48 *Where is the North?*—The **North** is the point opposite the South.

49. *How may the Cardinal Points be found out?*—The **Cardinal Points** may be found out by a person turning to the sun at noon, he will face the south, his back to the north, his right hand to the west and his left to the east

50 *How are the intermediate Points named?*—The intermediate **Points** take their name from the two points between which they are. *(See the Illustration, page 3).*

51 *Where are the Cardinal Points on maps?*—On maps, the N, is at the top, the S., at the bottom; the E., at the right; and the W., at the left.

LESSON VIII.—MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

52. *Of what shape is the earth?*—The earth is **Round,** nearly like an orange

53. *How is it known that the earth is round?*—The earth is known to be round: 1rst, because it was several times circumnavigated, 2nd. because the shadow of the moon during an eclipse is always round; &c.

54. *What is the length of the Circumference of the earth?*—The Circumference of the earth is 25,000 miles.

55 *What is the length of the Diameter of the earth?*—The **Diameter** of the earth is nearly 8,000 miles.

56 *What is the Diameter called around which the earth seems to revolve?*—The **Diameter** around which the earth appears to revolve is called the **Axis.**

58 *How many principal Motions has the earth?*—The earth has two principal **Motions:** one, on its axis; the other, around the sun

58. *In what direction does the earth revolve on its axis?*—The earth turns on its axis from West to East.

59 *How long does the earth take to revolve on its axis?*—The earth revolves on its axis once in twenty-four hours

60. *How long does the earth take to describe its revolution around the sun?*—The earth revolves around the sun once in about 365¼ days.

61. *What effect is produced by the diurnal, or daily revolution?*—The **Diurnal** revolution of the earth produces day and night.

62. *What effect is produced by the revolution of the earth around the sun?*—The **Revolution** of the earth around the sun produces the seasons, which are Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

LESSON IX.—CIRCLES.

63. *What are Circles in Geography?*—**Circles** in Geography are imaginary lines passing around the earth on its surface

64. *How are Circles in Geography divided?*—The Circles of the earth are divided into two kinds; **Great** and **Small Circles.**

65. *Into how many parts is each circle of the Sphere divided?*—Each circle of the Sphere is divided into 360 degrees, each degree is divided into 60 minutes, and each minute, into 60 seconds.

66. *Which are the Great Circles?*—The **Great Circles** are the Horizon, the Meridians, the Equator, and the Ecliptic

67 *What is the Horizon?*—The **Horizon** is a great circle which divides the earth into two equal parts.

68. *What is the Sensible Horizon?*—The **Sensible Horizon** is the circle which bounds our view and where the earth appears *to touch the* sky.

Each part of the Globe has its particular Horizon.

69 *What is the Equator?*—The **Equator** is a great circle which runs from east to west at an equal distance from the Poles

70 *What are the Poles?*—The **Poles** are the two extremities of the earth's axis (No. 56).

71 *How many Poles are there?*—There are two