter, those who live south of the equator have summer; and when we have summer, they have winter. When we have spring, they have autumn.

8. There is never any cold weather in the torrid zone, except on high mountains.

9. The countries along the Eastern Coast of Africa are but little known to us. The people are rude and ignorant.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XXXV.

1. Who live in Southern Africa?
2. What is said of them?
3. Where have the English a colony?
4. What are south of the equator?
5. 7. When we have winter, what do those have who are south of the equator?
8. What is said of the climate in the torrid zone?
9. What is said of the countries on the Eastern Coast?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

- What is the S. *cape* of Africa? In what zone is it? In what zone is all the central part of Africa?—the N. part?—the S. part?
 What *strait* connects the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean?
 Can you tell what season the people of New Holland have now?

LESSON XXXVI. CENTRAL AFRICA.



1. THERE is an immense tract of country south of Barbary, that is a desert without any inhabitants. In some parts of the Great Desert, the sand is loose, and is blown by the wind like the

billows of the ocean. In other parts, the ground is hard and stony.

2. South of the Great Desert there is a great deal of good land; and there are many tribes of negroes considerably civilized. They have several great cities.

3. The river *Niger* (ni'gur) rises in some mountains near the western coast, and flows eastward; but we do not know into what it flows.

4. A great many men have travelled into Africa to try to discover the course of the *Niger*, and to learn more about the people of Central Africa. Most of them have died of sickness, or been killed by the natives.

5. *Lake Tchad* is a very large and beautiful lake. Two large rivers run into it.

6. The countries near this lake are well peopled, and are very fertile.

7. Lions, elephants, hippopotami, and thousands of smaller animals, are found here; and millions of beautiful birds sing among the forests, or swim upon the lake.

8. There is a great part of Central Africa, of which we are still ignorant.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON XXXVI.

1. Where is the Great Desert? What is said of it?
2. What is S. of the Desert?
3. What is said of the *Niger*?
4. What is said of travellers to Central Africa?
5. What great *lake* is there?
7. What animals abound in Central Africa?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

- Between what parallels of latitude is lake Tchad? Between what meridians? Is it E. or W. from Greenwich?
 What *ocean* is between America and Africa?

THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES,

WITH THE COMMON ABBREVIATIONS OF THEIR NAMES, AND THE CHIEF TOWN OF EACH STATE.

REMARKS. The abbreviation of a name means the letter or letters commonly used for that name; as, *N. H.* for *New Hampshire*.

The seat of government of a state, is the town in which the senators and representatives meet to make laws. The house in which they meet is called a *state-house*.

The capital or chief town of a state, means the town which has the greatest number of inhabitants.

In the following Table, the seat of government of each state is printed in Roman letters when it is not the chief town; and the chief town is printed in italic letters. Where only one town is mentioned, it is both the seat of government and capital.

STATE.	ABBREVIATION.	CAPITAL AND SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.
MAINE,	Me.,	<i>Portland</i> , Augusta.
NEW HAMPSHIRE,	N. H.,	<i>Portsmouth</i> , Concord.
VERMONT,	Vt.,	<i>Windsor</i> , Montpelier.
MASSACHUSETTS,	Mass.,	<i>Boston</i> .
RHODE ISLAND,	R. I.,	<i>Providence</i> .
CONNECTICUT,	Conn. or Ct.,	<i>Hartford</i> , <i>New Haven</i> .

These six States are called NEW ENGLAND.

NEW YORK,	N. Y.,	<i>New York</i> , Albany.
NEW JERSEY,	N. J.,	<i>Newark</i> , Trenton.
PENNSYLVANIA,	Pa. or Penn.,	<i>Philadelphia</i> , Harrisburgh.
DELAWARE,	Del.,	<i>Wilmington</i> , Dover.
MARYLAND,	Md.,	<i>Baltimore</i> , Annapolis.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,	D. C.,	<i>Washington</i> .
VIRGINIA,	Va.,	<i>Richmond</i> .
NORTH CAROLINA,	N. C.,	<i>Newbern</i> , Raleigh.
SOUTH CAROLINA,	S. C.,	<i>Charleston</i> , Columbia.
GEORGIA,	Geo.,	<i>Savannah</i> , Milledgeville.
FLORIDA TERRITORY,	Fl.,	<i>St. Augustine</i> , Tallahassee.
ALABAMA,	Al.,	<i>Mobile</i> , Tuscaloosa.
LOUISIANA,	Lou.,	<i>New Orleans</i> .
ARKANSAS TERRITORY,	Ark.,	<i>Little Rock</i> .
MISSISSIPPI,	Miss.,	<i>Natchez</i> , Jackson.

STATE.	ABBREVIATION.	CAPITAL AND SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.
TENNESSEE,	Tenn.,	<i>Nashville</i> , Murfreesborough.
KENTUCKY,	Ken. or Ky.,	<i>Lexington</i> , Frankfort.
OHIO,	O.,	<i>Cincinnati</i> , Columbus.
INDIANA,	Ind.,	<i>Vincennes</i> , Indianapolis.
ILLINOIS,	Ill.,	<i>Vandalia</i> .
MICHIGAN TERRITORY,	Mich.,	<i>Detroit</i> .
HURON TERRITORY,	Hu.,	<i>Prairie du Chien</i> .
MISSOURI,	Mo.,	<i>St. Louis</i> , Jefferson.
MISSOURI TERRITORY,		{ These territories have no
OREGON TERRITORY,		{ towns.

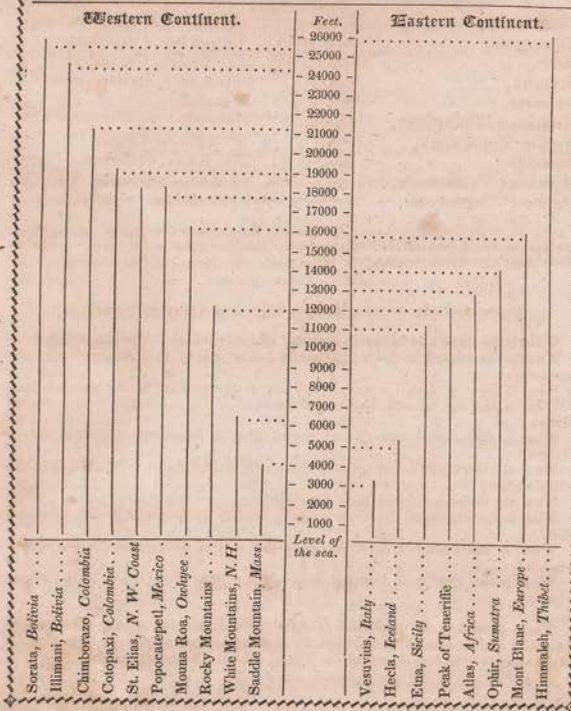
NOTE. Connecticut has two seats of government, Hartford and New Haven. Huron Territory has but few inhabitants, and they are under the government of Michigan. Prairie du Chien (*prair'y du sheen*) is only a small town.

QUESTIONS ON THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES.

- What is the capital of Maine?—the seat of government?—the abbreviation?
 What is the capital of New Hampshire?—the seat of government?—the abbreviation?
 What is the capital of Vermont?—the seat of government?—the abbreviation?
 What is the capital and seat of government of Massachusetts?—the abbreviation?
 What is the capital and seat of government of Rhode Island?—the abbreviation?
 What are the capitals and seats of government of Connecticut? What is the abbreviation?
 What six states are called New England?
 What is the capital of New York?—the seat of government?—the abbreviation?
 What is the capital of New Jersey?—the seat of government?—the abbreviation?
 What is the capital of Pennsylvania?—the seat of government?—the abbreviation?

These questions are sufficient to show the teacher and scholar what should be asked and answered in relation to each state and territory. Observe the REMARKS at the beginning of the Table, and the NOTE at the end.

COMPARATIVE HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS.



QUESTIONS ON THE COMPARATIVE HEIGHT OF MOUNTAINS.

REMARK. The exact height of some of the mountains is not known; and in many cases the scholar will notice in the Table, that the height is a little more, or a little less, than the nearest number of thousands of feet. Thus he will say that *Sorata* is a little more than 25,000 feet high, and that *St. Elias* and *Popocatepetl* are a little less than 18,000 feet high.

Chimborazo has commonly been reckoned the highest mountain in America. Some late measurements make *Sorata* and *Illimani* as high as they are marked in the Table; but it is not quite certain that these measurements are correct.

How high is Saddle Mountain in the N. W. part of Massachusetts?

How high are the White Mountains of New Hampshire?

How high are the Rocky Mountains near the western coast of North America?

What is the height of *St. Elias*?—of *Popocatepetl* in Mexico?—of *Mouna Roa* in the island of Owhyee or Hawaii?

Cotopaxi in Colombia in South America is the greatest volcano in the world; how high is it? How high is *Chimborazo*?—*Illimani*?—*Sorata*?

How high are the *Himma'leh* or *Himmala'ya* Mountains of Thibet in Asia?

What is the height of *Mont Blanc*, on the borders of Switzerland, which is the highest mountain in Europe?

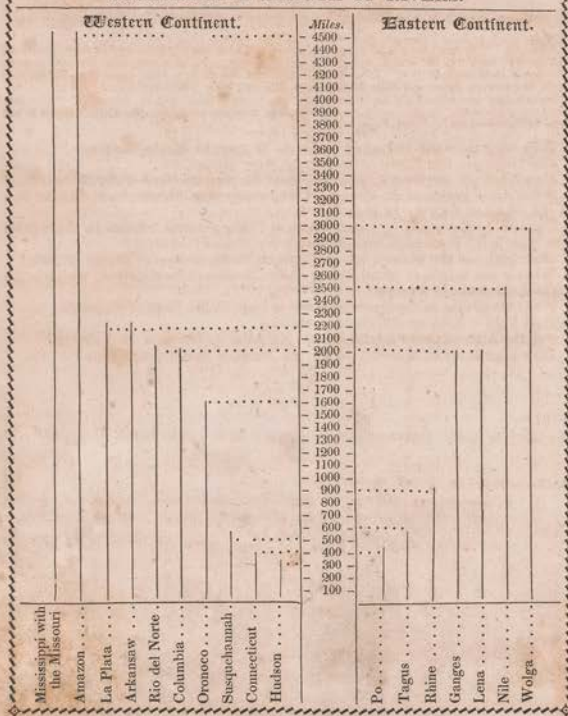
What mountains in America are about as high as the Peak of Teneriffe?

How high is *Etna* on the island of Sicily?

Are the highest mountains in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, or in America?

How high is *Atlas*, which is on the south side of Barbary in Africa?

COMPARATIVE LENGTH OF RIVERS.



QUESTIONS ON THE COMPARATIVE LENGTH OF RIVERS.

- How long is the Mississippi river with the Missouri branch of it?
 What river in South America is about as long as the Mississippi?
 Which is the longest river on the Eastern Continent?
 How much longer are the Mississippi and Amazon than the Wolga? The Wolga is a river of Russia; how long is it?
 How long is the Nile, which is a river of Africa, running through Egypt?
 The Rhine is in France; how long is it?
 What river in New England is about as long as the Tagus in Spain and Portugal?
 What rivers in North America are about as long as the Ganges and Lena in Asia?
 How long are the La Plata in the United Provinces of South America, and the Arkansas, which flows into the Mississippi river? What rivers are about twice as long as the La Plata and Arkansas?

MODES OF TRAVELLING AND CARRYING HEAVY BURDENS.

1. WHEN persons cross the ocean, they go in *ships, barques, brigs, schooners, or sloops*. All these kinds of vessels are sometimes called *ships*. Sloops and small schooners do not often cross the wide parts of the ocean; they commonly sail near the land, or on bays, lakes, or rivers. The load of goods which a ship carries is called a *cargo*.

2. *Steam-boats* are much used in America, Great Britain, and some other countries, for carrying passengers, and almost every thing that people wish to transport from one part of a country to another. They are used on rivers, lakes, and small parts of the ocean. A large steam-boat will carry a larger load than could be drawn on the land by a hundred yoke of oxen; and it will move faster than horses travel with a coach.

3. A *canal* is a great ditch dug in the ground, and partly filled with water. Large flat boats go on canals, and carry heavy car-

goes, and many passengers. They are drawn by horses, which walk along the sides of the canals. This is not a rapid mode of travelling, but it is very safe. The largest canal in America is in the state of New York. It connects lake Erie with the Hudson river, and is 350 miles long. There are many shorter canals in different parts of the country.

4. *Rail-roads* are made by laying timbers along upon the ground, and covering them with iron where the wheels of the carriages are to run. This makes a smooth, hard surface for the carriages, and they run very easily. The carriages are very large and strong, and will carry great loads. They are sometimes drawn by horses, and sometimes moved by steam. Rail-roads are found very useful in England, and several short ones have been made in this country. They will probably soon furnish a very common and convenient mode of travelling and carrying heavy burdens.

QUESTIONS ON MODES OF TRAVELLING, &c.

1. What are the kinds of vessels which are commonly used on the ocean? What is the load called which they carry?
2. Where are steam-boats used? Do they carry large loads? How fast do they move?
3. What is a canal? What boats are used on them? How are the boats drawn? What is said of this mode of travelling? Where is the largest American canal? How long is it? What does it connect?
4. How are rail-roads made? What is said of the carriages on rail-roads? How are they moved? Where have rail-roads been found very useful? Will they probably be much used in this country?

TABLE OF DEFINITIONS.

ARCTIC CIRCLE, the line which divides the *northern temperate zone* from the *northern frigid zone*.

ANTARCTIC CIRCLE, the line which divides the *southern temperate zone* from the *southern frigid zone*.

BAY, a part of an ocean or a sea, which extends far into the land.

CAPE, a point of land extending into the sea.

COMMON SCHOOLS, FREE SCHOOLS, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, TOWN SCHOOLS, or DISTRICT SCHOOLS, are those schools to which all parents have a right to send their children.

CONTINENT, a very large portion of land, not divided by water.

EQUATOR, or EQUINOCTIAL LINE, the line passing around the globe from east to west, and dividing the *northern hemisphere* from the *southern hemisphere*.

FRITH, or ESTUARY, the wide part of a river near its mouth.

GLOBE means any body that is round like a ball. The whole earth is called a *globe*.

GULF, the same as a *bay*.

HEMISPHERE, one half of the globe or earth.

ISLAND, a portion of land surrounded by water.

ISTHMUS, a narrow strip of land which joins two parts of a continent, or a peninsula, with the main land.

LAKE, a large collection of water surrounded by land.

LATITUDE, the distance north or south of the equator. It is measured by *degrees* and *minutes*. When a place is north of the equator, it is in *north latitude*; when it is south of the equator, it is in *south latitude*.

LONGITUDE, the distance east or west from the first meridian. The line which we commonly call the *first meridian*, is that which runs from the north pole to the south pole, and passes through Greenwich in England.

MERIDIANS, those lines on maps which run from north to south, to show the longitude of places.

NATIVES, or ABORIGINES, are the original inhabitants of a country. Thus, the Indians are the *aborigines* or *natives* of America. Properly speaking, a person is a *native* of the country or place in which he was born.

OCEAN; the largest collections of water are called *oceans*.

PENINSULA, a portion of land almost surrounded by water.

POLES; the most northern part of the globe is called the *north pole*, and the most southern part is called the *south pole*.

SEA, a very large collection of water, but smaller than an ocean.

SHORE, or COAST, the land on the edge or border of an ocean, lake or river.

STRAIT, a narrow portion of water which joins an ocean to a sea, or unites two parts of an ocean, or of a sea.

TROPIC OF CANCER, the line which divides the *northern temperate zone* from the *torrid zone*.

TROPIC OF CAPRICORN, the line which divides the *southern temperate zone* from the *torrid zone*.

VERTICAL; the sun is said to be *vertical*, or in the *zenith*, or to shine *vertically*, when it is directly overhead. In all parts of the *torrid zone*, it sometimes shines vertically at noon; but it never shines thus in the other zones.

ZONES; *zone* means a *belt*. We divide the earth into five portions, or belts, or zones. The equator passes through the middle of the *torrid zone*. In this zone the weather is always warm, and the sun is vertical in all parts of it twice in a year. The *northern temperate zone* is next north of the torrid zone, and the *southern temperate zone* is next south of it. These two zones have a cooler and more temperate climate. The *frigid zones* are near the poles, and they are very cold. During a part of the winter, the sun does not shine at all in these zones; but during a part of the summer, it shines constantly, and does not set, as it does in the other zones. When there is winter north of the equator, there is summer south of it.

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