

laid down to the study of English History by beginning with that portion of it which *must* be studied in connection with its geography. First sketch on the black-board, in the presence of the class, an outline of Europe and Britain, and dwell briefly upon the state of the country and the modes of life and habits of its people at the time of our earliest knowledge of it. It would be easy to show the route taken by the Romans and why they took it; why those Roman walls were built, and how the habits of the people gradually changed under the Roman rule; why the Romans abandoned the country, and the natural result of this abandonment—the rushing in of the northern robbers upon a fine agricultural country; why the Saxons came over and rescued the country from the Scots only to keep it themselves; how another change in the life of the people followed; how natural and easy it was for the Danes to come; and finally the not-to-be-wondered-at Norman Conquest. Thus in one or two lessons can be taught all that is necessary for young historians to know of the *early* history of Britain. With the Norman Conquest begins the true history of England. We may now begin to build upon the “Epoch Foundation” laid down as before described. The first layer upon this would perhaps be to divide the period from 1066 to 1880 into Houses; but observe that this division by Houses does not correspond with the division by epochs:—

Four Normans from ten sixty-six ruled o'er
The Land, till 'leven hundred and fifty-four.
Then followed the potent Plantagenet line—
Eight sovereigns—it ended thirteen ninety-nine.
Lancaster and York proved a quarrelsome hive,
Six sovereigns—it ended fourteen eighty-five.
The great House of Tudor next followed we
see—

Five sovereigns—it ended sixteen hundred and
three.

James Stuart, sixth of Scotland, was first of his
line—

It broke with his son in sixteen forty-nine.

The Commonwealth followed eleven years
more,

When the people were willing the Stuarts to
restore.

The Stuarts, sixteen sixty again ruled the State--
James, the last, was dethroned, sixteen eighty-
eight.

The Orange-Stuart line's double sovereigns are
seen

To close with Queen Anne, seventeen hundred
fourteen.

The Brunswick or Hanover line, it's well
known,

Has had its six sovereigns and still has the
throne.

Perhaps the next layer of historical
knowledge would be to name the
successive sovereigns.

First William, the Norman, then William,
his son,

Henry, Stephen and Henry, then Richard and
John;

Next Henry, the third, Edwards—one—two
and three,

And again, after Richard, three Henrys we see;
Two Edwards, third Richard, if rightly I guess,
Two Henrys, sixth Edward, Queen Mary,
Queen Bess;

Then Jamie, the Scotchman, and Charles
whom they slew,

Yet, after two Cromwells, took Charles num-
ber two;

Next Jamie, the second, who stopped at no
crime,

And William and Mary, who reigned at one
time;

Good Anne, Georges four, fourth William all
passed,

And Victoria came—may she long be the last.

Upon this build layer after layer of
facts, causes and results, till the struc-
ture is complete.

Similarly take up Canadian History,
beginning with that part which *must*
be taught in connection with its geo-
graphy—from 1492 to 1608, the
founding of Quebec. You will perhaps
consider it desirable to refer to the