

**CHAMPTON AND TURNER'S
READING SERIES.THE
GEOGRAPHICAL READING
BOOK.
PART II. THE BRITISH EMPIRE**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649524426

Champton and Turner's Reading Series.The Geographical Reading Book. Part II. The British Empire by Thomas Turner

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

THOMAS TURNER

**CHAMPTON AND TURNER'S
READING SERIES. THE
GEOGRAPHICAL READING
BOOK.
PART II. THE BRITISH EMPIRE**

CRAMPTON AND TURNER'S READING SERIES.

THE
GEOGRAPHICAL READING BOOK.

PART II.
THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BY
THOMAS TURNER,

HEAD MASTER OF THE REDCROSS STREET SCHOOL, BRISTOL.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

LONDON:
GROOMBRIDGE AND SONS, PATERNOSTER ROW.
BRISTOL: W. AND F. MORGAN, CLARE STREET.

1859.

EDITORS' PREFACE.

THE rapid sale of three large editions of the First Part of "The Geographical Reading Book," combined with the numerous applications for the part now issued, induces the Editors to believe that they are thus meeting a real educational want.

It is now admitted, that after the first elements of reading have been acquired, *systematic* lessons on well-chosen subjects are not only *best* calculated for *conveying information, developing thought, and improving the reasoning powers*; but also for IMPROVING THE STYLE OF READING: for no one can read *well* what he does not clearly understand, and no writer can be well understood by an occasional short extract.

In this part of our Series, the *subject* happily supplies all the *variety* necessary at the educational stage for which it is adapted. Natural scenes and phenomena are described, and suitable inferences drawn, so that

the pupil imperceptibly learns to observe and reason upon geographical facts.

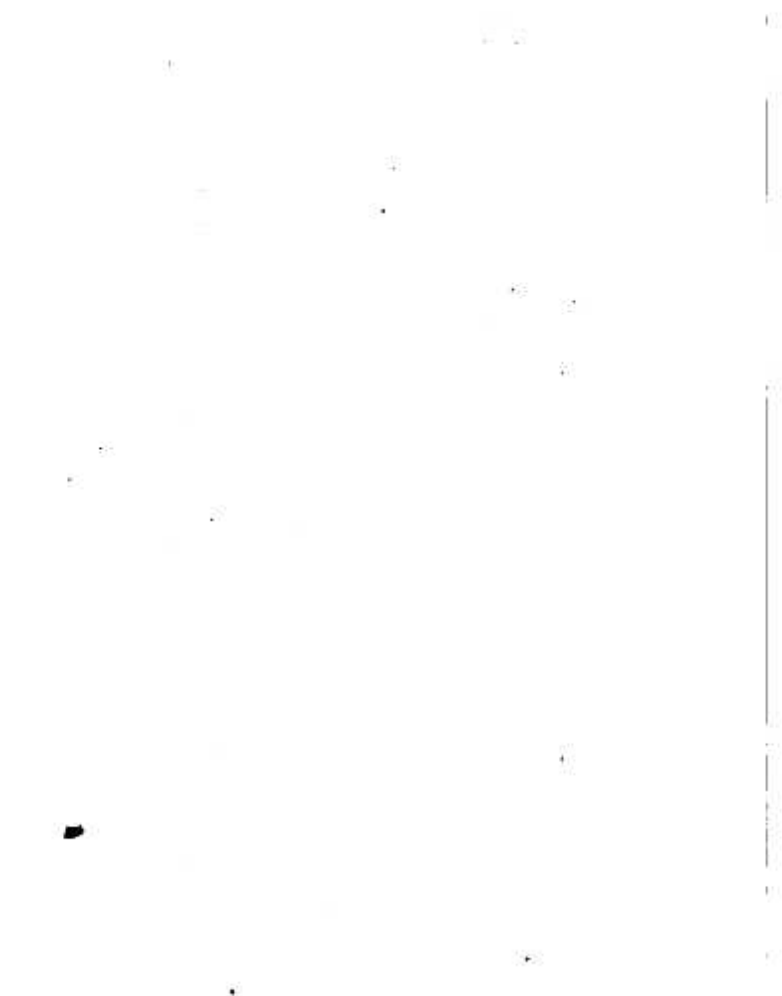
The course pursued differs from that usually adopted, both in *arrangement* and *treatment*. Seeing that, as a rule, *districts*, like *countries*, have natural limits and common phenomena, these have been accepted as supplying the best basis of arrangement. Instead of traversing the country for examples of capes, bays, rivers, &c., each district is at once treated in detail, so that the connection between its natural resources and its political condition is plainly seen.

The greatest care has been taken to secure accuracy as regards the statement of facts; and the latest and best authorities, including McCulloch, A. K. Johnston, the Census Reports for 1851, &c., have been consulted; while, in many cases, the information rests either on personal observation, or the highest local authorities.

To be fairly mastered, the book should be read *twice*; the first reading should be elucidated by *oral* questions, while a series for *written* answers are supplied to follow the second reading.

LIST OF SUBJECTS.

- I.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE, GENERAL.
- II.—THE BASIN OF THE THAMES.
- III.—DITTO, continued.
- IV.—DITTO, concluded.
- V.—BASIN OF THE SEVERN.
- VI.—DITTO, concluded.
- VII.—THE SOUTHERN COAST.
- VIII.—BASIN OF THE OUSE.
- IX.—BASIN OF THE TRENT.
- X.—BASIN OF THE WITHAM AND CHESHIRE PLAIN.
- XI.—NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.
- XII.—NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.
- XIII.—NORTH WALES.
- XIV.—SOUTH WALES.
- XV.—SCOTLAND, GENERAL.
- XVI.—BASIN OF THE TWEED.
- XVII.—BASIN OF THE FORTH.
- XVIII.—BASIN OF THE CLYDE.
- XIX.—SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.
- XX.—BASIN OF THE TAY.
- XXI.—NORTHERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS.
- XXII.—IRELAND, GENERAL.
- XXIII.—NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.
- XXIV.—SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.
- XXV.—NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.
- XXVI.—SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.
- XXVII.—BRITISH INDIA.
- XXVIII.—COLONIES.—AMERICAN.
- XXIX.—DITTO, AUSTRALIAN, &c.
- XXX.—QUESTIONS.



GEOGRAPHICAL READING BOOK.—PART II.

LESSON I.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE *empire* which takes its name from the island of *Great Britain*, is so large and wide-spread, that it is said that the sun never sets upon British soil.

The *British Isles* lie to the west of Europe, and consist of Great Britain and Ireland, together with a large number of smaller islands. The *home* territory is much smaller than some other European countries, yet the *empire*, of which it is the centre, extends over all parts of the world.

On the *continent of Europe* the strong fort of *Gibraltar* belongs to the British crown, as also does the valuable island of *Malta* in the Mediterranean, and *Heligoland* in the North Sea; while the *Ionian Isles*, near Greece, are under its control and protection.

In *Africa* our British dominions consist of the Cape colony, and several smaller settlements on the coasts.

In *Asia* the large peninsula of *Hindustan*, with its

150 millions of people, forms a most important part of the British dependencies. We hold also the town of *Aden*, in Arabia, and *Hong Kong*, in China.

In *North America* we hold *Canada New Brunswick, Nova Scotia*, and some less important possessions : and in *South America*, British Guiana and Honduras ; as well as Jamaica, Antigua, Trinidad, and some smaller islands in the *West Indies*.

The large island of *Australia* forms part of the British Empire ; as does also *Tasmania, New Zealand*, and many hundreds of islands in the Pacific Ocean.

This vast Empire, containing altogether eight millions of square miles, and a population of 200 millions, has not attained its present dimensions by a single act, but is the gradual growth of many centuries.

In early Norman times, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland were independent kingdoms ; Africa and Asia owned no European masters, and America was to us unknown. In course of time, Wales and Ireland fell under the same rule as England, and at a still later period Scotland was joined to Southern Britain ; while, during the last three centuries, the inhabitants of these islands have founded large and flourishing colonies in America, Africa, and Australia. Our vast territories in India have been acquired at various times, and mainly by