

**CLASS BOOK OF  
ELEMENTARY  
GEOGRAPHY**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649533466

Class Book of Elementary Geography by William Rhind

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](http://www.triestepublishing.com)

**WILLIAM RHIND**

**CLASS BOOK OF  
ELEMENTARY  
GEOGRAPHY**



## THE CELESTIAL SPHERE.



THE Solar System is represented in the centre; the faint circular line marking out the *Ecliptic* or *Zodiac* (E. E.), which is the path of the Earth and Planets round the Sun. *Mercury* and *Venus* are within the Earth's orbit, *Mars* and *Jupiter* (on the right), and *Saturnus*, with its ring (on the left), are far without it.

The view of the Starry Heavens is that seen on looking towards the north in an evening in early winter. N. and S. are the North and South Poles of the Heavens. Below the North Pole Star, N. is the constellation of the Great Bear (*Charles' Wain*, the *Plough*, or *Seven Stars*), the two stars of which, to the right, are the "pointers" directed to the North Pole Star.  $\alpha$  is *Cassiope* in the constellation *Arcturus*; two stars below, and to the left, are the Twins *Castor* and *Pollux*;  $\delta$  is the Bull's Eye in the constellation *Taurus*;  $\epsilon$  is the splendid constellation *Orion*; to the left, *Sirius* the Dog Star. The five stars opposite S form the *Southern Cross*, invisible in northern latitudes;  $\gamma$ , a half arch of stars, is the *Northern Crown*; to the right is *Bootes*.

CLASS BOOK  
OF  
ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY.



BY  
**WILLIAM RHIND, F.R.P.S.,**  
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER;  
AUTHOR OF CLASS BOOK OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, ETC.;  
LECTURER ON NATURAL SCIENCE, EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH: SUTHERLAND AND KNOX.  
LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO.  
1858.

201. 9. 45.

## PREFACE.

---

A new work on Elementary Geography may appear superfluous, considering that there are so many already; yet, to render this important branch of education as instructive and interesting as possible, no efforts, even though often repeated, should be spared. For although the works of British travellers and voyagers afford the best and most ample materials for extending this science, yet our Educational Geography, it must be confessed, is meagre compared to that of France and Germany.

The first ten Sections of this little work contain the elementary principles and definitions of Geography somewhat simplified, and illustrated to the eye by figures; embracing the rudiments of that knowledge, which it is essential that the young student should *understand* in order to lay a foundation for future progress in larger and more detailed works.

The next seven Sections embrace the general descriptive Geography of the four Continents, intended as practical exercises on the ordinary School Maps.

The remaining Sections embrace, in more detail, the Geography of the British Islands, and of Palestine, selected as suitable subjects for the junior pupil. In this, as in the other parts, the object aimed at has been to address the intellect and observing powers so as to rouse the spirit of inquiry, rather than to crowd the memory with long and barren lists of names and numbers.

In all elementary treatises, much must be left to the discretion of the intelligent Teacher, so that he may have it in his power to simplify or expand according to the circumstances of his pupils. The large text is intended for a first perusal, the smaller text to be included in subsequent revisions.

The Tables of Rivers and other Statistics occasionally introduced, are for the purpose of reference, and of selecting exercises suitable for the advancing pupil, and especially as respects localities—a local Geography being by far the best mode of attracting the attention and impressing the mind of the young student.

As History and Geography are so far inseparable, occasional historical notices, such as are indispensable in the illustration of Political Geography, have been introduced.

The Contents of the Sections at the beginning of each are intended to serve as leading questions, and as a brief recapitulation of the Section for the pupil.

A few illustrative Maps are introduced, in order to show the importance of early impressing the mind with the forms and varied aspects of surfaces—the mountain range and the table-land, the valley and the river, constituting the prominent and leading features of every country, which, once impressed upon the mind, are not likely to be forgotten, and which the ordinary flat-surfaced Maps do not readily convey.

EDINBURGH, July 1858.

*By the same Author,*

**FIRST CLASS BOOK OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—**  
**INORGANIC NATURE.** Seventh Edition. Price 1s.

**SECOND CLASS BOOK OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—**  
**ORGANIC LIFE.** Fourth Edition. Price 1s. 3d.



## CONTENTS.

	Page
<b>SERIES I. The Earth and Solar System,</b>	6
II. Figure of the Earth,	9
III. Practical Geography,	11.
IV. Artificial Globes and Maps,	14
V. The Seasons and Climates,	17
VI. Land and Water,	21
VII. Position and Forms of Continents,	24
VIII. Mountains and Rivers,	26
IX. Political Geography,	29
X. Civil Institutions,	32
XI. Continent of Europe,	35
XII. Political Divisions of Europe,	39
XIII. Continent of Asia,	42
XIV. Political Divisions of Asia,	44
XV. Australasia,	47
XVI. Continent of Africa,	48
XVII. Continent of America,	51
XVIII. British Islands,	55
XIX. England,	57
XX. Division of England,	62
XXI. Scotland,	68
XXII. Division of Scotland,	73
XXIII. Ireland,	76
XXIV. Division of Ireland,	79
XXV. The British Constitution—Population,	82
XXVI. Voyage round British Islands,	85
XXVII. The British Empire,	87
XXVIII. Palestine,	89
XXIX. Division of Palestine,	96
XXX. Jerusalem and its Environs,	100
XXXI. Ancient Cities of Palestine,	103
XXXII. Route of Israelites from Egypt to Palestine,	107
XXXIII. Journeyings of Jesus Christ in Palestine,	109
XXXIV. Voyages and Travels of St Paul,	110
Chronology of Palestine,	112



# ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY.

## SECTION I.

### THE EARTH AND SOLAR SYSTEM.

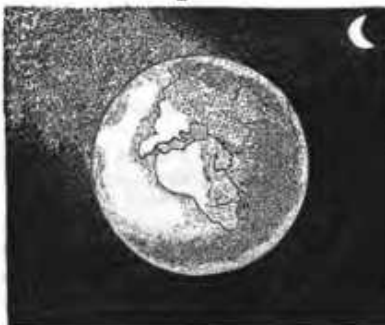
The Earth a Planet—A Globe or Sphere—Like the Moon if seen in Space—Atmosphere—Ocean—Dry Land—Earth formed of Mineral Matter—Yearly Motion—Daily Motion—Sun the Source of Light and Heat—The Solar System—Use of the Solid Earth—A System or World of itself—By Whom Made and Sustained.

THE EARTH is one of those bodies, called *Planets*, which move round the SUN as a centre.

It is a round globe or solid ball called a *Sphere*.

If we could be placed so as to see the whole earth at one view, it would appear like the moon, but much larger—a great round globe, self-balanced in space, and lighted up by the sun's rays.

1



We should then see it surrounded by the thin air or *Atmosphere*<sup>1</sup> in which float clouds of watery vapour, with about

<sup>1</sup> *Atmos—Sphere*, a dome of vapours.