

QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES ON THE MAP.

NORTH AMERICA.—What is an ocean? See Definition 17. What ocean washes the northern coast of N. America? What ocean, the eastern coast? What ocean, the western coast? What three countries occupy the greater part of North America? B. Aa. U. S., and Mo. West country belonging to Denmark in the N.E.? Gd. What country in the N.W.? R. Aa. What country on the S.E. of Mexico? Ga. What country between Mexico and the U. States? Ta. What is a bay or gulf? See Definition 52. What large bay extends far into the interior of British America? What gulf on the western coast of Mexico? What bay between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia? What bay washes the western coast of Greenland?

What is an island? See Definition 8. What large island off the east coast of Greenland? What large island on the east side of the gulf of St. Lawrence? What large island in the mouth of the gulf of Mexico? Which four are the largest of the West India islands? What sea between the West Indies and Guatimala? What bay in the west part of the Caribbean sea? What is a peninsula? See Definition 17. What peninsula between the bay of Campeachy and the bay of Honduras? between the gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic? between the gulf of California and the Pacific? in the S.W. part of Russian America?

What is an isthmus? See Definition 10. What isthmus connects North and South America? What bodies of water are divided by the Isthmus of Darien?

What is a lake? See Definition 22. What strait connects the Arctic with the Pacific ocean? Baffin's bay with the Atlantic? Hudson's bay with the Atlantic? What strait between Newfoundland and Labrador? Nova Scotia and Cape Breton island?

What is a cape? See Definition 11. What cape at the southern extremity of Greenland? at the southern extremity of Nova Scotia? at the western extremity of Cuba? at the southern extremity of California? What cape on Behring's strait?

What is a river? See Definition 27. Which is the longest river that enters the Arctic ocean? that enters Hudson's bay? N. of the gulf of St. Lawrence? S. E. of the gulf of Mexico? M. of the Pacific ocean? Ca. Which is the great eastern branch of the Mississippi river? Which, the great western branch? Of the great rivers just named, which three drain a large part of British America? Which one drains the greater part of the U. States?

What is a mountain? See Definition 12. What range or chain of mountains commences on the shore of the Arctic ocean near the mouth of Mackenzie's river, and runs nearly parallel with the western coast, through British America, the U. States, Mexico, and Guatimala, to the southern extremity of the U. States? What chain of mountains in the eastern part of the U. States, nearly parallel with the Atlantic coast?

What two high single mountains near the coast of the Pacific on the border of Russian America? How high is Mt. Elbrus? What is a lake? See Definition 22. What four large lakes on the border of the U. States and Upper Canada? What large lake wholly in the U. States, connected with Lake Huron?

What river is the outlet of these five lakes? Which are the three largest lakes in British America? What river is the outlet of Lake Winnipeg? What river, the outlet of Great Slave and Great Bear lakes?

What straits, great river, and islands of N. America are crossed by the Arctic circle? What peninsula, country, gulf, and straits are crossed by the tropic of Cancer? What countries of N. America lie wholly in the Temperate zone? What countries, partly in the Frigid zone? What countries, wholly or partly in the Torrid zone? Is Cuba in the Torrid or Temperate zone?

What is the general course or direction of the western coast of N. America? of the eastern coast, between Nova Scotia and Florida? of the Rocky mountains? of the Alleghany mountains? of Mackenzie's river? of the St. Lawrence? of the Mississippi?

Which way from Lake Erie is Lake Huron? Lake Superior? Lake Winnipeg? Great Slave lake? Great Bear lake? Lake Ontario? Which way from Mexico is New Orleans? Washington? New York? Boston? Halifax? Newfoundland? Which way from New Orleans is St. Louis? Which way from Washington is Kingston in Upper Canada? Which way from New York is Montreal? Which way from Boston is Quebec?

In what latitude is the mouth of the Mississippi? the mouth of the St. Lawrence? the mouth of Mackenzie's river? Cape Farewell? the northern part of Newfoundland? Philadelphia? New Orleans? Mexico?

In what part of British America, and along what river and gulf, are the provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland? What name is given to the rest of British America? In what part of New Britain is Labrador? In what part of Russian America is Prince William's sound? In what part of the U. States, Florida?

NORTH AMERICA.

1. North America is noted for the largest lakes of fresh water in the world.

2. The whole continent of America, after its discovery by Europeans, was called "the New World."

3. The discovery was made in 1492 by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, at the head of a small squadron, fitted out at the expense of Ferdinand and Isabella, sovereigns of Castile and Aragon in Spain.

4. The people who inhabited America at the time of its discovery were called Indians, because Columbus supposed that the country he had discovered was India.

5. All the Indians found in North America north of Mexico lived a savage life, obtaining their subsistence chiefly by fishing and hunting.

6. Soon after this discovery, the Spaniards, English, and French formed settlements along the eastern coast of North

America, at various points, from the gulf of St. Lawrence to the isthmus of Darien.

7. The settlements have been gradually extending, either by purchase of lands from the Indians, or by conquest, till now the whites own more than half of all the land that is fit for cultivation.

8. North America is divided into, 1. Russian America; 2. Greenland, belonging to Denmark; 3. British America; 4. the United States of America; 5. Texas; 6. Mexico; 7. Guatimala.

Questions.—1. For what is N. America noted? 2. By what other name is America called? 3. When was America discovered? by whom? under whose patronage? 4. What name did Columbus give to the natives? 5. What was the condition of the Indians when first discovered? 6. What nations formed the chief settlements in N. America? 7. How far do the settlements now extend? 8. How is N. America divided?

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

1. This is a dreary country, inhabited by a few savages, who subsist by fishing and hunting.

2. The Russian settlements are few in number, widely separated, and contain in all only a few thousand souls.

3. The great object of the Russian settlers is to collect furs from the Indians for the Chinese market.

4. The Indians of Prince William's sound are a peculiar race, square, stout, with large heads, and broad, flat faces. They are clothed in the skins of animals with the hair outward, and have their noses and upper lips perforated, and uncouth ornaments stuck into them.



Man and Woman of Prince William's Sound.

5. The people of the Aleutian (A-lu-shun) or Fox islands, which extend west from the peninsula of Alaska, live underground in large warm houses, one of which often contains from 100 to 150 souls.



Subterranean Mansion of Aleutian Islanders.

6. Now Archangel, a village of a thousand souls, on an island several hundred miles S.E. of Prince William's sound, is the capital of Russian America.

Questions.—1. What is the character of the country and people of Russian America? 2. What is said of the settlements of the Russians? 3. of their object in visiting this coast? 4. of the natives at Prince William's sound? 5. of the Aleutian Islanders? 6. of Now Archangel?

GREENLAND.

1. Greenland is one of the coldest countries in the world.



Greenlander in his kayak, or boat, killing seals.

2. The interior is wholly inaccessible on account of the ice, which also, sometimes for years together, cuts off all access to the eastern coast.

3. There are no trees but those of a stunted growth, and no vegetable food can be raised for the support of man.

4. Dogs, white bears, and reindeer are the principal

quadrupeds; and those, with seals and wild birds, constitute the wealth of the Greenlanders.

5. The seal is especially valued, his flesh being used for food; his oil, for light and fuel; his skin, for clothes, tent, and boat; and the fibers of his sinews, for thread.

6. The Greenlanders are of a dwarfish size, good natured, but dull, indolent, and extremely filthy.

7. They live in huts made of stone or turf, warmed and lighted by burning moss dipped in fish oil.

8. They were formerly Pagans, but have become Christians under the instructions of the Moravian missionaries.

9. The missionary settlements are at New Herrnhut, Lichtenfels, and Lichtenan.

Questions.—1. For what is Greenland noted? 2. What is the effect of this intense cold? 3. What plants flourish in Greenland? 4. What animals? 5. What use do the Greenlanders make of the seal? 6. What is the appearance and character of the Greenlanders? 7. How do they live? 8. What is their religion? 9. Where are the missionary settlements?

NEW BRITAIN.

1. New Britain, like Greenland and Russian America, is a cold, barren country, thinly inhabited by Esquimaux (es-ke-mo) and other savages. It belongs to Great Britain.



An Esquimaux spearing a Walrus.

2. The soil is so rocky and thin that only moss, shrubs, and a few stunted trees can grow upon it.

3. Numerous lakes and ponds of fresh water are almost everywhere scattered over the surface.

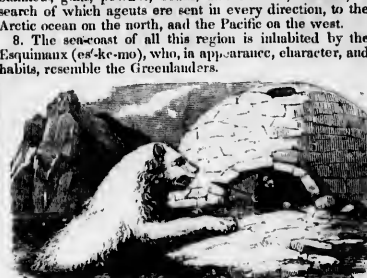
4. Bears, beaver, deer, moose, and other animals, valuable for their fur, abound; and hunting them is the chief employment of the inhabitants.

5. On the principal lakes, and at the mouths and forks of the large rivers, are trading-houses and forts, established by the British Hudson's Bay Company.

6. The chief trading-stations are on the west coast of Hudson's bay, at Forts Churchill, York, and Albany.

7. The trade at these forts consists in the exchange of blankets, guns, powder, beads, and trinkets, for furs, in search of which agents are sent in every direction, to the Arctic ocean on the north, and the Pacific on the west.

8. The seacoast of all this region is inhabited by the Esquimaux (es-ke-mo), who, in appearance, character, and habits, resemble the Greenlanders.



A Esquimaux watching an Esquimaux in his Snow Hut.

9. The Esquimaux on the coast of Labrador have been led to embrace Christianity by the Moravian missionaries.

Questions.—1. For what is New Britain noted? To whom does it belong? 2. What is the soil? 3. What is remarkable on the surface? 4. What animals? 5. What are the chief occupations of the inhabitants? 6. Where are the chief British settlements in this dreary country? 7. What is the trade carried on at these forts? 8. Who live on the sea coast? 9. What is their religion?