Gracie Heann's Book
Eclectic Series of Geographies.

Primary Geography,

By

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PREFACE.

The importance of the study of Geography is generally conceded, and due prominence is given it in every liberal system of education. Its practical value, as well as disciplinary force, when intelligently and systematically pursued, can not be questioned. The difference of opinion among educators with regard to it, has reference mainly to the methods of instruction best adapted to fix facts and principles in the memory, and has its origin in a contrariety of view concerning the scope and character of the science itself.

From the varied forms of organic existence upon the earth, and the seemingly isolated character of most terrestrial phenomena, many are led to consider the science a collection of detached facts, arranged in accordance with some plan, but not necessarily dependent upon each other, either as causes or effects. Impressed with this view, they burden the memory of their pupils with a mass of heterogeneous facts, with little regard to their importance, relation, or mutual dependence.

Others, believing that the forces of nature act and react upon each other, and that each phenomenon is either a cause or an effect, or both, claim that the facts of the science should be classified with reference to the phenomena they explain and the natural laws of which they are the demonstration. They demand that this relation and interdependence of geographical facts, as well as the facts themselves, should be taught in our schools.

There can be no question as to which of these views is the correct one, neither can there be any doubt entertained as to which view should direct the method for school instruction. A pupil who has merely committed the names of countries, cities, mountains, rivers, etc., to memory, forgets them, one by one, when he leaves school and enters upon the duties of active life: one whose attention has been called to the great natural features of the globe, to the structure, hydrography, climate, vegetation, and inhabitants of the continents, to the movements and other phenomena of the air and the sea, may forget names, but his knowledge of the groundwork of the science is enduring.

The Eclectic Series of Geographies has been prepared with a view to introduce this new system and method into our schools. Though different in extent and treatment, the general plan and the arrangement of topics are the same in each of the three books of the series.

The Primary Geography is designed for the use of beginners. The first part contains the necessary definitions and explanations; the second, brief descriptions of the continents, their physical features and political divisions. The book is written in plain, simple language, and great care has been taken to reject every thing which the young pupil can not readily comprehend and easily master. The questions are numbered to correspond with the paragraphs of the text. This arrangement lessens the labor of the teacher, and makes it far more effective than if the book were written in the catechetical style.

The sincere thanks of the authors are due to Thomas W. Harvey, Esq., of Painesville, Ohio, for valuable suggestions and able assistance in the preparation of the series.
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**Note.**—On the maps of this Geography, the lowlands are marked by diagonal shading in brown. Elevations of more than 1000 feet are left uncolored.
PART I. GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON I.

THE EARTH AND THE SUN.

1. This book is called a Geography. It will tell you about the world on which we live, and teach you where the towns and countries, about which you hear people talk, are situated.

2. Our world is a very large round ball. It does not stand still, or rest on any thing, but moves around the sun.

3. The sun is also a very large round ball, much larger than the earth; but it appears to be much smaller, because it is a great way off.

4. The sun gives us heat and light. At night, when we can not see the sun, it is dark, and usually colder than during the day.

5. There are many other great balls besides our world, which move around the sun. They are called planets. Our world is a planet, and is called the earth.

Questions.—1. What is this book called? What does it tell about? What does it teach?
2. What is the shape of our world? Around what does it move?
3. What is the shape of the sun? Is it larger or smaller than our world? Why does it appear to be much smaller?
4. What does the sun give us? Why is it cold and dark at night?
5. What are the great balls called which move around the sun? What is the name of our world?
Lesson II.

The Horizon, and the Points of the Compass.

6. When you are in the open country, the sky above you appears to be very far off, but to come quite down to the ground at a distance all around you. The line where the sky seems to touch the ground, is called the Horizon.

7. When the sun rises, it is first seen just at the horizon. The point of the horizon where the sun rises is called the East: the point where it sets, in the evening, is called the West.

8. When you stand with your right hand toward the east, your left hand is toward the west. The point of the horizon in front of you is the North: the point behind you, the South.

9. East, west, north, and south are called the four cardinal points, or the four points of the compass.

10. A compass is an instrument containing a needle of steel, one end of which always points north; the other, south. With a compass, we can find the cardinal points when we can not see the sun.

11. Half-way between north and east is called the North-east: half-way between south and east, the South-east: half-way between south and west, the South-west: half-way between north and west, the North-west. These are called the semi-cardinal points.

Questions.—6. How does the sky appear when you are in the open country? What is the horizon?
7. What point of the horizon is called the east? What point the west?
8. How can you tell where the north is? Where the south?
9. What are these four points called?
10. What is a compass? For what is it used?
11. Where is the north-east? The south-east? The south-west? The north-west? What are these points called?

Lesson III.

Poles, Equator, Parallels, Meridians, and Axis.

12. The point on the earth's surface which is farthest north, is the North Pole: the point which is farthest south, and opposite the north pole, is called the South Pole.

13. Now, imagine a line to be drawn around the earth, just half-way between the north pole and the south pole. This line is called the Equator.
14. The equator is about 25,000 miles long. It divides the earth into two equal parts.

15. Lines drawn around the earth in the same direction as the equator, are called **Parallels**.

16. Other lines are drawn from the north pole to the south pole. These are called **Meridians**.

17. None of these lines are really drawn on the earth. They are only supposed to be drawn, to assist us in measuring the distance from one place to another.

18. Imagine a line to be drawn straight through the earth, from the north pole to the south pole. This line is called the **Axis** of the earth.

The earth turns round on this axis, just as an apple may turn on a wire which passes through its core.

19. It takes twenty-four hours for the earth to turn once on its axis. When the side on which we live is turned toward the sun, it is **day** with us: when the side opposite us is turned toward the sun, it is **night**.


**LESSON IV.**

**FORMS OF THE LAND.**

20. The surface, or outside of the earth, consists of dry **land**, like that on which we live, and of **water**.

21. A very large body of land is called a **Continent**. A body of land that is not so large, is called an **Island**. The islands and continents are all surrounded by water.

22. The line where the dry land meets the
water is called the **Coast-line**. It is nearly always a crooked line; for the land sometimes projects into the water, and the water sometimes extends into the land.

23. A portion of land which projects from the main body, and is nearly surrounded by water, is called a **Peninsula**. A small point of land projecting into the water, is called a **Cape**.

24. A narrow neck of land which connects two larger bodies, is called an **Isthmus**.

**LESSON V.**

**FORMS OF THE LAND.—CONCLUDED.**

25. When we travel over an island or a continent, we find that some parts of it are much higher than others. Some parts are only a few feet higher than the water in the ocean, while others are as much as five miles high.

26. Those portions which are less than 1000 feet above the water in the ocean, are called **Lowlands**: those which are more than 1000 feet above it, are called **Highlands**.

27. You have no doubt noticed that some parts of the country are flat like a floor, while other parts are hilly or mountainous.
28. Flat or level tracts of lowlands are called **Low Plains.** Level highlands are called **Pla-teaus,** or Table-lands, because they are high and flat, like the top of a table.

29. Some of these level tracts of land are covered with rich grass and beautiful flowers; others are so dry and barren that scarcely anything can grow upon them. Dry, barren tracts are called **Deserts.**

30. Some hills are much higher than others. When their height is more than a thousand feet, they are called **Mountains.** Mountains, therefore, are only high hills.

31. When mountains stand close together, in a long row, they form a **Mountain Chain.** Several such chains lying near each other, form a **Mountain System.**

32. The highest point of a hill or mountain is called its **Summit:** the lowest part, where it begins to rise, its **Base.**

33. The tops of many mountains are always covered with snow and ice; for the higher we ascend, the colder it becomes, even in summer.

34. A mountain with a bowl-shaped hollow, or crater, on its summit or side, from which fire and smoke sometimes burst forth, is called a **Volcano.** The crater is connected by an opening with a mass of melted matter, called lava, far beneath the earth's surface.

When an eruption occurs, ashes and half-melted stones are thrown from the crater with great force; the lava flows over the crater's brim down the sides of the volcano, and a column of fire and smoke rises above its summit.

**QUESTIONS.**—25. Are all parts of the land of the same height? What difference is there in its height?

26. What are lowlands? Highlands?

27. What have you noticed in the country?

28. What are low plains? Plateaus, or table-lands? Why are they called table-lands?

29. What are deserts?

30. What are mountains? What is the difference between a hill and a mountain?

31. Describe a mountain chain. A mountain system.

32. What is the highest part of a mountain called? The lowest part? The low ground between two mountains?

33. With what are many mountains covered?

34. What is a volcano? With what is the crater connected? Describe an eruption.

**LESSON VI.**

**THE WATER.**

35. Three fourths of the earth's surface are water. The remaining fourth is land.

36. Most of the water is in the **Sea.** This surrounds all the continents and islands, and is so large that it takes a ship many weeks to sail across it. It is very deep, also, and the water in it is so salt and bitter that it is not fit to drink.

37. A part of the sea which extends into the land, is called a **Gulf** or **Bay.**
A narrow passage connecting two larger bodies of water, is called a **Strait** or **Channel**.

38. Water which falls upon the land in showers is fresh, like that which you drink. It sinks into the soil, and at length comes bubbling forth from the ground in a little stream. This is called a **Spring**.

39. The stream of water which flows from a spring is called a **Brook**. When many brooks unite their waters in one stream, they form a **River**.

40. Nearly every river flows into some larger body of water. The point where a river ends is called its **Mouth**. The spring farthest distant from its mouth is called its **Source**.

We go **up** a river when we go toward its source: we go **down** a river when we go toward its mouth.

41. A river sometimes flows over a steep place: it then forms a **Cataract**, or **Falls**; as, Niagara Falls, of which you have often heard.

42. Some rivers flow into wide basins, where the water stands almost still. The bodies of water thus formed are called **Lakes**. Small lakes are sometimes called **Ponds**.

Sometimes the water in springs, rivers, and lakes is salt; but this is not often the case. Usually it is fresh, like rain-water.

**QUESTIONS.**—35. How much of the earth’s surface is water? How much is land?

36. Where is most of the water? What can you tell me about the sea? Would you like to drink some of its water? Why not?

37. What is a gulf or bay? What is a strait or channel?

38. Is the water which falls upon the land salt or fresh? What becomes of the rain which falls from the clouds? How are springs formed?

39. What is a brook? How is a river formed?

40. What is the mouth of a river? The source?

41. What is a cataract, or falls?

42. How are lakes formed? What are small lakes sometimes called?
43. When we wish to learn where the different oceans, continents, towns, and rivers on the earth are situated, we look on a map.

A Map is a plan, or drawing, of the whole or a part of the earth's surface.

44. A Globe is a round ball, on which a map of the whole earth is drawn.

45. You must not think that a map is the same as a picture. A map shows us where various objects are situated: a picture represents the objects themselves.

46. You see that on the map the towns are represented by little circles; the mountains, by rows of short lines; the rivers, by crooked lines; and the bay and cape, by bends in the coast-line. The situation of objects is represented in a similar manner on all maps.

47. You can learn from a map the direction of one place from another. The northern part of a country is usually placed nearest the top of a map; the southern part, nearest the bottom; the eastern part is placed toward the right side; the western, toward the left side.

48. We can make a very large map of a country, or a very small one—just as we can draw a very large or a very small picture of a horse. So you must not think that the largest countries must have the largest maps.

Questions.—43. How can we learn where the different oceans, continents, towns, and rivers are situated? What is a map?

44. What is a globe?

45. What is the difference between a map and a picture? What does a map show? What does a picture represent?

46. How are towns represented on maps? Mountains? Rivers, bays, and capes?

47. What else can you learn from a map? What part of a country is usually nearest the top of a map? What part is nearest the bottom? What part is placed toward the right side? Toward the left side?

48. What can you say about the size of maps?
49. I will now show you two maps, which represent the whole world—Maps I and II. Each shows one half of the earth's surface.

50. When a ball is divided into two equal parts, each of the parts is called a **hemisphere**. On Map I the **Western** hemisphere, or the **New World**, is represented: on Map II the **Eastern** hemisphere, or the **Old World**.

51. On the eastern hemisphere there are **four** large tracts of land, or **grand-divisions**—Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. On the western hemisphere there are **two** grand-divisions—North America and South America.

52. There are a great many **islands** on each hemisphere. These are largest and most numerous between Asia and Australia.
53. North and South America are connected by an isthmus. Africa is joined to Asia in the same manner. Australia is entirely surrounded by water.

Asia is the largest grand-division; Australia, the smallest. Africa is larger than Europe; North America is larger than South America.

54. Most of the land in each hemisphere is north of the equator, and most of the water south of it. The north pole is nearly surrounded by land, and the south pole, by water.

Questions.—49. What do Maps I and II represent?
50. What is a hemisphere?
51. How many grand-divisions are there on the eastern hemisphere? What are their names? How many on the western hemisphere? What are their names? On which grand-division do you live?
52. Where are islands most numerous?
53. How are North and South America connected? Africa and Asia? Is Australia joined to any other continent? Which is the largest grand-division? The smallest? Which is the larger, Africa or Europe? North America or South America?
54. Where is most of the land? Most of the water? What three grand-divisions lie north of the equator? What two are crossed by it? What one south of it?
LESSON IX.

THE MAP OF THE WORLD—THE WATER.

55. The sea is divided into five great bodies, called Oceans.

56. There is a small ocean around the north pole, called the Arctic Ocean; another around the south pole, called the Antarctic Ocean. As it is always very cold near the poles, both of these oceans are covered with ice nearly the whole year. Sailors visit them to catch whales and seals.

57. The Atlantic Ocean lies between North and South America on the west, and Europe and Africa on the east. It extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic Ocean.

58. The Pacific Ocean lies between Asia and Australia on the west, and North and South America on the east. Like the Atlantic, it extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic Ocean.

The word pacific means peaceful. This ocean is so named because the weather there is usually calm and pleasant. There are many islands in this ocean. Some of them are low, and covered with a luxuriant growth of vegetation. Beautiful corals are found in the sea around them. On other islands there are lofty volcanoes, which can be seen at a great distance, and from which issue fire, smoke, and volcanic ashes.

59. These two great oceans, as you have learned, lie between the eastern hemisphere and America, where we live. The Atlantic separates us from Europe and Africa; the Pacific separates us from Asia and Australia. It takes a long time for a ship to sail across the Atlantic, and still longer for one to cross the Pacific, for it is the largest ocean on the earth.

60. The Indian Ocean lies between Africa on the west, and Australia on the east. Asia is north, and the Antarctic Ocean south of it. The weather is always warm in the Indian Ocean. It has many fertile islands, from which ships bring us pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, and other spices.

QUESTIONS.—55. How many oceans are there?
56. Where is the Arctic Ocean? The Antarctic? What is said of these oceans?
57. What ocean lies east of North and South America? What grand-divisions lie east of the Atlantic? What ocean north of it? What ocean south?
58. What ocean west of North and South America? What grand-division lies west of the Pacific? What ocean north of it? What ocean south? What does the word pacific mean?
59. What ocean separates us from Europe and Africa? From Asia and Australia? What is the name of the largest ocean?
60. Where is the Indian ocean? What grand-division east of it? West of it? What is said of this ocean? Repeat the names of the five oceans.

LESSON X.

CLIMATE—THE ZONES.

61. You learned, in your last lesson, that the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans are always cold, while the Indian Ocean is always warm. They are said to have different climates, or kinds of weather. Some climates are hot, and others cold; some wet, and others dry.

62. Where we live, the climate is cold in winter, and hot in summer. In some parts of the earth, the winter lasts nearly all the year; in others, there is no winter whatever—the weather during the whole year being such as we have in summer.
Those portions of the earth which lie between the torrid and frigid zones are said to be in the Temperate Zones.

**Questions.**—61. What is said of the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans? What of the Indian Ocean? What do we mean by climates?
62. What is our climate? What is said of other parts of the earth?
63. Where are the warmest climates? What zone do they form? Where are the coldest climates? What zones do they form?
64. In what zone do we live? Where do the temperate zones lie?

**Lesson XI.**

**Plants and Animals.**

The zones mentioned in your last lesson differ very much in their plants and animals.

In the frigid zones, it is so cold that hardly any plants can grow. The ground is frozen hard, and covered with snow nearly all the year. The sea, also, is frozen over, or filled with masses of floating ice.

But few people live in these zones, and they must wrap themselves in thick furs to keep warm. Their houses are often built of blocks of snow. As they can raise no fruits nor vegetables, they live upon the flesh of whales, walruses, seals, bears, and other animals.

In some parts of these zones, they keep dogs to draw their sleds over the snow or ice; in other parts, they use a kind of deer, called the reindeer, for this purpose. Horses and oxen can not live in such cold countries.
68. In the **torrid** zone, it is so warm all the year, that many of the natives go almost naked—never needing clothing or fires to keep them warm.

The soil is generally very fertile and covered with forests. The leaves of the trees are always green, as with us in summer. Delicious fruits, such as oranges, figs, pine-apples, and cocoa-nuts, grow wild, and the most beautiful flowers, like those we have in hot-houses, are found everywhere.

Most of the large animals which you see in menageries—lions, tigers, elephants, and camels—are brought from the torrid zone. Monkeys, parrots, bright-colored butterflies, and birds with brilliant plumage, abound in the thick woods.

69. The **temperate** zones are best suited to the growth of wheat, corn, apples, pears, and many other grains and fruits.

The people of the temperate zones are stronger and more willing to work than those who live in hotter climates. They raise many useful animals; such as cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep.

They have cold winters, when the ground is frozen, and nothing will grow; but they also have warm, pleasant summers, when they can raise crops and build houses, so that they may have plenty to eat, and be warm and comfortable during the snowy season.

**QUESTIONS.**
- 65. In what do the zones differ?
- 67. What animals do they keep and use?
- 68. What is said of the natives of the torrid zone? What of the soil? Of the fruits? Of the animals?
- 69. To what are the temperate zones best suited? What is said of the people of the temperate zones? Of the animals they raise?

**LESSON XII.**

**THE RACES OF MEN.**

70. You may wonder why any one should care to live where it is always very hot or very cold; but such is the case. There are a great many millions of men, and they dwell in almost all parts of the earth.

71. The people living in one part often differ in the color of their skin, in their hair, and in their general appearance, from those living in other parts.

72. Men of the same color and appearance are said to belong to the same race. There are five races. You are familiar with two of them—the **white** and the **black**. The others are called the **red**, the **yellow**, and the **brown** races.

73. The **white** or **Caucasian** race is superior to all, and exceeds any other race in power. White men can now be found all over the earth; but they are most numerous in Europe.

Several hundred years ago, a few of them crossed the Atlantic Ocean to this country. Others soon followed, and began to build towns and to cultivate the land. There are now a
great many white people in both North and South America.

74. The people belonging to the black race are called Negroes, and live chiefly in Africa. The negroes in our country are the descendants of slaves brought from Africa a long time ago.

75. Before the white and the black races came to America, it was inhabited by the red race, or Indians. Once in a while you may now see an Indian in our towns and cities; but the white people have driven most of them so far away, that they seldom visit the settled parts of our country.

76. The yellow or Mongolian race is more numerous than the white race. Nearly all the yellow people live in Asia. Not many of them come to this country, though some Chinese and Japanese, who belong to this race, have lately been brought among us.

77. The brown or Malay race lives in Australia and the numerous islands lying in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. A few Malays inhabit the south-eastern part of Asia.

Questions.—70. Do people live in all parts of the world?

71. How do people living in one part of the world differ from those living in other parts?

72. How many races are there? Name them.

73. What is said of the white race? Where are people of this race most numerous?

74. Where does the black race live? Of whom are the negroes of this country the descendants?

75. Who lived here before the white and the black people came? What has become of the Indians?

76. Where is the yellow race found? What nations belonging to it are mentioned?

77. Where does the brown race live?

Lesson XIII.

MANNER OF LIVING.

78. You learned, in the last lesson, that there are a great many people on the earth, and that they differ very much in color and general appearance. They differ also in their manner of living.

79. Those people that have houses to live in, schools and colleges, books to read, railroads and steamboats to carry them from place to place, clothes to wear, and an abundance of good food to eat, are called civilized people.

80. The greater portion of the civilized people live in Europe and America, and belong to the
white race. They know more than other nations. This is the reason why they are more powerful, and live more comfortably.

81. **Half-civilized** people have no railroads nor steamboats, and not many books or schools. Some of them live in houses, and have towns and cities; others have no fixed homes, but live in tents and wander about from one part of their country to another, with their flocks and herds.

82. Most of the yellow and many of the brown race are half-civilized. Hence, this manner of living is chiefly found in Asia.

83. **Savage**, or **uncivilized** people do not live in houses, but in rude huts, in tents, or in the woods without any shelter. When the climate of the country in which they live is warm, they go almost naked; when it is cold, they clothe themselves in the skins of wild beasts.

They idle away most of their time, or spend it in hunting and fishing. They know nothing about reading, writing, or books.

84. The blacks in Africa and Australia, and the Indians, or red men, in North and South America, are savages.

**Questions.**—78. In what, besides color and general appearance, do men differ?

79. What people are called civilized?

80. Where do most of the civilized people live? Why are they more powerful than other nations?

81. Describe half-civilized people.

82. What races are half-civilized? Where do they live?

83. Describe savage or uncivilized people.

84. What races are savage? Where do they live?

**LESSON XIV.**

**THE OCCUPATIONS OF MEN.**

85. There are many ways by which civilized men obtain their living. Most of them, however, are employed in one of these four classes of business, or **occupations**: agriculture, manufacture, commerce, and mining.

86. Those employed in **agriculture** cultivate the soil, raise grain, fruit, and vegetables, and keep cattle, horses, and sheep. They are called farmers, gardeners, planters, or graziers.

Those who live in the country are usually engaged in agriculture. They furnish food to those who live in the cities or travel on the oceans, lakes, and rivers. If men did not cultivate the soil, we should all starve or become savages.

87. Those whose business it is to make the
clothing we wear, build the houses in which we live, and carry on the various arts and trades, are engaged in **manufacturing**. Hatters, tailors, shoemakers, carriage-builders, blacksmiths, and carpenters are manufacturers.

Manufacturers generally live in or near towns and cities. They own factories, mills, and shops, and often employ a great many workmen. As they do not raise any thing to eat, they depend upon those who cultivate the soil for their food.

88. **Commerce** consists in buying and selling the products of mining, of agriculture, and of manufacturing. These are usually bought in one place and carried to another to be sold. Store-keepers, merchants, sailors, and many others are engaged in commerce.

Sugar, coffee, and spices are raised in the torrid zone, and sent to colder parts of the world to be sold. Tea is brought from China, silks from Europe, and ivory from Africa. We send, in exchange for them, wheat, corn, and manufactured articles. Nearly all the ships that sail on the sea, and the long trains of cars you see on land, are carrying articles bought in one place to be sold in another.

89. Those engaged in **mining** dig out of the earth various substances, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, coal, and iron ore.

90. As these substances usually lie buried far down in the ground, deep holes must be dug in order to reach them. These holes are called **mines**.

Mines are generally found in mountainous regions. They are narrow, and so dark that miners carry lamps fastened to their caps, so that they can see to work and be able to find their way into and out of them.

91. Uncivilized nations have neither commerce nor manufactures. They live chiefly by hunting wild animals, by catching fish in the rivers, lakes, and sea, or by gathering such fruits as grow in the countries they inhabit. Some of them carry on farming in a rude manner and with very simple tools.

**Questions.**—85. What are the four chief occupations of men?

86. What do those do that are employed in agriculture? What are they called?

87. Who are engaged in manufacturing? Give some examples.

88. In what does commerce consist? Who are engaged in this occupation?

89. What is mining?

90. What are mines?

91. By what occupations do uncivilized nations live?
LESSON XV.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

92. You know that both at home and at school there are rules which have been made for your good, and which you must obey.

Now, when the people of a country agree to obey certain rules, they form what is called a State. The rules which they agree to obey are called the Laws of the State. The men that make the laws, and punish those who do not obey them, form the Government of the State.

93. There are two kinds of governments: republics and monarchies.

In a Republic, the people choose persons, called Senators and Representatives, to make the laws, and some person called a Governor or President, whose duty it is to see that the laws are obeyed.

In a Monarchy, the ruler is not chosen by the people, but is at the head of the government because of his birth, or because he has placed himself there by his own exertions.

94. There are various kinds of monarchies. Some are Kingdoms, which are states governed by a king; others are Empires, which are ruled by emperors. In others the chief officer of the government is called a Caliph or a Sultan.

95. Our country is a republic. It is called the United States. The highest officer in our government is the President. He lives in Washington City, where Congress meets to make the laws.

96. In every state there is one city in which the chief officer usually resides, and where the laws are made. This city is the seat of government, or the Capital of the State.

A republic is the best form of government for a civilized people.

The capital is generally the most beautiful city of a country. It contains the house or palace in which the ruler lives, and other magnificent buildings, in which the government officers transact business. Washington is the capital of our country.

QUESTIONS.—92. What is said about rules? What is a state? What are laws? Who form the government of a state?

93. How many classes of governments are there? Describe a republic. What is the chief officer called? Describe a monarchy.

94. What are kingdoms? Empires?

95. What form of government is ours? What is the name of our country? Who is the highest officer in our government?

96. What is the capital of a state? Which is the best form of government for a civilized people? What is the name of our capital?

LESSON XVI.

RELIGIONS.

97. There are many different religions. Some nations believe there is but one God; others, that there are many gods.

98. The Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans believe there is but one God. They belong chiefly to the white race. The Christians are most numerous in Europe and America: the Mohammedans, in Asia and Africa.

99. The Christians believe that Christ is the Son of God, and the Savior of the world. The
RELIGIONS.

21. Jews do not believe that Christ is the Son of God, but that a Savior is yet to appear. The Mohammedans believe that Mohammed, the founder of their religion, was a true prophet.

100. Those people that think there are many gods are called Pagans. Some carve images of wood and stone, and pray to them for help and protection. Such images are called Idols.

101. The blacks in Africa and Australia, the red men in America, and many belonging to the yellow and brown races in Asia, are Pagans.

QUESTIONS.—97. Are there many religions? In what do they differ?
98. Who believe in one God? To what race do they chiefly belong? Where are they found?
99. What do Christians believe? What is the belief of the Jews? What do the Mohammedans believe?
100. What people are Pagans? What are idols?
101. Where are the Pagans chiefly found? To what races do they belong? Do you think any of them are civilized?

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW.

What is our world called? What is its shape, or form? Around what does it move? Which is the larger, the earth or the sun? What does the sun give us? What are planets?

What is the horizon? Name and describe the four cardinal points. The four semi-cardinal points.

What is the north pole? The south pole? The equator? What are parallels? Meridians? Are these lines really drawn on the earth? What is the axis of the earth? How long does it take the earth to turn on its axis? When is it day? When is it night?

What is an island? What is the coast-line? What is a peninsula? A cape? An isthmus?

What are lowlands? Highlands? Plateaus? Deserts? What is a mountain chain? A mountain system? What is the summit of a mountain? The base? What is a valley? What is a volcano?

How much of the earth's surface is water? How much is land? What is a gulf? A strait? What is a bay? How is a river formed? What is the mouth of a river? The source? What is a waterfall? A lake?

What is a hemisphere? How many grand-divisions on the eastern hemisphere? Name them. How many on the western hemisphere? Name them. How are North and South America connected? To what grand-division is Africa joined? Which is the largest grand-division? The smallest? Is there more land north or south of the equator?

How many oceans are there? Where is the Arctic Ocean? The Antarctic? The Atlantic? The Pacific? The Indian Ocean?

What is the hottest zone called? Where is this zone? Where are the coldest zones? What are they called? Where are the temperate zones?

Why are there so few plants in the frigid zones? What is the food of the people in these zones? What can you say about the torrid zone? The temperate zones?

How many races of men are there? Describe the white race. Where is this race the most numerous? Where is the black race found? What can you say about the red race? About the yellow race? About the brown race?

What people are called civilized? Where do most of the civilized people live? What are half-civilized people? Name some half-civilized nations. Savage, or uncivilized people. Where do the savages live?

Name the four chief occupations of men. Who are employed in agriculture? In manufacturing? In what does commerce consist? What are mines?

What are laws? Who form the government of a state? Describe a republic. A monarchy. What is a kingdom? An empire? What is the capital of a state? What is the name of our country? What is the chief officer of our government called?
MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.
By A. von Steinwehr.

Jewett & Chandler, Buffalo.
PART II.
THE CONTINENTS.

NORTH AMERICA.

MAP QUESTIONS.—What ocean north of North America?
What ocean east? What ocean west?
What isthmus joins North and South America?
What cape projects into the Arctic Ocean?
Name some of the islands in the Arctic Ocean.
What large island north-east of North America?
What island east of Greenland?
What bay west of Greenland?
What strait connects Baffin Bay with the Atlantic Ocean?
What large bay in the northern part of the grand-division?
What gulf in the southern part?
What sea south-east of the Gulf of Mexico?
What chain of islands separates the Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean?
Which is the largest of the Antilles?
What peninsula lies between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean?
What peninsula lies between the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea? What peninsula on the western side of the grand-division?

What strait connects the Arctic and Pacific oceans?
What grand-division is separated from North America by Behring Strait?
What sea south of Behring Strait?
What peninsula south of Behring Sea?
What islands west of Alaska?

What great mountain region is in the west?
What mountains in the east?
What great river empties into the Gulf of Mexico?
What river empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence?
Of what lakes is the St. Lawrence River the outlet?
What river empties into the Arctic Ocean?
What river empties into the Pacific Ocean?
What river empties into the Gulf of California?

What country occupies the middle part of North America?
What country north of the United States?
What country south-west of the United States?
What country south-east of Mexico?

DESCRIPTION.

1. North America lies in the western hemisphere, and is the northern part of the New World. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by the Atlantic; on the west by the Pacific.

2. The northern part of North America is the broadest. It becomes narrower toward the south, and terminates in the Isthmus of Panama, which connects it with South America.

3. The Cordilleras are the principal mountain region. They occupy the western part of the continent, extending from the Isthmus of Panama to the Arctic Ocean.

4. The Cordilleras consist of extensive tablelands and many mountain ranges, having mostly a direction south-east and north-west.
5. Two of these ranges greatly exceed the others in height and length. The first is that of the Rocky Mountains, which passes through North America from the Rio Grande to the Arctic Ocean.

6. The second range extends along the shore of the Pacific Ocean. The southern part is called the Sierra Nevada; the middle part, the Cascade Mountains; and the northern part, the Coast Mountains.

7. In the eastern part of the grand-division there are two highland regions lower and less extensive than the Cordilleras: the Apalach'ian Mountains, in the United States, and the Arctic Table-land, lying north-west of Hudson Bay.

8. The interior of the grand-division consists of vast low plains. The Mississippi Valley lies between the Rocky Mountains on the west and the Apalachian Mountains on the east, and borders on the Gulf of Mexico. The Arctic Plain borders upon Hudson Bay and the Arctic Ocean.

9. The most important rivers of North America are:
- The Mississippi, which rises near the center of the grand-division, flows south and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.
- The St. Lawrence, which drains the five Great Lakes, Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, and empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- The Macken'zie, which flows through the Arctic Plain and empties into the Arctic Ocean. It drains several large lakes, as Lake Athabasca, Great Slave Lake, and Great Bear Lake.
- The Columbia, which rises in the Rocky Mountains and empties into the Pacific Ocean.
- The Colorado, which rises in the Rocky Mountains and empties into the Gulf of California.

2. Which part of North America is the broadest? Where is the Isthmus of Panama?
3. What is the principal mountain region? In what part of the continent are the Cordilleras?
4. Of what do the Cordilleras consist?
5. Where are the Rocky Mountains?
6. Where is the second range of the Cordilleras? What part of it is called the Sierra Nevada? What part is called the Cascade Mountains? What part is called the Coast Mountains?
7. Where are the Appalachian Mountains? Where is the Arctic Table-land?
8. What part of the grand-division consists of low plains? Where is the Mississippi Valley? Where is the Arctic Plain?

10. The largest part of North America lies in the temperate zone, and is covered with extensive forests and wide grassy prairies. That part which extends south of the Tropic of Cancer lies in the torrid zone. The climate is very hot, and palm trees, bananas, and many other tropical plants grow there in great abundance.

11. The principal wild animals are: the white or polar bear, living in the coldest regions; the panther, the wolf, and the fox; the fierce grizzly bear, living in the Cordilleras; the elk, and the buffalo.

12. The inhabitants belong to three races: the Indian, Negro, and Caucasian. The Caucasians, or whites, are by far the most numerous.

13. North America comprises the six following divisions:

I. The United States of America, occupying the middle part of the grand-division, and the north-western part, called Alaska.

II. Dominion of Canada lying north of the United States and bordering on the Arctic Ocean.

III. Danish America, comprising the islands of Greenland and Iceland. Greenland is bounded on the west by Baffin Bay and Davis Strait.

IV. The Republic of Mexico, lying south of the United States.

V. The five Republics of Central America, lying south-east of Mexico.

VI. The West Indies, comprising the islands which lie south-east of the United States.

Questions.—10. What part of North America lies in the temperate zone? What part in the frigid zone? What part in the torrid zone?
11. Name some of the wild animals.
12. To what three races do the inhabitants belong?
13. What part of the grand-division is occupied by the United States? Where is Alaska? Where is the Dominion of Canada? What two islands are comprised in Danish America? Where is the Republic of Mexico? Where are the Republics of Central America? What islands are called the West Indies? Name the two divisions lying north of the United States. Name the three divisions lying south of the United States.
THE UNITED STATES.

DESCRIPTION.

To follow Map Questions on page 29.

1. You have already learned that our country is called the United States. It is so named because it is composed of many separate States, which are joined, or united, under one government.

2. Our country is very large. It embraces all the middle portion of North America, and extends across the continent from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific.

3. The eastern part of the country is occupied by the Apalachian Mountains; the western, by the great Cordilleras; and the central part, by the Mississippi Valley.

4. The Apalachian Mountains are about one third as high as the Rocky Mountains. They consist of numerous chains, and include many beautiful and fertile valleys.

5. That portion of the Cordilleras which lies in the United States includes the Sierra Nevada, Cascade Mountains, and the southern section of the Rocky Mountains.

6. The Mississippi Valley lies between the Apalachian Mountains and the Rocky Mountains. It consists mainly of extensive prairies, and has a very fertile soil.

The western part of it, called the Great Plains, is not productive, because the summers are too dry for plants to grow well.

7. The Mississippi is one of the largest rivers on the earth. It rises in the northern part of the country, flows south, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico. Hundreds of large steamboats ply on it and on many of its tributaries.

8. The largest tributaries of the Mississippi are the Ohio River, which rises in the Apalachian Mountains, and the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red rivers, which rise in the Rocky Mountains.

9. Along the northern border of our country there are five very large bodies of fresh water, called the Great Lakes. These are Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. The water from these lakes is carried to the Atlantic Ocean by the river St. Lawrence.

10. The two largest streams in the western part of the country are the Colorado and Columbia.

The Colorado River has its sources in the Rocky Mountains, and empties into the Gulf of California. The Columbia River rises in the Dominion of Canada, and receives the Snake River.

QUESTIONS.—1. Why is our country called the United States?
2. What part of North America does it embrace?
3. Where are the Apalachian Mountains? The Cordilleras? The Mississippi Valley?
4. What is said about the Apalachian Mountains?
5. What chains of the Cordilleras lie in the United States?
6. What is said of the Mississippi Valley?
7. Describe the Mississippi River. In what direction does it flow? Where is its source? Its mouth?
8. What is the principal eastern tributary of the Mississippi River? Where does it rise? The principal western tributaries? Where do they rise?
9. Where are the five great lakes? Name them. What river carries their waters to the ocean?
10. What are the two largest rivers in the western part of the country?
THE UNITED STATES.

A Barnyard in Winter.

11. The United States are situated in the north temperate zone, but the difference between the climate of the northern and the southern portions is very great.

Near the Gulf of Mexico, it is so warm that snow rarely falls and the ground is never frozen. Figs, oranges, and lemons, grow in the open air.

In the northern portions, during the long and cold winters, the ground is frozen and covered with deep snow.

12. The eastern and central portions of our country have a very fertile soil and plenty of rain, and various kinds of plants thrive well.

The people are largely engaged in farming, or agriculture. In the northern part of this region the farmers raise wheat, corn, oats, and hay; and in the southern part, which is warmer, they raise cotton, rice, corn, and sugar.

13. Besides these plants, the farmers raise also useful animals, as horses, cattle, sheep, and swine.
Horses are employed in traveling and for drawing heavy loads. Cattle are raised for their flesh, which is called beef. In the northern part of our country, oxen are used in plowing, and cows are kept for their milk, from which butter and cheese are made. Sheep are raised for their wool and also for their flesh, which is called mutton. Swine are raised only for their flesh, called pork.

14. The great western mountains and tablelands, called the Cordilleras, are not well fitted for farming, because they receive so little rain that plants do not thrive. But there are a great many mines, from which gold, silver, copper, iron, and other useful minerals are taken.

15. In many parts of the country there are large manufactories, where a great variety of articles is made, such as cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes, implements, machinery, and numerous other products.

16. The farms, mines, and manufactories of the United States produce so many things, and these in such great quantities, that the people could not consume them all. The goods that are not used in our country are bought by merchants, and shipped to foreign countries. There they are exchanged for such articles as we require, and such as can not be produced here. By this exchange, called commerce, our merchants supply the people with silk goods, coffee, tea, spices, and numerous manufactures.

Questions.—11. In what zone is our country situated? What portions are the warmest? What portions the coldest?

12. What part of the country is fertile? What business is carried on here? Name some articles raised by farmers.

13. What animals are raised by the farmers?

14. What part of the country is not fitted for farming? Why? Name some minerals taken from the mines.

15. Name some articles produced in the manufactories.

16. What is done with the articles which can not be consumed in the country?

17. Many years ago the red race, or Indians, occupied the whole of our country. When the white people came, they forced the Indians to move farther and farther to the west, so that
there are now but few of them living east of the Mississippi River.

18. The white people came chiefly from England; for that reason, the language we speak is the English language.

19. For some time the first settlers were governed by laws made in England. About a hundred years ago, they declared themselves independent and made a government of their own.

The King of England was not willing that they should become independent, and there was a long war between them and his armies, called the Revolutionary War. General Washington commanded the American army. When the war ended, the people elected him President.

20. At first, there were but thirteen States, with a population of little more than three millions of people. Since then, the native population has increased very rapidly, and a great many people have come to us from Europe.

21. At present, our country embraces forty-nine divisions—States and Territories—which have a population of more than fifty millions.

The people of a State elect their Governor: the President appoints the Governor of a Territory. There are thirty-eight States, eight organized and two unorganized Territories in the United States. As soon as a sufficient number of people settle in a Territory, it may become a State.

22. The city of Washington, the capital of the nation, is in the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia, which is governed by Congress, lies upon the Potomac River.

23. This country is a republic. The people elect persons to make the laws. These persons form our Congress, which meets every year in Washington. The people also elect the President, who remains in office four years.

24. The forty-nine divisions of our country are comprised in three groups: the eastern, central, and western.

25. Each of these groups includes one of the great natural divisions of the country. The eastern States include the Apalachian Mountains; the central, the Mississippi Valley; and the western, the high Cordilleras.

I. EASTERN STATES.

(1.)
Northern Section, or New England States.

(2.)
Middle Section.

(3.)
Southern Section.

II. CENTRAL STATES.

(1.)
North Central States. East of the Mississippi.

(2.)
North Central States. West of the Mississippi.

(3.)
South Central States.

III. WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

(1.)
First Section.

(2.)
Second Section.

(3.)
Third Section.

QUESTIONS.—17. What people formerly occupied our country? What has become of the Indians?
18. Whence did the white people chiefly come?
19. What occurred about a hundred years ago?
20. How many States were there at first?
21. How many States and Territories are there now?
22. What is the capital of our country? In what District is it situated?
23. What is our country? Where does Congress meet every year? Who elect the persons that form the Congress?
24. Name the three groups of States.
25. What mountains do the Eastern States include? What valley do the Central States include? What mountain chains do the Western States include? Name the States in each section.
THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

EASTERN STATES, NORTHERN SECTION.


DESCRIPTION.

1. New England is the north-eastern part of our country. Five of the six states border upon the Atlantic Ocean. The coast is rocky, and has many fine bays and harbors.

2. The northern part of New England is mountainous. A mountain chain belonging to the Apalachian system passes through it from north to south. In Vermont it is called the Green Mountains, because its slopes are covered with forests of evergreen trees.

3. In New Hampshire, are the White Mountains. They are very high, and snow remains on their summits most of the year. Mount Washington is the highest peak.

4. Many rivers traverse the country between the mountains and the coast. The Kennebec and the Penobscot flow through Maine. The Connecticut, the largest river in New England, separates Vermont and New Hampshire, and then flows through Massachusetts and Connecticut into Long Island Sound.

5. There are many lakes in the New England States. Moosehead Lake in Maine, Lake Winnipesaukee in New Hampshire, and Lake Champlain between Vermont and New York, are the most noted.

6. The climate of New England is quite cold. The winters are long and severe; the summers, warm and pleasant.

7. New England is very densely populated, especially in the southern parts. The people are noted for their industry and intelligence.

8. The inhabitants are engaged in manufactures, commerce, agriculture, and the fisheries.
Cotton and woolen goods, iron-ware, boots and shoes, and a great many other things, are made and sent to all parts of the United States.

Although the soil is not naturally very fertile, crops of wheat, rye, corn, and potatoes are raised by careful tillage.

QUESTIONS.—1. What part of our country is called New England? Bound this section. What States border on the ocean? Which State lies inland? Name from the map a bay in Massachusetts.

2. What part of New England is mountainous? To what system do the mountains belong? Where are the Green Mountains? Describe them.

3. Where are the White Mountains? What is the name of their highest peak?

4. Describe from the map the following rivers: the Penobscot; Kennebec; Androscoggin; Merrimac; Connecticut; Housatonic.

MODEL.—The Penobscot River rises in the northern part of Maine, flows south, and empties into Penobscot Bay.

5. Where is Moosehead Lake? Lake Winnipiseogee? Lake Champlain?


7. What part of New England is the most densely populated?

8. In what occupations are the people of New England engaged? Name some of the articles manufactured. Some of the crops raised.

9. Maine is the most north-eastern of the New England States, and also the largest. The coast is rocky, and indented by many bays.

The southern part of the State is low: the northern, elevated and mountainous. Mount Katahdin is more than a mile high.

The principal occupations of the inhabitants are farming, lumbering, and ship-building.

Augusta, the capital, is on the Kennebec.

Portland, on Casco Bay, is the largest sea-port.

Bangor, on the Penobscot, and Bath, at the mouth of the Kennebec, are important towns.

10. New Hampshire lies south-west of Maine. The White Mountains are in the northern part. Farming and manufacturing are the principal occupations of the people.

Concord, on the Merrimac, is the capital.

Portsmouth is the principal sea-port.

Nashua and Manchester are large manufacturing towns.

11. Vermont lies west of New Hampshire. The Connecticut River forms the eastern boundary: Lake Champlain, part of the western.
Vermont is very mountainous. The Green Mountains pass through it from north to south. Farming, cattle-raising, and manufacturing are the chief occupations of the people.  
Montpelier is the capital.  
Burlington, on Lake Champlain, and Rutland, near the Green Mountains, are important cities.

13. Rhode Island, the smallest of the United States, lies south of Massachusetts. The people are engaged in farming, manufacturing, and commerce.  
This State has two capitals: Providence, a manufacturing town, at the head of Narragansett Bay, and Newport, a famous watering place, on an island in the same bay.

14. Connecticut lies south of Massachusetts and west of Rhode Island. It is a beautiful, hilly country. The Connecticut River flows through this State from north to south. Farming and manufacturing are the chief occupations of the people.  
Hartford, on the Connecticut, is the capital.  
New Haven, on Long Island Sound, is the chief city.  
Bridgeport is an important manufacturing city.

Questions.—9. Where is Maine? Bound it. What part of this State is low? What part mountainous? Where is Mount Katahdin? What is the name of the largest lake? What are the principal occupations? What is the capital? Where is it situated? Where is Portland? Bangor? Bath?


11. Where is Vermont? Bound it. Where is Lake Champlain? What mountains pass through the State? What are the chief occupations of the people? What is the capital? Where is it? Where is Burlington? Rutland?


13. Where is Rhode Island? Bound it. In what occupations are the people engaged? What are the capitals? Where are they situated?

14. Where is Connecticut? Bound it. Where is the Connecticut River? The Housatonic? What are the occupations of the people? What is the capital? Where is it situated? Where is New Haven?
MIDDLE STATES.
By A. von Steinwehr.
1000 Square Miles.
THE MIDDLE STATES.

EASTERN STATES, MIDDLE SECTION.

MAP QUESTIONS.—Name the Middle States.
What part of this section is mountainous? What part is low? What is the general direction of the mountain chains?
What lake forms part of the eastern boundary of New York? What two large lakes north-west of New York? What river is their outlet?
What river in eastern New York? What river empties into the Hudson from the west? What river forms the eastern boundary of Pennsylvania? What river in central Pennsylvania?

What two rivers in western Pennsylvania? Where do they unite? What river do they form?
What river between West Virginia and Ohio? What rivers in Virginia? What bay between New Jersey and Delaware? What bay in Virginia and Maryland?
What is the capital of New York? On what river is it situated? What city at the mouth of the Hudson River? What city at the east end of Lake Erie?
What is the capital of Pennsylvania? On what river is it situated? What large city on the Delaware River? What city in western Pennsylvania?
What is the capital of New Jersey? What is the capital of Delaware? What is the capital of Maryland? What city north of Annapolis?

DESCRIPTION.

1. The Middle States lie south-west of New England, and border upon the Atlantic Ocean. The shore is indented by Delaware Bay and Chesapeake Bay.

2. A fertile low plain stretches along the seashore. The western part is traversed by mountain ranges belonging to the Apalachian system.

3. The Adirondack Mountains are in northern New York. The Alleghany Mountains pass through Pennsylvania and Virginia. East of these is the Blue Ridge.

4. There are many large rivers in this section. The St. Lawrence forms a part of the northern boundary. Niagara River connects Lake Erie with Lake Ontario.

In its course, it falls over a steep precipice, one hundred and sixty feet in height, forming the celebrated Niagara Falls, one of the grandest cataracts in the world.

The Hudson rises among the Adirondack Mountains, flows south, and empties into New York Bay. Its largest branch is the Mohawk. The Delaware separates Pennsylvania from New York and New Jersey. It empties into Delaware Bay.

The Susquehanna rises in New York, flows through Pennsylvania, and empties into Chesapeake Bay.

The Potomac forms the boundary between Maryland, and West Virginia and Virginia, and empties into Chesapeake Bay.

The James rises in the Alleghany Mountains, flows east, and empties into Chesapeake Bay.

The Ohio is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and the Monongahela.

5. The climate is warmer than that of New England, and the soil is more fertile. Farming
is carried on very extensively. New Jersey and Delaware are famous for their fine fruits.

Albany, the capital, is on the Hudson River. New York, at the mouth of the Hudson River, is the largest city and the most important sea-port in America. It has over a million inhabitants. Brooklyn lies opposite New York, on Long Island.

The other cities of importance are Troy, on the Hudson, Rochester, on the Genesee, and Buffalo, on Lake Erie.

9. Pennsylvania lies south-west of New York. It was settled by the Quakers, and named after their leader, William Penn.

The central portion is crossed by a great number of mountain ranges, the highest of which are the Alleghany and Blue mountains.

6. In Pennsylvania there are valuable mines of iron and coal. In the western part of this State, large quantities of petroleum are obtained.

7. New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have many large manufactories.

**QUESTIONS.—**

1. Where are the Middle States? Give their boundaries. What States border on the ocean? What two bays on the eastern coast?

2. What part is lowland? What part is mountainous? To what system do the mountain ranges belong?

3. Where are the Adirondack Mountains? Through what States do the Alleghany Mountains pass? Where is the Blue Ridge?

4. Where is the St. Lawrence River? Of what lake is it the outlet? Where is the Niagara River? Describe the Hudson River. The Mohawk. Where is the Delaware River? The Susquehanna? The Potomac? The James? By what two rivers is the Ohio formed? At what city do they join?

5. What is said of the climate of this section? Of the soil? Of farming?

6. What mines in Pennsylvania? Where is petroleum obtained?

7. In which three States are extensive manufactories?

8. **New York** lies west of New England. It has a larger population than any other State.

Large quantities of grain, hay, and potatoes are raised in this State, and many different articles are manufactured.

Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna River, is the capital.

Philadelphia, on the Delaware, is next to New York, the largest city in America. It is the first manufacturing city in the Union.
The independence of the United States was declared in 1776, in the old State House, called Independence Hall.

Pittsburgh, in the western part of the State, has many great iron works.

10. New Jersey is a small State, lying between Pennsylvania, New York, and the ocean. The northern part is mountainous; the southern, low. It has important manufactories.

Trenton, on the Delaware, is the capital. Newark and Jersey City are the largest cities.

11. Delaware is, except Rhode Island, the smallest State in the Union. Its surface is low and level. Manufacturing is carried on quite extensively in this State.

Dover is the capital: Wilmington, on the Delaware, the largest city.

12. Maryland lies south of Pennsylvania. The eastern portion nearly surrounds Chesapeake Bay, and is low. The western portion is mountainous. Large crops of wheat and tobacco are raised in this State.

13. The District of Columbia is a tract of sixty-four square miles on the east bank of the Potomac River. Washington, the national capital, is in this District.

The building in which Congress meets is one of the finest in the world, and is called the Capitol: the mansion occupied by the President is known as the White House.

14. Virginia lies south of Maryland, from which it is separated by the Potomac River. Farming is the chief occupation of the people.

Richmond, on the James, is the capital.

Petersburg, on the Appomattox, Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, and Alexandria, on the Potomac, are the principal cities.

15. West Virginia lies between the Ohio River and the Alleghany Mountains. The entire state is hilly or mountainous.

The Big Sandy River separates it from Kentucky.

Farming and mining are the chief occupations of the people. The mines yield coal and iron.

Charleston, on the Kanawha, is the capital. Wheeling is the largest city.


9. Bound Pennsylvania. Where are the Alleghany Mountains? The Blue Mountains? What and where is the capital? Where is Philadelphia? Pittsburgh?

10. Bound New Jersey. Which part is mountainous? What and where is the capital? Where is Newark? Jersey City?

11. Bound Delaware. What can you say of the surface? What is the capital? Where is Wilmington?

12. Bound Maryland. Which part nearly surrounds Chesapeake Bay? What products are raised? What and where is the capital? Where is Baltimore?

13. On what river is the District of Columbia? By what two States is it surrounded? Where is Washington?

14. Bound Virginia. What river separates it from Maryland? What and where is the capital? Where is Petersburg?

15. Bound West Virginia. What river separates it from Ohio? What river from Kentucky? What river flows through it? What and where is the capital?
MAP OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN STATES.

By A. von Steinwehr.

1000 Square Miles.
THE SOUTH-EASTERN STATES.

EASTERN STATES, SOUTHERN SECTION.

Map Questions.—Name these states. (Tennessee, though shown on the map, is really one of the Central States.) What four border on the ocean? What one borders on the ocean and the Gulf of Mexico? What one borders only on the Gulf of Mexico? What capes in North Carolina? What cape at the southern end of Florida? What part of this section is mountainous? What part is low? What is the direction of the mountain chains? What mountain chain between North Carolina and Tennessee? What chain in North Carolina?


1. This section lies south of the Middle States, and borders upon the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

2. In the northern part, are several mountain chains. They are the southern portion of the Appalachian system, and extend into this section from Virginia.

3. Along the boundary between Tennessee and North Carolina, there is a high range called the Smoky Mountains; farther east, a still higher range, the Blue Ridge of North Carolina.

4. Several short chains cross from one of these ranges to the other, and divide the region between them into a number of the most lovely valleys.

5. One of these short chains, the Black Mountains, is the loftiest part of the whole Appalachian system.

6. By far the largest part of this section consists of lowlands, which are mostly very fertile. Along the coast there are many large swamps. These are covered with cypress trees, tangled vines, and tall canes. A kind of long, gray moss hangs from the trees. Snakes, alligators, and water-fowl make their home in these gloomy swamps.

7. Many fine rivers flow through these states. Their sources are in the mountains. Cape Fear River flows through North Carolina. The Great Pedee and the Santee flow through South Carolina.

The Savannah forms the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia. The Altamaha' flows through Georgia. The Chattahoo'chee forms the boundary between Georgia and Alabama. The Alabama flows through Alabama.

The Tennessee flows south-west through East Tennessee and northern Alabama; then turns to the north...
through West Tennessee, and empties into the Ohio.

8. The climate of this section is much warmer than that of the Middle States. Florida is almost as warm as the countries in the torrid zone.

Fine crops of cotton, rice, tobacco, and corn are raised. Oranges, lemons, and figs flourish in the most southern portions. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants.

QUESTIONS.—1. Where is this section situated? Upon what ocean and what gulf does it border?
2. To what system do the mountains belong?
3. Where are the Smoky Mountains? Where is the Blue Ridge?
4. What is said of the region between these two ridges?
5. Where are the Black Mountains?
6. What part consists of lowlands? Where are large swamps? What plants grow in them? What animals live in them?
8. What is said of the climate? What crops are raised? What fruits flourish in the southern portions? What is the chief occupation of the inhabitants?

9. North Carolina lies south of Virginia, and extends from the sea-coast to the summits of the Smoky Mountains. It is very mountainous in the west.

Pam'lico and Albemarle' Sounds extend far into the land, and are separated by a peninsula, which is covered by the great Alligator Swamp. A row of long, narrow islands, very low and sandy, separates these sounds from the open sea. Cape Hatteras is on one of them.

Raleigh is the capital. Wilmington, on the Cape Fear River, is the largest city.

10. South Carolina lies south of North Carolina.

Farming is the chief business of the people. As the soil is fertile, and the climate warm and moist, large crops are raised. Cotton and rice are the principal productions. The sea-island cotton is grown on the islands near the coast of this state and Georgia.

Columbia, on the Congaree', a branch of the Santee, is the capital. Charleston, near the coast, is the largest city, and one of the most important sea-ports in the south.

11. Georgia lies south-west of South Carolina. The great Blue Ridge and other mountain chains end in the northern part of this state. The southern part is low, fertile, and covered with stately forests.

Cotton and rice are the chief productions.

Atlanta, in the northern part of the state, is the capital. Savannah, near the mouth of the Savannah River, is the largest sea-port. Augusta, farther up the Savannah, is a thriving city.

12. Alabama lies west of Georgia. Several chains of the Apalachian system pass through the north-eastern part. The remainder is low and level.

The south-western part borders on the Gulf of
Mexico. Mobile Bay extends from this gulf into the land. The Mobile River, formed by the junction of the Alabama and the Tombigby, empties into this bay. The Tennessee passes through the northern part of the state.

Cotton is the principal product, and farming the chief occupation of the people.

Montgomery, on the Alabama, is the capital. Mobile, on the bay of the same name, is an important sea-port, from which large quantities of cotton are exported. Huntsville, near the Tennessee, is a flourishing town.

13. Tennessee lies west of North Carolina, and extends to the Mississippi. Its eastern part is mountainous; the central, hilly; the western, low and level.

Cotton, corn, and wheat produce fine crops; mules, horses, and sheep are raised.

Nashville, on the Cumberland, is the capital. Memphis, on the Mississippi, and Knoxville, on the upper Tennessee, are important towns.

Chattanooga lies near the southern border, on the Tennessee.

14. Florida lies south of Georgia and Alabama, and includes the peninsula between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The northern part extends to the west along this gulf.

Florida is a low plain. Along the shores are many extensive swamps, and in the interior several lakes. South of Lake Okeeecho'bee lie the Everglades, a grassy swamp, studded with thousands of islands, which are covered with shrubbery, vines, and palmettoes.

Tallahassee is the capital. St. Au'gustine, on the eastern coast, is the oldest town in the United States. It was first settled by the Spaniards. Jackson-sonville is the largest city.

Questions.—9. Bound North Carolina. What part is mountainous? Where is Pamlico Sound? Albemarle Sound? Where is Cape Hatteras? What is the capital? Where is it? Where is Wilmington?

10. Bound South Carolina. What is the chief business of the inhabitants? What is said of its soil? Where are the sea islands? What is raised upon them? What is the capital? Where is it? Where is Charleston?

11. Bound Georgia. What part is mountainous? What part is low? What are the chief productions? What is the capital? Where is Savannah? Augusta?


13. Bound Tennessee. Describe the surface. What river flows twice through this State? What crops are raised? What and where is the capital? Where is Memphis? Knoxville? Chattanooga?

14. Bound Florida. What can you say of the surface? Where are the Everglades? What and where is the capital? Where is St. Augustine? Jacksonville?
THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES.

EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

MAP QUESTIONS.—What states bound this section on the east? What lakes on the north? What river on the west?

Which of these states lie north of the Ohio? Which one is south of the Ohio? What four states border upon this river? What two border on the Mississippi? What five border on the Great Lakes? Name the six states of this section.

What mountain range forms the south-eastern boundary of Kentucky? What part of these states is a table-land? To what great system do the Cumberland Mountains and the table-land belong?

What rivers flow through Wisconsin? What river flows through Illinois? What river forms part of the boundary between Illinois and Indiana? What river empties into Lake Erie?

What three rivers in Ohio flow to the south? What river on the boundary between Kentucky and West Virginia? What rivers flow through northern Kentucky? What one through central Kentucky? What two empty into the Ohio in western Kentucky?

What river of southern Michigan empties into Lake Michigan? What river forms part of the boundary of Wisconsin and northern Michigan?

What is the capital of Ohio? On what river is it situated? What three cities in Ohio lie on Lake Erie? What large city in south-western Ohio?

What is the capital of Indiana? On what river is it situated?


What is the capital of Michigan? What city in Michigan on the Detroit River?

What is the capital of Wisconsin? What city in Wisconsin on Lake Michigan?

What is the capital of Kentucky? On what river is it situated?

DESCRIPTION.

1. This section of the Central States lies west of the Middle States and east of the Mississippi. It includes a part of the Mississippi Valley, and is chiefly a low plain.

2. The Cumberland Mountains, on the boundary between Kentucky and Virginia, form the only mountain chain in this section.

3. This section abounds in very large, navigable rivers. The Mississippi forms the western boundary of Wisconsin and Illinois. It receives the Wisconsin, the Illinois, and other tributaries from these States.

4. The Ohio, the largest eastern tributary of the Mississippi, flows from north-east to south-west and forms the boundary between Ohio, Indiana and Illinois on the north, and West Virginia and Kentucky on the south.

The Ohio receives the Scioto and the Wabash from the north; the Big Sandy, the Kentucky, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee from the south.

5. The rivers which flow into the Great Lakes are not so large as the tributaries of the Mississippi and the Ohio. The Maumee, which empties into Lake Erie, and the Grand River in Michigan are the most important.

6. The climate is nearly the same as that of the Middle States. The winters are cold; the summers, quite warm. The soil is very fertile.

7. Extensive forests of maple, oak, hickory, ash, and other trees formerly covered nearly the whole of this section.

8. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, etc., are the principal products.
Questions.—1. Name the states of this section. To what one of the three groups, into which the United States are divided, does it belong? Of what great valley does it include a part?

2. Where are the Cumberland Mountains? To which system do they belong?

3. Where is the Mississippi River? The Wisconsin? The Illinois?

4. Describe the course of the Ohio. Where is the Scioto? The Wabash? The Big Sandy? The Kentucky? The Cumberland? The Tennessee?

5. Where is the Maumee? Grand River?

6. What is said of the climate? The soil?

7. What formerly covered the country?

8. What are the principal products?

9. Ohio lies west of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The greater part of the state is rolling and hilly. The soil is fertile.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. Sheep, cattle, horses, and swine are raised in large numbers.

Lake Michigan. This State is chiefly low and level.

Indianapolis, on the White River, a tributary of the Wabash, is the capital. Evansville, on the Ohio, and Fort Wayne, in the northern part of the state, are thriving cities.

11. Illinois lies west of Indiana, and is bounded on the west by the Mississippi. The surface is level and the soil very fertile.

The Illinois and Kaskaskia rivers are quite large, and empty into the Mississippi. The north-eastern corner of this state borders on Lake Michigan.

In the western part are extensive prairies. These are large tracts of land, which are covered with rich grasses and flowering herbs.

Lead is found in the north-western corner of the state, near the Mississippi River.

Springfield, near the center of the state, is the capital. Chicago, on Lake Michigan, is one of the largest and most enterprising cities in this section, and has an immense commerce. Quincy and Alton, on the Mississippi, and Peoria, on the Illinois, are important towns.

12. Michigan consists of two parts, which are separated by Lake Michigan and the Strait of Mackinaw. The northern part borders on Lake Superior; the southern, on Lake Huron.
The soil is fertile in the south, where the towns and settlements are chiefly situated. The northern portion is covered with extensive pine forests.

In the north-western portion, near Lake Superior, there are rich iron and copper mines.

Lansing is the capital. Detroit, on the Detroit River, is the largest city. Ann Arbor is the seat of a flourishing university.

13. Wisconsin lies north of Illinois and west of Lake Michigan. Its surface is rolling, and, in the western part, hilly. There are large forests of oak and pine, and extensive prairies. The settlements and cities are chiefly in the southern part. Farming and lumbering are the principal occupations of the people.

Madison is the capital. Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan, is the largest city.

14. Kentucky lies south of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, from which states it is separated by the Ohio River. It is mountainous in the east, hilly in the center, and level in the west.

The soil is fertile. Fine horses and cattle are raised.

Frankfort, on the Kentucky, is the capital. Louisville, on the Ohio, is the largest city. Lexington is in the central part of the state.


12. Bound the northern part of Michigan. The southern part. What is said of the soil? In what part are the towns and settlements? Where are the pine forests? Where are the copper and iron mines? What is the capital? Where is Detroit? Ann Arbor?

13. Bound Wisconsin. What is said of the surface? Where are most of the towns and settlements? What is the capital? Where is Milwaukee?

14. Bound Kentucky. What part is mountainous? What products are raised? What is the capital? On what river is it situated? Where is Louisville?
THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES.

WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

MAP QUESTIONS.—Name these states. What three border on the Mississippi? What one borders on Lake Superior? Through what state does the Missouri pass? What mountains in Missouri? What is the direction of the Ozark Mountains? What mountains in western Dakota? What portion of these states is a low plain? In what state does the Mississippi rise? What lake is its source? What river flowing north separates Minnesota from Dakota?

Name a tributary of the Mississippi in Minnesota. Name two tributaries in Iowa. What is the largest tributary of the Mississippi?

What tributaries of the Missouri in Dakota? What tributaries in Nebraska? What tributary in Kansas? What is the capital of Missouri? What large city in Missouri on the Mississippi River? What is the capital of Iowa? On what river is it situated? Name two cities in Iowa on the Mississippi. What is the capital of Minnesota? On what river is it situated?

What is the capital of Dakota? Where is it situated? What is the capital of Nebraska? Of Kansas? In what direction is St. Paul from St. Louis?

DESCRIPTION.

1. This section of the North Central States lies west of the Mississippi, the St. Croix and Lake Superior.

The general surface is level. A belt of lowlands extends along the Mississippi. The ground rises gently but steadily toward the west. The higher region, extending to the Rocky Mountains, is known as the Great Plains.

2. The Black Hills are in western Dakota; the Ozark Mountains in southern Missouri.

3. The Mississippi River rises in Lake Itasca, in Minnesota. It has a southerly course, and
receives many large tributaries, as the Minnesota, Iowa, the Des Moines, and the Missouri.

4. The Missouri rises in the Rocky Mountains. It receives in Dakota the Little Missouri and Big Shyenne; and in Nebraska, the Niobrara and the Platte. The Kansas and the Arkansas flow through the state of Kansas.

5. The Missouri flows from north-west to south-east, and joins the Mississippi a few miles north of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri.

6. The Red River of the North separates Minnesota from Dakota. It empties into Lake Winnipeg, in British America.

7. The climate of this section is marked by great extremes. The winters are very cold; the summers, warm and pleasant.

8. Forests are rare except along the river banks. In northern Minnesota are extensive pine forests. The larger part of this section consists of prairies.

9. The soil of the prairies and of the low-lands along the Mississippi and some other rivers, is very fertile; that of the Great Plains is excellent for grazing purposes.

10. Missouri lies west of Illinois. Its surface is generally rolling. The Ozark Mountains are situated in the southern part of the state. The Missouri River flows through it from north-west to south-east.

Lead and iron are found in large quantities. The Iron Mountain, in the eastern part of the state, consists entirely of a very rich iron ore. Farming is the chief occupation of the people.

Questions.—1. What two rivers and what lake bound this section on the east? Where are the low-lands? What is said of the surface toward the west? By what name is the higher region known?

2. Where are the Black Hills? The Ozark Mountains?

3. Where does the Mississippi rise? What lake is its source? Where is the Minnesota? The Iowa? The Des Moines?


5. In what direction does the Missouri flow? Where does it join the Mississippi?

6. Where is the Red River of the North? Into what lake does it empty?

7. What is said of the climate?

8. What portions of this section are covered with forests? What portions are covered with prairies?

9. What portions are fertile? What is said of the soil of the Great Plains?

The principal products are corn, hemp, tobacco, and wheat.

Jefferson City, on the Missouri, is the capital. St. Louis is a very large and flourishing city on the Mississippi, a few miles south of the mouth of the Missouri. Kansas City is situated on the Missouri, near the western boundary.

11. Iowa lies north of Missouri and west of Illinois and Wisconsin. It has extensive prairies and some forests. The soil is very fertile. Corn and wheat are the principal products.

Des Moines, on the river of the same name, is the capital. Other cities of importance are Burlington, Dubuque, Davenport, and Keokuk on the Mississippi, and Sioux (Soo) City and Council Bluffs on the Missouri.
12. **Minnesota** lies north of Iowa and west of Wisconsin. It abounds in beautiful clear lakes and water-falls.

Farming is carried on principally in the southern portion.

*St. Paul*, on the Mississippi, is the capital. Minneapolis, a manufacturing city, is located at the Falls of St. Anthony. Steamboats ascend the river to this point.

13. **Dakota Territory** lies west of Minnesota. The Black Hills are the only elevated mountains. The greater part of the territory consists of rolling prairie land.

Farming and stock-raising are the chief occupations. The chase of fur-bearing animals, as the mink, beaver, and otter, yields large quantities of peltries.

*Yankton*, on the Missouri, is the capital.

14. **Nebraska** lies south of Dakota. It consists almost entirely of prairies. The soil of the bottom lands on the Missouri is very rich. Stock-raising is the chief occupation.

*Lincoln* is the capital. *Omaha*, on the Missouri, is an important city.

15. **Kansas** lies south of Nebraska, and resembles it in surface, soil and productions.

The towns and settlements lie in the eastern part of the state.

*Topeka*, on the Kansas, is the capital. Lawrence and Leavenworth are growing cities.

**Questions.**

10. Bound Missouri. Through what part does the Missouri flow? What metals are found? Where is the Iron Mountain? What are the chief products? What is the capital? Where is it situated? Where is St. Louis? Kansas City?


12. Bound Minnesota. Where is Lake Itasca? Of what river is it the source? What is the capital? Where is it situated? What falls lie above it?

13. Bound Dakota. Where are the Black Hills? What is said of the surface? What are the chief occupations? What fur-bearing animals are found? What is the capital? On what river is it situated?

14. Bound Nebraska. What is said of the surface? What is the chief occupation? What is the capital? In what part of the state is it situated? Where is Omaha?

15. Bound Kansas. What is the capital? On what river is it situated? Where is Lawrence? Leavenworth?
THE SOUTH CENTRAL STATES.

MAP QUESTIONS.—Name the four states of this section. What territory belongs to it? What state lies east of the Mississippi? Of what state is the Mississippi the eastern boundary? What state is partly east and partly west of the Mississippi?

What three states border on the Gulf of Mexico? Which is the largest of these states? What country is south-west of Texas?

What part of this section is low? What part is high?

What river separates Texas from Mexico? Name two bays on the shores of Texas. What river empties into Matagorda Bay? What river is east of the Colorado? What river empties into Galveston Bay?

What river separates Texas from Louisiana? What river forms the northern boundary of Texas? Into what river does the Red River empty?

What river flows through Arkansas? Into what river does the Arkansas empty? In what direction does it flow? Name another tributary of the Mississippi in Arkansas.

What is the capital of Mississippi? On what river is it situated? What is the capital of Louisiana? On what river is it situated? What city lies below Baton Rouge on the Mississippi?

What is the capital of Arkansas? On what river is it situated? What is the capital of Texas? On what river is it situated? What city lies on an island near Galveston Bay? What city lies south-west of Austin?

DESCRIPTION.

1. The South Central States include the southern part of the Mississippi Valley, and of the Great Plains. The north-western part of this section is a table-land; the south-eastern part is low.

2. The Apache Mountains, the most southern chain of the Rocky Mountains, extend through western Texas, and terminate on the banks of the Rio Grande.

3. The Mississippi flows through...
The eastern part of this section, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

The two principal tributaries are the Arkansas and the Red rivers. They flow from the northwest to the south-east.

4. The principal rivers of Texas are the Sabine, the Trinity, the Brazos, and the Colorado.

The Rio Grande rises among the Rocky Mountains and forms the boundary between Texas and Mexico. The Pecos is its chief tributary.

5. The climate of this section is very warm, and resembles that of the South Eastern States.

6. The forests along the rivers consist of cotton-wood trees, live-oaks, magnolias, and many other evergreen trees.

The greater portion of this section consists of open prairies.

7. The soil of the lowland on the Gulf of Mexico and on the Mississippi, is very rich; that of the table-land in the west is barren and not fit for farming. Cotton, corn, tobacco, and sugar are the principal products.

8. Mississippi lies west of Alabama, and extends to the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers.

9. Louisiana lies west of Mississippi, and includes the mouth of the Mississippi River. In the southern part there are many swamps and lakes. The Red River flows through Louisiana from north-west to south-east.

In former times, the Mississippi frequently overflowed its banks far and wide. To prevent this, the people have thrown up high banks or levees. When these break at any place, the water rushes through the break, or "crevasse," with great force, and does much damage.

Sugar, cotton, and rice are the chief products. Baton Rouge, on a bluff on the east bank of the Mississippi River, is the capital.

New Orleans, situated on the left bank of the Mississippi, is the largest city in the South. Large quantities of cotton, sugar, molasses,
tobacco, and other products are shipped from this city to foreign countries. Hundreds of magnificent river steamers may often be seen at the levees.

10. **Texas** lies west of Louisiana, and is the largest state in the Union.

The south-eastern portion consists of fertile prairies; the north-western, of high and barren table-lands.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The products are the same as those of Louisiana.

Texas abounds in panthers, bears, antelopes, and other wild animals. Large herds of wild horses roam over the prairies, and alligators infest the rivers.

*Austin*, on the Colorado, is the capital. *Galveston* is the principal sea-port. *San Antonio*, on the San Antonio River, is the largest inland city. *Fredericksburg* is a flourishing town.

11. **Arkansas** lies north of Louisiana, and west of Mississippi and Tennessee. The Arkansas River flows through it. The *White River* is a branch of the Mississippi.

Low and marshy lands covered with forests extend along the Mississippi. The north-western part is crossed by the Ozark Mountains.

Cotton and corn are the principal productions. *Little Rock*, on the Arkansas, is the capital.

12. **Indian Territory** lies west of Arkansas and north of Texas, from which state it is separated by the Red River.

The *Red Fork* and the *Canadian River*, both tributaries of the Arkansas, flow through the Indian Territory from west to east.

This territory has been given by our government to several Indian tribes. Some of these have become civilized, live in houses, and cultivate the land.

QUESTIONS.—8. **Bound Mississippi.** What river forms the western boundary? What river flows through it from north to south? What is said of the soil? Name the principal products. What is the capital? Where is Vicksburg? Natchez?

9. **Bound Louisiana.** What river forms part of the eastern boundary? What river separates Louisiana from Texas? What have the people done to prevent the Mississippi from overflowing its banks? What are the principal products? What is the capital? What is said of it? What is the largest city?


11. **Bound Arkansas.** What river flows through it? What mountains cross the north-western part? What is said of the surface near the Mississippi River? What are the principal productions? What is the capital?

12. **Bound Indian Territory.** What rivers flow through it? What is said of the Indians living in it?
THE WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

MAP QUESTIONS.—Name the two states and the territory which border on the Pacific Ocean. What three territories are bounded on the north by British America? What state and territories of this section border on Central States? What state and what two territories border on Mexico? What state and what territory lie in the center of this group? Name the seven territories of this group. Name the four states. What great mountain chain passes along the Pacific coast? (It has two names.) In what territories are the Rocky Mountains? What mountain chain passes through Utah? What river separates Washington from Oregon? In what mountain chain does it rise? What branches of the Columbia flow through Idaho?


DESCRIPTION.

1. The Western States and Territories border on the Pacific Ocean, and embrace the middle portion of the North American Cordilleras.

2. Two lofty mountain chains pass through them from north to south. The one nearer the Pacific Ocean is called, in the north, the Cascade Mountains; in the south, the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Range. The one in the interior, is called the Rocky Mountains.

The Cascade and the Rocky mountains pass far beyond our country, through British America, to the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

3. The country between these two lofty chains is an elevated table-land, about as high as the peaks of the Apalachian system. Many mountain chains cross this table-land.

4. There are but very few tracts of lowland in this western part of our country. They lie at the foot of the Sierra Nevada and the Cascade Mountains.

The largest tract of lowland is in California. The Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers flow through it.

5. There are several important rivers in this section. The Columbia, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, receives the waters of the Snake River. The Sacramento and San Joaquin are in California.

The Colorado, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, flows through Utah and Arizona, and empties into the Gulf of California. Its upper course is called Green River.

The Rio Grande rises in the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, flows south through New Mexico, and separates Texas from Mexico.

6. Many tributaries of the Mississippi have their sources in the Rocky Mountains; as the Missouri in Montana, the Platte and the Arkansas in Colorado.

7. The largest body of inland water is the Great Salt Lake in Utah. It has no outlet.

8. It rains so rarely on the table-lands of this
section that plants do not thrive well. There are magnificent forests near the shores of the Pacific.

It includes the Sierra Nevada, several lower mountain chains, and the low plain of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers.

The climate is mild and pleasant; and as the soil of the country west of the Sierra Nevada is very fertile, this part of the state is well adapted to farming.

California produces large crops of wheat, barley, and oats. Vegetables and fruits, especially the grape, grow remarkably well, and large quantities of wine are manufactured.

California has the richest gold mines in the world. They lie on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, chiefly on the tributaries of the Sacramento River. Quicksilver is also found.

Sacramento is the capital. San Francisco is the largest sea-port on the Pacific coast.

11. Oregon lies on the Pacific coast north of California. The Cascade Mountains pass through it. In this chain are several volcanoes. Mount Hood is the best known. Immense pine forests cover the mountain sides, and vegetation is very luxuriant.

Salem, on the Willa'mette River, is the capital.

12. Washington Territory lies north of Oregon. It is traversed by the Cascade Mountains. Large quantities of pine lumber are exported from this territory.

Olym'pia is the capital.

13. Nevada lies east of California, on the arid interior plateau. It is better adapted to grazing than to farming. Its mines of gold and silver are very productive.

Carson City is the capital.

14. Utah Territory lies east of Nevada. It includes the Great Salt Lake. Several mountain chains pass through it. The inhabitants are principally Mormons, a peculiar religious sect. Salt Lake City is the capital.

15. Arizona Territory lies south of Utah. It has rich silver mines. Prescott is the capital.
16. The Territory of New Mexico lies east of Arizona. The Rocky Mountains and the Rio Grande pass through the middle of it. Santa Fe is the capital.

17. Colorado lies north of New Mexico. The Rocky Mountains pass through it. Much gold and silver is obtained from the mines in the mountains. Denver is the capital.

18. Wyoming Territory lies north of Colorado. A large part of it is occupied by the Rocky Mountains. Cheyenne is the capital.

19. Montana Territory lies north of Wyoming. The Rocky Mountains pass through the western part. The mines yield much gold and silver. A large number of Indians live in this territory. Helena is the capital.

20. Idaho Territory lies west of Montana and Wyoming. Its eastern boundary is partly formed by the Rocky Mountains. Several other chains pass through the interior. Gold and silver abound. Boise City is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—10. Bound California. What is said of its size? What mountain chain does it include? What low plain? What is said of the climate? Of the soil? Name some of the products. Where are the gold mines? What other mineral is found? What is the capital? On what river is it situated? Where is San Francisco?

11. Bound Oregon. What mountains pass through it? Name one of the volcanoes. What is said of the vegetation? What is the capital?

12. Bound Washington Territory. What mountains traverse it? What article is exported? What is the capital?

13. Bound Nevada. What is said of its surface? What metals are produced? What is the capital?


15. Bound Arizona. What river separates it from California and Nevada? What mines has it? What is the capital?

16. Bound New Mexico. What mountains pass through it? What river? What is the capital?

17. Bound Colorado. What mountains pass through it? What metals are obtained? What is the capital?

18. Bound Wyoming. What mountains are in it?


20. Bound Idaho. What mountains on its eastern boundary? What metals are found? What is the capital?
CANADA, MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND THE WEST INDIES.

DESCRIPTION.

1. That part of North America which lies north of the United States, except Alaska, belongs to England, and is known as the Dominion of Canada.

2. It is a cold country, and very few people live in it. The southern part only is settled, and has cities and towns, farms and factories. This part resembles the New England States both in climate and productions.

3. The St. Lawrence River is the outlet of the Great Lakes. It is a magnificent stream, and, although not very long, is quite wide and deep. The Ottawa is its principal tributary.

4. Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, is situated on the Ottawa River. The two largest cities on the St. Lawrence are Quebec, noted for its fortress, and Montreal, situated on an

island. Toronto, on Lake Ontario, is a large city. Halifax, in Nova Scotia, is an important sea-port.

5. Newfoundland is a large island east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is rocky, and has a sterile soil. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the cod fisheries. St. Johns is the capital.
Questions.—1. Where is the Dominion of Canada? To whom does it belong?

2. What is said of the climate? What is said of the southern part?

3. On what lakes does Canada border? Where is the St. Lawrence River? The Ottawa?


5. Where is Newfoundland? What is its capital?

1. Mexico lies south of the United States. Nearly all of it is a high table-land, traversed from the north-west to the south-east by lofty mountain chains. The climate of this table-land is most delightful.

2. There are narrow belts of lowlands on the coasts of the gulf, and of the Pacific Ocean, which have a very hot climate. Beautiful palms, graceful fern trees, bananas, oranges, and lemons grow there. Coffee and cacao are also raised. The cacao is a small tree, from the fruit of which chocolate is made.

3. There are several lofty volcanoes in the southern part of the table-land. One of the highest, Popocatepetl, is near the city of Mexico.

4. The Mexicans are either Indians or Whites. The latter are of Spanish descent; that is, their forefathers came from Spain, in Europe.

5. Mexico formerly belonged to Spain; but the people declared themselves independent, and instituted a republican form of government, as our forefathers did.

6. The city of Mexico is the capital. It is situated in a wide valley, surrounded by high, snow-capped mountains. Vera Cruz, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, is the most noted sea-port.

Questions.—1. Where is Mexico? Bound it. What is said of the surface? Of the climate?

2. What is the surface along the shores of the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico? What plants grow there?

3. Where is the volcano Popocatepetl?

4. What is said of the Mexicans?

5. To whom did Mexico formerly belong? What form of government has it now?

6. What is the capital? Where is it situated? Where is Vera Cruz?

7. Central America lies south-east of Mexico. It is a long and narrow country, bordering on the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

8. Nearly all of Central America is a table-land, like Mexico. There are a large number of volcanoes near the Pacific coast. Earthquakes frequently occur in this country, and many fine cities have been destroyed by them.

9. Central America, like Mexico, formerly belonged to Spain, but is now independent. It is divided into five republics, which were once united like the United States; but they could not agree, and separated.
10. One of these republics is *Nicara'gua*, in which lies the large lake of the same name.

11. **The West Indies.**—On the north of the Caribbe'an Sea, there are many islands. Some of them are large; others, small. They are called the West India Islands, or the West Indies.

12. The largest of these is the island of *Cuba*, lying between Yucatan and Florida. It belongs to Spain. Its principal productions are sugar, coffee, and tobacco.

*Havana* is the capital.

13. East of Cuba is another large island, called *Hayti*. The inhabitants of this island are Negroes.

*Porto Rico* lies east of Hayti, and belongs to Spain. *Jamaica* lies south of Cuba, and belongs to England.

14. These four large islands, and the chain of smaller ones which lies east of them, are together called the *Antilles*.

15. North of Cuba and east of Florida is another chain of islands. These are the *Bahamas*. They belong to England.

16. The Antilles are mountainous; the Bahamas are low and level.

**Questions.**—
7. Where is Central America?
8. What is said of the surface?
9. To whom did Central America formerly belong? How many republics are there now?
10. Where is Lake Nicaragua?
11. Where are the West Indies?
12. Where is Cuba? What are the products raised there? What is the capital?
13. Where is Hayti? Of what race are the inhabitants? Where is Jamaica? Porto Rico?
14. What islands are called the Antilles?
15. Where are the Bahamas? To whom do they belong?
16. What is said of the surface of the Antilles? Of the Bahamas?

**Miscellaneous Questions on North America.**—
What ocean separates North America from Europe? From Asia? Where are the Cordilleras? Name three mountain chains belonging to the Cordilleras. Where are the Apalachian Mountains? Name some of their principal chains.

Between what mountain systems is the Mississippi Valley? Where is the Arctic Plain? If you were to travel in a straight line from New York to San Francisco, what mountains and plain would you cross?

Describe the source and the mouth of the following rivers: the Columbia; the Colorado; the Rio Grande; the Mississippi; the Missouri; the Ohio; the Tennessee; the Cumberland; the Alabama; the Savannah; the James; the Susquehanna; the Delaware; the Hudson; the St. Lawrence; Mackenzie; Red River of the North.

Where is British America? The Dominion of Canada? Where are the United States? Where is Mexico? Central America? Where are the West Indies?

What is the capital of the Dominion of Canada? Of the United States? Of Mexico?

SOUTH AMERICA.


What great mountain system near the Pacific coast? What table-land in the east? What plateau in the north-east? Which of these three is the highest and longest?

What river north of the plateau of Guyana? Where is the source of the Orinoco? What river empties into the Atlantic Ocean near the equator? Where does the Amazon rise?

Name the largest northern tributary of the Amazon. Name the largest southern tributary. What river empties into the Atlantic Ocean in the southern part of the grand-division? What is its largest branch? Where does the Parana River rise?

Which division occupies the eastern part of South America?

What country north of Brazil? What country west of Guyana and north of Brazil? What country west of Venezuela? On what sea and ocean does Columbia border?


What country lies between Brazil and the La Plata River? What countries border on the Pacific Ocean?

What countries border on the Caribbean Sea? What countries border on the Atlantic Ocean? What country includes the larger part of the Amazon? What country includes the Orinoco River?

DESCRIPTION.

1. South America lies south-east of North America, and is joined to it by the Isthmus of Panama. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Its coast has very few indentations.

2. The Andes Mountains extend along the whole of the Pacific coast. They are much higher than any mountain chain in North America.

3. The southern part of the Andes consists of a single high ridge; the northern part, of several chains, which run in the same direction.

Between these chains there are elevated valleys, which have a cool climate, although they are in the torrid zone.

4. In the eastern part of the grand-division there is the table-land of Brazil. It is not very high, but spreads out over a vast extent of country. Several mountain chains pass through it. The plateau of Guyana is in the north-eastern part of South America.

5. You will see on the map that these three great highland regions lie quite near the oceans, and that the interior of the country consists of extensive low plains. These are all connected with each other, so that you may travel through the grand-division from north to south without crossing a mountain chain.

6. These low plains have different names. The Lla'nos (a Spanish word for prairies) lie north and west of the mountains of Guyana, and are traversed by the Orinoco River. As they are within the torrid zone, the climate is very hot.

7. The second great low plain is the Sélvas, or Forests. They are traversed by the Am'azon, the largest river on the earth.

As the soil is very rich, and thunder-storms occur almost every day, the vegetation is wonderfully luxuri-
ant. Enormous trees stand so thick and close that scarcely a ray of sunlight reaches the ground. Climbing plants grow up the huge trunks, or hang down from the branches like great ropes.

8. The third great plain lies south of the Selvas, and between the Andes and the table-land of Brazil. It is called the Pampas, which means prairies. Vast herds of wild horses and cattle roam over these Pampas.

9. The Parana' River flows through the Pampas from north to south. It is joined by the Uruguay; and below the junction it is known as the La Plata River.

10. South America is inhabited by Indians and Whites. The Whites are mostly the descendants of Spanish and Portuguese settlers.

Questions.—1. In what direction from North America is South America? Bound it. What is said of the coast?

2. Where are the Andes Mountains? What is said of their height?

3. Of what does the southern part consist? The northern? What is said of the valleys between the ranges?

4. Where is the table-land of Brazil? Where is the plateau of Guyana?

5. Where are the low plains?

6. Where are the Llanos? What river flows through them? What is their climate?

7. Where are the Selvas or Forests? What river flows through them? In what direction does it flow? Where does it rise? What is said of the Selvas?

8. Where are the Pampas? What is said of them?

9. Where is the table-land of Brazil? What other river joins the Parana? What river is formed by the Parana and the Uruguay?

10. By whom is South America inhabited?

11. Brazil is the largest of the South American states. It embraces the table-land of Brazil and the larger part of the Selvas of the Amazon.

   It was discovered and settled by the Portuguese. Coffee is the principal product.

   Brazil is governed by an emperor. It is the only monarchy in America.

   Rio Janeiro, the capital, is a beautiful city.

12. Guyana lies north of Brazil and borders on the Atlantic Ocean.
It belongs to three European nations: the eastern part, to the French; the middle, to the Dutch; and the western, to the English. Coffee and sugar are the chief products.

13. **Venezuela** lies north of Brazil and the mountains of Guyana. The plateau of Guyana extends into the southern part. Caracas is the capital.

14. **Columbia** borders on the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. The northern parts of the Andes pass through it. The Magdalena River flows from south to north. Bogota is the capital.

15. **Ecuador**, south of Columbia, lies between Brazil and the Pacific Ocean. The Andes pass through the western part; the eastern includes a portion of the Selvas of the Amazon. Quito, situated in a high valley between two ranges of the Andes, is the capital.

16. **Peru** lies south of Ecuador. It has a very long coast-line on the Pacific Ocean. Rich silver mines are found among the Andes, which traverse this state. Lima is the capital.

17. **Bolivia** lies south-east of Peru. It includes the high valley between two ranges of the Andes, in which is Lake Titicaca. Bolivia also has rich silver mines. Sucre is the capital.

18. **Chili** is a warm country lying between the crest of the Andes and the Pacific Ocean. Santiago is the capital.

19. The **Argentine Republic** lies between the Andes and the Atlantic, in the southern part of the continent. It includes the Pampas. Buenos Ayres is the capital. The southern part is called Patagonia, and is cold and thinly inhabited.

20. **Uruguay** lies south of Brazil and north of the La Plata River. Montevideo is the capital.

21. **Paraguay** lies between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Assumption is the capital.

**Questions.**—11. Bound Brazil. What is said of its size? What regions does it include? By what people was it settled? What is the principal product? What is the capital?

12. Bound Guyana. To whom does the eastern part belong? The middle part? The western part?

13. Bound Venezuela. What is said of the surface? What is the capital?


15. Bound Ecuador. What mountains in the western part? What low plain in the eastern part? What is the capital?

16. Bound Peru. What mines in the Andes? What is the capital?

17. Bound Bolivia. What mountains pass through it? What high valley do they include? What is the capital?

18. Bound Chili. What is the capital?

19. Bound the Argentine Republic. What low plain does it include? What is the capital? On what river is it situated? What is said of Patagonia?

20. Bound Uruguay. What is the capital?

21. Bound Paraguay. What is the capital?
1. **Europe** lies in the eastern hemisphere, and is the north-western part of the Old World.

2. It is bounded on the north by the **Arctic Ocean**; on the east by Asia; on the south by the **Mediterranean Sea**; and on the west by the **Atlantic Ocean**.

3. The shape of Europe is very irregular. Many large bays and gulfs extend into the land, and many large peninsulas project into the water.

4. The **White Sea** is an extension of the Arctic Ocean. The **North Sea** and the **Bay of Biscay** are extensions of the Atlantic Ocean. The **Baltic Sea** is an extension of the North Sea.

5. The principal peninsulas are: the **Scandinavian**, between the Baltic Sea and the ocean; and the **Spanish**, the **Italian**, and the **Turkish**, in the southern part of Europe.

6. The highest mountain system of Europe is that of the **Alps**. It lies north of Italy, and is noted for the grandeur of its scenery.

7. The **Russian plain** occupies the eastern part of Europe.

8. The most important rivers of Europe are the **Volga**, the **Danube**, and the **Rhine**.

   - The **Volga** flows through the Russian plain and empties into the Caspian Sea.
   - The **Danube** rises north of the Alps, flows east, and empties into the Black Sea.
   - The **Rhine** rises in the Alps, flows north, and empties into the North Sea. It is noted for its picturesque scenery, its vineyards, and the ruined castles upon its banks.

9. Nearly all the inhabitants belong to the **white race**. Although not much...
larger than the United States, Europe contains seven times as many people.

**QUESTIONS.**
1. In what hemisphere is Europe? What part of the Old World is it?
2. Bound Europe. What mountain chain and river form the eastern boundary?
3. What is said of the shape of Europe?
4. What is the White Sea? The North Sea? The Bay of Biscay? The Baltic Sea? Point these out on the map. Where is the English Channel? Where is the Mediterranean Sea? What is the Adriatic Sea? The Archipelago? The Black Sea? Point them out on the map.
5. What two peninsulas project into the Atlantic Ocean? What three peninsulas in the southern part of Europe? What peninsula projects northward? What four peninsulas project southward?
6. What is the highest mountain system of Europe? Where are the Alps?
7. Where is the Russian plain?
8. Where is the Volga River? The Danube? The Rhine?
9. To what race do the inhabitants belong?

10. **Great Britain and Ireland.**—This kingdom consists of the islands of Great Britain and Ireland. Great Britain is divided into England, Wales, and Scotland.
yield? What is the capital? Where is it situated? Where is Manchester? Where Sheffield? Birmingham? Liverpool? Where is Scotland? For what is it famous? What is the largest city? Where is Wales? Where is Ireland? What is the largest city? What waters between Ireland and Great Britain?

11. The Republic of France is a beautiful country, occupying the western part of Europe. It borders on the English Channel, the Bay of Biscay, and the Mediterranean Sea.

The eastern part of France is mountainous; the western part is low and level.

The western chains of the Alps form the boundary between France and Italy; the Pyrenees that between France and Spain.

The principal rivers are: the Seine, the Loire, and the Rhone.

The climate is mild and the soil fertile. Wheat and other grains, and fine fruits, are raised in abundance.

France produces more wine and silk than any other country of Europe.

The French are very skillful manufacturers. Their products excel in elegance of form and beauty of color.

Bordeaux, on the Bay of Biscay, Havre, near the mouth of the Seine, and Marseilles, on the Mediterranean Sea, are the principal sea-ports. Lyons, on the river Rhone, is noted for its silk manufactures.

Questions.—11. What part of Europe is occupied by France? On what waters does it border? What is said of the surface? What boundary is formed by the Alps? By the Pyrenees? Where is the Seine River? The Loire? The Rhone? What is said of the climate of France? Name some farming products. What is said of the manufactures of France? What is the capital? Where is it situated? Where is Bordeaux? Havre? Marseilles? Lyons?

12. The German Empire borders on the Baltic and North seas, and lies east of Holland, Belgium, and France. The beautiful Rhine flows through the western part; the Elbe, through the middle. The southern portions of the country are mountainous; the northern, low and level.

13. The empire consists of a number of states, united under a general government as the different states of our country are united.

The largest of the German states is the kingdom of Prussia, whose king is also the emperor of Germany.

Prussia is noted for its splendid army, fine schools, and for the intelligence of its people. Berlin is the capital of Prussia and of the German Empire. Bremen and Hamburg are important sea-ports.

14. The Austro-Hungarian Empire lies south-east of Germany. It includes a large portion of the Alps and many other mountain chains.

The Danube is the principal river of Austria. It flows from west to east. Most of the other rivers are tributaries of the Danube.

The climate is mild and the soil fertile. The people raise grain, wine, and other products in great abundance.

Vienna, on the Danube, is the capital. It is a very ancient and beautiful city.
15. Denmark is a small kingdom lying north of Germany. It includes the low, fertile Danish peninsula and the islands east of it. Copenhagen is the capital.

16. Belgium lies between France and Prussia, and borders on the North Sea. Manufacturing and commerce are the principal occupations of the people.

17. Netherlands includes the mouth of the river Rhine. The country is so low that the people have to build dykes, or walls of earth, along the sea-shore to keep the water from overflowing it. The people are called Dutch. They are noted for their industry. Commerce and agriculture are the principal occupations.

18. The Republic of Switzerland lies between Germany, Austria, Italy, and France, and abounds in splendid mountain scenery. Nearly one half of the country is occupied by the Alps.

The rivers Rhine and Rhone rise in Switzerland and flow in opposite directions.

Questions.—12. Where is the German Empire? On what seas does it border? Name the two principal rivers. What is said of the surface?

13. Of what does this empire consist? How are they united? Which is the largest of the German states? For what is Prussia noted? What is the capital of Prussia and of the German Empire? Where is Bremen? Hamburg?

14. Where is Austria? Of what mountains does it contain a part? What is the principal river? What is said of the climate? Name some products. What is the capital? Where is it situated?

15. Where is Denmark? What is the capital?

16. Where is Belgium?

17. Where are the Netherlands? What is said of them?

18. Where is Switzerland? Bound it. What two rivers rise in it?

19. Russia is the largest state in Europe. It occupies the eastern part of the continent, extending from the Black Sea to the Arctic Ocean.

The entire country is a low plain. The Volga, the Don, and the Dnieper are the principal rivers.

Farming is the principal occupation of the people. In the south are extensive Steppes, or prairies, where a great deal of wheat is raised.
The emperor is called the Czar. *St. Petersburg* is the capital. *Moscow* is an important city in the interior.

20. **Norway and Sweden.**—These two *kingdoms* occupy the Scandinavian peninsula. A high mountain system extends through Norway and the western part of Sweden.

Both kingdoms are governed by one king, who resides in *Stockholm*, the capital of Sweden.

21. **Spain and Portugal.**—These two *kingdoms* occupy the Spanish peninsula, which consists of a table-land, traversed by several high mountain chains. The *Tagus* is the principal river. The climate is warm.

*Madrid* is the capital of Spain. *Lisbon*, the capital of Portugal, lies on the Tagus River.

22. The **Kingdom of Italy** occupies the Italian peninsula between the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas. This peninsula is traversed by the *Apennine Mountains*, and is noted for its beautiful scenery and delightful climate.

The islands of *Sicily* and *Sardinia* belong to Italy.

*Rome* is the capital. It is famous for its history, its fine old ruins, and its splendid modern churches and palaces. It is also the residence of the Pope, the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

The cathedral of St. Peter is the largest and most magnificent building in the world. It has room for many thousands of people.

*Venice*, on the Adriatic Sea, is built on many little islands, so that branches of the sea take the place of streets. *Naples* is a fine city in the southern part of Italy, and *Florence* a very beautiful city in the northern part.

23. **Turkey and Greece** occupy the Turkish peninsula, which is mountainous, but has many fertile valleys.

*Turkey* is an *empire*. The Turks belong to the yellow race, and are Mohammedans. The emperor is called the Sultan. *Constantinople* is the capital.

The **Kingdom of Greece** lies south of Turkey. In ancient times it was the most civilized country in the world. *Athens* is the capital.

**Questions.**—19. Bound Russia. What is said of the surface? What are the principal rivers? What is the chief occupation of the people? Where are the steppes? What is the capital? Where is Moscow?

20. What two kingdoms occupy the Scandinavian peninsula? What is said of the surface? What is the capital of Sweden?

21. What two kingdoms occupy the Spanish peninsula? What is said of the surface? What is the principal river? What is the capital of Spain? Of Portugal?


23. What two states occupy the Turkish peninsula? To what race do the Turks belong? What is the capital of Turkey? Where is Greece? What is its capital?
ASIA.


DESCRIPTION.

1. **Asia** is the eastern part of the Old World. It is the largest of the grand-divisions.

2. Asia is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by the Pacific Ocean; on the south by the Indian Ocean; and on the west by Europe, the Mediterranean Sea, and Africa.

3. It is separated from Europe by the Ural Mountains. It is connected with Africa by the Isthmus of Su'ez.

4. On the Pacific coast there are five great seas, separated from the ocean by chains of islands. These five seas are: Beh'ring Sea, the Sea of Ochotsk', the Sea of Japan', the East China Sea, and the South China Sea.

5. On the coast of the Indian Ocean there are three large seas or bays: the Bay of Bengal', the Ara'bian Sea, and the Red Sea.

6. On this coast are the following three peninsulas: Ara'bia, In'dia, and Farther India.

7. The principal islands of Asia are: the Islands of Japan, east of the Japan Sea, and those of the East Indian Archipelago, which surround the South China Sea.

8. The **Himala'ya Mountains**, on the north of India, are the highest chain in the world.

9. The Himalaya Mountains are the southern limit of a vast plateau, which occupies the interior of Asia. This plateau is bounded on the north by the Altai Mountains, and on the east by the Great Khingan.

10. The western part of Asia is also occupied by lofty mountains and table-lands. The plateau of Iran lies north of the Arabian Sea.

11. The largest low plain of Asia is that of Siberia, which embraces the north-western part of the continent. Another low plain is in eastern China, and a third in northern India.

12. Asia has many large rivers. The **Obi**, **Yenisei**, and **Lena** rise in the Altai Mountains and flow north into the Arctic Ocean. The **Hoang Ho** and **Yang'tse Kiang** rise in Thibet and empty into the East China Sea.
13. The Ganges and the Indus flow through the low plain of India. The Ganges empties into the Bay of Bengal; the Indus, into the Arabian Sea. The Euphrates and Tigris empty into the Persian Gulf.

14. Asia has a great variety of climate. In the north it is very cold; in the south, very hot.

15. The camel is the beast of burden in western Asia. The elephant, the fierce Bengal tiger, the spotted leopard, the buffalo, and other animals, are found in some parts of southern Asia.

16. Asia has more inhabitants than any other grand-division. They belong chiefly to two races. The yellow race occupies north-eastern Asia; the white race, south-western Asia, from India to the shores of the Mediterranean and Red seas.

The Chinese are very skillful and industrious. They raise cotton, rice, and tea, and manufacture beautiful china-ware and silk goods.

Pekin is the capital. Canton and Shanghai are the principal sea-ports.

20. The empire of Japan embraces the islands east of the Japan Sea. The Japanese are the most civilized people in Asia, and excel in manufactures. Yeddo, on Nippon, is the capital.

21. India is a very fertile country, and has a hot tropical climate. The principal products are rice, indigo, and coffee. India belongs to England. The Hindoos belong to the white race. Calcutta is the capital. Bombay and Madras are important cities.

22. Farther India comprises several independent states. The inhabitants belong to the yellow race.

The most important island of the East Indian Archipelago is Java, which belongs to Holland. Its principal products are coffee, cotton, and rice. Batavia is the capital.

23. On the plateau of Iran there are three independent states: Persia, Beloochistan, and Afghanistan. Persia includes some barren deserts, but has many fertile valleys near the mountains. Teheran is the capital.

24. The western part of Asia, including Asia Minor, the plain of the Euphrates and Tigris, and a small portion of the Arabian peninsula, belongs to Turkey, and is therefore called Turkey in Asia. The Sultan, who resides in Constantinople, is the ruler.

The most interesting part of this country is Palestine, a section of Syria, which borders on the Mediterranean Sea.

The city of Jerusalem has lost much of its ancient greatness.

Questions.—17. Bound Siberia. To whom does it belong? What is said of the climate?
18. Bound Turkestan. What are the people called?
19. Bound the Chinese Empire. What part is thinly inhabited? What is said of the number of people living on the low plain? What products do they raise, and what articles do they manufacture? Where is Canton? Shanghai?
20. Where is Japan? Where is the capital? On what island is it situated?
22. What is said of Farther India? Where is Java? To whom does it belong? What is the capital?
23. What states on the plateau of Iran? What is said of Persia? What is the capital?
24. Where is Turkey in Asia? What countries does it include? Who is the ruler? Where is Palestine? What is said of Jerusalem?
AFRICA.

MAP QUESTIONS.—What sea on the north of Africa? What ocean east? What ocean west? What gulf on the Atlantic coast? What sea between Africa and Asia? What isthmus connects Africa and Asia? Between what seas is the Isthmus of Suez situated? What strait leads from the Atlantic Ocean into the Mediterranean Sea? What cape is the most western point of Africa? What cape the most south-western point? What cape the most eastern? What island lies east of Africa? What channel separates Madagascar from the continent?


DESCRIPTION.

1. Africa is the south-western grand-division of the Old World. It lies south of Europe, from which it is separated by the Mediterranean Sea.

2. It is three times as large as Europe, and larger than either North or South America.

3. It is almost surrounded by water. A narrow neck of land, the Isthmus of Suez, connects it with Asia.

4. Africa is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea; on the east, by the Indian Ocean; and on the west, by the Atlantic Ocean. The Red Sea is a narrow bay extending from the Indian Ocean between Africa and Arabia.

5. Nearly the whole of Africa is a table-land. The principal mountain chains rise on the margin of the table-land, and surround it like a vast rim or wall.

6. The Atlas Mountains extend through the north-western part, near the Mediterranean Sea. The Kong Mountains run east and west near the Gulf of Guinea. The Abyssinian plateau, near the Red Sea, rises to a great height. Mt. Ke'nia and Mt. Kilimanjaro, south of the equator, are the highest peaks in Africa.

7. The most important rivers of Africa are the Nile, the Niger, the Congo, and the Zambези.

The Nile rises far in the interior; it flows northward through a narrow valley, and empties into the Mediterranean Sea.
The Niger and Congo empty into the Gulf of Guinea.

The Zambeze is in southern Africa. It empties into the Mozambique Channel.

8. Africa has a very hot climate, for it is situated chiefly in the torrid zone. The coolest parts of the country are the coast lands in the north and the south.

9. Africa abounds in wild animals. The ostrich is the largest bird, and the elephant the largest four-footed animal in the world. The giraffe is very tall, and has a long neck. It feeds on the leaves of high trees.

The gorilla is a large monkey. The hippopotamus lives in the lakes and rivers.

Questions.—1. What part of the Old World is Africa? What sea separates it from Europe?

2. How many times larger than Europe is Africa?

3. What isthmus connects Africa with Asia?

4. Bound Africa. Where is the Red Sea?

5. What is said of the surface of Africa? Where are the principal mountain chains?

6. Where are the Atlas Mountains? The Kong Mountains? Where is the Abyssinian plateau? Where are the highest peaks?


8. What is said of the climate of Africa? In what zone is it mainly situated? Where are the coolest parts of Africa?

9. What is said of the animals? Name some animals found in Africa.

10. The inhabitants of Africa belong chiefly to the black race. The nations living in the countries which border on the Red and the Mediterranean seas, belong to the white race.

11. Egypt is in the north-east corner of the grand-division. The soil is stony and barren, except in the valley of the Nile.

12. Egypt is a part of the Turkish Empire, and is governed by a viceroy.

13. Cairo is the capital of Egypt. Alexandria is the principal sea-port.

A French engineer has lately cut a ship canal through the Isthmus of Suez, so that vessels can now sail from the Mediterranean into the Red Sea.

14. Abyssinia lies south of Egypt, upon the Abyssinian plateau. Although it lies near the equator, it is so elevated that its climate is quite cool and pleasant.

15. The Barbary States border on the Mediterranean Sea, and formerly belonged to the great Turkish empire. Most of them are now independent. They are inhabited by Moors and Berbers.

16. The Barbary States are four in number: Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco. Algeria belongs to France.

17. The Sahara, south of the Barbary States, is the largest desert in the world. It is nearly as large as the whole of the United States.

In some parts, the Sahara consists of loose sand heaped up in hills and ridges by the hot winds; in others, barren and rocky mountain ranges rear their crests into the clear blue sky.

A Caravan.

18. Its inhabitants are few in number, and live on small fertile spots called oases. Those who travel across the Sahara go in large bodies called caravans.
AFRICA.

19. **The Soudan** lies south of the Sahara, and extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the valley of the Nile. It is occupied by a number of states, which are inhabited by Negroes. These are half-civilized, live in cities and towns, and have regular governments. The country is very fertile, and the people raise large quantities of corn, cotton, and sorghum.

20. **Upper Guinea** lies south of the Kong Mountains, and borders on the Gulf of Guinea. It includes several Negro states. One of these is the republic of *Libéria*, which is inhabited by Negroes from America.

21. **Southern Africa** comprises that part of the grand-division which lies south of the Soudan. It is inhabited by black tribes, mostly Negroes, who are ignorant and savage. The interior of this vast region has been visited but rarely by white travelers; hence we do not know much about it.

22. **Cape Colony** includes the most southern part of the continent, and belongs to England. The principal products are wine, wheat, and wool. *Cape Town*, near the Cape of Good Hope, is the capital.

**QUESTIONS.**—10. To what two races do the inhabitants of Africa belong?
11. Where is Egypt? What river flows through these two countries?
12. To what empire does Egypt belong?
13. What is the capital of Egypt? Where is Alexandria?
14. Where is Abyssinia? What is said of it?
15. Where are the four Barbary States? By whom are they inhabited?
16. Name the Barbary States. To whom does Algeria belong?
17. Where is the Sahara? What is it? How large is it?
18. What is said of the inhabitants of the Sahara? What is a caravan?
19. Where is the Soudan? By what people are the states in the Soudan inhabited? What is said of them?
20. Where is Upper Guinea? Where is Liberia? By whom is it inhabited?
21. What does Southern Africa comprise?
22. Where is Cape Colony? To whom does it belong? What are the principal products? What is the capital? Near what cape is Cape Town situated?
AUSTRALIA.


Description.

1. Australia lies south-east of Asia. It consists of the continent of Australia and two long chains of islands on the north and east.

2. The first of these chains is called the Australian Islands. Its two largest islands are New Guinea, north of the continent, and New Zealand, south-east of it. The other islands are much smaller than either of these.

3. The second chain is that of the Polynesian Islands. It lies north-east of the first chain, and consists of a large number of small coral islands.

4. The continent of Australia lies between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. On its northern side is the large Gulf of Carpentaria; on the southern, Spencer Gulf.

5. The surface of the continent consists chiefly of plains and moderately high tablelands. Several mountain chains extend along the eastern shore. The Blue Mountains are the highest of these.

6. The largest river is the Murray. It flows through the southern part, and empties into the Indian Ocean. Its principal branch is the Darling.

7. The climate is very hot. West of the Blue Mountains it rains so little, that the largest part of the continent is a desert.

8. Many strange plants are found here. Some trees have all their leaves placed edgewise, so that they cast hardly any shade.

9. The animals are equally curious. The kangaroo is about the size of a large dog. It does not walk, but jumps from place to place on its powerful hind-legs. The bill-animal is covered with fur, but has a bill and web-feet like a duck.

There are no large and ferocious animals in Australia.

10. The native inhabitants belong to the brown race. They are barbarous savages, and are fast disappearing.

The natives of the Australian continent and islands are much darker than those of the Polynesian Islands.

11. The continent of Australia, and the islands of Tasmania and New Zealand, belong to England.
Questions.—1. Where is Australia? Of what parts does it consist?

2. Where are the Australian Islands? Which are the two largest of them? Where is New Guinea? Where is New Zealand?

3. Where are the Polynesian Islands?

4. Bound the continent of Australia. Where is the Gulf of Carpentaria? Spencer Gulf?

5. What can you say of the surface? Where are the Blue Mountains?

6. Where is the Murray River? What is its largest branch?

7. What is said of the climate?

8. What can you say of the plants?

9. What can you say of the animals?

10. What is said of the natives?

11. What parts of Australia belong to England?

12. The English Colonies.—A hundred years ago there were no white people in Australia. Since then the English have settled many parts of it, particularly the eastern part. The continent of Australia is now divided into a number of provinces.

13. The chief occupations are farming, sheep-raising, and mining. Rich gold mines have been discovered. They yield nearly as much as those in California.

14. Melbourne and Sydney are the largest cities. Each is the capital of a colony.

15. New Zealand consists of two large islands, which are separated by Cook Strait. The English have settled along the coast, and driven the natives, called Mao'ris, into the mountains of the interior. Wellington is the capital.

16. New Guinea, which lies north of Australia, is but little known. The natives are Papuans.

17. New Caledonia, half-way between New Guinea and New Zealand, belongs to the French. The Caroline Islands and the Feejee Islands are the most important of the numerous chains comprised under the name of the Polynesian Islands.

18. The Sandwich Islands lie north-east of the Polynesian Islands. The natives have been instructed by American missionaries, and are now quite civilized.

Honolulu is the capital. It carries on a considerable trade with San Francisco.

Questions.—12. What nation has settled Australia?

13. What are the chief occupations of the settlers? What mines have been discovered in the mountains?

14. Where is Victoria? What is the capital? Where is New South Wales? What is the capital?

15. Where is New Zealand? Who have settled there? What are the natives called? What is the capital?

16. Where is New Guinea? What are the natives?

17. Where is New Caledonia? To whom does it belong? What are the most important chains of the Polynesian Islands?

18. Where are the Sandwich Islands? What is said of the natives? What is the capital?
MISCELLANCE QUESTIONS.—Where is South America situated? What ocean separates it from Africa? From Australia? What sea on the northern coast?

Where is Cape Horn? Cape St. Roque? Where are the Andes Mountains? Are they higher or lower than the Rocky Mountains?

Where is the table-land of Brazil? The plateau of Guyana?

Describe the source, direction, and mouth of the Orinoco River. Of the Amazon. Of the La Plata. Where is Lake Titicaca?

Locate each of the following countries: Brazil; Guyana; Venezuela; Columbia; Ecuador; Peru; Bolivia; Argentine Republic; Paraguay; Uruguay; Chili; What is the capital of each?

Where is Europe situated? What sea separates it from Africa? What ocean from North America?

Where is the Black Sea? The Adriatic Sea? The North Sea? The Baltic Sea?

Where is the English Channel? Where are the Alps? The Pyrenees? The Apennines? The Balkan Mountains? In what part of Europe is the Russian plain?

Describe the source, direction, and mouth of the following rivers: Volga; Danube; Rhine; Thames; Seine; Tagus.

Where are the following countries: Russia; Norway; Sweden; Prussia; Austria; France; Netherlands; Belgium; Denmark; Switzerland; Italy; Spain; Portugal; Turkey; Greece; Great Britain? What is the capital of each?

Where is Asia? What strait and ocean separate it from America? What isthmus connects it with Africa?

Where are the following seas and bays: Behring Sea; Sea of Ochotsk; Japan Sea; East China Sea; South China Sea; Bay of Bengal; Arabian Sea; Persian Gulf; Red Sea?

Where are the following mountain chains: Himalaya; Altai; Great Khingan; Ural?

In what part of Asia is the great Siberian plain? Describe the source, direction, and mouth of the following rivers: Obi; Yenisei; Lena; Amoor; Hoang Ho; Yangtse Kiang; Ganges; Indus; Euphrates; Tigris.

Where is the East Indian Archipelago?

Where are the following countries: Siberia; Chinese Empire; Farther India; India; Persia; Arabia; Turkey in Asia; Japan?


Where is Africa situated? Bound it. Where is the Strait of Gibraltar? The Gulf of Guinea?

Where are the Atlas Mountains? Kong Mountains? The Abyssinian highlands? Mt. Kenia?

Describe the source, direction, and mouth of the Nile. The Niger. The Zambeze. The Congo.

Where are the following countries: Egypt; Abyssinia; the Barbary States; the Soudan; the Sahara; Cape Colony?

Where is the city of Cairo? Alexandria? Cape Town?

Where is Australia? Bound it. Where are the Blue Mountains?

Describe the Murray River. Where is Victoria? New South Wales? What are their capitals? Which are the largest two of the Australian Islands?

Where are the Polynesian Islands? The Sandwich Islands? What is the capital of the Sandwich Islands?
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