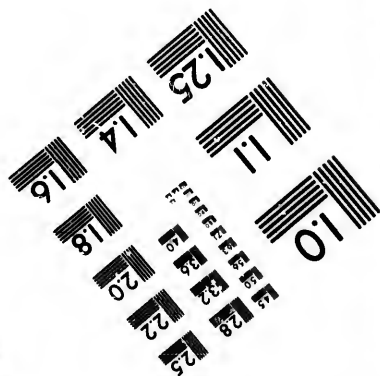
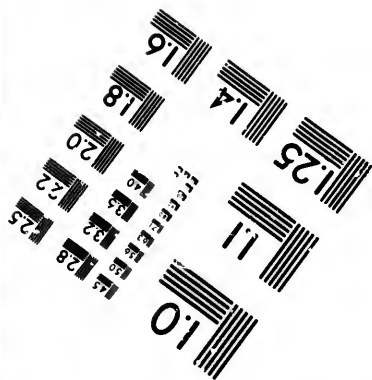
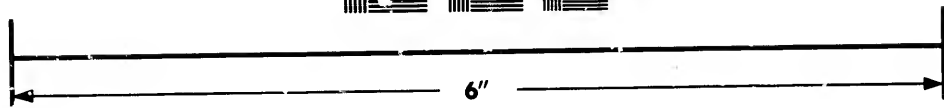
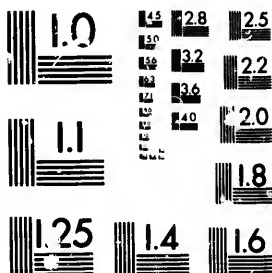


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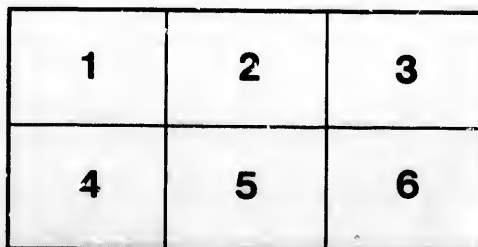
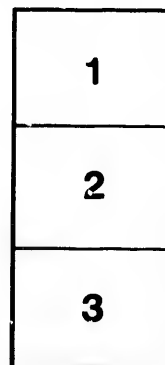
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STUDENTS'
...Reference Book...
OF
HISTORY
AND
GEOGRAPHY

BY
WM. R. WOOD
Public School Teacher
RIVERBANK, . . . ONT.

PRICE, . . . 20 CENTS

TORONTO, 1897

PRINTED AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE, TORONTO

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Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year One
Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven, by Wm. R. Wood,
at the Department of Agriculture.

PREFATORY NOTE.

In submitting this little book to the public the writer lays no claim to literary excellence. It is merely a compilation of facts stated in as concise a form as possible, and arranged in such a way as it is hoped will make them easy of reference and at the same time will give a connected view of the progress of five centuries along the lines of Invention, Exploration, Religious Organizations and Literature.

Sections five and six, while primarily intended for the use of the pupils of our Public and High schools, will, it is believed, be found to contain much that is of interest to the general reader.

WM. R. WOOD.

RIVERBANK, June 1st, 1897.

“Writers of history by an exact and scrupulous diligence and observation, out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books that concern not story, and the like, do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of Time.”—BACON.

SECTIONS

- I. Inventions.
- II. Exploration.
- III. Literature.
- IV. Religion and Morals.
- V. Historical Definitions.
- VI. Geographical Definitions.

SECTION I.

Events in the History of Invention and Discovery in the Industrial Arts and Sciences, and other similar advances, since the beginning of the Fifteenth Century.

- 1400.** Printing from wooden blocks introduced by Faust, 1442.
Guttenburg uses types cut from metal, 1444.
Cast metal types first used, 1452.
Manufacture of glass in England begun, 1457.
Caxton's printing press set up at Westminster, 1473.
Straight-grooved-bore rifles used in Germany.
- 1500.** St. Peters at Rome begun, 1506.
Spirally star-grooved rifles invented by Koster, 1520.
Newsheet, "Gazetta," printed in Venice, 1536.
Diving bell first used (about), 1538.
Copernican theory of the heavenly bodies first published, 1543.
Royal Exchange established in London, 1566.
Dip of magnetic needle first noted, 1576.
Wheel-lock guns (ignited by friction) invented, by
Auremberg, 1577.
"English Mercurie," war-notes, printed, 1588.
Kepler discovers elliptical orbits of the planets, 1594.
- 1600.** Gilbert's theory of terrestrial magnetism (a single magnetic core from pole to pole) announced, 1600.
Galileo discovers the satellites of Jupiter, 1610.
James I., of England, issues "Book of Sports," 1618.

- London "New River," (a canal supplying water) completed, 1619.
- Van Drebbel's air thermometer constructed, 1621.
- Vernier's scale first used, 1631.
- Founding of Royal Society, 1662.
- Speaking trumpet invented, 1670.
- Silk carding invention patented, 1671.
- First electric machine constructed by Guericke, 1672.
- Tourniquet first used in surgery, 1674.
- Roemer's discovery of the velocity of light, 1675.
- Foundation of Greenwich observatory laid, 1675.
- Return of first predicted comet, 1682.
- Newton's "Principia," which enunciates the Law of Gravitation, published, 1687.
- Firelock (flint and steel) muskets introduced, 1690.
- Roemer's transit instrument invented, 1690.
- New coinage issued in England, 1696.
1700. Newton's thermometer invented, 1701.
- Newcome's atmospheric engine patented, 1705.
- St. Paul's Cathedral completed, 1708.
- Hawksbee's electric machine constructed, 1709.
- Fahrenheit constructs his mercurial thermometer, 1714.
- Aberration of fixed stars noted and explained by Bradley, 1720.
- Halley's diving bell constructed (about), 1720.
1725. William Ged discovers the process of stereotyping, 1725.
- Reamur's scale for marking thermometer introduced, 1730.
- Muschenbrock's pyrometer invented, 1731.
- Nautical chronometer invented by Harrison, 1736.
- Eclipse of Mercury by Venus noted, 1737.
- Leyden jar invented, 1746.
- Heliometer invented by M. Bouguer, 1747.

- Porcelain first painted on, 1749.
Roebuck's method of manufacturing sulphuric acid perfected, 1749.
1750. British Museum founded, 1753.
Bridgewater's canal from Worsley to Manchester, first in England, 1758.
Lightning conductors first constructed by Franklin, 1760.
Accidental discovery of kaolin in France, 1765.
James Watt constructs his model of a steam engine, 1765.
Arkwright's water-frame spinning machine constructed, 1769.
Society of Civil Engineers organized, 1771.
Hydrochloric acid gas discovered, 1772.
James Watt surveys course for Caledonian Canal, 1773.
Oxygen and chlorine discovered, 1774.
Herschell's five-foot reflector constructed, 1774.
1775. Jasper or Wedgewood ware invented by Josiah Wedgewood, 1775.
Volta's electrophorus invented, 1775.
Hydrogen discovered by Cavendish, 1776.
Bonneman devises incubating apparatus, 1777.
Crompton's mule-jenny (a movable frame for the spindles in spinning) invented, 1779.
Nairn's two-fluid electric battery invented, 1780.
Herschell discovers planet Uranus, 1781.
Volta's electric condenser invented, 1782.
Royal Society of Edinburgh incorporated, 1783.
First embossed book for the blind printed, 1784.
Watt's steam hammer patented, 1784.
Cort's process of rolling and puddling iron introduced, 1784.

- Chlorate mixtures exploded by percussion first used in rifle shooting, 1786.
- Cause of acceleration in moon's revolution discovered, 1787.
- Meikle invents grain threshing mill, 1787.
- Smeaton's diving bell constructed, 1788.
- Herschell's great telescope constructed, 1789.
- Metal strontium discovered, 1793.
- Decimal system introduced in France, 1793.
- Semaphore signal towers first established by the French, 1794.
- Leblanc's process of soda manufacture introduced, 1794.
- Discovery of anti-variolous power of vaccination (about) 1796.
- Voltaic pile constructed, 1799.
1800. Laughing-gas suggested as an anæsthetic, 1800.
- First of the asteroids discovered, January 1, 1801.
- First census of Great Britain taken, 1801.
- Caledonian Canal begun, 1803.
- Development of electro-chemical decomposition, 1806.
- Metals potassium, sodium, barium, strontium, calcium and magnesium first obtained by electricity, 1807.
- Fulton's first steam voyage, New York to Albany, 1807.
- Captain Manby invents life-mortar for throwing missile with chain attached, 1807.
- Aluminum discovered, 1808.
- Deluc's dry electric pile constructed (gold and silver paper), 1809.
1810. Evening schools first established, 1811.
- Lighthouse on Inchcape (Bell Rock), completed, 1811.
- Brewster's dioptric lighthouse invented, 1812.
- First steamer used for commercial purposes ("Comet" on the Clyde), 1812.
- Davy discovers electric light and the voltaic arc, 1813.

- Stephenson's locomotive constructed (6 miles an hour), 1814.
- First steam printing press, "Times," London, 1814.
- Permanent photographic pictures produced, 1814.
- Davy's safety lamp invented, 1815.
- Stephenson's safety lamp invented, 1815.
- Elementary form of bicycle constructed, 1815.
- Kaleidoscope invented by Brewster, 1817.
- First steam voyage from England to America, 1819.
- 1820.** Action of electric current on magnetic needle noticed by Ersted, 1820.
- Petroleum first discovered in Ohio, 1820.
- Introduction of lithography, 1821.
- Tengrove's rocket apparatus constructed, 1821.
- Prof. Daniell invents an improved pyrometer, 1821.
- First mechanics' institute founded in London, 1823.
- Caledonian canal completed, 1823.
- Pins first made by machinery, 1824.
- First steam voyage to India, 1825.
- Lachine Canal opened, 1825.
- Thames tunnel begun, 1826.
- Bell's reaping machine patented, 1826.
- Amalgamated zinc first used in galvanic battery, 1826.
- Dye stuffs first obtained from coal tar, 1826.
- First railway in the United States, Quincy, Mass, 1827.
- First horseless carriage constructed in England, 1827.
- Rings of Saturn measured, 1828.
- Hot air blast introduced in iron manufacture, 1828-30.
- Bessel's heliometer mounted, 1829.
- Welland Canal opened, 1829.
- 1830.** Stephenson's engine "The Rocket," beginning of railroads, 1830.
- Leloge's water-filter invented, 1831.
- New London Bridge opened, 1831.

Barlow announces his theory of the electrical origin of terrestrial magnetism, 1831.

Faraday discovers induction of electric currents, 1832.

Ericsson's caloric engine invented, 1833.

Hussey and McCormick obtain a patent for reaping machines, 1833-34.

Gospel by St. John, first book of Bible printed for the blind, by James Gall of Edinburgh, 1834.

Lucifer matches come into use, 1834.

Accidental discovery, by Liebig, of method of depositing a coating of silver on glass (afterward, about 1840, used in the manufacture of mirrors), 1835.

Daniell's electric battery constructed, 1836.

Colt's revolver patented, 1836.

First railway in Canada (Laprairie & St. John, P.Q.), 1836.

Electro-metallurgy discovered, 1837.

Cook and Wheatstone's magnetic semaphore signal apparatus, June, 1837.

Steinheil's 3-mile telegraph, July, 1837.

Morse's automatic recording telegraph, October, 1837.

Grove's nitric acid battery constructed, 1839.

Discovery of daguerreotype, 1839.

Ozone discovered by Schonbein, 1839.

1840. Armstrong constructs his hydro-electric machine. 1840.

Calotype or Talbotype process of photography patented, 1841.

Metal uranium first isolated in a pure form, 1841.

Wilson's improvements on the Nasmyth steam hammer, 1843.

Introduction of gutta percha, 1843.

Bunsen's carbon battery invented, 1843.

Thames tunnel completed, 1843.

First telegraph line in America, 1844.

- New Brunswick and Canada Railway begun, 1844.
Ross' telescope at Birr, Ireland, completed, 1845.
Elias Howe invents the sewing machine, 1845.
Faraday shows that all bodies are affected by magnetism, 1845.
Dr. Galle discovers the planet Neptune, 1846.
Sulphuric ether used as an anæsthetic, 1846.
Gun cotton invented by Schonbein, 1846.
Smithsonian Institute organized by U.S. Congress, 1846.
First telegraph line in Ontario, 1847.
Survey of course of Suez Canal, 1847.
Chloroform first used as an anæsthetic, 1847.
Gold fields of California discovered, 1847.
Great bell of R.C. Cathedral, Montreal, cast, (13½ tons) 1847.
Type casting machinery patented, 1848.
St. Lawrence canals completed, 1848.
Brewster constructs the stereoscope, 1849.
Bomb-shells invented, 1849.
- 1850.** Northern railroad, Canada, begun, 1850.
Dalgreen invents a cast iron gun, 1850.
Ruhmkorff's induction coil invented, 1850.
Britannia tubular bridge (over Menai Strait) constructed, 1850.
First submarine telegraph, 1851.
Discovery of gold in Australia, 1851.
Collodion discovered, 1851.
Crystal Palace built for Industrial Exhibition, London, 1851.
Enfield rifle invented, 1853.
Condensers for induction coils introduced, 1853.
Wilson's "Circular balanced valve" applied to the steam hammer, 1853.

- Torpedoes first used, 1854.
Bunsen first produces pure strontium, 1855.
Niagara Suspension Bridge completed, 1855.
Balance construction of portable steam cranes adopted,
1856.
Grand Trunk Railway completed to Toronto, 1856.
Spherograph invented, 1856.
Alden's type-setting machine invented, 1856.
Bessemer process in steel manufacture introduced,
1856.
Uranium first obtained in compact form, 1856.
First attempt to lay Atlantic Cable, 1857.
Great Eastern launched, 1858.
Suez Canal begun by DeLesseps, 1858.
Suez Railroad opened, 1858.
Decimal currency adopted in Canada, 1858.
Bishop's great floating derrick (London) built, 1859.
First large iron-plated warship built, 1859.
Completion of Victoria Bridge, Montreal, 1859.
Gold discovered in British Columbia, 1859.
1860. New bronze coinage in Great Britain, 1860.
Spectrum analysis invented by Bunsen and Kirchoff,
1860.
Petroleum first discovered in Ontario, 1860.
Gatling gun invented, 1861.
Metal thallium discovered, 1861.
Snider's rifle patented, 1862.
Metropolitan underground railway opened, 1863.
Telegraph to India *via* Persian Gulf completed, 1865.
Holtz's electric induction machine invented, 1865.
First "Walter" Press erected, *Times*, London, 1866.
Atlantic Cable successfully laid by Great Eastern, 1866.
Matrix compositor for stereotyping invented, 1867.
Pratt's typewriter invented, 1867.

- Dynamite invented by A. Nobel, 1868.
Lockyer and Janssen discover the chromosphere, 1868.
Use of the Air Brake introduced, 1869.
Submarine telegraph cable laid between Brest and St. Pierre, 1869.
Suez Canal completed and opened, 1869.
British telegraphs transferred to the Government, 1869.
1870. Mont Cenis tunnel opened, 1871.
Martini-Henri rifle invented, 1871.
First elevated railroad, New York, 1872.
Book sewing machine invented, 1872.
"Challenger" circumnavigating voyage for exploring the sea-floor, 1872-76.
Gold dollar made unit of value in the United States, 1873.
First extensive manufacture of Remington typewriter, 1873.
Postal Congress at Berne; Universal Postal Union formed, 1874.
Prince Edward Island Railroad opened, 1875.
Metal gallium discovered, 1875.
Grand Opera, Paris, opened, 1875.
England purchases the Suez Canal, 1876.
First railroad in China opened, 1876.
Intercolonial Railroad opened, 1876.
Phonograph invented (not perfected), 1877.
First C.P.R. locomotive at Winnipeg, 1877.
Silver remonetized in the United States, 1878.
Cowper's autographic telegraph invented, 1879.
1880. Fleuss' diving dress invented (oxygen supply and caustic soda to absorb carbonic acid), 1880.
Great bell of St. Paul's (17½ tons) cast, 1881.
Electric cars successfully run at Paris, 1881.
Armoured trains used in England, 1882.

- Nickel discovered in Canada, near Sudbury, 1883.
Brooklyn Bridge completed, 1883.
Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty begun, 1884.
Washington monument completed and dedicated, 1885.
M. Pasteur introduces inoculation for hydrophobia, 1885.
Great lens of Lick telescope completed, 1886.
Welding of copper first accomplished, 1886.
Canadian Pacific Railway completed, 1886.
Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886.
Electric welding discovered, 1887.
Phonograph perfected, 1888.
Graphophone invented, 1888.
Lick observatory and telescope, California, completed, 1888.
Electrocution adopted as method of capital punishment in New York State, 1889.
1890. Koch's tuberculosis cure announced, 1890.
Dutton's pneumatic balance lock for ship canals invented, 1891.
Campania, Cunard Liner, launched on the Clyde (600 ft. long, 75 ft. wide), 1892.
Electric street railways established in Montreal, 1892.
Acetylene comes into use as an illuminant, 1894.
Race of motor vehicles at Paris gives an impetus to invention in that line, 1895.
Element Helium identified by spectroscope, 1895.
Prof. Roentgen discovers X rays photographic process, 1896.
Process of color photography discovered by M. Chasagne, Paris, 1897.

SECTION II.

Chronology of Discovery, Exploration and Colonization.

Preliminary Note.—The geographical knowledge of ancient and mediæval nations extended only to Western and Southern Asia, Northern and North-eastern Africa and Europe. In 986, A.D., Bjarne Herjulfson, on a voyage from Iceland to Greenland, was driven south-westward out of his course and passed within sight of the coast of the North American continent. In 1000, A.D., Lief, son of Eric the Red, visited the continent and passed south along the coast as far as what is now New England, where having noticed grapes growing he named the country Vinland. Two years later, Thorwald, a brother of Lief, spent some months exploring the coasts formerly visited by his brother; and in 1007 another hardy Norseman, named Thorfinn, led an expedition of 160 men to America and spent three years on its shores. None of these men, however, made any permanent settlement and the knowledge of their discoveries did not spread to continental Europe. During the latter half of the thirteenth century Marco Polo, a Venetian, made several remarkable journeys across Southern Asia, penetrating as far as Tonquin, and on his return published an account of what he had seen.

1400. Christopher Columbus visits Iceland, 1477.
Bartholomew Diaz reaches the Cape of Good Hope,
1487.

Columbus discovers San Salvador and other West India Islands, 1492-93.

Second voyage of Columbus; explores the West Indies and North-west coast of South America, 1493-96.

John Cabot visits Newfoundland, 1497.

Sebastian Cabot reaches lat. $67^{\circ} 30'$, and then explores south to lat. 38° and discovers Florida, 1498.

Third voyage of Columbus, 1498.

1500. Cortereal's expedition to Labrador and Newfoundland, 1500.

Cabral visits Brazil, 1500.

St. Helena discovered by Portuguese, 1502.

Death of Columbus, 1506.

Mauritius discovered by Portuguese, 1507.

Ponce de Leon takes possession of Florida for Spain, 1512.

Balboa reaches the Pacific Ocean, 1513.

Cordova discovers Mexico, 1517.

French settlement attempted in Acadia (N.S.), 1518.

Magellan leaves Spain on voyage of circumnavigation, 1519.

Magellan enters and names the Pacific Ocean, 1520.

Conquest of Mexico by Cortez, 1520.

Magellan's expedition (he having been killed) reaches Spain, 1522.

Verazanni explores Labrador and Newfoundland, 1524.

Cabot discovers the La Plata, 1526.

Pizarro conquers Peru, 1533.

Jacques Cartier's first voyage to the St. Lawrence, 1534.

Jacques Cartier's second voyage, exploration of the St. Lawrence, 1535-36.

De Soto reaches the Mississippi, 1540.

First exploration of the Amazon, 1540.

Expedition of Cartier and Roberval to the St. Lawrence, 1541.

Australia charted by the French as Java I.e Grande, 1542.

1550. Stephen Burroughs reaches Vaygatz Strait, 1556.
Drake's first voyage to South America, 1572.
Forbisher visits Newfoundland, 1575.
Sir Humphrey Gilbert's voyage to America, 1576.
Drake coasts along Upper California, 1578.
Florida settled by Spaniards, 1580.
Pet and Jackman enter Kara Sea, 1580.
Sir H. Gilbert takes possession of Newfoundland for Great Britain, 1583.
Raleigh attempts to colonize North Carolina, 1585.
Trinidad colonized by Spaniards, 1588.
Falkland Islands discovered by Hawkins, 1594.
Spitzbergen discovered by Barentz, 1596.
Mauritius taken by the Dutch, 1598 (afterwards abandoned).
1600. Colony at Port Royal (N.S.) established, 1605.
Barbadoes settled by the English, 1605.
Torres Strait visited and named, 1606.
Henry Hudson reaches lat. 80° 30', north of Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen, 1607.
Virginia founded by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1607.
Champlain founds Quebec, 1608.
Champlain ascends the Richelieu to Lake Champlain, 1609.
Dutch settlement at New York, 1609.
First passage around Cape Horn, 1609.
Hudson's first voyage to Hudson's Bay, 1610.
Bermudas settled by the English, 1611.
Guiana settled by the Dutch, 1613.

- Champlain discovers Lakes Nipissing, Huron and Ontario, 1615.
- Voyage of the Mayflower and settlement of the "Pilgrim Fathers," 1620.
- First English colony in Newfoundland, 1622.
- New Hampshire settled by the English, 1623.
- Barbadoes colonized by Sir W. Courteen, 1625.
1625. French Colony established in Newfoundland, 1626.
- New Jersey and Delaware settled, 1627.
- Gulf of Carpentaria visited and named by Carpentier, 1628.
- Bahamas settled by the English, 1629.
- Swedish settlements in Pennsylvania, 1631.
- Rhode Island settled from Massachusetts, 1631.
- Antigua (W.I.) colonized, 1632.
- Maryland founded, 1634.
- Connecticut settled from Massachusetts, 1635.
- First British settlement at Madras, 1639.
- Tasman discovers and names Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania), 1642.
1650. Jamaica taken from the Spaniards, 1653.
- French settlements in Michigan, 1670.
- New York and New Jersey taken by England from the Dutch, 1674.
- Pennsylvania granted to Penn by Charles II., 1681.
- La Salle descends the Mississippi, 1682.
- Paraguay founded by Jesuits, 1690.
- French settlement in Hayti, 1690.
- Scotch expedition to Darien, 1698.
1700. French Canadians form a settlement at Detroit, 1701.
- Kolessof discovers the Kurile Islands, 1713.
- Mauritius re-colonized by the French, 1715.
- Manitoba and Kewatin explored by French merchants from Montreal, 1731.

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- Frenchmen explore the Missouri, 1738.
Behring's second expedition, 1740.
1750. Captain Cook visits Australia, 1770.
Hearne crosses from Hudson Bay to the mouth of the
Coppermine, 1771.
First British settlement in Australia (Pt. Jackson),
1788.
First transportation to Botany Bay, 1788.
Bass Strait explored, 1790.
English colony at Sierra Leone, 1790.
Mackenzie crosses from the mouth of the Mackenzie
River to the Pacific, 1789-93.
Moreton and Hervey Bay (Australia) explored, 1792.
Mungo Park's first voyage to Africa, 1795.
1800. North-east coast of Australia explored, 1801.
Wellesley province purchased by Great Britain, 1802.
Colony of Victoria explored and surveyed, 1802.
First settlement in New South Wales, 1803.
First settlement in Tasmania, 1803.
Scoresby reaches lat. 81° 30', north of Spitzbergen,
1806.
Ascension Island first occupied, 1815.
Singapore Island purchased by Great Britain, 1819.
Alexander's and Peters' land (in the Antarctic ocean)
discovered, 1821.
Malacca taken from the Dutch, 1824.
Captain Parry reaches lat. 82° 40' in boats and sledges,
north of Spitzbergen, 1827.
Peninsula Boothia Felix discovered and named by
Booth, 1829.
Melbourne, Australia, founded, 1835.
Complete exploration of Australian coast, 1837-43.
Sabrina Land discovered, 1839.

- Ross Antarctic expedition discovers volcanoes Erebus and Terror, 1840.
- Victoria Land discovered and coast traced from lat. 71° to lat. 78° 10' (highest south latitude reached) by Ross, 1841-43.
- Hong Kong ceded to Britain by China, 1842.
- Franklin starts on his last voyage, 1845.
- Labuan becomes a British possession, 1846.
- Livingstone discovers Lake Ngami, 1849.
1850. Robert McClure discovers a North-west Passage *via* Banks' Strait, Melville Sound and Barrow Strait, 1850.
- Livingstone crosses Africa westwards, 1853-54.
- Livingstone re-crosses Africa eastwards, 1854-56.
- Oudh annexed to the British Empire, 1856.
- Remains of Franklin Expedition found on the borders of King William Land, 1857.
- Speke discovers Victoria Nyanza, 1858.
- Livingstone explores the Zambezi and discovers lakes Shirwa and Nyassa, 1858-63.
- Baker ascending the White Nile, reaches the Abert Nyanza, 1864.
- Spitzbergen accurately mapped by Nordenskoild, 1868.
- Austro-Hungarian Polar Expedition starts, 1872.
- Return of Austro-Hungarian Polar Expedition after discovery of Franz Josef land; explored to lat. 82° 5' N., 1874.
- Cameron explores lower half of Lake Tanganika, 1874-75.
1875. Stanley explores the Victoria Nyanza, 1875-76.
- Captain Nares reaches 83° 20' N., 1875-76.
- Stanley descends the Congo, 1877.

The Vega of Gothenburg, under Nordenskoild, accomplishes the N.E. passage and explores the coast of Asia from the Yenesei to Behring Sea, returning (1879) via Suez Canal, 1878.

American Arctic Expedition under Greeley reaches lat. $83^{\circ} 24' N.$, 1883.

Return of Nansen Expedition, which reached lat. $86^{\circ} 14' W.$, 1896.



SECTION III.

Literature and Authors.

Preliminary Note.—In earlier English history the chief names connected with literature are Bede, "the Venerable" (d.735), who wrote a "History of the Church of the Angles"; Bacon (1214-1292), who wrote a scientific work, entitled "Opus Majus"; and Chaucer, "The Father of English Poetry" (1328-1400), whose chief work was "The Canterbury Tales." Wickliffe's translation of the Bible was published in 1380.

The **Elizabethan Era**, the first period of great literary activity in England, was preceded by four great events: 1st. The Revival of Learning; 2nd. The Reformation; 3rd. The extension of Geographical knowledge by the discoveries of such men as Vasco de Gama and Christopher Columbus, and 4th. The announcement of the Copernican theory of the heavenly bodies.

This period derives its chief glory from such names as Shakespeare, the first and greatest of dramatists; Milton, unsurpassed in epic poetry, and Bacon, prince of the scientists of the time.

The time of the **Victorian Era** corresponds in a general way with that of her Majesty's reign; and as that reign is the longest in the history of our nation, and the most glorious in the moral, social and politi-

cal advancement it has seen, so is it unprecedented in the vastness, variety and general excellence of the literature it has produced. Among others, four chief causes may be assigned for this wonderful literary activity and success :

- 1st. The extension of public education and general enlightenment.
- 2nd. The advances in the art of printing, book-binding and publishing.
- 3rd. The improved means of transit and inter-communication between the different parts of the world.
- 4th. Religious and Parliamentary Reform, which has given to the humblest member of Church and State an interest and a voice in the greatest questions of the day.

Out of hundreds of worthy names we select the following as being some of those who deserve highest rank:

In History—Macaulay, Carlyle, Hallam, Parkman, Green, McCarthy.

In Fiction—Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, Lew Wallace, Hawthorne, Charlotte Bronte.

In Poetry—Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Austin, Browning.

In General Literature—Arnold, Drummond, Lytton, Newman, D'Israeli, Kipling.

Among Living Authors, the following are some of the names attracting most attention :

Ian McLaren (Dr. Watson), J. M. Barrie, Alfred Austin (Poet Laureate), William Watson, C. G. D. Roberts, Margaret E. Sangster, J. W. Riley, Rudyard Kipling, Conan Doyle, F. Brete Harte, W. D. Howells.

1400.

Geoffrey Chaucer died
1400.

Caxton born 1410.

Sir Thomas More born
1480.

1500.

St. Francis Xavier born
1506.

Sir T. More's "Life of Edward V." First work in modern English, 1509.

Erasmus' "Praise of Folly,"
1510.

More's "Utopia," 1516.

Luther's Ninety-five Propositions, 1517.

Erasmus' "Colloquies," 1522.

Tyndale's translation of the Bible, 1525.

"On the Revolution of the Heavenly Bodies," by Copernicus, 1530.

Calvin's "Institutes of the Christian Religion," 1534.

News sheet, "Gazetta," printed in Venice, 1536.

Bibles placed in the parish churches, England, 1540.

1550.

Edmund Spenser born
1553.

Sir Philip Sidney born
1554.

Francis Bacon born
1561.

Christopher Marlow
born 1562.

Shakespeare born 1564.

Ben Jonson born 1574.

Spencer's "Shepherd's Cal-
endar," 1579.

Dr. Ussher born 1580.

Sir Philip Sidney died
1886.

Marlow's "Tamburlaine,"
1587.

"English Mercurie" war-
notes, printed 1588.

"Faerie Queen, 1590."

"Venus and Adonis," 1593. Marlow died 1593.

"Every man in his Hu-
mor," 1596.

Bacon's Essays, 1597.

Edmund Spencer died
1598.

1600.

Bacon's "Advancement of
Learning," 1605.

Milton born 1608.

Samuel Butler born 1612.

Ben Johnson made Poet
Laureate, 1616.

Jeremy Taylor, " 1613.

Shakespeare died 1616.

Sir Walter Raleigh exe-
cuted 1618.

Bacon's "Novum Organum,"
1620.

Algernon Sidney born
1622.

Francis Bacon died 1626.

John Bunyan born 1628.

John Locke born 1632.

Milton's "Allegro and Penseroso," 1633.

Milton's "Comus," 1634.

Sir W. Davenant made Poet Laureate, 1637.

Milton's "Lycidas," 1638.

1650. Taylor's "Holy Living," 1650.

" " "Holy Dying," 1651.

Walton's "Complete Angler," 1653.

Ben Jonson died 1637.

Dr. Ussher died 1656.

Daniel Defoe born 1661.

Jeremy Taylor died 1667

John Dryden made Poet Laureate, 1670.

"Pilgrim's Progress," 1670.

"Paradise Regained" and

"Samson Agonistes," 1671.

Milton died 1674.

Samuel Butler died 1680

Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," 1681.

Newton's "Principia," 1687.

John Bunyan died 1688.

Alexander Pope born 1688.

T. Shadwell made Poet Laureate, 1690.

Locke's Essay on the "Human Understanding," 1690.

Nahum Tate made Poet Laureate, 1690.

1700.

Benjamin Franklin born 1706.

The "Tatler" established 1709.

Dr. Johnson born 1709.

Pope's "Essay on Criticism," 1711.

The "Spectator" established 1711.

"Rape of the Lock," 1713.

Nicholas Rowe made Poet Laureate, 1715.

Lawrence Eusden made Poet Laureate, 1718.

"Robinson Crusoe," 1719.

"Gulliver's Travels," 1726.

Thomson's "Seasons," 1727.

C. Cibber made Poet Laureate, 1730.

Swedenborg's "Opera Mineralia et Philosophia," 1733.

Pope's "Essay on Man," 1735.

"Castle of Indolence," 1748.

1750.

"Elegy in a Country Churchyard," 1750.

Wm. Whitehead made Poet Laureate, 1757.

Hume's "History of England," 1762.

David Hume born 1711.

Horace Walpole born 1717.

Joseph Addison died 1719.

Adam Smith born 1723.

Adam Smith born 1726.

Goldsmith born 1728.

Edmund Burke born 1730.

William Cowper born 1731.

Daniel Defoe died 1731.

Edward Gibbon born 1737.

Robert Burns born 1759.

"Vicar of Wakefield," 1764.

"Deserted Village," 1770.

Wordsworth born 1770.

Sydney Smith born
1771.

S. T. Coleridge born
1772.

James Hogg born 1772.

Robert Southey born
1772.

Smith's "Wealth of Na-
tions," 1776.

Henry Clay born 1777.

Thomas Campbell born
1777.

Washington Irving born
1783.

Leigh Hunt born 1784.

Warton made Poet Laureate,
1785.

"Daily Universal Register"
(afterwards, 1788, "The
Times") established 1785.

Henry K. White born
1785.

Cowper's "Task," 1785.

First volume of Burns pub-
lished 1786.

"Decline and Fall of the
Roman Empire," 1787.

Lord Byron born 1788.

J. Fennimore-Cooper
born 1789.

"Reflections on the French
Revolution," 1790.

Adam Smith died 1790.

H. J. Pye made Poet Lau-
reate, 1790.

Benjamin Franklin died
1790.

- Roger's "Pleasures of Memory," 1792.
- P. B. Shelley born 1792.
- Felicia Hemans born 1793.
- Edward Gibbon died 1794.
- W. C. Bryant born 1794.
- John Keats born 1795.
- Thomas Carlyle born 1795.
- Robert Burns died 1796.
- Edmund Burke died 1797.
- Thomas Hood born 1798.
- Campbell's "Pleasures of Memory," 1799.
- 1800.
- William Cowper died 1800.
- Southey's "Thalaba," 1801.
- Cardinal Newman born 1801.
- Edinburgh Review first published 1802.
- Hugh Miller born 1802.
- R. W. Emerson born 1803.
- Nathaniel Hawthorne born 1804.
- "Lay of the Last Minstrel," 1805.
- Lord Lytton born 1805.
- H. K. White died 1806.
- Longfellow born 1807.
- Whittier born 1807.
- Edinburgh Encyclopædia begun 1808.
- Quarterly Review established 1809.
- O. W. Holmes born 1809.

Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming," 1809.
 Knickerbocker's "History of New York," 1809.

Tennyson born 1809.
 W. E. Gladstone born 1809.

"Thanatopsis," 1812.
 First Cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" published 1812.

Thackeray born 1811.
 E. A. Poe born 1811.
 Mrs. H. B. Stowe born 1812.
 Charles Dickens born 1812.
 Robert Browning born 1812.

Shelley's "Queen Mab," 1813.
 Southey's "Life of Nelson," 1813.
 "The Queen's Wake."
 "Waverley," 1814.

Charlotte Bronte born 1816.
 Heavyses born 1816.

Hallam's "Middle Ages," 1818.

Rev. C. Kingsley, A. H. Clough, Maria Evans (George Eliot), J. R. Lowell, Walt Whitman and John Ruskin born 1819.

John Tyndall born 1820.
 Alice Cary born 1820.
 Keats died 1821.
 Jenny Lind born 1821.

- Rogers' "Pleasures of Memory," 1822. E. E. Hale born 1822.
- "Bracebridge Hall," 1822. P. B. Shelley died 1822.
- First Mechanics' Institute, 1823. Francis Parkman born 1823.
- Phoebe Cary born 1824.
- Byron died 1824.
- T. D. McGee born 1825.
- W. W. Collins born 1825.
- 1825.
- "Constitutional History of England," by Hallam, 1827.
- "Poems by Two Brothers," 1827. Lew Wallace born 1827.
- Irving's "Columbus," 1828. D. G. Rossette born 1828.
- Christian Guardian* established by Dr. Ryerson, 1829.
- "Poems, chiefly Lyrical," Tennyson, 1830. S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain) born 1830.
- Irving's "Alhambra," 1832. Sir E. Arnold born 1831.
- Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," 1833. Scott died 1832.
- L. M. Alcott born 1833.
- C. H. Spurgeon born 1834.
- S. T. Coleridge died 1834.
- Geo. DuMaurier born 1834.
- Wm. Morris born 1834.
- Celia Thaxter born 1835.

- E. B. Browning's "Prometheus Bound," 1835.
- "Pickwick Papers," 1837.
- Carlyle's "French Revolution, 1837.
- Longfellow's "Psalm of Life," 1838.
- "Hyperion," 1839.
- "Excelsior," 1841.
- H. Miller's "Old Red Sandstone," 1841.
- Poeme by Alfred Tennyson, 1842.
- Wordsworth made Poet Laureate, 1843.
- E. B. Browning's "Drama of Exile," 1844.
- Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," 1846.
- Tennyson's "The Princess," 1847.
- Longfellow's "Evangeline," 1847.
- "David Copperfield," 1849.
- Macaulay's "History of England," 1849.
- Mrs. Hemans died 1835.
- Alfred Austin born 1835.
- James Hogg died 1835.
- T. B. Aldrich born 1837.
- A. C. Swinburne born 1837.
- W. D. Howells born 1837.
- Walter Besant born 1838.
- Bret Harte born 1839.
- L. de la Fosse ("Ouida") born 1840.
- Southey died 1843.
- Sydney Smith died 1845.
- Thos. Hood died 1845.
- Arch. Henry Sayce born 1846.

1850. Free libraries first opened,
1850.
- Miller's "Footprints of the
Creator," 1850. Wordsworth died 1850.
- Tennyson made Poet Laureate,
1850. Robert L. Stevenson
born 1850.
- "In Memoriam," 1850.
- Thackeray's "Rebecca and
Rowena," 1850.
- Prof. Henry Drummond born 1851.
- "Esmond," 1852.
- "Hiawatha," 1855.
- Thackeray's "The Newcomes," 1855.
- E. B. Browning's "Aurora
Leigh," 1856.
- Miller's "Testimony of the
Rocks," 1857.
- "Autocrat of the Breakfast
Table," 1857.
- "Courtship of Miles Stan-
dish," 1858.
- Carlyle's "Frederick the
Great," 1858.
- "Origin of Species," 1859. Washington Irving died
1859.
- "The Land and the Book,"
by W. L. Thompson, 1859.
- "The Professor at the Break-
fast Table," 1860. J. M. Barrie born 1860.
- "Tales of a Wayside Inn,"
1863. Thackeray died 1863.
- Hawthorne died 1864.

Emerson's "Oration on the
Death of Lincoln," 1865.

Ibsen's "Brand," 1866.

Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," 1867.

"The Poet at the Breakfast
Table, 1872.

"Short History of the Eng-
lish people," by J. R.
Green, 1874.

Tennyson's "Queen Mary,"
1875.

Muller's "Chips from a Ger-
man Workshop," 1875.

Whittier's Centennial Hymn,
1876.

Tennyson's "Harold," 1877.

Ibsen's "Emperor and Gali-
lean," 1878.

Emerson's "Fortunes of the
Republic," 1878.

Sir E. Arnold's "Light of
Asia," 1880.

Revised version of the Bible,
Oxford, 1885.

J. M. Barrie's "Better
Dead," 1887.

T. D. McGee killed,
1868.

Chas. Dickens died 1870.

Alice and Phoebe Cary
died 1871.

Lord Lytton died 1872.

W. C. Bryant died 1878.

Thos. Carlyle died 1881.

R. W. Emerson died
1882.

Longfellow died 1882.

D. G. Rossetti died 1882.

M. Arnold died 1888.

"A Window in Thrums,"
1889.

1890. "My Lady Nicotine," 1890.

"The Little Minister," 1891.

Cardinal Manning died
1892.

Whittier died 1892.

Whitman died 1892.

Kipling's "The Other Jungle
Book," 1895.

"Beside the Bonnie Brier
Bush," 1895.

"Poems Here at Home," by
J. W. Riley, 1895.

"Motley," J. W. Bengough,
1896.

"Kate Carnegie," 1896.

Kipling's "Seven Seas,"
1896.

"Bill Nye" died 1896.

"Low Tide on Grand Pre,"
by Bliss Carman, 1896.

W. Morris died 1896.
Geo. DuMaurier died
1896.

"A Child World," J. W.
Riley, 1896.

"The Mind of the Master,"
by Ian McLaren, 1896.

"Easter Bells," M. E. Sang-
ster, 1897.

Prof. Henry Drum-
mond died 1897.

"Margaret Ogilvy," 1897.

SECTION IV.

Chronology of Events in the World of Religion and Morals.

Preliminary Note.—Events before 1400 A.D.:

Christianity was carried during the first century, chiefly by the apostles Peter and Paul, to many points in Southern and Western Europe. From these points it advanced and soon became firmly established in all the countries along the coasts of the Mediterranean. It was introduced into Ireland about 432 A.D. by Patrick, (afterwards canonized Ireland's patron saint) ; into Scotland about 563, by Columba, an Irish monk ; and into England in 596, by Augustine, sent from Rome by Pope Gregory. About the same time the followers of Columba had penetrated into the north of England.

The following Ecumenical Councils had been held before 1400 A.D.:

- I. Nicea, 325 A.D.
- II. Constantinople, 381 A.D.
- III. Ephesus, 431 A.D.
- IV. Chalcedon, 451 A.D.
- V. Constantinople, 553 A.D.
- VI. Constantinople, 680 A.D.
- VII. Nicea, 787 A.D.
- VIII. Constantinople, 869 A.D.

Special at Placentia, 1095 A.D.

Special at Clermont, 1095 A.D.

- IX. 1st Lateran, 1123 A.D.
- X. 2nd Lateran, 1139 A.D.
- XI. 3rd Lateran, 1179 A.D.
- XII. 4th Lateran, 1215 A.D.
- XIII. Lyons, 1245 A.D.
- XIV. Lyons, 1274 A.D.
- XV. Vienna, 1311 A.D.

The following are the dates and leaders of the different Crusades and religious wars undertaken by European Christians to drive the Mohammedans from the Holy Land :

LEADERS.

- 1st. 1097..... Godfrey of Bouillon.
Hugh of Vermandois.
Robert of Normandy.
Robert of Flanders.
Bohemund of Tarentum.
Raymond of Toulouse.
- 2nd. 1149..... Emperor Courade II.
Louis VII. of France.
- 3rd. 1190..... Frederick Barbarossa, Emperor.
Richard I. of England.
Philip II. of France.
- 4th. 1203 Baldwin of Flanders.
- 5th. 1228..... Frederick II. of Germany.
- 6th. 1244..... Louis IX. of France.
- 7th. 1270..... Louis of France.
Prince Edward of England.
- 8th. 1291.

The Mohammedans were at last successful and the Crusaders forced to leave Palestine.

Events leading up to the Reformation :

Such men as Wickliffe, Huss and Thomas A' Kempis held reformed views on religious subjects before the

time of Luther, and by their preaching had roused the people to a sense that the Church of Rome was not in everything pure and perfect. They were "Reformers before the Reformation."

The revival of learning and the translation, publication and study of the Bible led people to read and think for themselves, and showed them pure Christianity as opposed to the greedy and licentious lives led by the clergy of the time.

The sale of indulgences by the Pope and his agents roused conscientious men to a sense of the hypocrisy of the hierarchy of the Church.

1400.

Law passed in England condemning heretics to be burned, 1401.

16th Ecumenical Council, Pisa, 1409:

17th Ecumenical Council, Constance, 1144-1448.

John Huss burned, 1415.

18th Ecumenical Council, Basle, 1431-1443.

First preaching of Savonarola, 1482.

Martin Luther born, 1483.

1500.

Birth of John Knox, 1505.

Tetzel, a Dominican friar, selling indulgences near Wittenberg is opposed by Martin Luther, 1517.

Martin Luther burns the Papal bull, 1520.

Franciscan friars, selling indulgences in Switzerland, are opposed by Zwingli, 1520.

Diet of Spire resolves that the princes of Germany have full power to order ecclesiastical affairs in their own dominions, 1526.

Conference of Protestant leaders at Berne, 1528.

Second Diet of Spire decides all changes in the Church unlawful except such as may be authorized by a general council (Protested), 1529.

- Confession of Basel, 1530.
 Convention of Augsburg, 1530.
 Tetrapolitan Confession, 1531.
 Alliance of Protestant princes, a crisis, 1531.
 Treaty of Nurnberg, a victory for Protestantism, 1532.
 Henry VIII. declares himself head of the English Church, 1534.
 Society of Jesus (Jesuits) founded by Loyola, 1534.
 Protestant convention at Smalkald; the Smalkald Articles drawn up, 1537.
 John Knox becomes a Protestant, 1543.
 Council of Trent begun, 1545.
 King's Primer (Prayer book) issued in England, 1545.
 Luther dies, 1546.
 First Prayer Book of Edward VI. issued, 1549.
- 1550.**
 Roman Catholicism restored in England by accession of Mary, 1553.
 Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer and Hooper burned, 1555.
 John Knox returns from exile and preaches at St. Andrew's, 1559.
 Gallic Confession, 1559.
 Thirty-nine Articles revised and approved by convocation and Parliament, 1571.
 First Presbytery in England formed, 1572.
 Massacre of Huguenots, St. Bartholomew, 1572.
 Palatine and Heidelberg confessions, 1575.
 Arminius becomes pastor at Amsterdam, 1588.
 Defeat of Spanish Armada, a victory for Protestantism, 1588.
- 1600.**
 Jesuits re-instated in France, 1603.
 Hampton Court Conference, which resulted in the translation of the Bible, 1604.
 King James' version of the Bible prepared, 1608-1611.

Doctrine of Divine Right of Kings originates during this period.

Recollet Fathers arrive in Canada, 1615.

Puritans leave England to seek "freedom to worship God," 1620.

Laud attempts to force Scotland to use the Prayer Book, 1637.

Scottish "National Covenant" drawn up, 1638.

Presbytery of Carrickfergus, Ireland, formed, 1642.

Westminster Assembly formulate Confession of Faith and larger and shorter Catechisms, 1643.

Solemn League and Covenant, 1643.

1650.

Canada made an Apostolic Vicariate under Laval, 1659.

Corporation Act passed, requiring officials to obey the King and receive the sacrament in the English Church, 1661.

Act of Uniformity passed, requiring all ministers to be ordained by a Bishop and to use the Prayer Book, 1662.

Conventicles forbidden by Act of Parliament, 1664.

Five-mile Act, 1665.

Persecution of Covenanters in Scotland.

First yearly meeting of Quakers, 1672.

Settlement of Friends in Philadelphia, Penn., 1682.

Friends who had been imprisoned for their faith set at liberty, 1686.

Roman Catholics forever excluded from the Throne of England by Bill of Rights, 1689.

First Presbyterian congregation in America organized, 1690.

1700.

First Protestant missionaries (Danish) arrive in India, 1705.

First Presbytery in America (Philadelphia) organized, 1705.

Act of Union makes Presbyterianism the established religion of Scotland, 1707.

First Presbyterian Synod in America organized, 1716.

New Testament translated into French by Abauzit, 1726.

Protest of four Presbyterian ministers in Scotland, origin of Secession Church, 1733.

Religious movement at Oxford and afterwards throughout England and parts of America, led by the Wesleys and Whitfield, resulting in the organization of the Methodist denomination, 1738.

1750.

Jesuits expelled from Portugal, 1759.

Jesuits suppressed in France, 1764.

Methodist meetings first held in America and classes organized in New York, 1766.

Jesuits suppressed in Spain, 1767.

First Methodist church in America—Wesley Chapel—dedicated, 1768.

Jesuit Society suppressed by Pope Clement in all the States of Christendom, 1773.

Rev. John Murray organizes the first Universalist Church in the United States at Gloucester, Mass., 1780.

First Sunday School opened by Robert Raikes, 1781.

General convention of Protestant Episcopal Church; revised Prayer Book and Articles, issued as "The Proposed Book," 1785.

First community of Shakers formed, 1787.

Protestant Episcopal Prayer Book adopted, 1789.

Rev. Dr. Carroll appointed first R.C. bishop of Baltimore, 1789.

Dr. Carroll forms Synod of twenty priests, 1791.

New Connexion Methodists organized, 1797.

1800.

Union of Presbyterians and Congregationalists in New York, 1801.

Pope Pius permits partial re-establishment of Society of Jesus, 1801.

Sanhedrin of Jews called at Paris by Napoleon, 1806.

Primitive Methodist Church formed, 1807.

Organization of first "Cumberland Presbytery" in Kentucky, 1810.

First American Missionaries sent to India, 1812.

Society of Jesus completely re-established by the Roman Catholic Church, 1814.

Day of Thanksgiving for the restoration of peace in the United States appointed by President Madison, 1815.

African Methodist Episcopal Church organized in Philadelphia, 1816.

Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church organized in New York City, 1819.

First Methodist Conference in Canada (Niagara), 1819.

Jesuits banished from Russia, 1820.

One Presbytery in Lower Canada and three in Upper Canada formed into a Synod for the two Provinces, 1820.

1825.

American Temperance Society organized at Boston, 1826.

Secession of Hicksite (Unitarian) Friends from the Orthodox, 1827.

Protestant Methodist Church organized in England, 1829.

Catholic Emancipation Act passed in England, 1829.

Methodist Protestant Church organized in Baltimore, 1830.

Union of Synod of Ireland and Secession Church of Ireland, 1830.

Abolition of Slavery in British Colonies, 1833.

Association Methodists organized, 1835.

Parker's Missionary Hospital in Canton, China, opened, 1835.

Division of American Presbyterian Church into two sections, old and new schools, 1838.

Father Matthew commences temperance crusade, 1838.

Parker's sermon "On the Transient and Permanent in Christianity" preached, 1841.

Book of Mormon published, 1841.

The "Disruption" in Scotland; formation of Free Church of Scotland, 1843.

Wesleyan Methodist Church organized, 1843.

Jews first admitted to British Parliament, 1845.

Liquor traffic suppressed in the State of Maine, 1846.

Dr. Geddie, first Foreign Missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, sent to the New Hebrides, 1846.

Migration of Latter Day Saints to Salt Lake, 1847.

1850.

Order of Good Templars originated in New York, 1851.

Alcoholic drinks in State of Maine confiscated, 1851.

First organized Prohibition movement (United Kingdom Alliance) in Great Britain, 1853.

J. Hudson Taylor sent to China by China Evangelization Society, 1853.

Doctrine of the Immaculate Conception promulgated by Papal authority, 1854.

Ratazzi's bill for the abolition of convents (Italy) lost, 1854.

Associate and Associate Reformed Churches of North America unite as United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, 1858.

1860.

Annual Thanksgiving Day appointed by President Lincoln, 1863.

Spurgeon's *Sword and Trowel* established, 1865.

Salvation Army established as the Christian Mission in London, England, 1865.

American Branch of the Red Cross Society organized, 1866.

Centenary of American Methodism celebrated, 1866.

Jesuits banished from Spain, 1868.

Irish Church disestablished, 1869.

1870.

Union of the two bodies of Presbyterians in the United States of America, 1870.

Organization of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, 1870.

American Wesleyan Conference enjoins the use of unfermented wine in the Sacrament, 1872.

Church of England Temperance Society formed, 1873.

Episcopal Church in the United States separates, a new church, The Reformed Episcopal Church, being formed, 1873.

Jesuits expelled from the German Empire, 1873.

Brooklyn Tabernacle opened, 1874.

Congregational Union Total Abstinence Society endorsed, 1874.

Canadian Presbyterian Churches unite, 1875.

Union of Presbyterian Churches in England, 1876.

Wesleyan Methodist Conference inaugurates Temperance movement, 1877.

Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle formed, 1878.

Salvation Army extends its work to America, 1878.

United Methodist Free Church organize a Temperance League, 1878.

Wesleyan Methodist Conference forms Temperance and Band of Hope Union, 1879.

Primitive Methodists form Connexional Temperance League, 1879.

1880.

Edmunds' law against Mormon polygamous marriages, 1882.

Incorporation of Salvation Army of America, 1885.

Rabbinical Convention at Pittsburg adopts a reformed Jewish platform, 1885.

Order of Evangelists adopted by Protestant Episcopal Church, 1886.

Advance of Salvation Army into Utah, 1887.

Fourteen missionaries of the China Inland Mission leave America for China, 1888.

Council for North America of the China Inland Mission constituted, 1889.

1890.

Catholic Summer School of America established near Plattsburg, 1891.

Parliament of Religions held at Chicago during the World's Fair.

Mgr. Satolli appointed Papal Ablegate to the United States of America.

Council for North America of the C. I. M. sends out 28 missionaries, 1895.

Secession of American section of the Salvation Army, "God's American Volunteers," 1896.

Mgr. del Val appointed Papal Delegate to Canada, 1897.

SECTION V.

Definitions of Terms in History.

- Accession.** The coming of a sovereign to the throne.
- Act of Parliament.** A bill that has received a favorable vote in both Houses of Parliament and has been assented to by the Sovereign or the representative of a Sovereign. Acts of Parliament are also known as Statutes or Laws.
- Adjourn.** To dismiss the members of Parliament, to meet again at a fixed time, when any unfinished business may be resumed.
- Administration.** The Cabinet or Ministry; the work done by them as a Government.
- Aldermen.** The members of the municipal council of a city.
- Alliance.** A union of powers, generally for defence or purposes of war.
- Ambassador.** A messenger or agent of the highest rank sent from one sovereign or government to another.
- Anarchy.** A state of political and social confusion arising from want of government.
- Anarchists.**—Members of secret revolutionary societies having branches in many of the foremost nations of the present time.
- Arbitration.** The settling of a dispute in a peaceful manner by submitting the question to two or more men (called arbitrators), who decide the terms of settlement and by whose decision the disputing parties agree to abide.

- Archon.** Under the ancient Athenian constitution, a chief officer or magistrate chosen to superintend civil and religious matters.
- Aristocracy.** The nobles or peers of a nation ; government by the nobility.
- Armament.** A strong body of men equipped for war ; applied to land or naval forces.
- Army.** A collection or body of men, organized under officers and armed and trained for war.
- Archers.** Soldiers who use bow and arrow.
- Bill.** A proposed law under discussion by a Legislature. After it passes it becomes a Law, Statute or Act of Parliament.
- Bill of Attainder.** A law condemning one charged with treason or felony to death, banishment or confiscation of property, without a trial in the ordinary courts.
- Blockade.** Surrounding a place by military forces so that all means of intercourse with other places are taken away.
- Bombardment.** Firing shells or other destructive missiles into a town to destroy the buildings.
- Budget.** A statement of the finances of the country made at each session of Parliament by the Finance Minister in Canada, and by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Imperial Parliament.
- Cabal.** A word formed from the initial letters of the names Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley and Lauderdale, intriguing advisers of Charles I., and now used to denote a clique of plotters or schemers whose object is the advancement of some scheme of their own, regardless of the interests of or even at the expense of the nation.
- Cabinet.** The Ministry or Executive, that body of men who actually superintend the transaction of the business of Government.

The Imperial Cabinet is a body of men selected by the Sovereign through the Premier and entrusted with the administration of the Government. It necessarily consists of :

1. The Prime Minister.
2. The Lord Chancellor.
3. The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
4. The Home Secretary.
5. The Foreign Secretary.
6. The Colonial Secretary.
7. The Secretary of State for India.
8. The Secretary of War.
9. The President of the Privy Council.

The Dominion Cabinet consists of :

1. The President of Council and Premier.
2. Minister of Public Works.
3. Minister of Customs.
4. Minister of Railways and Canals.
5. Minister of Militia and Defence.
6. Minister of Agriculture.
7. Minister of Inland Revenue.
8. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
9. Minister of the Interior.
10. Secretary of State.
11. Postmaster-General.

- Campaign.** Part of a war completed during one season's operations, or part of a war occurring in one district ; a section of a war.
- Capital.** The chief city of a country, state or province.
The seat of government.
- Census.** A numbering of the people in a country. In the British Empire a census is taken every ten years, the last being in 1891.

Charter. A document given by a sovereign, government or other authority, promising certain rights or conferring certain special privileges on a person, a company or a corporation.

Circumnavigation. Sailing around. The globe was first circumnavigated by Magellan, 1519-22.

Civil List. The money required for the payment of parliamentary officials and conducting the various departments of government.

Closure. Closing the debate on any question when a sufficient time has been allowed for its discussion.

Conservative. One of the political parties in Canada. The leaders of the party since Confederation are as follows :

Sir John A. Macdonald,

J. J. C. Abbott,

Sir John Thompson,

Sir Mackenzie Bowell,

Sir Charles Tupper.

Constituencies. Electoral divisions of a country, each of which sends a member to the legislature.

Constitution. The rules or laws which a nation, an association or a company adopts for the regulation of its government. It generally indicates what officers or bodies of men shall hold authority and defines what the powers and duties of those in authority shall be, as well as by what rules of action and order they shall govern themselves.

The Constitution of Great Britain is the whole body of law, custom or precedent which defines the powers of government in all its departments. It is not contained nor stated in any one formal document.

The **Constitution of Canada** is contained in the **British North America Act** passed by the **Imperial Parliament** in 1867.

By that Act the **Dominion Government** is defined to consist of :

- 1st. The **Governor-General**, appointed by the crown for five years and receiving a salary of \$50,000 from the **Dominion Treasury**.
- 2nd. His advisers, the **Cabinet or Ministry**, chosen by the **Governor-General** through the **Premier** from the party having a majority in the **House of Commons**.
- 3rd. The **Senate**, the members of which are appointed by the crown for life.
- 4th. The **House of Commons**, a representative body elected by the people.

The **Dominion Parliament** has the following powers :

- 1st. To raise a revenue by imposing customs on excise duties.
- 2nd. To control the militia and all matters of international importance.
- 3rd. To manage postal affairs.
- 4th. To issue currency.
- 5th. To maintain penitentiaries.
- 6th. To appoint judges.
- 7th. To manage important public works.
- 8th. To control or dispose of any **Crown lands** which do not belong to any of the provinces.

By this Act, also, the **Provincial Governments** were to consist of :

1. A **Lieutenant-Governor**, appointed by the **Governor-General** of the **Dominion** for a term of years.

2. The advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor, or Executive Council.
3. A Legislative Council (optional with the provinces).
4. A Legislative Assembly, elected for four years by the people.

The Provincial Governments have the following powers :

1. To control education.
2. To appoint and maintain courts of justice.
3. To build and maintain asylums and jails.
4. To regulate the sale of intoxicating liquor.
5. To manage and dispose of Crown lands within the province.
6. To raise a revenue by direct taxation.

Consuls

Or praetors in ancient Rome were elected annually and invested with legal authority. They were first elected in 509 B.C. Consuls in France were three supreme magistrates first appointed in 1799.

A consul is a person commissioned by a nation to represent it in a foreign country to protect and advance its interests.

Convention.

Any gathering of people for business. A Convention Parliament is one convened without the authority of a Sovereign as that of 1689.

Convenc.

To call together the members of Parliament for business. It is done by the Sovereign or a representative of the Sovereign.

Corporation.

A council, association, company or other body of men authorized by law to transact business as an individual. A body corporate.

- Crown Lands.** Lands not owned by any individual, but under control of the Government, to be disposed of as it may see fit.
- Crusades.** Wars of the cross, undertaken at the instigation of Peter the Hermit to drive the Mohammedans from Palestine. There were eight, the first leaving Europe in 1095.
- Customs.** Duties imposed by Government on goods passing into or out of a country.
- Democracy.** A form of government where the chief power is in the hands of the people, who administer it either directly by an assemblage of the populace or indirectly by means of representative bodies : rule by the people.
- Deposition.** The dethroning of a king or other sovereign ; putting a sovereign off the throne.
- Dictator.** In ancient Rome, men chosen in times of special danger to the State and invested with supreme authority. The first dictator was appointed in 501 B.C.
- Dissolve.** To dismiss the members of Parliament and call for a new election.
- Dynasty.** The sovereigns of a country that belong to one family or are descended from a common parent.
- Election.** Deciding by vote which candidate shall be the member to represent a district in a legislature. A **General Election** is one in which each constituency under the jurisdiction of a legislature selects a representative. A **By-Election** is one in which a single constituency selects a representative on account of the seat having been rendered vacant by death, resignation or other cause.

- Embassy.** Persons intrusted with messages between governments; the mission of an ambassador; the official residence of an ambassador.
- Excise.** A tax levied by Government on articles of home manufacture.
- Executive.** That part of government which actually transacts its business. The Executive in Canada is chosen by the Governor-General, through the Premier, from the party having a majority in the House of Commons and thus are responsible to the people.
- Extradition.** The sending back to their own country of criminals who have run away to escape justice (See Ashburton Treaty, 1842).
- Federal Parliament.** A Parliament such as that of the Dominion, which represents a number of provinces, each one of which, however, retains the management of its own local affairs.
- Federal Republic.** A form of government such as that of the United States, consisting of States which, while acknowledging this union under and subjection to a central Government, yet retain for themselves certain rights of local self-government.
- Federals** in the American civil war were those who maintained the Union.
- Confederates** were those who desired to secede.
- Fenians.** Members of a secret revolutionary society composed mainly of Irishmen and American sympathizers whose object was the establishment of an Irish Republic. In 1866 they made several raids into Canada, but were repulsed and their schemes frustrated.

- Fiscal Policy.** The plan a political party takes, or would take if elected, to supply itself with a sufficient revenue for the maintenance of Government.
- Fortification.** A place strengthened for attack by earthworks, walls or otherwise.
- Franchise.** The right of voting for a member of Parliament.
- Free Trade.** Allowing articles of trade to be imported free of duty.
- History.** The study of the progress of men and nations in the past and of events connected therewith.
- Homage.** Under the feudal system, acknowledgement of overlordship by a man on receiving land as a vassal : acknowledging one as a superior, lord or king.
- Immigration.** The coming of settlers into a country.
- Impeachment.** Trying a public officer before the peers as a judicial body for misgovernment or other public crime.
- Insurrection.** Open and warlike opposition to the authority of Government ; rebellion.
Insurgents are those who take part in an insurrection ; rebels.
- Intrigue.** Plotting against established government or authority.
- Invasion.** Attacking or marching into a country with armed forces in a hostile manner.
- Jugoslavism.** Writing or speaking in a boastful and insulting manner of going to war with another nation ; inciting to hostility.
- Judiciary.** The courts and officials invested with the power to administer justice in a nation ; the whole body of judges.

- Jurist.** One experienced in the study and practice of law.
- Legislator.** One who makes or helps to make laws.
- Legislature.** Any body of men in a nation invested with the power of making and repealing laws.
- Legislative Union.** A union of two or more states under one government, there being no local legislatures.
- Magistrate.** A justice of the peace; one who dispenses justice in the local police courts; one intrusted with some branch of executive government.
- Mayor.** The chairman or presiding officer of the council in a town or city.
- Ministry.** (See Cabinet and Executive).
A **Coalition Ministry** is one composed of members drawn from more than one of the political parties in the Legislature.
- Monarchy.** A nation in which the supreme power is vested in one person, who generally holds the office hereditarily.
- A **limited monarchy** is one in which the power is shared by a body of advisers, Council, or Parliament.
- The following are the greatest limited monarchies of the present time: British Empire, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Greece, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Japan, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Norway.
- An **absolute monarchy** is one in which the sovereign has absolute legislative and administrative power.
- The following are the chief absolute monarchies of the present time: China, Morocco, Persia, Russia, Siam and Turkey.

- Monopoly.** An exclusive right given to a person or company to trade in a certain commodity or in a certain district.
- Municipality.** A township, village, town, county or city, having a council for the control of its own local affairs.
- Mutiny.** A rising of soldiers or sailors against their superior officers or against the State.
- Navy.** The ships of war belonging to a nation.
- Negotiation.** Holding intercourse between the governments of different nations respecting any matter of international concern.
- Oligarchy.** Government by a few. A form of government in which a small, exclusive class hold supreme power.
- Opposition.** The party in a legislative body which opposes the Administration for the time being.
- Order-in-Council.** A regulation made by the Sovereign through the executive without passing through the houses of Parliament in regular course as a statute. Orders-in-Council are required to be afterwards ratified by Parliament.
- Party Government.** The selecting of the members of the executive from the political party having a majority in the Legislature.
- Patrician.** In ancient Rome a free-born citizen, a land owner. One who belongs to an aristocratic family.
- Patriot.** One who loves his country. The name is applied in contempt to those who took part in the Rebellion of 1837-38.
- Peerage.** The rank or dignity of a nobleman (duke, marquis, earl, viscount or baron); the body of peers in a nation.

- Piracy.** The crime of attacking and robbing a ship on the high seas. Those who engage in piracy are called pirates or corsairs.
- Platform or Policy.** A statement of the views and plans of a party in connection with the principal questions of the day.
- Plebiscite.** A vote of the whole body of electors on some disputed question of legislation. An appeal to universal suffrage.
- Plenipotentiary.** An ambassador or envoy at a foreign court, having power to transact business or carry on negotiation on behalf of the country he is sent from.
- Policy.** A statement by a political party of its views and intended legislation in connection with the principal questions of the day.
- Politics.** The science of government. It sometimes is used in the sense of partyism and to refer to the platforms and contests of political parties.
- Precedent.** Something done or said that may serve as a rule for action in similar cases which may occur afterwards; a decision given which may serve as a rule for the giving of later decisions on similar questions.
- Premier or Prime Minister.** The person to whom the Sovereign or Governor-General intrusts the formation of a Cabinet and the leadership and management of the Government.
- President.** The highest officer in a republic, holding office by being elected for a term of years.
A president is said to be *inaugurated* when he is solemnly inducted into office and assumes his official obligations.

- Privy Council.** The advisers of the Sovereign, a numerous body ; the Cabinet is really a committee of the Privy Council ; the Cabinet Ministers are chosen from Parliament and become Privy Councillors on being so chosen.
- Prohibition.** Stopping the public traffic in intoxicating liquors.
- Prorogue.** To close Parliament at the end of a session. It is done by a sovereign or a representative of the sovereign. All unfinished business is dropped and at the succeeding session must be begun as if nothing had been done.
- Protection.** The plan of imposing high duties on certain manufactured articles of import in order to further the interests of home manufacture of those articles.
- Quorum.** The number of members of an association, a company or a legislative body required by its constitution to be present before business can be transacted.
- Ratification.** The approving or sanctioning of a measure by one in authority or by a body of men in authority.
- Rebellion.** Open opposition or resistance to the authority of government.
- Reciprocity.** Free trade on the part of two or more nations trading one with the other, the commercial rights and privileges of both being equal.
- Reeve.** The chairman or presiding officer of the municipal council of a village or township.
- Reform Party.** One of the political parties in Canada at present in power under the leadership of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier.
- Regime.** Form of government ; the administration of a certain leader or party.

Republic. A commonwealth or political state in which the government is in the hands of an elected body or of the people collectively. The United States is a Federal Republic (q. v.).

The following are the principal republics of the present time: United States, France, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Chili, Colombia, Equador, Mexico, Orange Free State, Paraguay, Peru, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela and the greater Republic of Central America (recently formed by union of three smaller republics).

Representative Government. A government elected by the people, each member representing a certain district or a certain number of the population.

Responsible Government. A government drawn from the majority of the Commons and thus responsible to the electors.

Revolution. A sudden change in the government or in the constitution of a country, as that of 1688 in England, that of 1789 in France or that of 1776 in America.

School Board. A body of men elected by the people of each school section to transact business in connection with the maintenance of the schools.

Sedition. A disorderly rising in a country tending towards treason or rebellion.

Siege. Placing an army in position against a fortified place in order to attack or reduce it.

Senate. In Canada the Upper House of the Dominion Parliament, the members of which are appointed by the Crown for life.

Session. A sitting of parliament.

Subsidy. A sum of money granted by Parliament generally for some purpose of public utility; a sum paid by one government to another to meet war expenses.

Suffrage. A vote, or giving one's voice in deciding a question or choosing a representative.

Sovereign, Monarch or Emperor. The chief ruler in a monarchy. The office is generally hereditary, but in Great Britain the succession to the throne is under control of Parliament.

In Great Britain the following are the chief prerogatives of the Sovereign :

1. To declare war.
2. To pardon those who break the laws.
3. To confer titles of nobility.
4. To veto a bill and thus prevent its becoming law.
5. To convene, prorogue and dissolve Parliament.

Syndicate. A company or body of men formed to prosecute some particular enterprise or financial scheme.

Tariff. A list of articles of commerce with the duties imposed on each when passing into or out of a country.

A **Revenue Tariff** is a list of charges imposed only for the purpose of supplying money to defray the expenses of government.

A **Protective Tariff** is one which is intended to further home manufacture of certain articles by imposing high duties on such articles when being imported from other countries.

Theocracy. A government under the direct control of God, as that of the ancient Israelites was.

Treason. The crime of plotting against or betraying a government or a sovereign.

A **traitor** is one who is false to his country or is guilty of treason.

Treaty. A formal agreement or contract between governments or sovereigns.

- Truce.** A temporary peace sometimes agreed to between hostile nations in time of war.
- Tyranny.** Oppressive government; encroachment on the rights of the people.
- Veto.** To refuse assent to and thus forbid from becoming law.
The Sovereign of Great Britain, the Governor-General of Canada and the President of the United States have in their respective countries the power to veto the Acts of the Legislatures, but it is seldom if ever exercised.
- Warden.** The chairman or presiding officer of a County Council.



SECTION VI.

Geography. A description of the earth, its land and water surface, the atmosphere by which it is surrounded, its size and place as one of the heavenly bodies, its motions and their results, the races that inhabit it and the division of its surface by those races into distinct countries, provinces, cities, etc., and of the various plants and animals that are found on its surface.

Mathematical Geography describes the form, size and motions of the earth and its relation to the other heavenly bodies.

Physical Geography describes the natural divisions of the earth's surface and the varying atmospheric conditions which cause difference of climate in different parts.

Political Geography treats of the earth's surface as divided by man into countries, etc., the government of these divisions and their relations to one another.

**The
Earth.**

A large, dark body, shaped somewhat like an orange, kept suspended in space and moving in an elliptical path around the sun by the attraction of the sun and planets.

1. Its **form** is said, technically, to be that of an oblate spheroid—*i.e.*, a sphere slightly flattened at two opposite points (the poles) on its surface.
2. Its **diameter** from pole to pole is 7,899 miles. The equatorial diameter is 7,925 miles.

3. Its **circumference** is 24,856 miles.
4. Its **area** is about 197,000,000 square miles.
5. Its **volume** or solid contents is about 269,000,000,000 cubic miles.
6. Of its **surface** only about one-fourth is land, the remaining three-fourths water.
7. The Earth has two **motions**:
 - 1st. A daily rotation on its own axis, resulting in the succession of day and night.
 - 2nd. A yearly revolution around the sun, which with the inclination of its axis results in the changes of the seasons.
8. The **Axis** of the earth, an imaginary line joining the poles, is inclined at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from a line perpendicular to the plane of the earth's orbit; this inclination, with the motions of the earth, causes the differences in the length of day and night and also the changes of the seasons.
9. The **Poles** are the opposite ends of the earth's axis.
10. The **Equator**, an imaginary line passing around the earth at equal distances from the poles, divides the earth into northern and southern **Hemispheres** or half globes.
11. The continents, Asia, Africa and Europe, are termed the **Eastern Hemisphere** or Old World, and North and South America the **Western Hemisphere** or New World.

The Land.

The **Surface of the Globe** is divided into five continents, having approximately the following areas :

North America	..	8,330,000	sq. miles.
South America	..	7,500,000	“ “
Asia	17,000,000	“ “
Africa	11,500,000	“ “
Europe	3,800,000	“ “

Cape. A point of land jutting out into the water.
A promontory or headland is an elevated rocky cape.

Continent. The largest division of land.

Coast or Shore. Land lying along a body of water.

Delta. An island, often three-cornered, between two mouths of a river, having been formed by earth and sand carried down by the river.

Island. A portion of land entirely surrounded by water.
The following are some of the largest Islands, with their areas :

Australia	2,950,000	sq. miles.
New Guinea	306,000	“ “
Borneo	240,000	“ “
Madagascar	220,000	“ “
New Zealand, South Island,		55,000	“ “
New Zealand, North Island,		45,000	“ “
England	..	50,820	sq. miles
Scotland	..	29,820	“ “
Wales	..	7,360	“ “
		<hr/>	
		88,000	“ “
Cuba	43,200	“ “
Ireland	32,531	“ “
Ceylon	20,000	“ “

Mountain. A huge mass of earth and rock rising over 1,000 feet above the common level of the land.

1. A **Mountain Range** is a series of mountains in a line.

2. A **Mountain System** is a number of ranges near to one another and separated only by elevated valleys or defiles.
 3. A **Hill** is one elevated mass of earth (and sometimes rock) less than 1,000 feet above the common level of the land.
 4. A **Volcano** is a mountain or hill which sends out from an opening, at or near the top, smoke, ashes, cinders and lava.
 1. An **extinct volcano** is one which has at some time been active, but has now ceased to emit smoke, etc.
 2. The **crater** of a volcano is the opening from which the smoke, etc., are forced out.
 5. A **Plateau or Table-land** is a broad area of land much elevated above the surrounding country.
 6. A **Mountain Pass** is a narrow road or defile between mountains.
 7. A **Valley, Dale or Glen** is a depression between hills or mountains.
 8. A **Canon** (pr. can'yon), is a long, narrow gorge or ravine between mountains. They are found chiefly in the Rockies and other mountains in Western North America.
 9. In Asia the highest mountain is Mt. Everest, 29,000 ft.; in South America, Mt. Aconcagua, 22,800 ft.; in North America, Mt. St. Elias, 19,300 ft., and in Europe, Mt. Blanc, 15,700.
- Plains.** A large tract of level land without any great elevations or depressions.
1. **Prairie.** A large tract of level, fertile land, having few, if any, trees, but covered with tall, coarse

- grass and flowering plants (term used chiefly in the western parts of North America.)
2. **Savannah.** An open, grassy plain or meadow, (term used chiefly in tropical America.)
 3. **Pampas.** Wide grassy plains (Term used chiefly in the south of South America.)
 4. **Llanos.** Vast grassy plains. (Term used chiefly in the north of South America.)
 5. **Landes.** Heath covered or sandy plains. (Term used in France and other parts of Western Europe.)
 6. **Steppes.** Low lying, wide stretching plains. (Term used in Russia and Siberia).
 7. **Selvas.** Forest covered plains. (Used chiefly of the basin of the Amazon.)
 8. **Desert.** A dry, barren, sand-covered plain.

An **Oasis** is a watered, fertile spot in a desert.

The greatest deserts are Sahara in Africa, Gobi in Central Asia, and the Arabian Desert.

9. **Moor.** A tract of waste land covered with heath.

The Waters of the Globe occupy about three-fourths of its entire surface. Of this very much the greater part lies south of the equator. The following are the largest bodies, with their approximate areas :

Arctic Ocean	20,000,000	sq. miles.
Antarctic Ocean	25,000,000	" "
Pacific Ocean	50,000,000	" "
Atlantic Ocean	25,000,000	" "
Indian Ocean	25,000,000	" "
Mediterranean Sea	950,000	" "
Hudson Bay	500,000	" "
Lake Superior	32,000	" "

Ocean. The largest division of salt water.

Ocean Currents. Movements of large bodies of water in the ocean, caused mainly by the evaporation in tropical regions exceeding that in other parts of the ocean, and the speed of rotation in those regions also being greater than in the temperate and frigid zones. Cold currents from the north and south flow towards the equator, to take the place of that which is evaporated, but are deflected by the more rapid rotation in the regions to which they flow, and are also much modified by the conformation of the land they encounter in their courses.

Tides. Risings of the water in the ocean caused by the attraction. They occur regularly, there always being a tide wave on that side of the earth which in its diurnal rotation is turned toward the moon, and another on the side of the earth directly opposite to that.

Flood tide. The rising or flowing up of the water.

Ebb tide. The falling or flowing out of the water.

Spring tide. High tides at new and full moon, the attraction of sun and moon acting in a line.

Neap tide. Low tides at the moon's first and third quarters, the attraction of sun and moon acting at right angles.

Waves. More or less violent movements of the surface waters of oceans and other bodies of water, caused by winds or by swift flowing currents.

Archipelago. A sea containing a great many islands.

Bay or Gulf. A body of water partly enclosed by land.

Canal. An artificial watercourse for commercial or irrigation purposes.

Channel. A body of water wider than a strait connecting larger bodies.

Lake. A body of water entirely surrounded by land. The following are the largest lakes of the world with their greatest length and breadth, and height compared with the sea level :

	Length.	Breadth.	Height.
Superior.....	355 miles	160 miles	600 ft. above S.L.
Michigan.....	320 "	80 "	578 "
Huron.....	280 "	190 "	578 "
Victoria			
Nyanza..	230 "	220 "	4,000 "
Albert Nyanza	97 "	22 "	4,000 "
Black Sea....	700 "	400 "	Sea level.
Caspian Sea ..	740 "	430 "	84 ft. below S.L.
Tanganika....	500 "	50 "	2,600 ft. above S.L.
Nyassa.....	350 "	38 "	2,600 "
Aral Sea	265 "	145 "	300 ft. below S.L.
Dead Sea.....	46 "	9 "	1,308 "

River. A large stream of water flowing through the land.

1. **Creek, rivulet, brook, brooklet and rill** are names of smaller streams.
2. The **source** of a river is where it begins to flow.
3. The **mouth** of a river is where it discharges or empties itself into another body of water.
4. A **river-basin** is the land which is drained by a river and its tributaries.
5. A **tributary, tributary river or affluent** is a stream which flows into a larger river.
6. A **river-bed** is the channel which a river has formed for itself in the surface of the earth.
7. A **confluence** is a place where two or more rivers flow together.

8. The **right bank** of a river is on one's right going down stream.
9. The **left bank** of a river is on one's left going down stream.
10. A **rapid** is a place where the water descends a slope and consequently moves at a speed greater than the usual rate of the river.
11. A **cataract, cascade or waterfall** is a place where a river falls over a cliff or precipice.
12. An **estuary** is the wide mouth of a river in which the tide ebbs and flows.
13. A **delta** is an island formed in the mouth of a river by alluvial deposits of sand or earth.

Atmosphere, or air, is the gaseous envelope which covers and encloses the earth. It is composed mainly of a mixture of the two gases, oxygen and nitrogen (pure air has 21 parts O. to 79 N. by weight); but exhalations from decomposing matter, the waste gases of factories and the breaths of animals combine to maintain an amount (really very large, but small in comparison with the whole volume) of carbonic acid and other gases. The atmosphere is usually supposed to extend to a height of about 50 miles above the surface of the earth.

Motions. Heat and other modifying causes so affect the atmosphere that it is never at rest. Masses of air particles in motion are termed winds; or if the speed of these currents is excessive, gales or storms. The speed of storms is sometimes as high as 150 miles an hour.

Trade Winds. Constant winds blowing within the tropics: on the north from the N.E. towards the equator, and on the south from the S.E. towards

the equator. They are caused by the intense heat and consequent area of low pressure over the equator, and the inflowing currents from the north and south are deflected towards the S. W. and N. W. respectively by the rapid rotation of the equatorial regions. They are so named because their steadiness makes them of advantage to commerce.

Land and Sea Breezes. Winds which occur in the coast regions of tropical countries in the evening and forenoon respectively, *i.e.*: A breeze from land to sea in the evening and a breeze from sea to land in the morning. Causes—The land in the day time absorbs the sun's heat more rapidly than the sea, and there is, consequently, over it an area of low pressure toward which the cooler air from the sea flows. The land in the night radiates its accumulated heat more rapidly than the sea, and consequently over it there is an area of high pressure from which air flows towards the sea.

Monsoons or Season Winds. Periodical winds occurring chiefly in the Indian Ocean and the southern part of Asia. Causes—During summer in the N. Hemisphere the plateau of South and Central Asia are areas of warm air and consequent low pressure towards which winds blow from the cooler ocean. During summer in the S. Hemisphere the case is reversed, the ocean being an area of warm air and low pressure while the land is cold and the air currents set towards the south. Violent storms usually accompany the changes of the monsoons in April and October.

Harmattan. A hot, dry wind which blows periodically across Northern Africa towards the Atlantic ocean.

Kamsin. A hot, southerly wind blowing towards Egypt (so called from the Ar. *khamzin*—fifty, because it usually lasts about fifty days).

Sinoom. A hot, desert wind blowing in Northern Africa and Arabia, often bearing choking clouds of desert sand and dust which prove fatal to the caravans.

Sirocco or Solano. A wind blowing towards the Mediterranean from Northern Africa.

Other local winds are the Texas northers, the Argentine pamperos and the Peruvian punas.

Clouds. Bodies of aqueous vapor floating in visible form in the air. If the vapor floats low over the land or ocean it is termed mist or fog.

Cirrus is a form of light semi-transparent, fleecy cloud, generally floating high in the air.

Cumulus is a form of cloud composed of dense, bulky masses.

Stratus is a form of cloud elongated horizontally and generally seen near the horizon.

Rain. The falling of water drops caused by cloud particles condensing, uniting and becoming too heavy to be supported by the air.

Snow. Six-sided water crystals formed in the air when below the freezing point, and falling to the earth in flakes of varying degrees of hardness.

Dew. Minute water particles deposited on cold substances from the moisture in the air in contact with them.

The Heavenly Bodies consist of fixed stars or suns, planets, satellites or moons, comets and meteors or aerolites.

They are divided into two classes :

1st. **Luminous bodies**—Those which shine by their own light ;

2nd. **Reflecting bodies**—Those which shine only by reflecting light from a luminous body.

Fixed Stars. Bodies like our sun, but many of them larger and brighter, shining with their own light and perhaps attended by planetary bodies forming other solar systems like our own, but unseen by us owing to the inconceivable distance at which they lie. The stars are divided according to their appearance into stars of the first, second, third, etc., magnitudes and according to the position they occupy into star groups, clusters or constellations. The largest and brightest of the fixed stars is Sirius, in the constellation Canis Major.

The Sun. A vast globe of hot, luminous matter, supplying light and heat to the earth and other planets. Its diameter is 883,000 miles and its distance from the earth about 95,000,000 miles. The sun seems to be stationary with regard to inferior bodies, but is supposed with the fixed stars (of which it is one) to be performing a revolution inconceivably great in magnitude and in duration around some unknown but mighty centre.

The **Solar System** consists of the sun as a centre, with the planets, comets and satellites which move around it.

Planets. Dark bodies which move in elliptical orbits around the sun and reflect its light.

The following are the principal planets, with their diameters and their mean distance from the sun :

	Diam.	Dis. from Sun.
Jupiter	84,846	475,692,000
Saturn	70,136	872,137,000
Neptune	37,276	2,745,998,000

Uranus	33,247...	1,753,869,000
Earth.....	7,925.....	95,000,000
Venus.....	7,510.....	66,134,000
Mercury.....	3,058.....	35,392,000

Satellites, or Moons (sometimes called secondary planets). Dark bodies which move around planets and give them light by reflecting the light of the sun. They are less in size than the primary planets around which they move.

The **Moon**, the satellite which attends the earth, is a globe 2,153 miles in diameter and situated at a mean distance of 237,600 miles from the earth. It accomplishes a revolution around the earth in 27 days, 7 hours, 45 min., but as the earth is at the same time moving on its orbit, we have new moon only once in 29 days, 12 hours, 41 min.

Comets. Luminous bodies, consisting of a more or less well defined nucleus and a long, hazy and less luminous tail. The diameter of the nucleus is generally small, seldom exceeding 3,000 miles, but the length of the tail is often very great, reaching in some cases the amazing length of 150,000,000 miles. Their orbits are generally very eccentric; some move wholly within the bounds of the solar system, while others visit it only at intervals of many years, their orbits being greatly elongated ellipses, of which the greater part lies away in the depths of unmeasured space, far beyond the orbit of our sun's most distant planet.

Meteors, or Ærolites (commonly though wrongly called shooting stars). Luminous bodies seen in the higher regions of the atmosphere, generally between 50 and 75 miles above the surface of the earth.

Their origin has not yet been satisfactorily explained, but they are supposed to be small bodies moving in the system, which coming within the sphere of the earth's attraction are drawn towards it, and on entering our atmosphere, ignite, become luminous, and are destroyed by combustion. Masses of a peculiar stone or metallic substance which have fallen in various countries are supposed to have their origin in these meteors.

Nebulae. Vast masses of faintly shining vapor or cloudy matter which have been found in the heavens.

The Nebular Theory supposes that the bodies now composing the solar system once formed a nebula, and that this nebula, gradually cooling, threw off great masses from the central nucleus, which, cooling faster than the nucleus, have formed the planets, while the sun, originally the nucleus of the nebula, yet remains in a fiery state.



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