

16. Measurements of distance.—Distances measured, and positions described in degrees of latitude and longitude; total distance around the Earth, 360 degrees; distance from poles to Equator, 90 degrees.

17. Latitude, the distance north or south from the Equator; latitude of poles, 90 degrees, being at greatest distance from Equator; length of a degree of latitude, 70 miles, nearly.

18. Longitude, the distance east or west from meridian of Greenwich, or other selected meridian; length of degree of longitude at the Equator, nearly 70 miles, decreasing toward the poles, where it is 0.

19. The Hemispheres, two equal parts into which the globe may be divided.

20. Western Hemisphere, sometimes called New World. Land surface embraces continents of North America, South America, portion of Asia, Victoria Land, the coral islands of Polynesia, and islands of Greenland, West Indies, New Zealand, and Iceland. Water surface comprises parts of the Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, and Antarctic Ocean.

21. Eastern Hemisphere, sometimes called Old World. Land surface embraces continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and part of Oceania; Nova Zembla, British Isles, Japan Islands, and Madagascar. Water surface comprises Indian Ocean and parts of Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, and Antarctic Oceans.

1. NORTH AMERICA.—Surface.—Great mountains and highlands on the west, and lower range in the east; great plains in the middle extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. (*See map, p. 29.*)

2. Climate.—Cold and perpetually frozen in north, less severe in center, warm in south, mild and uniform on Pacific coast.

3. Products.—Fur and skins, lumber, grain, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and rice; gold, silver, iron, coal, copper, lead, and salt; exports lumber, grain, provisions, and petroleum to Europe.

4. Animals.—(According to zones.)—Walrus, white bear, seal, bison, moose, deer, wolf, beaver, alligator.

5. People.—Native Indians, copper-colored, savage and warlike; Esquimaux, inhabiting northern regions; white inhabitants, the descendants of Europeans; and blacks, of Africa, inhabiting central and southern parts, originally brought to this continent as slaves, but now nearly all free. Languages, European and Indian.

6. Write the name of each country, and a short description of its surface, climate, animals, plants, people, and employments. Name its capital and one or more principal cities.

1. SOUTH AMERICA.—Surface.—Mountains on eastern, north-eastern, and western border; plains, llanos, and selvas, or forests, in north and central regions, pampas in south. (*See map, p. 60.*)

2. Climate.—Hot in the north, with alternate wet and dry seasons; constant rains between Equator and Tropic of Capricorn; cold in south; western coast, mild and uniform.

3. Products.—India-rubber, coffee, copper, medicines, dye-woods, sugar, wool, diamonds, hides, and beef.

4. Animals, etc.—Tapir, jaguar, llama, condor, boa-constrictor; horses, cattle, and sheep.

5. People.—Chiefly mixed races, descendants of Spanish and Indians; Brazilians, of Portuguese descent. Language: in Brazil, Portuguese; in British Guiana, English; in Dutch Guiana, Dutch; in French Guiana, French; and in all the other countries of South America, Spanish; Indian dialects spoken everywhere.

6. Write the names of the countries of South America in a column, and opposite each the name of its capital; also the names of its principal productions; and of its chief mountains, rivers, and lakes.

1. EUROPE.—Surface.—Southern, or high Europe, mountains with high plateaus; northern, or lower Europe, level plains sloping toward the north. (*See map, p. 68.*)

2. Climate.—Southern and western parts, mild and healthful, modified by winds from warm, ocean currents and drifts; and from the Great Desert of Africa; northern part, cold and moist.

3. Products.—Grain, iron, coal, silver, fruit, wine, silk, linen; export to North America, manufactured articles, cloth, wine, fruit.

4. Animals.—Reindeer, wolf, wild boar, bear, chamois; horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs.

5. People.—Chiefly of Caucasian race, highly civilized, educated, and powerful; Magyars (*madjars*) inhabiting Hungary, of Mongolian descent, as are also the Lapps, the Finns, and the Turks proper.

6. Write a short description of each country, its surface, climate, plants, products, animals, people and their occupations. Name the capital of each, and one or more principal cities.