16. The *artificial terrestrial globe* is a globe representing the earth, with its divisions, and the principal circles already described. It revolves in a brazen ring, called the *universal* or *brazen meridian*. Latitude is marked on this ring, and longitude on the equator.

17. A *map* is a representation of the whole earth, or of a part of it, on a flat surface. The top of a map is the north, the bottom the south, the right hand side the east, and the left the west. In a common map of the world, longitude is marked on the equator, and latitude on the circles that contain the two hemispheres. In maps of particular countries, longitude is generally marked at the top and bottom, and latitude at the sides.*

Questions on Section I.

1. What is the figure of the earth?
2, 3. What is a great circle? A small? A degree? Minute? Second? How are degrees, minutes, and seconds marked?
4— 6. What is the earth's orbit? Its axis? Its poles?
7. What is the equator? How does it divide the earth?
8—10. What is the meridian of a place? Its latitude? Longitude?
11. What is the first meridian?
12—16. What are parallels of latitude? The tropics, and the polar circles, with their names? The zones, with their number and names?
16. What is the artificial terrestrial globe? The universal meridian?
17. What is a map? What parts of a map correspond to the north, south, east, and west? Where are longitude and latitude marked on maps?

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* 9. It is evident that no map can be a correct representation of a sphere. If the country be small, however, the error is inconsiderable. A map of a particular country may be regarded as a part cut out of a map of the world. In a map of the world, the earth is supposed to be divided into two hemispheres, which are then placed on a plane, or flat surface, with their edges in contact; and the pupil will have a familiar idea of the nature of the map, by conceiving the hemispheres to be compressed or flattened, so as to coincide with the plane. He may also assist his conception of a map of the world, by supposing the hemispheres to be placed with their backs in contact, and to be inflated so as to form the surface of a globe.

Questions on the Notes to Section I.

1. What is Geography?
2. What is a globe? The earth's diameter?
3. What is a plane? What is the plane of a circle of the sphere?
4. On what do the magnitudes of degrees, &c. depend? What is the length of a degree on the earth's surface?
6. What circumstances influence the heat or cold of the climate in different places?
7. What purpose is served by latitude and longitude?
8. What are the comparative magnitudes of the zones? What are the appearances exhibited by the sun in the different zones?
9. What sort of map is least erroneous? How may a map of a particular country be regarded? What familiar idea may be had of a map of the world?