



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

EducT
248.32
135

Gen. History

EducT 248.32:135

9/25

HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY

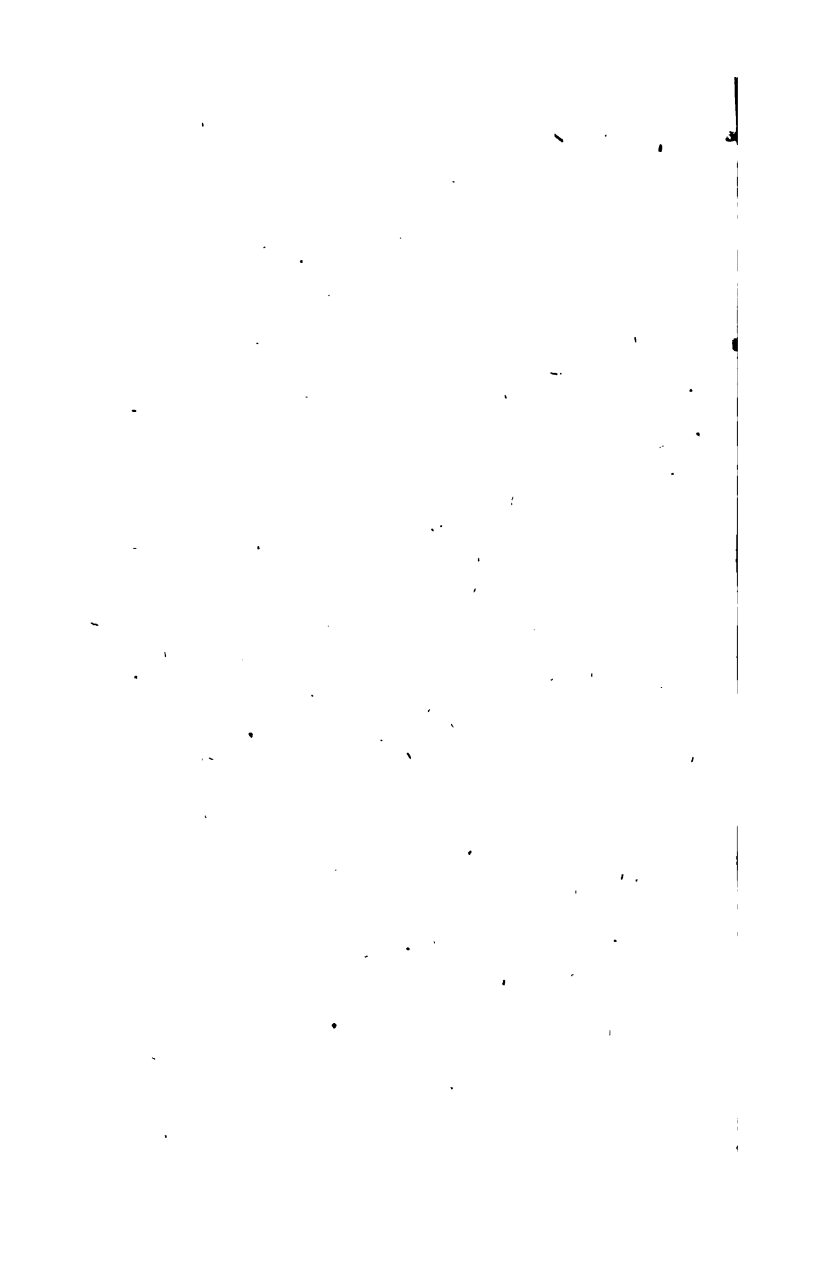


THE BEQUEST OF
EVERT JANSEN WENDELL
(CLASS OF 1882)
OF NEW YORK

1918



3 2044 097 022 073





EASY LESSONS
IN
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY,

DESIGNED FOR THE
USE OF THE YOUNGER CLASSES
IN
THE NEW ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

stereotype Edition,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED THE
ELEMENTS OF LINEAR DRAWING.

BY JOSEPH ALLEN,
MINISTER OF NORTHBOROUGH, MASS.



BOSTON:
HILLIARD, GRAY, LITTLE AND WILKINS.

1832.

Fane T 248.32.135

Fane T 248.31.3

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
FROM
THE BEQUEST OF
EVERT JANSEN WENDELL
1818

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1831, by
HILLIARD, GRAY, & Co.

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

THE first edition of the following little book was published in 1825. The author of it is not aware, that, at that time, any work on the subject had been prepared on the plan which he adopted. He does not, however, claim the merit of originality. He recollects to have read, in one of the periodicals of the day [the United States Literary Gazette], some judicious remarks on the subject, written, as he has since learned, by Mr. CARTER, of Lancaster, the author of several excellent works on geography, which, it is probable, first called his attention to the defects in the common methods of treating this subject.

Having, at that time, several young children under his care, who were about to commence the study of geography, he at once set himself to prepare a series of questions and answers, on what he conceived to be an improved plan. Instead of requiring the pupil to commit to memory a table of definitions at the very outset, the definition, in each instance, was made

to follow the thing defined. Instead, for example, of beginning with the spherical form of the earth, the pupil was carried by regular steps round the earth, and in this way made to see for himself that the earth is actually round. This is what is called the inductive method, the adoption of which, in the other branches of science, has contributed so essentially to the improvement of our schools.

The work he prepared on this plan, was of very humble pretensions, it having been no part of the author's design to give a complete system, in an abridged form, of the subjects to which it relates. It was simply what it professed to be—Easy Lessons in Geography and History; designed not to be a substitute for other works of the kind, but rather to serve as an introduction to others.

As it respects the present edition, which, as it is stereotyped, is intended to be of a permanent form, the author trusts that it will be found to be an improvement on the former editions. The whole work has been re-written and considerably enlarged, and the catechetical form, which was at first adopted, has been exchanged for the familiar conversation, or the continued narrative, accompanied with questions, either interspersed through the

work, or, as in the case with the **Second Part**, placed at the bottom of the page. These changes, though they may not lessen the labor of the teacher, will, it is believed, render the book more attractive to the pupil, and thereby facilitate his progress.

The teacher is earnestly requested to attend to the directions which will be found scattered in various parts of the book ; as, otherwise, the design of the author will be, in a great measure, frustrated. He is particularly anxious that the method he has recommended, in regard to the use of maps and the black board, should be tested by a fair experiment, wherever this book may be used.

Large maps, suited to accompany this work, may easily be prepared by the teacher, or some of the older scholars in the school, or purchased at a trifling expense, to remain the property of the district. These, hung up on the side of the room, or suspended on a frame, placed in front of the class, may be used without inconvenience by the whole class, without the necessity of handling them. Used in this way, they will last many years, instead of becoming soon soiled and torn, as is apt to be the case with maps put into the hands of young children.

The *Elements of Linear Drawing* were prefixed to the second edition, and are retained in the present, from a belief, founded on the writer's observation and experience, that they furnish a very pleasant and useful exercise, even for quite young children, with the slate or the black board, and form an appropriate introduction to the study of geography and the drawing of maps.

The First Part of the Easy Lessons is designed to lead the pupil, by gentle and easy gradations, from a knowledge of places with which he is familiar, to clear and definite views of the form and general divisions of the earth, and of a few of the simplest elements of astronomy, such as may be intelligible and interesting to young children.

The Second Part contains sketches of the history of New England, relating particularly to its first settlement by the English, and their wars with the Indians, with which every American youth should be familiar from his earliest years.

Such as it is, the work is presented to the public, in the hope that it may prove a slight contribution to the cause of good learning.

Northborough, Nov. 1st, 1831.

ELEMENTS
OF
LINEAR DRAWING.

SECTION I.

1. What is a straight line?

It is a line that is drawn wholly in one direction, without turning either way. Or, it is a line that is drawn from one point to another the *nearest* way. If it is not straight, it must be longer.


[Let the pupil divide a straight line into 2, 3, 4, or any number of equal parts.]

2. What is a horizontal line? 

It is a line that is drawn level, neither up nor down. The surface of the water in a pond, or a bowl, when it is still, is horizontal.

3. What is a perpendicular line? 

It is a line that is drawn up and down without leaning either way. If I fasten a



weight to one end of a string, and hold it by the other end, so that it can swing freely, when it becomes still the string will be perpendicular.

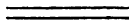
4. What is an oblique line?



It is one that leans any way from a perpendicular.

[Let the pupil be required, not only to draw the above on his slate or paper, but also to hold his slate, or book, or rule, in the positions described.]

5. What are parallel lines?



They are lines drawn alongside of each other, and which keep just as far apart all the way. If they are drawn ever so far, they will never meet.



6. When is one line perpendicular to another?

When it is drawn in such a manner as not to lean to one side of it more than to the other.



7. How is an angle formed?

It is formed by two straight lines that meet each other in a point, but are not in the same straight line. The corner of the slate represents an angle. *Angle* means *corner*.



[Let the nature of an angle be illustrated by a pair of dividers, or by two rules.]

8. When is it a right angle?

When it is made by two straight lines, one of which is perpendicular to the other.



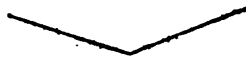
9. When is it an acute angle?

When it is less than a right angle. *Acute* means *sharp*.



10. When is it an obtuse angle?

When it is larger than a right angle. *Obtuse* means *blunt*.



11. What are the lines that make an angle called?

They are called *the sides*.

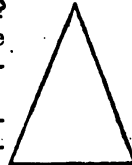
12. Will it make the angle larger to lengthen the sides?

It will not; an angle is measured by the *opening* of the sides, and not by their *length*. The corner of the slate is just the same, whether the slate be large or small.

SECTION II.

13. How is a triangle formed?

By drawing a straight line from one of the sides of an angle to the other side.



14. How many sides and angles, then, will there be in a triangle?

15. If the three sides are equal, what is it called?

An equilateral triangle.



16. If two of the sides are equal, what is it called?

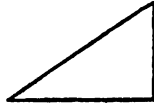
An isosceles triangle.

17. If all the sides are unequal, what is it called?

A scalene triangle.

18. What is a right-angled triangle?

It is when one of the angles is a right angle.



19. What is an obtuse-angled triangle?

It is when one of the angles is an obtuse angle.



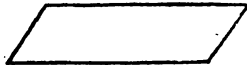
20. What is an acute-angled triangle?

It is when all the angles are acute angles.

Notes. Where no figure accompanies the question, the pupil is expected to find one to which it will apply.

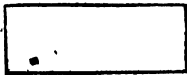
21. How is a parallelogram formed?

By first drawing two parallel lines, and then crossing them by two other parallel lines.



22. How many sides and angles, then, has a parallelogram?

23. When the angles are all right angles, what is it called?



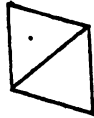
A rectangle.

24. When the angles are all right angles, and the sides all equal, what is it called?



A square.

25. When the sides are all equal, but the angles are not right angles, what is it called?



A rhomb or lozenge.

26. What is a diagonal line?

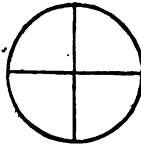
It is a straight line, drawn from one angle of a figure that has more than three sides, to an opposite angle.

Note. The instructor should vary the questions in this manner: *What is a triangle? a parallelogram? a rectangle? &c.*

SECTION III.

27. How is a circle formed?

By drawing a line equally distant in every part from a point called the centre. The space enclosed by this line is a circle. The line so drawn is the circumference of the circle. And any straight line drawn from the centre to the circumference is a radius. If there are more than one, they are called radii. The rim of a wheel represents the circumference, and the spokes the radii.



28. What is the diameter of a circle?

It is a straight line drawn from one side to the other through the centre.

29. What is an arc of a circle?

Any part of its circumference.

30. What is a semicircle?

Half of a circle cut off by the diameter.

31. What is a quadrant?

A quarter of a circle.

32. How many degrees are contained in a circle? 360. How many in a semicircle? How many in a quadrant?

33. If you draw two diameters to a circle, one perpendicular to the other, what angles will they make at the centre?

Four right angles, and the circle will be divided into four quarters or quadrants.

34. How many degrees will be contained in each of the right angles or quadrants?

Ninety degrees.

35. Why ninety?

Because 90 is one quarter of 360, the number of degrees in a circle.

36. If a right angle contains ninety degrees, how many are contained in an acute angle? How many in an obtuse angle?*

* Let the pupil be reminded of the definitions of an acute and an obtuse angle, if he is at a loss what answer to give to these questions. The following easy method of making circles, without the aid of dividers, is contained in a valuable little work, entitled *An Introduction to Linear Drawing*, in use in the Monterial School in Boston, kept by William B. Fowle. Hold the pencil

37. Have all circles the same number of degrees?

They have; the smallest circles contain 360 degrees, and the largest contain no more.

38. What is a sphere?

A sphere is a solid body that is round like a globe or ball.

39. What is the diameter of a sphere?

A straight line that passes through the centre from one side to the other.

40. What is the radius of a sphere?

A line drawn from the surface to the centre. The *surface* is the *outside* of any thing.

41. What is the circumference of a sphere?

A line that passes round it in one direction, so as to divide the surface into two equal parts. If the sphere should be cut into two equal parts where this line passes over it, each of the parts would be a hemisphere, or half a globe.

Note. The nature of the circle and sphere can easily be explained by an experienced instructor, by means of figures drawn on a slate or paper; or, as respects the latter, by means of a globe, or, if that cannot be obtained, by means of a ball, or an orange, or apple.

between the thumb and fore finger, pressing the nail of the fore finger hard upon the slate or paper, and then turn the slate round.

EASY LESSONS.

PART I.

GEOGRAPHY, WITH SOME OF THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF ASTRONOMY.

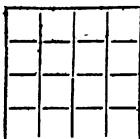
SECTION I.

You have now learned, dear children, how to draw different sorts of lines, and angles, and figures, and to call them by their proper names. Can you tell me what is the shape of this room? How many corners, or angles has it? How many sides? What is the length of this room? What is its breadth?

[Here let the teacher apply a rule or line to the sides of the room, and endeavor to give the pupil a correct idea of distance. Let the pupil also be required to draw the picture of the room (the floor) on a slate or black board; and show how the several lines and angles in the picture represent the sides and corners of the room.]

The picture you have drawn is a map of this room. Can you tell me what is a map?

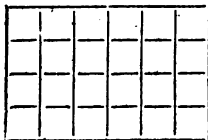
We will now draw a map or picture of a piece of ground much larger than this room, large enough for a garden. Let it be four rods square, that is, four rods long, and four rods wide. A rod is $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards. How many little squares will there be, each one rod long, and one rod wide?



Here is a map of a garden four rods square. Each of these little squares is a square rod; so that there are 16 square rods in a piece of ground four rods square. If you multiply the length by the breadth, it will give the measure of the land. How much are four times four? 160 square rods make 1 acre.

If each rod were a mile, how many miles would there be? A mile is 320 rods.

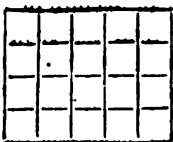
In a piece of ground 5 rods square, how many square rods? 6 rods square? 10 rods square? &c.



Here is a map of a piece of ground 6 rods long and 4 rods wide. How many square rods does it contain? 6 times 4 are how many? What would be its shape?

In a piece of ground 12 rods long and 10 rods wide?

In a piece of ground 5 miles long and 3 miles wide?



Here is the map of a piece of ground 5 miles long and 4 miles wide. This is large enough to make a township. How many square miles does it contain?

If there is land enough in each of these little squares to make 10 farms, how many farms would there be in all? 10 times 20 are how many?

SECTION II.

[Here let the teacher show the pupil a map of the town in which he lives, drawn either on paper or on a black board, with which every school should be furnished. This map the whole class should be required to copy frequently on the slate, which should be considered as indispensable for every child who is old enough to attend school. Maps of the county, state, &c. should also be repeatedly drawn by the class, till the outlines of each are indelibly fixed in their minds.]

When you look on a map, you must remember that the upper part is north, the lower part south, the east on your right hand, the west on your left.

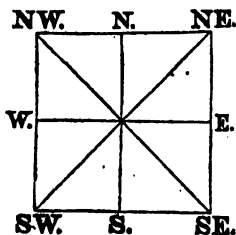
Which is your right hand? left? Point to the north. Point to the east; south; west.

Which is north on the map of this town? Which is east?

How can you tell which way is east, &c.?

North, east, south and west, are called the four cardinal points. N. stands for north, E. for east, S. for south, W. for west.

The four points which are half way between the four cardinal points are called north-east and south-east, north-west and south-west. NE. stands for north-east; SE. for south-east; NW. for north-west; and SW. for south-west.



This figure represents the eight principal points of compass, used in geography.

What is the name of this town?

Why was it called by this name?

A town is a tract of land containing a number of inhabitants, who meet together to choose their own officers, such as a town clerk, selectmen, school committees, &c. These and other privileges are granted to them by the General Court, by an act of incorporation, which makes them a town.

When was this town incorporated, or made a town?

How old is it, then?

What was it before it was incorporated?

[These, and other questions, which are not accompanied by answers, are designed for the teacher, who, of course, must give the pupil the information necessary to lead him to the appropriate answers.]

What is the length of this town?

What is its breadth?

How much is a mile?

How far must you travel from this place, to go a mile?

How many square miles are there in this town?

What are the principal hills or mountains in this town?

What are the rivers or brooks?

What are the ponds or lakes?

[Let the pupil be required to draw these in their proper situations on the map of the town.]

What becomes of the water in the streams that run through this town?

Can you tell what makes the water run in the rivers and brooks?

What is the population of this town?

What do you understand by the population of a place?

How many churches or meeting-houses are there in this town?

What other public buildings are there?

How many school districts?

How many children attend school in this town any part of the year?

Can you tell me now what is a town?

What is necessary to make a town?

SECTION III.

What are the principal roads in this town?

How would you draw a picture of a road on the map?

By drawing two parallel lines near together in the direction the road runs.

What are parallel lines?

What is the use of roads?

When a river or a brook crosses the road, what is commonly built over it?

If you should travel on the road that leads to the north, what town would you first come to?

That which leads to the east? south? west? &c.

Are there any other towns that join on this town?

This town, then, is shut in, or surrounded by several other towns, that enclose or bound it on every side. Can you tell me now what are the boundaries of this town?

Are there any other towns beyond these that you have mentioned?

Can you tell me the names of any others?

There is one town where the people of this and other towns go to attend court; where there is a court-house and a jail: can you tell me what town that is?

In what direction is it from this town?

How far is it from this town

The place where the courts are held is called the shire-town of the county. To what county does this town belong?

How many towns are there in this county?

What is a county?

A county commonly consists of several towns or districts, united together for various purposes. A number of towns form a county. A number of counties form a state.

Here is a map or picture of this county; which is the north? &c. In what direction is it longest? how many miles in length? in breadth?

How is it bounded on the north?

How many inhabitants are there in this county?

Is this county level or hilly?

What are the names of the principal hills or mountains in this county?

Where are they?

What are the principal rivers?

In what direction do they run?

What becomes of the water in these rivers?

What canals, rail-roads, &c., are there in this county?

What is a canal? a rail-road?

Can you tell me now what is the meaning of *shire-town*?

What is a county?

SECTION IV.

You have now told me in what town and county you live: can you now tell me what is the name of this state?

Here is a map or picture of this state. Which side is north? &c. Which way is it longest?

How many miles long is it?

How many miles wide?

What are the names of some of the principal towns in this state?

What is the chief town or capital of this state?

How far, and in what direction, is it from this town?

Have you ever been to the capital of this state?

What did you see there?

Which is the largest town or city in this state?

How many inhabitants does it contain?

How many inhabitants are there in this state?

How many counties are there in this state?

What are their names?

What are the principal mountains? rivers? lakes? canals? rail-roads? colleges?

Who is the governor of this state?

What joins this state on the north? east? south? west?

What then are the boundaries of this state?

What is a state ?

A state is a part of a nation that has a separate government, the people being allowed to choose their own rulers, but it is subject in some things to the general government of the nation.

SECTION V.

To what nation or general government does this state belong ?

Here is a map of the United States of America.

Which is the northern part ? the eastern part ? the southern ? the western ?

In what part of the United States do we live ?

Can you find the place on the map ?

Look now at the northern part of the map, and tell me what you see.

How many great lakes are there north of the United States ?

Mention their names, beginning at the north-western part.

What is a lake ?

A lake is a large collection of fresh water, mostly, or entirely surrounded by land. A salt water lake is called a sea. A valley filled with water would be a lake.

What great falls are there between lakes Erie and Ontario ?

[Let the teacher describe these falls.]

In what direction does the water of these lakes run?

What river joins lake Ontario on the north?

What becomes of the water in this river?

What is a river?

A river is a large stream of inland water. Small streams are called rivulets or brooks. A river is made up of many little brooks, which run into it; and all the rivers run into the ocean.

By what two cities does the river St. Lawrence run?

Montreal and Quebec.

What countries lie north of these lakes, and the river St. Lawrence?

You see on the map, that the river St. Lawrence empties itself into the ocean; the place where it joins the ocean is called the mouth of the river; can you tell me why it is called *the mouth*?

Some rivers have several mouths.

The place where a river begins is called its *source*, or *fountain head*. All rivers run into the ocean.

SECTION VI.

You can see only a small part of the ocean on the map of the United States. It is a vast collection of waters, which cover nearly three

quarters of the surface of the earth. What is the name of that part of the ocean which you see on the map?

On which side of the United States is it?

The land which lies next to the ocean is called the sea-coast.—In what direction does the coast of the United States run?

You may begin at the north-eastern part, and tell me the names of all the states that lie on the sea-coast.

How far do the United States extend, from north to south?

From Canada and Nova Scotia to the gulf of Mexico, about 1700 miles.

Does the coast of the United States run in a straight line from NE. to SW.?

You see that in some places the ocean runs into the land, and in other places the land runs into the ocean. What is it called when the ocean runs into the land?

A bay, gulf, or sea.

What is it called when the land runs into the ocean?

A cape.

Where a part of the ocean is almost entirely shut in by the land, so as to make a good place for ships to be sheltered from the storm, what is it called?

A harbor, or haven.

If you were to sail in a ship along the coast of the United States, from NE. to SW., what great gulf would you come to south of Florida?

What is a gulf?

It is a large bay. If it is very large, it is sometimes called a sea.

You could sail from the gulf of Mexico up the river Mississippi, the largest river in the United States. This river, which was once the western boundary of the United States, is 4000 miles long, and about a mile wide at its mouth.

What state lies partly on the eastern and partly on the western side of the river?

What state lies wholly on the western side?

What territory joins the river Mississippi on the western side?

How far does the United States' territory extend towards the west?

From the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, about 3000 miles.

In sailing up the river Mississippi, what large city will you first pass?

In what state is New Orleans?

What state lies next to Louisiana, on the east side of the Mississippi river?

What other states border on the river on the east side?

Which way does the Mississippi run?

What large river runs into the Mississippi between Kentucky and Illinois?

What three states are north-west of the Ohio?

What are the boundaries of the United States, beginning at the north?

SECTION VII.

There are four principal divisions of the United States—the New England States; the Middle, the Southern, and the Western States.

Which are the New England States?

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Six in all.

Which are the Middle States?

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. Four in all.

Which are the Southern?

Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. Six in all.

Which are the Western?

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Missouri. Eight in all.

How many states, then, are there belonging to this nation? 6, 4, 6, and 8 are how many?

What is the capital of the United States?

The city of Washington, in the district of Columbia, between the states of Maryland and Virginia.

At the city of Washington there is a large and beautiful building called the Capitol, where the Congress meet to make laws. The president of the United States, and many other officers of the government also commonly reside there.

Who is the president of the United States?

Who is vice-president?

What is the Congress?

In what direction is Washington from this place?

How far is it?

Is the city of Washington on the sea coast?

On what river is it?

On the Potomac.

What mountains in the United States run nearly parallel with the sea-coast?

The Allegany mountains.

What are mountains?

Mountains are high hills, or ranges of high hills.

What other long range of mountains runs through the United States' territory, nearly parallel with the Pacific ocean?

The Rocky mountains.

What is the name of the territory east of the Rocky mountains?

The Missouri territory.

What is the name of the territory west of the Rocky mountains?

The Oregon territory.

What two great rivers begin on the Rocky mountains?

The Missouri on the eastern side, and the Columbia on the western side.

Into what ocean does the Columbia river flow?

With what river is the Missouri united?

Into what gulf does it flow ?

With what ocean is the gulf of Mexico connected ?

How many inhabitants are there in the United States ?

Twelve millions, of whom about two millions are slaves.

SECTION VIII.

In what part of the world are the United States ?

In North America.

Here is a map of North America (a map of the western hemisphere, or of the world, would answer the purpose).

How far does North America extend towards the north ?

It is not known. On account of the extreme cold, the northern parts have not been fully explored.

How far does it extend towards the south ?

It extends to the gulf of Mexico, and the isthmus of Darien.

What is an isthmus ?

An isthmus is a narrow strip of land between two parts of a continent, or between a continent and a peninsula.

What ocean is on the east ?

What ocean is on the west ?

How, then, is North America bounded?

What countries lie north of the United States?

Upper and Lower Canada, Greenland, and a large tract of country inhabited by the Indians.

What countries lie south of the United States?

Mexico and Guatimala.

What islands are found in the gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea?

The West Indies.

What is an island?

An island is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water.

What is a place called if it is almost surrounded by water?

A peninsula.

Can you draw an island and a peninsula on your slate? or find one on the map?

What land lies south of the gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea?

South America.

What is the north-western part of South America called?

The Republic of Colombia.

What large country on the eastern side of South America?

Brazil.

What country south-west of Brazil?

The United Provinces.

What country lies south of the United Provinces?

Patagonia.

What is the southern extremity of South America called?

Cape Horn.

Is Cape Horn joined to the main land?

It is not; it is the southern extremity of the island of Terra del Fuego.

How is Terra del Fuego connected with the main land?

By the straits of Magellan.

What is a strait?

A strait is a narrow passage of water between two seas, or between a sea and the ocean.

What countries lie on the western coast of South America?

Patagonia, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia.

Where is Amazonia?

Where is Guiana?

What three large rivers are there on the eastern coast of South America?

The Amazon, the La Plata, and the Orinoko. The Amazon is the largest river in the world.

What great range of mountains is there in South America?

The Andes, which appear to be a continuation of the Rocky mountains in North America, and which extend through the whole of South America. Chimborazo, a part of the Andes, in Peru, is more than four miles high, and is the highest mountain in America.

What are North and South America, when taken together, called?

The American Continent, or the New World.

What is a continent?

A continent is a very large extent of land, not entirely separated by water.

SECTION IX.

Africa.

We will now leave the continent of America, and go east, across the Atlantic ocean. What shall we find on the other side of the ocean?

Another vast extent of land, called the Old World, or the Eastern Continent, to distinguish it from America, which is called the New World, or the Western Continent.

How many miles wide is the Atlantic ocean?

About 3000 miles.

What part of the Old World lies nearest to America?

The south-western part, which is called Africa.

What large sea lies north of Africa?

The Mediterranean sea.

What sea and ocean are east of Africa?

The Red sea, and the Indian ocean.

What is the southern extremity of Africa called?

The cape of Good Hope.

Which is farthest south, the cape of Good Hope or cape Horn?

What part of the great ocean is south of the cape of Good Hope?

What, then, are the boundaries of Africa?

From what country did the negroes, or black people, come?

From Africa. Most of them were stolen from their parents by white men, who brought them to this country and made slaves of them.

Do you think it was right to treat them in this way?

Why not?

What country is in the north-eastern part of Africa?

Can you tell me who once lived in Egypt?

What account can you give of Joseph? of Moses?

Can you go by water all the way from America to Egypt?

What ocean and sea must you pass over?

How is the Mediterranean sea connected with the Atlantic ocean?

Which way is it from America to the Eastern Continent, or the Old World?

SECTION X.

Europe.

What country lies north of the Mediterranean sea ?

Europe, the country from which our forefathers came. Most of them came from Great Britain, in the NW. part of Europe.

Is Great Britain a part of the continent ?

What is it, then ?

Why is it called an island ?

What separates it from the continent ?

What is the southern part of Great Britain called ? England.

What is the northern part called ? Scotland.

What large island is west of Great Britain ? Ireland.

What is the capital of Great Britain ?

London, which contains more than a million of inhabitants, and is the largest and wealthiest city in the civilized world.

Who is now the king of Great Britain ?

What are the inhabitants of Great Britain called ? They are called Englishmen, or the English.

What country is on the opposite side of the straits of Dover ? France.

What is the capital of France ?

Paris, which is a very rich and beautiful city, about two thirds as large as London.

Who is the king of France?

What are the inhabitants of France called?

They are called Frenchmen, or the French.

General Lafayette came from France.

Where do the Spaniards live?

What is the capital of Spain?

Who is king of Spain?

What mountains separate Spain from France?

Where is Italy?

What is the shape of Italy?

What is the capital of Italy?

Rome. The inhabitants of Italy used to be called Romans, and spoke the Latin language.

The pope lives in Rome.

What is the pope?

Where do the Greeks live?

In a country called Greece, which is the southern part of Turkey, running into the Mediterranean sea.

Where is Turkey?

What is the capital of Turkey?

Constantinople, where the sultan or chief ruler of the Turks resides. Raisins and figs are brought from Turkey.

What are raisins?

Raisins are dried grapes, and figs grow on trees like pears or peaches.

What country is in the north-eastern part of Europe? Russia.

What is the capital of Russia?

St. Petersburg, where the emperor lives.

What is an emperor?

- Who is the emperor of the Russians?
 What large country is east of Europe and Africa?
 What, then, are the boundaries of Europe?

SECTION XI.

Asia.

You see by the map, that Asia is much larger than Europe or Africa. Can you tell me what course I must take to go from America to Asia by water?

Can I go to Asia through the Mediterranean sea?

What part of Asia lies on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean sea?

Palestine, or the Holy Land, where most of the persons lived whom we read about in the Bible. The city of Jerusalem is in Palestine.

What country lies south of Palestine?

Arabia, a country which produces coffee and spices. Mahomet lived in Arabia.

What sea lies between Arabia and Egypt?

What remarkable event once happened at the Red sea?

What ocean is south of Arabia?

What very large island is there east of the Indian ocean?

New Holland, which is nearly as large as all Europe, and is sometimes called a continent.

What islands are between New Holland and Asia?

The East India islands, from which our merchants bring spices. The southern part of Asia is also sometimes called the East Indies.

If we should sail from the Indian ocean in a north-easterly course, between these islands, what country should we come to on the south-eastern part of Asia?

China, which is the most easterly part of the Old World. The merchants bring teas and silks from Canton, a large city of China.

Can you tell me how the silk is made?

The threads of the silk are spun by a large worm, called the silk-worm, which feeds on the leaves of the mulberry tree.

What is tea made of?

It is made of the leaves of a small tree, or shrub; which are gathered and dried, and packed up in boxes to be sold.

Can you now tell me the names and situation of the three great divisions of the Eastern Continent, or Old World?

Yes: Africa on the south-west; Europe on the north-west; and Asia on the east. These are sometimes called quarters of the globe. America forms the fourth quarter.

Which is the largest, Europe, Africa, or Asia?

Which is the smallest division?

SECTION XII.

You have now learned something of America, or the New World, and of the Eastern Continent, or the Old World. Do you remember what ocean lies between America and the Eastern Continent?

When you have reached the eastern extremity of the Eastern Continent, could you go still farther east?

Yes: I could sail across the Pacific ocean.

Yes: if you should continue sailing east from China, on the Pacific ocean, you would come at length to the western coast of America, and then you could continue to travel still farther east, across the American continent, till you came back to the place from which you set out: that would be going round the earth, would it not?*

Of what shape, then, is the earth, if we can go round it?

I should think it must be round, like a ball, or globe.

* By the use of an artificial globe, an orange, or an apple, this subject can be made intelligible to quite young children. A cheap globe has been prepared for the use of schools, by Mr. Josiah Holbrook, and can be procured at Carter & Hendee's, Boston, and in other places. The teacher should also be careful to explain how the two hemispheres, in common maps of the world, are fitted to each other. He may be aided in doing this, by cutting an orange into halves, and making use of the rind—the halves of which may be pressed into a plane surface.

Yes: the earth is a large ball, or globe, swinging in the air, and men can travel round it, just as a fly crawls round an apple, or an orange. Many persons have sailed round it in ships. Do you suppose they could sail in a straight line round the globe?

Why not?

You may show me on the map (or globe), in what direction, and over what oceans, a person would go, in sailing from Boston round the globe. When he had proceeded half way round, in what direction would he be from the place he sailed from?

Directly under it.

Then, if the earth were transparent, like glass, and you could see through it, he would appear directly under you, with his feet opposite to yours, would he not?

What would a line be called, that passed through the centre of the earth, reaching from one side to the opposite?

What would a line be called, that passed round the middle of the earth, as this string passes round this globe?

What is the length of the circumference of the earth?

About twenty-five thousand miles.

What is the length of the diameter?

About eight thousand miles.

The circumference of a circle, or globe, is divided into 360 equal parts, called *degrees*, and each degree contains about $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Each degree is divided into 60 equal parts, called *minutes*, and each minute into 60 equal parts, called *seconds*.

Questions for Review.

How many degrees are there in the circumference of the earth?

How many miles in a degree?

How many miles in the circumference of the earth?

How many minutes in a degree?

How many seconds in a minute?

SECTION XIII.

Latitude.

You have learned that the earth is round, like a ball: I wish now to teach you how distances are measured on its surface. You see these parallel lines running east and west, on the map of the world (or globe). These lines are called parallels of latitude. One of these lines passes round the middle of the earth, and is made thicker than the rest. This is called *the equator*. It is so called, because, when the sun is directly over that line, the days and nights are equal all over the world. Can you tell me at what times of the year the days and nights are equal?

If you should continue to travel north from this line, you would come to a place which is called the north pole; and if you should travel south just as far, you would come to the south pole; and both these distances together, you see, make half the circumference of the globe.

How many degrees are there in half the circumference?

How many from the equator to each pole?

If a place is half way between the equator and either pole, how many degrees will it be?

These are called degrees of latitude. If a place is north of the equator, it is in north latitude. If it is south of the equator, it is in south latitude.

Are the United States in north or south latitude?

In some maps the parallel lines are drawn 10 degrees apart, in some five degrees, and in some only one degree, or half a degree, or one fourth of a degree, &c. The figures on the edges of the map will show us how far the lines are apart.

[The teacher should explain this subject fully, by referring to different maps. The scale of miles should also be explained, and applied, by means of a pair of dividers, or a strip of paper, to the measurement of distances.]

Is Great Britain in north or south latitude?
Why?

Canada? Colombia? Peru? Egypt? New
Holland? China? Madagascar?

Questions for Review.

- What are parallels of latitude ?
 What is the equator ?
 Why is it called the equator ?
 When is a place in N. latitude ?
 When in S. latitude ?
 How far apart are the parallels of latitude
 drawn on maps ?
 How are these distances marked on maps ?

 SECTION XIV
Longitude.

Besides the parallels of latitude, there are other lines on the globe, and on maps, which run north and south. These you perceive, on the map of the world, or globe, are not parallel, but approach each other nearer and nearer, as we go from the equator, till they meet in the north and south poles. We make use of these lines in measuring distances east or west. They are called lines of longitude, or meridian lines.

The principal meridian line is that which is marked with a cipher on the equator, and is called the meridian of London, because it passes near the city of London. In most maps these distances are marked on the upper and lower margins, as the degrees of latitude are

noted on the margins at the right hand and left. If a place is east of London, it is east longitude; if west, it is west longitude; and if it is directly on the opposite side of the globe, or 180 degrees from the meridian of London, it is neither east nor west longitude.

Can you now tell me whether the United States are in east or west longitude? Why?

Is Mexico in E. or W. longitude?

The whole American continent? Asia? Are Europe and Africa most in east or west longitude?

I have told you that the sun passes directly over that part of the earth where the equator is drawn: does it ever come directly over this place?

Does it come more nearly over our heads at some seasons of the year than at others?

When does it appear to come nearest to us?

When does it seem to be farthest off?

Then the sun does not always appear to move through the same part of the sky, does it?

You are right: the sun passes over the equator about the 20th of March, when the days and nights are equal. It then comes farther and farther north every day, till the 21st of June, when the days are the longest, and the nights shortest. Then it appears to go back every day, farther south, till it crosses the equator, Sept. 23d, when the days and nights are again equal. It continues to go farther and farther south, till the 21st of December, when the days

are shortest, and the nights longest. Then, again, it begins to come back towards the north; and so it continues to do every year.

Can you tell me now, why it is hottest in the summer, and coldest in the winter?

Questions for Review

In what direction are the lines of longitude drawn? Are they parallel on the map of the world, or globe? Where do they meet?

What use do we make of these lines?

Which is the principal meridian?

In what part of the map are degrees of longitude marked? When is a place said to be in east longitude?

When in west longitude?

At what times in the year does the sun pass directly over the equator?

At what time are the days the longest? At what time are the nights the longest?

SECTION XV.

The Zones.

What should you think of those parts of the earth, near the equator, directly over which the sun passes, at some seasons of the year?

Is the weather hot, or cold?

Yes, it is very hot. It is summer there all the year. There are no frosts, snow, or ice, and the trees are always clothed with leaves, and fruit, and flowers.

Should you like to live in those countries?

This part of the world is called the torrid zone, from a Latin word, *torridus*, and a Greek word, *zonee*, a girdle, or belt.

Can you tell me, now, why this name was given to it?

[Let the teacher illustrate this with a ribbon, or strip of cloth, or paper.]

The sun goes north and south of the equator about 23 degrees and a half, to where you see these lines on the map (or globe). These lines are called tropics, from a Greek word, *trepo*, to turn, because, when the sun comes to these lines, it turns about, and moves the opposite way. All between these two lines is the torrid zone.

Next to the north and south poles, there are places where the days, in summer, and the nights, in winter, are more than 24 hours long. These are called the frigid zones, from the Latin word *frigidus*, which means cold.

Between the torrid and the frigid zones, there are two others, called, one, the northern temperate zone, the other the southern temperate zone.

Can you tell me why they are so called?

What is the meaning of *temperate*?

In which zone are the United States?

In which zone is Colombia? Cape Horn?
Great Britain? The Mediterranean sea? The
East India islands? The cape of Good Hope?

What places are there in the northern frigid
zone? In the southern frigid zone?

How many zones are there?

What are they called?

Questions for Review.

What is said of the weather in those places
near the equator?

What is that part of the world called?

What is the meaning of *torrid*?

What is the meaning of *zone*?

How far does the sun go north or south of
the equator?

What are the lines called which pass round
the globe at those places?

Why are they called tropics?

In what part of the world are the days and
nights more than 24 hours long?

What are those parts called?

Why are they called frigid zones?

What zones lie between the torrid and the
two frigid zones?

In which zone do you live?

In which should you choose to live? Why?

SECTION XVI.

The Sun.

Perhaps, dear children, you would now like to hear something about the sun, moon, and stars.

We will begin with the sun. How large does the sun appear to you?

Should you think it as large as the largest hill or mountain you ever saw? as large as this town? as large as all America? as all this world?

Yes, it is much larger. It would take many thousand worlds, such as this, to make one sun. What makes it appear so small?

What is the shape of the sun?

Is it round like a ring? or like a dollar? or like a ball?

Yes, the sun is a great ball, more than 800,000 miles in diameter, which God placed in the heavens, to give us light and warmth. If there were no sun, would it not be always dark and cold?

Would not the moon give us light, if there were no sun?

Why not?

The sun rises in the east, and sets in the west. Does it, then, really move from the east to the west?

No; the sun stands still, and it appears to move from east to west, because the earth turns round, from west to east.

[Let the teacher illustrate this, which can very easily be done with any simple apparatus, or even by the aid of a ball, or an apple.]

The sun is ninety-five millions of miles from the earth, and more than one million times larger than the earth. But, although it is so far from us, it takes the light only eight minutes to travel over the whole distance, from the sun to the earth. The light travels two hundred thousand miles in a second.

Questions for Review.

How many miles in diameter is the sun?

What was the sun made for?

How far is the sun from the earth?

How many times larger than the earth?

How long does it take the light to travel from the sun to the earth?

How far does it travel in one second?

SECTION XVII.

The Moon.

Can you tell me now, what is the use of the moon?

What makes the moon bright?

Because the sun shines upon it.

The light of the moon comes wholly from the sun; so that, if there were no sun, the moon itself would be dark. How large does the moon appear to you?

Does it appear larger, or smaller, than the sun?

Which is the larger, the sun, or the moon?

Yes, the moon is not nearly so large as this earth. Can you tell me why it appears almost as large as the sun?

The sun is 95 millions of miles from the earth; and the moon is not one quarter of one million of miles; so that the sun is about 400 times as far from us as the moon.

You see the moon rise in the east, and set in the west. Does it really move from east to west?

It does not: it moves round the earth, from west to east, once in about a month.

Yes, that is the reason the moon sets later and later every day. If you look some evening at the moon, when it is near some bright star, and remember where it was, you will find, on looking at it the next evening, that it has moved away from the star, farther to the east; and if you look at it the following evening, you will find that it has moved still farther to the east; and it will be about one month in coming round to the same star again.

When the moon comes round to the place where the sun is, the sun shines on the farther side of it, and the side next to us is dark, so that we cannot see it. This is called the new moon, or the change of the moon; and then the moon sets at the same time with the sun. In a day or two, the moon has moved so far from

the sun, that we can see it a short time after sun-set, and then it appears like a small bright bow, the two ends of which look like horns. This is what we commonly call the new moon. As the moon goes farther from the sun, it sets later, and the bright part grows larger, till, in about two weeks, it is opposite the sun; so that when the sun sets in the west, the moon rises in the east, and then it is full moon. Then the bright part grows less and less, till the moon and the sun come together, when it is new moon again. From one new moon to the next is about four weeks, or one month. The name *month* is taken from the moon.

How many new moons are there in one year?

How many full moons?

Sometimes the moon comes directly opposite the sun, so that the shadow of the earth, which is between them, falls on the moon, and then there is an eclipse of the moon, or a lunar eclipse. *Luna* is the Latin word for moon. Sometimes the moon comes directly between the earth and the sun, and prevents the sun from shining on some part of the earth, and then there is an eclipse of the sun, or a solar eclipse. *Sol* is the Latin for sun.

Have you ever seen an eclipse of the sun or moon?

[A familiar explanation of eclipses, with the aid of some very simple apparatus, if nothing more than a lamp and a couple of balls, to represent the sun, earth, and moon, may be made intelligible and very interesting to quite young children.]

Questions for Review.

How far is the moon from the earth?

In what direction does the moon move?

How can you tell that it moves towards the east?

How long does it take to pass quite round the earth?

When is it called the new moon?

When is it called the full moon?

What is the name *month* derived from?

When is there an eclipse of the moon?

Why is it called a lunar eclipse?

When is there an eclipse of the sun?

Why is it called a solar eclipse?

What are the sun and moon called in the 1st chapter of Genesis?

SECTION XVIII.

The Planets.

What other objects do you see when you look up into the sky?

Do all the stars look alike?

Do they appear to be a great way off?

Should you like to learn something about the stars?

We will begin with Venus, that bright and beautiful star, that you can see sometimes in the evening, just after sunset, and sometimes in

the morning, just before sunrise. This is called the morning and the evening star.

Have you ever seen this star? Although it appears so small, it is a large globe, nearly as large as the earth; and the reason it looks so large and bright is, that it is near us and the sun. There is another star, called Mercury, which is brighter than Venus, but it is so small, and so near the sun, that we can seldom see it.

There is another star, that looks red and fiery: this is called Mars. In some seasons of the year, you can see it every bright evening.

Have you ever seen Mars?

Then there are four very small planets, whose names are Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta. These cannot be seen without a telescope. Can you tell me what a telescope is?

Then there is a very large and beautiful star, almost as beautiful as Venus. This is Jupiter, which is nearly 1500 times larger than the earth, and more than five times farther from the sun than the earth is.

Do you know the planet Jupiter when you see it?

Then comes Saturn, which is nearly twice as far from the sun as Jupiter, and about 1000 times larger than the earth. When you look at it through a telescope, you can see around it a large bright circle, which is called Saturn's ring.

Another star is called Herschel, and sometimes Uranus, or Georgium Sidus. It is called *Herschel*, in honor of Dr. Herschel, who dis-

covered it; *Uranus*, from a Greek word, which signifies the heavens or sky, because it is so far up in the sky; and *Georgium Sidus*, after king George the third, in whose reign it was discovered. *Sidus* is the Latin for star. This is twice as far as Saturn, or 1800 millions of miles, from the sun. All these are called planets, from a Greek word, *planao*, which signifies to wander—because these planets appear to move about in different directions, while most of the stars always remain in the same places, and are called fixed stars.

Can you tell me how many planets there are, and what are their names?

It will surprise you, perhaps, to learn that the earth is a planet, and that if a person should look at it from a great distance, it would appear small and bright like the other planets. So that, if we reckon the earth, there will be eleven planets. All these move round the sun, from west to east, just as the moon moves round the earth. Mercury moves round the sun once in about three months, or four times in a year; Venus in about seven months and a half; the Earth in just one year; Mars in a little less than two years; Vesta, Juno, Pallas, and Ceres in about three or four years; Jupiter in about 12 years; Saturn in about 30 years; and Herschel in about 84 years. Some of the planets have moons, or satellites. The earth has one; Jupiter 4; Saturn 7; and Herschel 6. *Satellites* means attendants, from a Greek word, *satelles*.

The circular path in which a planet moves in going round the sun is called its orbit, from a Latin word, *orbis*, a wheel, or circle.

[Let this be illustrated by an orrery, or planetarium, if possible; if not, by a reference to a cider or bark mill, the path in which the horse moves being the orbit of the horse; or by a tree, or post, around which eleven boys, representing the eleven planets, might walk at different distances.]

There are other bodies besides the planets with their satellites, which move round the sun. These are called comets, or hairy stars, from a Latin word, *coma*, which means hair. They are so called from a stream of light, called the tail of the comet, and which bears some resemblance to a horse's tail. They are also called blazing stars; and some of them come so near to us, and are so large, that they appear very sublime and awful. Sometimes the tail is so long, as to reach half way over the heavens. There was one, that appeared about 150 years ago, which was thought to be, when nearest the sun, two thousand times hotter than red hot iron.

Questions for Review.

Which of the planets is called the morning and evening star?

How large is Venus?

What is said of Mercury?

What is said of Mars?

What are the names of four very small planets?

What is said of Jupiter?

- What of Saturn?
 What of Herschel?
 Why is this planet called Herschel?
 Why is it sometimes called Uranus, and
 Georgium Sidus?
 Why are these eleven stars called planets?
 Is the earth a planet?
 How would it appear to a person who should
 look at it from a great distance?
 In what direction do the planets move?
 How long does it take Mercury to move
 round the sun? Venus? the Earth? Mars, &c.?
 What are satellites?
 Which of the planets have satellites?
 What is the orbit of a planet?
 Why is it called *orbit*?
 What other bodies are there that move round
 the sun, besides the planets and their satellites?
 Why are they called comets?
 Why are they called blazing stars
 Do they ever come near to us?
 What is their appearance at such times?
 What is said of the comet that appeared
 about 150 years ago?

SECTION XIX.

The fixed Stars.

Besides the planets and comets, there are many other bright twinkling points, which we see in the sky, called fixed stars. You can tell

them from the others by their twinkling. The planets and comets do not twinkle, but give a steady light. They are called fixed stars, because they do not change their places with respect to one another, like the planets and comets. The fixed stars are supposed to be very large bodies, like the sun, which give light and warmth to other worlds.

Can you tell me why they appear so small?

Do you think you could count the stars?

Do they all appear equally bright and large?

Do you know the names of any of the fixed stars?

There is one star which is called the North star, or the Pole star, because wherever it is seen, it always appears in the north, near the north pole; and there are two bright stars that always point to it, so that you can always tell where to find it. These two stars are called the Pointers. There is another very bright star, called Sirius, or the Dog star, because it is in a particular part of the heavens, called the Dog. When the sun appears in that part of the heavens, it is dog days, when it is commonly hot and sultry. Many people think that it is the Dog star that makes the weather hot; but this is a mistake, for the Dog star is no nearer to us in dog days, than at any other time.

Many other stars have names, which I hope you will learn when you are older.

The fixed stars are marked off on globes and maps in clusters, which are called constella-

tions, to which particular names are given. One is called the Dog, one the Great Bear, another the Little Bear, another the Pleiades, or the Seven Stars. They are called constellations from a Latin word, which means collections of stars. There are twelve constellations which, together, form a belt, or zone, extending east and west over the heavens, just as the torrid zone extends round the earth. These are called the signs of the zodiac. The sun passes through one of these signs every month. The following are their names in Latin and in English:—

| | | |
|-------------|---------|-------------------|
| Aries | | The Ram. |
| Taurus | | The Bull. |
| Gemini | | The Twins. |
| Cancer | | The Crab. |
| Leo | | The Lion. |
| Virgo | | The Virgin. |
| Libra | | The Scales. |
| Scorpio | | The Scorpion. |
| Sagittarius | | The Archer. |
| Capricornus | | The Goat. |
| Aquarius | | The Water-bearer. |
| Pisces | | The Fishes. |

Perhaps you will be able to remember them better in the following lines, by Dr. Watts:—

The ram, the bull, the heavenly twins,
 And, next the crab, the lion shines,
 The virgin and the scales;
 The scorpion, archer, and he-goat,
 The man that holds the watering-pot,
 And fish, with glittering tails.

Questions for Review.

What other bodies can you see in the sky?

Why are they called fixed stars?

How can you distinguish the fixed stars from the planets?

What are the fixed stars supposed to be?

What is said of the North, or Pole star?

What is said of the Pointers?

What is said of Sirius, or the Dog star?

What are constellations?

What are the names of some of the constellations?

What are the signs of the zodiac?

How long is the sun in passing through one of these signs?

How long, then, will it be in passing through all of them?

What are the names of the 12 signs of the zodiac?

You may repeat the lines by Dr. Watts.

Who made the earth, the sun and moon, and stars?

If God made all these things, must he not be very great?

Why should you fear God?

Why should you love him?

Why should you obey him?

PART II,
CONTAINING SKETCHES OF THE HISTORY OF
NEW ENGLAND.

SECTION I.

I TRUST, dear children, that the first part of this little book has helped you to understand what is meant by the hard term *Geography*, better than any definition which I could have given of it. For, although the term has not been once mentioned, you may be assured, that most of the questions which you have answered, relate to geography. You have learned something about the town in which you live; what brooks or rivers run through it, what ponds or lakes, what hills or mountains, &c. it contains, and what other towns join it on every side. Now all this is nothing else than the geography of this town. What you have learned, too, of the County, the State, and the Nation, to which

this town belongs, is geography. You have learned a little about other parts of the world; about the great ocean, and the countries on the other side of the ocean; and have seen, that they all lie on the surface or outside of a large ball, or globe, which is called the earth, and which is about 25 thousand miles round. This earth was called by the Greeks, a learned nation, of which you may hereafter read, *Gee*. This being joined to another word, *grapho*, which means *to write*, or to *describe*, forms the word *geography*, which, therefore, signifies a description of the earth, of the whole, or of some parts of its surface. You can now give the definition of the term; and, what is better, you know what it means.

The earth, important as it is to us who dwell on its surface, is, as you have seen, only one among a number of worlds which revolve with it around the sun. But, small as it is, compared with some of the planets, it is large enough to afford room for many millions of people to live, and act, and be happy or miserable in it. And a great many important events have taken place on this earth, since the creation of man, about 6000 years ago. God first made two persons, a

What was the earth called by the Greeks? What other word was it joined to? What word does it form? What does geography signify? How long is it since the creation of man?

man and a woman; and from them all the people, that ever have lived on the earth, are derived. It is supposed that there are now living, in all parts of the world, as many as 800 millions of people, divided into many different nations and tribes. One million is a very large number. If all the inhabitants of this town, suppose 1000, should be collected together, so that you could see them all at once, it would seem a vast collection. Now it would take 1000 times as many to make one million. New York contains about 200,000 inhabitants, and is the largest city in the United States; but it would take five cities as large as New York to make one million. You can now form some idea of the number of people that inhabit this globe. How vast must be the number of those who once lived, but are now dead and their bodies turned to dust!

Of these, many were distinguished, while they lived, for their wisdom and their virtues, and many for their wicked and cruel conduct. The names of some of these have been preserved to this day; and we have written ac-

Whom are all the people who have ever lived on the earth derived from? How many people are now living on the earth? What are they divided into? How many would it take to make one million? How many inhabitants are there in the city of New York? How many cities as large as New York would it take to make one million? What were some of those men distinguished for?

counts of their actions, and of what took place in the times when they lived. These accounts are called *Histories*, which, as well as geography, is a word taken from the Greek language; *Historeo*, to relate.

SECTION II.

The history of any country or place, is, therefore, an account of its inhabitants, of what they have done, and what has happened to them in former times.

The history of this town is an account of the people who now live in it, or who lived in it at some former time.

It is proper that you should know that there are several kinds of history, the principal of which are, *Natural History*, which treats of animals, plants, and minerals, and *Civil History*, which treats of man. It is civil history, or what relates to man, to which this little book relates. *Civil* is from the Latin word *civis*, which means a citizen, or a member of society.

What have we written accounts of? What are those accounts called? What word is history derived from, and what does it mean? What, then, is the history of any place? What different kinds of history are there? What does Natural History treat of? Which kind of history does this little book relate to? What is the word *civil* derived from, and what does it mean?

A history of the whole world would make quite too large a book for little children, and would not be useful for them at present. But little children have a curiosity to know about their own country, what happened a great many years ago, when their grandfathers and grandmothers were little children, and long before that. When they are older, they can read larger histories, and learn about other countries, and the great men that have lived in all ages of the world.

I cannot relate in this little book, all that you would like to know about this country. Many things have happened in the town in which you live, an account of which your parents or instructors will furnish you. They will tell you when this town was incorporated, that is, when it became a town; from what place the first settlers came; who was the first minister, &c. &c. The following account will apply to most of the towns in New England, for the children of which, this book is designed.

When you look around you, or go from place to place, you see houses for people to live in, and barns for cattle and horses, and fences to divide one piece of land from another.

What must you ask your parents and instructors to tell you relating to this town? When was this town incorporated? From what place did the first settlers come? &c. What do you see when you look about you in this town, and in other places where you go?

er, and roads for horses and carriages to travel in, and here and there you find a large and handsome building, where people meet together on Sundays for public worship; and perhaps some of you have never thought but that it has always been thus.

SECTION III.

I shall now inform you, that it is only about 200 years since any white people lived in this country; and that if you had been alive at that time, and had looked around you, you would have seen nothing but a vast wilderness, inhabited only by savages and wild beasts. These savages, who are called *Indians* by the white people, did not live in houses, as we do; but in little huts, called *wigwams*. The country was not divided into states, and counties, and towns, and farms, but the land was common, that is, it did not belong to particular persons; most of it was covered with forest trees, and only some small fields were cleared for raising

How long is it since white people first lived in this country? What should you have seen if you had been alive at that time? What were the savages called by the white people? What did they live in? Was the land divided into states, and counties, and towns at that time? How much of the land was cleared, or cultivated?

Indian corn, and beans, and pumpkins. The Indians did not cultivate their lands as the white people do. They had no oxen, nor horses, nor ploughs, nor any tools made of iron; and were obliged to dig up the ground and dress the cornfields with hoes made of stones. Their axes, which were called tomahawks, and arrows and knives, were all made of stone, many of which have been found, and are preserved as curiosities.

They commonly built their wigwams near some pond or stream of water, for the purpose of fishing, in which, and in hunting, the men spent most of their time. When they were tired of living in one place, they removed to another, taking with them the little property which they had. They had no roads to travel in, only narrow paths through the forests, in which they travelled one after another, in what is still called *Indian file*.

Their complexion was not black, like that of the Africans or negroes; nor white, like that of the Europeans; but reddish, nearly the color of bright copper. They had long, black, straight hair; and were generally tall and well formed. They had no clothing

How did the Indians cultivate their lands? What were their axes and other tools made of? Where did they commonly build their wigwams? What did they do when they were tired of living in one place? What roads did they have? What is called *Indian file*? What kind of looking people were the Indians?

but such as was formed of the skins of wild beasts. Some of them went almost naked: Their shoes, which they called *moccasins*, were made of the skins of animals which they had killed in hunting. They were fond of ornaments, made of shells and the feathers of birds, which they wore on different parts of their persons.

Their money, which was called *wampum*, consisted of small shells, gathered on the seashore, and strung together like beads. They were artful, and cunning, and cruel, but hospitable, and, for the most part, true to their word. They were especially inhuman in their treatment of captives taken in war, who were put to death with cruel tortures. Yet such was their fortitude and resolution, that in the most dreadful sufferings, they never uttered a groan.

The Indians were divided into several tribes, each of which was governed by a chief, called a *sachem*, and sometimes a *sagamore*. The men were called *sannaps*, their wives *squaws*, and their children *papposes*.

How were they dressed? What were their shoes called, and what were they made of? What kind of ornaments did they wear? What kind of money did they use, and what was it called? What was the character of the Indians? How did they treat their captives? How did they bear their tortures? How were they divided? What were their chiefs called? What were the men called? the women? and the children?

These children grew up very ignorant, as we should call them, as they had no schools, no books, none to teach them to read, and write, and cipher, as little children are taught in our happy times. But they were taught some things, which all children should learn; to obey and respect their parents, to be just, and true, and kind, and to believe in a great and good God, who gave them rain, and food, and all good things, who lived in a very delightful region, to which all good people go when they die. They had no Bible, or other books, to teach them about God, whom they called *the Great Spirit*, and about another world, so that even little children, who are brought up in Christian lands, may know more about these things than they knew.

They believed that the Great Spirit lived in the south-west, and that he sent them those charming breezes which commonly blow from that quarter, several days together, late in the autumn, and produce that mild and agreeable weather, which thence came to be called *the Indian Summer*.

Did the Indian children go to school, and learn to read and write? What did they learn? Where did they think the Great Spirit lived? What did they think he sent them? What do we call the warm, pleasant weather which we have in the autumn?

SECTION IV.

It is only about 200 years, as I have mentioned, since the white people came to live in New England. The country was discovered by them more than 100 years before that time, by John Cabot, and his son Sebastian Cabot, who came from England in the year 1497. It was only five years before this, that is, in 1492, that any part of America was known to the rest of the world. The people who lived on the other side of the Atlantic ocean, did not suppose that they could sail across it, and find land on this side. They would not believe that the world is round; and that a person, by sailing continually in the same direction, would come back to the same place from which he set out. They thought that it was flat, like a table; and that, if a person should go to the edge, he would be in danger of falling off. All the countries which they knew anything about, were on one side of the earth, and made up what has been called, since the discovery of America, *the Eastern Continent*, or *the Old World*. America was called *the Western Continent*, because it was found by sailing west from

Who first discovered New England? In what year? In what year was America first discovered? What did people think about the shape of the world? What is that part of the world called which was known before America was discovered? Why is America called the West-

Europe across the Atlantic ocean; and *the New World*, because it is so large that it seemed to the inhabitants of Europe, when it was discovered, as if another world had been brought to light.

But although most of the inhabitants of the Old World were so ignorant as to suppose that the earth was flat instead of round, a few persons, wiser than the rest, thought differently. Among these was Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, a city in the northern part of Italy. He believed that the earth was round, and that by sailing continually in a westerly course across the Atlantic ocean, he should arrive at the East Indies, and that it would be nearer to go to the East Indies in that direction, than by sailing round the cape of Good Hope.

But he was not rich enough to purchase ships, and to hire men to go with him on so distant a voyage; and it was a long time before he could persuade any one to assist him. At length he found kind friends in the king and queen of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella, the latter of whom did all that she could to assist him. They furnished him with

ern Continent? Why was it called the New World? Who was Christopher Columbus? What did he think about the Earth? At what country did he think he should arrive, if he sailed across the Atlantic ocean in a westerly course? What friends did he find to assist him? Which of them befriended him most?

90 men and 3 small ships, 2 of which were without decks, that is, wooden coverings to protect the men from the cold and wet. With the addition of 30 men, making 120 in all, Columbus set sail from Palos, a port of Spain, on the 3d day of August, 1492.

SECTION V.

After they had been on the ocean many days, the sailors grew very discontented and troublesome, and tried to prevail on the commander to return back to Spain. He entreated them to be patient a little longer, and promised them that if they did not discover land soon, he would do as they desired. At length, after sailing 70 days, on the 12th day of October, they discovered land. This made them all very happy, and to express their gratitude to Heaven for their safety and success, they named the place *San Salvador*, which is the Spanish name for *Holy Savior*. San Salvador is one of the Bahama Islands,

How many men and ships did Columbus take with him? What is the deck of a ship? Where did he sail from, and on what year and month? What did the sailors do on the voyage? What did Columbus promise them? When did they first discover land? What did they name the island which they first discovered? What is the meaning of San Salvador? To what collection of islands does it belong, and where is it situated

east of the coast of Florida. Columbus, being richly drest in the Spanish fashion, as many of you have seen him represented in pictures, and with a drawn sword in his hand, first went on shore, and took possession of the country in the name of the king of Spain. He then sailed about among the islands in the gulf of Mexico, on several of which he landed, and then prepared to return home, to give an account of what he had seen.

He did not know how large America was, for he had only visited several islands, and had not seen the main land. But he supposed that these islands belonged to the eastern part of the Old World, which then went by the name of *India*; and accordingly he named them the *Indies*, or the *West Indies*, by which name they have been known ever since.

For the same reason he called the natives of the country *Indians*, which name was afterwards given to all the savages found in the American Continent.

Perhaps you think it strange that this country was not called after Columbus; and, although America is a beautiful name, I am sure you will say that it ought to have been

in the ocean? How did Columbus take possession of the island? What did he suppose the islands in the gulf of Mexico belonged to? What did he name them? What did he call the natives of the islands? Why did he call them Indians?

called Columbia, in honor of the great Columbus. But the name cannot be changed now, and we must be content to be called Americans.

This name is taken from one Americus Vesputius, a merchant of Florence, a city in the northern part of Italy. He made a voyage to the New World in 1499, 7 years after the first voyage of Columbus; and, after his return, wrote an account of what he had seen in a book, which was eagerly read, and by this means drew the attention of people from Columbus to himself, so that the country he described soon began to be called *America*, after the name of the writer.

That part of America in which we live, and of which I am about to give you some account, was first discovered, as I have already related, by John and Sebastian Cabot, in 1497. The name by which it was known was North Virginia. It was afterwards called New England, because most of the first settlers came from England. England, you know, is a part of the island of Great Britain, north-west of France. Perhaps you may think it strange that anybody should be will-

What do you think the name of this country ought to have been? Whom was it called for? When did Americus come to America? How long after Columbus? What was New England first called? Why was it called New England? Where is England? and what island does it belong to?

ing to leave so pleasant a country as England, where there are so many rich farms, and beautiful houses, and pleasant people, to come and live in a wilderness, among savages and wild beasts. But I hope you will think that they acted wisely when you know the reason for their coming. For you must not suppose that they came from an idle curiosity to see a foreign land, or from a desire to grow rich, or that they were bad men, who fled to escape the punishment due to their crimes. The first settlers of New England were some of the best men of the age. They were religious men; that is, men who thought much of God, and tried to please him, by doing what he has commanded. They studied their Bible to learn what they ought to believe, and how they ought to act in order that they might be happy in another world.

SECTION VI.

There were then in England some people who thought that they knew better than anybody else what was in the Bible, and that they had a right to force others to understand it, and to worship God, just in the way that

What pleasant things did our forefathers forsake in England? Who were the first settlers of New England? What did some people in England think that they had a right to do?

they should order them. It so happened that these men had a great deal of power, so that if any person refused to do as they said, they would take away his money, his buildings, or his lands, or shut him up in prison, or put him to death. But there were many good and brave men who would not obey them, and would rather die than do what they thought was wrong.

Now our forefathers, the first settlers of New England, were some of these men; and they came over to this country to escape from persecution, and to find a home where they could worship God in the manner they thought right and acceptable to him. *Persecution* means any injury brought on a person on account of his religion, whether it affect his person, his property, or his good name. The persons who first came to this country to live, were called *Puritans*. This name was given to them by their enemies, in order to ridicule them for being so strict, and pretending to be so *pure* and good. But they were really good men, so that the name Puritan soon became a term

What did they do to those persons who refused to obey them? Were there any who dared to disobey them? Who were they? Why did our forefathers come to this country? What is persecution? What were our forefathers called? Who gave them that name, and what for?

of honor rather than of reproach. When you are old enough, you must read the history of England, and then you can know much more about them than I can tell you at present. I will now mention some things which happened to those men who first came to New England. They once lived in the north-eastern part of England. About 20 years before they came to this country, just before queen Elizabeth died, they had joined together to form what is now called a *Congregational church*. This church chose two ministers, Richard Clifton, and John Robinson. The former was a very old man; but the latter was in the prime of life, being only about 30 years old. These good men were cruelly persecuted on account of their religion. Some of them were seized and shut up in prison, and others were forced to leave their farms and work-shops, so that they could not get provision for their families. At last they resolved that they would bear this treatment no longer, but would go to some other country, where they might worship God in the way they thought right. They did not,

What part of England did they once live in? How long before they came to this country did they form themselves into a Congregational church? In what year was it? Who was the queen of England at that time? What were the names of their two ministers? Which was the oldest? How were they persecuted? What did they resolve to do?

at that time, think of coming to America, 3000 miles from home; but hoped to find such a place as they wished in some part of Europe. Holland was then the only free country in Europe, and they determined to go and live there. The name Holland is not found in modern maps, as the country is now called the Netherlands. Amsterdam, you know, is the chief city of the Netherlands, as it used to be the chief city of Holland. If you look on the map of Europe, you will see that in order to go from the north-eastern part of England to Holland, they must sail across a part of the North sea.

SECTION VII.

Accordingly, in the year 1607, they hired a person to carry them over in a ship. At the appointed time and place, they assembled with their wives, and children, and goods, where they were obliged to wait without shelter till the following night for the arrival of the ship. And now, when they were all on board, and were just ready to set sail, the wicked captain, instead of performing his

Where did they determine to go? What is Holland now called? What is the chief city? What sea were they obliged to cross in order to get to Holland? In what year did they attempt to go?

promise, delivered them up to officers of justice, who took away their property, and carried them to prison. After a time they were set at liberty, and made another attempt to escape the next year. They hired a Dutch vessel, which was to meet them at a dreary place near the mouth of the river Humber, where they thought no one would observe them. Here, too, they were obliged to wait a whole day, while the weather was very tempestuous, before the vessel was ready. When a part of the men had gone on board in a boat, and the rest were waiting for the boat to return, they saw some men on horseback riding towards them at full speed. They were officers of government, who seized all who were left behind, and carried them away. Many of them were women and children, who were thus separated from their husbands and fathers. They were very ill treated, and suffered a great deal before they saw their friends again.

Those who were on board sailed to Amsterdam, and after some time the rest of the party arrived there likewise. They remained at that place about a year, and then removed

What did the captain do? What did they do after they were set at liberty? Where did the vessel wait for them? Where is the river Humber? What happened to them while they were waiting for the boat to return from the vessel for the women and children? Where did those go who were on board the vessel? How long did they stay at Amsterdam?

to Leyden, another city in Holland, where they lived eleven years in much peace and prosperity, till the summer of 1620. But, although they had as much liberty as they desired, they did not like the manners of the city. The inhabitants of the place did not pay much regard to the Sabbath, which they thought ought to be kept very strictly, and they were afraid, if they staid there much longer, their children would become wicked by seeing so many bad examples before their eyes.

After consulting together on what was to be done, they concluded to come to America. It was agreed that a part of them should go first, and begin a settlement, and that the rest should follow as soon as they had prepared a place. Mr. Robinson was the minister of the church at Leyden, having Mr. Brewster for an assistant. It was determined that Mr. Brewster should go with those who went first, and that Mr. Robinson should come over with the rest at another time. They procured two ships, the Speedwell and the Mayflower, and after they were ready to set sail, they appointed a fast, and Mr. Robin-

To what city did they remove? How long did they remain at Leyden? Why did they not like the place? What were they afraid would happen if they staid there much longer? What did they agree to do when they concluded to come to America? Who was their minister, and who was his assistant? Which of them came over to America? What did they appoint after they were ready to sail?

son preached them a farewell sermon, in which he gave them much good advice. His text was in the eighth chapter of Ezra, 21st verse, which you must find in your Bible, and learn by heart.

They then went on board the vessels, and set sail. They were obliged to stop at Dartmouth, in England, to repair one of their vessels, which was leaky. Having done this, they set sail again; but after they had gone about 300 miles, the Speedwell became so leaky that they were afraid to venture in it across the ocean; so they turned back, and left it at Plymouth, and all of them went into the other vessel, the Mayflower, a beautiful name, which I hope you will always remember. There were one hundred and one persons in all.

SECTION VIII.

They sailed from Plymouth, in England, September 17th, and after suffering many

Who preached, and what was the text? What were the names of their vessels? Where did they stop in England, and why did they stop there? What did they do with their leaky vessel? How many persons were there in all? What was the name of the vessel they came over in? What day did they set sail, and where did they sail from?

hardships, came in sight of land, on the morning of November 20th, which proved to be cape Cod, south of Massachusetts bay.

A few days after this, captain Standish, with sixteen men, went on shore to explore the country. They had not gone far before they saw five or six Indians, who immediately ran off into the woods, and were soon out of sight. Presently they came to some fields where corn had grown. They saw some heaps of sand, and dug into them. They found several bushels of Indian corn laid up in clean new baskets. They took part of it for their own use, intending to pay the owners for it if they could find them, which they did, some time afterwards. As they were walking through the woods, they found a young tree bent down over the path, and while Mr. William Bradford, who was afterwards governor, was looking at it to see what it could be, he was suddenly caught by the leg and held fast. It was a trap set by the Indians to catch deer.

After sailing about in the bay several days, at length, on the 22d day of December, they

When did they first see land? What cape was it? Who went on shore to see the country? What did they see on shore? What did the Indians do when they saw them? What did they find laid up in the sand? What did they do with it? Did they ever pay the Indians for it? What happened to Mr. Bradford? What day did they land?

landed at the place which is now called Plymouth. They called it Plymouth, after the town in England, where they had found many kind friends.

A few days before they landed, a child was born on board the ship, which was named *Peregrine*, because it was born in a foreign land. *Peregrine* means *a foreigner*, or stranger. This child, *Peregrine White*, which was the first Englishman born in New England, lived to be an old man, and was in his 84th year when he died. Can you tell me, now, in what year he died?

The 22d of December, or Forefathers' day, as it is called, has been kept at Plymouth a great many years, in remembrance of the landing of our forefathers. Plymouth is about 40 miles south of Boston, and many people collect together from Boston and other places, to hear some one tell about the great and good men who began the settlement at New England. The 22d of December, 1820, was the two hundredth anniversary of that event; and people flocked together from all parts of the country to hear an oration by the Hon. Daniel Webster, which I hope you

Why did they call it Plymouth? What did they name the first child who was born in New England? Why did they call it *Peregrine*? How old was he when he died, and what year did he die? What is the 22d of December called? When was the two hundredth anniversary of our forefathers' landing? Who delivered the oration at that time? How far is Plymouth from Boston?

will read when you are old enough to understand it.

SECTION IX.

At the time our forefathers landed at Plymouth, there were very few Indians in that place, or in the neighboring country. Nearly all of them had been destroyed by a dreadful sickness, which happened 3 or 4 years before. They went along the coast several miles, and saw a great many fields in which corn had been planted; but there were now no Indians to cultivate them. There was but one Indian alive of those who formerly had lived at Plymouth. He was not at home at the time of the sickness, and so escaped. His name was Tisquantum.

About the beginning of January, they chose a spot of ground, and began to build houses. They divided themselves into nineteen families, and each family was to build its own house. The first building they erected was a small house, only 20 feet square, where

What happened to the Indians a few years before this time? How many Indians were alive of those who formerly lived at Plymouth? What was his name? When did they begin to build houses? How many families did they divide themselves into? What was the first house they built?

the men employed in building used to lodge, while the women and children remained on board the ship. This was the first house built in New England. One day it took fire while Mr. Carver, who had been chosen governor, and Mr. Bradford, were sick in bed, and as the roof was thatched, that is, made of long grass interwoven with the rafters, the fire spread so fast that they had hardly time to escape, without being blown up by the powder which was kept in it.

When the weather permitted, the men were employed through the winter in building their houses. As they had no shelter from the weather, and were not used to being exposed to such hardships, many of them became sick, and before warm weather returned, forty-five out of the 101 that came over together, were dead, and among them was governor Carver. It is related that the bodies of the dead were buried on the bank near the place where they first landed, and that for fear lest they should be dug up by the Indians, the graves were levelled and the ground sown with seed, so that they could not be discovered.

Where did the women and children lodge? What happened one day when Mr. Carver and Mr. Bradford were sick? How did the men employ themselves when the weather permitted? How many of them died in consequence of exposure to wet and cold, before the warm weather returned?

Many of you think, perhaps, that these good men must have been very discontented and unhappy in so uncomfortable a place, where they had so much to suffer; and that, perhaps, they were sorry that they had ever left their pleasant homes in England. But it was not so. They bore all their sufferings without complaining, and believed that God would be their friend, and take care of them, and make them prosperous and happy. They were very thankful that he had brought them to a place where they were free to worship him in the way they thought right, and that they had not been attacked by the savages, and all destroyed while they were too weak to defend themselves.

SECTION X.

They had been on shore three months without meeting with any of the natives of the country. At length, on the 27th of March, they saw an Indian coming directly towards them. He was naked, having only a leather apron around his waist, and was armed with a bow and arrows. As soon as

Were they unhappy and discontented at having left England? What were they thankful for? How long was it before they saw any of the natives? When did they first see one? How was he dressed and armed?

he reached the place where they were, he cried out, in broken language, "Welcome, Englishmen." They were much surprised when they found that he could talk English, of which he had learned a little from some English sailors he had met with. His name was Samoset, and he had come from Masassoit [pronounced Ma-sás-so-it], the sachem or chief of the Wampanoags. The Wampanoags, or Pawkunnawkutts, as they were sometimes called, were a tribe of Indians which inhabited the southern part of Massachusetts, and were formerly very numerous.

Samoset made them several friendly visits, and gave them much information about the country and the natives. In the beginning of April, Masassoit himself came, with his brother, and sixty warriors of his tribe, armed after their fashion, with bows and arrows.

They halted on the top of a hill, where they could be seen by the English, while the sachem sent word that he wished they would send some one to speak with him. Mr. Edward Winslow accordingly went, and carried some small presents which he thought would

What did he say to them? How had he learned English? What was his name? Who sent him? What part of Massachusetts did the Wampanoags inhabit? What did Samoset give them information about? Who came in the beginning of April to see them? Where did they halt, and what message did Masassoit send to the English? Who went to Masassoit? What present did he carry?

please the Indian chief. He told Masassoit that the English wished to live in peace with him, and to be his friends. The sachem was much pleased with the presents, which were nothing more than a couple of knives, a copper chain, and a jewel, especially when he was told that they were sent him by the governor, as a mark of friendship. Masassoit now wished to be introduced to the governor. Accordingly, Mr. Winslow consented to remain behind in the care of the Indians, to convince him that he could go with safety. Masassoit then took twenty of his men, all of whom threw down their bows and arrows, and descended the hill towards the town.

When the English saw him coming in this friendly manner, they sent captain Standish, with six men, to conduct him to the governor. Masassoit was delighted with his reception. He had never been among civilized people before, and everything was new to him. He was particularly pleased with the drum and trumpet which were carried before the governor, and wanted that some of his men

What did he say to him? Why was Masassoit particularly pleased with his present? Who staid with the Indians while Masassoit went to be introduced to the governor? Who went with Masassoit? What did they do with their bows and arrows? Who did the English send to meet him? What was Masassoit most pleased with?

should take the trumpet into their hands and sound it.

SECTION XI.

At this time Masassoit and the English made a treaty of peace, and solemnly promised to be true friends to each other forever. Masassoit never broke his promise, but remained a steady friend to the English, till his death in 1656. His eldest son, Alexander, who succeeded him, also lived in peace with the English; and the treaty was not broken till 1675, when Philip, his second son, became the leader of the tribe.

Masassoit proved his friendship for the English on many occasions. He left two of his men at Plymouth, to teach them how to cultivate their fields after the Indian fashion; especially how to raise such large and beautiful ears of corn, as they had found buried in the ground when they first landed, and which was very different from the corn that grows in England. Every little child in

What did Masassoit and the English promise at this time? Did Masassoit ever break his promise? When did he die? Was Alexander a friend to the English? When was the treaty broken, and who broke it? How did Masassoit show his friendship? What did he teach the English? Was their grain different from what grows in England?

New England knows what kind of grain is meant, and I hope will be able to tell from what it has derived its name.

Masassoit had so much influence over the neighboring tribes, that nine of their sachems, in the course of that year, came to Plymouth, and promised to be friends to the English. About two years after this, Masassoit became dangerously sick. When governor Bradford heard of it, he was sorry, and sent Mr. Winslow to visit him, and carry him such things as he thought would be useful to him. Mr. Winslow, with another gentleman from London, Mr. John Hambden, and Hobomok, an Indian guide, set off for Pawkunnawkutt, where Masassoit lived. This place lay south-west about 40 miles from Plymouth, at the head of Narraganset bay. They found him alive, but very ill. His sight was gone, and he had not been able to swallow anything for two days. But he was very glad when he was told that his friend Mr. Winslow had come so far to see him. He took hold of his hand, and said, "Ah, Winslow, I shall

What kind of grain is meant? How many of their sachems promised to be friendly to the English? What happened about two years after this? What did governor Bradford do when he heard Masassoit was sick? Who went with Mr. Winslow? What was the name of the place where Masassoit lived? How far from Plymouth? at the head of what bay? How did they find Masassoit? Was he glad to see Mr. Winslow? What

never see thee again!" After he had taken some of the cordials and refreshments which the governor had sent him, he revived, and was able to talk with them. He thanked them for being so good to him, and said, "Now I see the English are my friends, and whilst I live, I will never forget the kindness they have shown me." You may learn from this, children, that Indians have tender and grateful feelings as well as white people. And why should they not? for they are our brethren; as we read in the Bible that "God made of one blood, all nations."

SECTION XII.

Before they took their leave, Masasoit called Hobomok to him, and told him that many Indian tribes had agreed together to destroy the English, and that they had just sent to him to join them, but he refused. It was very kind in him to give the English this warning. If he had not done it, the Indians might have come upon them suddenly, and killed them all.

Ten or twelve years after this, Mr. Wins-

did he say to him? What effect did the cordials have which the governor sent him? What did he say? What may we learn from this? What did Masasoit tell Hobomok?

low, on his return from New York, where he had been to trade with the Dutch, who settled that place, made another visit to his friend Masassoit. He had left his vessel in Narraganset bay, intending to walk to Plymouth. Masassoit offered to go with him, and they set off together through the wilderness. Just before they set off, he sent one of his men privately to Plymouth, with directions to tell the governor that Mr. Winslow was dead. When they arrived, they found the people all lamenting for him, supposing him to be dead. They were greatly rejoiced to see him alive and well; and on asking Masassoit the reason of sending such a message, he said, "That Mr. Winslow might be more welcome when he came home." Masassoit died in a good old age, and will always be remembered as the faithful friend and ally of the first settlers of Plymouth. For some time before he died he commonly went by the name of Woosemequin.

When did Mr. Winslow visit Masassoit again? Where had he been? What people first settled New York? What message did Masassoit send to the governor just before they set out? Why did he send such a strange message? What was Masassoit called before he died?

SECTION XIII.

There were many other tribes of Indians in New England besides the Wampanoags, of whom I have given an account. Among the most powerful of these were the Narrhagansetts and the Piquots.

The Narrhagansetts lived in what is now the state of Rhode Island, and were governed by the great sachem Canonicus. After the English had begun the colony of Plymouth, and had made a treaty of peace with Masassoit, Canonicus, who loved war better than peace, sent to Plymouth a bundle of arrows tied up with a snake skin. This was to signify to them that he was not afraid of them, and that he wished to fight with them. He had heard that there were but few English, and he knew that he had many thousands of brave soldiers under him. But the governor of Plymouth determined to show him that the English were as brave as he. So he sent back the snake skin filled with powder and bullets, to signify, that if he wished to fight the English, they were ready to meet

What other powerful tribes of Indians were there besides the Wampanoags? Where did the Narrhagansetts live? Who was their sachem? What did he send to the English after he found they had made a treaty of peace with Masassoit? What did the governor send him in return?

him. The Indians understood what was meant by the powder and bullets, and thought it prudent not to make war upon men who showed so much spirit. Accordingly, they refused to receive the articles sent, but conveyed them back to Plymouth as soon as possible. After this, they remained at peace with the English many years.

SECTION XIV.

The settlement which was begun in 1620, in the manner I have related, continued to prosper. But it was not till 1629, that the friends they had left in Holland came over to join them. And then only a part of them were able to come. Their excellent minister, Mr. Robinson, had died four years before, in 1625, which was a great grief and disappointment to all his friends.

Plymouth Colony, or, as it is sometimes called, the Old Colony, now forms a part of Massachusetts. For more than 70 years, or till 1692, it remained a separate colony, having governors and laws of its own. At that

When did their friends in Holland come over to this country? When did Mr. Robinson die? What is Plymouth Colony sometimes called? How long did it remain a separate colony? Till what year?

period it was united to *the Massachusetts Colony*, of which I shall presently give you an account.

The first governor of Plymouth Colony was John Carver, who lived but a few months after he was chosen into office. He was succeeded by William Bradford, who was so much esteemed by the people, that they made him governor almost every year till he died, which was 35 years afterwards.

The other persons who were most distinguished among the first settlers of Plymouth, were William Brewster, a ruling elder of the church, who, as they had no minister, used to preach to the people every Sunday, till they could obtain one, which was not till about ten years afterwards; Edward Winslow, afterwards governor of the colony; and captain Miles Standish, a brave soldier, sometimes called "the Hero of New England."

Who was the first governor of Plymouth Colony? How long did he live? Who succeeded him? How long after this did he die? In what year did he die? What persons were most distinguished among the first settlers? Who was afterwards governor? Who is called the Hero of New England?

MASSACHUSETTS COLONY.

SECTION XV.

It is said by some, that the name *Massachusetts* is derived from *Masassoit*, the Englishman's friend. This is not correct. It is the name which belonged to a tribe of Indians near Boston. As that part of the country was first settled by the English, they continued to call it by its Indian name, and the colony was soon known by that name.

After the settlement of Plymouth, by a company of English Puritans, their friends in England thought a great deal about them, and about the country to which they had gone. At length, in 1627, a number of them began to talk of coming over to live in some part of New England, where they could find a suitable place. The next year they sent Mr. John Endicott, who was afterwards governor, to begin a plantation at Salem, near Boston. He landed there on the 6th of September, 1628. A few huts had been built

What do some people say the word *Massachusetts* is derived from? Is this correct? What is it named from? Who came over from England to settle at Salem? When did he land there?

there before he came, by Roger Conant and others, from Plymouth Colony, and some persons from Dorchester, in England. The next year, Francis Higginson, the first minister of Salem, was sent over, with 200 others, to assist in founding a colony. At the time they arrived, there were but six houses, beside the governor's, in the place; and they suffered so much for want of comforts, the following winter, that more than 80 died before the spring. Thus you see that the condition of the first settlers of Salem was much like that of their friends at Plymouth. In both cases, they found the country wild and uncultivated; they had no houses to shelter them, and they suffered much for want of suitable food and clothing.

In 1630, fifteen hundred persons came over in 17 ships, and among them John Winthrop, the first governor of the colony. When they arrived, they found their friends at Salem in a very wretched condition. Many of them were sick, and they had not food enough to last more than a fortnight longer. Mr. Winthrop did not like the place so well

Who had built some huts there before he came? Who was sent over the next year? How many of them died before the next spring? In what respects was their situation like the first settlers at Plymouth? How many ships came over in 1630? Who came in them? How did they find their friends at Salem?

as he expected, and with some others he set off on foot through the wilderness, to look out for a more pleasant place for building a town. They travelled about twenty miles, when they came to the mouth of Charles river. This place they liked better than Salem, and concluded to remove thither with their company and goods. This place is now Charlestown. Some of them, however, with Mr. Winthrop, chose to go over to the peninsula on the south side of the river, then called Shawmut, where is now the rich and beautiful city of Boston. Some went to other places near Boston, and began settlements in Roxbury, Dorchester, Cambridge, and Watertown.

SECTION XVI.

Many of those who came with governor Winthrop were persons who had been rich, and had lived in handsome houses in England, and had never known hardship or want. Here they had to lodge, at first, in the open

Why did Mr. Winthrop leave this place? Where did they remove to? What is the present name of the place? Where did Mr. Winthrop go? What was the name of the peninsula, and what is its name now? What other places did they settle? What kind of persons were many of those who came over with governor Winthrop?

air, or in little huts, which were not sufficient to keep out the wet and cold. In consequence of these hardships, so many as 200 of the number that left England in the spring died before the next December. Among this number was Mr. Isaac Johnson, one of the chief men of the Massachusetts Colony. He died in Boston, and was buried on his own land, near the place where the stone chapel now stands; and so much was he beloved by the people, that many made it their dying request to be buried near him. Hence the ground was reserved for a burying-place.

It was in honor of him that the new courthouse in the rear of this burying-ground, was named *Johnson Hall*. His wife, the lady Arbella, also died in Salem, a few months before. She was the daughter of an English nobleman, the earl of Lincoln, and was celebrated for her virtues and accomplishments. In honor of her, the ship in which governor Winthrop came over, was called *the Lady Arbella*.

The next winter was cold, and they had so little corn, that they were obliged to live

How many died before the next winter, in consequence of their hardships? Who was among the number? Where was he buried? Why did other people wish to be buried near him? What building was named in honor of him? What is said about his wife?

upon acorns, ground nuts, and shell fish. In their distress they thought it was proper to ask God to help them; and the governor appointed a day for a public fast, that the people might come together and humble themselves before God, and entreat him to grant them relief. But, before the day came, they were made happy by the arrival of a ship loaded with provisions; so they made the day a thanksgiving instead of a fast.

The principal persons who aided in founding the Massachusetts Colony, were Governor Winthrop, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Mr. Johnson, Governor Endicott, Governor Dudley, Rev. John Wilson, first minister of Boston, and Rev. John Cotton, his colleague, who had been minister of Boston in England. Besides these there were many among the first settlers of Massachusetts Colony, who were distinguished for their wisdom and virtues.

SECTION XVII.

When you read about the good men who came to live in New England, you must not

What were they obliged to live upon the next winter? What did they think it was proper to do in their distress? Why did they change the fast into a thanksgiving? Who were the principal persons who founded the Massachusetts Colony?

think that all were good. Some were bad men, and did a great deal of mischief, as you will find when you read the larger histories of New England. But idle and mischievous people did not like the country well enough to stay in it, if they could get away. For if they staid they were obliged to labor, and if they did wrong they were punished. Such people would rather live where they could do as they pleased.

Some of those who came returned back to England, and others removed to a distance in the wilderness, choosing rather to live among the savages, than where they were obliged to work and obey good laws.

But most of those who remained were men who feared God, and endeavored to live a good life, so that they might please him; and you should be thankful for all the good things which they did to make this a happy country.

It was not long before our forefathers had other sufferings to bear besides sickness, and cold, and hunger. In 1637, the Pequot war began. The Pequots lived near the river Thames, in the south-eastern part of Connecticut. They were a very fierce and war-

Were all who came over to this country good men? Why did not idle and mischievous people like to stay here? What became of them? When did the Pequot war begin? Where did the Pequots live?

like tribe of Indians, governed by the sachem Sassacus [pronounced Sas-sá-cus]. Some English people had, a short time before the war began, come from Massachusetts, to build towns on the Connecticut river. At one time, one hundred persons, men, women, and children, set out together from Newtown, now Cambridge, near Boston, and travelled on foot a hundred miles through the woods, where there were no houses nor roads, till they came to the banks of the Connecticut river, where they founded the city of Hartford. They took with them one hundred and sixty cattle, and lived principally on the milk of the cows during the journey, which lasted 14 days. Others went to Windsor, and Weathersfield, and Saybrook, and began settlements in those places.

SECTION XVIII.

The Pequots were not pleased to hear that white men had come to live so near them, and did all they could to trouble them. They used to skulk about in the woods near the English settlements on Connecticut river;

Who were they governed by? Who founded the city of Hartford? Give an account of their journey. What other towns did they build on Connecticut river?

and, whenever they could, they stole their goods and killed their people. The English were alarmed, and sent word to their friends in Massachusetts and Plymouth, to come and assist them to punish the treacherous Indians. The Pequots were not so strong as they had formerly been, when, it is said, they had 4000 warriors. But they had now 700 brave soldiers, commanded by Sassacus, who had 26 inferior chiefs under him.

The English determined to destroy the whole of this tribe, thinking, I suppose, that they should never be safe while a treacherous enemy lived so near them. I am sorry to say, that our forefathers, though good men, sometimes treated the poor ignorant savages with too much severity, as in the instance I am about to relate. The settlers on Connecticut river raised a company of 90 men, under captain John Mason, who sailed down the river from Hartford, accompanied by a party of Mohegan Indians, under the sachem Uncas, who offered to go and help them. Two other Indian chiefs, Miantonimoh and Ninnigret, with 500 of the Narrhagansett tribe, also joined them on their march through

How did the Pequots treat the English? How many soldiers had the Pequots formerly? How many had they now? What did the English determine to do? How many men did they raise to go against the Pequots? Who was their captain? What Indian chiefs went with him?

the country. The Narrhagansetts, you will recollect, lived west of Narrhagansett bay, in what is now the state of Rhode Island. Miantonimoh was now the chief sachem, in place of his uncle Canonicus, who was too old to fight.

The Pequots were collected together in two strong forts, where they thought they should be safe. One of their forts was near Mystic river, where there were about five or six hundred Indians. The rest of the tribe, under Sassacus, were at New London.

The English, with their Indian allies, marched directly to the former place. But before they arrived, the Narrhagansett Indians almost all deserted them, as they were afraid to fight against the Pequots, whose chief they used to say was *all one as God*. The Mohegans, also, kept behind, and only staid to look on to see the English fight.

Captain Mason with his men rushed into the fort, and after killing many of the enemy, set fire to the wigwams which contained the old men, women and children, who were thus all burnt to death. Only seven Indians escaped, and seven were taken alive; all the others, amounting to five or six hundred, perished in this dreadful fight.

Soon after this, the English attacked the

Where were the Pequots collected? Why did the Narrhagansett Indians desert the English? What did the Mohegans do? Give an account of the battle.

rest of the Pequots, who were collected together in a swamp at Fairfield, in the southwest part of Connecticut. Here, too, the savages were defeated, and nearly all slain. Sassacus fled to the Mohawks, and was put to death by them. This defeat put an end to the Pequot war.

SECTION XIX.

About this time Mr. Roger Williams bought a plantation at Providence. He first came to Salem, and was chosen to be pastor of the church in that place. But being persecuted for his religious opinions, he removed out of the colony to the place called Rehobeth. Finding that this place was claimed by the Plymouth Colony, he crossed over the river, and lived among the Indians. The Indians treated him kindly, so that he concluded to build a town in that place, which he called Providence, because God had *provided* so well for him in his exile. This was the beginning of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation.

Where did the English attack the rest of the Pequots? What became of Sassacus? Who began a plantation at Providence? Why did he leave Salem? How was he treated by the Indians? Why did he call the place Providence?

A settlement was begun about the same time near Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by sir Ferdinand Gorges and captain John Mason, and another by the former of these gentlemen, at York, in the state of Maine, which he called, after his own name, *Gorgeana*.

In 1638, a settlement was begun at New Haven, then called Quinnipiak. The principal persons among the founders of this colony were Mr. Eaton, the first governor of the colony, Mr. Hopkins, afterwards governor of Connecticut, and Mr. Davenport, their minister.

Thus, in 17 years from the landing of our forefathers at Plymouth, five colonies were planted in New England; namely, Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies, Connecticut and New Haven colonies, another at Rhode Island, called Rhode Island and Providence Plantation, besides the settlements in New Hampshire and Maine.

Five years after this there were in all the colonies 50 towns and villages, and between 30 and 40 houses of public worship.

Who began a settlement near Portsmouth, New Hampshire? Who began a settlement at York, in Maine? When was New Haven first settled? Who were the principal persons among the founders of the colony of New Haven? How many colonies were planted in New England within 17 years? How many towns, and villages, and churches were there?

About this time Harvard College was founded at Newtown, now Cambridge. At first it was no more than a public grammar school, but in 1639 Mr. John Harvard, the minister of Charlestown, died, and gave nearly all his property to this school. The school now became a college, and in honor of its benefactor was called Harvard, and the name of the town changed from Newtown to Cambridge, after one of the universities of England.

The first commencement in Harvard College was in 1642. Connecticut and New Haven colonies were united in 1662, and Plymouth and Massachusetts in 1692, and have been united ever since.

SECTION XX.

I suppose you will now like to hear more about the Indians. But it is a sad account which I am about to give of the burning of towns and the slaughter of many of the inhabitants. This took place in king Philip's war, as it is commonly called.

When was Harvard College founded? Why was it called Harvard? When was the first commencement in Harvard college? When were Connecticut and New Haven colonies united? When were Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies united?

Masassoit, the Englishman's friend, had a number of children, among whom were Wamsuttà and Metacom, or, as they were named by the English, Alexander and Philip. Alexander was the eldest, and succeeded his father as leader of the tribe. Not long after Masassoit's death, the English began to suspect that his son Alexander was endeavoring to stir up the Narrhagansetts to make war upon them. Accordingly they sent Mr. Winslow to bring him to Plymouth to examine him about it. Alexander was very unwilling to go, and although he was at last persuaded to go, it made him so unhappy that he fell sick and died before his return.

Philip, his younger brother, succeeded him, and was the last prince of this once powerful tribe. Philip was in the prime of life, a stout, strong, and bold man, and very ambitious. He was jealous of the English because he saw they were growing strong, while the Indians were becoming weak. He therefore tried to persuade all the Indian tribes in New England to join together and to destroy the English. It was not long before his design began to be suspected by the English, and he was sent for to Plymouth

Who were the sons of Masassoit? What were their English names? What is related of Alexander? What is said of Philip? Why was he jealous of the English? What did he try to do? What did the English do?

to give an account of his conduct. He went and excused himself as well as he could, and tried to persuade the English that he was innocent. But he soon showed himself to be a very artful and dangerous enemy. An Indian by the name of John Sausaman had just before this time deserted from him, and gone over to the English. It was he that told the English of Philip's designs. Philip determined to punish him as a traitor. He sent some of his men after him, who murdered him, and threw his body into a pond. Three of the murderers were discovered and executed for the murder. Philip was very angry at this, and immediately began the war he had long been preparing.

SECTION XXI.

On the 24th of June, 1675, eight or nine persons were killed by the Indians at Swanzey, in the southern part of Massachusetts. As soon as the English heard of this, they sent out a number of soldiers to fight with the Indians. In a short time they drove the

Who told the English of Philip's designs? How did Philip punish him? What was done with the persons that killed Sausaman? When and where did the war begin? What did the English do when they heard that Philip had begun the war?

Indians into a swamp, which they surrounded in order to prevent others from escaping. They meant to keep them shut up in this swamp, till they should be forced by hunger to surrender themselves as prisoners to the English. But Philip was too cunning for them, and it was not long before they found he had escaped and gone into the Nipmuc country, in the southern part of Worcester county, in Massachusetts.

Having engaged the Nipmuc and other Indians to join him, he marched through the country, burning the houses and killing the inhabitants or carrying them into captivity.

Much mischief was done by the Indians in several towns on Connecticut river. All the houses in Northfield, and several in Deerfield, were burnt to the ground, and many inhabitants and soldiers were slain. It was in the latter place that a fine company of young men, under captain Lothrop, were attacked by 700 Indians, and all excepting seven or eight were slain. The place where they were killed was called Bloody brook, afterwards Muddy brook, in the south part of Deerfield.

While Philip was thus engaged on Con-

To what place did Philip escape? Where is the Nipmuc country? What did Philip do? What towns were attacked by the Indians? What happened to captain Lothrop's company?

necticut river, the English sent an army of 1000, under the command of governor Winslow, against the Narraghansett Indians, who were suspected of encouraging Philip to make war upon them.

It was in the latter part of December, when the weather was extremely cold, and the ground was covered with snow, that this army marched into the southern part of the state of Rhode Island, where the Indians had collected together in a large swamp. The English marched through the swamp till they came to the fort, in the middle. There was only one place where they could enter, and this was bravely defended by the Indians within. Some of the English, however, rushed into the fort at this opening, and six captains, and many of their men, were shot down, and the rest were driven back by the Indians. The battle lasted three hours, when at last the English gained possession of the fort, and set fire to the wigwams which contained the women and children, many of whom perished in the flames. This was the celebrated *Swamp Fight*, as it is called; and although the English gained the victory, they had to number the loss of many brave captains and soldiers. Eighty-five English, and

How many men did the English send against the Narrhagansetts? To what place did they march? Give an account of the Swamp Fight.

as many, it is supposed, as 1000 Indians (besides women and children), were killed in this bloody fight.

The Narrhagansett Indians that escaped, fled into the Nipmuc country to join king Philip.

SECTION XXII.

In February, 1676, an army of 1500 Indians, under Philip, attacked Lancaster, where they killed or took prisoners as many as fifty of the inhabitants, and burnt the houses to the ground.

Among the prisoners was Mrs. Rowlandson, the wife of the minister of this place, who was forced to follow the savages on foot through the snow many miles into the wilderness, carrying in her arms a sick child. Several other towns were destroyed by the savages during the winter and following spring. The meeting-house and many dwelling-houses in Marlborough, half of Medfield, part of Weymouth, Rehobeth, and Providence, and several other towns, nearly the whole of Groton and Warwick, were destroyed, and many of the inhabitants killed. A

What became of the Narrhagansett Indians that escaped? Give an account of the destruction of Lancaster. What other towns were attacked by the Indians?

company of soldiers, under captain Wadsworth, was attacked by a large party of Indians in Sudbury, and the captain, with most of his men, slain.

But the Indians now began to grow weak and discouraged. A large party of them were defeated in May, near Greenfield, and 300 killed. This was called the Fall Fight, because it took place near the falls of Connecticut river. Some time before this, the chief sachem of the Narrhagansetts was taken and put to death. The name of this chief was Canonchet, or Nanuntenuo, son of the great Miantonomoh. The English promised him his life on condition that he would not fight against them any more. But he would not accept it on that condition, and chose rather to die than to desert his friend king Philip. When he was told that it was determined to put him to death, he said, "I like it well; I shall die before my heart is soft, or I have spoke anything unworthy myself."

In the summer, Philip retired to his native seat on Mount Haup, in Bristol. Here he found that many of his friends had been killed or had surrendered to the English. But there

Where were captain Wadsworth and his men slain?
 How many Indians were killed at the Fall Fight?
 Why is it called the Fall Fight? Give an account of
 Canonchet, the chief sachem of the Narrhagansetts.
 Where did Philip retire in the summer?

were a few who stood by him till the last, and he was determined rather to die than to submit to the English.

He was now hunted from place to place, and could find no rest. About the middle of August his uncle and sister, and the next day his wife and son, a lad about 9 years of age, were taken prisoners and carried to Plymouth. Philip himself did not long survive. On the 23d of August, being driven into a swamp by a party of men under captain Church, he was shot dead by one of his own men who deserted from him.

Soon after this event, his great captains, Anawon and Tispiquin, were taken prisoners, and, I am sorry to say, cruelly put to death. Many of the other prisoners, and among them Philip's little son, were sent to the West Indies and sold for slaves.

SECTION XXIII.

The death of Philip and his chief captains put an end to the war. Although the war lasted little more than a year, it had caused the destruction of most of the Indians who

What happened about the middle of August? When and by whom was Philip killed? What became of Philip's great captains? What was done with the other prisoners and his little son? How long did the war last?

had engaged in it, and of more than 600 of the English. There were only about 50,000 inhabitants at this time in the whole of New England, and it is supposed that it cost them more than 300,000 dollars to carry on the war. Besides this, 12 or 15 towns were destroyed, and about 600 buildings burnt.

Although the death of Philip put an end to the war, the Indians continued to trouble the English for many years afterwards. Sometimes they joined with the French who lived in Canada, and came into the English settlements, and caused much terror and distress to the people. The inhabitants of many towns were obliged to build garrisons or strong houses, where they used to collect together in order to defend themselves against the Indians, and when the men went out to work in the fields, they took their guns with them, in case they should be suddenly attacked.

But the Indians were sometimes too cunning or too strong for them. Many of the English were killed and scalped, and many others were taken alive and carried into the

How many of the Indians and English were killed? How many inhabitants were there at this time in New England? How much did it cost to carry on the war? How many towns and buildings were destroyed? How did the Indians trouble the English after the end of this war? What were the English obliged to do? What became of many of the English.

wilderness, where some of them remained many years, and learned to live as the Indians do. But the Indians continued to grow weaker and weaker every year, while the English became stronger. At last, almost all the Indians in New England were destroyed, or went to other places, and the English were suffered to live many years in peace.

SECTION XXIV.

The first settlers of New England were hitherto called English, not only because they came from England, but because they lived under English laws, and belonged to the English nation; now they belong to the United States of America, and are called Americans. The United States were once British provinces; now they are a great and independent nation. All of you have heard of Independent Day, and know that it comes on the 4th of July. It is called Independent Day, because on that day, in the year 1776, the United States declared themselves independent; that is, they resolved that they would no longer live under the English gov-

Why were the first settlers of New England called English? What were the United States once? Why is the 4th of July called Independent Day?

ernment, but would have such a government as they pleased.

The reason why they did this was, that the English government made very unjust laws, and sent over an army to force the people to obey them. This led to a long and bloody war, which began with the battle of Lexington, April 19th, 1775, and lasted till 1783, and is called the Revolutionary war.

General George Washington was the commander in chief of all the American forces in this war, and by his wisdom and integrity, he became the savior of his country. He was afterwards, in 1789, chosen president of the United States, which office he held eight years, when he retired to his seat at Mount Vernon, in Virginia, where he died in 1799.

SECTION XXV.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, there were only two or three millions of inhabitants in the United States. Now there are more than twelve millions.

Why did they declare themselves independent? When did the Revolutionary war begin? How long did it last? Who was the commander in chief of the Americans? When was he chosen president? Where did he retire? When did he die? How many inhabitants were there in the United States at the beginning of the war? How many are there now?

When the declaration of independence was made in 1776, the number of states in the Union was only thirteen; now there are twenty-four, besides several large territories.

Twenty-five years ago, or till 1804, the river Mississippi was the western boundary of the United States; now the United States' territory extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

Till 1821, the United States was bounded on the south by East and West Florida; now it extends to the gulf of Mexico. The country west of the Mississippi was purchased of France, in 1804, for 15 millions of dollars, and East and West Florida were purchased of Spain, in 1821, for five millions.

Since the Revolutionary war, the country has enjoyed much prosperity, and the United States of America are now a great and powerful nation. There have been seven different

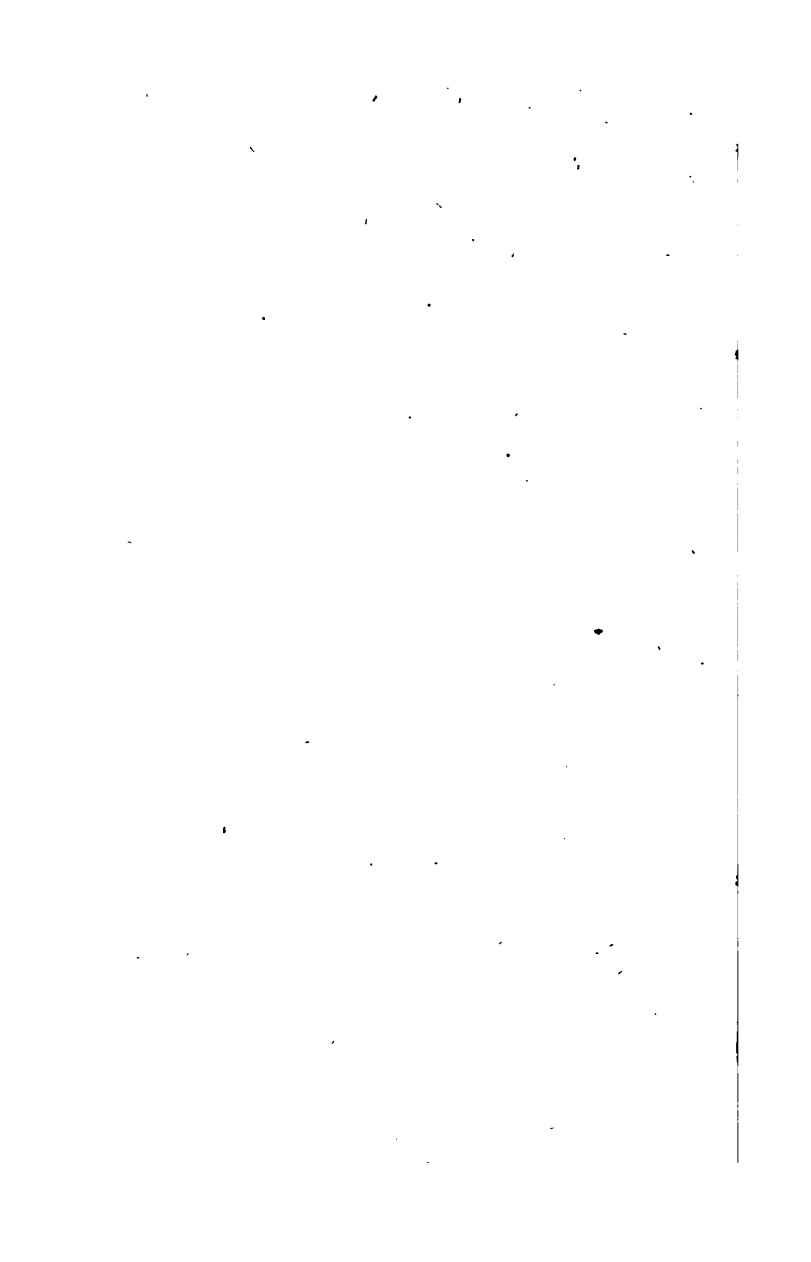
How many states were there at the time of the declaration of independence? How many are there now? What was the western boundary of the United States in 1804? How far do the United States extend now? What was the southern boundary of the United States in 1821? What is it now? Of whom was the country west of the Mississippi purchased? What was given for it? Of whom was East and West Florida purchased? What was given for it? What has been the situation of the United States since the Revolutionary war?

presidents of the United States since the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1789; namely, George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Andrew Jackson, who was made president in 1829. Of these, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died on the 4th of July, 1826, just 50 years after the declaration of independence, in 1776; and James Monroe died the 4th of July, 1831.

And now, dear children, allow me to hope that what is contained in this little book, will make you anxious to become better acquainted with the history of your country, and of the world; and especially that, when you consider how much our forefathers suffered, in order to procure a quiet home for themselves and their children, and how much they did to make this a happy land, you will resolve to venerate their memory, and to imitate their virtues.

How many presidents have there been? Name them.





hx

This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.



