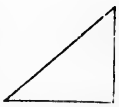
XXI. An EQUILATERAL Triangle is one which has all its sides equal.

XXII. An ISOSCELES Triangle is one which has two sides equal.

The third side is often called the *base* of the triangle.

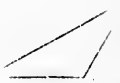
The term *base* is applied to any one of the sides of a triangle to distinguish it from the other two, especially when they have been previously mentioned.

XXIII. A RIGHT-ANGLED Triangle is one in which one of the angles is a right angle.



The side *subtending*, that is, *which is opposite* the right angle, is called the *Hypotenuse*.

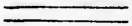
XXIV. An OBTUSE-ANGLED Triangle is one in which one of the angles is obtuse.



It will be shewn hereafter that a triangle can have only one of its angles either equal to, or greater than, a right angle.

XXV. An ACUTE-ANGLED Triangle is one in which ALL the angles are acute.

XXVI. PARALLEL STRAIGHT LINES are such as, being in the same plane, never meet when continually produced in both directions.



Euclid proceeds to put forward Six Postulates, or Requests, that he may be allowed to make certain assumptions on the construction of figures and the properties of geometrical magnitudes.