

GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS

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Geographical Questions by David M. Warren

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DAVID M. WARREN

GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS

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QUESTIONS:

PREPARED ESPECIALLY

FOR

WARREN'S

COMMON-SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY,

BUT ADAPTED TO

ALL MAPS ACCURATELY DRAWN.

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PREFACE.

THESE geographical questions have been prepared in accordance with the expressed wish of many teachers to have a work not only sufficiently elementary for beginners, but comprehensive enough for those who have but little time to devote to the study of geography. The aim has been to embrace mainly Physical and Commercial Geography, and to arrange the questions and answers as systematically as the subject would admit.

The answers have been given to very many questions, when they could easily have been found on the map. This has been done for two reasons; in the first place, that which is to be thoroughly committed to memory can be done better from a book than from a map; and, secondly, if a class are required to learn answers

from maps, some will learn the answers in one order, and some in another ; so that when they come to recite, their memories will be confused, rather than benefited by the recitation. After a lesson has been well committed, it then should be fully and repeatedly explained by the pupils from maps.

Many teachers have long been of the opinion that too much time has been given in school to descriptions and minute details in geography, and that pupils, by crowding their minds with isolated and unimportant facts, fail to secure a knowledge of that which is the most essential and the most valuable.

Geography is an inexhaustible study, and only an outline at least can be learned in school, which may be filled up as leisure and inclination may suggest.

Whatever is intended to be remembered should be *thoroughly* committed and *frequently* reviewed. But by attempting to grasp more than can be remembered with accuracy, the mind is weakened and confused, rather than strengthened by proper discipline.

INTRODUCTORY LESSONS.

ONE of the first things a pupil should learn in studying geography is what is meant by **Direction** and **Distance**.

There are four principal directions, **North**, **South**, **East** and **West**. These are called the four principal points of the compass.

East and West.—*East* is the direction in which the sun rises. *West* is the direction in which the sun sets.

North and South.—If you stand with your arm extended toward the *East* and your left hand toward the *West*, the *North* will be before you and the *South* behind you.

Other points of compass may be described thus: halfway between north and east is called *North-east*; halfway between south and east is called *South-east*; halfway between south and west is called *South-west*; halfway between north and west is called *North-west*.

Distances may be represented by lines on a slate or blackboard, and may be measured by a rule or measure divided into inches and feet. Long distances are estimated in rods and miles.

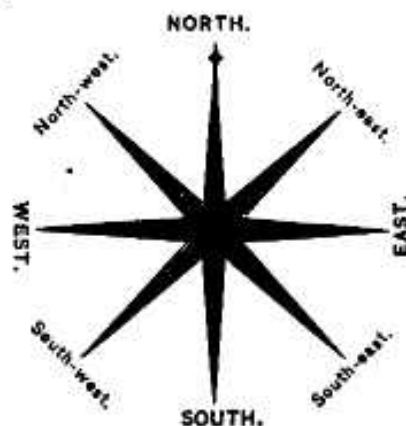
The table of Long Measure, or the measure of distances, should be fully explained and learned by each pupil. There should be in every schoolroom mea-

asures three feet and one foot in length, divided into inches, so that the schoolroom and yard may be easily measured. The length of an ordinary step of a pupil should also be measured.

Questions.—What is the first thing to learn in studying geography? How many principal directions are there, and what are they called? What direction is east? West? North? South? What are these called? Point to each of them. Draw the points of compass on the blackboard. What are the directions between the principal points of the compass called? How may distances be represented and measured?

Questions like the following should be asked each pupil: In what direction do you live from the school-house? In what direction do you go when you go home? In what direction were you going when you came to school? What scholars live north of the school-house? What scholars live south of the school-house? What east? What west?

If a pupil takes eight steps in one rod, how many steps would he take in four rods? How many in ten rods? How many in forty rods? etc.



GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS.

Lesson 1.

THE EARTH.

What is the form of the earth?

The earth is a large round body, composed of land and water.

What part of the surface of the earth is land?

About one-fourth of the surface of the earth is land, and three-fourths water.

What are the natural divisions of the land?

The natural divisions of the land are continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes, promontories, mountains, plains, valleys, and shores or coasts.

What is a continent?

A continent is the largest natural division of land, comprising many countries.

What is an island?

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

What is a peninsula?

A peninsula is a tract of land almost surrounded by water.