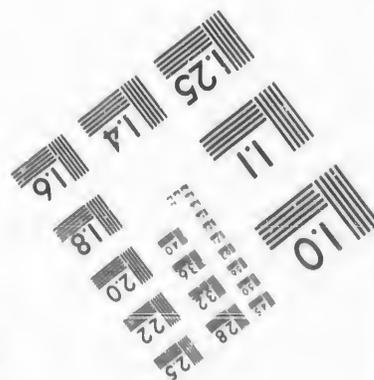
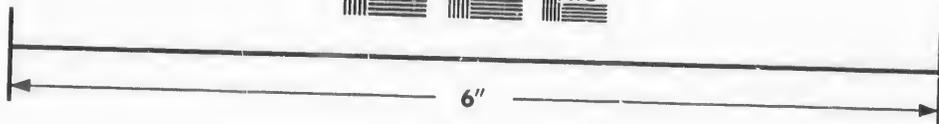
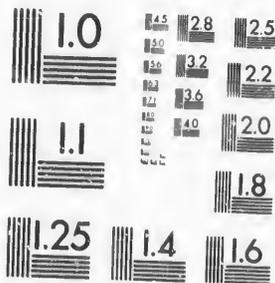


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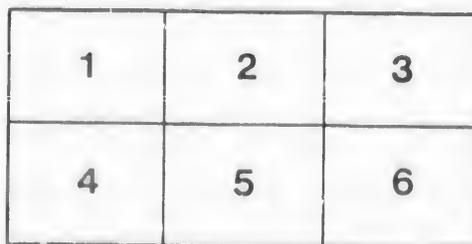
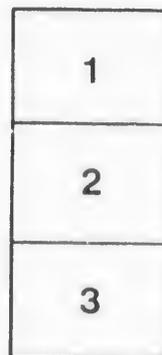
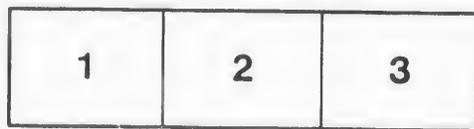
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PETER PARLEY
Going to tell about Geography.



Take care there! take care boys! if you run against my toe,
I'll not tell you another story!

215

PETER PARLEY'S

METHOD OF

TELLING ABOUT

G E O G R A P H Y

TO

CHILDREN.

WITH NINE MAPS AND SEVENTY-FIVE ENGRAVINGS.

PRINCIPALLY FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

Seminair de Lucebo

BURLINGTON :
CHAUNCEY GOODRICH.

HARTFORD :
H. AND F. J. HUNTINGTON.

1830.

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“Peter Parley's Method of telling about Geography to Children.”

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JNO. W. DAVIS,
Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

PREFACE.

THE author of this little book, has sought to give to a work designed principally for the use of schools, the attractive qualities of books of amusement. As fiction derives its interest from its resemblance to truth, I can see no reason in the nature of the case, why matters of fact may not be presented in a guise to captivate youth, as well as matters of imagination. One of the principal sources of interest in the inimitable tale of Robinson Crusoe, is the appearance of reality which the author has thrown over the narrative. Now if fiction thus borrows its attractions from truth, why is it necessary to deal so largely in fiction in the instruction of youth? Perhaps the sarcasm of the player, to the preacher, "we represent fiction as if it were truth, and you preach truth as if it were fiction," is applicable to this subject. The cold and formal style of most books of juvenile knowledge, is probably the real cause that has driven parents and teachers to the use of books of fiction for children.

In the present work, I have ventured to treat a subject usually presented in a systematic form, in a somewhat colloquial manner, taking often a story-teller's latitude in the use of phraseology, in the method of illustration, and in the arrangement of facts. I have not hesitated to repeat several times the same thing, whenever it might better suit my purpose.

Geography, more than almost any other youthful study, deals in visible images. The eye is the most active of the senses, and a large amount of visible impressions are soon acquired. For this reason, Geography is better fitted than most other studies for children. They are sooner able to comprehend it, because they early possess more ideas and more knowledge of language, relating to such topics as it presents, than of other subjects. In other words, children have ideas of hills, mountains, water, both flowing and at rest,—of distance and dimension,—of forms and shapes,—of men and their differences of action, figure and complexion,—of the

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rites of religion,—and of most of the elementary ideas of Geography, long before the abstract notions which constitute the rudiments of grammar, for instance, are formed. They also understand names and modes of speech belonging to the former, much sooner than those belonging to the latter.

It is this adaptation of Geography to early instruction, that has brought it into almost universal use, as a first study for children. I have sought to make it a still fitter subject for this purpose, by suiting the language and the manner of its exhibition to children, and by presenting numerous cuts for the purposes both of illustration and association.

I do not pretend to have gone as far as I could have wished in conforming to my own idea of a good Geography for children, but until something better is furnished, I offer this to parents and teachers, and hope my little friends may find it amusing and instructive.

I hope I need make no apology for having availed myself of occasional opportunities to inculcate lessons of morality and religion upon the youthful heart. The heart is as capable of being taught as the intellect, and happiness depends much more upon its proper and right cultivation, than upon the cultivation of the mind. Yet I fear that the moral part of children is too often neglected; for while the intellect is cultivated like a very garden, the source of feeling and sentiment is often left to run to weeds, and consequently shoots up into wild, irregular, and sometimes over-mastering passions. The sooner the juvenile bosom can be made to feel the gentle and genial influences of truth, love, humanity, and religion, the better. A principal thing to be aimed at on this subject, is to adapt moral instruction to the character of those whom it is designed to benefit, and carefully to avoid wearying and disgusting children with unsuitable and unseasonable admonition.

P. P.

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P. P.

INTRODUCTORY LESSON.

Questions to my little Reader.

- What place do you live in?
Is it a town or a city you live in?
What is a town? What is a city?
Which way is North? Which South?
Which way is East? Which West?
Have you ever been in any other town or city than the one you live in?
If you have, what was the name of that town?
In going to that town, which way did you go?
What town lies next the place in which you live, on the north?
What town is next, on the east?
What next, on the west?
What next, on the South?
What County do you live in?
Do you know what a County is?
What State do you live in?
Which way is Boston from the place you live in?
Which way is New-York?
Which way is Hartford?
Which way is Philadelphia?
Have you ever seen a river?
If you have, what was it called?
Will you describe a river?
Have you ever seen a mountain?
If you have, what was it called?
Describe a mountain?
Did you ever see the sea, or ocean?
What is the sea, land or water?
Is the land smooth and level, like the water?
Are towns built on the water, or on the land?
Do animals such as horses and cows live on the water, or on the land?
Did you ever catch any fish on the land?
Where is the sky? Where are the stars?
Do you know what the shape of the world is?
Did you ever hear of England?
Did you ever see anybody who has been in England?
Do you know which way England lies?
Did you ever hear of Asia?
Do you know which way Asia lies?
Did you ever hear of Africa, where negroes come from?
Do you know which way it lies?

The parent or teacher can prepare the pupil to enter upon the following lessons, by addressing to him a series of questions like the preceding, and when the pupil is unable to answer, by instructing him how to do so. The questions will need to be a little varied to suit the different circumstances of pupils.

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PICTURE OF THE WORLD.

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GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN.

LESSON FIRST.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE EARTH.

1. HERE is a picture of the World, or the Earth we live upon. It is round you see, and seems to swing in the air like a great ball. It is surrounded by the heavens, or a sky and stars.

2. The surface of the world is divided into land and water, as you will see by the picture. Men live on the land, and build towns and cities upon it; animals of various kinds also live on the land; vessels sail on the water, and fish live in the water.

3. Vessels sail around the world on all sides of it, as a fly would crawl around an apple. If you look at the picture, you will see vessels sailing in various directions.

4. Men and animals live on the land on all sides of the world. They have a sky and stars above them, let them be in what part of the world they may. If you were to go to Asia, or Africa, or any other country, there would still be stars over your head.

The only purpose of the engraving that faces this page, is to convey the general idea that the earth is a globe or ball, and that we inhabit its surface. Of course, nothing like the relative proportion of the objects is attempted in the representation.

5. Now geography is a description of the world; it tells us of its shape, and how it is divided; and it describes the men and animals that live upon it. Geography is therefore a very useful and interesting study.

I am now going to ask you some questions to see if you remember what I have told you.

Questions.

1. What is the shape of the world or earth?
What does it seem to swing in the air like?
What is the earth surrounded by?
2. What is the surface of the earth divided into?
What live on the land?
What sail on the water?
What live in the water?
3. Like what do vessels sail around the earth?
What can you see in the picture sailing on all sides of the earth?
4. Do men and animals live only on one side of the world, or on all sides of it?
What do men see above them, in all parts of the world?
If you were to go to Asia, or Africa, what would you see above you?
5. What is geography?
What does geography tell of?
What does geography describe?
Is geography a useful and interesting study?

LESSON SECOND.

GENERAL DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD.

1. I HAVE told you that the surface of the earth is divided into land and water.
2. The land is uneven, as you can see by looking

Note. One of the first things to be taught a child in Geography is, that the world is round, and that men and animals inhabit its surface. Simple as the idea seems to be, it is one not easily received by children; and therefore at the end of this lesson, the teacher or parent should make the pupil understand it, and correct at the outset the crude and erroneous fancies which he will be apt to form. The use of an artificial globe will make this a very easy matter.

around upon the country. There are mountains, hills, plains, and valleys on the land.

3. Mountains are high elevations of land: they are usually rocky, and in America are generally covered with trees: sometimes they send forth fire and smoke at their tops, and then they are called volcanoes.

4. Hills are smaller elevations of land. Vallies are low portions of land, usually between hills and mountains. Plains are level portions of land.

5. Here is a picture of a mountain, valley, hill, plain, and volcano.

Mountain. Valley. Hill. Plain. Volcano.



6. Large portions of land are called continents. America, which we live upon, is a continent.

7. There are two continents on the world: the continent of America, or Western continent; and the Eastern continent, on which are Europe, Asia, and Africa, about which I shall tell you by and by.

8. Here is a picture of one side of the world, which shows you the American or Western continent, on



which we live. The upper part is called North-America, and the lower part South-America.

9. Here is a picture of the other side of the world, which shows you the Eastern continent. The white



part is Europe; the dark part is Africa; the place with lines across is Asia. The lower part, with lines up and down, is a great island, called New-Holland.

Questions.

1. How is the surface of the earth divided?
2. Is the land level or uneven?

- What are there on the land?
3. What are mountains?
What are volcanoes?
 4. What are hills? What are vallies? What are plains?
 6. What are called continents?
 7. How many continents are there?
What are the two continents?
 8. What continent do we live upon?
What is the northern part of the American continent called?
What is the southern part called?
 9. Are Europe, Asia, and Africa, called the Eastern or Western continent?
What large island is there near the Eastern continent?
- The pupil should be here made to understand that two nearly opposite sides of the globe are occupied by land, and that vast oceans lie between the land, and occupy the rest of the surface of the globe.

LESSON THIRD.

GENERAL DIVISIONS CONTINUED.

1. MORE than half of the surface of the world is water. Water, as you probably know, is smooth, except when the wind raises waves upon it.

2. The largest portions of water are very extensive, and are called oceans. An ocean looks blue and boundless like the sky. Vessels sail around the world on the ocean, as you have seen in the picture facing page 11.

3. The ocean is sometimes called the sea. But properly speaking a sea is a smaller extent of water than an ocean, and is nearly surrounded by land. I shall tell you more about the sea by and by.

4. There are multitudes of fish, of various forms and sizes, living in the water. The largest fish are whales; some whales are as large as the steeple of a meeting-house.

Questions.

1. What portion of the surface of the world is water?
2. What are the largest portions of water called?
How does the ocean look?
On what do vessels sail around the world?
3. What is the ocean sometimes called?
What is properly a sea?
4. What live in the water?
What are the largest fish?
How large are some whales?

LESSON FOURTH.
HOW NATIONS AND COUNTRIES DIFFER.

1. You must not suppose that the people are alike in all parts of the world. People differ very much in different countries.
2. If you were to go to Europe, Asia, or Africa, or even to South-America, you would find the people, the towns, the lands, the animals, the trees, all differing from each other, and different from what you see in this country where we live.
3. Nations differ in the clothes they wear, in the fashion of the houses they live in, the food they eat, the language they speak, and many other things.
4. In some countries the people are white, in others they are black, in others copper-coloured. In some countries the people are governed by kings, in other countries there are no kings.
5. In some countries the land is well cultivated, in others it is a waste wilderness: in some places the peo-

ple are kind, in others cruel. In some lands they worship God, in others they worship the sun, fire, and many other things.

6. Here are some pictures which show you how very differently people dress and appear in different countries.



One of these pictures represents people of Europe, and one represents people of Asia.

Questions.

1. Are the people alike in all parts of the world?
2. If you were to go to Europe, or any other part of the world, would you find the people, towns, lands, animals, trees, &c. like what you see here?
3. In what do the people of different countries differ?
4. What can you say of the difference of colour in the people of different countries?
By what are the people governed in some countries?
5. Is the land equally well cultivated in all countries?
Are the people of all countries happy?
Do the people of all countries worship God?

LESSON FIFTH.

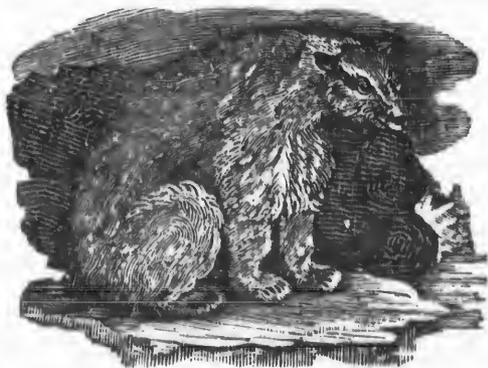
HOW THE ANIMALS AND VEGETABLES OF COUNTRIES DIFFER.

1. Not only do the people differ in different countries, but the animals also are very various.

2. Horses, dogs, cats, mice, and some other animals, are found in almost all parts of the world. But here is a picture of the Lion, which is found only in Africa



and Asia: here is a picture of the White Bear, which



is only found in the northern part of North-America.

3. Nor do countries differ only in respect to the men and animals that inhabit them. The trees, plants, and flowers of one country differ from those of another.

4. China produces tea ; South-America produces coffee ; the West-Indies produce the cane from which sugar is made. In short, the productions of different countries are as various as the people or the animals.

Questions.

1. Do countries differ only in respect to the people ?
2. What animals are found in almost all parts of the world ?
What animal is found only in Asia and Africa ?
What is found only in North-America ?
3. Are the trees, plants, and flowers of all countries alike ?
4. What plant or vegetable does China produce ?
What plant does South-America produce ?
What plant is found in the West-Indies ?

LESSON SIXTH.

VARIOUS MATTERS AND THINGS.

1. I HAVE now told you in general terms how the surface of the earth is divided into land and water, and how the people, animals, and vegetables or plants, differ very much in different countries. Now it is the business of Geography to tell you particularly of all these things.

2. There are few people able to travel very far from home. Most people are obliged to stay at home or near home all their lives. But yet they wish to know something of other countries.

3. If they study geography they can know a great

deal about other countries, although they never visit them. A person who has never been out of his own country may still know how the people look, and act, and feel, in other countries, by studying geography.

4. I know several little boys and girls who have never been farther from home than the next town, who can tell you what sort of people live in various parts of Europe, what animals live in Africa, what plants are to be found in Asia, and many other things.

5. Now how do you suppose these children learnt these things? They learnt them all by studying geography. And I hope before you have finished this book, you will know as much as they. I hope you will recollect what I have told you, but, lest you should forget, I will put it into rhyme, and you may learn it by heart.

GEOGRAPHICAL RHYMES.

TO BE REPEATED BY THE PUPIL.

The world is round, and like a ball
 Seems swinging in the air,
 A sky extends around it all,
 And stars are shining there.
 Water and land upon the face
 Of this round world we see,
 The land is man's safe dwelling place,
 But ships sail on the sea.
 Two mighty continents there are,
 And many islands too,
 And mountains, hills, and valleys there,
 With level plains we view.

The oceans, like the broad blue sky,
 Extend around the sphere,
 While seas, and lakes, and rivers, lie
 Unfolded, bright, and clear.
 Around the earth on every side
 Where hills and plains are spread,
 The various tribes of men abide
 White, black, and copper red.
 And animals and plants there be
 Of various name and form,
 And in the bosom of the sea
 All sorts of fishes swarm.
 And now geography doth tell,
 Of these full many a story,
 And if you learn your lessons well,
 I'll set them all before you.

LESSON SEVENTH.

PARLEY TELLS OF HIS TRAVELS.

1. I AM now going to tell you of my travels. I have been a great traveller, and have been in various parts of the world. I have been in New-York and Philadelphia, and many other cities. New-York is a great city. It is built on an island; an island is a piece of land surrounded by water. New-York is the largest city in the United States.

2. Philadelphia is a great city. The streets are straight, and cross each other like lines on a chess board. There are many other cities in the United States, which it is pleasant to visit, such as Baltimore, Charleston, New-

Orleans, Cincinnati, Boston, and Hartford, and many others. I have seen all these places.

3. It is a delightful thing to travel about and see different places. Every town and city presents something new and interesting. But I recommend it to people not to travel about, till they can well afford it, and not to go away and neglect their proper business.

4. We live in North-America. You will see North-America on the picture at page 14. Our country is called the United States. All the places I have mentioned to you above are in the United States.

5. South-America is a great country, far to the South. You will see it on the picture of the world at page 14. The people in South-America talk a different language from what we do. South-America produces a great deal of silver and gold.

6. There are some great cities in South-America, such as Rio-Janiero, Buenos Ayres, &c. Some of these cities are as large as New-York. In South-America there are great serpents or snakes, called Anacondas. Some of them are large enough to crush a house.

Questions.

1. Is New-York a large or small place?
What is it built upon?
What is the largest city in the United States?
2. Is Philadelphia a large or small city?
What can you say of the streets?
What other cities can you mention in the United States which it is pleasant to visit?
3. Is it pleasant to travel?
What does every city present to a traveller?
4. In what part of the world do we live?

- What is our country called?
 In what country are New-York, Philadelphia, and the other places I have just mentioned.
5. Is South-America a small country?
 Do the people of South-America talk the same language that we do?
 What does South-America produce a great deal of?
6. What great cities are there in South-America?
 What great animals are there in South-America?

LESSON EIGHTH.

PARLEY'S TRAVELS CONTINUED.

1. I HAVE been in Europe. Europe is a great country, and lies to the east, where the sun seems to rise from.
2. There is a great ocean, called the Atlantic Ocean, between this country and Europe. It is necessary to cross this ocean to go to Europe. I have sailed over it several times.
3. It takes about a month to sail across the Atlantic Ocean to Europe. It is sometimes very pleasant to sail on the ocean. But when the wind blows hard, the waves tumble and foam, and toss the ship about very unpleasantly.
4. Many vessels are lost in the ocean. They are broken to pieces by the waves, and the people in them sink in the water and are drowned.
5. There are many nations and many cities in Europe; they have fine roads there, and splendid coaches, and beautiful horses, and excellent stone bridges.
6. There are several kings in Europe. I have seen several kings myself. I will tell you about them by and by.

Questions.

1. Where is Europe?
Is Europe a small place?
2. What lies between this country and Europe?
What ocean is it necessary to cross to go to Europe?
3. How long does it take a vessel to go to Europe?
Is it always pleasant to sail on the ocean?
4. Are many vessels lost at sea?
What happens to vessels at sea?
5. Are there many countries in Europe?
What fine things have they in Europe?
6. Have they any kings in Europe?

LESSON NINTH.**PARLEY TELLS OF AFRICA AND ASIA.**

1. **THERE** is a very extensive country which lies to the southeast of us, called Africa. You will see it on the picture at page 14. It is necessary to cross the Atlantic Ocean in order to go to Africa.

2. The people of Africa are principally negroes. There are elephants in Africa, and ostriches also. Elephants are the largest of land animals, and ostriches are the largest of birds. They cannot fly, but they run as fast as a horse. Their eggs are as big as a child's head!

3. Asia is also to be seen on the picture at page 14. It is nearly on the side of the globe opposite to us, and a person by going a great distance either east or west, would come to it. If you will take an apple, and stick a pin on one side of it, and then another on the opposite side, one pin will represent the situation of America, and the other pin will represent that of Asia.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



4. The Pacific Ocean lies to the west of us, between our country and Asia. It is a vast distance to Asia. It takes a vessel four or five months to sail to Asia.

5. Asia is a great country. There are more people in Asia than in all the rest of the world. The people in Asia are generally dark coloured.

6. We get tea from Asia, as I have told you before. We also get beautiful silks from Asia which are brought in ships. Tigers are found in Asia; they are beautiful but fierce animals that fight dreadful battles with the lion.

Questions.

1. What extensive country lies to the southeast of us?
What ocean is it necessary to cross to go to Africa?
2. What kind of people are the principal inhabitants of Africa?
What animals are there in Africa?
3. Where is Asia situated?
How can you show how Asia and America are situated on the globe?
4. What ocean lies to the west of us?
Is it far to Asia?
How long does it take a vessel to sail to Asia?
5. Is Asia a large or small country?
Are there as many people in Asia as in all the rest of the world?
What is the colour or complexion of the people of Asia?
6. What do we get from Asia?
What animals are found in Asia?

LESSON TENTH.

ABOUT MAPS.—WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

1. I MUST now tell you about maps. Maps are pictures or representations of the surface of the earth. They represent the shape of continents, islands, oceans, seas,

lakes, rivers, &c. Consequently you can learn a great deal from maps.

2. Here is a map of our side or half of the world. If you will turn to page 14 you will see that the shape of the land is the same in this map as in the picture. This side of the world is called the *Western Hemisphere*. It includes, as you see, the continent of America, a part of the Atlantic Ocean, and a part of the Pacific Ocean.

3. The top of a map is always north, the bottom south, the right hand east, the left hand west. You see various lines on a map. The lines that go up and down show the *longitude*, and longitude is distance east or west from Greenwich in England.

4. The lines that cross a map show the *latitude*, and latitude is north or south from the equator. The equator is a line drawn east and west around the middle of the earth, and divides the earth into the northern and southern hemispheres.

5. A place that is north of the equator is said to be in north latitude; a place south of the equator is said to be in south latitude. A degree of latitude is about sixty-nine miles. A place therefore in 10 degrees of north latitude is about six hundred and ninety miles north of the equator.

6. The north pole is the most northern part of the earth; the south pole is the most southern part.

Questions.

1. What are maps?
What do maps represent?
2. What does the map of the Western Hemisphere include?
3. What part of a map is North? East? West? South?
What do the lines up and down a map mean?
What is longitude?
4. What do the lines that go across a map mean?
What is latitude?
What is the equator?
Into what does the equator divide the earth?
5. In what latitude is a place north of the equator said to be?
If a place is south of the equator in what latitude is it said to be?
How many miles is a degree of latitude?
How far is 10 degrees of north latitude from the equator?
6. What is the most northern part of the world?
What is the most southern part?

LESSON ELEVENTH.

I AM now going to ask you some questions, the answers to which you must find on the map of the Western Hemisphere.

Questions.

THE PUPIL SHOULD HAVE THE MAP BEFORE HIM WHEN HE ANSWERS.

- What continent is on the map of the Western Hemisphere?
 Into what two great portions is America divided?
 What isthmus connects North with South-America?
 Where is the Gulf of Mexico?
 Are the Sandwich Islands in north or south latitude? Are they east or west of North-America?
 Where are Berrings Straits?
 What two countries are separated by Berrings Straits?
 What line or parallel of latitude crosses New-Zealand?
 What line or meridian of longitude passes through the same?
 Where is Cape Horn?
 Where is the island of Newfoundland?
 Is the island of New-Zealand in north or south latitude?
 Which way is Cape Horn from the island of New-Zealand?
 Which way are the Sandwich Islands from the Gulf of Mexico?
 Which way is Cape Horn from Newfoundland?
 Which way are the West-Indies from the island of Juan Fernandez?

LESSON TWELFTH.

MAPS—CONTINUED.—EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

1. HERE is a map of the Eastern Hemisphere, which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and the great island of New-Holland, beside many other islands. Europe, Asia, and Africa are, you see, all on one continent.

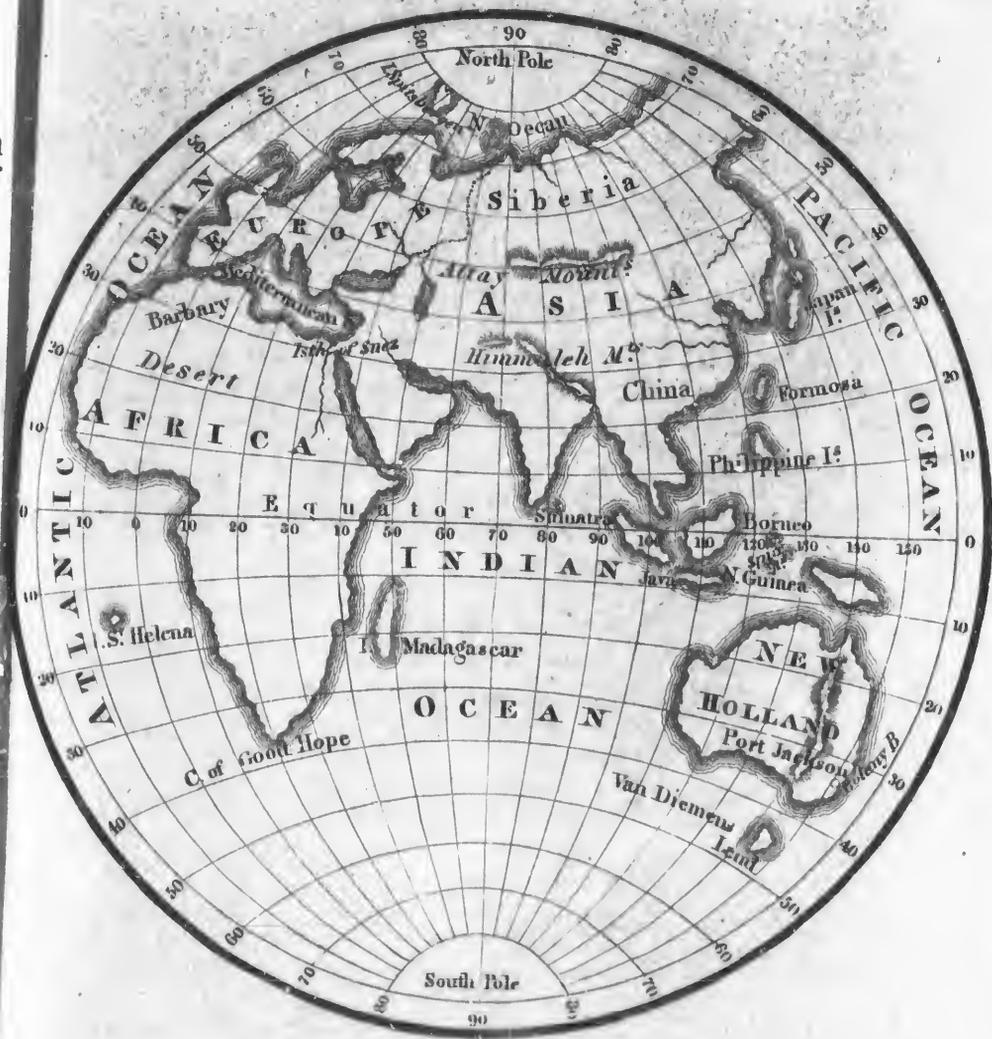
2. You observe on this map also, the lines of latitude and longitude, the equator, and the north and south pole.

I will now ask you some questions, which you can answer if you will carefully look on the map of the Eastern Hemisphere.

Questions.

1. What does the map of the Eastern Hemisphere include?
Which of the three countries are on one continent?
2. What lines do you observe on this map of the Eastern Hemisphere?
Is Europe north or south of the equator?
Is Asia north or south of the equator?
Is the greatest part of Africa north or south of the equator?
In what direction is Europe from Asia? From Africa?
Is New-Holland east or west of Africa?
Is New-Holland north or south of the equator?
Where is the island of Madagascar? Japan? Formosa? New-Guinea? Sumatra?
Borneo? Van Diemen's Land? St. Helena?
Where is the Cape of Good Hope?
What sea separates Europe from Africa?
Where is the Northern Ocean?
What ocean lies south of Asia and between Africa and New-Holland?
What ocean lies west of Africa and Europe?
What ocean lies east of Asia?
What sea lies between Asia and Africa?
What isthmus connects Africa with Asia?
Where are the Altay Mountains?
Where are the Himmaleh Mountains?

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.



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What country lies near the north pole?

What islands lie near the equator?

Where is China?

Between what lines of latitude is the island of Formosa? New-Guinea? Java? Philippine Islands? St. Helena? Van Diemen's Land?

Between what lines of longitude is the island of St. Helena? Van Diemen's Land? Philippine Islands?

What line of longitude runs through Java? Borneo? New-Guinea? Sumatra?

Which way is St. Helena from New-Holland? The Philippine Islands from Formosa? Japan from New-Guinea? The Cape of Good Hope from the Mediterranean Sea?

Which way is Madagascar from Japan? New-Holland from Europe? New-Holland from the isthmus of Suez? Van Diemen's Land from Cape of Good Hope?

LESSON THIRTEENTH.

ABOUT THE SITUATION OF COUNTRIES.

I SHALL now ask you some questions; if you cannot answer them, you must get some one to assist you to do so. Perhaps your parents, or your brothers and sisters, or some of your little friends, or your teacher, will do it. You must never be ashamed to ask for information.

Questions.

Point your finger toward the Eastern Continent.

Which is most northerly, Europe or South-America?

Which is farthest south, New-Holland or the United States of America?

Is New-Holland east or west of where we live?

What country is nearly opposite to us on the globe?

Point your finger toward China. Toward New-Holland. Toward Europe. Toward Africa. Toward Asia. Toward South-America.

If you were going to Europe, how should you go? In what direction should you go?

GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN.

NOTE FOR PARENTS OR TEACHERS.

THE parent or teacher should take some pains to make the pupil understand the proper answers to these questions. The pupil should know that China in a straight line is nearly under our feet, though on the other side of the globe; and when the pupil points his finger at Asia, Africa, let him understand that a straight line to these places would pass through a part of the earth.



The foregoing cut represents a map of the Eastern Hemisphere reversed. Lay it on the floor, the top being north. Let the pupil stand above it, and then explain to him how the countries lie on the other side of the globe. This will be found to furnish him with a nearly exact idea of the relative situation of these countries, in respect to America.

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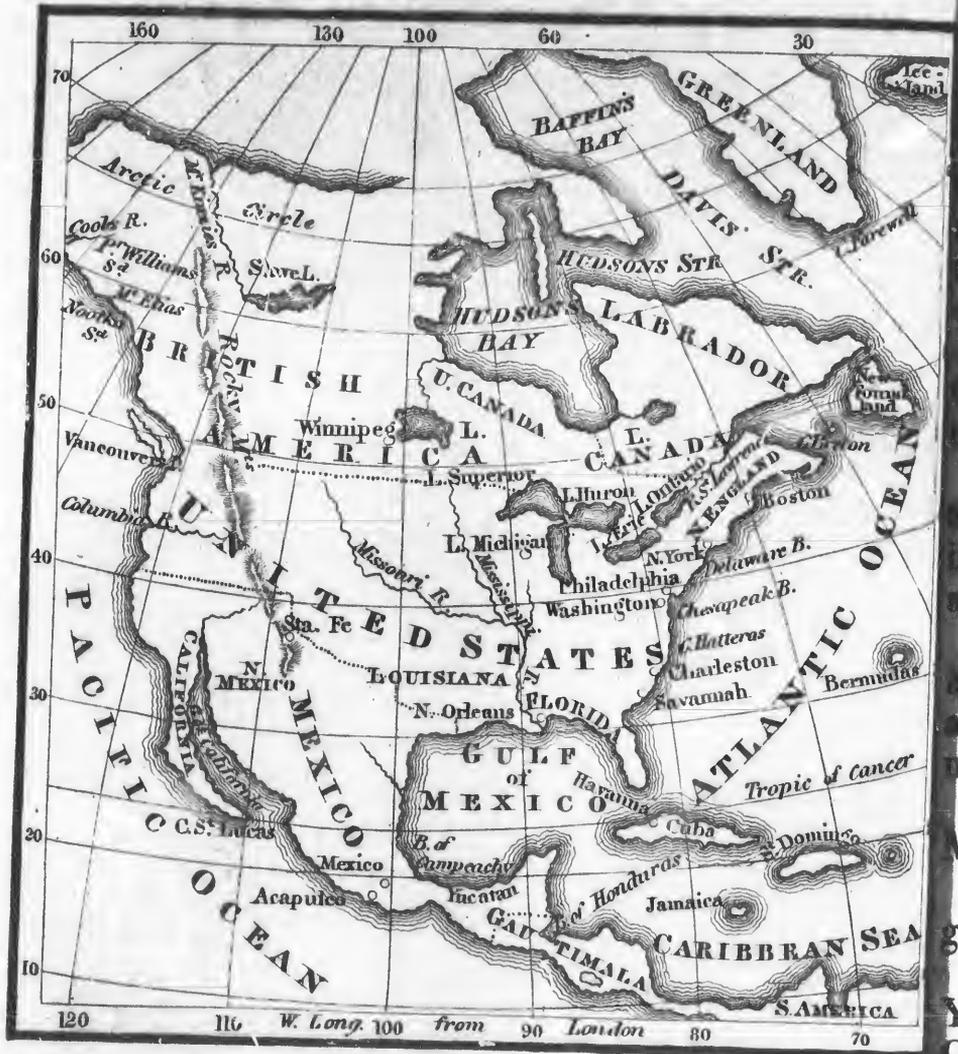
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LESSON FOURTEENTH.

MAP OF NORTH-AMERICA.



1. **HERE** is a Map of North-America. You will observe lines formed of small dots on the map. These are called boundaries, and show the divisions between different countries. The small circles, like the letter *e*, show where large towns are.
2. The principal countries of North-America are Greenland, British America, the United States, Mexico, and Guatemala.
3. The principal Islands are Newfoundland, Cuba, St. Domingo, and Jamaica—these three last, with other islands near them, are called the West-Indies. They are between North and South-America.
4. The largest rivers are the Missouri, Mississippi, and St. Lawrence. There are many other rivers, such as the Connecticut, Hudson, Merrimack, &c. which are not on this map.
5. The principal lakes are Slave, Winnipeg, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.
6. The principal ranges of mountains are the Alleghanies, Rocky Mountains, and Cordilleras.
7. The principal towns or cities are Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Charleston, Cincinnati, and New-Orleans, in the United States; Quebec and Montreal, in Canada; Mexico, in Mexico; Havana, in Cuba; Guatemala, in Guatemala.

8. The principal gulfs are those of Mexico and California.

9. The principal bays are Baffin's and Hudson's.

Questions.

1. What do lines of small dots on the map signify?
What do small circles, like the letter o, mean on a map?
2. What are the principal countries of North-America?
3. What are the principal islands on the map of North-America?
Which of these islands belong to the West-Indies?
4. Which are the largest rivers in North-America?
What other large rivers are there in North-America not on the map?
5. What are the principal lakes in North-America?
6. What are the principal ranges of mountains in North-America?
7. What are the principal rivers in the United States?
What are the principal towns in Canada? In Mexico? In Cuba? In Guatemala?
8. What are the principal gulfs in North-America?
9. What are the principal bays?

LESSON FIFTEENTH.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

- In what direction is Greenland from New-England?
Which way is Mexico from New-England? Newfoundland? Cuba? Hudson's Bay?
Lake Superior? Savannah? New-Orleans? Guatemala? California?
Where is Cape Farewell? Cape St. Lucas? Cape Hatteras?
Into what gulf does the river Mississippi run?
Into what river does the Missouri empty?
Into what gulf does the St. Lawrence run?
Which way is Slave Lake from Lake Ontario? Michigan from Mexico? The Island of Bermuda from Charleston? Washington from Boston? Iceland from Boston?
About what latitude is Philadelphia? Boston? Charleston? Mexico? Cuba? St. Domingo? Quebec? Newfoundland? New-York?
Between what lines of longitude is Philadelphia? New-York? Quebec? Savannah? Jamaica? Cuba? Mexico? Slave Lake?
How are the United States bounded? Mexico? Guatemala? British America?
Where is the Atlantic Ocean? The Pacific? The Caribbean Sea? Columbia River? Vancouver's Island?
Now shut up your book and point your finger toward New-York. Quebec. Lake Superior. Mexico. Cuba. The Rocky Mountains. Greenland. The West-Indies.

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LESSON SIXTEENTH.

NORTH AMERICA.



Native Indians of North America.

1. I am now going to tell you about some of the countries that you have seen on the map.

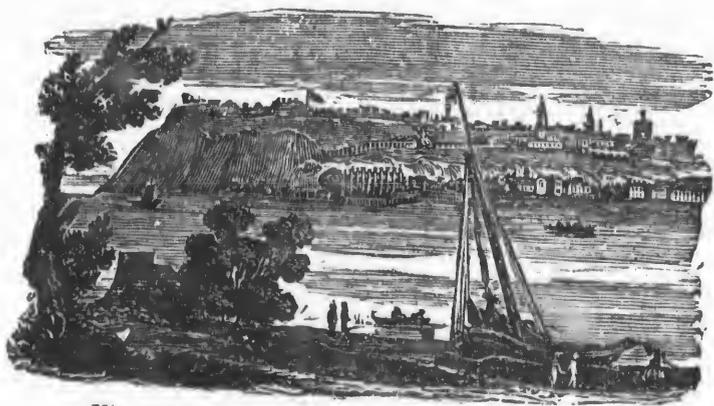


Inhabitants of Greenland.

2. Greenland is a very cold country. Many of the hills and mountains are always covered with ice. It is a desolate and dreary land, producing miserable trees and shrubs. The people are short, indolent, and weak, and are said not to be very neat in their mode of living. They live principally on the flesh of seals, the skins of which make their

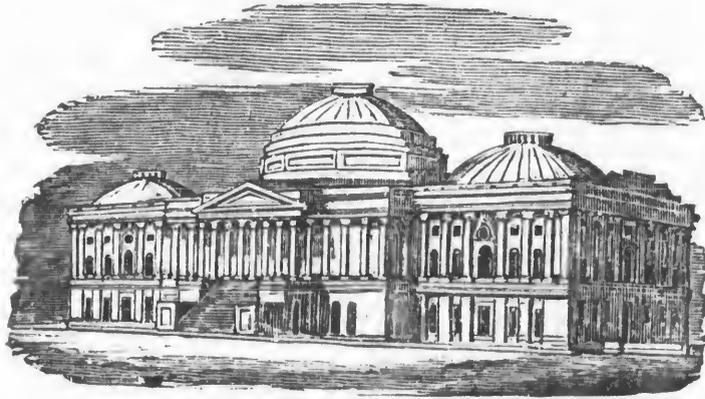
clothing and their boats; of their sinews they make thread or twine.

3. British America is so called because it belongs to Great Britain, in Europe. It is a very extensive country, including Upper and Lower Canada, the island of Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick.



View of Quebec, the largest town in British America.

The people of this country are English, Scotch, and French, and their descendants. There are also many native Indians in this territory. It is extremely cold here in winter, and very warm in summer.



View of the Capitol at Washington.

4. The United States are 24 in number. Their names are Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri.

5. The six eastern States are often called New-England. The people of the United States are very happy. They have a fine country, which produces beautiful trees, a plenty of grain, and delicious fruits.



A Mexican Gentleman.

6. Mexico is an extensive country, remarkable for its mines of silver and gold. A great deal of the silver money we see is dug out of the mountains, in Mexico, in small pieces, and then made into money.

7. Guatimala is a very uneven country, lying on the narrow strip of land which unites North to South America. They have terrible earthquakes here, in which the earth shakes, and sometimes opens, and swallows up many people and houses.



West India Negroes, Dancing.

8. The West Indies are a group of islands lying in the

Atlantic Ocean between North and South America, near the Gulf of Mexico. Cuba and St. Domingo are the largest of the West India Islands. There are many negroes in the West Indies, who perform nearly all the labour. They are very gay, however, and when their work is done, they love to dance. In summer it is very hot in these islands: they produce rum, sugar, and molasses; these are all made from sugar cane, which grows like our corn.

Questions.

2. Is Greenland a cold or hot country?
What can you tell me of the hills and mountains?
Is it a cheerful or a dreary country?
What kind of trees and shrubs does Greenland produce?
What sort of people inhabit Greenland?
3. Why is British America so called?
What does British America include?
What people inhabit British America?
4. What is the number of the United States?
Tell me the names of them?
Which of the United States do you live in?
How is the State you live in bounded on the North? East? West? South?
What is the principal town in the State you live in? The principal rivers? The principal mountains?
5. Which of the United States are called New-England?
Are the people of the United States happy?
What can you say of the country and its productions?
6. What can you say of Mexico? What is it remarkable for?
Where is a great deal of the silver money we see, obtained?
7. What can you say of Guatimala?
8. What are the West Indies?
Where do they lie?
Which are the largest?
What do the West India Islands produce?

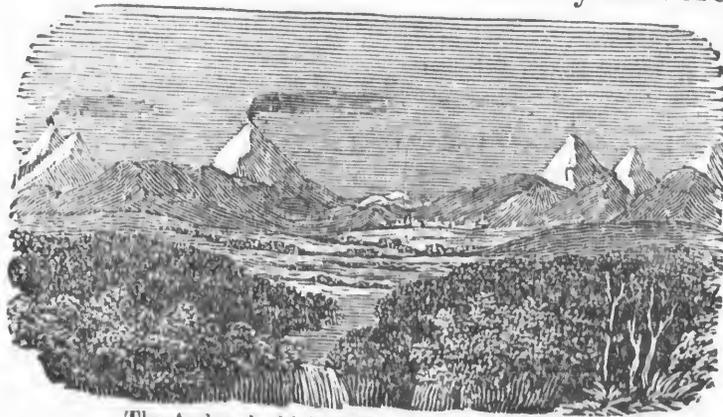
LESSON SEVENTEENTH.

MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

HERE is a map of South America. The principal countries of South America are Colombia, Guiana, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, United Provinces, Chili, and Patagonia.

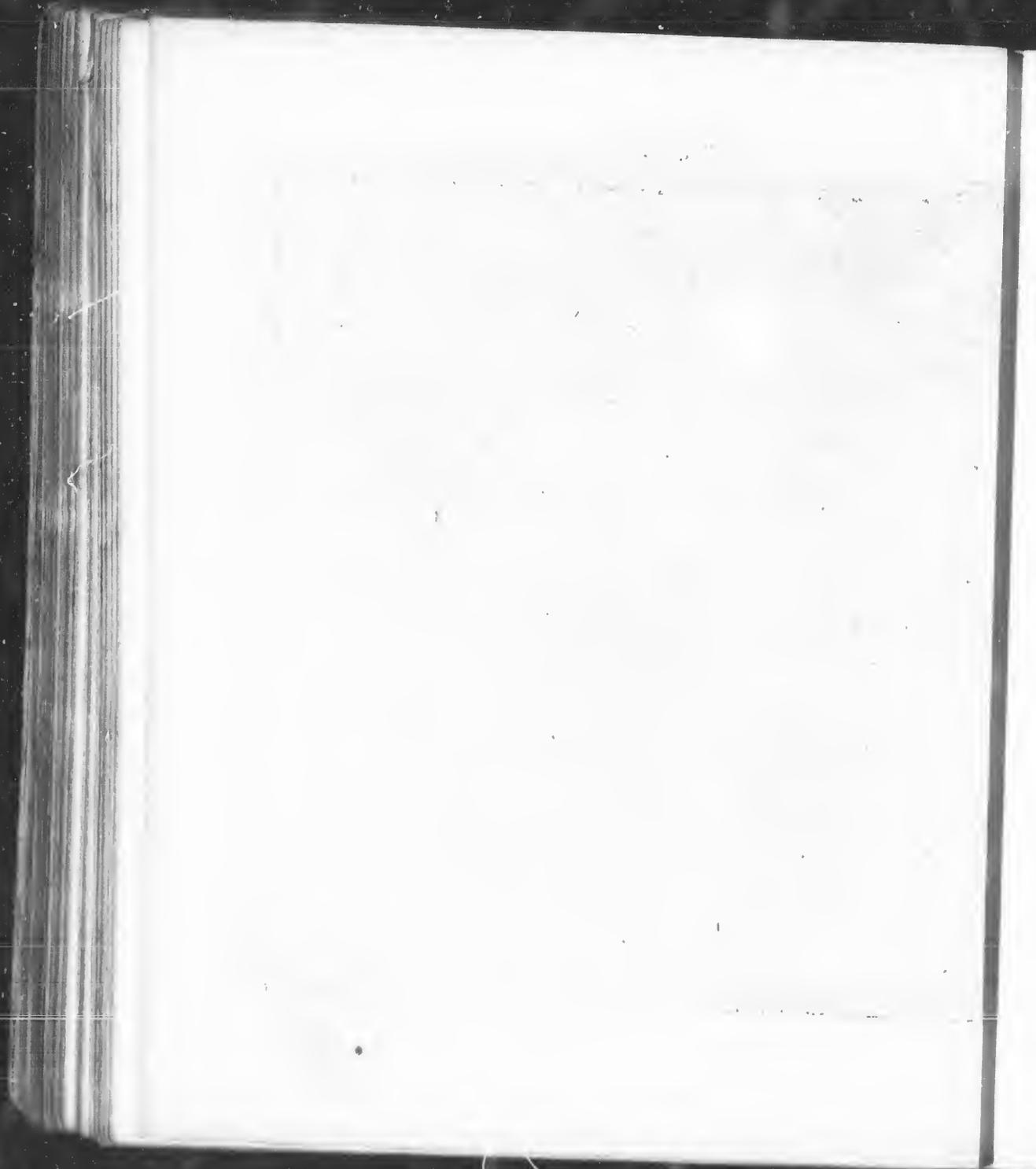
The largest rivers in the world are to be found in South America. The Amazon is the largest river on the globe: the La Plata and Oronoco are also very large rivers.

The Andes is a very lofty range of mountains, with many separate peaks. The highest peak is Chimborazo. The peaks of these mountains are always covered with



The Andes, the highest Mountains in America.

snow, while in the valleys beneath it is always summer, where oranges, lemons, and other fruit are ripe on the trees at all times.



Many of these mountains are volcanoes, which send forth fire, smoke, and melted stones, and make such a loud thundering noise, as to be heard hundreds of miles off.

The principal towns are Quito, Paramaribo, Lima, Potosi, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Santiago. Many of these towns have very splendid churches, ornamented with a great deal of gold and silver.

Questions.

- What are the principal countries of South America?
 Where are the largest rivers in the world?
 What is the largest river in the world?
 Are the La Plata and Orinoco large or small?
 What is the Andes?
 What is the highest peak of the Andes?
 What are the principal towns in South America?

LESSON EIGHTEENTH.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

- How is Colombia bounded? Guiana? Brazil? Peru? Bolivia? Chili? United Provinces? Patagonia?
 In what country of South America is the town of Quito? Paramaribo? Rio Janeiro? Buenos Ayres? Santiago? Potosi? Lima?
 What ocean washes the western shore of South America? What the eastern?
 What straits separate the island of Terra del Fuego from Patagonia?
 Where is Cape Vela? St. Roque? Cape Horn? Blanco? The Bay of Panama?
 Where does the Amazon empty its waters? The La Plata or Rio de la Plata? The river Francisco? The Tocantins? The Orinoco?
 Where is the island of Chiloe? Juan Fernandez? The Gallapagos? Trinidad? Georgia? Falkland Islands?
 Between what degrees of latitude is Bogota? Quito? Buenos Ayres? Rio Janeiro? Potosi? Lima?
 Between what degrees of longitude is Quito? Potosi? Lima? Buenos Ayres? Juan Fernandez? Georgia Island? Falkland Islands?
 In what direction is Lima from Rio Janeiro? Quito from Lima? Lima from the island of Juan Fernandez?
 Which is most easterly, Cape St. Roque or Boston?

In what direction is Cape Horn from New-York?

What parts of North America are between the same degrees of longitude as Colombia and Peru?

Which is most easterly, Potosi or Washington?

LESSON NINETEENTH.

SOUTH AMERICA.



Native Indians of South America.

1. SOUTH AMERICA is a very extensive country, with very rich mines of gold and silver, but it is in an unsettled state. The people, for many years, have been involved in war, and they are very far from being as happy as the people of the United States.

2. In consequence of the wars and revolutions in South America, and the almost exclusive attention paid to working the mines, the lands are poorly cultivated; the people, beside, are not industrious; and no nation is happy or rich without industry.

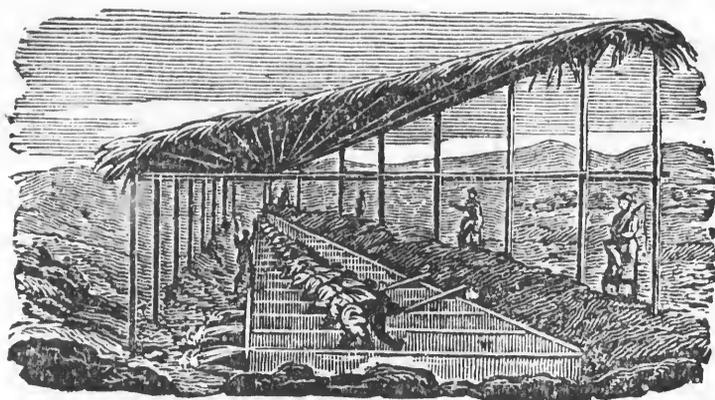
3. The inhabitants are principally Spanish and Portuguese, and the descendants of Spanish and Portu-



Gentlemen and Ladies of South America.

guese, and they are very fond of parade and costly dress. There are also many persons from all parts of Europe and America. There are, beside, many native Indians in South America; some of them are wild, yet brave, hospitable, and generous.

4. South America produces a great deal of silver and gold; also diamonds and other precious stones. Silver and gold are dug from the earth, or washed from the sand, which contains small particles of silver and gold.



Negro Slaves washing for Diamonds.

Diamonds are washed from the sand that comes down from the mountains.

Questions.

1. Is South America a large or small country?
What is the state of South America?
Are the people as happy as we are?
2. Are the people of South America industrious?
Can a nation be happy without industry?
3. What are the greater part of the inhabitants of South America?
Are there many native Indians in South America?
4. What does South America produce?
Where is gold and silver obtained?
Where are diamonds found?

LESSON TWENTIETH.

HISTORY OF AMERICA.

1. GEOGRAPHY tells you about the present state of a country; history will tell you what has happened in that country in former times.

2. America was inhabited only by wandering tribes of Indians till it was discovered by Christopher Columbus in the year 1492; that is, more than 300 years ago.



Columbus discovers America.

Before this discovery the people of Europe, Asia, and Africa, had no idea that there was such a continent as this on the globe.

3. Columbus came to the country with a few small ships. The story of his life and voyages is exceedingly interesting. You should read Washington Irving's

account of Columbus as soon as you can, for it is a delightful book.

4. Columbus carried to Europe the story of his discoveries. Then many people came over to see the country, and obtain gold and silver ; and the adventures of many of those persons who first came to America are very remarkable, but I cannot tell you about them now.

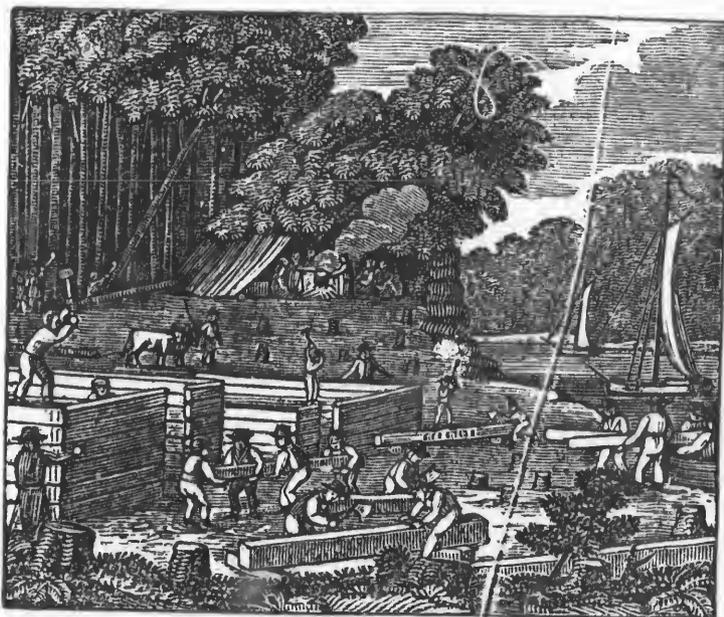
5. South America and Mexico were settled by people from Spain and Portugal. The Spanish and Portuguese treated the native Indians with extreme cruelty. They took away their lands, took possession of their wealth, and subdued them to their dominion. The most wicked injustice was practised in South America and Mexico by the Europeans.

6. That part of North America now occupied by the United States was principally settled by people from England. The first settlement was made in 1607 in Virginia: New-England was settled in 1620, by some people called Puritans, who first landed at Plymouth, in Massachusetts.

7. Canada, and nearly all that is called British America, was originally settled by the French.

8. For a long time these countries remained subject to the government or dominion of the several European powers, under whose authority they were first

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The first settlement in Virginia.

settled. South-America and Mexico continued to be ruled by Spain and Portugal, the English colonies by England, and the Canadas by France.

9. But by and by the English colonies, being unjustly treated by the king and government of England, declared themselves independent, and after a long and bloody war, they became a free nation, under the title of the United States. This happened

about fifty years ago, and ever since the country has been generally prosperous and happy. The following picture represents the famous battle of Bunker Hill, near Boston, in which General Warren was killed.



10. The Canadas were before conquered by the armies of England, and have remained ever since, that is for about seventy years, subject to the government of

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Great Britain. The following picture represents the death of the brave General Wolfe, who was killed in taking Quebec from the French.



11. South America and Mexico, within a few years, have liberated themselves from the dominion of Spain, and formed independent governments. These governments, however, are yet unsettled, and the countries are not much more happy or prosperous than in former times. They have frequent bloody wars; but it is to be hoped these evils will soon disappear.

12. Brazil, a part of South America, still remains under its former dominion. The King of Portugal has removed to Brazil, and governs the people. Here follows a picture of some Brazilian hunters.



Brazilian Hunters.

13. Guiana is subject to various European powers. Patagonia has ever remained principally inhabited by native Indians, who are said to be very savage.

14. The West Indies have ever since their discovery belonged to European governments, except St. Domingo or Hayti. Several of them have frequently changed owners, sometimes being taken by one government, and then by another. The native Indians have disappeared from them. There are many negroes who are slaves in the West Indies. The labour is generally performed by the negroes.

15. Cuba belongs now to Spain; Jamaica to Great Britain; and St. Domingo or Hayti, a few years ago, became independent, and is now governed by negroes.

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Questions.

1. What does Geography tell you? What does History tell you?
2. Who discovered America? In what year did Columbus discover America? Who inhabited America previous to the discovery of Columbus? About how long is it since the discovery of America?
3. How did Columbus come to America?
4. What was the consequence of Columbus's discovery?
5. By whom were South America and Mexico settled? How did the Spanish and Portuguese treat the native Indians?
6. What part of North America was settled by the English?
When and where was the first of the English settlements in North America?
When was New-England first settled?
7. Who first settled Canada?
8. How did these several countries remain for a long time?
Who continued to rule over South America and Mexico?
Who ruled the English colonies?
Who ruled over the Canadas?
9. What did the English colonies at length do?
What did they become after a bloody war?
How long since was this war?
What has been the state of the country since?
10. What happened to the Canadas?
How long since they were conquered by the English?
Under whose dominion have they remained ever since?
11. What has happened to South-America and Mexico within a few years?
What is the state of their governments?
12. What can you say of Brazil?
13. To whom is Guiana subject? By whom is Patagonia principally inhabited?
14. What can you say of the West Indies?
15. To whom does Cuba belong? Jamaica?
By whom is St. Domingo now governed?

 LESSON TWENTY-FIRST.

1. I HAVE now told you about the continent of America. It is a great extent of land, you see, with vast ranges of mountains, and the largest lakes and rivers in the world. Its whole length is nearly 9000 miles: and it contains 35 millions of people.

2. It is inhabited by various nations, ruled by various governments, and different portions of it enjoy different degrees of happiness.

3. In the northern parts, as in Greenland, it is extremely cold, and the produce of the earth is scarcely sufficient to support life. In the more southern portions, as the United States, the climate is less severe, and the fruits of the earth are abundant.

4. In places near the equator, as Mexico, the West Indies, and a part of South America, there is no winter; the trees and plants are always green, and fruits and flowers are visible at all seasons.

5. The houses, food, and dress of the people in different parts of America are very different; in some parts the houses are good, in others they are very poor, and the same may be said of food and dress. There is no part of America, however, where the people are generally so comfortable and happy as in the United States, where we live.

Questions.

1. Describe the continent of America.
What is its whole length? What is the whole number of inhabitants?
2. How or by whom is it inhabited?
Are the people in all parts equally happy?
3. Is it cold or hot in the northern parts of America?
How is it in Greenland?
How is the climate in the United States?
4. In what places is there no winter?
What is always the state of the trees and plants in these places?
What is always visible in those places near the equator?
5. What can you say of the houses, food, and dress in different parts of America?
What people of America are the most comfortable and happy?

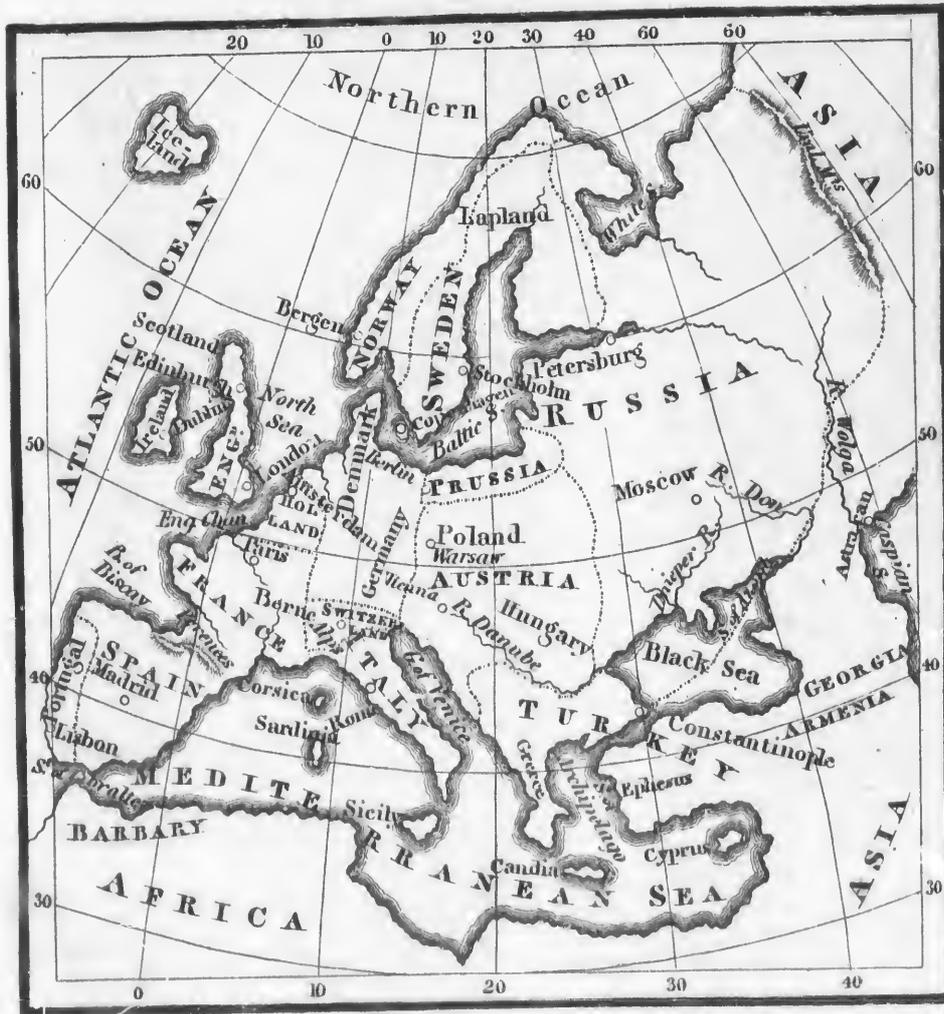
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LESSON TWENTY-SECOND.

1. WE must now leave America, and go to Europe. It is necessary to go to Europe in a ship, you know. Let us imagine that we get into a fine ship and sail across the Atlantic Ocean, toward the East. In about thirty days a vessel will cross the Atlantic. But we will make a shorter trip of it, for here is a map of Europe!

2. The principal countries of Europe are England, or Great Britain, including Ireland and Scotland, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland or the Netherlands, Austria, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Lapland, Russia, and Turkey.

3. In these several countries are as many different nations, ruled by different governments, and distinguished by different languages, names, and customs.

4. The principal mountains are the Alps, Pyrenees, Appenines, and Ural mountains.

5. The principal seas are the Mediterranean, Baltic, and Black seas.

6. The principal rivers are the Volga, Don, Dnieper, Danube, Rhine, Rhone, and Elbe.

7. The principal islands are Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea; Great Britain, Ireland, and Iceland, in the Atlantic, and Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, in the Frozen Ocean.

8. The principal towns are London, Paris, Constan-



tinople, Vienna, Amsterdam, Rome, Petersburg, Madrid, Lisbon, Berne, Stockholm, and Copenhagen.

Questions.

1. How do people go to Europe?
How long does it take a vessel to go to Europe?
2. What are the principal countries of Europe?
3. What are in these several countries?
How are they ruled, by one or different governments?
By what are these countries distinguished from each other?
4. Which are the principal mountains in Europe?
5. What are the principal seas?
6. The principal rivers?
7. The principal islands?
8. The principal towns or cities?

LESSON TWENTY-THIRD.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

- How is Europe bounded? England? Ireland? France? Portugal? Spain? Italy?
Turkey? Austria? Germany? Prussia? Switzerland? Holland? Denmark?
Sweden? Norway? Lapland? Russia?
- Where is Madrid? Lisbon? Rome? Paris? London? Moscow? Dublin? Edinburgh?
Berlin? Stockholm? Bergen? Constantinople? Petersburg?
- Where is the Wolga or Volga? Where does it empty?
Where does the Don empty? the Danube?
- Where are the Alps? The Ural Mountains?
Where is Greece?
- Where is the Mediterranean Sea? The Black Sea? The Archipelago? North Sea?
Straits of Gibraltar? Bay of Biscay? Baltic Sea? White Sea? The English Channel?
Gulf of Venice?
- Where is Corsica? Sardinia? Sicily? Candia? Cyprus? England, or Great Britain?
Ireland? Iceland?
- Between what degrees of latitude is Paris? Moscow? Rome? Vienna? Bergen?
Sicily? Iceland? Ireland?
- Which is most northerly, Boston or London? New-York or Paris? Quito or Madrid?
Cyprus or Mexico?
- Between what degrees of longitude is Paris? Moscow? Warsaw? Madrid? Bergen?
Ireland?
- Which way is London from Moscow? Paris from Constantinople? Sicily from Ireland?
Iceland from Bergen?
- Now shut up your book, and point your finger towards London. Paris. Ireland. Spain.

LESSON TWENTY-FOURTH.

ABOUT EUROPE.

1. THE whole length of Europe is about 3300 miles, a little more than one third part as long as the continent of America. The number of people in all Europe is about 200 millions, which is about six times as many as in all America.

2. England, or Great Britain, includes Scotland and Ireland. It is a beautiful country, with fine bridges, fine roads, well-cultivated fields, handsome towns, and superb country seats. There are also many excellent



English.



Scotch.

manufactories in England. The people dress and live in England very much as we do in the United States. In England there is more wealth and less freedom than

Mad-

Italy ?
Denmark ?
inburgh ?

North Sea ?
Channel ?

Britain ?

Bergen ?

Madrid ?

Bergen ?

Ireland ?

Spain.

in this country. It is, however, in many respects, the most interesting country on the globe.

3. Scotland is also a very interesting country, lying north of England. Scotland is a mountainous country, but it is very beautiful. The people of Scotland are called Scotch.

4. Ireland is an island, lying west of England. The people of Ireland are called Irish. They have suffered greatly from the bad government of the country by the English.



French.



Dutch.

5. France is a fine country and has many vineyards, which produce great quantities of grapes, of which wine is made. The French are a very gay and polite people.

6. Holland, or the Netherlands, is a very flat country, and was a great part of it once covered by the sea. The people are called Dutch. They are great smokers.

7. Portugal is a small kingdom, but produces grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fine fruit. We also get several kinds of wine from Portugal. The people are cheerful, and fond of dancing.



Portuguese.



Spanish.

8. Spain is a fine country, but the people are not happy, on account of their bad government. Earthquakes are common in Spain; they are very terrible, and destroy many houses, and many inhabitants. The people of Spain are said to be revengeful; but I believe this is the character only of some who live in the large cities. They

generally possess great integrity of character, and are as remarkable for being grave as the French are for gayety.

9. Italy is a delightful country, but the people are poor and weak. They are fond of music, and the sweetest singers in the world are Italians.



Italians.



Turks.

10. Turkey is inhabited by a very singular people, called Turks. Their dress, houses, food, and customs, are all singular. They wear turbans instead of hats, and loose robes instead of coats. They do not believe the bible. The Turks do not sit in chairs, but on cushions. They use very long, crooked pipes, in which they smoke opium instead of tobacco. They do not generally use knives and forks, but take their meat in their fingers.

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11. Switzerland lies among the Alps. It is a mountainous and wild country, but the people are very interesting. They are simple, honest, and happy. It is delightful to travel among the mountains of Switzerland. Their tops are always covered with snow. The deep valleys are green and beautiful. The inhabitants are kind and hospitable to strangers.



Swiss.



Austrians.

12. The people of Germany, Austria, and Prussia, resemble each other in their character and customs. They are generally industrious and happy. Poland, which you will see on the map, was once a kingdom, but it has been divided, and now belongs to other kingdoms.



Prussians.



Poles.



Danes.



Germans.

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13. Denmark and Sweden are cold countries, and not so pleasant as some other parts of Europe. They are not fruitful, but the people are intelligent and generally happy. The people of Denmark are called Danes; those of Sweden are called Swedes.



Swedes.



Norwegian.

14. Norway is a very cold and mountainous country, and the people live principally by hunting and fishing. Bears are very numerous in Norway, and here is a picture of a Norwegian killing a bear.

15. Russia is a vast country, but it is neither a beautiful nor a fruitful country. The people of Russia are generally ignorant, and many of them poor and unhappy.

A great part of the people are little better than slaves, their government is so oppressive.

16. Lapland is a desolate region, inhabited by a wandering race of people, clothed in furs. Here is a picture of a Laplander riding over the snow. His sled is drawn by a reindeer. How swiftly he goes!



17. The most extensive country in Europe is Russia; the most wealthy and powerful is Great Britain; the most polite nation is the French; the coldest and poorest place is Lapland; the pleasantest climate is that of Italy; the most cruel and despotic government is that of Turkey; the most mountainous country is Switzerland; the flattest is Holland.

Questions.

1. What is the length of Europe? What is the length of the continent of America? What is the population of Europe? What is the population of America?
2. Describe England. How do they dress and live in England?
3. What can you say of Scotland? What are the people of Scotland called?

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4. What can you say of Ireland? What are the people of Ireland called?
5. What can you say of France?
6. Holland? What are the people of Holland called?
7. Describe Portugal.
8. What can you say of Spain?
9. What of Italy?
10. What can you say of the Turks?
What do the Turks wear?
What do they not believe?
11. What can you say of Switzerland?
12. Germany, Austria, and Prussia?
13. What can you say of Denmark and Sweden?
14. What of Norway?
15. What can you say of Russia?
16. What of Lapland?
17. Which is the largest country of Europe? Which the richest and most powerful nation?
Which nation is the most polite? Which is the coldest and poorest country? Which
has the pleasantest climate? Which has the most cruel government? Which country
the most mountainous? Which is the flattest?

LESSON TWENTY-FIFTH.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

1. EUROPE is the smallest of the three divisions of the eastern continent, but it is for many reasons the most interesting.
2. The people of Europe are more enlightened than the people of Asia and Africa; that is, they are better educated, and have more knowledge of those arts which serve to make life comfortable and happy.
3. The history of America, you know, only goes back to the time of its discovery by Columbus, but a little more than 300 years ago. What happened in America previous to that time, we cannot know; for the native Indians of America had no books, and no means of preserving their history.

4. But we are able to learn the history of Europe for several thousand years. The first people known to have lived in Europe were the Grecians, who occupied a small space of country on the Mediterranean Sea. If you will look on the map of Europe, you will see the place still bearing the name of Greece.

5. It is supposed to have been near 2500 years after the world was made, and about 3300 years ago, that Greece was first settled by a colony from Egypt. Pre-



Colony from Egypt settling Greece.

vious to this time, Greece was inhabited by a rude and barbarous people, who ate herbs and roots; dwelt in the open air, and in clefts of rocks; and lived, in short, like wild beasts.

6. But after the arrival of the Egyptian colony, they began to be civilized, and finally they became one of the wisest and most polished of all the ancient nations.

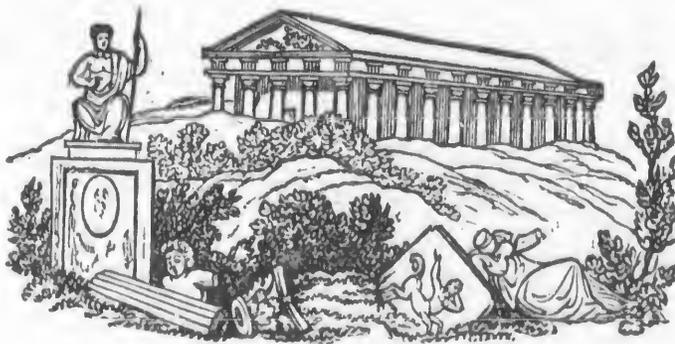
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A Street in Athens, a city of Ancient Greece.

They built splendid cities, and the temples they erected for the purposes of their religion were exceedingly

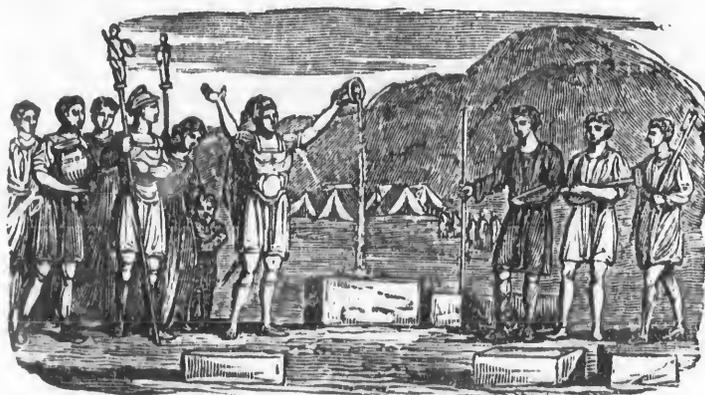


Picture of an Ancient Grecian Temple.

beautiful. The ruins of these temples are still to be

seen in Greece, and every person who looks upon them is struck with wonder and admiration.

7. At length, having flourished about 1400 years, the Grecians were conquered by the Romans, and became subject to the Roman government. This happened near 2000 years ago. Since that time the people of Greece have been in a state of bondage to other nations. Within a few years they have made an effort to be free, and I hope they are soon to enjoy the blessings of liberty and independence.



Founding the city of Ancient Rome.

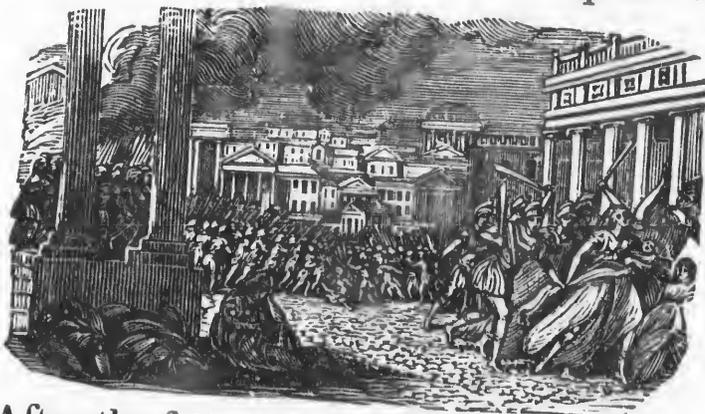
8. The city of Rome, in Italy, was founded about 2500 years ago. In a few centuries it became a mighty nation, and conquered by its generals and its armies nearly the whole of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

9. After flourishing in great splendour, the Roman Empire fell in pieces, never to be again united. The

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many nations and countries that it had enslaved in its wide dominion, were separated from it; and about 1400 years ago, the city of Rome itself was taken and nearly destroyed by some rude people from the north of Europe. Here is a picture of the capture of Rome.



10. After the fall of Rome, a dark age came on, and for many centuries not only Europe, but all the world, seemed buried in ignorance, superstition, and slavery. This was a sad and fearful time, and the history of it is very painful to read.

11. It is now about 500 years since the nations of Europe began to rise from this state of degradation. They have gradually advanced, till at length knowledge is increased, and happiness is spread over the land.

12. It is true that in many parts of Europe the people are still ignorant and poor, and are kept so by their

kings and rulers. In America our rulers are generally wise and just men; and if they do wrong, the people renounce them and choose others. But in most parts of Europe the people do not choose their kings and rulers; and if they are ever so cruel, the people cannot very well help themselves.

13. It is also true, that the kings of Europe are usually very proud and ambitious men, and they frequently quarrel with each other, and thus draw their people into wars. France, England, Russia, Prussia, and in fact all the other nations of Europe, are frequently engaged in war, and war is the greatest calamity than can happen to a nation.

14. A few years since there was a man in Europe whose name was Bonaparte. He was a man of great mind, and great ambition. He became Emperor of France, but he wished to reign over all Europe; so he raised mighty armies, and he went against the nations.

15. All over Europe there was the sound of battle and the cry of war. Armies of men on foot and men on horseback, were marching in every direction. Often these armies met, and many a field was stained with blood.

16. After great prosperity, in which Bonaparte obtained dominion over a large portion of Europe, his fortune changed. In the great battle of Waterloo he was beaten, and driven from his throne. He was car-

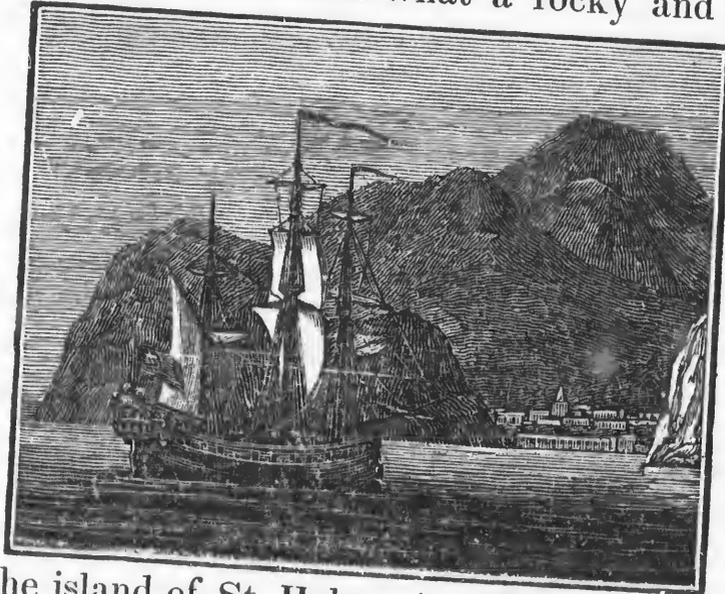
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ried on board a vessel to the desolate island of St. Helena, where he died a few years ago.

Here is a picture of the vessel which carried Bonaparte to St. Helena. See what a rocky and gloomy



place the island of St. Helena is. On this lonely spot Bonaparte was buried, and here his bones remain.

Questions.

1. Which is the smallest of the three divisions of the eastern continent?
Is it not the most interesting?
2. What is meant by saying that the people of Europe are more enlightened than the people of Asia and Africa?
3. How far back does the history of America go?
Why cannot we know what happened in America before its discovery by Columbus?
4. How far back are we able to learn the history of Europe?
Who are the first people known to have lived in Europe?
Where is Greece?

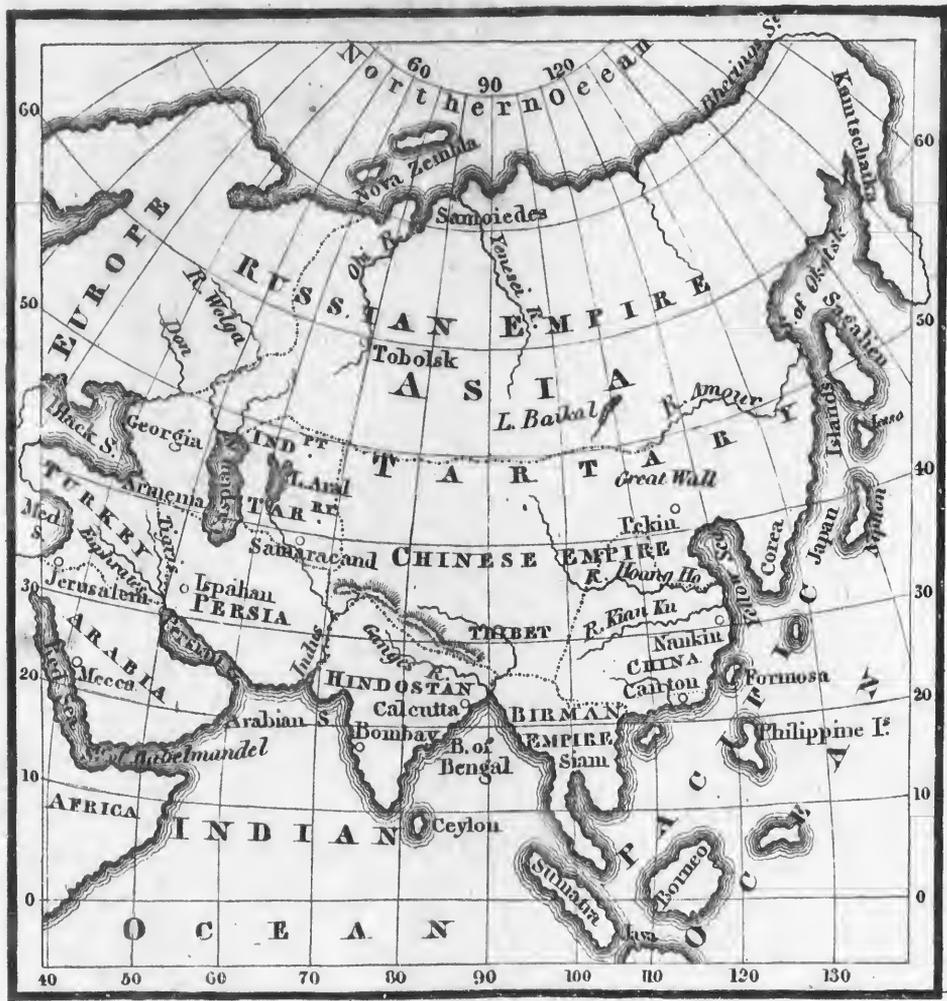
5. How long since Greece is supposed to have been settled?
What was the character of the early settlers of Greece?
How did they live?
6. What change gradually took place?
What did they at length become? What did they build? What can you say of their temples.
7. How long did ancient Greece flourish?
Who conquered Greece?
Has Greece ever been an independent nation since it was conquered by the Romans?
What have the Greeks lately made an effort to do?
8. How long is it since Rome was founded?
What did Rome in a few centuries become?
What did Rome do by its generals and armies?
9. What happened to the Roman Empire at length?
Were the many nations and countries that it had enslaved separated from it?
How long since the city of Rome was taken and nearly destroyed?
By whom was Rome thus taken?
10. What followed the fall of Rome?
What was the state of the world during the dark ages?
11. How long is it since Europe began to emerge from its state of darkness?
What has followed since?
12. What is the state of the people still, in some parts of Europe?
Who keep their people thus poor and ignorant?
What sort of men are our rulers generally in America?
If the rulers do wrong in America, what do the people do?
Do the people in Europe generally choose their rulers?
If their rulers are wicked and cruel, can the people help themselves?
13. What sort of men are the kings of Europe generally?
What evil do they frequently bring upon the countries they govern?
What is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation?
14. What country was Bonaparte emperor of?
Was he a man of great mind and great ambition?
What did he desire?
What did he do?
15. Was not the sound of battle and the marching of armies very frequent in Europe during Bonaparte's time?
16. What happened to Bonaparte after he had enjoyed great prosperity?
In what battle was he beaten?
Where was he carried?
Where is St. Helena?
When did Bonaparte die?

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LESSON TWENTY-SIXTH.

MAP OF ASIA.

1. **HERE** is a map of Asia. Asia is a vast country, including many nations and a great multitude of people. It includes more inhabitants than all the rest of the world, as I have told you before.

2. The principal countries of Asia are Turkey in Asia, Russia in Asia, Arabia, Persia, Independent Tartary, Hindostan, India, including the Birman Empire and Siam, Chinese Empire, and Japan.

3. The principal ranges of mountains are those of Altay, Belur Tag, China, and Himmaleh; these latter are the loftiest in the world, and are more than 5 miles high.

4. The principal rivers are the Indus, Ganges, Euphrates, Obi, Yenesei, Lena, Amour, Hoang-Ho, and Kiang-Ku.

5. The most remarkable cities are Pekin, Canton, Calcutta, Jerusalem, Ispahan, and Mecca.

Questions.

1. Describe Asia.
2. What are the principal countries of Asia?
3. What are the principal ranges of mountains?
4. What are the principal rivers?
5. What are the most remarkable cities?



LESSON TWENTY-SEVENTH.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

- How is Asia bounded?
 How is Turkey in Asia bounded? Russia in Asia? Arabia? Persia? Independent Tary? Hindostan? India? China?
 Where are the islands belonging to Japan?
 Where is the Caspian Sea? Red Sea? Yellow Sea? Sea of Okotsk? Bay of Bengai? Straits of Babelmandel? Persian Gulf?
 Where does the River Indus empty? The Ganges? The Kiang-Ku? The Hoang-Ho? The Amour? The Tigris?
 Where is the Island of Japan? Sumatra? Ceylon? Philippine Islands? Borneo? Java?
 What Sea separates Asia from Africa?
 Between what degrees of latitude is Pekin? Jerusalem? Ceylon? Calcutta? Tobolsk?
 Which way is Japan from the Birman Empire? Formosa from the Philippine Islands? Borneo from the Caspian Sea? Jerusalem from Pekin?
 Between what degrees of longitude is Canton? Ceylon? Lake Aral? Calcutta?
 Which is most northerly, Boston or Jerusalem? New-York or Pekin? Pekin or London? Buenos Ayres or Ceylon?
 Point your finger towards China. Arabia. Kamtschatka. The Caspian Sea. Sumatra.

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHTH.

ASIA CONTINUED.

1. ASIA, as before stated, is a very extensive region, many parts of it crowded with people. It is more than 7000 miles in length, and it is supposed that the number of its inhabitants is about 500 millions!

2. Turkey in Asia is a beautiful country, but it is badly cultivated. In it are Mount Lebanon, Ararat, Hermon, and Carmel, mentioned in the scriptures; also the rivers Euphrates and Jordan, which are likewise mentioned in the scriptures. The people are much the same as in Turkey in Europe.

3. Russia in Asia is a level, but cold and desolate country. It includes Siberia, which is a vast region,



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Siberians.



Arabians.

thinly inhabited by people, who enjoy few of the comforts common to other parts of the world.



Travelling in Siberia.

It is common for the emperor of Russia to banish persons to Siberia, who displease him. The country

is so unpleasant, that banishment to Siberia is esteemed a very severe punishment.

4. A great part of Arabia is a barren, sandy desert. Parts of it, however, are fertile. The climate is very dry and hot. The people travel across the deserts with camels. The Arabians are a cruel people, and very often rob those who travel among them. They have beautiful horses, which they manage with great skill. They live a wandering life, and dwell in tents and not in houses.

5. Persia abounds in mountains and sandy deserts. The people are generally ignorant and vicious. Pearls



Persians.

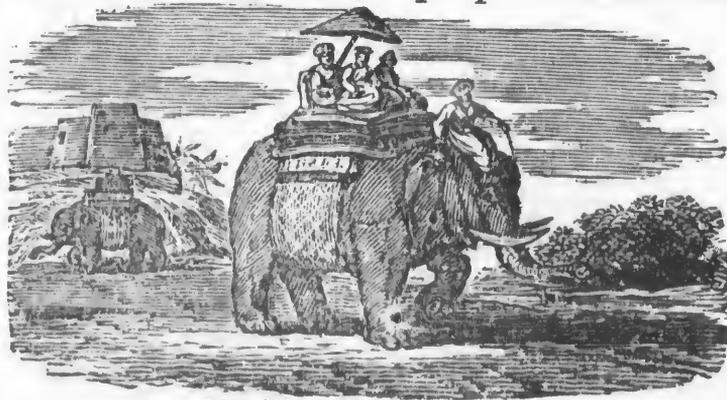


Tartars.

and diamonds are brought from Persia ; also Cashmere shawls, which are very costly and beautiful.

6. The people of Tartary have not fixed towns and houses, as we have, but they wander with their flocks of cattle from place to place at pleasure. The climate is pleasant, and the land is fruitful, but poorly cultivated. The men are fierce, warlike, and fond of hunting. The women are said to be beautiful. They dwell in tents, removing from one fertile spot to another as often as they find it necessary.

7. Hindostan is a very extensive country; a great part of it has been conquered by Great Britain, who holds possession of it. There are many English people who reside at Calcutta, Bombay, and other English towns; but the great mass of the people are native Hindoos.



Riding on an Elephant in India.

8. The Hindoos are a very singular people. They are dark coloured like our Indians. They are divided in classes or *castes*; those of one caste are not allowed

to eat with those of another. They are very ignorant, and sometimes drown their children, thinking that they please God by doing so. Some benevolent men, called missionaries, have been sent among the Hindoos to teach them Christianity.

9. India beyond the Ganges includes several countries; as the Birman Empire, Siam, Malacca, and others. The Birman Empire is extensive, and the people are lively, intelligent, and interesting. They are said to be fond of poetry and music. Christian missionaries have also been sent among the Birmese.



Malays.



A Chinese selling Rats and Puppies
for pies.

10. The Siamese are still more enlightened than the Birmese. The people of Malacca, called Malays, are wicked, cruel, and ferocious.

11. The Chinese Empire is very extensive, and the people in many respects are singular. The towns and cities of China are surrounded by high walls, and none but Chinese are suffered to enter them. The skin of the Chinese is of a pale yellow colour. The people shave their hair, but let a long cue grow out behind, which hangs down the back. The women think small feet very beautiful; so they wear small wooden shoes, or tight bandages, which make their feet so small that they can hardly walk.

12. The government of China extends over several countries, besides what is properly called China. Corea, Chinese Tartary, and Thibet, are subject to China. Chinese Tartary is an elevated, cold country. Of the people not much is known, but they resemble those of Independent Tartary.

13. The people of Thibet are ignorant and indolent, but mild and peaceful.

14. The people of Japan, who live on a cluster of islands east of Tartary, are very singular; they are, however, said to be intelligent. This country is rich in gold, silver, and other metals, and they excel in many manufactures.



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Sedan, used for carrying Japanese Ladies.

How pleasantly this lady rides in her little carriage!

Questions.

1. What can you say of the extent of Asia?
What is its length?
What is supposed to be the number of its inhabitants?
2. What kind of a country is Turkey in Asia?
What mountains are here? What rivers?
What can you say of the people?
3. What can you say of Russia in Asia?
Describe Siberia.
4. What is said of a great part of Arabia?
What is said of the climate?
How do the people travel across the deserts?
What is the character of the Arabs?
What is said of their horses?
What kind of life do they live?
5. What can you say of Persia?
What is the character of the people?
What are brought from Persia?
6. What can you say of the people of Tartary?
What of the climate?
What can you say of the men? What of the women?
How do they live?
7. What can you say of Hindostan?
What European nation has conquered a great part of it?
What towns are Calcutta and Barmby?
8. What sort of a people are the Hindoos?

- What is their colour?
 How are they divided?
 What may people of one caste not do with those of another?
 What is the character of the Hindoos?
 What do they sometimes do with their children?
 Why do they sometimes drown their children?
 For what purpose have missionaries been sent among the Hindoos?
9. What does India beyond the Ganges include?
 What is said of the Birman Empire?
 What are the people said to be fond of?
 Have missionaries been sent among the Birmese?
 10. What is said of the Siamese?
 What of the Malays?
 11. What is said of the Chinese Empire?
 What is said of the towns and cities of China?
 What colour is the skin of the Chinese?
 How do they shave their heads?
 What do the women think of small feet?
 12. What countries are subject to China?
 What can you say of Chinese Tartary?
 13. What of the people of Thibet?
 14. What can you say of the Japanese?

LESSON TWENTY-NINTH.

ASIATIC ISLANDS.

1. **THERE** is a large island at the southern point of Hindostan, called Ceylon, which belongs to the British. It produces excellent cinnamon. Christian missionaries are successfully endeavouring to convert the natives to Christianity.
2. In the Pacific Ocean, between America and Asia, there is a vast multitude of islands, some of them very large, and containing many inhabitants.
3. The principal of these islands are Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and a group called the Philippine Isles. These are between New-Holland and Asia.
4. There are many other groups of islands scattered

through the Pacific, such as the Moluccas, the Friendly Isles, the Society Islands, the Sandwich Islands, and many others.

5. From Sumatra we get pepper; from Java we get coffee; diamonds are brought from Borneo; from the Moluccas we get spices.



Society Islanders.



Sandwich Islanders.

6. The Sandwich Islands are interesting to us, on account of some missionaries having lately gone among the people to teach them Christianity. These missionaries have had great success.

Questions.

1. Where is Ceylon? To whom does it belong? What does it produce?
3. What are the principal of the Asiatic Islands?
Where is Java? Sumatra? Borneo? The Philippine Isles? The Moluccas? The Friendly Isles? The Society Isles? The Sandwich Isles?
5. What do we get from Sumatra? Java? What are brought from Borneo? The Moluccas?
6. Why are the Sandwich Islands interesting?

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LESSON THIRTIETH.

HISTORY OF ASIA.

1. THE history of Asia is exceedingly interesting. The principal events related in the Old Testament took place in Asia. The Garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed, was in Asia. Mount Ararat, where Noah's Ark rested, is in Asia.

2. The wilderness, in which the children of Israel journeyed 40 years; Mount Sinai, where God appeared to Moses; Jerusalem, where Christ performed his most remarkable miracles: are all in Asia.

3. It is not possible, in this little book, to tell you the whole history of Asia. I can only tell you a few things, and when you get older you should read the history of Asia, which you will find entertaining and instructive.

4. It is now nearly six thousand years since God created this world on which we live. He made it, and



Picture of the World.

swung it in the air, and ever since he has kept it moving with the other planets through the heavens.

5. God made a man and a woman, called Adam and Eve, and placed them in a beautiful garden, in Asia; probably in some part of Turkey in Asia. Here he told them they might live in peace and happiness, if they would serve and obey him. But unhappily, they chose to disobey him, and accordingly they were driven out of their beautiful garden, and obliged to support themselves by the labour of their hands.

6. The children and descendants of Adam and Eve peopled the land, and extended themselves into various countries. They became very wicked, and God sent a fearful flood of waters over the world, and drowned them all except Noah and his family, who were saved in a great ship, called an ark.

7. The world was soon peopled again by the descendants of Noah. Some of them went into various parts of Asia, some went into Europe, and some into Africa. At what time the first inhabitants of America came into it we cannot tell.

Questions.

1. Where did the principal events recorded in the Old Testament take place?
Where was the Garden of Eden? Mount Ararat?
2. Where was the wilderness in which the Israelites journeyed? Mount Sinai? Jerusalem?
3. Is not the history of Asia interesting?
4. How long is it since the world was created?
5. Where did God place Adam and Eve?
6. Who peopled the land in Asia?
7. Who peopled Asia, Europe, and Africa, after the flood?

LESSON THIRTY-FIRST.

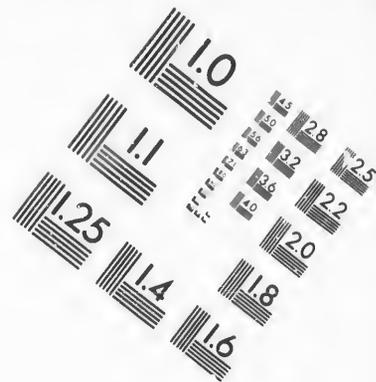
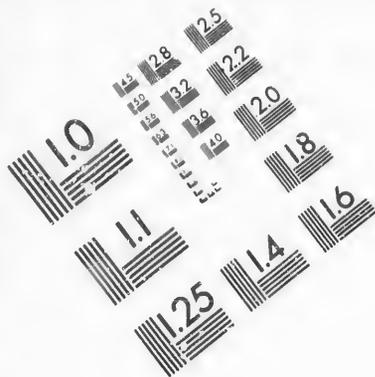
HISTORY OF ASIA CONTINUED.



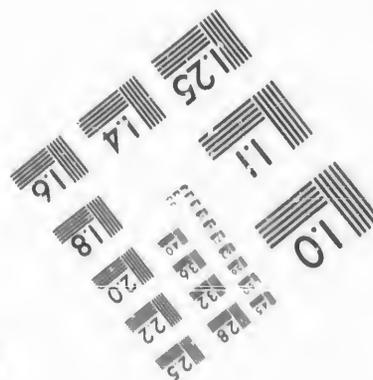
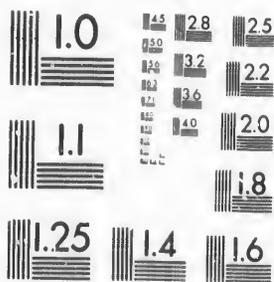
The Deluge.

1. THE flood, or deluge, took place about 1650 years after the world was created; that is, more than 4000 years ago. The history of the Jews, which is related in the Old Testament, is continued from the time of Noah to the birth of our Saviour, which was 1830 years ago.
2. This history is exceedingly interesting, and is all true. A great part of the early history of almost all other nations is a great part of it false; but the Bible tells us nothing but what is worthy of belief.
3. The history of Joseph and his brethren; of David, who slew Goliah; and many other things, which you will find in the Old Testament, are in the highest degree interesting; partly on account of the extraordinary





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nature of the events related, and partly on account of the beautiful simplicity with which they are told.

4. The general lesson to be learnt from the Old Testament is this: that God has established a strict connexion, in this world, between obedience to him and happiness; and between disobedience and unhappiness.

5. If you will carefully read the Old Testament, you will find that while an individual, or a people, or a nation, obeyed and served God, they were happy. When they departed from his laws and became wicked and disobedient, then they became miserable.

6. The same thing is true now. Wicked nations and wicked people soon become unhappy; while the good and virtuous generally live in peace. Such, the Bible teaches us, was the case in the early ages of the world; such it is now; and such, doubtless, it will ever be.

7. Let us always keep in mind, that the great and good Being who made this vast world, and who supports it by his power; who made us, and who watches over us; hates wickedness and loves virtue; that he punishes cruelty, unkindness, and falsehood; and that he rewards those who love truth, and are good, kind, gentle, and affectionate.

Questions.

1. About how long from the creation to the flood, or deluge?
- About how long ago was the deluge?
2. Is the history of the Old Testament all true?
3. What parts of the history of the Old Testament can you mention as beautiful for the simplicity with which they are told?

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4. What general lesson is to be learnt from the Old Testament?
5. What will you find on a careful perusal of the Old Testament?
6. Is the same thing true now?
7. What should we always keep in mind?

LESSON THIRTY-SECOND.

HISTORY OF ASIA CONTINUED.



1. **THE** most remarkable event in the history of Asia is the coming of Jesus Christ. This took place 1830 years ago. He was born in Palestine, which you will see on the map of Asia.

2. I need not give you a particular history of Jesus Christ. I presume you have read it in the New Testament. Before he came, the world had lost, in a great measure, the knowledge of God's will. Such was the ignorance of mankind, that they held pride, revenge, cruelty, and many other vices, to be lawful and right.

Humility, kindness, gentleness, forgiveness of injuries, and charity, they neither practised nor understood.

3. Jesus Christ came to dissipate this darkness which had gathered over the minds of men. He told them of their errors; he pointed out the deformity of their doctrines; and set truth and religion before them in all their beauty. He revealed to them God's will, his strong, decided, and lasting dislike of wickedness, and his fixed approbation of truth and goodness. He told them of the punishment which follows vice, and the happiness which attends virtue. And, finally, he revealed, as a matter of certainty, that another life, and one of endless duration, will follow this.

4. Not only did Christ reveal to the Jews the principles of virtue and religion by words, but he displayed them by his conduct. Never has there been a life so pure and spotless as his. Examine it closely as we may, we can find no fault. He was the friend of the poor; he healed the sick; he even noticed children, and bestowed upon them his blessing; in short, he spent his life in doing good.

5. But, alas, he was persecuted, and cruelly put to death! In the agonies of a painful crucifixion he forgave his enemies. He ascended to heaven, and left his doctrines and his example to mankind. These have been spread over a great part of the world, and wherever they have gone they have carried light with them.

The gospel may be compared to a sun which rises upon a world that has long been involved in darkness. The night vanishes; the plants spring up; the flowers come forth in their bloom; and the very desert wears an aspect of peace and beauty.

6. Let us never, never, forget to hold in deep reverence the name of one who has been such a benefactor to our world. But for him we might have been left in gloomy and desolate ignorance of our duty on earth, and our destiny after death. Let us not only hold his name in reverence, but let us cherish his doctrines in our hearts, and let us, as far as we may, copy his life and follow his example.

Questions.

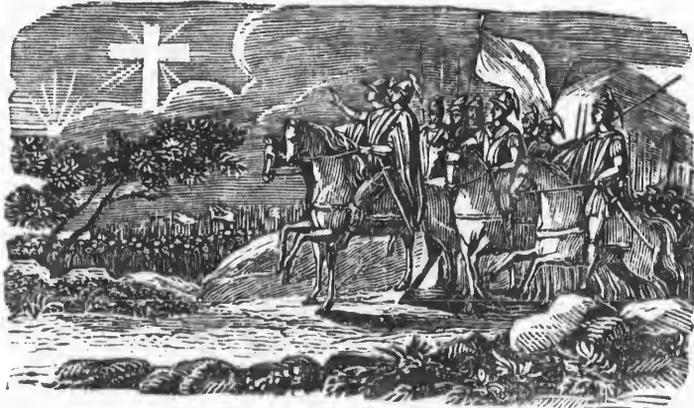
1. What is the most remarkable event in the history of Asia?
How long is it since the birth of Christ?
Where was Christ born?
2. What had the world lost at the time of Christ's coming?
3. What did Christ reveal?
4. How did Christ reveal his religion otherwise than by words?
How did he spend his life?
5. Was Christ persecuted and put to death?
6. Ought we not to reverence the name of Christ? Ought we not to cherish his doctrines?
Ought we not to copy his example?

LESSON THIRTY-THIRD.

HISTORY OF ASIA CONTINUED.

1. THE apostles of Christ spread his doctrines into various parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe. It was at first opposed, and the Christians were many of them persecuted, and some of the apostles and many thou-

sands of their followers were put to death on account of their religion.



Conversion of Constantine to Christianity by a vision.

2. Constantine, one of the Roman emperors, at length espoused Christianity, and after that period its extension was rapid. It became permanently established, and in due time was the prevailing religion in Europe, and in many parts of Asia and Africa.

3. This ~~system~~, however, was by ~~many~~ corrupted, and made the instrument of evil. A system grew out of it called the ~~Dollon~~ ~~Quarto~~ ~~system~~. At the head of this ~~system~~ an office was placed, called ~~Quarto~~, which resided at Rome, in ~~Italy~~ and was supposed by many persons to be ~~capable~~ of doing or thinking wrong.

4. Whom ~~the~~ ~~people~~ ~~chose~~ were appointed; so after many years, there ~~was~~ ~~no~~ ~~more~~ ~~of~~ ~~them~~ whom were ~~many~~ ~~of~~ ~~them~~ ~~no~~ ~~more~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~seen~~

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Questions.

1. What did the apostles of Christ do?
How was Christianity first received?
2. What emperor at length became a Christian?

~~3. What was the name of the emperor who became a Christian?~~
~~What empire did they people entertain respecting the power?~~
~~4. What was the name of the emperor who became a Christian?~~
~~What was the name of the emperor who became a Christian?~~
~~What was the name of the emperor who became a Christian?~~

LESSON THIRTY-FOURTH.

HISTORY OF ASIA CONTINUED.

1. ABOUT 600 years after Christ, Mahomet appeared in Asia. He was born at Mecca, on the Red Sea, and pretended to be inspired with a revelation from Heaven.
2. He wrote a book called the Koran, which contained this pretended revelation. This book is the bible of the Mahometans. They believe it as we do our Scriptures, though it is no doubt wholly false.
3. Mahomet at first had but few followers, and he was obliged to fly from his enemies; but his disciples gradually increased, until at length a great part of the people of Asia became his adherents. He made war



Flight of Mahomet, by Night.

upon those who doubted or disbelieved his book, and soon conquered all Arabia and a part of Syria.

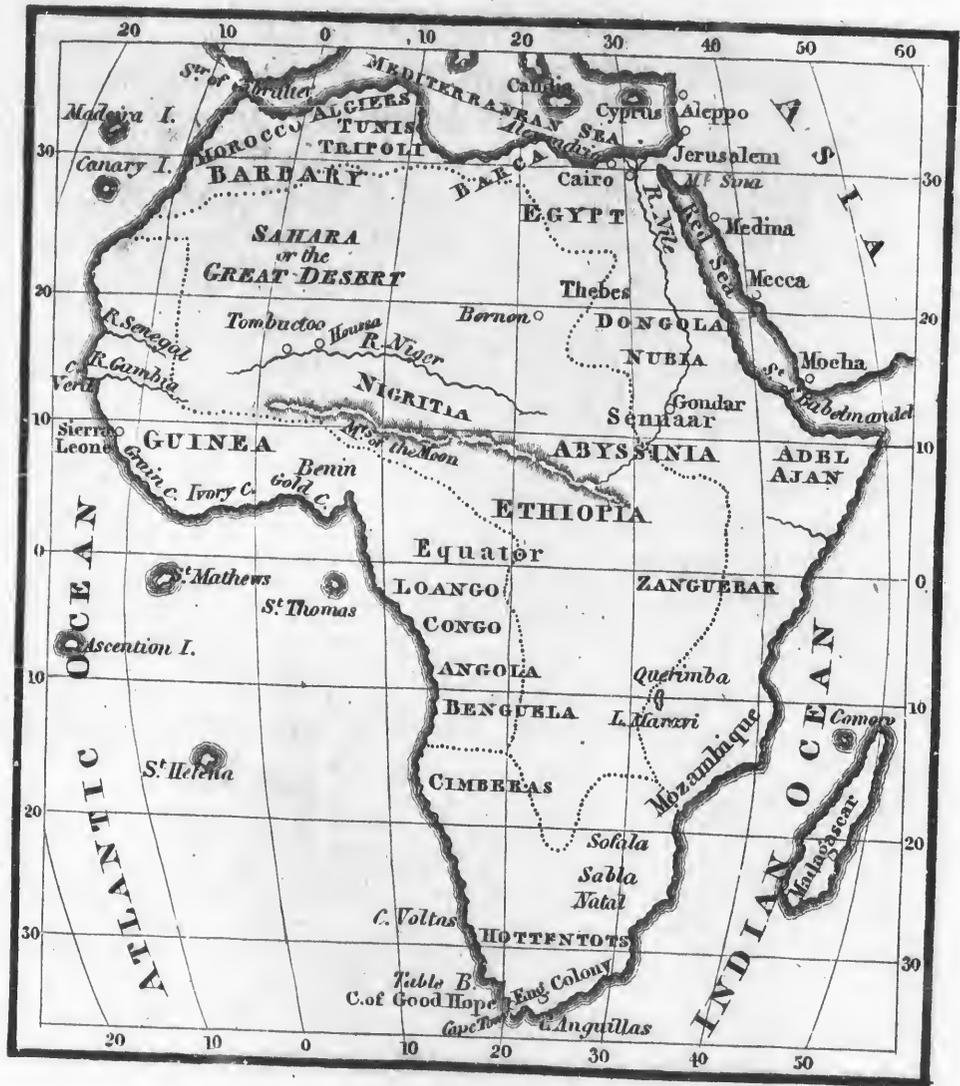
4. Mahomet died at length, at the age of 61 ; but his successors extended his doctrines and established his religion over a great part of Asia, and parts of Africa and Europe. At the present day the number of Mahometans in various countries is very great.



Xerxes and his army.

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5. Persia was once a very rich and powerful kingdom, far more so, than it is now. Xerxes, one of its kings, once went with a vast army to conquer Greece. Greece was a small country, but the people showed such courage, that Xerxes returned in despair, saying that a people so brave could not be conquered.

6. The history of China, too, which reaches back many hundred years before Christ, would be interesting, but we have not time to attend to it now.

Questions.

1. How long after Christ did Mahomet appear?
Where was Mahomet born?
What did he pretend?
2. What did Mahomet write?
Who believe in the Koran as we do in the Bible?
Is the Koran true?
3. What did Mahomet do to those who doubted or disbelieved the Koran?
4. How old was Mahomet when he died?
What did his successors do?
Are the Mahometans, or believers in the Koran, numerous now?
5. What was Persia once?
What king of Persia went with a vast army against Greece?
What did Xerxes and his army do?
6. How far back does the history of China extend?

LESSON THIRTY-FIFTH.

MAP OF AFRICA.

1. AFRICA is a very large country. It is sometimes called a continent; but it is properly a great peninsula, united to the Eastern continent by the Isthmus of Suez. A great part of it is unknown to us, and many portions of it are inhabited by ignorant and weak people.

2. Some of the principal countries of Africa are, Bar-

bary, Egypt, Abyssinia, Guinea, Congo, country of the Hottentots, English Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

3. The principal ranges of mountains are Atlas, and Mountains of the Moon.

4. The principal rivers are, the Niger, Nile, Congo, Gambia, Senegal, and Rio Grande.

5. The principal seas are the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

6. On the western side of Africa is an immense desert, called Sahara.

7. The principal towns are, Cairo, Alexandria, Algiers, Morocco, Tunis, Tripoli, Cape Town, and Tombuctoo.

Questions.

1. Describe Africa.
2. What are some of the principal countries of Africa?
3. What are the principal ranges of mountains?
4. What are the principal rivers?
5. What are the principal seas?
6. What desert is on the western side of Africa?
7. What are the principal towns?

LESSON THIRTY-SIXTH.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

How is Africa bounded?

In what part of Africa is Barbary? Guinea? Congo? Abyssinia? Egypt? Morocco? Barca? The Hottentots' country? Tunis? Angola? Adel? Mozambique? Ajan? Tripoli? Ethiopia? Benguela? Sofala?

Where does the River Senegal empty? The Nile? The Gambia?

Where does the Niger empty?

Answer. It is not known where it empties, as the interior of Africa is little understood. It runs from east to west, and probably is lost in some great sand desert.

In what direction does the Nile run? The Senegal? The Gambia?

In what direction is the Cape of Good Hope from Egypt? Adel from Guinea? Congo from Barca? The Red Sea from Sahara? Straits of Gibraltar from Madagascar?

St. Helena from Cairo? Cairo from Jerusalem?

- Where is the Island of Madeira? St. Matthew's? Ascension? Canary Isles? St. Thomas? Candia? Cyprus?
- Where is Sierra Leone? The Grain Coast? The Gold Coast? The Ivory Coast?
- Between what degrees of latitude is Cairo? Tunis? Congo? Cape of Good Hope? Barca? Morocco?
- Between what degrees of longitude is St. Helena? The English colony at Cape of Good Hope? Egypt? Madeira? St. Thomas? Madagascar? Tunis?
- Point your finger toward Africa.
- Which is most northerly, Cairo or Boston?
- Which is most northerly, the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn?
- Which is most easterly, Egypt or England? Morocco or Italy?

LESSON THIRTY-SEVENTH.

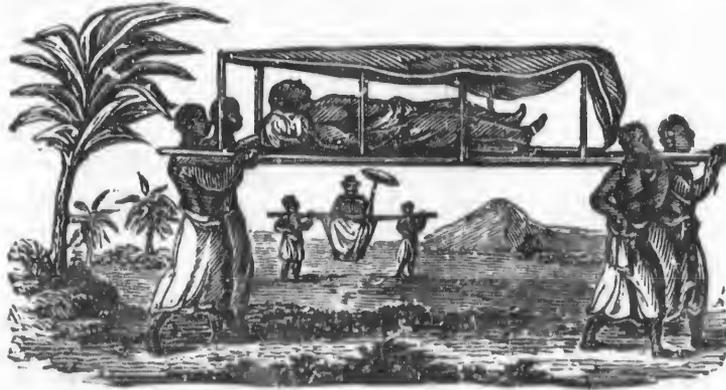
AFRICA.

1. THE length of Africa is about 5000 miles, and its greatest width 4500 miles. It is difficult to tell the number of its inhabitants. Some learned men suppose the number to be about 35 millions—nearly the same as in all America; but probably the number is much greater.
2. The interior of Africa is little known. Several travellers have endeavoured to pass into the country, but they have been killed by the people, or have died by accident or disease.
3. The northern part of Africa, called Barbary, includes several places, as, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli. The people of these countries are generally little better than pirates. They go out in vessels, on the Mediterranean Sea, and frequently rob the vessels of other nations.
4. They are bloody and cruel, and make slaves of those they take in war, or shut them up in prison.

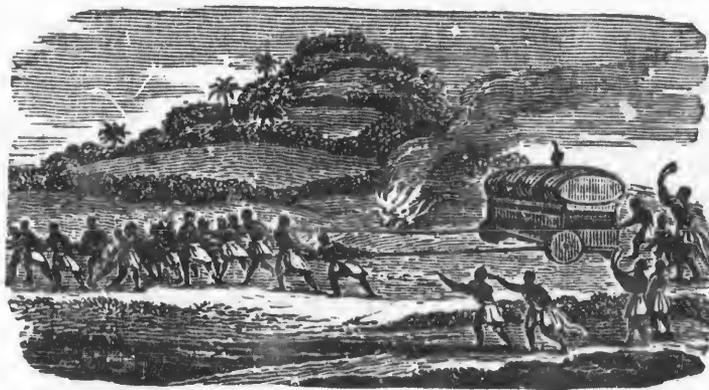
5. The people of Egypt are more civilized and better governed than the inhabitants of Barbary. The present governor of Egypt is a wise prince, and he has introduced many of the arts of Europe into his country. The plague, a dreadful and fatal disease, is common in Egypt.

6. Abyssinia is a mountainous country, and the people are ignorant and uncivilized.

7. Guinea includes an extensive region on the western coast of Africa. The country produces ivory, of which we make combs and many ornaments. Ivory is the teeth of elephants. Here is a picture of a rich person travelling in Guinea.



8. Guinea also produces gold. The people of this and some other parts of Africa go to war, and if they take prisoners they sell them for slaves. Negroes were first brought into America as slaves. The slave trade is prohibited by most of the governments in Europe



A Funeral in Guinea.

and America now; but some base and wicked men still send ships to Africa for slaves. These slaves they sell in the West Indies, South America, and the southern part of the United States. They are generally made to labour very hard.

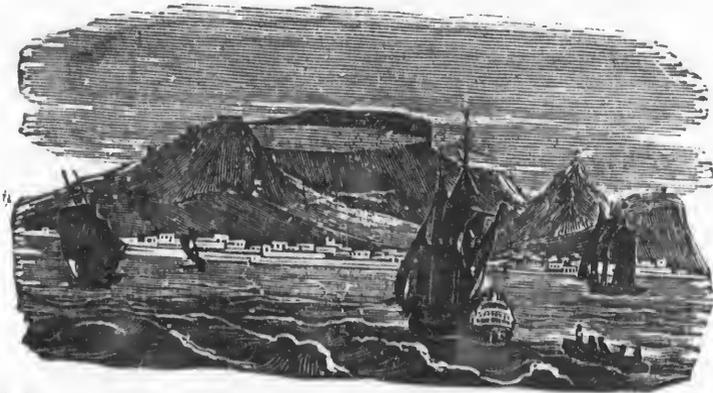


Hottentots.

9. The Hottentots are ignorant and barbarous. Their climate is very warm, and the people can live with very

little labour. They therefore become indolent, and weak; I am inclined to think, however, that they are a better people than they have been generally represented to be. These people are exceedingly fond of ornaments.

10. The colony of the Cape of Good Hope consists of English settlers. It is in a state of rapid improvement. Here is a picture of Cape Town, settled by the English, at the Cape of Good Hope.



11. I have told you but little of what might be said of Africa. It is a great land, with many nations; some Negroes and some Moors. The Moors are dark, but not black; they are treacherous and cruel to their enemies. The people of Barbary, Egypt, and other parts, are Moors. The western coast and the interior are inhabited by Negroes, who are generally more gentle in their dispositions. The negroes in all countries are fond of



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Moors.



Negroes.

dancing. Some traveller has remarked, that when the sun goes down, all Africa dances.

Questions.

1. What is the length of Africa?
What is its width?
What is said to be its number of inhabitants?
2. What can you say of the interior of Africa?
3. What does Barbary include?
What sort of people are they in the Barbary States?
What do their people do?
4. What is their character?
5. What can you say of Egypt?
What fatal disease prevails in Egypt?
6. What can you tell about Abyssinia?
7. What does Guinea include?
What does the country produce?
8. What can you tell about the slave trade?
9. What sort of people are the Hottentots?
10. What can you say of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope?
11. What is the complexion of the Moors?
What is the character of the Moors?
What parts of Africa are inhabited by Moors?
What parts of Africa are inhabited by Negroes?

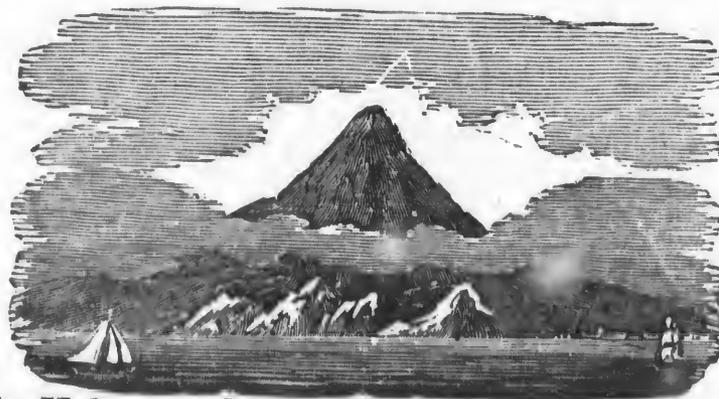
LESSON THIRTY-EIGHTH.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

1. THERE are several islands around Africa, such as Madeira, Cape Verd Islands, St. Helena, Madagascar, Bourbon, Isle of France, and others.

2. Madeira is under the government of Portugal, and is celebrated for its wine, which is sent to all parts of the world.

3. The Cape Verd Islands are 14 in number, and also belong to Portugal. The climate is delightful in these islands. They produce wine, sugar, and spirits. One of these islands, called Teneriffe, has a very high peak, which may be seen at sea 120 miles. Here is a picture of the Peak of Teneriffe.



4. St. Helena is famous for having been the place to which Napoleon Bonaparte was sent, and where he died a few years ago, as I have before told you. It is a rocky island, far in the sea, and is a lonely and desolate place.

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5. Madagascar is larger than the island of Great Britain. The inhabitants are black, and in an almost savage state. Their number is supposed to be 3 or 4 millions.

6. Bourbon has a fine climate, and produces excellent coffee. The Isle of France is celebrated for its strong fortifications. Fortifications are walls and other works, to resist an attack with cannon. The Isle of France was, however, taken by the English in 1810.

Questions.

1. What islands are there around Africa?
Where is Madeira? (See Map.)
2. Under what government is Madeira? What is it celebrated for?
Where are the Cape Verd Islands?
3. How many are there of the Cape Verd Islands?
To what power do they belong?
What do they produce?
Which of the Cape Verd Islands has a very high peak?
How far may this peak be seen at sea?
Where is St. Helena?
4. Why is St. Helena famous?
What sort of an island is St. Helena?
Where is Madagascar?
5. How large is it? Describe the inhabitants.
What is their number?
6. Where is the Isle of Bourbon? What does it produce?
Where is the Isle of France?
What is it celebrated for?
When was it taken by the English?

LESSON THIRTY-NINTH.

HISTORY OF AFRICA.

1. THE greatest part of Africa has ever been inhabited by savage or barbarous people, who had no books, and no means of recording and preserving their history. The only countries in Africa of which a history has been

preserved, are Egypt and the countries along the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.

2. The ancients, as far back as the time of the Romans, that is, about 2000 years ago, had some little knowledge of the interior of Africa; but this knowledge was slight, and throws no light upon its previous history.

3. Until within three or four hundred years, almost the whole of Africa, except the northern and north eastern part, has been unknown; and it is probable that for many ages the greater part of this vast land has remained much the same as now; inhabited by a multitude of tribes of ignorant and savage people.

4. The changes that take place among such nations are not very great. They have their wars, and sometimes a whole tribe is killed, or perhaps driven to some other region. Sometimes, too, a fatal disease comes among them, and sweeps off a whole people. But such things do not have a very extensive influence, and are soon forgotten.

5. The history of Egypt is very interesting. You have read of Joseph, in the Bible. You remember he lived in Egypt. That was 3550 years ago, and Egypt was a great and flourishing country then. Thus you see that the history of Egypt goes further back than that of Europe.

6. Pharaoh, you remember, was king of Egypt, and was cruel to the people of Israel. He was sorely punished, however, and his armies were swallowed up in the Red Sea.

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7. Long before the rest of the world had made much progress in civilization or the arts, there were many learned men in Egypt. Such was their knowledge, that in those ancient days, two or three thousand years ago, those who wished to get wisdom and learning used to go from Greece, and various parts of Europe and Asia, to study under the Egyptian teachers.

8. What a change has taken place! The people of Egypt are now poor, ignorant, and degraded; while other parts of the world are happy and enlightened.

9. If you were to go to Egypt, you would still observe many proofs of its former greatness. There are some stupendous monuments existing there, which were erected, probably, 3000 or 3500 years ago. They are called pyramids, and are vast piles of stones, twice as high as our tallest steeples.

10. There are catacombs in Egypt also; these are deep, winding caverns cut in the rocks, in which the bodies of people who died two or three thousand years ago are still preserved. These bodies were embalmed, and thus saved from decay; embalmed bodies from Egypt are sometimes brought to this country, and exhibited as a show, and are called *mummies*. The art of embalming, together with many other arts known to the Egyptians, is now lost.

11. There are many things interesting in Egypt.

There are many curious ruins there which show the power and wealth of its former kings.

12. Egypt is a flat country, and every year it is overflowed by the River Nile. This makes the land very fruitful; and notwithstanding the degraded state of the inhabitants, parts of Egypt are still beautiful.

13. There was a great city in what is now called Barbary, about 2000 years ago, named Carthage. It was very powerful, and for a long time resisted Rome with success.

14. Carthage had a famous general, called Hannibal, who went with the Carthagenian armies against the Roman armies. Hannibal often beat the Romans, but he was at length beaten, and the city of Carthage was reduced to a heap of ruins.

15. Carthage was situated near Tunis. There are some remains of it still to be seen.

Questions.

1. By whom has the greater part of Africa been ever inhabited?
Of what portion of Africa, only, has the history been preserved?
2. Had the ancients any knowledge of the interior of Africa?
3. How long since is it that almost the whole of Africa, except Egypt and the countries along the Mediterranean, was unknown?
5. Is the history of Egypt interesting?
Have you read the history of Joseph in the Bible?
Where did Joseph live?
How long ago is it that Joseph lived in Egypt?
What kind of a country was Egypt then?
8. Who was the king of Egypt that treated the Israelites cruelly?
What became of Pharaoh's army?
7. Were there not many learned men in Egypt two or three thousand years ago?
For what purpose did men go to Egypt from Greece, and various parts of Europe and Asia, in ancient days?
8. What change has taken place in Egypt?

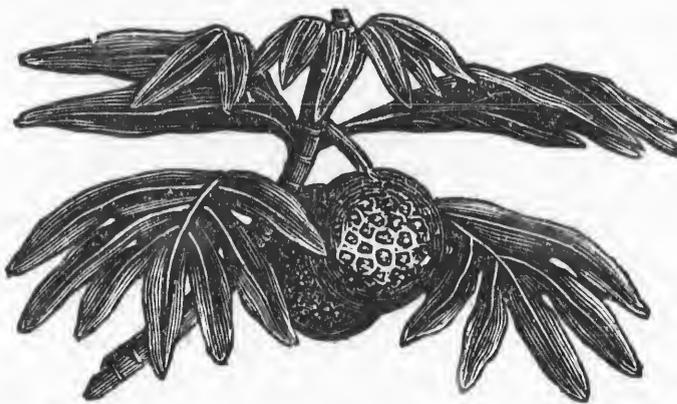
- 9 What would you observe if you were to go to Egypt?
What are the pyramids? How high are they? How long since they were built?
- 10 What are the catacombs?
- 12 What sort of a country is Egypt? By what river is it annually overflowed? What is the effect of this flood?
- 13 What city flourished in what is now called Barbary, in the time of Ancient Rome?
- 14 What famous quarrel had Carthage? What did Hannibal do? What was the fate of Carthage?
- 15 Where was Carthage situated?

LESSON FORTIETH.

NEW-HOLLAND.

1. You will find New-Holland on the map of the Eastern Hemisphere, at page 28. New-Holland is generally considered an island; but it is nearly as large as Europe, and might well be called a continent.
2. The greater part of this vast country is inhabited by the natives. They are a very dark coloured people, and are very short. They are extremely ignorant, and their appearance is disagreeable.
3. About 40 years ago, the English made a settlement near Botany Bay. To this place the English government send thieves, and other bad people, from England. It is a vast distance from England, and being sent to Botany Bay is esteemed a very severe punishment.
4. There are no great rivers in New-Holland. The Hawkesbury, which empties into the sea near Port Jackson, is the largest.
5. There is a range of lofty mountains in New-Holland; but, on the whole, this island is little known, and presents little that is interesting.

6. There is an English settlement on Van Diemen's Land, an island to the south of New-Holland. Here is a picture of a branch of what is called the bread-



fruit tree, found in New-Holland and the Asiatic islands. The people eat the fruit of this tree, which is said to be very much like nice wheat bread.

Questions.

- Where is New-Holland?
- What is New-Holland considered?
- What might it well be called?
- By whom is the greater part of New-Holland inhabited?
- Describe the natives of New-Holland.
- How long since the English made a settlement at Botany Bay?
- On which side of New-Holland is Botany Bay?
- Whom do the English government send to New-Holland?
- What is being sent to New-Holland esteemed?
- What is the largest river in New-Holland?
- Where does the Hawkesbury River empty?
- Are there any mountains in New-Holland?
- Is New-Holland much known?
- What settlement is there at Van Diemen's Land?
- Where is Van Diemen's Land?

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LESSON FORTY-FIRST.

VARIOUS MATTERS AND THINGS.

1. I HAVE now told you about the principal divisions of water and land on the earth—the oceans, seas, rivers, and lakes; the continents, islands, and mountains. These, you will remember, are called the natural divisions of the earth, because God made them. Man had nothing to do with forming these great works of nature. This part of geography is called Natural Geography.

2. I have told you also something of the various divisions of the world into different states, kingdoms, and empires. I have shown you how Europe is divided into France, Spain, Portugal, &c., and how these various countries are inhabited by people of different languages, different governments, different laws, &c. I have also shown you how the people of Asia, Africa, and America, are divided into many different nations.

3. These divisions you will remember are called Civil Divisions, because they are made by men. This part of geography is called Civil Geography.

4. There is still another portion of geography, which treats of the condition of society in various nations. It tells us of their degree of civilization or their state in respect to the arts of life, their religion, and their government. This part of geography may be called Moral Geography. Moral Geography is very interesting, and I shall now tell you something of it.

Questions.

1. What is meant by the natural divisions of the earth?
Why are the divisions of land and water called natural divisions?
What does natural geography treat or tell of?
2. What is meant by civil divisions?
What does civil geography include?
4. What other portion is there beside natural and civil geography?
What does moral geography tell or treat of?
Is moral geography interesting?

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LESSON FORTY-SECOND.

PARLEY TELLS ABOUT CIVILIZATION.

1. HERE is a picture of some savages. They live principally by hunting and fishing. They have various methods of catching wild game, such as bears, deer, buffaloes, rabbits and other animals and birds of different kinds. They also have various modes of catching fish.



2. These people seldom cultivate the land, and when they do they cultivate it poorly. Their houses are often poor huts, made of sticks and mud. Sometimes they are made of poles, or sticks put together like log houses. They generally go naked or nearly so. They have little knowledge of the arts by which comfortable houses are built, or good clothes made, or good food cooked. They have no books, and they are generally poor, ignorant, and miserable. They are also generally cruel.

3. A large portion of the earth is inhabited by people in this savage state. The western part of North America, the southern part of South America, many of the Asiatic and African Islands, New-Holland, the interior and western and southern part of Africa, are all in this condition.

4. Here is a picture of some roving tribes who live principally by pasturage, and are in a state called barbarous. They have droves of cattle,



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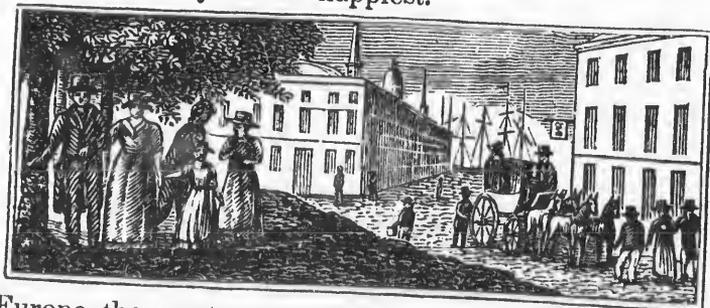
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with which they pass from one fertile spot to another. They live principally upon milk and the flesh of their cattle.

5. Their houses are not like ours, large and convenient. They are light tents, the covering of which is usually of cloth or skins, and may be removed with ease. They have knowledge of some of the arts of cooking, and manufacture some clothes. But on the whole their condition is not a happy one.

6. In Asia there are many nations of this character. The Arabs, Tartars, and Thibetians, live generally in this way. Some of the Persians and Siberians also adopt this mode of life. In Africa, particularly on the deserts, there are tribes of people who live in tents, and move with their cattle from place to place. Barbarous nations have generally little humanity.

7. Here is a picture of people living in cities. These are called civilized. Those nations that understand the art of building good houses, making clothes for wearing, and that know how to dress or cook vegetables well for food, are called civilized. They generally live in towns, and have ships, which go to various parts of the world to exchange the fruits and manufactures of one country for those of another. This is called commerce. Civilized countries are by far the happiest.



8. All Europe, the greater part of America, the northern part of Africa, and generally the southeastern coasts of Asia, may be called civilized.

9. The degrees of civilization are however very different. The inhabitants of China, and the Japan Isles, know how to build houses, and are very ingenious in their manufactures, but they have by no means so much knowledge of the various arts which are necessary to make life comfortable and happy, as we have in the United States, and as they have in England, France, and other parts of Europe.

10. You must also understand that there are some nations, as the Hindoos, that are in a middle state, between civilization and barbarism. There are others, also, that partake both of the barbarous and savage state.

11. In general a nation is cruel in proportion as it is savage. People are generally humane and kind in proportion as they are civilized.

Questions.

1. How do savages live?
2. Do savages cultivate the earth?
What kind of houses have savages?
How do they dress?
Do they know how to build good houses?
Do they know how to make good clothes?
Do they know how to cook meat and vegetables so as to make good food?
Have they any books?
Are savages ignorant? Are they rich? Are they happy?
3. What parts of the world are inhabited by savages?
4. How do those nations live which are called barbarous?
What kind of houses have they?
Have they any knowledge of the arts of clothing and cooking good food?
6. What parts of the world are inhabited by barbarous nations?
7. What people are called civilized?
What arts do civilized nations understand?
How do they generally live?
What do civilized nations do with ships?
What is commerce?
What nations are the happiest?
8. What parts of the world are civilized?
9. Are all civilized nations equally civilized?
Are the inhabitants of Japan and China as highly civilized as the English, French, and people of the United States?
10. Are there not some nations which combine the manners and habits of the savage and barbarous state?
What nation can you mention as an example?
11. Are not a people cruel in proportion as they are savage?
Are they not kind and humane in proportion as they are civilized?

LESSON FORTY-THIRD.

GOVERNMENT.

1. MEN and women, like children, need some government. Children need parents and masters to govern them; that is, to prevent their doing wrong and injuring each other, and to make them do their duty.

2. All countries have found it necessary to have some system of government, or some power or authority that shall make people do right. If there was no government, the strong would injure the weak, the wicked would oppress the good. Various methods have been adopted to prevent the bad from doing evil, and to secure to each individual in society his rights and privileges.

3. These may be divided into despotic and free governments. A despotic government is one where the power is placed in the hands of one person, who makes the laws and governs the people as he pleases. A free government is one which is formed by the people themselves, and the officers of which are chosen by the people.

4. An Emperor sits upon his throne and makes laws which the people must obey. Emperors rule over several countries, and generally live in palaces, which are great and splendid houses. Sometimes emperors govern their people well, but in general they care little for the happiness of the people they govern.

5. A country governed by an emperor, is called an empire. The principal empires in the world, are Russia, which is the largest in the world; China, which is the oldest and most populous empire in the world; Japan; Turkey, the emperor of which is called the Porte, or the Sultan; Burmah; Austria; Morocco; Brazil; and Bornou in Africa.

6. A King rules over one country, but is very powerful, and generally governs his people pretty much as he pleases. There have been some good and wise kings; but in general the people ruled by a king are not very happy. A country governed by a king is called a kingdom.

6. The principal kingdoms in the world are in Europe. France is the largest. The king of France usually lives at Paris, which is called the capital of France. Great Britain has a mixed government, and is the freest and happiest nation ruled by a king in the world. Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Holland, or the Netherlands, all in Europe, are kingdoms.

8. Persia, Siam, and Abyssinia, are also kingdoms of considerable power. There are many other small kingdoms; and there are also small states, governed by chiefs who have the power and authority of kings and emperors over the places they govern.

9. You should understand that kings and emperors are sometimes called monarchs; and their governments are sometimes called monarchies.

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10. The happiest and best kind of government is a free government. In the United States the government is free, and is called republican. In empires and kingdoms the people have nothing to do with choosing the king or emperor; they must take him who is born to them, whether good or bad. If a king or emperor is ever so wicked and cruel, the people have no right to displace him and choose another.

11. But in a republican government the people choose their president, and the other persons whom they wish to put into the various offices of government. Here is a picture of men voting for, or choosing their public officers.



12. The president is placed at the head of the nation. A number of men are chosen to make laws. They are called the Congress. Judges are appointed to see that people are just to each other, and to inflict punishment upon criminals.

13. Now if the president, the members of congress, the judges, or any other persons in office, do wrong, the people will vote for them no more, but will choose others to fill their places. This mode of government is the safest, and our experience has found it to be the best. There is no country so happy in all respects as our own:

14. The principal free governments in the world, are those of the United States, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Chili, Bolivia, and the United Provinces. All these, except the United States, have recently adopted republican governments; and they have yet derived but little advantage from their free institutions.

15. Switzerland is the only country whose government is of a republican character in Europe.

Questions.

1. Do children need governing? For what purpose?
Do men and women also need government?
2. Have all nations found it necessary to adopt some system of government?
What would happen to them if there was no government?
How may governments be divided?
3. What is a despotic government?
4. What does an emperor do?
What do emperors live in?
Do emperors govern their people well generally?
5. What is an empire?
What are the principal empires in the world?
Which is the largest empire?
Which the oldest and most populous?
What is the emperor of Turkey called?
6. What does a king govern? How does he generally govern?
Are people governed by a king generally happy?
What is a country governed by a king called?
What is the largest kingdom in Europe?
What sort of a government has Great Britain?
What other kingdoms are there in Europe?
What other considerable kingdoms are there?
What is the freest and happiest kingdom in the world?
What is the best kind of government?
10. What government is that of the United States?
Do the people choose their kings and emperors in monarchical governments?
11. Do the people choose their rulers in a free government?
12. Who is placed at the head of the nation in the United States?
Who make laws?
13. What is done if the president or any other officer does wrong?
14. What are the principal free governments in the world?
15. What is the only republican government in Europe?

LESSON FORTY-FOURTH.

RELIGION.

1. THE opinions entertained by different people respecting the creator and governor of the world are different, and their modes of worshipping him are very various.
2. Some nations suppose there are several Gods, but almost all think that there is but one Supreme Being. Some nations believe this Great Being to be good, benevolent, and worthy of our respect, love, and worship.

Others believe him to be like themselves, a being of a mixed character, possessing both good and evil qualities.

3. Here is a picture of some people who are kneeling to the sun, and some who are worshipping the figure of an ox, called an idol. These people are called pagans or heathens. Pagans and heathens worship fire, and various animals, and a multitude of images and idols. They believe certain rivers, trees, and mountains, to be sacred, and worship them.



4. Nothing can be more absurd than some of the religious notions and ceremonies of pagan nations.

5. The Hindoos are pagans. They drown their young children in the rivers, thinking thereby to please their God. They sometimes have themselves buried alive, and widows are often burnt to death in the vain idea that they please heaven. They tear their flesh with hooks; they stand for weeks in painful positions, and do many cruel things to obtain the favour of God!

6. The pagans and heathens of other countries are not much less absurd in their religious ceremonies and opinions. The natives of North America, those of the interior of Africa, and those also in the southern and western parts, the inhabitants of Madagascar, New-Holland, and some of the Asiatic Islands, and some of the tribes in the north of Asia, are pagans.

7. It is supposed that there are 500,000,000 of pagans or heathens in the world! Oh! what a painful thing it is to think that there are so many poor deluded people!

8. There are about 6,000,000 Jews scattered throughout Europe and Asia. The Jews are the descendants of the ancient Israelites, those who put Christ

to death.

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6,000,000 Jews.
110,000,000 Mohammedans.
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