

	Page
. . .	139
. . .	140
. . .	141
. . .	142
ICA.	143
as, .	145
. . .	150
. . .	150
. . .	151
. . .	152
. . .	153
CA.	155
. . .	157
. . .	157
. . .	159
. . .	160
. . .	161
ental,	161
ine Re-	162
. . .	162
. . .	163
PHY.	164
and,	171
. . .	171
. . .	172
Aram,	173
. . .	ib.
. . .	ib.
lia.	174
. . .	ib.
. . .	175
. . .	176
. . .	ib.
anean	ib.
. . .	177
a, .	177
NOMY.	
ar Sys-	178
. . .	190
ns,	190
Ele-	
ndary	195
. . .	196
ES.	197
. . .	197
strial	199
. . .	209
tial	210
. . .	210

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTION.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the earth, embracing in its widest sense, its form, magnitude, and motions; its natural, artificial, and political divisions; its vegetable and mineral productions; and its inhabitants.

The form of the Earth is nearly that of a globe or sphere; its equatorial only exceeding its polar diameter by about $26\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

The mean Diameter of the Earth is 7912 miles; its circumference is 24,856 miles; and its superficial extent is upwards of $196\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles.

The Earth has two motions,—its annual course round the sun, which produces the seasons, and occasions the difference of the lengths of the days and nights; and its diurnal rotation on its axis, which is the cause of day and night.

The Earth's Axis is an imaginary line passing through its centre, and terminating at the north and south poles.

The Equator is a great circle, every point in which is equally distant from the poles. It divides the globe into northern and southern hemispheres.*

* Every circle is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees; each degree into 60 equal parts, called minutes; and each minute