



Fig. 3—THE HEMISPHERES

Q. What is meant by the Natural Divisions of the Earth?

A. The divisions formed by nature, such as Continents, Islands, Oceans, Seas, Lakes and Rivers.

Q. Did you ever see a River, Island, or Lake? If so, tell me what a river is like; what an island is like; and what a lake is like.

#### LESSON IV.

##### The Hemispheres.

Q. What names has the Earth?

A. It is called a planet, a world, a globe, and a sphere.

Q. How is the world pictured to us?

A. On a globe or on a map.

Q. Which is the easiest way of showing the whole Earth?

A. On a globe: for we can then see its different sides, and how the land and water are connected.

Q. How is the Earth, when it is shown on a map, made to look like a ball?

A. By means of curved lines which make it appear round. [Fig. 6.]

Q. How is it that we can see only one-half of the round World on a map?

A. Because, as the paper is flat, we cannot show in one picture more than half of a round body.

Q. How, then, is the other half of the World shown?

A. On a second map, which shows the other half of the World.

Q. What are these maps called?

A. Maps of the hemispheres, or half-globes.

Q. Which Hemispheres are most generally shown or used in Geographies?

A. The Eastern and Western Hemispheres. [Figs. 4 and 5.]

#### LESSON V.

##### Various objects on Land.

NOTE.—Let the pupils answer the following questions in their own language.

Q. Is there any hill between this school house and your home? If so, where? Is it high or low?

Q. Did you ever see a river? Tell me what it looks like, and if its banks are high or low.

Q. Were you ever in a city, or a town? How do they differ from the country?