


1855

Parley's New Geography

Sheldon, Lamport, & Blakeman

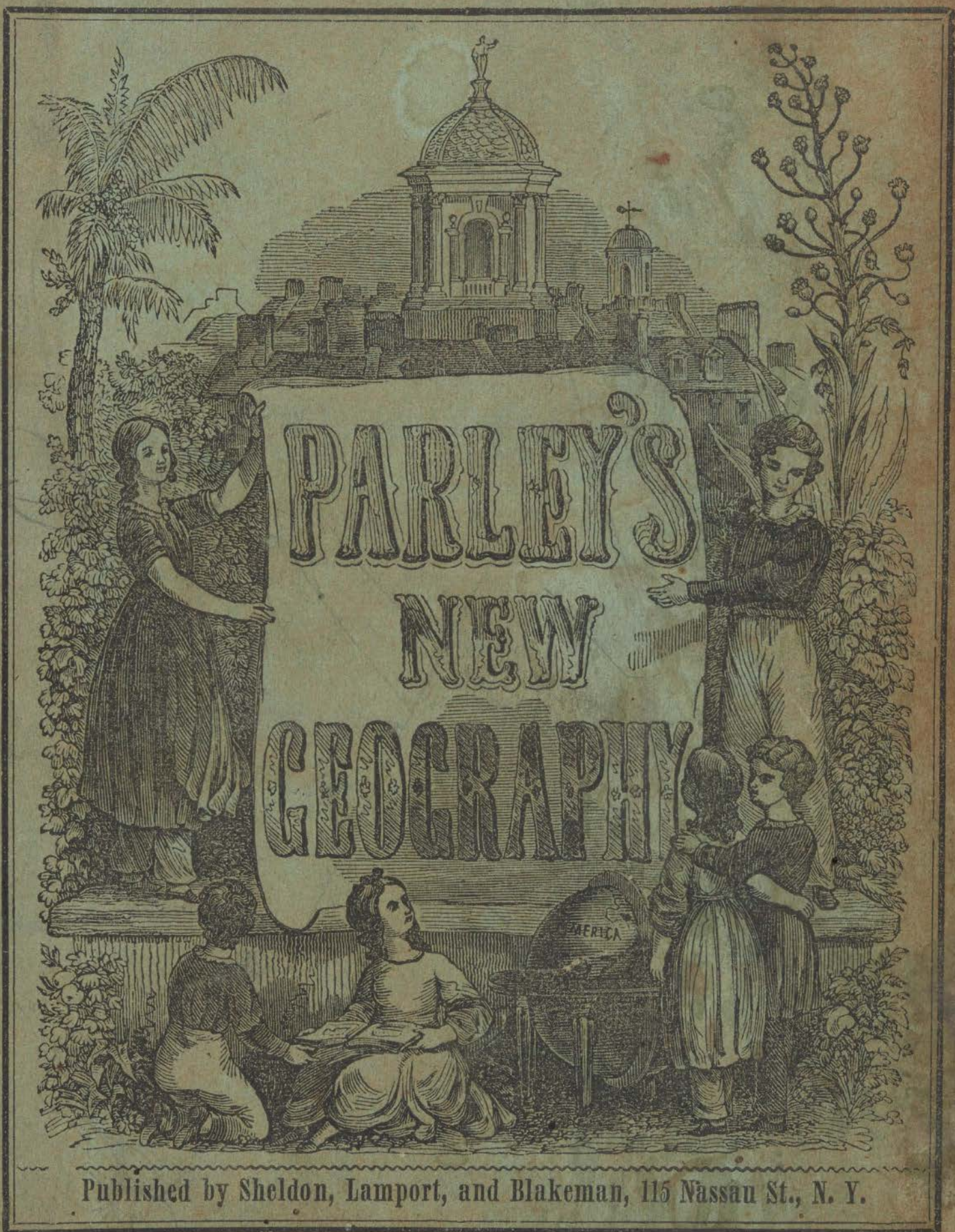
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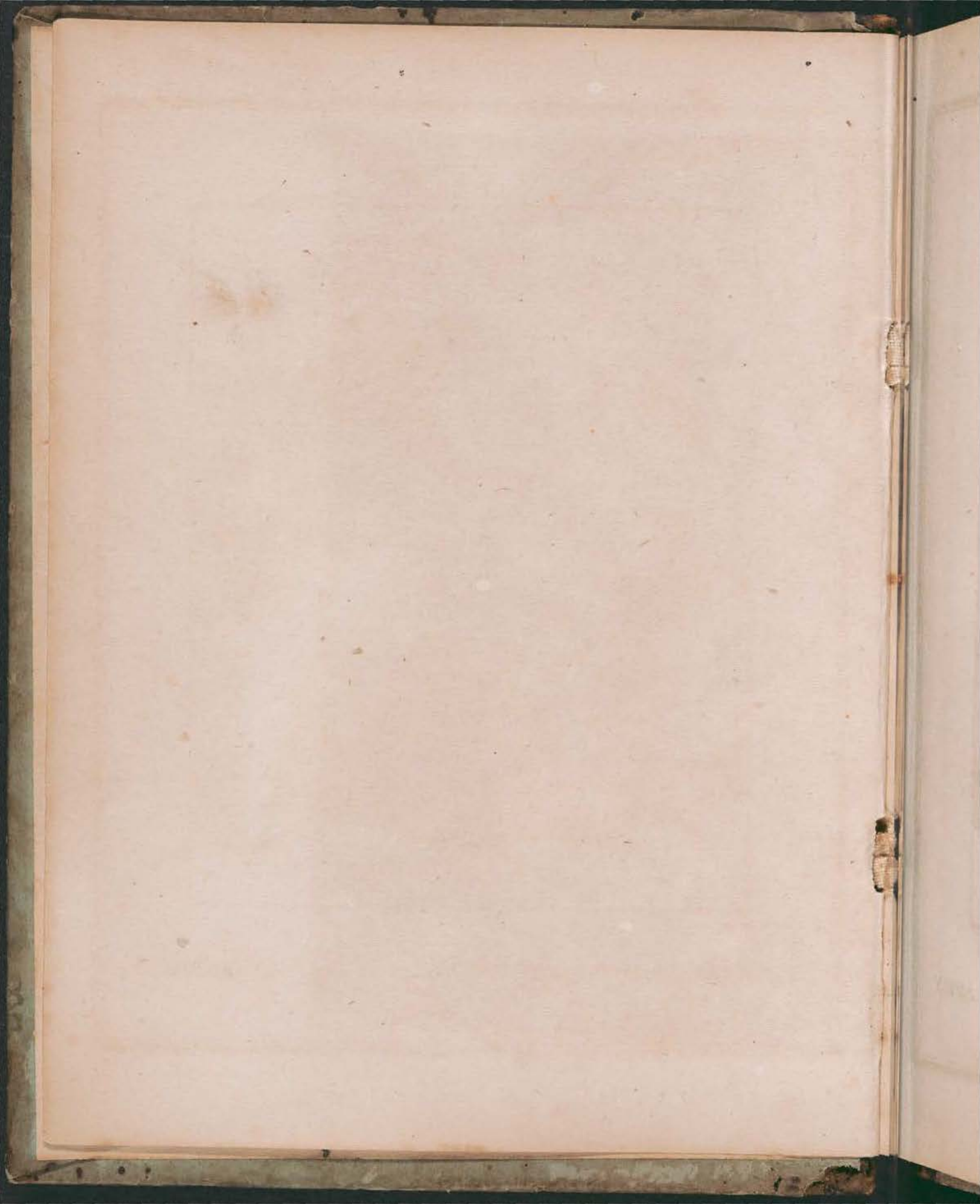
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PETER PAPER

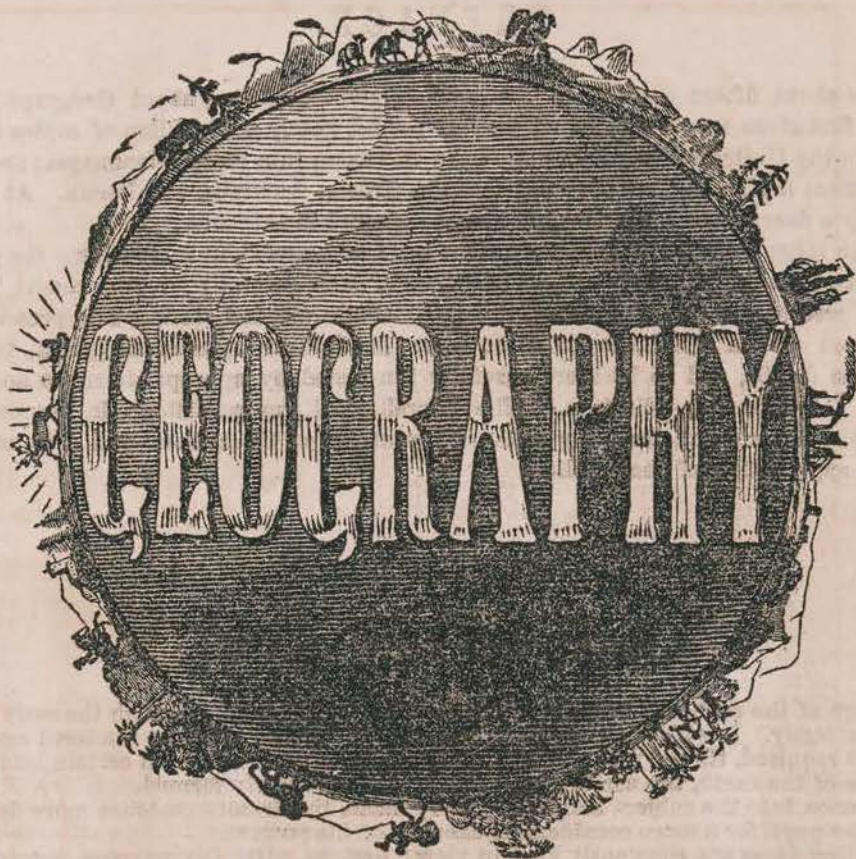


DISCUSSING THE VALUE OF TEACHING GEOGRAPHY.



DESCRIBING THE WORLD, OR TEACHING GEOGRAPHY.

PETER PARLEY'S



FOR BEGINNERS.

WITH EIGHTEEN MAPS AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ENGRAVINGS.

NEW YORK:

SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN,

115 NASSAU-STREET.

1855.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1844, by S. G. Goodrich, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court in the District of Massachusetts.

PREFACE.

It is now about fifteen years since "Parley's Method of telling about Geography to Children" was first given to the Public. Since that period, nearly two million of copies have been published in the United States; it has also been translated into various languages; and, besides several editions in England, has been published in Greece, Australia, and Persia. At the same time, nearly a dozen close imitations of it have appeared in this country.

With such tokens of approbation, the author has been careful, in remodelling the work,—at the request of the publishers,—and in adapting it more carefully to the present wants of schools, to preserve, as far as possible, the spirit of the original work. The present revised and improved edition will be found to be more methodical in its arrangement, to embrace more precise details, and to be more carefully illustrated by appropriate maps and engravings, than the former publication. The liberality of the publishers, in respect to the typographical department, has fully satisfied the wishes of the author and, it is hoped, will insure the approbation of the public.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

THE design of the author is to render this work a pleasing guide through the early stages of geographical study. It will be observed, therefore, that the first steps are rendered easy, and no great task is required, till the meaning of geography is acquired, and until certain leading ideas, as the shape of the earth, the use of maps, &c., have been clearly formed.

The entrance into the subject being thus fairly made, the lessons embrace more details, and call upon the pupil for a more considerable exercise of his powers.

Two leading ideas are constantly kept in view: first, to adapt the progress required of the pupil, to his powers; secondly, to insure a clear and thorough understanding of the subject. In order to accomplish the latter object, it will be found that the questions frequently require a repetition of what has been before recited.

It may be well to remark that the questions embrace all that is deemed essential for the pupil to answer in first going through the work; but the teacher will naturally add others, when the proficiency of the scholar makes it desirable. It will be seen that the maps are so numerous as to put it in the power of the teacher to render the work the means of communicating a large amount of geographical knowledge.

The subjects of latitude and longitude are committed to the discretion of the teacher, who, with the maps before the pupil, will adapt his explanations to his capacity. Perhaps, in many cases, it will be well to reserve instruction on this point till some advance in the general study has been made.

The engravings are selected with care, and are designed at once to convey accurate knowledge, and to rivet the several topics on the mind, on the principles of mnemonical association.

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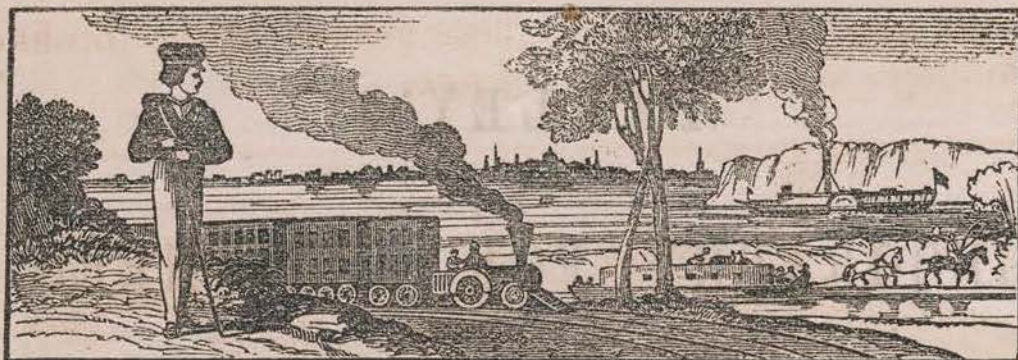
PARLEY'S GEOGRAPHY FOR BEGINNERS.

Lesson I. ... What Geography means.

1. In this book I propose to tell you about *Geography*, but, before we proceed, please to look at a few pictures. Here you see a youth who has set forth upon a journey for convenience, we will call him Thomas.



2. You will perceive that Thomas, as he goes along, sees a variety of objects, such as a carriage, a man on horseback, cattle in a field, trees, and houses. On the next page is another picture.



3. In this we see that Thomas meets with a rail-road car, and a canal boat, drawn by horses; and that he beholds steamboats, and a great city, like Boston, in the distance.



4. Here Thomas beholds a bay, which is a part of the sea; and a great many boats, sloops, schooners, and ships, are sailing upon the water. They appear to be near a wharf, which is a part of a city. Thomas can here get into a ship, and sail across the ocean to a distant country.

5. In the next engraving, the young traveller appears to be in a foreign land: he here sees strange houses,

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and tall mountains; one of these smokes at the top like a chimney, and is called a *volcano*.



6. Thus you perceive that, if a person will travel from one country to another, he will see a great many things; he will meet with trees, roads, fields, cattle, and houses; at one place he will see a railroad; at another, a canal, and boats upon it.

7. At another place he will come to a city, where he will behold steamboats, and vessels of various kinds, sailing upon the water: when he reaches distant countries, he will see many curious houses, lofty mountains, volcanoes spouting forth fire and smoke, and many other things.

8. Now, *geography* means a description of the earth, a book on geography describes the people, the canals, the railroads, towns, cities, mountains, countries, and other interesting things which a traveller would see in visiting different parts of the world.

QUESTIONS. — 8. What does the word *geography* mean? What does geography tell about? What is the object of studying geography?

In studying a book of geography, I wish you to get that knowledge which you would acquire by travelling over the different parts of the world.

Lesson II. . . . Points of the Compass, &c.

Question. What is a *compass*?

Answer. A small instrument much used by sailors.

What is the use of the compass?

To tell which way is north, which way is east, which is west, which is south, &c.

What do we mean by the points of the compass?

We mean east, west, north, south, &c., because these are pointed out by the compass.

Which is east?

Where the sun rises.

How do you tell the other points of the compass?

If I stand with my right hand to the east, my left will be to the west, my face to the north, and my back to the south.

Let the teacher here ask the pupil which way various objects are, as churches, bridges, school-houses, &c., — things with which he is acquainted.

What is meant by distance?

The space between two points or places.

Give an example of distance.

The space between our house and the school-house (or any other public edifice) is called the distance between the two.

How do we measure or reckon distances?


We always reckon distances by miles.

How much is a mile?

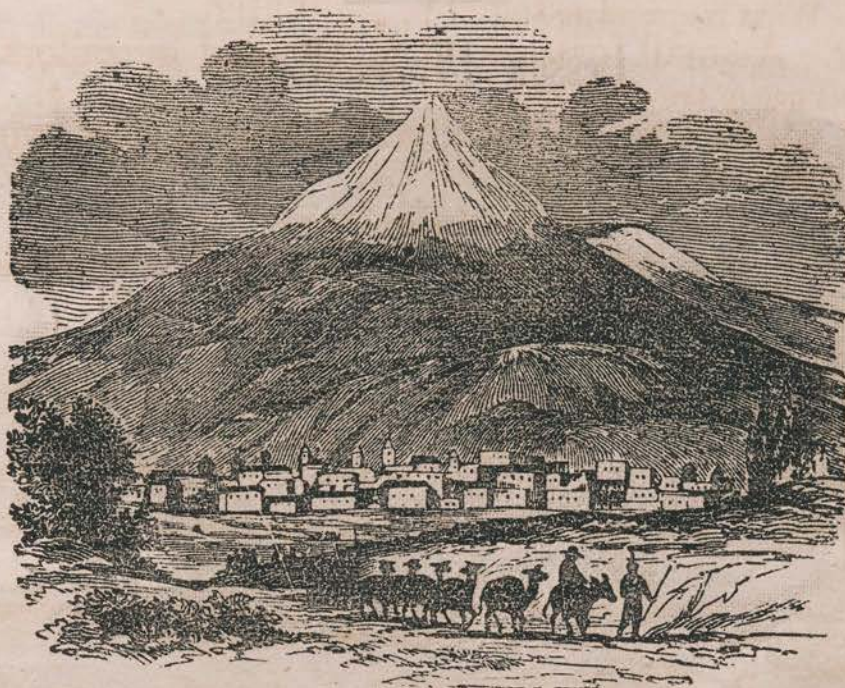
It is about 5000 feet: a person will walk a mile in twenty minutes; a horse will go fifty miles a day; a

steam
goes t
Th
from each

steamboat goes twelve miles an hour; a locomotive goes twenty miles an hour.

 The teacher will here tell the pupil the distance of various familiar objects from each other.

Lesson III. . . . Land.



A Mountain.

Where do people and animals live?

On the land.

Where do trees and plants grow?

On the land.

Where do vessels and ships sail?

On the water.

What is a *hill*?

A hill is a small elevation of land.

What is a *mountain*?

A great elevation of land.

What is a *volcano*?

A mountain that has fire inside of it, and sometimes sends out flame, lava, and ashes, from its top with a noise like thunder.

What is a *valley*?

A low piece of ground between hills or mountains.

Lesson IV.... Water.



A River

What is a *river*?

A stream of water flowing over the land.

What are the sides or borders of a river called?

Its banks.

What is a *lake* or *pond*?

A collection of water surrounded by the land; the term pond is usually given to small collections of water

What is the *sea*?

A great collection of water so salt that it would make you sick to drink it.

What is the land around a sea or lake called?

The shore.

What is the sea often called?

The ocean.

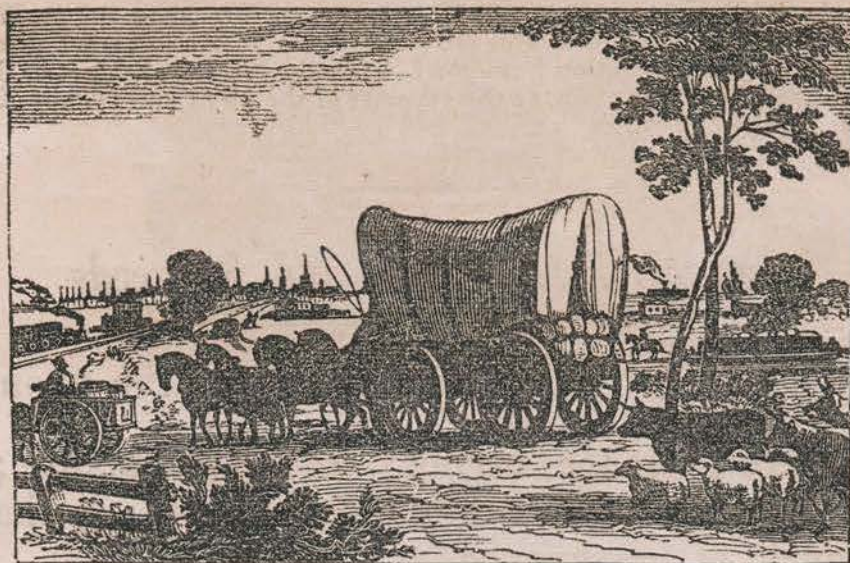
What do the terms sea and ocean properly mean?

An ocean is a vast collection of salt water; a sea is part of an ocean.

What animals live in water?

Fishes of many kinds, as whales, sharks, salmon, shad, &c.; also shell-fish, as oysters, clams, lobsters, &c

Lesson V.... Roads, Towns, Cities, &c.



A Wagon going to the City

What is a road?

A road is a track made for people to travel upon.

What is a road called?

Sometimes a *highway*, and sometimes a *turnpike*.

What do you see in travelling upon roads?

People on foot and on horseback; carriages and wagons drawn by horses; houses, trees, fields with cattle, and sometimes we meet with villages, towns, and cities

What do you mean by a *village*?


A village is a place with a small collection of people and houses.

What is a *town*?

A town is a place of considerable extent, with many people and many houses.

What is a *city*?

A city is a large place with many houses and streets; a city usually is situated near to water, where we may see vessels of various kinds.

 The teacher will here ask such questions as these: Do you live in a village, town, or city? What is its name? How many individuals in it? or, What is its population? What other towns or cities have you seen? In what direction are they? What is their direction from you? How do you travel to get to them? &c

The teacher will also explain, as the capacity of the pupil may require, the nature of villages, towns and cities.

Lesson VI. . . . Canals and Railroads.

What is a railroad?

A track, made of iron rails for cars to run upon.

What is the use of railroads?

To carry passengers, goods, and merchandise; their great advantage is that they are more speedy than any other mode of conveyance.

What are canals?

Wide ditches dug by men and filled with water.

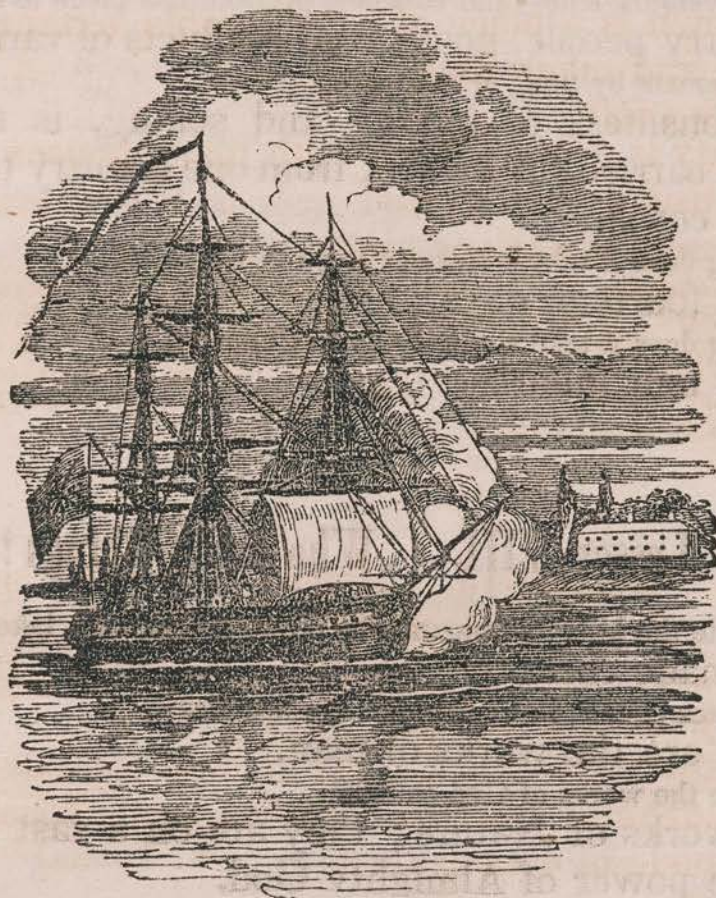
What is the use of canals?

They float long boats, which carry grain, flour, beef, pork, and other heavy articles, from place to place.

What is the greatest canal in this country?

The Erie Canal, which extends from Albany to Buffalo, in New York, a distance of 300 miles.

Lesson VII.... Going on the Water.



A Ship.

How can you go upon the water?

In a vessel, ship, or steamboat.

How many kinds of vessels and ships are there?

Many kinds: sloops and schooners, which are small; brigs and ships, which are larger.

How are these vessels made to go?

By means of sails, which are forced along by the wind.

How are steamers propelled or driven along?

By the power of steam, combined with machines called *steam engines*.

Why do vessels, ships, and steamers go from one place to another?

To carry people, goods, and products of various kinds.

What is meant by *trade* or *commerce*?

The business of buying and selling, is *trade*: the business carried on by sea, from one country to another, is called *commerce*.

How long does it take a steamer to go to England?

About fourteen days.

How long does it take a ship to go to China?

About four months.

Lesson VIII. . . Who made Things?

Who made the hills and mountains, rivers and oceans, lakes and seas?

God made them.

Who makes canals, railroads, towns, and cities?

These are the works of man.

What are the works of God called?


The works of Nature; they are on a vast scale, and show the power of Almighty God.

What are the works of man called?

Works of art; they show the industry and skill of

man, but are infinitely inferior in grandeur to the works of God.

Lesson IX. . . . Review in Rhyme. Land.

 The lessons in rhyme are introduced to enliven the study of these pages. The teacher will exercise his judgment as to the use the pupil shall make of them. They may be only read, or committed to memory. It is believed, that if committed to memory, they may be useful by rendering the definitions more clear, and by fixing them permanently in the mind of the learner.

Men, women, children, live on land,
 With birds and beasts on every hand.
 Upon the land are mountains high,
 Almost mingling with the sky.
 On the land are hills so green,
 With quiet valleys all between.
 On the land there's many a town,
 And many a city, up and down ;
 And people on the roads do go,
 In car or carriage, fast or slow.
 And thus while people, girls and boys,
 Are busy with their cares and toys,
 Cows, sheep, and horses, dogs and cats,
 Great elephants, and little rats,
 Flies in the air, worms in the ground,
 Insects in plants, and all around ;—
 These — these are seen on every hand,
 Living and happy, on the land.

Lesson X. . . . Review. Water.

But on the sea, where waves do rise,
 With spreading sail the vessel flies ;

Or, dashing o'er the briny spray,
The whizzing steamboat makes her way;
And people in the ships go o'er,
From land to land, from shore to shore.
But on the sea no mountains meet you,
No cities in the ocean greet you;
No trees, no forests, flourish there;
'Tis one wide water, waste and bare;
Yet, if you'll dive down in the deep,
You'll find the place where fishes keep.
There mighty whales, and little perch,
And sharks, that never go to church,
Eels, lobsters, clams, are all about,
Some having shells, and some without;
And many other curious kind
Of fishes in the sea you'll find.

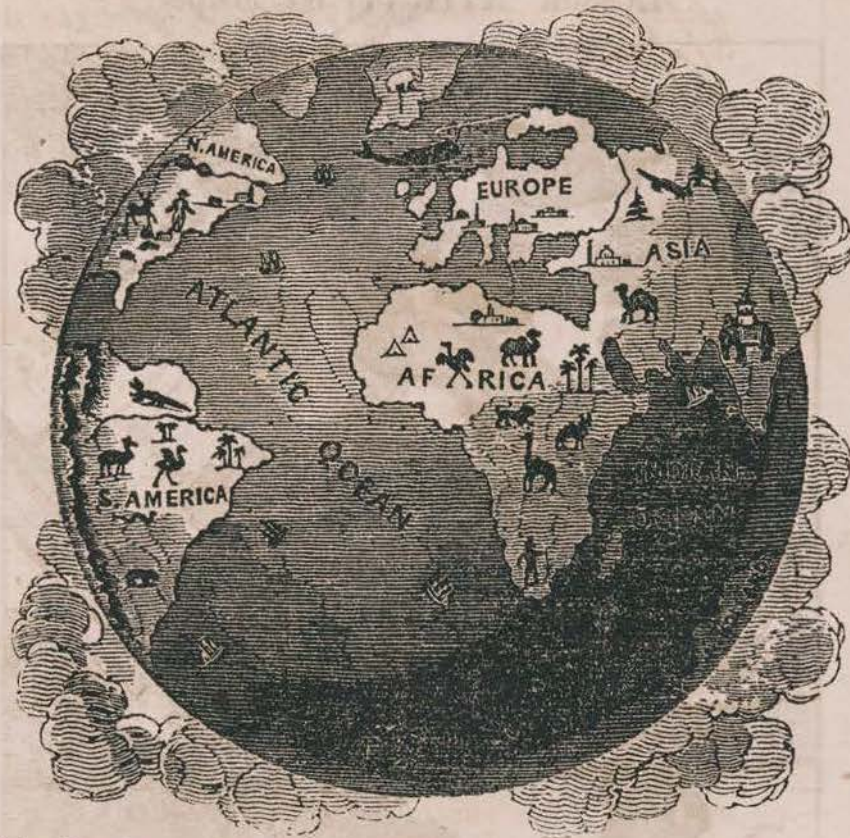
Lesson XI. . . . The Works of God and Man.

And now, kind readers, great and small,
Remember what I tell you, all.
God made the ocean and the land;
He placed the mountains where they stand;
He made the valleys and the hills;
The lakes, the rivers, and the rills;
He made all plants, all living things;
The beast that walks, the bird that sings,
The insect dancing in the breeze,
The fishes gliding through the seas;
He made the day, he made the night;
Darkness is his, and his the light;
Sun, moon, and stars, all sink or rise
As he appoints — in yonder skies.
He makes the seasons come and go,
The summer's shower, the winter's snow,
The storm that speaks in thunder-tone, —
All nature's works are God's alone.

What
It is
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It is

In making these man takes no part —
 His works are only those of art.
 Canals, roads, bridges, carts, and cars,
 Towns, cities, streets, with all their jars,
 Houses and churches, paper, pens,
 Books, hats, shoes, clothing, — these are men's.

Lesson XII. . . . Shape of the World.



What is the *shape of the world*, or the earth on which we live?
 It is round; it is in fact a vast globe, or ball.

What is the *size of the earth*?

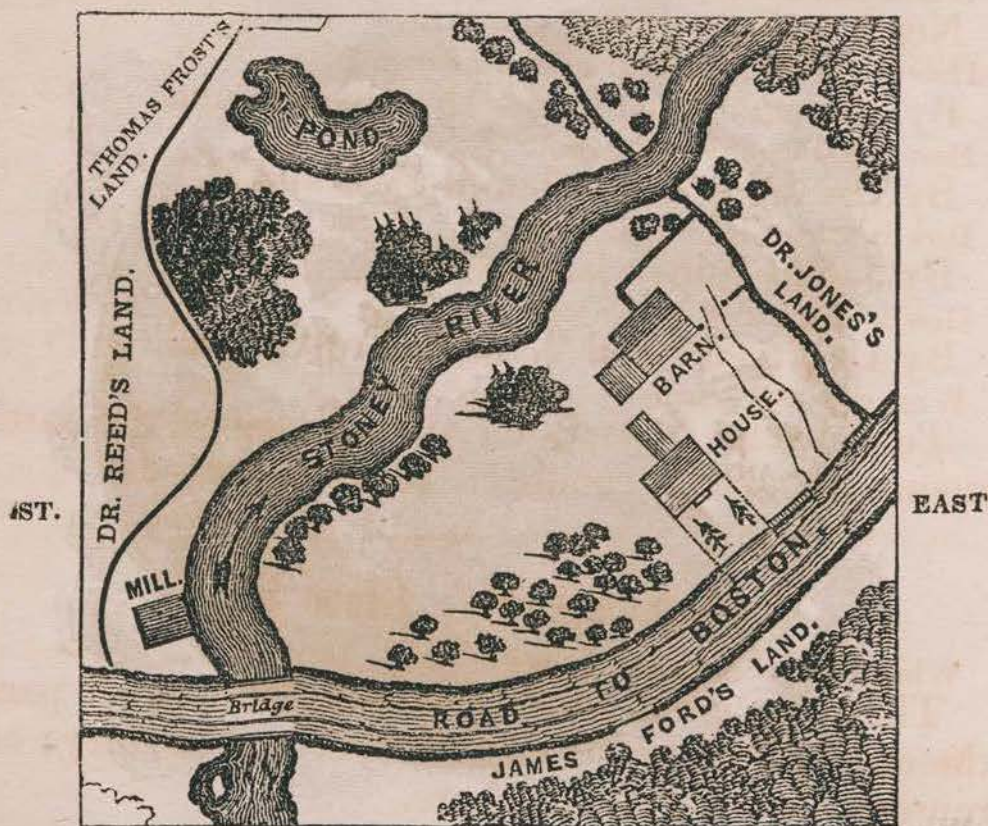
It is twenty-four thousand miles in *circumference* —

that is, around it; it is eight thousand miles in *diameter*, or through it.

What does the picture at page 19 show?

It shows the shape of the earth, and how it is divided into land and water; it shows how men and animals dwell on the land, and how ships go on the water.

Lesson XIII. ... Of Maps.



Map or Plan of John Smith's House, Barn, Mill, and Farm

What is a map?

A plan or picture, showing how certain objects are situated.

What does the annexed map show?

It shows how various objects on Smith's farm are situated : it also shows the shape and boundaries of the said farm.

What are some of these objects?

Stoney River, John Smith's house, barn, &c. ; the road to Boston, the mill, bridge, pond, &c.

Which way does said river run from the mill?

North-east.

Which way is the pond from the house?

North-west.

How is Smith's farm bounded on the north?

By Thomas Frost's and Dr. Jones's land.

How is it bounded on the east?

By Dr. Jones's and James Ford's land.

How is it bounded on the south?

By James Ford's land.

How is it bounded on the west?

By Dr. Reed's and Thomas Frost's land.

What are maps generally used for?

To show the objects on the surface of the earth, as mountains, rivers, countries, towns, cities, &c.

Lesson XIV....Globe Maps.

What kinds of maps are there?

There are maps which represent only small parts of the earth's surface, as one state, or one country ; others represent a whole hemisphere.

What is a hemisphere?

Half of the globe.

How many hemispheres are there?

Two ; the Eastern and the Western.

What does a map of the Western Hemisphere represent?

The western half of the earth's surface, with its continents, oceans, seas, &c.

What does a map of the Eastern Hemisphere represent?

The eastern half of the earth's surface, its continents, islands, seas, countries, &c.

Lesson XV.... Continents, Islands, &c.

What is a continent?

A great extent of country with mountains, rivers, lakes, &c.

How many continents are there?

Two; the Western and Eastern.

Where is the Western Continent?


In the Western Hemisphere.

What is it called?

The Continent of America.

How is the Continent of America divided?

Into North and South America, connected by a narrow strip of land.


 Let the attention of the pupil be here directed to the Continent of America, on map of Western Hemisphere.

Where is the Eastern Continent?

In the Eastern Hemisphere.

What does the Eastern Continent contain?

Europe, Asia, and Africa.


 Let the attention of the pupil be directed to these divisions on the map of the Eastern Hemisphere.

What is an island?

A piece of land surrounded by water.

Where is the Island of Australia? Madagascar?

On the Eastern Hemisphere.

 Let the pupil point out these on the map

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The Western Hemisphere.



It is important that the pupil be made to understand that this map represents *one side of the globe*, and that on the next page, the *other side*. To aid him in conceiving this, it may be well to cut the leaf close around by the outer edge of the map, letting it continue to be attached to the book by a small piece, two inches wide. The two maps may then be easily conceived to represent the two sides of a globe.

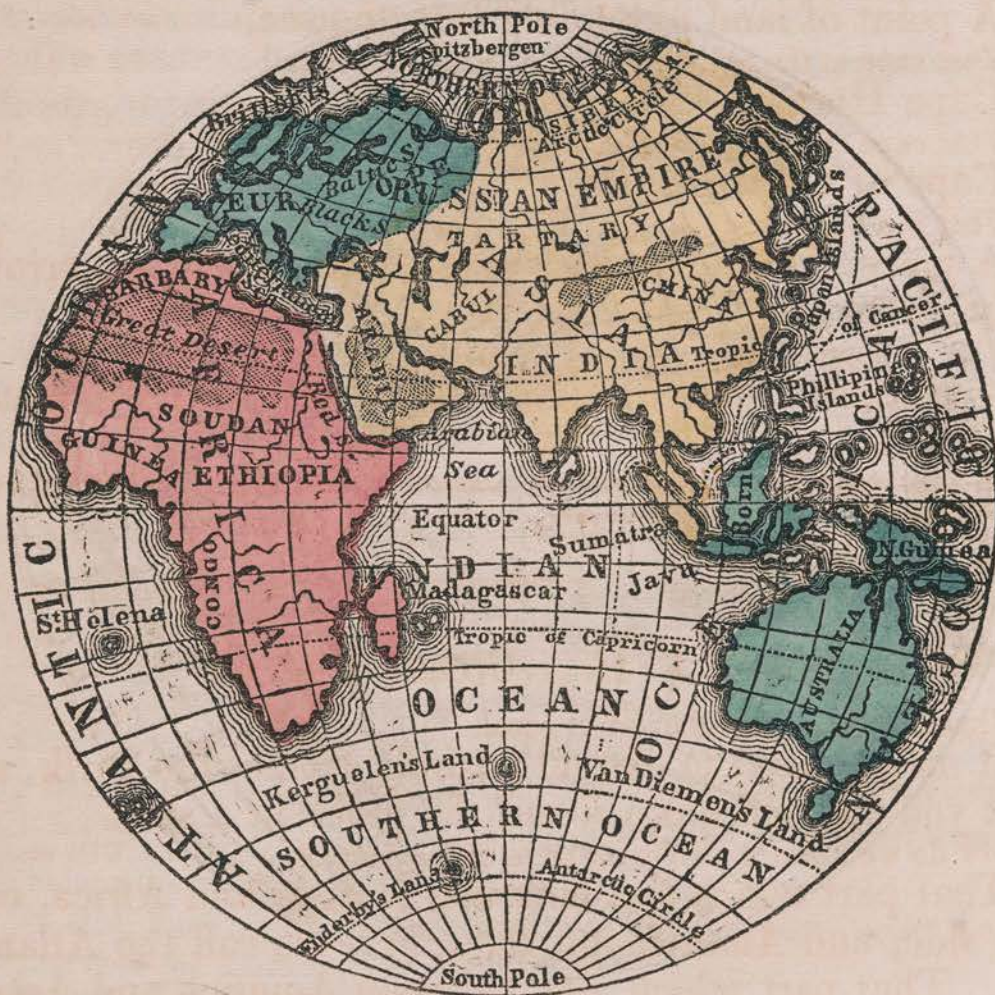
It is important that the teacher should show the pupil how it is possible to travel over the globe, from one country to another.

QUESTIONS. — Where is North America? Where is South America? Where is the Atlantic Ocean? The Pacific Ocean? The Northern Ocean? The Southern Ocean?



Let the pupil answer by pointing out these objects on the map.

The Eastern Hemisphere.



QUESTIONS.—Where is the Southern Ocean? The Northern Ocean? The Atlantic Ocean? The Pacific Ocean? The Indian Ocean? What great island east of the Indian Ocean?

Let the pupil answer by pointing to the objects on the map.

Lesson XVI....Capes, Peninsulas, &c.

What is a cape?

A point of land extending into the sea.

What cape at the southern point of South America?

Cape Horn.

What cape at the southern point of Africa?

Cape of Good Hope.

What is a peninsula?

A piece of land united to a continent by a narrow strip called an isthmus.

What is South America?

A peninsula united to North America by the Isthmus of Darien.

☞ Let the attention of the pupil be directed to these objects on the maps of the Eastern and Western Hemisphere.

Lesson XVII....Oceans, Seas, &c.

What may be said of the sea or ocean?

It may be said to extend entirely around the earth, so that you can sail quite round the globe in a ship.

How do we name the different parts of the ocean?

That part which lies between Europe and Africa, on one side, and America, on the other, we call the Atlantic. That part which lies between America and Asia, we call the Pacific. That part which lies south of Asia, we call the Indian Ocean. That part around the north pole, we call the Northern Ocean. That part around the south pole, we call the Southern Ocean. Thus there are five oceans.

☞ Let the pupil point out these oceans upon the hemispheres.

What is a sea?

A piece of the ocean partially enclosed by land

What is a gulf?

A sea running far up into the land.

What is a bay?

A kind of small sea nearly enclosed by land.

What is a strait?

A narrow strip of water, connecting two portions of the sea or ocean.

Lesson XVIII....Voyages upon the Sea.

To what countries do ships and vessels go?

To many countries; vessels are constantly sailing from Boston and New York to various cities in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Can ships go quite round the world?

Ships have very often been quite around the world.

What is the course of a vessel in going round the world?

A vessel may start from New York sail to the south-east across the Atlantic, pass the Cape of Good Hope, cross the Indian Ocean, and proceed to China; she may then return across the Pacific, taking a westerly course, pass Cape Horn, and proceed northwardly to New York upon the Atlantic Ocean.

What do ships carry from this country?


They carry flour, beef, pork, staves for barrels, boards, and shingles for houses, cotton, tobacco, rice, various kinds of cloths, and many other articles.

Where do the ships carry these things?

Some to Europe, some to Asia, and some to Africa.

What do ships bring back?

A great variety of articles, — figs, oranges, raisins, wine, sugar, coffee, tea, spices, indigo, and many other things.

 The teacher will omit the following Review, if he deems it best

Lesson XIX.... Review in Rhyme.

This world, on which we live, is round
As any apple ever found;
And as the flies o'er apples crawl,
So men pass round this earthly ball.
But 'tis a task, and takes a year,
To go quite round this mighty sphere.
Its surface is in part of land,
Where hills and mountains ever stand;
Where cities rise, and forests swell,
And men and other creatures dwell.

In part, the earth is covered o'er
With waters spread from shore to shore.
The land is formed in many shapes,
As islands, continents, and capes;
And the great ocean, all in one,
Is still by different titles known.

Of gulfs, bays, straits, I need not tell —
You know these parts of ocean well;
And I will but repeat in rhyme,
That if, at any future time,
You wish to take a pleasant trip,
Around the world — get in a ship,
From Boston forth to China bound:
A place, you know, that's half way round.
O'er the Atlantic she will steer;
Around Good Hope she'll take you clear;
Across the Indian Ocean's tide,
She'll bear you safe to Canton's side.

And there — a while your troubles o'er —
With silks and teas your ship you'll store;
Then you can take another track,
O'er the Pacific, to come back.
Stormy Cape Horn with caution clearing,
O'er the Atlantic once more steering,
You'll reach the home that gave you birth,
Having been round this great big earth!

Lesson XX. . . . How Countries Differ.



Scene near the North Pole

Is the climate the same in all countries?

No; in some, it is cold nearly all the year; in others, it is generally warm. It is always cold near the poles, and always hot near the equator.

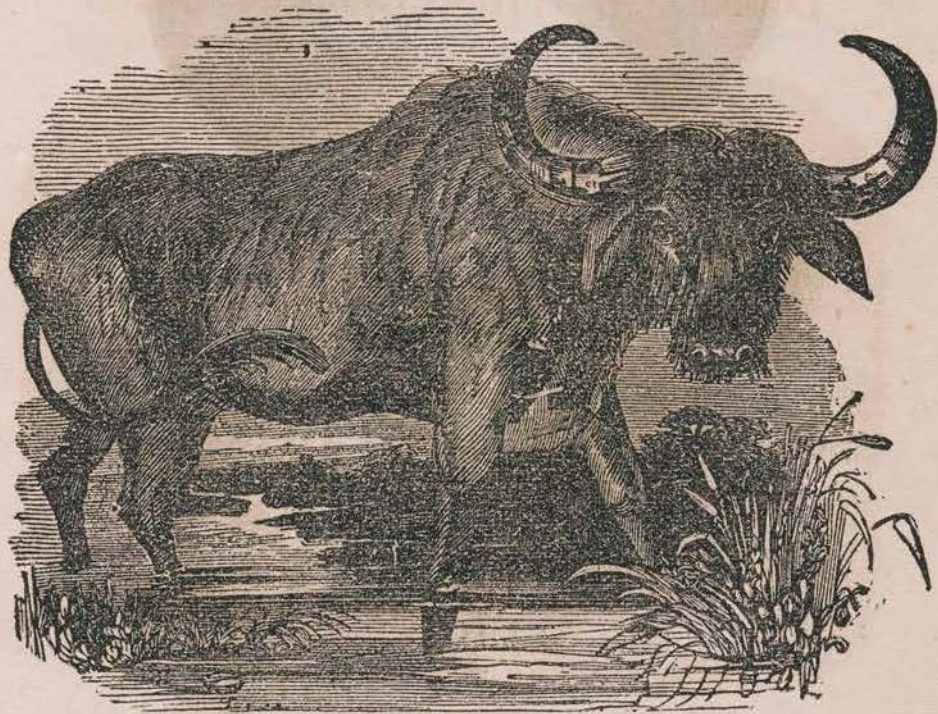
Are the trees of all countries alike?

No ; in some countries there are orange, lemon, and fig trees ; in others, there are apple, peach, and pear trees, &c.

Are the plants of all countries alike?

On the contrary they are very different. In some parts of the world, you find coffee, spices, and fine fruits ; in others, no such things are met with.

What of the animals of different countries?



An African Buffalo

These are as different as the trees and plants. In some countries there are buffaloes, lions, tigers, and elephants ; in other countries there are none of these.

In what respect are the people of different countries unlike each other?

In some countries the people are white, in some



Head of a Chinese

yellow, and in some brown. In some the people are wild and savage, in some they are kind and gentle.

Are the houses the same in all countries?

No; in some parts of the world the people dwell in huts made of leaves and branches of trees, or perhaps of stone plastered with mud. In some parts, they have good houses, and in some they have magnificent palaces.

Now, it is my purpose, in this little book, to describe the several parts of the world—the people—their houses—their modes of living, and their employments; the animals and plants, the mountains, lakes and rivers.

Review.

What is geography?

Which are the points of the compass?

Which way is north? East? South? West?

What is a hill? A mountain? A volcano? A valley?

What is a river? A lake or pond?

What is the sea or ocean?

What is a road?

What is a canal?

Where do people and animals live?

Where do fishes live?

- Who made the continents, islands, &c.?
- Who make railroads, canals, &c.?
- What continent is in the Western Hemisphere?
- What countries in the Western Continent?
- What continent in the Eastern Hemisphere?
- What countries in the Eastern Continent?
- What is an island?
- What is a cape?
- What is a peninsula?
- Where is the Pacific Ocean?
- Where is the Atlantic Ocean?
- Where is the Indian Ocean?
- Where is the Northern Ocean?
- Where is the Southern Ocean?
- What is a village?
- What is a town?
- What is a city?
- In what village, town, or city do you live?
- What is the circumference of the earth?
- What is the diameter of the earth?

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Lesson XXI. . . . America.

1. The western half of the globe is called the *Western Hemisphere*, and includes *North* and *South America*, and part of *Oceanica*. The eastern half of the globe is called the *Eastern Hemisphere*, and includes *Europe*, *Africa*, *Asia*, and a part of *Oceanica*.

2. America is almost divided into two parts by the ocean, and is spoken of under the names of *North* and *South America*: these two portions are united by the *Isthmus of Darien*. This isthmus, at the narrowest part, is only 40 miles wide.

3. The whole *length* of America from Cape Horn to the Northern Ocean, is about 9000 miles. The greatest width of America is about 2500 miles.

4. The Atlantic Ocean lies to the *east* of America, and the Pacific Ocean lies to the *west*.

5. America is separated from Asia, at the north-west, by *Bhering's Straits*: these are about 30 miles wide at the narrowest part.

We can go *east* across the Atlantic Ocean to Europe, and *west* across the Pacific to Asia.

LESSON XXVI. 1. What is a *hemisphere*? Ans. Half a globe. What does the western hemisphere include? What the eastern? 2. How is America almost divided? How are the two parts united? 3. The length of America? Width? 4. What ocean lies west of America? What east? 5. What of Bhering's Straits? What is a strait? Ans. A narrow current uniting two portions of the sea. 6. How can you go to Europe? How to Asia?

MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE



Questions. Point out the following on the map: North America; South America; Pacific Ocean; Atlantic Ocean; United States; Baffin's Bay; Hudson's Bay; Bhering's Straits; Greenland; Mexico; West Indies; Brazil; Buenos Ayres; New Zealand; Sandwich Islands; Cape Verd Islands; Terra del Fuego. Tell the direction of each of the above places from the United States.

Lesson XXII. ... Mountains, Rivers, and Lakes of America.

1. America is famous for its lofty *mountains*, its long *rivers*, and its great *lakes*.



A Range of Mountains; some of the Peaks volcanic.

2. There is a *range of mountains* extending through its entire length, from Terra del Fuego to the Northern Ocean. This range is about 9000 miles long. In South America, it bears the name of *Andes*, and in North America it is called the *Cordilleras of Mexico* in one part, and in another the *Rocky Mountains*.

3. Many of the mountains in both North and South America are *volcanic*, and send forth fire, smoke, ashes, melted stones, and earth, called *lava*. These volcanoes are very wonderful works of nature.

LESSON XXII. 1. What is America famous for? 2. What great range of mountains in America? What names does this range bear? 3. What of vol-

4. In South America there is a mountain called *Sorato*, which is the tallest in the Western Hemisphere, and is more than 5 miles high!

5. The tops of many of the tall mountains are always covered with snow; even in summer, the snow is not melted.

6. There are several *very large rivers* in America; the *Mississippi*, in North America, is the longest in the world; and the *Amazon*, in South America, is the next longest. There are other great rivers, of which we shall tell you hereafter.

7. There are *several great lakes* in North America, that which is called Superior, is 420 miles long, and 170 wide. It is the largest fresh-water lake in the world, and is nearly as extensive as the whole state of New York. There are many other great lakes in North America, of which we shall give an account in another lesson.

Mountains are very useful in beautifying the landscape, and in sending down cooling breezes to the vales below. Rivers are useful in watering the lands through which they flow, thus rendering them fertile: at the same time, they afford the means of navigation to boats and other vessels.

Sometimes rivers flow swiftly over stones; and they are then called *rapids*: when they pour in one body over rocks, they are called *cataracts* or *cascades*.

Lakes are useful in furnishing the means of navigation, and in supplying rivers with water.

canoes? 4. What of Sorato? 5. What of snow? 6. What of rivers?
7. Lakes?

How are mountains beneficial? How are rivers useful? How are lakes useful? What is meant by navigation? Ans. It is the business of sending boats and vessels upon the water, to carry things from one place to another. What are rapids? Cataracts or cascades?

Lesson XXIII. . . . Climate and Productions of America.

*The Frigid or Frozen Zone.*

1. The climate of the northern part of America is very cold ; the winter lasts nine months of the year. Corn, grass, wheat, grapes, apples, and pears, will not grow there ; only shrubs, and moss, flourish in those regions. This is called the *frigid* zone.

*The Temperate or Mild Zone*

LESSON XXIII. 1. What does *climate* mean? Ans. It means the nature of the seasons of a country, whether they are hot or cold, wet or dry. What is the climate around Baffin's Bay? What of winter at Greenland? What will grow near the north pole? What will not grow there? What is meant

2. In other portions of America, the climate is more mild. In some parts, as in the United States, wheat, corn, pears, apples, peaches, and grapes, grow very well. These regions are called *temperate*.



The Torrid or Hot Zone.

3. In the middle portion of America, around the Gulf of Mexico, the climate is hot; here, there is never any snow or frost. Spring and summer prevail the whole year, and oranges, lemons, bananas, and sugar-cane, flourish. This is called the *torrid* zone.

4. The southern part of America is very cold, and at Terra del Fuego, the climate is frigid.

5. Thus it appears that the northern and southern portions of the globe are very cold, and are called the *frigid* zones; the central portion is called the *torrid* or

by a *frigid* zone? Ans. A very cold, frozen region. 2. What is the climate of the United States? What things grow here very well? What zone do you live in? What is a temperate zone? 3. Where is the torrid zone of America? What is meant by *torrid* zone? What things flourish in the torrid zone? In what zone are the West Indies? 4. What is the climate of the southern part of South America? 5. How many frigid zones are there? Where are they? How many torrid zones are there? Where is the torrid zone? How many temperate zones are there? Where are they?

hot zone; and the regions lying between the torrid and frigid are called the *temperate zones*.

Lesson XXIV. ... Animals of America.



Animals of North America; the Bison, Moose, Musk-Ox, &c.

1. In the northern portions of America, there are white bears, white foxes, reindeer, wild cattle, called *musk oxen*, &c. Along the frozen shores of the northern seas are walruses, seals, and other curious animals. In that part of the ocean are many whales.

2. In the temperate zone of North America are bears, wolves, foxes, deer, bisons or buffaloes, cougars, lynxes, wild turkeys, pigeons, quails, rattlesnakes, &c.

LESSON XXIV. 1. What animals are found in the northern or polar regions of North America? How large is the musk ox? Ans. About half as large as the common ox. What are found along the frozen shores of the north? What are found in the northern parts of the ocean? 2. What animals are found in the temperate portions of the globe? 3. What in the torrid? How long is an

3. In the hot portions, there are alligators, anacondas, lizards, &c. In South America, there are llamas, jaguars, pumas, ocelots, condors, &c.

4. In many parts of North and South America, there are great troops of wild horses and wild cattle.

Lesson XXV. . . . Inhabitants of America.



Indians hunting Buffaloes in Winter.

1. A great many different kinds of people live in

alligator? Ans. About 15 to 20 feet. What animals are found in South America? What kind of an animal is the llama? Ans. It is one third as large as a cow, and is shaped like a camel, it is used for carrying burdens. 4. What of wild horses? Of wild cattle?

LESSON XXV. 1. What people live in the northern portion of America?

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America. In the cold regions far to the north, are savages, who subsist chiefly on fish, and, in winter, dwell in huts of ice. These are called *Esquimaux*, and are a species of Indians.

2. In various parts of America are another kind of *Indians*, who are copper-colored, and live chiefly by hunting wild animals. There are many of them in the western parts of the United States.

3. There are many *negroes*, or *black people*, in America. These are persons who were brought as slaves from Africa, or their descendants.

4. There are many *white people*, also, in America, who are the descendants of Europeans.

5. The Indians were the first inhabitants of America, and when Columbus discovered this part of the world, there were no negroes, and no white people, here; the whole country was occupied by Indians and wild animals.

6. The whole population of America, at the present time, is nearly forty millions, including men, women, and children, of all kinds.

7. The people of America have not only very different modes of living, but they have very different pursuits. Some live by tilling the land, and are called *farmers*; some buy and sell different articles, and are called *merchants*; and some make articles of wood, iron, wool, or cotton, and are called *manufacturers*.

2. What of Indians? 3. What of negroes? 4. What of white people? 5. Who were the first inhabitants of America? 6. How many people are there now in America? 7. What are farmers? Merchants? Manufacturers?

Lesson XXVI. ... History of America.



Columbus landing upon the first Island he discovered.

1. In October, 1492, Christopher Columbus discovered the West India Islands, and soon after, the continent of America. He came here first in three small vessels.

2. Before this, the people of Europe, Asia, and Africa, did not know that such a continent as America existed. When they heard the news, and learned what strange people were found here, they called America the *New World*.

Columbus was sent to this country by the king and queen of Spain, and they claimed the countries he discovered, as their own. They sent over armies to conquer the Indians, and then proceeded to subdue the

LESSON XXVI. 1. When was America discovered? By whom? 2 Why was America called the *New World*? What did the king and queen of

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natives, take away their silver and gold, demolish their houses, and subject them to a state of slavery.

They took possession of Cuba, and other West India Islands, which were filled with people. Fernando Cortez went to Mexico, which was then a great country with eight millions of inhabitants, and many large cities.

Cortez had but about 600 soldiers; but these had horses, cannon, swords, muskets, and pistols, and the Mexicans had only spears, clubs, bows and arrows. Cortez and his men seized the emperor of Mexico, put thousands of his people to death, conquered the whole empire, and took a vast amount of silver and gold.

Francis Pizarro, with less than 400 men, went to Peru, which was more populous and extensive than Mexico. He killed Atahualpa, the king, slew his soldiers, and ravaged the whole country. The silver and gold, that he obtained, amounted to many millions of dollars in value.

Thus the finest islands, and the two richest kingdoms, of America fell into the hands of Spain. The officers of that power also seized upon other portions of the New World, and Spain became the possessor of the largest share of South America, and a considerable part of North America.

England took possession of the coast of North America, at Virginia, New York, New England, and other places, and the French seized upon Canada, and the country along the Mississippi.

Other European powers seized upon other parts, and thus, in the space of about a hundred years after America was discovered, it was parcelled out between a variety of new owners.

The Indians had not weapons by which they could contend with the white people, and so they were every where killed, driven away, or conquered. Some of the descendants of the Indians still exist, and probably there are ten millions of them all together, which is less than one half their number in the time of Columbus.

In America there are now about forty millions of white people, and four centuries ago there was not one white person in the whole continent.

Since the first settlement of America by white people, many interesting events have occurred. Several great states have arisen, and now take rank among the independent nations of the earth. We shall hereafter give a brief history of these.

Spain do, after the discovery of America? What of the West Indies? Mexico? What of Cortez? Pizarro? Spain? England? France? Other European powers? The Indians? Present and former number of the Indians? How many white people now in America?

Lesson XXVII. . . North America.

North America is somewhat larger than *South America*, and contains twice as many inhabitants. It is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except that it is attached to *South America* by the *Isthmus of Darien*. It is separated from *Asia* only by *Bhering's Straits*.

Its chief rivers are the *St. Lawrence*, *Mississippi*, *Mackenzie*, *Columbia*, and *Rio del Norte*.

The great lakes of *North America* are *Superior*, *Michigan*, *Huron*, *Great Slave Lake*, *Winnipeg*, *Erie*, and *Ontario*.

The loftiest mountains of *North America* are the *Rocky Mountains*, the *Cordilleras of Mexico*, and the *Alleghanies*.

The wild beasts of *North America* are bears, of various kinds; buffaloes or bisons, of which there are vast herds; the musk-ox of the polar regions, the moose, reindeer, fallow-deer, elk, cougar or panther, lynx, &c.

Among the birds, there are eagles, grouse, ducks, pelicans, wild geese and turkeys, pigeons, humming-birds, &c. Among reptiles, there are alligators, rattlesnakes, copperheads, &c.

The principal countries of *North America* are *Greenland*, *Russian America*, and *British America*, at the north; the *United States*, in the middle; and *Mexico* and *Guatemala*, at the south.

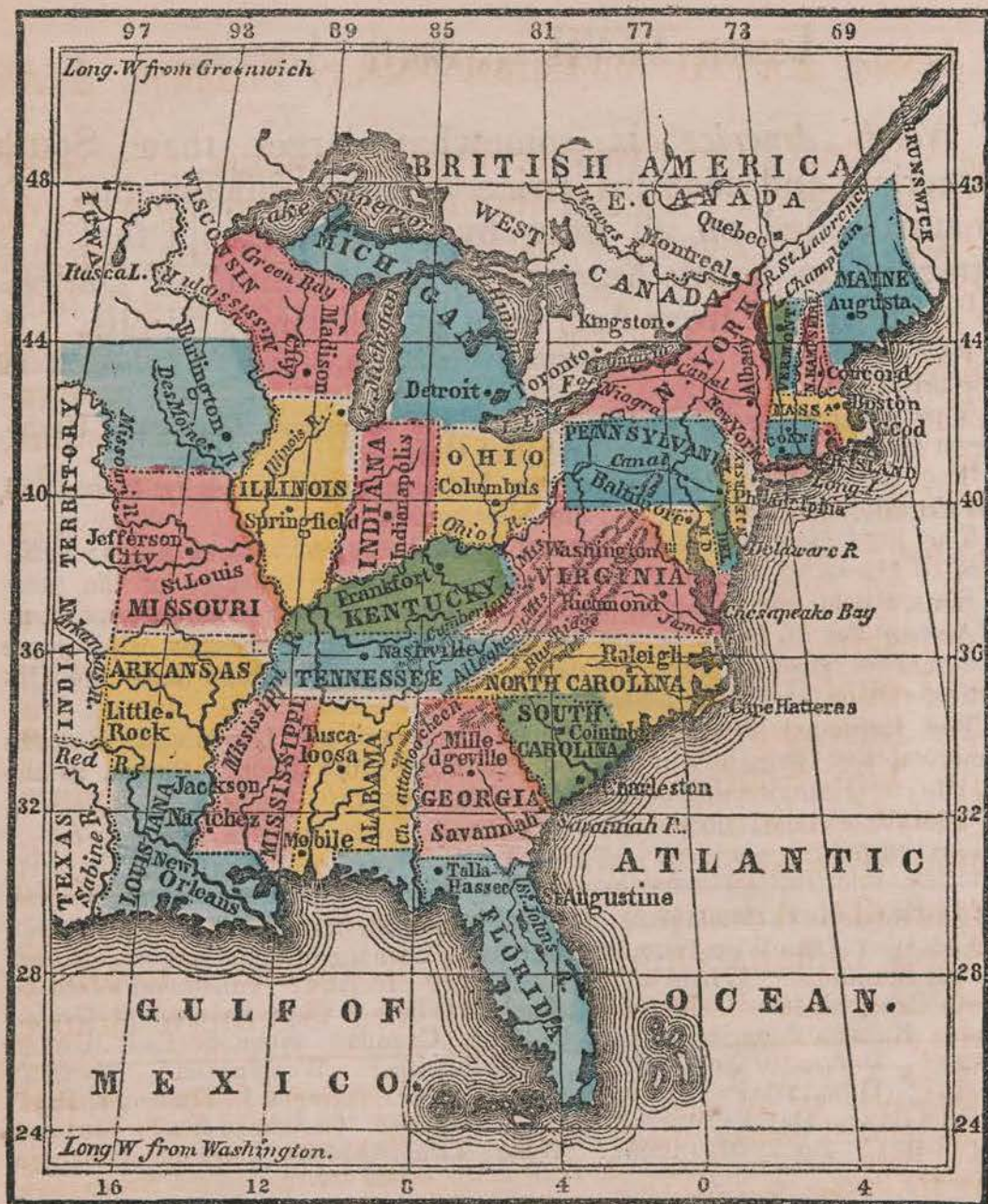
The *West Indies* lie between *North* and *South America*, and consist of several islands, some large and some small.

is *Lake Superior*? *Michigan*? *Erie*? Where are the *West Indies*? Which is the largest of the *West India Islands*? Which are the two next largest? Where are the *Bermudas*? Where is *Newfoundland*? *Iceland*? *Vancouver's Island*? *North Georgian Isles*? *Melville Island*? Where is *Cape Farewell*? *Greenland*? *Russian America*? *New Britain*? *Canada*? *Nova Scotia*? *United States*? *Boston*? *New York*? *Philadelphia*? *Washington*? *Mexico*? *Texas*? *Guatemala*? *Yucatan*? *California*? *Oregon*? *Hudson's Bay*? *Baffin's Bay*? *Davis's Straits*? *Gulf of Mexico*? *Caribbean Sea*? *Mexican Cordilleras*? *Rocky Mountains*? Where is the *Isthmus of Darien*? *Bhering's Straits*?

LESSON XXVII. Which is the largest, *North* or *South America*? What of inhabitants? What are the chief rivers? The principal lakes? The loftiest mountains? What wild beasts in *America*? Birds? Reptiles? Which are the principal countries of *North America*? What of the *West Indies*?



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Map of the Eastern Part of the United States.

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Lesson XXVIII. ... United States: Situation, &c.


1. The *United States* occupy the middle portion of North America; the territory extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, a distance of 2500 miles; but the settled portion includes little more than the eastern half.

2. The United States consist of *thirty-one different states*, and several *territories*. The states, for convenience, are frequently spoken of under *five divisions*, viz.:—*New England*, or the *Eastern States*; the *Middle States*; the *Southern States*; the *Western States*; and the *Pacific*.

3. The New England States are, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The Middle States are, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

4. The Southern States are, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. The Western States are, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

5. All the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States.

LESSON XXVIII. 1. What is the situation of the United States? What of its territory? Of the settled portions? How are the United States bounded on the north? South? East? West?  To answer these questions, see Map of North America, p. 44. 2. How many states are the United States composed of? What four divisions are made of them for convenience? 3. What are the Eastern States? The Middle? 4. The Southern? The Western? 5. What states touch upon the Atlantic? What are in the valley of the Mis


touch upon the Atlantic Ocean, except Vermont: all the Western are in the great valley of the Mississippi, except Michigan, which is in the region of the great lakes. California, and several territories, lie between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

Lesson XXIX. . . . United States: Mountains, Lakes, &c.



View of the Rocky Mountains: a Grisly Bear in the Foreground.

1. The principal *mountains* of the United States are the great range of the Rocky Mountains, *west* of the Mississippi, and the Alleghanies, *east* of the Mississippi. The Cumberland Mountains, and the Blue Ridge, belong to the Alleghanies.

Mississippi?  The teacher will here put such additional questions on the map, as to boundaries, &c., as he deems proper.

LESSON XXIX. 1. What are the principal mountains of the United States? Where are the Rocky Mountains? The Alleghanies? Cumberland

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2. The principal *river* of the United States is the Mississippi, and it is the longest in the world, being about 4000 miles long. Several large rivers flow into it, as the Missouri, the Ohio, the Red River, &c. Many splendid steamboats go up and down the Mississippi and its branches.

3. The great *lakes* of the north-west, such as Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, lie partly in the United States, and partly in Canada. The St. Lawrence is a vast river, flowing from the great lakes, and dividing Canada from the United States.

4. In the northern part of the United States, the *winters* are long and severe; in the Middle States, they are mild; in the south, there is seldom snow or ice at any season. In the Southern States, cotton, rice, tobacco, oranges, and figs are produced; in the north, these things will not grow, but wheat, corn, apples, pears, and potatoes flourish. Roses and lilachs are in bloom at New Orleans in February, yet they do not blossom in Boston till nearly four months after.

In the New England States, it is very common to see people in winter go about on the snow, in sleds or sleighs; but such things are never seen in the Southern States. In New England, it is necessary to shelter cows and horses in winter and to feed them with hay; but these animals can live in the fields at all seasons in the Southern States.

Mountains? Blue Ridge? 2. What of the Mississippi? Where is it? Which way does it run? 3. What of the great lakes? 4. What of the seasons of the United States? Productions? Roses and lilachs? What of sleighs? Cattle and horses?

Lesson XXX. . . . United States Government, Cities, &c



Hall of House of Representatives at Washington.

1. The *people* of the United States amount to over twenty-five millions! About three millions of these are negroes; there are a few Indians, and the rest are white people.

2. The inhabitants of this country are not governed by kings and princes, as are the people of most other countries; but *they have a government made by themselves*. The *seat of government*, for the nation, is at Washington, in the District of Columbia. This lies between the states of Maryland and Virginia.

LESSON XXX. 1. Population of the United States? 2. How are the people of this country governed? How are most other nations governed? Where is the seat of government? What is meant by the *seat of government*?

3. Here the *president* resides, who is the chief ruler of the country, and here *Congress* assemble, in winter, in a fine building called the *Capitol*. The business of Congress is to make laws, by which the people of the United States are governed.

The *Capitol*, at Washington, is a very fine building. Congress is divided into two bodies, the *House of Representatives* and the *Senate*. The former consists of about 233 members, and the latter of 62 members. They meet in different rooms in the Capitol.

The president lives in a large building, a mile from the Capitol. This is often called the *White House*.

The government at Washington is charged with the interests of the whole nation, but each of the 31 states has a separate government of its own.

4. There are many fine cities in the United States, as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, &c. These cities are full of people, houses, churches, and schools.

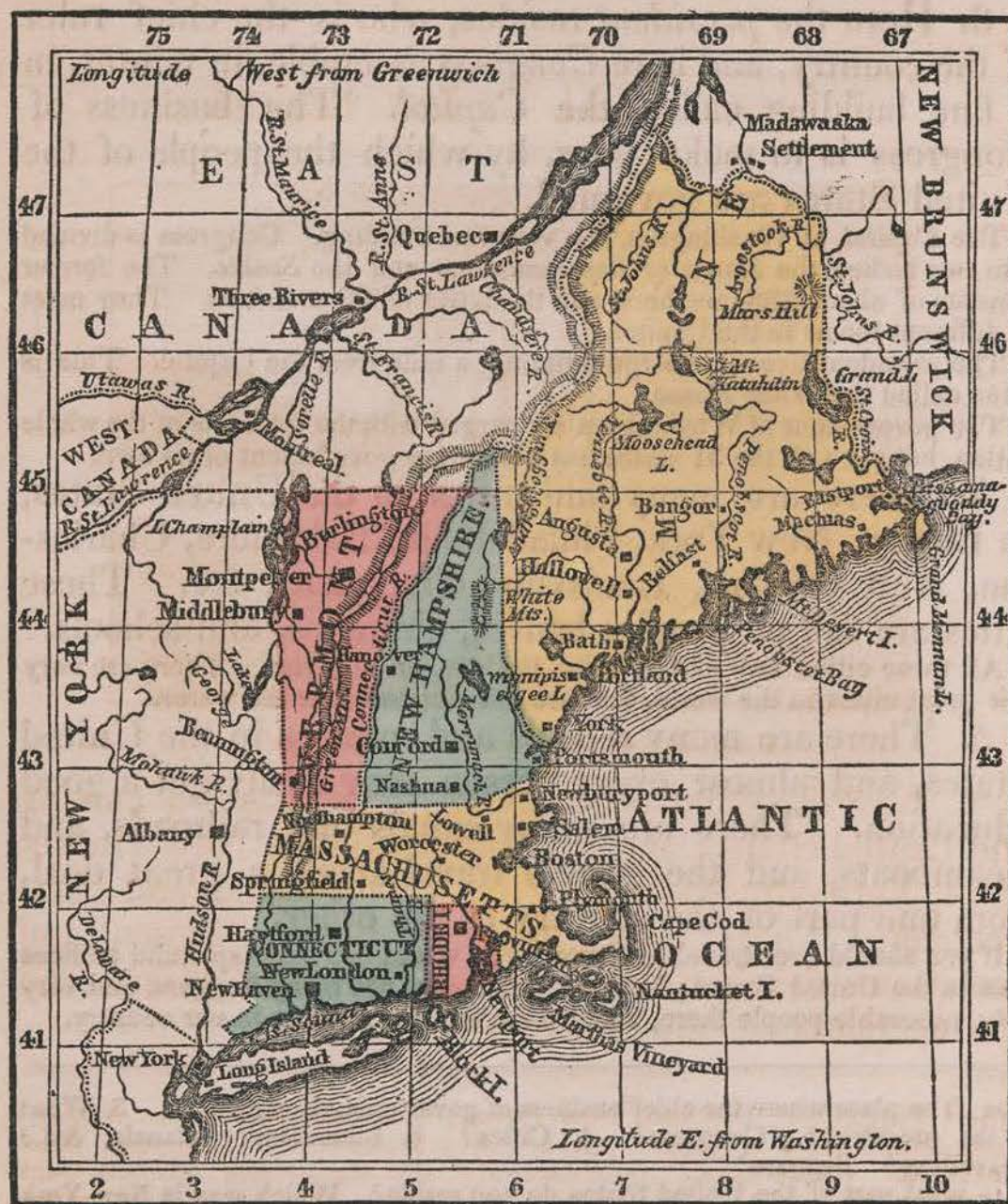
All these cities are placed near the sea, or on rivers. There are very few great cities in the world, that are not situated near the water.

5. There are many schools and colleges in the United States, and almost every person may easily get a good education. There are many canals and railroads, and steamboats, and the people travel about a great deal, from one part of the country to the other.

If you should ever travel in Europe, you would see more splendid edifices than in the United States; but you would also see many beggars, and very poor, miserable people there, while there are few of them in our country.

Ans The place where the chief business of government is carried on. 3. What of the president? Congress? 4. Cities? 5. Education? Canals, &c.? Travelling? Beggars?

In what part of the United States do you reside? Which way is New York from you? Boston? Philadelphia? New Orleans? Cincinnati?



Questions on the Map. How are the New England States bounded? Tell the direction of the following places from Boston: Augusta; Concord; Mont-

Lesson XXXI. New England.

*School-House, Manufactories, and Ships.*

1. New England occupies the north-eastern part of the United States, and consists of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. These are called the *Eastern States*, and sometimes the *Northern States*. The chief river is the Connecticut.

pelier; Providence; Hartford, New Haven; Montreal; New York; Albany Long Island. How is Maine bounded? New Hampshire? Vermont? Massachusetts? Rhode Island? Connecticut? *The teacher will here add such questions on the map as he deems proper, as to rivers, lakes, towns, bays, mountains, &c.*

LESSON XXXI. 1. In what part of the United States is New England? What states belong to New England? What are they called? Describe the

This part of the country is celebrated for its schools, and its manufactories; for the industry, the intelligence, sobriety, and good order, of the people. The people are often called *Yankees*.

2. The *state of Maine* has many fine harbors on the Atlantic, but the northern part is chiefly covered with woods. The people cut down many pine, spruce, and hemlock trees, saw them into boards, shingles, laths, &c., and send them to various parts of the United States. These things are called *lumber*. The capital, or seat of government, for Maine, is Augusta.

3. *New Hampshire* is a hilly country, and the inhab-



Mount Washington.

Connecticut River; Merrimac; Kennebec; Penobscot. For what is New England celebrated? What are the people often called?

2. How is Maine bounded? What are its principal rivers? Its lakes? Its mountains? The capital? Name some of the towns in Maine. What do the people of Maine do?

3. Boundary of New Hampshire? Face of the country? Inhabitants?

itants are chiefly farmers. The climate is cold, but they raise many sheep and cattle. Near the Atlantic, there are some manufactures. The capital is Concord. Portsmouth is a fine city.

The *White Mountains* are in this state, and belong to the Green Mountain range, which extends through New England. Mount Washington is the tallest peak in this part of the United States, and is about a mile and a quarter high. Many people go to its top every summer, to behold the fine prospects it affords.



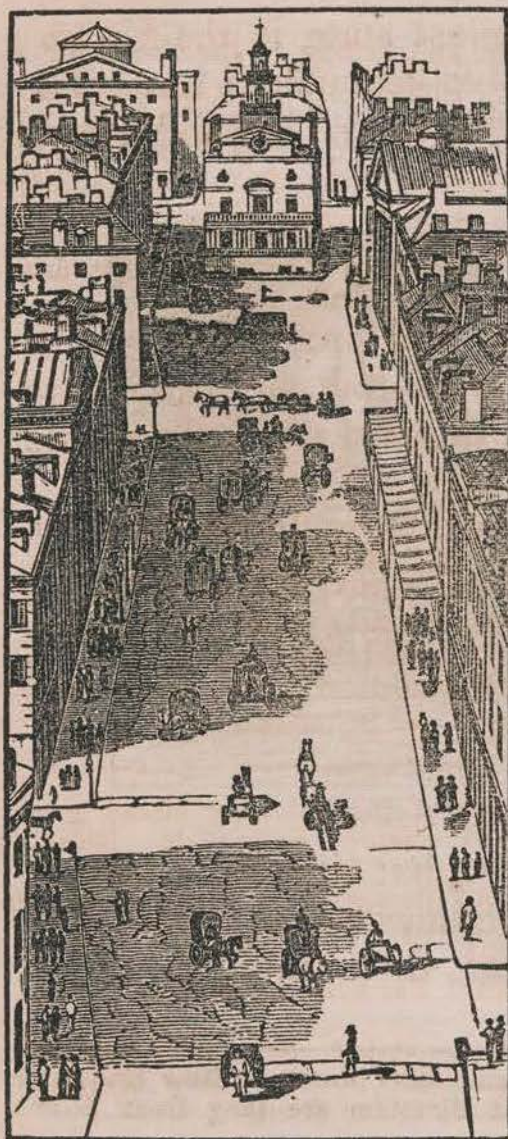
A Winter Scene in Vermont.

4. *Vermont* is mountainous, but it has some fine valleys. The people are sometimes called *Green Mountain Boys*, and are noted for their intelligence and energy of character.

Climate? Manufactures? Capital? Name other towns in New Hampshire. What of the White Mountains? What direction are they from Boston? Mount Washington?

4. Boundaries of Vermont? What range of mountains passes through the state? What lake on the north-west of Vermont? What of the people? Scenery of Vermont? Capital? Climate?

Many parts of this state present fine views of hills, mountains, and valleys. Montpelier is a very pleasant town, and is the capital of this state. The climate is severe; the snow is deep in winter, and furnishes sleighing for four months, almost every season.



View of State Street, Boston

5. *Massachusetts* is hilly, but a large part of the state is well cultivated. It has fine roads, several railroads and canals, and a great many fine towns and villages. Its colleges and schools are famous for their excellence.

This is often called the *Bay State*. Boston is the capital, and is one of the finest cities in the country. It has a good harbor, where many ships are always to be seen. Steamships go from Boston to England once a fortnight.

In Boston there is a fine open space, called the *Common*. This has shady trees, and nice gravel walks, and a beautiful sheet of water, called the *Frog Pond*. Here crowds of boys sail their little vessels in summer; and in winter, troops of them may be seen skating on the ice.

This picture represents State Street, in Boston, where are the banks of the city, the Exchange, the Post-Office &c. The building at the head of the street is called the City Hall.

Near Boston is Charlestown. This is a large town, in which there is an eminence called Bunker Hill, where a famous battle was fought about 76

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years ago. Cambridge is also near Boston, and there is a celebrated college, or university, there. Salem, Worcester, Springfield, and Northampton, are fine towns. Lowell is celebrated for its manufactures; New Bedford and Nantucket, for the enterprise of the people in the whale fisheries.

6. *Rhode Island* is the smallest state in the Union; but it is famous for its extensive manufactories. The people are enterprising and industrious. Providence is a fine city, and Newport is celebrated as a delightful summer residence.

Many people resort to Newport, in the summer, on account of the fine air, pleasant scenery, and excellent fishing which it affords.

7. *Connecticut* is a pleasant and thriving state. It has a great many excellent schools, and the people are among the most intelligent and industrious in the whole country. Hartford and New Haven are the capitals.

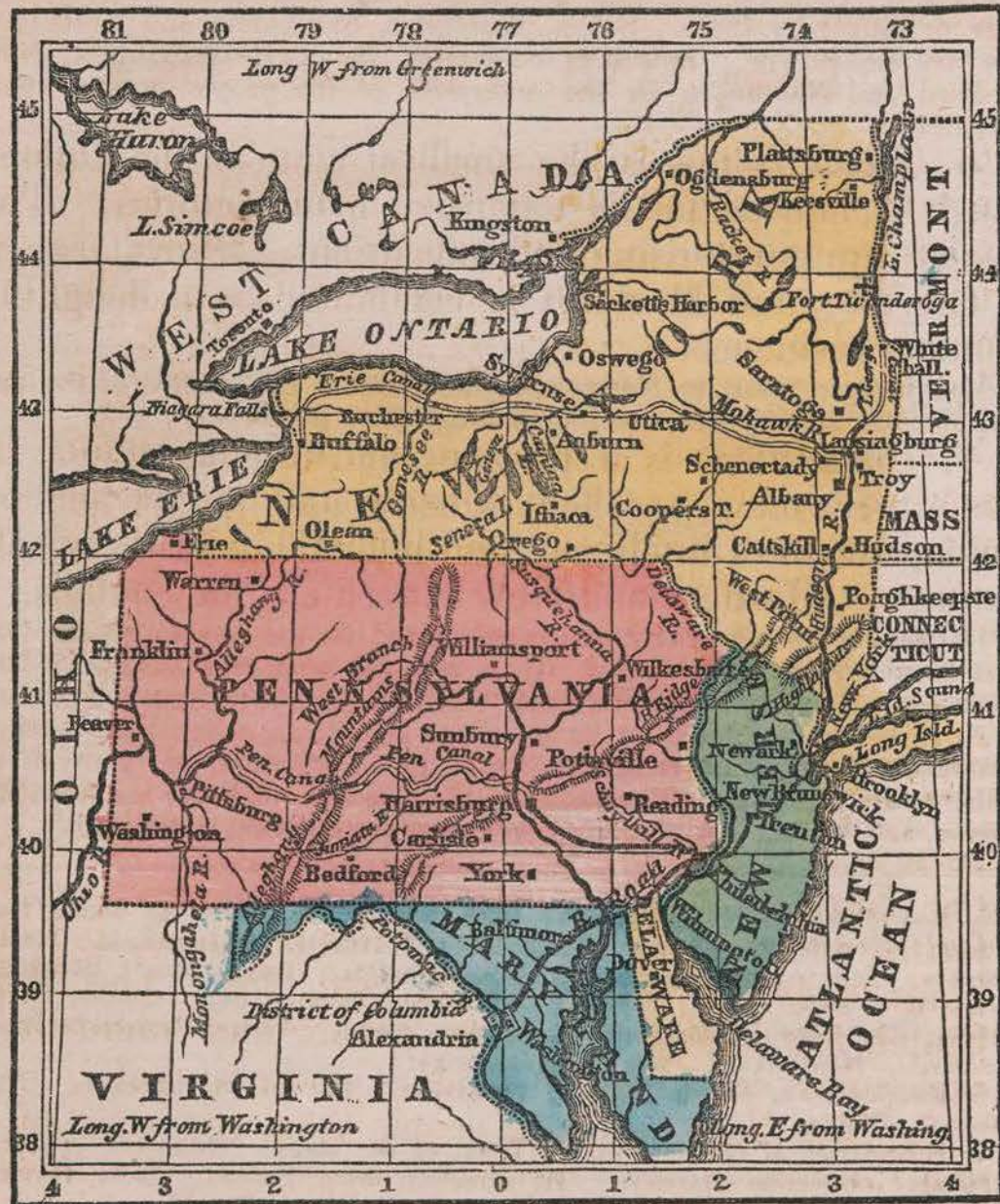
Hartford is a pleasant city, and is celebrated for the Asylum where deaf and dumb persons are educated. It is also the seat of a college. Mrs. Sigourney, who has written so much beautiful poetry, resides at Hartford. New Haven is celebrated for its excellent institution, called Yale College. There are many other handsome towns in Connecticut, and many of its villages are charming. The valley of the Connecticut River is a beautiful region, and the country bordering on Long Island Sound is delightful.

5. Boundaries of Massachusetts? Direction of the following places from Boston? Newburyport; Lowell; Salem; Worcester; Springfield; Northampton. Face of the country in Massachusetts? Roads, &c.? Schools? What is it often called? Capital? Describe Boston; the Common; State Street; Charlestown; Cambridge, and other towns. What of Lowell? New Bedford? Nantucket? Where is Nantucket?

6. Boundaries of Rhode Island? Its extent? For what is it famous? The people? Towns?

7. Boundaries of Connecticut? What of the state? Schools? People? Capitals? Describe Hartford. Its direction from Boston? New Haven? Describe New Haven; Connecticut River; Long Island Sound

MAP OF THE MIDDLE STATES.

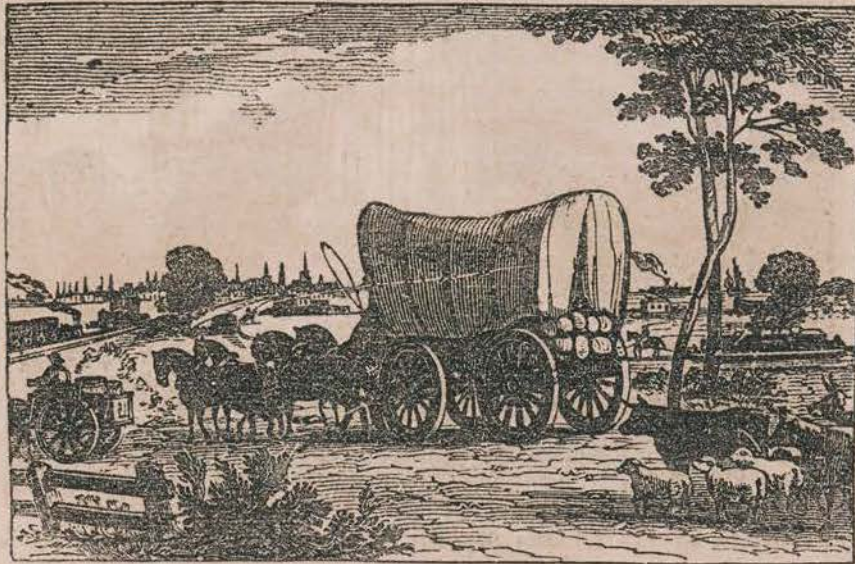


The teacher will put such questions as he deems necessary here.

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Lesson XXXII. . . The Middle States.



Grain, Flour, Coal, Sheep, and Cattle, going to Market.

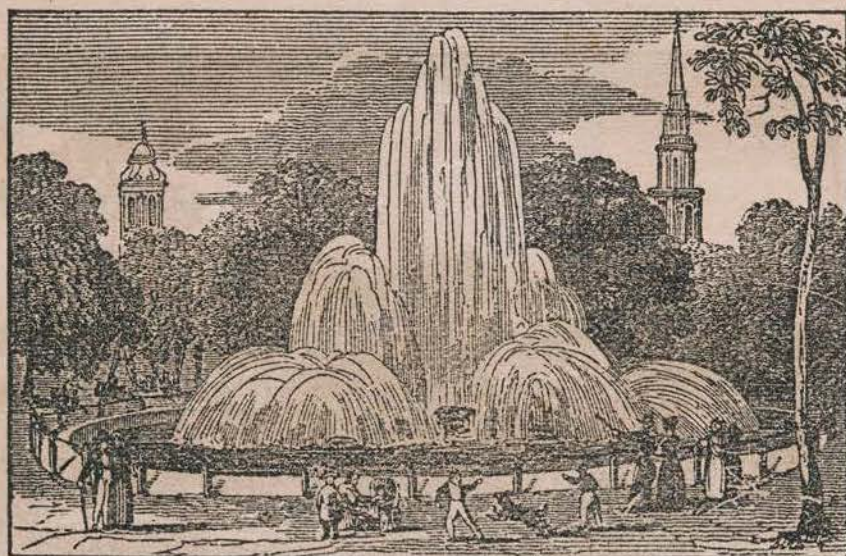
1. The *Middle States* consist of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; these lie between the Eastern and Southern States. They are very fertile, and produce great quantities of wheat, and other kinds of grain; sheep, cattle, coal, &c. The Middle States are famous for their canals and railroads, on which vast quantities of produce go to market.

2. *New York* has more people than any other of the

LESSON XXXII. 1. Of what do the Middle States consist? Where do they lie? How are they bounded? What of the soil? What do they produce? For what are they famous?

2. What of New York? How is it bounded? What is it called? Why?

30 states ; it is celebrated for its wealth and prosperity, and is often called the *empire state*.



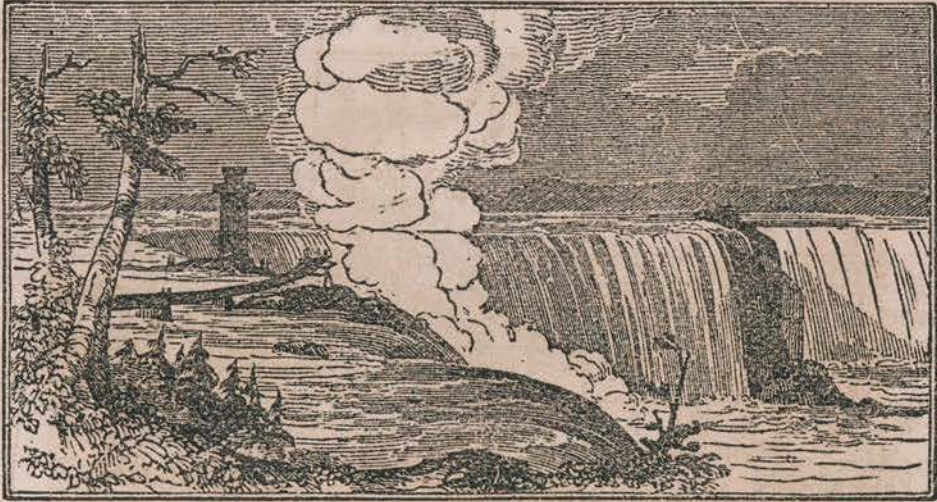
Fountain of the Croton Aqueduct in the Park, at New York.

The city of New York is the largest in the Union ; it is three times as large as Boston or Baltimore. It is celebrated for the Croton Aqueduct, which supplies the city with abundance of good water. The ships are so numerous, at New York, that their masts look like a forest. Multitudes of vessels come here, and go from hence to carry on trade with all parts of the world. Albany is the capital of the state of New York. There are many other fine towns in this state.

Between the Lakes Erie and Ontario is the great cataract or waterfall of Niagara. It is partly in the state of New York, and partly in Canada. It

What of the city of New York ? For what is it celebrated ? What of its ships ? Trade ? What of Albany ? Niagara Falls ? Tell the direction of the following places from Albany : New York ; Buffalo ; Rochester ; Sacket's Harbor, &c. Describe the Erie Canal ; the Hudson River ; Lake Champlain, Lake Ontario ; Lake Erie ; Niagara, &c.

is one of the greatest wonders of nature, and is visited by people from all parts of the world.



Niagara Falls.

3. *New Jersey* is celebrated for its fine fruit, and its excellent vegetables. Trenton is the capital.

4. *Pennsylvania* is a large and fine state, crossed by the Alleghany Mountains. It abounds in coal and iron.

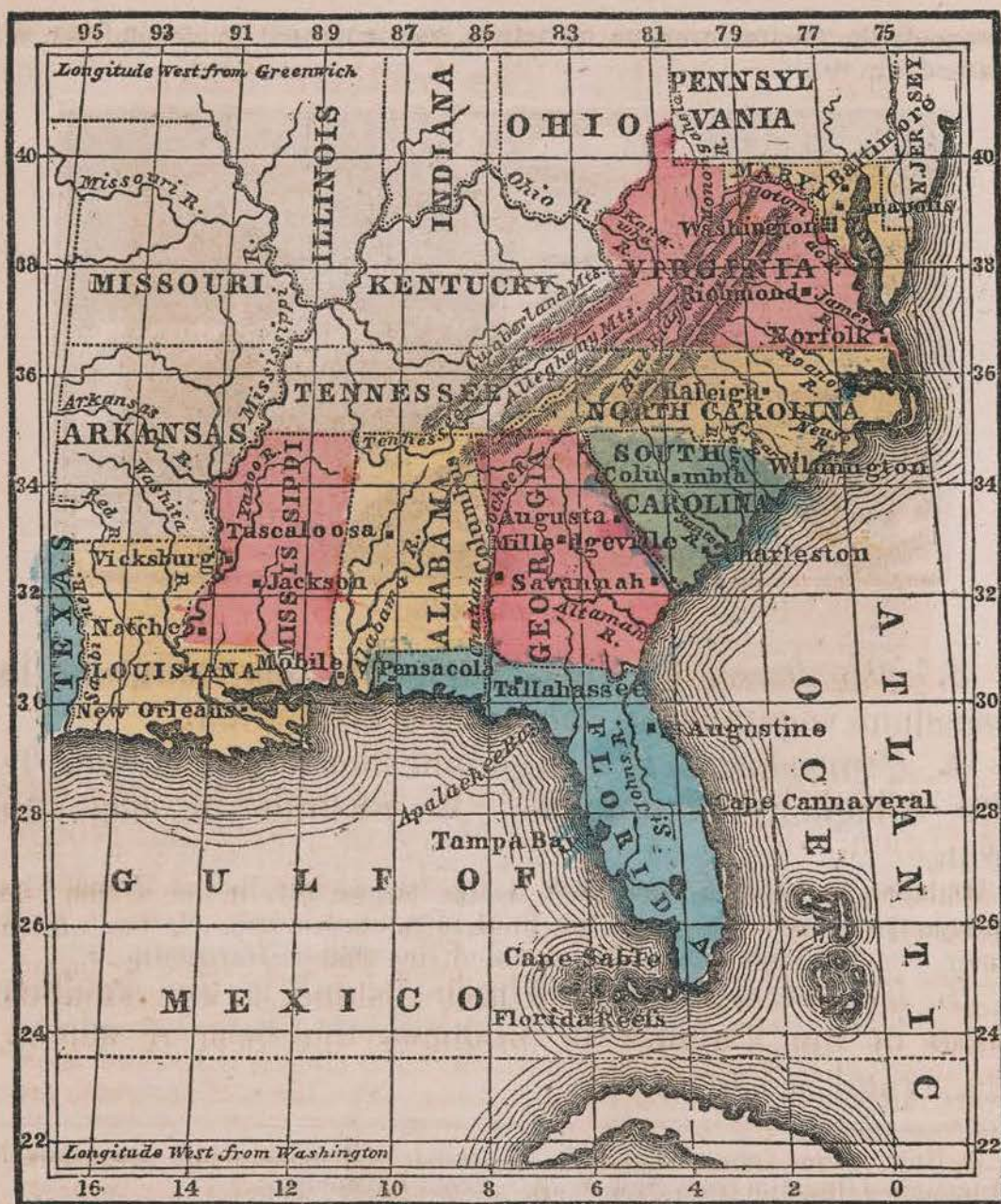
Philadelphia, next to New York, is the largest city in the Union. Its streets cross each other, like the lines of a chess-board. It has a great many beautiful buildings. The capital of the state is Harrisburg.

5. *Delaware*, next to Rhode Island, is the smallest state in the Union. It produces the best of wheat. Its capital is Dover.

3. How is New Jersey bounded? For what is it celebrated? Its capital? Direction of Trenton from New York? From Philadelphia?

4. How is Pennsylvania bounded? What of the state? Describe the Alleghanies. What of Philadelphia? Capital of Pennsylvania? Direction of the following places from Harrisburg?—Pittsburg; Lancaster; Carlisle, &c.

5. What of Delaware? How is it bounded? Capital? Direction of Dover from New York?



The teacher will here put such questions as to the boundaries of the several Western States, rivers, mountains, towns, &c., as he deems proper

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Lesson XXXIII. . . The Southern States.

*Cultivating Cotton on a Plantation.*

1. The *Southern States* occupy the southern part of the Union. They consist of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

These states produce a great deal of cotton, which is carried to distant places, and made into many kinds of cloth; they also yield a great deal of tobacco and rice. The lands are chiefly cultivated by negro slaves, who form about one third part of the population. The climate is hot, and snow is very rarely seen so far south as Louisiana. The farms of the south are called *plantations*, and the proprietors, *planters*.

LESSON XXXIII. 1. Where are the Southern States? How are they bounded? Point them out on the map. Productions of the Southern States? Slaves? Climate?

Maryland is celebrated for producing large quantities of tobacco. Baltimore, its chief town, is called the *monumental city*.



City of Baltimore, in Maryland.

Virginia is an extensive state, and has several interesting curiosities, among which are Jefferson's Rock, and the Natural Bridge.



Natural Bridge.



Jefferson's Rock.

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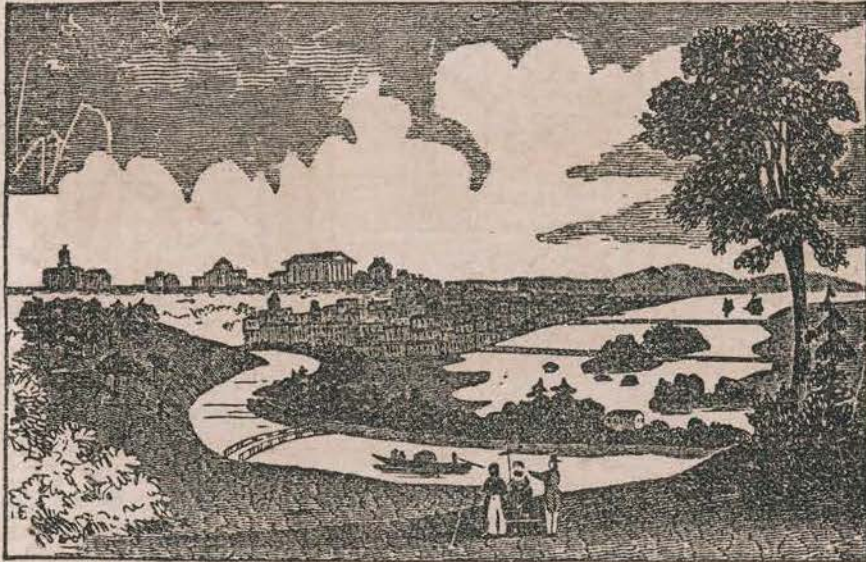
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George Washington, who led the armies of the United States during the revolutionary war, and was our first president, was born in Virginia.

North Carolina yields considerable quantities of gold, which is dug from mines. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, produce great quantities of cotton. Louisiana produces a large amount of sugar, made from the sugar-cane.

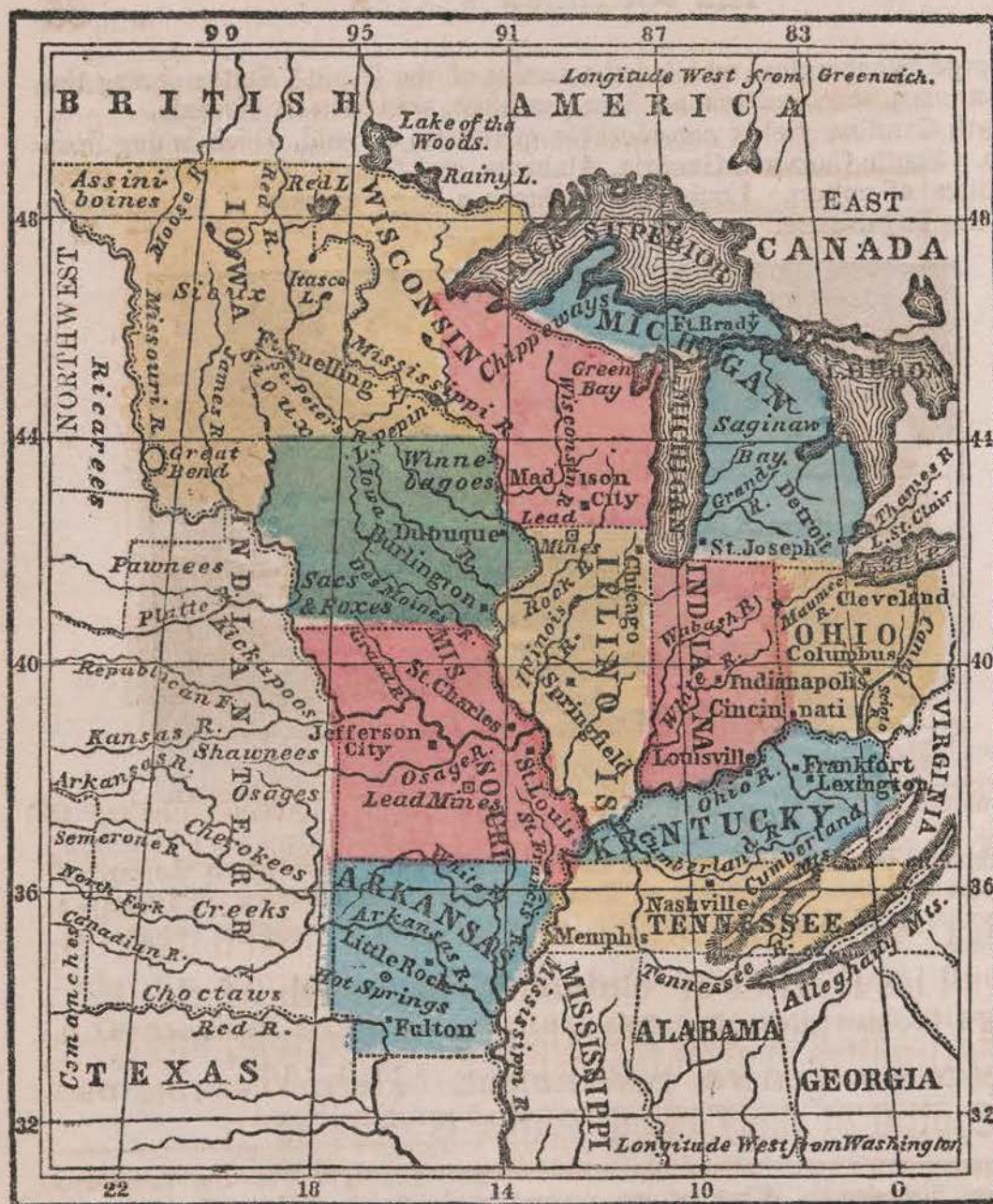


Distant View of Richmond, Virginia.

Richmond is a fine city, and the capital of Virginia; Raleigh is the capital of North Carolina; Columbia, of South Carolina; Milledgeville, of Georgia; Montgomery, of Alabama; Jackson, of Mississippi; and Baton Rouge, of Louisiana.

2. The District of Columbia lies north of the Potomac river, between Maryland and Virginia, and belongs to the general government. Here Washington the capital of the United States, is situated

Virginia bounded? What of its natural curiosities? What of the other Southern States? Direction of the following places from Washington. — Baltimore; Richmond; Charleston; Raleigh; Columbia; Milledgeville; Tallahassee; Jackson; New Orleans; Tuscaloosa. 2. What of the District of Columbia?

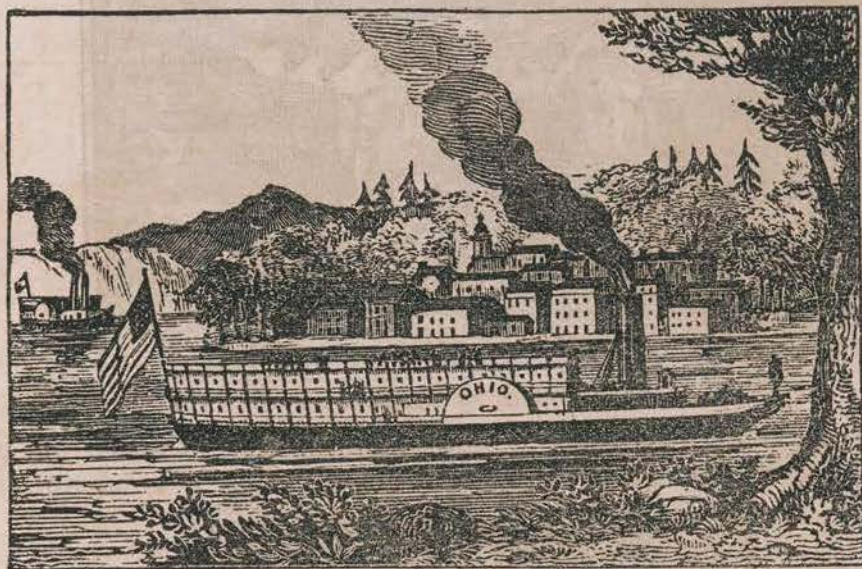


The teacher will here put such questions as to rivers, towns, states, &c., as he deems necessary.

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Lesson XXXIV. . . . The Western States.

*Steamboat on the Mississippi River*

The *Western States* chiefly lie in the great Valley of the Mississippi River; they are Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago, are the chief towns.

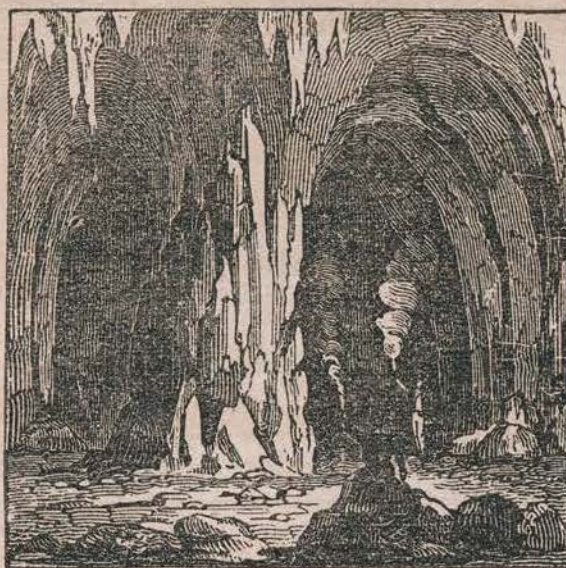
Besides these states, there are several territories, as Minnesota and the Indian Territories, which lie contiguous to the Western States. Beyond the Rocky Mountains, and bordering on the Pacific Ocean, are Oregon and Washington Territories, also the territories of Utah and New Mexico.

LESSON XXXIV. Where are the Western States? Tell the boundaries of each. Direction of the following places from Cincinnati? — Chicago; Columbus; Lexington; Louisville; Nashville; Little Rock; St. Louis; Jefferson; Springfield; Madison. What territories are there? What of



Lead Mines of Missouri.

Arkansas and Tennessee enjoy a delightful climate. Missouri has very rich mines of lead. Kentucky is celebrated for having a wonderful cave,



Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

Oregon? What of Arkansas and Tennessee? Missouri? Kentucky? Ohio?

which extends several miles under ground, and has a hotel in one of its chambers! Ohio has more inhabitants than any other western state. Indiana and Illinois are new states, rapidly increasing in wealth and population.

The territories are extensive tracts, with few white people. The Indian Territory is occupied almost wholly by various tribes of Indians. Some of these have learned to cultivate the ground, and have good farms and many cattle and horses; but the greater part still live a wild life, often roaming from place to place, hunting buffaloes and deer, and fighting their enemies.

In the western country are vast prairies, or natural meadows, almost level, and without trees. Upon these plains there are herds of wild cattle or buffaloes, of which the Indians kill great numbers. There are also wild horses in the western plains, and the savages catch a great number of them with a rope called a *lasso*.



Indians catching Wild Horses with the Lasso.

The Western States occupy a fertile region, celebrated for its fine rivers, and the number of steamboats upon them. About forty years ago, nearly the whole western country was inhabited only by Indians and wild beasts; and now several fine cities, and millions of white people dwell there.

Indiana and Illinois? What of the Indian Territory? Describe the Indians; prairies; buffaloes, &c. The teacher will add such questions as he deems proper

Lesson XXXV. . . . History of the United States

1. We have already said that America was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. In 1607, a number of people came from England, and settled at Jamestown, in Virginia. This was the first colony established within the present United States.

The *Virginian* settlers had to contend with serious difficulties for many years. Great numbers died of sickness, and the people often suffered for the want of food. The forests were filled with savages, and these gave



One of Powhattan's Villages.

them great trouble; and Powhattan, their chief, had more than thirty tribes under his command. Captain Smith, the chief man in the settlement, was once taken by the Indians, and he only escaped death by the generous kindness of an Indian girl named Pocahontas.

LESSON XXXV. 1. When was America discovered? When, and by whom, was Jamestown settled? What of this settlement? The settlers? What of savages? Tell about Captain Smith. What of new settlers? How did the

New settlers came over from time to time, and thus the number of people increased. In a few years there were many villages of white people, but the Indians were very hostile, and in several instances they attacked the inhabitants, burned their houses, and killed several hundred people. But in



Indians attacking the Virginia Settlements.

spite of all obstacles, the colony increased, and became a flourishing settlement. The other Southern States were settled at different periods, after Virginia.

2. The first settlement in the state of *New York* was made about the year 1614, by some Dutch traders at Albany; soon after, several persons from Holland estab-

Indians treat the white people? Did the colony increase? Other settlements? 2. When, and where, was the first settlement made in New York? What of the settlement of New York? Till when did this colony belong to

lished themselves on the island where New York now stands, and thus began the great metropolis of the western continent.

The colony of New York, being first settled by the Dutch, belonged to Holland till 1664, when it was taken by the English, who kept it, with a short interval, till the revolution in 1775. The settlers in the north-western part were annoyed by the Indians, and in one instance, Schenectady was burnt by them, and many of the people slain.

Pennsylvania was settled by a good man named William Penn, who came over from England, with a large number of his friends, in 1682. Instead of fighting the Indians, he treated them kindly, and they called him their father. The settlers of Pennsylvania had no trouble with the Indians, while the other colonists suffered very severely from them.



Pilgrims going ashore.

3. The first settlement in *New England* was made at Plymouth, about 40 miles south-east of Boston, by about a hundred and twenty English people, called

Holland? How long was it kept by the English? When, and by whom, was Pennsylvania settled? How did Penn treat the Indians? The consequence?

3. What settlement was made by the *Puritans*? Where is Plymouth? Why

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Puritans. They were peculiar in their ideas of worshipping God, and wandered about for some time in search of a place where they might freely enjoy their religious opinions and feelings; hence they are often called *Pilgrims*.

The Pilgrims went ashore in a cold season, it being the 21st of December, 1620, when they landed on Plymouth Rock. They soon erected small huts or houses; but they suffered greatly during the winter by the severity of the weather, the want of food, clothing, and shelter. Many died of sickness and hardships; but every trial was met with cheerfulness and serenity, which may well excite our admiration.

Other settlers joined the New England emigrants, and in the space of a few years, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Maine, were dotted over with villages of white people. They had to fight many battles with the Indians; their houses were often burned, and their families slain or carried into captivity; but still the white people increased, and the Indians gradually passed away, leaving their country in the possession of the English.

4. The *Western States* were all settled at a period much later than the rest. Kentucky was visited by a bold hunter from North Carolina, in 1769, named Daniel Boone, and he established himself there, with his family, in 1775.

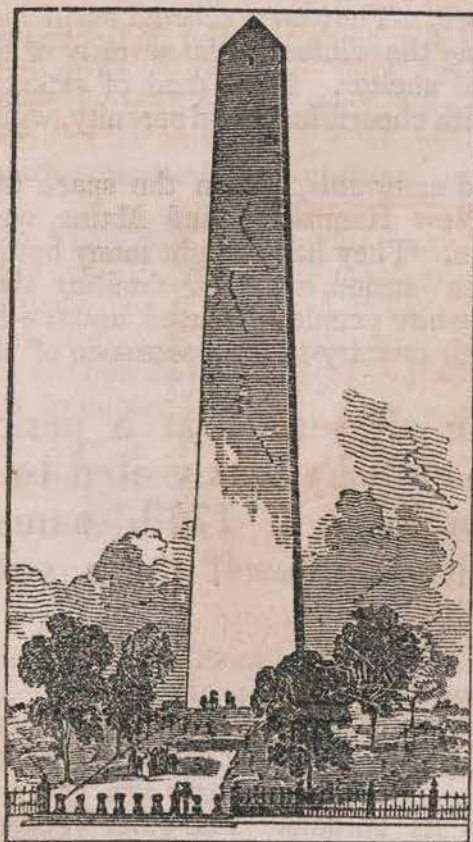
Boone was fond of the woods, and he spent several months in Kentucky, entirely alone, not another white man being west of the Alleghanies. He afterwards fought desperate battles with the Indians, and performed many wonderful feats. His name is fondly remembered, to this day, in Kentucky.

Ohio was first settled in 1788, a little more than sixty years ago, and now nearly two millions of people are within its borders. The other Western States have been settled at various recent periods.

5. The *Revolutionary War* commenced in 1775, by

were the Puritans called *Pilgrims*? When did they land? Describe this settlement. What of other colonies? What of Indians? 4. What of the Western States? What of Daniel Boone? His adventures? When was Ohio settled? What of its increase? Other Western States? 5. When did the revolution

the celebrated battle of Lexington. The result of this contest, which lasted eight years, was finally to separate the colonies from England, and to render them a free, sovereign, and independent nation.



Bunker Hill Monument.

want of powder, this conflict taught our countrymen that they could beat King George's soldiers, in a fair fight; and thus it raised their spirits very much. There is now a beautiful stone monument on the spot where this famous battle was fought.

At the time this war began, there were thirteen colonies in this country, all under the government of the king of England. The whole number of people amounted to about three millions. The king and parliament taxed them unlawfully, and treated them harshly.

This roused their indignation, and they showed such signs of uneasiness, that the king sent over many soldiers to watch them. These were stationed at Boston. But on the 19th of April, 1775, they went up to Lexington and Concord, to destroy some flour, meat, and other things, belonging to the Americans. As they were coming back, the men came upon them with their guns, and a terrible fight ensued. The British soldiers, all dressed up in their red coats, trotted home to Boston pretty fast; but still many were slain. This was the first fight of the revolutionary war.

In June following, a famous battle took place on a hill in Charlestown, about a mile from Boston, which is now called Bunker's Hill. The British soldiers were terribly cut to pieces; and, though our people were obliged to retreat, for

begin? Its result? What of the colonies? What roused their indignation? Describe the battle of Lexington Battle of Bunker's Hill? Monument?

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It was now a very dark time in our country, for multitudes of King George's soldiers came over here, and went drumming and fifeing about, as if they were masters of the land. But some wise people called a Congress, went to Philadelphia, and there took measures to resist the king's armies. They appointed George Washington, of Virginia, commander of all our soldiers, and authorized him to raise troops, and drive the British away.

Washington was a brave man, very good, and very wise; so he went to Boston, and he speedily made the British general quit that place, with all his soldiers, and ships, and cannon. But he steered for New York, and, after a bloody battle, he took that great city; and so he and his men had snug quarters. Soon after, the British also took Philadelphia; and thus our country seemed almost conquered.



Battle at Monmouth

But Washington did not despair. He watched the British very carefully, and every time he got a good chance, he fell upon them and cut them to pieces. Several battles were fought in New Jersey, at Princeton, Trenton, and Monmouth, in which our soldiers were victorious. The battle of Monmouth took place on the 28th June, 1778. In this engagement Washington displayed great courage and ability.

The war continued for several years; many soldiers were killed on both

State of the country? What was done by Congress at Philadelphia? What was done by Washington? What of the British? What of Washington? What battles were fought? Continuance of the war? Sufferings of the

sides, and the people of the country suffered greatly for the want of food, and clothing, and other comforts; but they would not yield to the British. In October, 1777, a British general, named Burgoyne, was defeated at Saratoga, and his whole army of 7000 men was captured.

This raised the drooping hopes of the country, and by and by things began to wear a more cheering aspect. A brave man, by the name of Lafayette, came over from France, to help us, and the king of that country soon after sent an army and fleet to fight for us. They joined Washington at Yorktown, in Virginia, and the combined forces captured the British general, Cornwallis, and his whole army of 7000 men, on the 19th October, 1781.



Siege of Yorktown.

After this, there was not much more fighting: the British king found that he could not conquer our people; so he deemed it best to make peace. In 1783, a treaty was signed, and our independence acknowledged. Since that time, we have been a free and prosperous people; and our population then three millions, is now about twenty millions!

6. In 1812, another war broke out with Great

people? What of Burgoyne? Effects of his defeat? What was done by Lafayette and the French king? When was Cornwallis defeated? What now took place? What of peace? What has been the increase of our country?

6. What took place in 1812? What of the war? Peace? What of con-

Britain, and many battles took place by land and sea. After fighting for three years, both parties grew tired of the contest, and peace was again established between the two countries.



Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815

In the battles upon the water, our ships had the advantage; we captured an immense number of British vessels, and took many ships of war. Upon the land, victory declared sometimes upon one side, and sometimes upon the other. The most famous event of the war was the defence of New Orleans, by General Jackson. The British attacked this place with 6000 men; but our troops beat them off, killed their general, and slew, wounded, and captured, nearly 3000; while they lost, themselves, only seven men, killed! This was the last battle of this war.

7. In 1788, the people of the United States adopted a Constitution, or agreement, establishing a general government over all the states; the chief officer being

tests upon the sea? Upon the land? Describe the battle of New Orleans.
7. What was done in 1788? What of the constitution? Who was first pres-

a president, and the legislature, a Congress of two houses — called the Senate, and House of Representatives. This constitution went into operation in 1789, and George Washington was the first president.

This constitution is a written contract between the people of the several states; it gives to the president the command of the army and navy of the Union, and requires him to watch over the public good; to take care of the interests of the nation, in war and peace. Congress are empowered to make laws for the Union.

The constitution of the United States does not destroy the state governments. Each of the states has a government of its own, to provide for the local interests of the citizens. Thus our country consists of thirty-one republics, united or confederated into one grand republic. The people, either directly or indirectly, choose all the officers, from the highest to the lowest grade. Thus ours is called a *free* government, to distinguish it from the *despotic* governments of other countries; for kings and emperors are not chosen by the people; but they rule and reign, whether the people like it or not.

Since the time of Washington, there have been several presidents; John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, and Pierce. The presidents are chosen for four years, and several of them have been elected a second time.

You will remember that, at the time of the revolution, the number of colonies was thirteen; these became states, as soon as the country was declared independent. New states have been added from time to time, so that there are now thirty-one in all, as we have before told you.

In looking back at the history of our country, we have reason to be very thankful to that kind Providence which has blessed the land almost beyond any other upon the face of the globe.

ident? What is the constitution? What power has the president? What of Congress? What of state government? How many states are there? Who choose the officers? What is our government called? How many presidents have we had? For how long a period is the president chosen? What of the thirteen colonies? Of new states? For what should we be thankful?

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Lesson XXXVI. ... Northern Portion of North America.



1. This vast territory, which embraces about half of North America, contains the *British Possessions*, the *Russian Possessions*, and *Greenland*.

2. The British Possessions, or *British America*, extend from the Atlantic, on the east, to the Pacific, on the west, and from the ocean, on the north, to the United States, on the south. They contain Canada, divided into East and West, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the cold, northern region of New Britain.

The province of Canada, was till lately divided into Upper and Lower; but it is now called *Canada East* and *Canada West*. Quebec is cel-

LESSON XXXVI. 1. How is British America bounded? The Russian Possessions? Greenland? 2. Extent of British America? What does it contain? What of the Canadas? Population of British America? What of Quebec?

celebrated for its fortifications and its history. Quebec, the Capital of Canada, is a very flourishing city, and here the governor general of the British American possessions resides. They formerly belonged to France; but Great Britain conquered them in 1759, and has since held the control of them. Quebec and Montreal are on the river St. Lawrence.



French Canadians.

There are many other fine towns in Canada, among which are Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton, on lake Ontario. Canada may now be considered as rapidly advancing in population, wealth, and general improvement.

The whole number of people in British America is about two millions; they are, many of them, descendants of the early French settlers, who still speak French; many are Scotch, many Irish, and many English; thus the inhabitants of the

British Possessions are a very mixed population.

New Britain is a cold and barren region, yet it furnishes many wild animals, whose furs are valuable. The Indians, and other hunters, kill many of them, and their skins are collected and sent to England. Among the finest furs is that of the sable, a small quadruped like a weasel, which is pursued to the frozen borders of the Northern Ocean.

3. The *Esquimaux* are a singular race of people,



An Esquimaux Family.



A Greenlander killing a Seal.

and Montreal? What of New Britain? Furs? 3 Describe the Esquimaux

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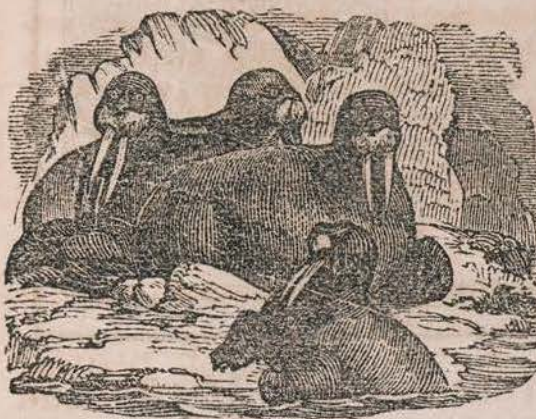
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who live in a barbarous state, subsisting chiefly on fish, and making themselves houses of ice in the winter. They are thinly scattered along the borders of the Northern Ocean. They have light sledges drawn by dogs, and with these they fly over the snow with great swiftness.

4. *Greenland* is a vast island, separated from America by Davis's Straits and Baffin's Bay. It is a cold and desolate region, with few inhabitants. Its shores are frequented by troops of walruses and flocks of penguins.



Walruses



Penguins.

Greenland is under the government of Denmark. The inhabitants live principally on fish. They are chiefly the descendants of Europeans, and have churches, books, and schools. They have light boats made of skins, and are famous for their skill in spearing seals.

5. The Russian Possessions are extensive, but the climate is cold. The country is chiefly occupied by Indian tribes; a few white people live there, to collect furs.

4. Where is Greenland? What of it? Who governs it? What of Greenlanders? 5 What of the Russian Possessions? Boundaries? Inhabitants?

Lesson XXXVII. . . . Southern Portion of North America, &c.

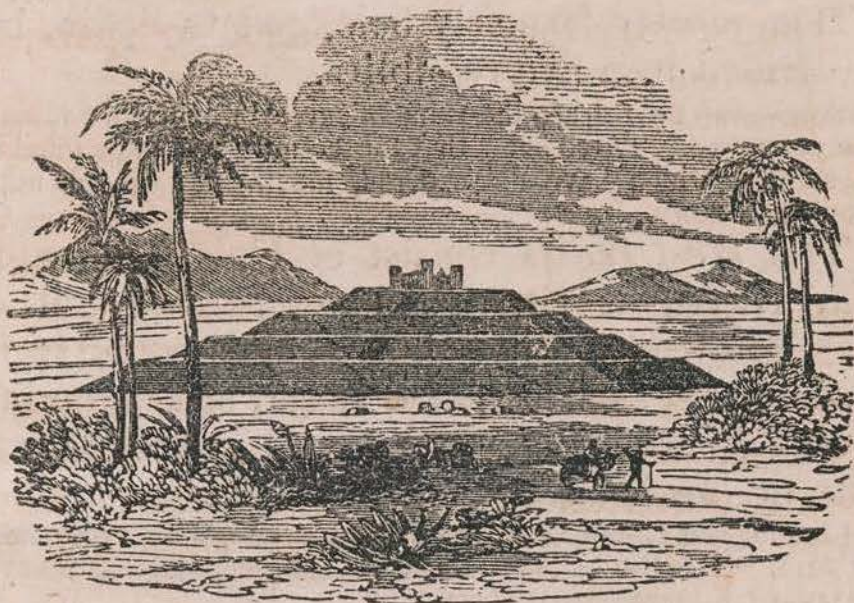


1. South of the United States are *Mexico* and *Central America*; east of Mexico, and between North and South America, are the *West Indies*. All these countries lie in, or near, the torrid zone, and have a hot climate, producing oranges, figs, lemons, sugar, coffee, indigo, cochineal, spices, &c.

LESSON XXXVII. 1. How is Mexico bounded? Guatimola? Where are the West Indies? Cuba? Gulf of Mexico? California? Mexican Cordilleras? Vera Cruz? City of Mexico? Havana? Isthmus of Darien? Direction of the following places from Washington?—Havana; St. Salvador; City of Mexico Austin.

2. *Mexico* is an extensive country, crossed by the great mountain range of the Cordilleras. Some of these are volcanoes in constant activity. In the mountains are rich mines of silver. One of these extends eight miles under ground! The capital is the fine city of Mexico.

Mexico was conquered by Cortez, in the year 1519, as we have related. For nearly three hundred years, it was subject to the Spanish crown, and was called *New Spain*. But in 1813, the people declared themselves independent, and the government is now a federal republic. The population of the country is about eight millions; half of these are Indians, the descendants of the people conquered by Cortez. Among the remains of these ancient Indians is still to be seen the pyramid of Cholula, nearly two hun-



Pyramid of Cholula.

In what zone do you find Mexico Guatemala, and the West Indies? Their productions? 2. Describe the country of Mexico. How long was it called New Spain? Who conquered it? When did it become free? What is the government? Population? Describe the pyramid of Cholula. What is

dred feet high, and a mile in circuit! Mexico produces the manioc, or American aloe, from which *pulque*, a drink like cider, is made.

3. *Texas* was formerly a part of Mexico, but the people revolted in 1834; they defeated the Mexicans in the famous battle of St. Jacinto, and became independent. In 1845, Texas was annexed to the United States.

The climate of Texas is mild, and the soil fruitful, being well adapted to the raising of cotton. There are great herds of bisons and wild horses roaming over the plains. The inhabitants are few in number, but they are increasing.

4. *Central America* occupies the narrow isthmus between North and South America. It is a mountainous region, but the slopes and vales are very fertile. The country formerly belonged to Spain, but it is now divided into five republics.

In Guatemala, and near it, are the ruins of several wonderful Indian cities, long since destroyed. These show that the country was once inhabited by populous nations, which have disappeared, leaving no record but these relics to tell their story.

5. The *West Indies* consist of Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, Hayti, or St. Domingo, and several other islands. They have a hot climate, and abound in many rich productions, such as coffee, sugar, spices, and many other valuable articles. They are all subject to terrible tempests or hurricanes.

Cuba is the largest of the West India Islands, and, with Porto Rico, belongs to Spain. It is the richest island in America, and has many negro slaves. Havana, a large city, is the capital.

Hayti, formerly called St. Domingo, belonged partly to Spain and partly to France; but it is now independent, and is divided into two governments—one an empire of blacks, and the other a republic of Spanish creoles.

made from manioc? 3. What of Texas? Its climate and productions?
4. What of Guatemala? What of ruins? 5. Of what do the West Indies

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Coffee Plantation in the West Indies

Jamaica belongs to England. It is a fine island, cultivated by negroes, who are now set free. It yields sugar, coffee, and spices. Kingston is the capital. This island has suffered by terrible earthquakes, but none have happened there for many years. The other West India Islands belong to different European powers.

The first land in America, discovered by Columbus, was one of the Bahama Islands: the next was the Island of Cuba.

The first town or settlement established by Europeans, in America, was that founded by Columbus in St. Domingo.

About a century and a half ago, the West Indies were infested by a set of pirates called *Bucaniers*: they robbed many vessels, and even captured large cities.

consist? Describe them. What of Cuba? Hayti? Its capital? Describe Jamaica. To whom does it belong? What of Columbus? The first town in America? Pirates?



The teacher will here put such questions upon rivers, mountains, islands, capes, &c., as he deems necessary

Lesson XXXVIII. . . . South America.

*Animals of South America.*

1 This portion of the American continent is bounded by the Atlantic on the east, and the Pacific on the west; and is traversed, from north to south, by the great mountain range of the Andes. It is divided into the following countries, viz., *Venezuela, New Grenada, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Patagonia, Buenos Ayres, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, and Guiana.*

Several of the mountains of South America are of vast height; and

LESSON XXXVIII. 1. Boundaries of South America? Where is the Isthmus of Darien? Cape St. Roque? Cape Horn? Cape Blanco? Describe the Andes; the River Amazon; the La Plata; the St. Francisco. Where is the Island of Juan Fernandez? Of Chiloe? The Falkland Islands? Terra del Fuego? Caribbean Sea? West Indies? Tell the boundaries of the several countries in South America. Direction of the following cities from Lima:—Quito; Caracas; Rio Janeiro; Buenos Ayres; Santiago, and Cusco. Where are the pampas?

Into what countries is South America divided? What are the boundaries of South America? Its divisions? Its mountains? Where does the Amazon

Sorato, the tallest, towers to the elevation of five miles. Many of the peaks are covered with everlasting snow; some send forth torrents of fire and red hot lava; others contain rich mines of silver and gold. The River Amazon, which has its source in the Andes, sends more water to the ocean than any other river on the globe.

Among the remarkable animals of South America are the llama, which is used as a beast of burden; the jaguar, which resembles the tiger; the tapir, which is like a large hog; the sloth, the armadillo, and ant-eater; the condor, which is a species of vulture; the anaconda, which is a prodigious serpent; and the alligator, which abounds in the rivers of the hot regions. Horses and horned cattle are numerous, but these animals were first brought to America by the Europeans.



Tattooed Savages of South America.

In South America, there are still a great many Indians. Some of them are civilized, and live in the towns; and some are savages, and lead a wandering life. Many of them are fond of monkeys, which they roast upon a stick, and some mark their bodies with curious figures, by a process called *tattooing*.

2. *Venezuela, New Grenada, and Ecuador*, were

rise? What animals are there in South America? What of the Indians?
 ? What once constituted Colombia? What of Peru? Bolivia? 3 Chili?

formerly called Colombia, and were united under one government; but they are now separate. *Peru* is celebrated for its mines of gold and silver. Lima is the capital. *Bolivia* was formerly a part of Peru, and is named after the celebrated General Bolivar. The lofty peak of Sorato is in this country.

3. Chili is a fine country, abounding in mines of gold, silver, and copper; it is fertile, and yields abundance of wheat and cattle.



Alexander Selkirk teaching one of his Goats to dance.

To the westward of Chili, in the Pacific, is the Island of Juan Fernandez. Here Alexander Selkirk lived for four years, alone. He built himself a house, and caught cats and goats, which he tamed. He used to amuse himself by teaching his domestic animals to dance. The adventures of Selkirk gave rise to the pleasant story of Robinson Crusoe. To the south of Chili is a famous tribe of Indians, called *Araucanians*. They are the finest race among the aborigines of this continent.

Juan Fernandez? What of Alexander Selkirk? What of the Araucanians?

4. Patagonia is a vast territory, constituting the southern portion of the South American continent. It is bleak and barren, and is inhabited only by wild men and wild animals.

The Patagonian Indians are very large, and were once thought to be giants. They are good horsemen, and may sometimes be seen chasing the *rhea*, or American ostrich, which they often take with the lasso. Terra del Fuego, or the "*Land of Fire*," is a chill region, inhabited by miserable savages.



A Patagonian catching an Ostrich.

5. Buenos Ayres is a great country, with immense plains called *pampas*, which are occupied by vast droves of wild cattle and wild horses.

These animals are caught with the lasso, and are often killed only for the hides. Beef is sold for half a cent a pound; and a good horse may be bought for five dollars. The city of Buenos Ayres is the capital.

4 Describe Patagonia. Indians? What of Terra del Fuego? 5. What of

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Catching Cattle with the Lasso.

6. *Paraguay* yields a kind of tea called *maté*; *Uruguay* abounds in wild cattle. *Brazil* embraces nearly one third of South America, and is one of the most fertile regions on the earth. It has mines of gold, and diamonds are found there; it also produces cotton, sugar, coffee, and many other valuable articles of commerce.

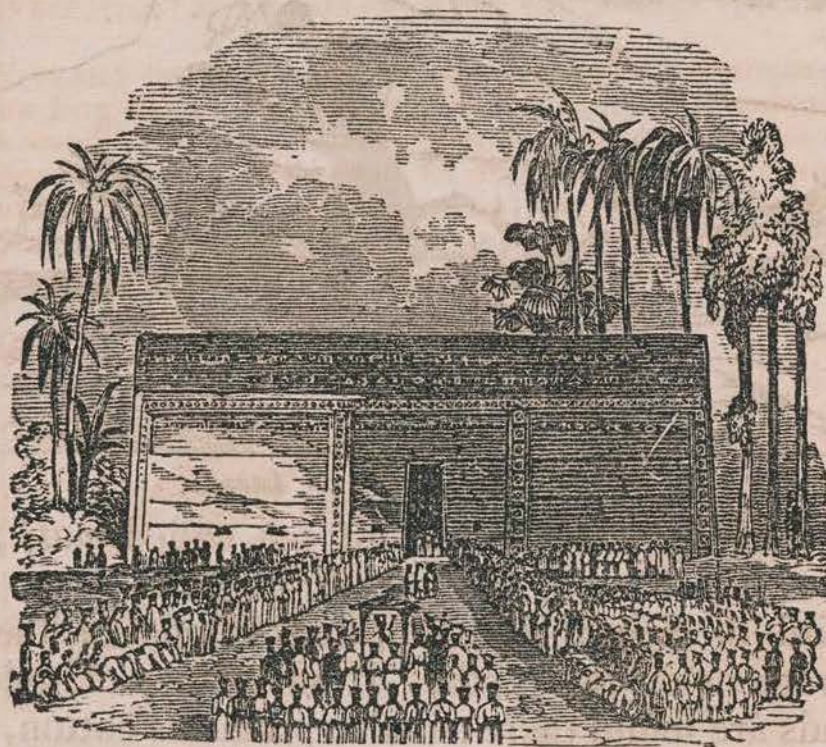
7. *Guiana* belongs to the English, French, and Dutch; it is very fertile, but the climate is unwholesome.

The chief towns are Paramaribo, New Amsterdam, and Georgetown.

In *Guiana*, as well as *Brazil*, are found the *milk-tree*, which yields a liquid similar to cow's milk, and the *caoutchouc*, which produces gum elastic, or India rubber. Here, also, is found the *aboma*, a serpent 25 feet long; and the *vampyre*, an immense bat, which sucks the blood of people and animals, while they are asleep.

Buenos Ayres? How are wild cattle caught? 6 What is *maté*? What of *Uruguay*? *Brazil*? 7. *Guiana*? Trees? Animals?

Lesson XXXIX. ... History of South America

*Ancient Peruvian Temple of the Sun.*

Columbus discovered South America in 1492. Peru was conquered by Pizarro in 1535, and other portions were conquered by the Spanish armies soon after. Brazil was discovered by the Portuguese in 1500, and became subject to that power. Thus the greater part of South America was divided between Spain and Portugal.

LESSON XXXIX. 1. Who discovered South America? When was Peru conquered? When was Brazil discovered? Describe the dominions of the

When Pizarro went to Peru, that country was ruled by an emperor, called the inca. His dominions extended more than 2000 miles in length, and contained 12 millions of people. Gold and silver were so abundant as to be used for common utensils about the houses of the people. These Peruvians worshipped the sun, and had a great temple at Cusco, the capital of the empire.

Pizarro captured the Peruvian emperor, and basely put him to death; he then proceeded to conquer the country, and rob it of its gold and silver. Chili was soon after subdued, as well as other portions of South America. These remained subject to Spain for nearly 300 years; but they have all recently become independent. General Bolivar, called the *Liberator*, for his noble achievements in behalf of liberty, was one of the chief instruments of delivering the South American states from Spanish authority.



Bolívar leading the Armies of South America.

Brazil continued subject to Portugal, and in 1806 the king of that country fled hither, to escape from Bonaparte; but he afterwards returned, and in 1823 Brazil became an independent empire, ruled by a descendant of the Portuguese line of kings.

inca. What was done by Pizarro? What of Chili, &c? What of Bolívar? To whom was Brazil subject? What of the king? What happened in 1823? What of earthquakes? Of Caracas in 1826?

South America has been frequently visited by terrible convulsions of the earth, called *earthquakes*. These have often happened in Chili, Quito, and Venezuela. In March, 1826, a dreadful earthquake took place at Caracas,



Earthquake at Caracas.

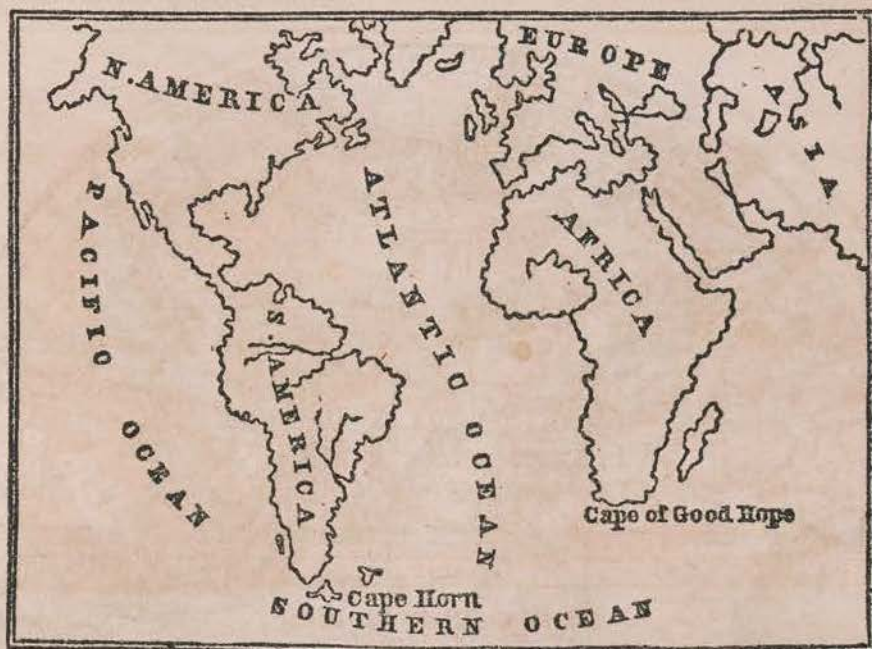
the capital of the latter place. The earth was suddenly shaken with terrific violence, many of the buildings were thrown down, and 12,000 of the people were killed.

Lesson XL. . . . The Atlantic Ocean

Having described the western continent, or North and South America, we must now proceed to the Eastern Continent, and describe Europe, Asia, and

LESSON XL. How is the Atlantic Ocean bounded? Its length and

Africa. But before we proceed, let us take a view of the Atlantic Ocean.



Map of the Atlantic Ocean.

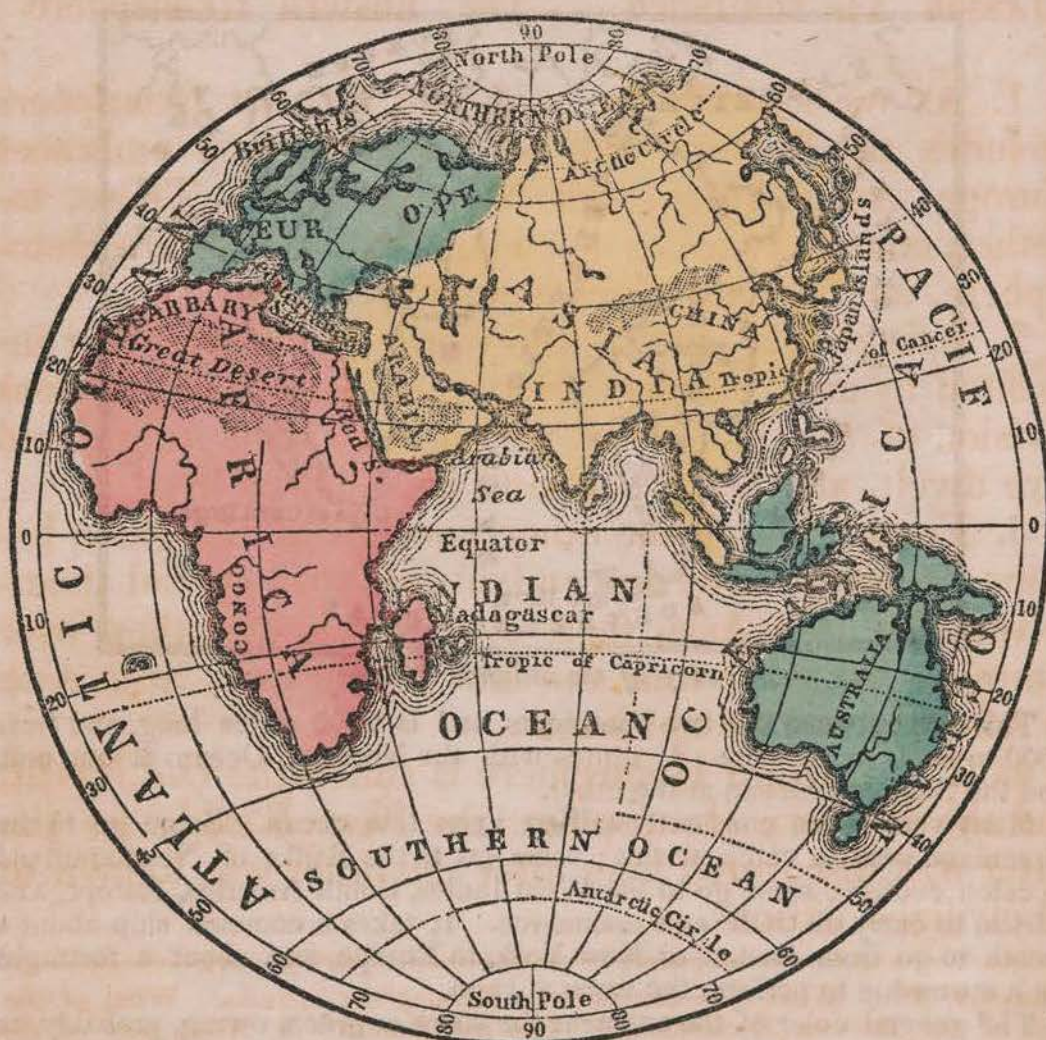
This lies between the two continents, and is 9000 miles long, and from 2000 to 3000 miles wide. It unites with the Northern Ocean at one end, and the Southern Ocean at the other.

Many vessels are constantly sailing upon this ocean. Some go to the Greenland seas to catch whales; some go to the Banks of Newfoundland to catch codfish; some go to the West Indies, South America, Europe, and Africa, to carry on trade and commerce. It takes a common ship about a month to go from Boston, or New York, to Europe, and about a fortnight for a steamship to perform the same voyage.

The general color of the sea near the shore is green, owing, probably, to the quantity of green sea-weeds along its bottom. Sometimes the sea looks blue, because it reflects the color of the sky. At night it sparkles with a *phosphoric* light along the track of the vessel.

width? What of vessels upon this ocean? How long is a vessel in going from New York to Europe? A steamship? Direction of New York from London? Paris from New York? What islands in the Pacific? What of the Atlantic Ocean? What of vessels? Color of the sea? Sparkling of the sea?

MAP OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.



How is Europe bounded? Asia? Africa? In what direction is Europe from Africa? From Asia? Which is the largest, Europe, Asia, or Africa? Which smallest? What ocean lies on the west of Africa and Europe? What ocean lies south of Asia? What sea between Africa and Australia, or New Holland? What large islands south-east of Asia? What large island east of Africa?

Lesson XL. continued . . . The Eastern Hemisphere.

1. As we have before said, the *Eastern Hemisphere* includes the eastern half of the world, and embraces Europe, Asia, Africa, and New Holland. These, together, contain twice as much land as the Western Hemisphere, and sixteen times as many people

2. Asia is that part of the world which was first inhabited by man, and has always been the most populous division of the globe. It was in Asia that Adam and Eve dwelt, and here Noah and his children lived.

3. From Asia, all the other portions of the globe became peopled. The descendants of Noah spread themselves first over Asia, then over Africa, and then over Europe. At what time the first people went from Asia to America, we do not know.

4. The Eastern Hemisphere is called the *Old World*, and the Western Hemisphere the *New World*; for the latter was discovered long after the other was known to all civilized nations.

LESSON XL. What does the Eastern Hemisphere include? What of the land of the Eastern Hemisphere? The inhabitants? 2. What part of the world was first inhabited? Which is the most populous? What of Adam? Noah? 3. From what part of the world were the other divisions of the globe inhabited? 4. What is the Eastern Hemisphere called? What is the Western Hemisphere called?

N. B. The teacher will here explain to the pupil that the maps represent the two hemispheres, or halves, of the globe, on a flat surface, but that they are, in fact, half globes; thus keeping constantly in mind the fact that the earth is round



The teacher will here ask such questions as he deems proper.

Lesson XLI. ... Europe.

1. *Europe* occupies the north-western part of the eastern continent, and is much smaller than either Asia or Africa. The whole population is nearly 280,000,000, or five times as great as that of all America; yet it is not more than one fifth as extensive in respect to territory. It is rendered fruitful by cultivation, and produces grain of all kinds, grapes, oranges, figs, lemons, apples, olives, &c.



Elk.



Wolf.

2. Europe has many *animals* similar to those of America, though different in some respects. The elk, which resembles our moose, bears of several kinds, wolves, wild bulls, stags and other deer, are found in

LESSON XLI. 1. Where is Europe? How is it bounded? How does it compare with Asia and Africa? Population of Europe? Its productions? 2. Animals of Europe? 3 Principal mountains of Europe? Where are the

the forests. There are many breeds of sheep, some having tall, spiral horns, and some being famous for their



Wallachian Sheep



Merino Sheep.

fine wool. There are horses of various kinds, among which are the powerful Dutch horse and the hardy little pony of the Shetland Isles.



Dutch Horse.



Shetland Pony.

3. The principal *mountains* of Europe are the Alps, Pyrenees, Apennines, and Ural Mountains. The Alps are very lofty, and the tops are always covered with snow. The principal *seas* are the Mediterranean, Baltic, North, and Black Seas. The principal *rivers* are

Alps? Pyrenees? Apennines? Ural Mountains? Where is the Mediterranean Sea? Baltic? North Sea? Black Sea? Describe the Volga, Don

the Volga, Don, Dnieper, Danube, Rhine, Rhone, and Elbe; but none of these are so large as the great rivers of America. Europe has no great *lakes*.

4. The principal *islands* are Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea; Great Britain, Ireland, and Iceland, in the Atlantic; and Nova Zembla, in the Frozen Ocean.

5. The principal *countries* of Europe are Great Britain and Ireland, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Holland or the Netherlands, Austria, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Lapland, Poland, and Russia.

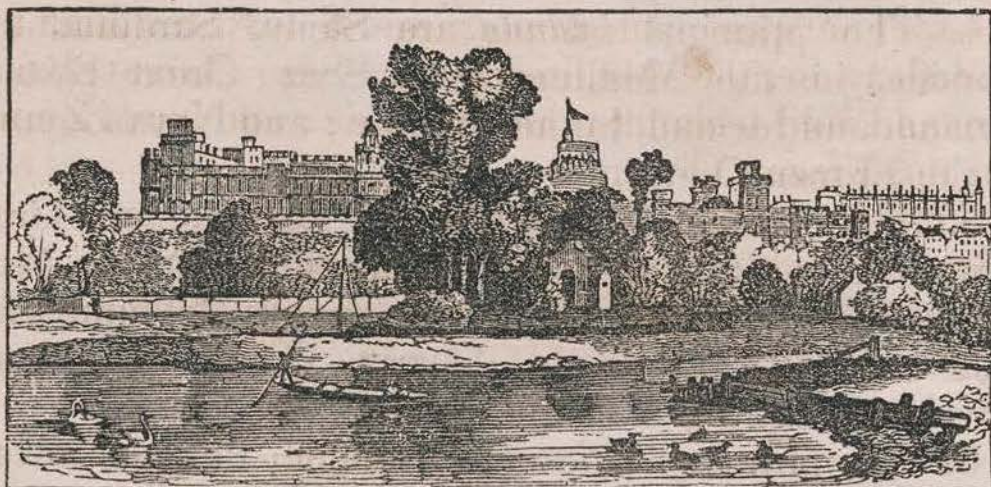
6. The principal *cities* are London, Paris, Constantinople, Vienna, Berlin, Amsterdam, Rome, Petersburg, Madrid, Lisbon, Berne, Stockholm, and Copenhagen. London is the richest city in the world, and Paris is the most agreeable.

Europe must be considered as by far the most highly civilized quarter of the globe. It abounds in splendid cities, and these are filled with fine edifices, noble libraries, collections of paintings, statues, and other rare and costly works of art.

If you ever visit Europe, you will see a great many things to admire. You will see many people surrounded with wealth and splendor; but you will also find many who are suffering from poverty and wretchedness. After such a visit, you will return to your own country, rejoicing that, although we have less splendor, we have more general comfort, than is to be found in Europe.

&c. 4. Islands of Europe? Countries? Cities? What can you say of Europe? How does it compare with America?

Lesson XLII. ... Great Britain and Ireland.



Windsor Castle, in which the Queen often resides.

1. The *United Kingdom* of Great Britain and Ireland includes *England*, *Wales*, and *Scotland*, all of which are on the Island of Great Britain, and *Ireland*, which is another island near by. These, with many colonies in different parts of the world, are called the *British Empire*.

The extent of the British Islands is small, being but three times as large as the state of New York; yet they contain 25 millions of people — more than all the United States.

There are no great rivers, or great lakes, or very tall mountains, in these islands; but there are many fine canals, and excellent railroads. The people travel from one part to another with wonderful ease and rapidity. The lands are finely cultivated, and a great part of the surface seems like a series of splendid gardens.

LESSON XLII. 1. What constitute the British Empire? Its extent and population? What of canals and railroads? Travelling? Cultivation? What

There are many fine cities, and numerous manufactures. The people are skilful in almost every art, and the nation is the most powerful on the globe. Their armies are brave and their ships of war are among the best in the world. Many of the people are very rich, and many very poor.

2. *England* occupies the southern part of the Island of Great Britain. It is a splendid country, covered with cities and villages, palaces and fine houses. Nowhere in the world is there to be seen so much wealth and splendor. There is a great deal of poverty, too, and many of the inhabitants work very hard, and still suffer for want of the comforts of life.

London is the largest and richest city in the world. It has about two million of people. It is divided into two parts by the River Thames, over which there is one bridge of iron, and several of stone. There is also a



Westminster Abbey.

road which goes under this river, called the Tunnel. There are hundreds of fine public buildings, among which is Westminster Abbey, a famous old

can you say of manufactures and arts? What of this nation? 2. Describe England. What of London? Its population? The Thames? Tunnel?

church, and much admired; and St. Paul's, the finest edifice of the kind in England.



St. Paul's.

There are many other fine cities in England, such as Oxford, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, York, Bristol, Canterbury, &c. England is famous for its rivers, its manufactures, and its commerce.

3. *Wales* is a mountainous country in the western part of the Island of Great Britain. The inhabitants are sober and industrious; most of them speak a peculiar language, called *Welsh*. The women wear hats, like men. This country is celebrated for mines of coal and iron.

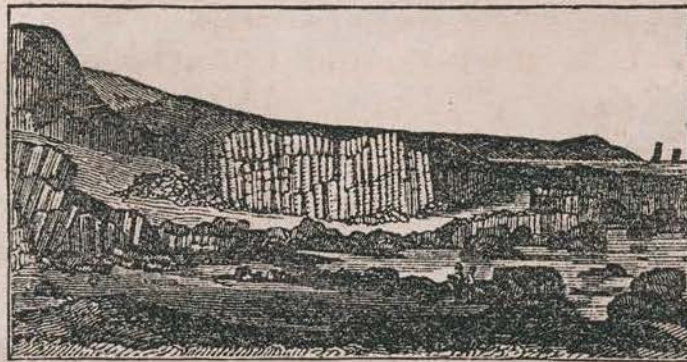
4. *Scotland* is situated to the north of England, and is divided into the Lowlands and the Highlands. The former are hilly, the latter mountainous. Edinburgh is the capital. It is sometimes called *Auld Reekie* by the Scotch people, which means *Old Smoky*.

What other cities are there in England? 3. Where is Wales? The people's Mines? 4. What of Scotland? Its divisions? What of Edinburgh? What



View of the City of Edinburgh.

The Scotch are an interesting people. They have good schools, and many churches. Their country has produced many great men, among whom are Robert Burns, who wrote beautiful songs, and Walter Scott, who wrote many excellent books. The Highlanders of Scotland speak a peculiar language called *Gaelic*. The Lowlanders speak a mixture of Scotch and English. The Scotch are fond of plaid dresses, and a droning musical instrument called a *bagpipe*. They have many curious and interesting customs.



Giant's Causeway in the North of Ireland

5. *Ireland* is a fine island, nearly as extensive as the state of New York.

Its ancient name was *Erin*, and it is often called *Green Erin*, on account of the verdure of its fields. On the north are some curious rocks called the

of the Scotch people? Famous Scotchmen? Language? Dress? Musical instrument? 5. What of Ireland? Its name? The Irish people? Famous Irish

Giant's Causeway. The mass of the people are ignorant, and many are so poor as to suffer for want of food and clothing. Great numbers emigrate to Canada and the United States. Ireland has produced many great men



Oliver Goldsmith.



Irish Women.

Goldsmith, who wrote the beautiful story of the "Vicar of Wakefield," was an Irishman. Dublin is the capital of Ireland.



Queen Victoria.



The Queen's Pigeons.

men? What natural curiosities in the north of Ireland? Capital of Ireland?

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6. The kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is governed by a king or queen, with a parliament.

The present ruler is Queen Victoria. She has several splendid residences, called *palaces*. Windsor Castle, twenty miles from London, is one of these. Here are several hundred people to take care of the palace, its furniture its gardens and grounds. At this place the queen has handsome dogs and fine horses, and curious birds, and strange fowls. She is said to be a very good Queen, and the people of England take great interest in every thing she does and says.



The Prince of Wales in his Infancy.

The children of the queen are also regarded with great interest by the people of England. Here is a picture of one of them. Though her eldest son is yet a child, he is *Prince of Wales*; and if he lives, he will be King of England, after his mother's death.

6 Government of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland? Queen Victoria? Her children? The Prince of Wales?

Lesson XLIII. . . France, Spain, and Portugal



Bordeaux, a great Market for Wines.

1. *France* is a powerful nation, with about 38,000,000 inhabitants. Paris is the capital. *Marseilles*, *Rouen*, *Lyons*, and *Bordeaux*, are large cities.

France has produced many famous men, among whom were Bonaparte, Lafayette, and Louis Philippe. The latter was expelled from the throne by a revolution in 1848.

The people of France are very cheerful, and very fond of dancing and lively conversation. Paris is the most agreeable city in the world, containing charming gardens, fine walks, galleries of pictures and statues, and many other interesting things, all thrown open to the public. The French

LESSON XLIII. 1. What of France? How is it bounded? Capital? Other cities? What of celebrated men? Describe the French people; Paris.

are ingenious in many manufactures, and their learned men have made great progress in knowledge.



Louis Philippe.



Lafayette.

The country is fruitful, and produces grain of all kinds, figs, apples, pears, cherries, and grapes. Of the latter a great deal of wine is made.



French Peasant.



Farmer.



Farmer's Daughter.

Country of France. 2. What of Spain? Capital? Gibraltar? Sheep?

The people in the cities dress as we do, but in the country they wear wooden shoes, and strange-looking garments. Women work in the fields with the men; women also often keep the shops in the cities.

2. *Spain* is an uneven country, with a fine climate; it produces grain, oranges, figs, olives, lemons, and grapes. Madrid is the capital, and there are many other splendid cities.

The Spanish people are fond of dancing, music, and bull-fights. At the southern point is the famous rocky fortress of Gibraltar. Merino sheep were first brought from this country; we also get corks from Spain, which are made of the bark of cork-trees, which are common there. The present ruler (1850) is a young queen, about 17 years of age.

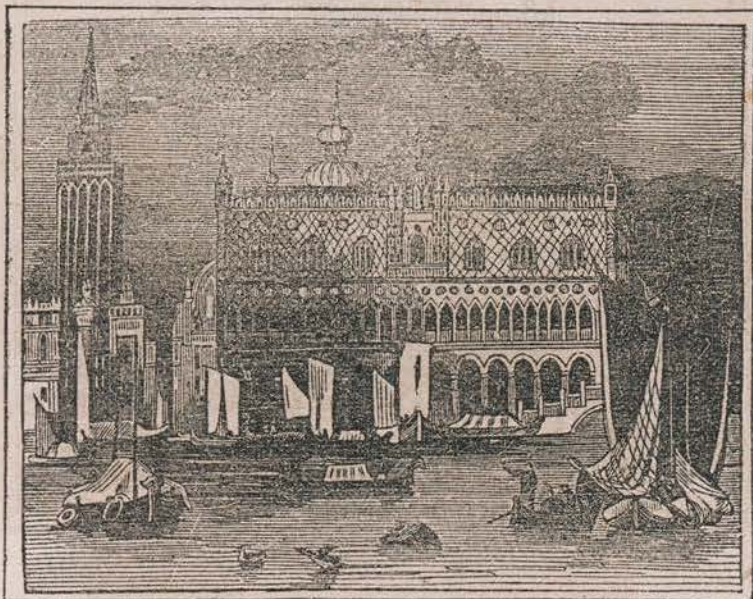


Cork Forest.

3. *Portugal* is a small kingdom, lying west of Spain. Lisbon is the capital. This country is celebrated for its wines and oranges.

The people of Portugal resemble the Spaniards, and speak a language nearly the same as that of Spain. Lisbon was desolated by a dreadful earthquake in 1755. For a whole month the earth was violently shaken, and on the 1st of November, the city was laid in ruins, and thousands of people were swallowed up.

Lesson XLIV. . . . Italy, Greece, and Turkey.

*View in the City of Venice.*

1. *Italy* is a delightful country, and includes the kingdom of Sardinia; the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice; the kingdom of Naples; the States of the Church, belonging to the pope, &c. Italy is filled with fine cities, and beautiful works of art, as paintings, sculptures, &c.

The city of *Rome* is the most celebrated in the world: it was the capital of the great Roman empire of ancient times; and is now the residence of the pope, who is regarded in some countries as the Head of the Church. The cathedral of St. Peter's, in Rome, is the finest building in the world.

LESSON XLIV. 1. What of Italy? How is it bounded? Look on the map, and see if its shape is not like that of a boot. What part will represent the heel of the boot? What does Italy include? What of Rome? Venice?

Florence is a charming city, and is celebrated for its elegant buildings and its fine collection of paintings and statues.



Church, and Religious Procession, in Florence.

Venice is a curious city, being built on 72 small islands, on the edge of the sea. There are no carriages or horses to be seen in it; people go about, from place to place, in boats called *gondolas*.

Naples is a large and fine city, and at a little distance from it is the volcano of Vesuvius. Sicily is a large island belonging to the kingdom of Naples; upon this is the famous volcano of Mount Etna.

Italy produces grain, grapes, oranges, olives, and other rich fruits. The people make wines of many kinds. They have a great love of music, and the finest singers in the world come from this country. The Italians are ingenious in making plaster figures, and we see many of them in this country selling their productions.

2. There are several important islands belonging to Italy — Corsica, where Bonaparte was born, with Sardinia, and Minorca, to the north; and Sicily, which

Music? Plaster figures? Naples? Productions of Italy? 2. Islands near Italy? What of Malta?



Vineyard, and People gathering Grapes, in Italy.

has been already mentioned, to the south. Still farther south is *Malta*, which belongs to Great Britain.



Maltese Lady and Servant



Maltese Nobleman.

This island is almost an entire rock ; yet the people, by their industry have covered it with grapes and other fruits. Here are immense fortifications, to defend the island from attack by sea. There are, also, vast caves, filled with curious ruins. Valetta, the capital, is a splendid city.



View of Valetta.

3. *Greece* lies to the south-east of Italy ; it is a small territory, but very famous in history. The traveller here beholds the ruins of the most beautiful buildings the world has ever seen. Athens is the most celebrated city.

Greece is a rough, but beautiful country. The climate is mild, and the valleys are fruitful. The shores are indented with numerous bays, and many of the Greeks are sailors. There are a number of islands around Greece, some of which are very celebrated for their beauty and for their

3. Where is Greece ? Describe Greece. History of Greece ? Who is now

remarkable history. The Greeks are a lively people, fond of pleasure and gay dresses.

In ancient days, the Greeks were the most polite and learned nation in the world; but they were conquered by the Turks, and for ages were held in bondage: but, a few years since, they made an effort to be free, and, aided by some European powers, they achieved their independence. They are now ruled by a king, called Otho, with an assembly, of the people's choice.



King Otho I.



A Greek Bride.

4. To the west of Greece are several islands, called the *Ionian Republic*. The people are a mixture of Greeks and Italians: they are under the protection of Great Britain.

5. *Turkey* is a powerful kingdom, of which Constantinople is the capital. The chief ruler is called the *sultan*; he has large dominions in Asia, beside his territory in Europe.

The Turks differ very much from other Europeans; they wear turban on the head, and loose, flowing dresses. They sit on cushions instead of chairs, and take their food with their fingers instead of forks. One man

king of Greece? Athens? 4. Ionian Republic? Where is Turkey in Europe? Capital? What other dominions has the sultan? Describe the Turks. What of Mahomet? Mosques?

has often a great many wives, whom he keeps shut up in a place called a *harem*. The people believe in an impostor called *Mahomet*; he wrote a

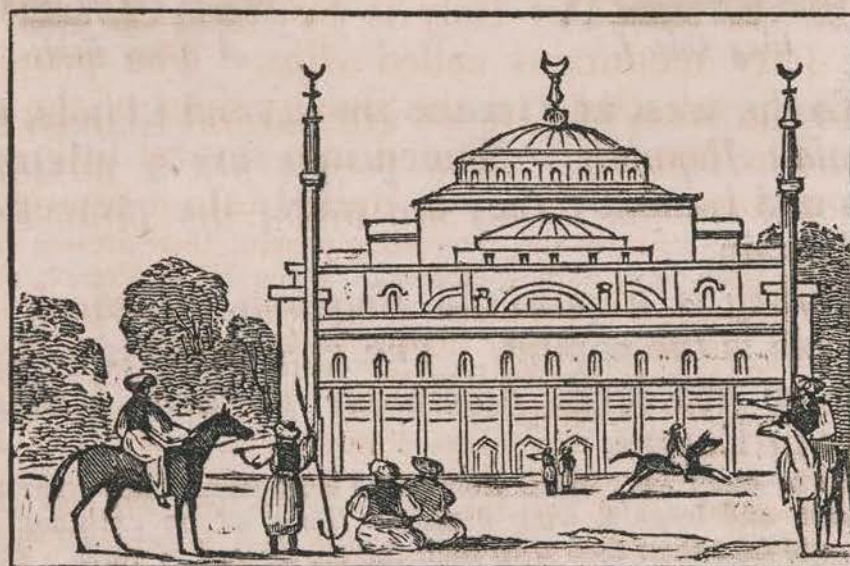


Turk.



Turkish Women.

book entitled the *Koran*, which is their Bible. They are called *Mahometans*, and worship in buildings called *mosques*.



A Turkish Mosque.

The spires of the mosques are called *minarets*, and the half moons at the top are called *crescents*. These are the emblems of the Mahometan religion.

Lesson XLV. . . . Switzerland, Germany, &c.



Swiss Peasants



Lammergeyer.

1. To the north of Italy is *Switzerland*, which lies among lofty mountains called *Alps*. The people live in the deep vales, and on the shaggy sides of the mountains. The country is divided into several little states, called *cantons*, and these are united into a republic.

The Swiss are an honest and interesting people; their dresses are peculiar, and they have many curious customs. Some speak French, and some German. Geneva is the finest city, and here a great many watches, and musical boxes, are made. There are several fine lakes in Switzerland, of which that at Geneva is the most famous. William Tell, who shot the apple off his son's head, was a Swiss.

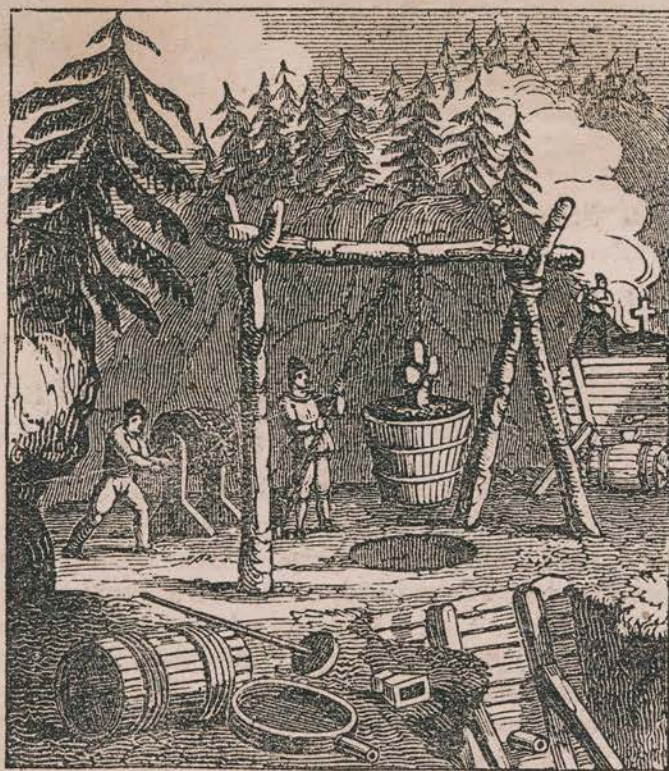
The tops of the Alps are always covered with snow: Mont Blanc is the tallest peak. Vast masses of snow, called *avalanches*, sometimes roll down the mountains, and bury the people. The lammergeyer, a kind of vulture, is found among the mountains, and is said to carry off children in its huge claws.

LESSON XLV. 1. Where is Switzerland? Describe the Swiss; Geneva; Lakes. What of William Tell? The Alps? Avalanches? The lammer

2. *Germany* lies to the north of Turkey : it includes 39 states, of which Austria and Prussia are the largest. The people all speak the German language.

All the states and kingdoms of Germany are governed by kings or princes, and are united by a confederation, the affairs of which are managed by a congress called a *diet*. Vienna, the capital of Austria, is a noble city ; and Berlin, the capital of Prussia, is also very handsome. Prussia is celebrated for its good schools.

The Germans are very ingenious in manufactures ; they are great musicians, and many of them are learned scholars. The country is very pop-

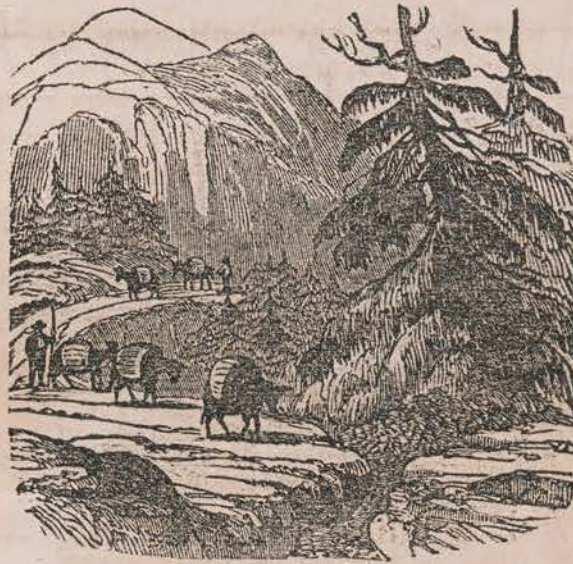


Tar-making.

ulous and abounds in splendid cities. In some parts there are deep, gloomy forests, where a great deal of tar is made.

geyer ? 2. Where is Germany ? What does it include ? How many states

Near to Switzerland is a country called the *Tyrol*, the people of which are very interesting. They live among the Alps, and, shut up in their deep



Scene in the Tyrol.

valleys, cultivate grapes, sing and dance, and seem to be very happy. They are under the government of Austria.

3. *Holland* lies to the north of France; the country is flat, and crossed by numerous canals. The people are called *Dutch*. Amsterdam is the capital.

4. *Belgium* was formerly attached to Holland, but it is now an independent country. Brussels is the capital, and it is a very beautiful city.

In Belgium, about eight miles from Brussels, is the village of Waterloo, where a great battle was fought in the year 1815, in which Bonaparte was finally defeated. The army opposed to him was commanded by the famous British general, Lord Wellington. If you ever visit Waterloo, you will see several monuments erected to those who fell in the battle we have mentioned.

in Germany? The diet? Vienna? Berlin? The Germans? Forests? The Tyrol? 3. What of Holland? 4. Belgium? Brussels? Waterloo?

Lesson XLVI. ... Northern Countries of Europe.

*City of Copenhagen.*

1. *Denmark* is a small kingdom, almost surrounded by water. The country produces many cattle.

The people of Denmark are called *Danes*. Copenhagen is the capital. Formerly the Danes were famous seamen, and conquered many countries. The Island of Iceland, in the Atlantic Ocean, belongs to them. Iceland is

*Icelanders*

LESSON XLVI. 1. Where is Denmark? Capital? Which way is Copen

famous for its volcanoes and hot springs. Though the people live a lonely life, they are intelligent, and fond of reading.

2. *Sweden* is a small kingdom, celebrated for its mines of iron, copper, &c. Stockholm is the capital. *Norway* belongs to Sweden. It is a cold country, and its forests abound in bears. Bergen is the capital.



Linnaeus



Norwegians.

Linnaeus, who wrote excellent books about plants and animals, was a Swede: he rode over Sweden and Norway, to collect knowledge about plants. The Norwegians are a hardy and brave people, and think their cold, bleak country the finest in the world.

3. *Lapland* is a chill, desolate region, where winter prevails three fourths of the year, and where the nights are sometimes six months long.

The Lapps, or Laplanders, are very short; they dress in skins, use reindeer instead of cattle, and know very little about any body but themselves. They are few and scattered, and get along without much government.

hagen from London? What of the Danes? What of Iceland? 2. Sweden? Norway? Linnaeus? Norwegians? 3. Where is Lapland? What of the country



Laplanders. — A Woman milking a Reindeer.

4. *Russia* is one of the most powerful empires in the world. Its territory includes nearly half of Europe, besides which, it has vast dominions in Asia, and some territory in America. Petersburg is the capital.

Russia in Europe includes people of various manners and languages, as Russians, Jews, Fins, Cossacks, Tartars, &c. The mass of the people are ignorant and poor, and are slaves to the rich nobles or lords. The armies of Russia are very powerful. The emperor, or *czar*, is absolute, and does as he pleases.

Poland, once an independent nation, is now divided, and is chiefly subject to Russia. Many of the brave people are driven into exile, and some have taken refuge in this country.

Russia was invaded, in 1812, by Bonaparte, with a mighty army. They went to Moscow, and captured the city; but it was set on fire and reduced to ashes. Bonaparte was obliged to flee, and thousands of his soldiers perished in the snow.

The Lapps? 4. Where is Russia? What of Russia? People of Russia in Europe? Czar? Bonaparte? What of Poland?

Lesson XLVII. ... History of Europe.

The *history of Europe* begins with the settlement of Greece, 1856 years before Christ, and in its progress tells us of the achievements of the Greeks; of their poets, warriors, and statesmen. It tells us of the rise and fall of Rome; of the dark ages; and of the beginning and progress of the modern nations who now flourish in this quarter of the world.

The history of America only goes back to the time of its discovery by Columbus — but a little more than 350 years ago. What happened in America previous to that time, we cannot know; for the native Indians had no books, and no means of preserving their history. But we are able to learn the history of Europe for several thousand years. It is supposed to have been near 3000 years after the world was made, and about 3000 years ago, that Greece was first settled by a colony from Egypt. Previous to this time, Greece was inhabited by a rude and barbarous people, who ate herbs and roots; dwelt in the open air, and in clefts of rocks; and lived, in short, like wild beasts.

But after the arrival of the Egyptian colony, they began to be civilized, and finally they became one of the wisest and most polished of all the ancient nations. They built splendid cities, and the temples they erected for the purposes of their religion were exceedingly beautiful. The ruins of these temples are still to be seen in Greece, and every person who looks upon them is struck with wonder and admiration.

At length, having flourished about 1400 years, the Grecians were conquered by the Romans, and became subject to the Roman government. This happened near 2000 years ago. Since that time the people of Greece have been in a state of bondage to other nations, until a recent period, when they achieved their independence, as has been related.

The city of Rome, in Italy, was founded about 2500 years ago. In a few

LESSON XLVII. Where does the history of Europe begin? What does it tell? History of America? What of settlement of Greece? The early inhabitants of Greece? What did the Greeks do? What was the fate of Greece? What has lately happened in Greece? When was Rome founded?

centuries the Romans became a mighty nation, and conquered by their armies, nearly the whole of Europe, Asia, and Africa. After flourishing in great splendor, the Roman empire fell in pieces, never to be again united. The numerous nations it had enslaved in its wide dominion were separated from it; and about 1400 years ago, the city of Rome itself was taken and nearly destroyed by some rude people from the north of Europe. It is still an interesting city, but it is as wonderful for its ruins as for its other objects of curiosity.

After the fall of Rome, the *dark ages* came on, and, for many centuries, not only Europe, but all the world, seemed buried in ignorance, superstition, and slavery. This was a sad and fearful time, and the history of it is very painful to read. It is now about 500 years since the nations of Europe began to rise from this state of degradation. They have gradually advanced, till at length knowledge is increased, and spread over the land.

It is true that, in many parts of Europe, the mass of the people are still ignorant and poor, and are kept so by their kings and rulers. In America, our rulers are generally wise and just men; and if they do wrong, the people renounce them and choose others. But in most parts of Europe the people do not choose their kings and rulers; and if they are ever so cruel, the people cannot very well help themselves.

It is also true that the kings of Europe are too often proud and ambitious men, and they frequently quarrel with each other, and thus draw their people into wars. France, England, Russia, Prussia, and in fact all the other nations of Europe, have been frequently engaged in war, and war is the greatest calamity that can happen to a nation. It is to be hoped, however, that the love of peace is growing among the rulers of all countries.

A few years since, there was a man, in Europe, whose name was Bonaparte. He possessed a great mind, and great ambition. He became emperor of France, but he wished to reign over all Europe; so he raised mighty armies, and he went against the nations. All over Europe there was the sound of oattle and the cry of war. Armies of men on foot, and men on horseback, were marching in every direction. Often these armies met, and many a field was stained with blood.

In the year 1812, Bonaparte marched, with nearly half a million of men, against Russia. As we have related, he took Moscow, and supposed he should now be able to dictate his own terms to the czar. But he was sadly

What of ancient Rome? The present city? What of the dark ages? What of the revival of the people of Europe from ignorance? The people of Europe now? Rulers of America? Rulers of Europe? What of war? Peace? Tell the history of Bonaparte

mistaken. Moscow was set on fire, and for many days the conflagration was truly terrific. It is mentioned, as a curious mixture of the sublime and the



Bonaparte at Moscow.

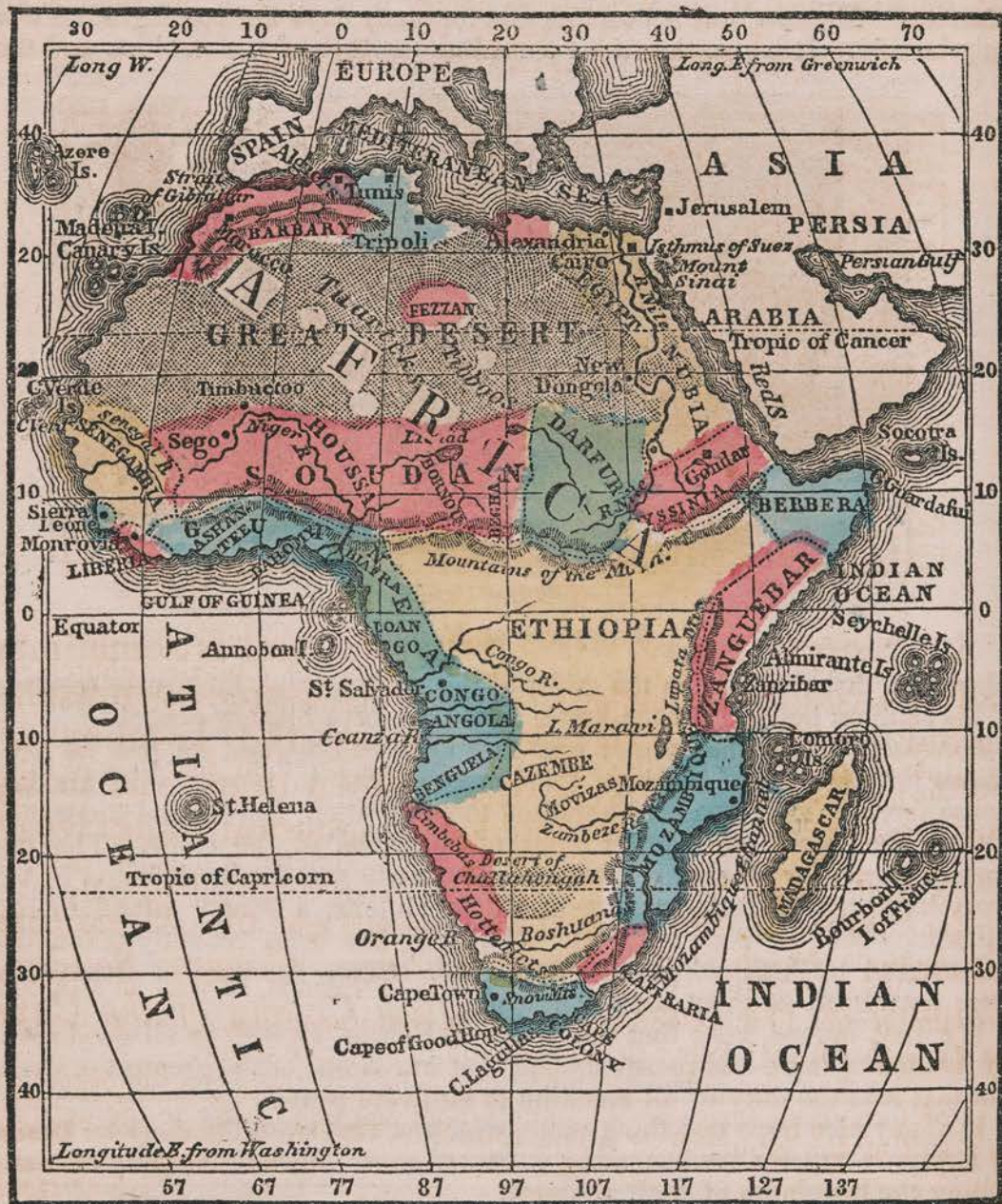
ridiculous, that one day, in the midst of the burning city, Bonaparte saw one of his soldiers heating his tea-kettle in the fire of a blazing church.

Bonaparte found that winter was now approaching, and he had no provisions for his army. He was, therefore, obliged to retreat with his immense force. The Russians harassed them on their march, and thousands of them were slain, while other thousands perished in the snow. The nations of Europe were now roused, and Bonaparte was finally defeated in the great battle of Waterloo, and sent to St. Helena, a lonely island in the Atlantic, where he died in 1821. His body has been recently taken up, and carried to Paris, where it is entombed. Since the time of Bonaparte, there have been no great wars in Europe.

We may, indeed, hope that the rulers of Europe, as well as all good men, are becoming more and more satisfied that war is one of the greatest of evils, and that it is the duty of all mankind to cultivate peace.

We may also hope one thing more, which is, that even the despotic rulers of foreign countries are becoming more and more alive to the duty of consulting the happiness of their subjects.

What of war and peace? The rulers of Europe?



The teacher will here put such questions as he deems necessary, in addition to those on the following page

Lesson XLVIII. . . . Africa.

*Animals of Africa.*

1. AFRICA is a very large country, and is sometimes called a *continent*; but it is properly a great peninsula, united to the eastern continent by the Isthmus of Suez. A large part of it is unknown to us, and many portions of it are inhabited by ignorant and weak nations and tribes.

2. Some of the principal countries of Africa are *Barbary, Egypt, Abyssinia, Guinea, Congo, Soudan, Country of the Hottentots, English Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, &c.*

LESSON XLVIII. How is Africa bounded? Where is Barbary? Desert of Sahara? Egypt? Senegambia? Monrovia? Sierra Leone? Soudan? Country of the Hottentots? Abyssinia? Guinea? Congo? Cape of Good Hope? Mountains of the Moon? Atlas Mountains? The Nile? Niger? Congo River? Madagascar? St. Helena? Senegambia? Ethiopia? Mosambique? Zanguebar? Caffraria?

1. What is Africa? What of Suez? 2 Principal countries of Africa?

3. The principal ranges of mountains are those of the *Atlas* and *Mountains of the Moon*. The principal rivers are the *Niger*, *Nile*, *Congo*, and *Senegal*. The principal seas are the *Red Sea* and the *Mediterranean*. Africa has many remarkable animals, as the giraffe, two-horned rhinoceros, elephant, lion, hyena, gnoo, zebra, ostrich, &c.

The length of Africa is about 5000 miles, and its greatest width 4500 miles. Its population is reckoned at 57 millions. The greater part of them are negroes.

The interior of Africa is little known. Several travellers have endeavored to pass into the country; but they have been killed by the people, or have died by accident or disease.



Soldier of Tunis.



Arab of the Desert.

4. The northern part of Africa, called *Barbary*, includes several countries, as *Morocco*, *Algiers*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli*. The people of these countries were formerly little better than pirates. They used to go out in ves-

3. Principal ranges of mountains? Principal rivers? Seas? Animals?
Great Desert? Length of Africa? Population? Travellers in Africa?

sels, on the Mediterranean Sea, and rob the vessels of other nations. They were bloody and cruel, and made slaves of those they took in war, or shut them up in prison. But, within the last 20 years, these barbarians have become more civilized. Algiers has been lately conquered by France.



Egyptian Musician.



Egyptian Schoolboy.

5. The people of Egypt are more civilized and better governed than the inhabitants of Barbary. The present governor of Egypt is a wise prince, and he has introduced many of the arts of Europe into his country. The plague, a dreadful and fatal disease, is common in Egypt. This country abounds in ruins of great antiquity.

The Egyptians are Mahometans, and their manners and customs are very similar to those of the Turks.

6. Abyssinia is a mountainous country, and the people, generally, are ignorant and uncivilized; though there are some Christians.

4. Barbary? 5. Egypt? The Egyptians? Their manners and customs?
6. Abyssinia?

7. Guinea includes an extensive region on the western coast of Africa. The country produces ivory, of which we make combs and various ornaments; it consists of the teeth of elephants.

Guinea also produces gold. The people of this and some other parts of Africa go to war, and if they take prisoners, they sell them for slaves. Many thousands of Negroes have been taken from Africa, and sold in different countries. The slave trade is prohibited by most of the governments in Europe and America now; but some base and wicked men still send ships to Africa for slaves. These they sell in the West Indies, South America, and the southern parts of North America.



A Hottentot.

8. The Hottentots are ignorant and barbarous. Their climate is very warm, and the people can live

with very little labor. They, therefore, become indolent and weak. Living near the English colony, at the Cape, they have adopted some of their customs. The Bushman tribe border upon the Hottentots, and are a similar race. To the north-east of the Hottentots are the Caffres, a nation of Negroes, who have fine forms, and are said to be a superior race of people.

*Bushwoman.**Bushman.*

Africa is a great country, with many nations. Some are Negroes, and some Moors. The latter are dark, but not black; they are treacherous and cruel to their enemies. The people of Barbary, Egypt, and other parts, are Moors.

The western coast, and the interior, are inhabited by Negroes, who are generally more gentle in their dispositions. The Negroes, in all countries, are fond of dancing. Some traveller has remarked that, when the sun goes down, dancing begins from one end of Africa to the other.

9. The colony of the Cape of Good Hope belongs to the English, and consists of English, Dutch, Germans, and French. It is in a state of gradual improvement. In the plains to the north of the Cape are

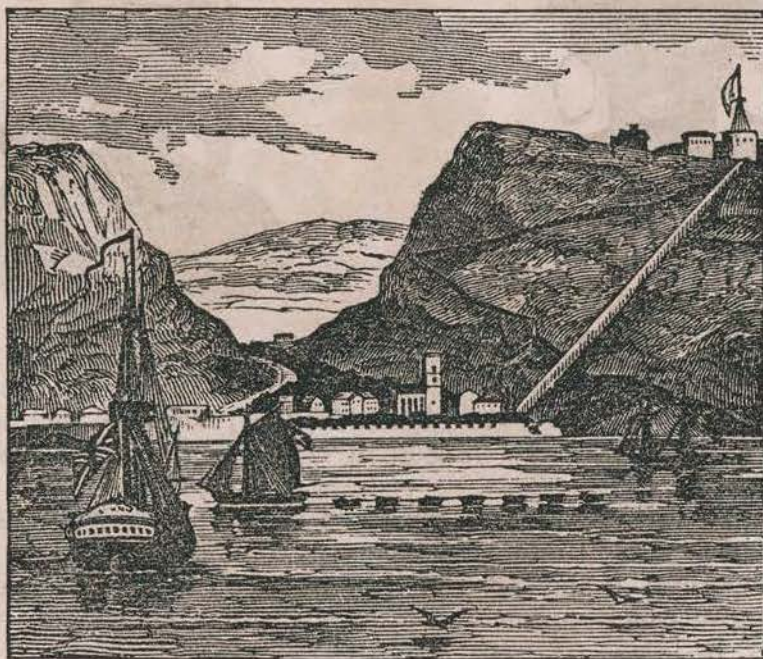
The Caffres? Moors? What part of Africa is inhabited by Moors? What part by Negroes? 9. What of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope?

many curious animals, such as the gnool, or horned horse, the springbok, hyena-dog, zebra, baboon, &c.

10. There are several islands around Africa, such as *Madeira*, *Cape de Verd Islands*, *St. Helena*, *Madagascar*, *Bourbon*, *Isle of France*, and others.

Madeira is under the government of Portugal, and is celebrated for its wine, which is sent to all parts of the world.

The Cape de Verd Islands are about 20 in number, and also belong to Portugal. The climate is delightful in these islands. They produce wine, sugar, and spirits. One of these islands, called Teneriffe, has a very high peak, which may be seen at sea, at the distance of 120 miles.



View of St. Helena.

St. Helena is famous for having been the place to which Napoleon Bonaparte was sent, and where he died, as I have before told you. It is a rocky island, far in the sea, and is a lonely and desolate place.

Animals? 10. Islands of Africa? Madeira? Cape de Verd Islands?

Madagascar is larger than the Island of Great Britain. The inhabitants are mixed races — white, tawny, and black, and are in an almost savage state. Their number is supposed to be three or four millions. The island is very fertile, and produces sugar, honey, fruit-trees, cattle, precious stones, iron, silver, copper, and tin.

Bourbon has a fine climate, and produces excellent coffee. The Isle of France, or Mauritius, is celebrated for its strong fortifications. It was, however, taken by the English in 1810, and it still belongs to them. On the top of a lofty mountain, on this island, there is a curious rock 350 feet high, called Peter Botte's Mountain. Some persons ascended it, for the first time a few years since.



Peter Botte's Mountain.

The ascent of this peak was a very bold affair. When the adventurers reached the top, they had a splendid view of the island, and the ocean, spreading out in all directions, to a boundless extent. It appears that this curious rock was thrown up by a volcano.

Describe St. Helena; Madagascar; Bourbon. Isle of France. What of Peter Botte's Mountain?

Lesson XLIX. History of Africa.

*Ancient Ruins of Egypt.*

1. The greater part of Africa has, from early times, been inhabited by savage or barbarous people, who had no books, and no means of recording and preserving their history. The only countries in Africa, of which a history has been preserved, are Egypt, and the countries along the Mediterranean Sea.

The ancients, as far back as the time of the Romans, — that is, about 2000 years ago, — had some little knowledge of the interior of Africa; but this knowledge was slight, and throws no light upon its previous history.

LESSON XLIX. 1. What of the greater part of Africa? Egypt? Ancient knowledge of Africa? Modern knowledge?

Until within three or four hundred years, almost the whole of Africa, except the northern and north-eastern part, has been unknown; and it is probable that, for many ages, the greater part of this vast land has remained much the same as now — inhabited by a multitude of tribes of ignorant and savage people.

The changes that take place among such nations are not very great. They have their wars, and sometimes a whole tribe is killed, or, perhaps, driven to some other region. Sometimes, too, a fatal disease comes among them, and sweeps off a whole people. But such things do not have a very extensive influence, and are soon forgotten.

The history of Egypt is very interesting. You have read of Joseph, in the Bible. You remember that he lived in Egypt about 3550 years ago, when it was a great and flourishing country. Thus you see that the history of Egypt goes far back into antiquity.



Scene in Egypt: the Pyramids.

Pharaoh, you remember, was king of Egypt, and was cruel to the people of Israel. He was sorely punished, however, and his armies were swallowed up in the Red Sea. Long before the rest of the world had made much progress in civilization or the arts, there were many learned men in Egypt. Such was their knowledge that, in those ancient days, two or three thousand years ago, those who wished to get wisdom and learning used to go from Greece, and various parts of Europe and Asia, to study under the Egyptian teachers.

What a change has taken place! The people of Egypt are now poor, ignorant, and degraded; while other parts of the world are much more en-

History of Egypt? What of Pharaoh? Learned men?

lightened. But if you were to go to Egypt, you would still observe many proofs of its former greatness. There are some stupendous monuments existing there, which were erected, probably, 3500 or 4000 years ago. They are called *pyramids*, and are vast piles of stones, three times as high as our tallest steeples.

There are catacombs in Egypt also. These are deep caverns cut in the rocks, in which the bodies of people who died two or three thousand years ago, are still preserved. These bodies were embalmed, and thus saved from decay. Embalmed bodies from Egypt are sometimes brought to this country, and exhibited as a show; they are called *mummies*. The art of embalming, together with many other arts known to the Egyptians, is now lost.



Ruins in Nubia.

There are many other interesting and curious ruins, in Egypt, which show the power and wealth of its former kings. In *Nubia*, a country to the north of Abyssinia, are also some mouldering remains of fine edifices; but who reared them we do not know.

There was a great city, in what is now called *Barbary*, about 2500 years

What of pyramids? Catacombs? Mummies? Ruins?

ago, named Carthage. It was very powerful, and for a long time resisted Rome with success.



Hannibal marching against Rome.

Carthage had a famous general, called Hannibal, who led the Carthaginian armies against the Romans. Hannibal often defeated the Romans, but he was at length beaten, and the city of Carthage was reduced to a heap of ruins. This famous city was situated near Tunis, and there are some remains of it still to be seen.

The followers of Mahomet, called *Saracens*, conquered many countries of Asia, and Africa, about 1200 years ago, and they laid the foundation of the Barbary States.

These states were once addicted to piracy, their vessels being called *corsairs*. They have been severely chastised by our ships, and those of England, and they have lately given up their piracies.

Algiers was conquered by the French a few years since, and they still hold it, though the people of the interior continue to make war upon them.

Carthage? Hannibal? Where was ancient Carthage situated? What of the Saracens? Corsairs? Algiers?



The teacher will put such additional questions on the map as he deems necessary

Lesson L. ... Asia.

*Animals of Asia.*

1. Asia is a vast country, and includes many nations. It is 7000 miles in length, and contains nearly five hundred millions of inhabitants, which is more than half the whole human family. It is that division of the globe in which Adam and Eve, Noah, Abraham, David, and Solomon lived; in which Jerusalem is situated, and in which our Savior died for the redemption of mankind.

2. The chief mountains of Asia are the *Himmaleh*. These are almost six miles high, and are the loftiest in the world.

There are other celebrated mountains in Asia, among which are those of Ararat, where the ark rested; Mount Lebanon, celebrated for its cedars; and Mount Sinai, where the commandments were delivered by God to

LESSON L. 1. How is Asia bounded? Its length? Population? Who lived in Asia? 2. What of the Himmaleh Mountains? Other mountains?

Moses. At the foot of this, the pious monks have built a convent, where many of them reside.



Mount Sinai.

3. The chief rivers are the *Kiang*, *Hoang Ho*, *Obi* or *Obe*, *Yenesei*, *Ganges*, and *Indus*.

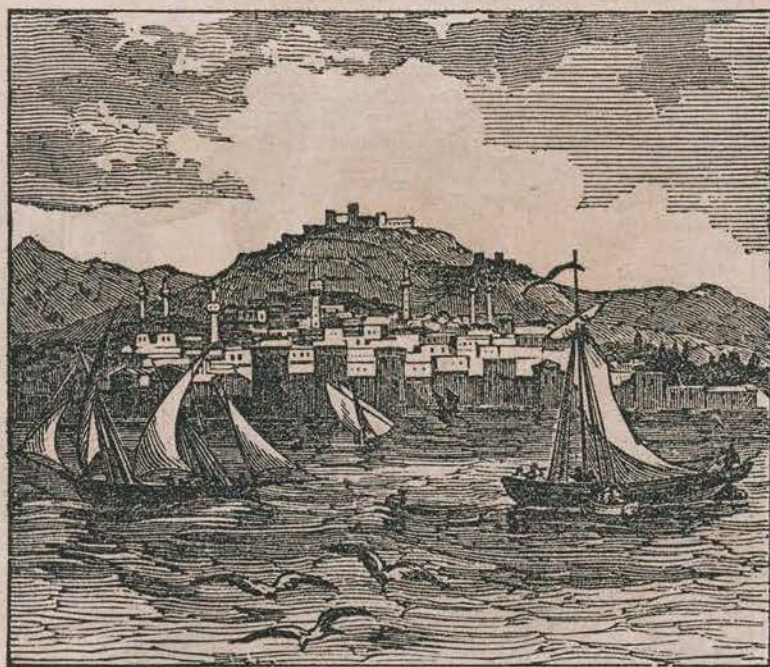
4. Among the animals of Asia are the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, camel, yak, and horse. The latter animal first came from Asia, as well as our barn-door fowls. Many of our finest fruits originated, also, in this quarter of the globe.

5. The principal countries in Asia are *Turkey*, *Arabia*, *Persia*, *Independent Tartary*, *India*, *Chinese Empire*, *Russian Asia*, and *Japan*.

6. The chief cities of Asia are *Pekin*, *Canton*, *Calcutta*, *Jerusalem*, *Teheran*, *Mecca*, and *Jedo*.

3. Rivers of Asia? 4. Animals? 5. Chief countries? How is Turkey in Asia bounded? Arabia? Persia? Independent Tartary? India? Chinese Empire? Russian Asia? Japan? 6. What are the chief cities of Asia? Tell the direction of the following cities from Jerusalem: *Pekin*; *Calcutta*; *Teheran*; *Mecca*. What of *Ararat*? *Mount Lebanon*? *Sinai*?

Lesson LI. . . Different Countries of Asia.



City of Smyrna.

1. *Turkey in Asia* is near to Turkey in Europe. These two form what is called the *Turkish* or *Ottoman Empire*. The sultan, who resides at Constantinople, is the chief ruler of this empire.

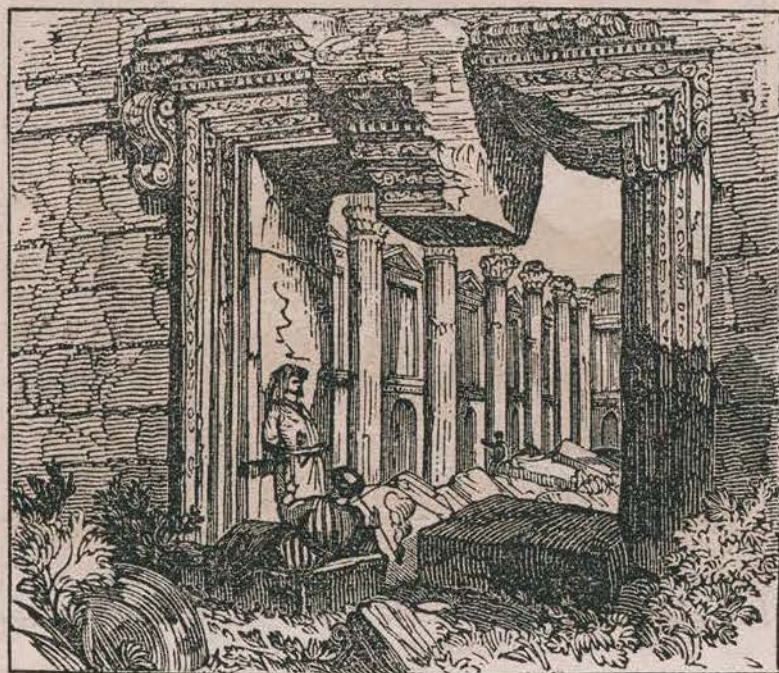
Turkey in Asia includes people of various tribes, as Turks, Turcomans, Arabs, Armenians, Koords, &c. These are nearly all Mahometans. They live and dress much like the Turks. Mount Ararat, and the ruins of the ancient city of Babylon, are in Turkey.

Bagdad, situated on the Tigris, is celebrated as having been long the residence of the *caliphs*, or successors of Mahomet. Smyrna is a place of

LESSON LI. 1. What of Turkey in Asia? What of tribes? Mount Ararat?

considerable commerce, and many of our ships go there to get figs, raisins, and other fruits.

2. *Syria*, famous in ancient times for its wealth and splendor, is now a part of Turkey.



Ruins of Balbec.

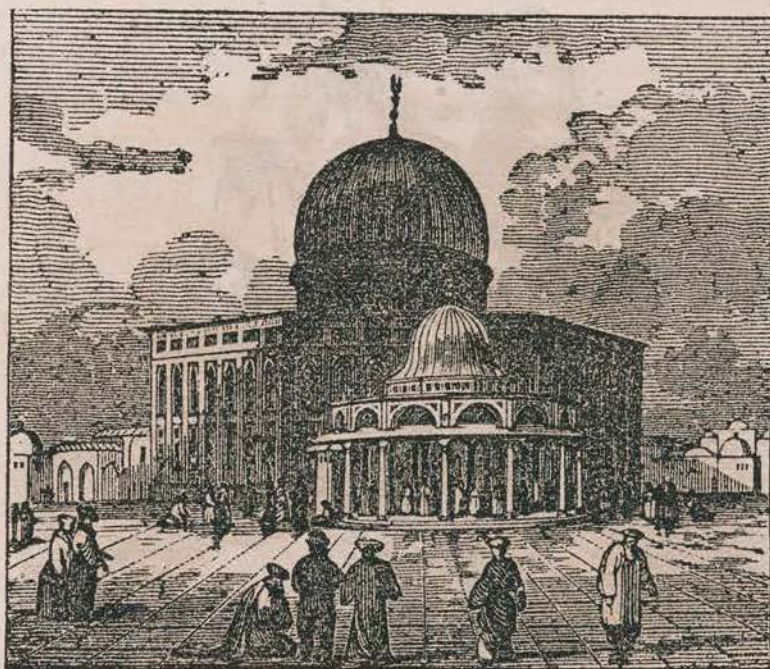
Damascus and Aleppo are, at present, the chief cities of Syria; but the ruins of Palmyra, built by Solomon, and of Balbec, still exist, and show that they were once very splendid places.

3. *Palestine*, or the *Holy Land*, now constitutes a part of Syria, and is ruled by the Turks.

This country, called the *Land of Canaan* by the Jews, is the most celebrated portion of the globe. Here the chief events related in the Bible took place. Here is Jerusalem, in which was the Temple of Solomon; and

Bagdad? Smyrna? 2. What of Syria? Cities of Syria? 3. What of Palestine? What events took place in Palestine? What of Jerusalem?

here Christ was crucified. But few Christians and few Jews live there at present. The finest building in the city is the mosque of Omar



Mahometan Mosque of Omar at Jerusalem

Not only are the places still pointed out to the traveller where the chief events that occurred in Jerusalem are said to have taken place, but Bethlehem, Nazareth, the River Jordan, the Sea of Genesareth, and many other interesting objects connected with New Testament history, are still to be seen in Palestine.

4. *Arabia* is a large peninsula, bounded by the Red Sea on the west, and the Persian Gulf on the east. It consists chiefly of sandy deserts, with some fertile tracts.

The *Arabs* are supposed to be the descendants of Ishmael. Some of them are called Bedouins, and wander about the deserts with a great many camels

Other famous places? 4. What of Arabia? The Arabs?

and horses, and live in tents instead of houses. They frequently rob the *caravans*, or companies of travellers who cross the deserts.



Arab Family.

Mocha, on the Red Sea, is one of the chief places for trade in Arabia, and is celebrated for its coffee. Beautiful pearls are found on the shores of the Persian Gulf. Mecca was the birthplace of Mahomet, and many thousands of pious pilgrims visit it every year. Medina contains the tomb of this celebrated impostor, and is held in great reverence by the Mahometans.

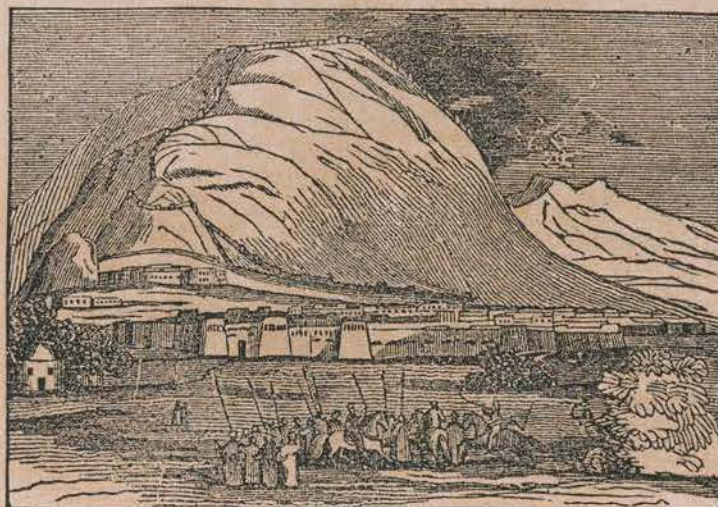
5. Persia was once an ancient kingdom, and here Cyrus reigned, who is mentioned in the Scriptures. but the kingdom is now much smaller than formerly. Teheran is the capital.

The people of Persia are said to resemble the French in their manners, being very polite. Some of them are much more learned than other Asiatics. Persia is a beautiful country, and many of our finest garden flowers are brought from thence.

What of Mocha? Mecca? Medina? 5. What of Persia? The people?

6. *Afghanistan* and *Beloochistan* lie east of Persia, and once constituted a portion of that empire; but they are now independent countries.

The Afghans are a bold and warlike people, yet are said to be very hospitable. There are schools in every town and village. Caubul, the capital



View of the City of Caubul.

is situated in a fine country, and enjoys a charming climate. Beloochistan is occupied by several barbarous tribes, some of whom are addicted to robbery.

7. Independent Tartary comprises a vast territory between Persia and Russian Asia, and is divided into a number of small states.

In this portion of Asia are a number of large cities, of which Samarcand and Bokhara, are the principal. Many of the Tartars wander about, like the Arabs, with horses and camels, often robbing the people, and carrying them into captivity. Their captives are usually sold as slaves.

8. India includes a number of extensive countries, as *Hindustan*, *Birmah*, *Assam*, *Siam*, and *Malacca*.

6. What countries lie east of Persia? Inhabitants? 7. What of Independent Tartary? Cities? Tartars? 8. India?

Hindustan is a celebrated country, and contains 140,000,000 of inhabitants.



Indian Serpent Charmers.

The Hindoos are of a dark complexion, and are divided into castes, or classes, which do not marry, or even eat, with one another. It was once common for mothers to drown their children in the River Ganges, and for widows to be burned on the funeral pile with their dead husbands, it being imagined that these things pleased their gods. Christian missionaries have converted some of these people from their idolatries. Among the Hindoos are jugglers who are called *serpent-charmers*.

Hindustan was divided among a number of chiefs, called *rajahs*, or *nabobs*. The British have conquered most of these, and now rule over the greater part of Hindustan. Ceylon is a fine island at the southern point of this country.

The Birman Empire is ruled by a despotic king, the people being for the most part in a state of servitude. Ava is the capital, and contains a multitude of temples, with tall, gilded spires.

Hindustan? The Hindoos? To whom is the greater part Hindustan now subject? What of Ceylon? The Birman Empire?

Siam and Anam are both considerable kingdoms, with some commerce; but the people are in a barbarous state. The celebrated Siamese twins came from the former country. Malacca is a peninsula, occupied by a barbarous race called *Malays*.



Siamese Twins.

9. The Chinese empire occupies a vast territory in the middle and eastern portions of Asia. It embraces not only China, but Chinese Tartary, Corea, and Thibet.

The Chinese empire is by far the most populous in the world. Many learned men suppose it to contain 340,000,000 of people.

China is very celebrated as being the only country that produces tea. Sixty millions of pounds of this are carried every year to England and the United States. It is also remarkable



Cultivating Tea in China.

What of Siam and Anam? Malacca? 9. What does the Chinese empire include? Population? What of tea? The great wall?

for an immense wall along its northern boundary, 1500 miles in length, and for a canal extending about the same distance, from Peking to Canton.



Emperor of China.



Gate of the City of Peking.

The Chinese have many singular customs. They exclude foreigners from their cities, and only allow them to trade at Canton and a few other places. Small feet are so much desired by ladies that they keep them bandaged from childhood, and when they grow up they are hardly able to walk. The emperor resides at Peking, and is looked upon with great reverence by the people.

The Chinese are not a very religious people. The more learned follow the doctrines of a philosopher called *Confucius*. He taught little about God, but urged mankind to be honest and kind to one another, and dutiful to the government.

The other classes believe in a god whom they call *Fo*. Their places of worship are called *pagodas*. Here are a great many images of *Fo*, who is represented as a huge, fat man.

The houses of China are mostly of wood, and of one story. The roofs bend in the middle, and have a very singular appearance. The food of the people consists chiefly of rice, but sometimes they eat rats and puppies.

The Chinese have numerous books, and they are skilful in many ingenious manufactures. Still, they are far behind Europeans in knowledge; at the same time they consider themselves very wise, and call all others barbarians.

10. The empire of Japan embraces a group of fine

Canal? Exclusion of foreigners? Small feet? The emperor? Religion of China? Confucius? Fo? Houses? Books? Manufactures?

islands to the north-east of China. These are highly cultivated, and contain 26,000,000 of people. The chief ruler resides at the city of Jedo, or Yedo.

Strangers are excluded from Japan, and therefore we are not very well acquainted with this country. The people, however, are said to be highly civilized; the children are all educated, and politeness is carried to excess among the higher classes. The laws are severe, but crimes are rare. Jedo, the capital, is in the Island of Nippon, and is said to contain 1,300,000 inhabitants. The trade of Japan is chiefly carried on with the Chinese, who are allowed to visit its seaports.



View in Japan.

11. Asiatic Russia comprises the whole northern part of Asia, from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Its chief countries are *Circassia*, *Siberia*, and *Kamschatka*.

The Circassians are celebrated for their beauty, and parents sometimes sell their daughters to the Turks. Siberia is a cold and desolate region, inhabited by various barbarous tribes. The emperor of Russia banishes those who have offended him to this dreary country.

Kamschatka is a large peninsula, at the eastern extremity of Asia, and near the American continent. The people resemble the Esquimaux.

10. What of Japan? Describe the people. Capital? Trade? 11. What of Asiatic Russia? The Circassians? Siberia? Kamtschatka?

Lesson LII. . . History of Asia.

*Jerusalem.*

1. The history of Asia is exceedingly interesting. The principal events related in the Old Testament took place here. The Garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed, was in Asia. Mount Ararat, where Noah's ark rested, is in Asia. The wilderness, in which the children of Israel journeyed 40 years; Mount Sinai, where God appeared to Moses; Jerusalem, where Christ performed his miracles, — these are all in Asia.

LESSON LII. 1. What places mentioned in the Bible are in Asia?

It is now about six thousand years since God made a man and a woman, and placed them in a beautiful garden, in Asia. Here he told them they might live in peace and happiness, if they would serve and obey him. But, unhappily, they chose to disobey him, and accordingly they were driven out of their beautiful garden, and obliged to support themselves by the labor of their hands.

The children and descendants of Adam and Eve peopled the land, and extended themselves into various countries. They became very wicked, and God sent a fearful flood of waters over the world, and drowned them all except Noah and his family, who were saved in a great ship called an *ark*.

The world was soon peopled again by the descendants of Noah. Some of them went into various parts of Asia, some went into Europe, and some into Africa. At what time the first inhabitants of America came into it we cannot tell.

The flood, or deluge, took place about 1650 years after the world was created; that is, more than 4000 years ago. The history of the Jews, which is related in the Old Testament, is continued from the time of Noah nearly to the birth of our Savior, which was about 1850 years ago.

This history is full of interest. A great part of the early history of almost all other nations is false; but the Bible, being the word of God, is all true. The history of Joseph and his brethren, of David, who slew Goliath, and many other things which you will find in the Old Testament, are in the highest degree interesting; partly on account of the extraordinary nature of the events related, and partly on account of the beautiful simplicity with which they are told.

2. The most interesting event in the history of Asia, is the birth of our Lord JESUS CHRIST. He was born at Bethlehem in Judea, as we read in the Holy Gospel.

Before Christ came, the world had lost, in a great measure, the knowledge of God's will. Such was the ignorance of mankind, that they held pride, revenge, cruelty, and many other vices, to be lawful and right. Humility, kindness, gentleness, forgiveness of injuries, and charity, they neither practised nor understood.

Our Saviour dispelled this darkness which had gathered over the minds of men. He told them of their errors; he pointed out the deformity

How long since Adam and Eve were created? What events followed? What of the dispersion of mankind? The deluge? What are some of the things contained in the Bible?

of their doctrines, and set truth and religion before them in all their beauty. He revealed to them God's will, his lasting dislike of wickedness, and his abiding love of truth and goodness. He told them of the punishment which follows vice, and the happiness which attends virtue. He also revealed, in the clearest words, that another life, and one of endless duration, will follow this; and finally died on the cross, to atone for the sins of mankind.

3. The apostles of Christ spread his doctrines into various parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe. These were at first opposed, and the Christians were many of them persecuted, and some of the apostles, and many thousands of their followers, were put to death on account of their religion.

Constantine, one of the Roman emperors, at length espoused Christianity; and after that period its extension was rapid. It became permanently established, and in due time was the prevailing religion in Europe, and in many parts of Asia and Africa.

By degrees, however, Christians began to have differences among themselves; chiefly because the Bishop of Rome, who is called the Pope, claimed a right to govern the whole Church. This led to a division between the Eastern and Western Churches; the latter alone acknowledging this claim. A portion of the Western Church has since become equally discontented with the pope's claim, and refused submission thereto: but there are still many nations who own him as the Head of the Church. The present pope of Rome is not superior, in wealth and power, to many of the little sovereigns of Europe and Asia.

4. About 600 years after Christ, there appeared in Asia, a false prophet named Mahomet.

He was born at Mecca, on the Red Sea, and pretended to be inspired with a revelation from Heaven. He wrote a book called the *Koran* which contained this pretended revelation. This book is the Bible of the Mahometans; for they choose to believe its falsehoods rather than the Holy Scriptures.

Mahomet at first had but few followers, and he was obliged to fly from his enemies; but his disciples gradually increased, until at length a great part of the people of Asia became his adherents. He made war upon those

2. What is the most interesting event in the New Testament? What was the state of things in the world before Christ came? What did Christ do to instruct and benefit mankind? 3. What of the apostles? Constantine? Christianity? What of differences? The pope? 4. What of Mahomet? The Koran? His followers?

who doubted or disbelieved his book, and soon conquered all Arabia, and a part of Syria.

Mahomet died at length, at the age of 61; but his successors extended his doctrines, and established his religion, over a great part of Asia, and parts of Africa and Europe. At the present day, the number of Mahometans in various countries is very great.

5. Persia was once a very rich and powerful kingdom, far more so than it is now.



Xerxes on his Throne.

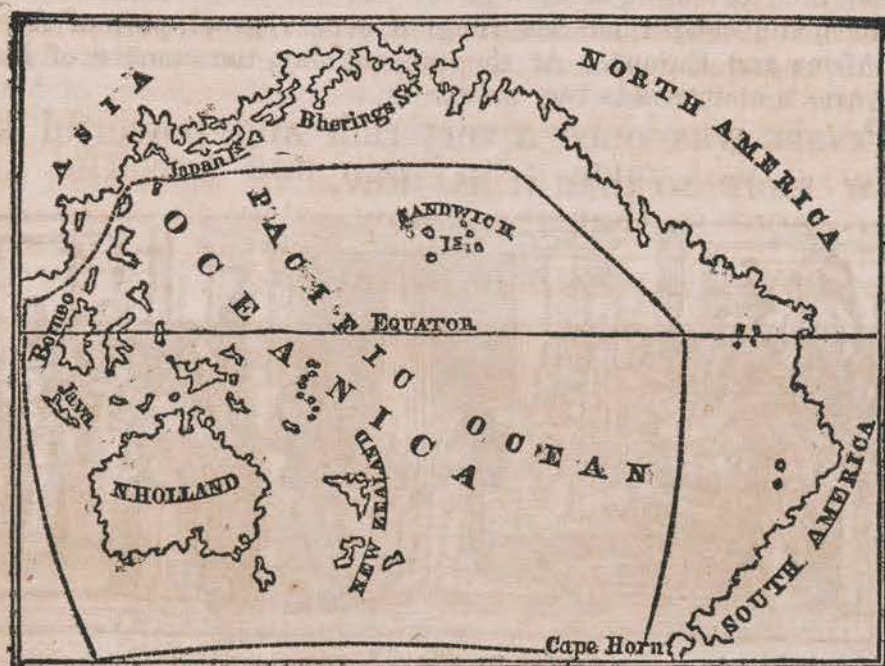
Xerxes, one of its kings, once went with a vast army to conquer Greece. Greece was a small country, but the people showed such courage that Xerxes returned in despair, saying that a people so brave could not be subdued. Persia was conquered by Alexander the Great, and was long a feeble power; the present kingdom is of modern date.

6. The history of China reaches back many hundred years before Christ, but a great part of it is involved in doubt, and it presents little that is instructive.

In modern times, the history of Asia presents a great variety of events; but they would be of little interest to our young readers. We may, therefore, close our history of Asia by remarking that, from the earliest periods, this quarter of the world has exhibited a vast population, ruled by despotic princes; and while they have claimed to rule by the authority of Heaven, they have lived surrounded by luxury and pomp, at the same time that the mass of the people have been poor and oppressed.

What of Mahometans? 5. Persia? Xerxes? 6. China? What of Asia?

Lesson LIII. . . . Oceanica



Map of Oceanica.

1. This division of the globe includes a great many islands in the Pacific Ocean. Those near to Asia are called *Malaysia*. New Holland, which is often called *Australia*, and the islands near it, are called *Australasia*; and the smaller groups, scattered to the north and east, are called *Polynesia*.

Oceanica contains an immense number of islands, some very large and populous, and some small, and destitute of inhabitants. The whole population is reckoned at nearly 20 millions.

LESSON LIII. 1. Where is Oceanica? Its population? What of Malaysia? Australasia? Polynesia? Tell the direction of the following from the Sandwich Islands—Australia, or New Holland; New Guinea; New Zealand; Borneo; Behring's Straits; Japan Isles; Cape Horn. What does Oceanica contain?

2. Malaysia is so called because it is chiefly inhabited by Malays, or the original inhabitants of Malacca. It includes Borneo, Sumatra, Java, the Philippine Isles, and the Molucca or Spice Islands.

These islands enjoy a charming climate, and abound in rich productions, such as sugar, rice, pepper, cloves, nutmegs, sago, &c. Borneo yields gold and diamonds. The natives of these regions are dark-colored and barbarous. Batavia is the chief town of Java, and Manilla is the capital of the Philippine Islands. The latter belong to Spain; and Java, the Moluccas, a portion of Borneo, and Sumatra, to Holland.



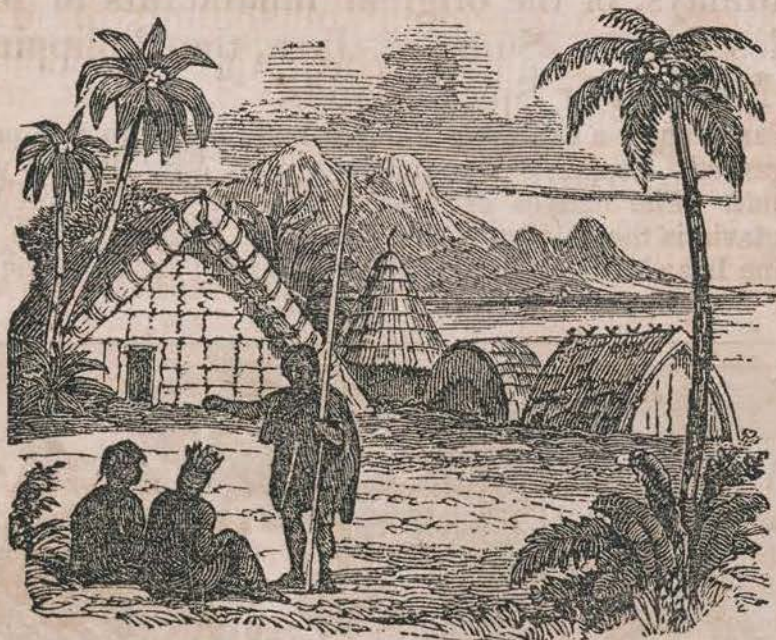
Animals of Oceanica.

3. Australasia includes the great Island of Australia, with New Guinea, New Zealand, Van Dieman's Land, &c.

The natives of Australia and New Guinea are a kind of Negroes, and live almost like wild animals. In Australia are some very curious creatures, as the kangaroo, which leaps fifty feet at a bound; the emu, which resembles the ostrich; a kind of swan which is black; the menura, which has a tail shaped like a harp; and the platypus, which has fur and four legs, yet lays eggs, and has a bill like a duck.

2. Describe Malaysia. Chief towns? 3. What of Australasia? Natives of Australia and New Guinea? Animals?

Australia, Van Dieman's Land, and New Zealand. belong to the English. Botany Bay was established on the former, as a place for persons convicted,



Scene in New Zealand.

in England, of theft, robbery, or other crimes. Some of these convicts become good people, and are respected and happy. Sydney is now the chief town. A great many English people are settled in Australia. The climate is generally fine, and it yields many rich productions.

Van Dieman's Land is a considerable island to the south of Australia. It has lofty mountains and many large lakes. Its productions are nearly the same as those of Australia. Hobart Town is the chief place, and many of the English inhabitants of the islands are convicts.

The natives of New Zealand are an intelligent and energetic race, but they have many savage customs. A good many English people are now settled in this island, and the missionaries are teaching the natives the arts of civilized life, and the Christian religion. The towns of Auckland, Wellington, and New Plymouth, have been established by the English in New Zealand.

To whom do Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, belong? What of Botany Bay? Convicts? Sydney? Climate? What of Van Diemen's Land? Natives of New Zealand? Towns?

4 Polynesia includes a vast extent in the Pacific, and embraces many groups of small islands, such as the Society, Friendly, Caroline, and Sandwich Islands.



Polynesian.

All these groups are inhabited by people of a brown color, somewhat resembling our Indians. Many of them are gentle and friendly, while others are fierce and savage. In general, the climate is delightful. Some of these islands produce the bread-tree, which yields a kind of large fruit used for bread.

The Sandwich Islands are an interesting group, and the natives have been chiefly converted to Christianity by missionaries sent from our country. The people have adopted many of the arts of civilized life, and appear to be very happy. Other missionaries have also been successful in introducing true religion, and the arts of peace, among the natives of other groups of the Polynesian Islands.



4. What of Polynesia? Natives of Polynesia? Climate? Productions? What of the Sandwich Islands? Where are they? Which way from Australia? Boston? Natives? Missionaries in other islands?

Lesson LIV. ... Review : Society, Religion, Government, &c.

1. We have now gone through with a description of the globe. We have seen how it is divided into land and water ; how the land is divided into two great continents, with numerous islands, and the sea into five great oceans, with many gulfs, seas, and bays.

2. We have seen how the earth is separated by geographers into five grand divisions — America, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Oceanica ; and we have taken a brief view of the nations which inhabit the various countries in these.

3. The whole population of the globe is estimated at about 1000 millions, and these are distributed as follows :—

1. America,	. . . . .	58,000,000
2. Europe,	. . . . .	280,000,000
3. Asia,	. . . . .	580,000,000
4. Africa,	. . . . .	62,000,000
5. Oceanica,	. . . . .	20,000,000

Total, 1000,000,000

4. You will recollect that the people of different countries differ in color, habits, manners, and customs.

LESSON LIV. 1. How is the earth divided? How is the land divided? What two continents? How are they bounded? What are the five oceans? How bounded? What are the principal seas? Gulfs? Bays? 2. What are the five grand divisions of the globe? How is each bounded? Tell the population of the five grand divisions How do the people of different countries differ?

Some are white, like Americans and Europeans ; some are copper-colored, like our Indians ; some are black, like the Negroes ; some are yellow, like the Chinese ; and some are brown, like the Malays.

5. The state of society is also different, in different countries. Some nations are *savage*, some *barbarous*, and some *civilized*.

The Indians of the United States and Canada, many of the Negroes of Africa, the wild tribes of Asia, and some of the people of Oceanica, are *savages*. These have no books, no churches, no cities, no good houses ; and they live chiefly by hunting and fishing. They have many rude and cruel customs, and many of them eat human flesh, and are called *cannibals*.

The Laplanders of Europe ; the Moors and Arabs of Africa ; the people of Arabia ; the Tartars, Siberians, inhabitants of India, Anam, Siam, and a great part of China, — are in a *barbarous* state. They are acquainted with many arts, have some books, cities, houses, and temples ; but the mass of the people are still ignorant, and they have many absurd and some cruel customs.

The people of the greater part of America and Europe, a part of the inhabitants of Turkey, Egypt, Persia, China, and Japan, may be called *civilized*. They have books, schools, commerce, regular government, stable laws, and many good institutions.

It is supposed that about 76,000,000 of the inhabitants of the world are in a *savage* state ; about 400,000,000 in a *civilized* state ; and 524,000,000 in a *barbarous* state.

6. The religions of different nations are also very different ; some are *Christians*, some *Mahometans*, and some of other creeds.

Christians believe in Christ. Of these, however, there are many different kinds, called churches, such as the Greek Church, the Roman Church, the Church of England, and the various Protestant Churches. Christian-

What of white people ? Copper-colored ? Black ? Olive-colored or yellow ? Brown ? 5. Into what three different states is society divided ? What is meant by the *savage* state ? What nations or tribes are savages ? What is meant by the *barbarous* state ? What nations are barbarous ? What is meant by the *civilized* state ? What nations are civilized ? What portion of mankind are savage ? What portion barbarous ? What portion civilized ?

6. Into what religions are mankind divided ? What are Christians ? What divisions exist among them ?

ity prevails in America and Europe, and these portions of the world are called *Christendom*.

There are some Jews scattered over the world, who still maintain their ancient religion, and believe the Old Testament, yet reject the New.

Mahometans are the believers in Mahomet. The Turks in Europe, and nearly one half the people of Africa and Asia, are Mahometans.

The people of India generally worship a deity whom they call Bramah; they have many temples and images, and are very superstitious. The people of China, Tartary, and Japan generally worship Fo, and the inhabitants of Thibet pay their adorations to the same deity, who is there called the Grand Lama. All these are false religions. Savage nations generally worship stones, trees, and animals, and are called *Pagans*.

7. The government of different nations is also very different; some rule themselves, and others are ruled by kings or emperors.

In the United States, and various other *republics*, the people are *free*, and they choose their own rulers. In Europe the people are generally governed by kings, whom they do not choose, but who claim the throne as a matter of right. These are called *monarchs*, and their governments are called *monarchies*. If the government is very harsh, it is called a *despotism*.

In England, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, &c., the government is monarchical; but still the people have much influence. In Spain, Italy, Austria, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, and most Asiatic countries, the people have very little influence, and the government is despotic.

What is Christendom? What of Jews? What of Mahometans? Where does Mahometanism prevail? What of other religions? Religion of savages? 7. How are nations governed? What of republics? What is our own government? How are we governed? Who choose the president of the United States? What of monarchy? A despotism? How are the people of Europe governed? Government of England, &c.?

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