

them; and they constitute the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or, as it is frequently called, the British Empire. Great Britain is divided into two parts: the southern, called England; and the northern, Scotland.

2. *Situation and Boundaries.*—These islands are situated west of the middle, or main body of Europe. Great Britain is bounded on the east by the German Sea; on the south, by the English Channel; on the north, by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the west, by the same ocean at the north and south; and by St. George's Channel, the Irish Sea, and the North Channel, at the intermediate parts. The last three form the eastern boundary of Ireland, which is bounded on all the other sides by the Atlantic Ocean.

3. *Colonies.*—Besides the territories already mentioned, foreign possessions of unexampled extent belong to the British Empire, in the different parts of the world. The principal are India, Canada, many of the West Indian Islands, Hanover, New Holland, and the district of the Cape of Good Hope, which will be described in their proper places.

Questions on Section V

1. What are the British Isles? What do they constitute? Into what parts is Great Britain divided?
2. How are the British Isles situated? How is Great Britain bounded on the east? The south? The north? The west? How is Ireland bounded on the east? On the other sides?
3. What are the principal colonies belonging to the British Empire?

Exercises respecting the British Isles.

How are England, Scotland, and Ireland situated in respect to each other? What are the narrowest parts of the sea between Britain and Ireland? From what countries do the German Sea and the English Channel separate Britain?

VI.—ENGLAND.*

1. *Divisions.*—England consists of two parts, England Proper and Wales, the former of which is much

* 1. England is situated between the parallels of 50° and 56° north, and between 2 degrees of east, and 6 of west longitude. The length from the northern extremity