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蘭語訳撰

洋学文庫
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Preface.

I have been thinking much lately of the
 world we live in, and how much we
 know, and how much we do not know.
 It was written for your benefit, and
 I hope you will find it profitable.
 The first part of the book is the
 history of the world, and the second
 part is the history of the human mind.
 I have written this book for the
 purpose of showing you that
 the world is not what you think
 it is, and that the human mind
 is not what you think it is.
 I have written this book for
 your benefit, and I hope you
 will find it profitable.

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Preface.

AT the time these "LESSONS" were commenced, the author was teaching a few children; and no book on Natural Philosophy suited to their capacity was to be found. It was written for their benefit, and taught to them as it progressed.

The form of question and answer was used in the manuscript, and is retained as the simplest method of instruction.

Its introduction as a text book throughout the United States, indicated a measure of approval that far exceeded the expectations of the writer, and she presents to the public a new and improved edition, with the hope that this little volume is thus rendered somewhat more worthy of the marked favor which it has heretofore received.

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Lesson First.

What town do you live?

In

What county?

In

What state?

In the state of



Do you live on a continent or on an island?

On a continent.

What is a continent?

A very large portion of land, and larger than any island.

How many continents are there?

There are two continents

What are these two continents called?

The eastern and western continent.

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CONTINENTS.

On which of them do you live?

On the western continent.

What is the western continent called?

It is called America.

How is America divided?

It is divided into North and South America.

In which do you live?

I live in North America.

In what country of North America do you live?

In the United States.

In what part of the United States?

In

LESSON SECOND.



WHAT HEMISPHERE is America in?

In the western hemisphere.

Then in what hemisphere do you live?

In the western hemisphere.

What is a HEMISPHERE?

A hemisphere is half a sphere.

What is a sphere?

A sphere is a globe or ball.

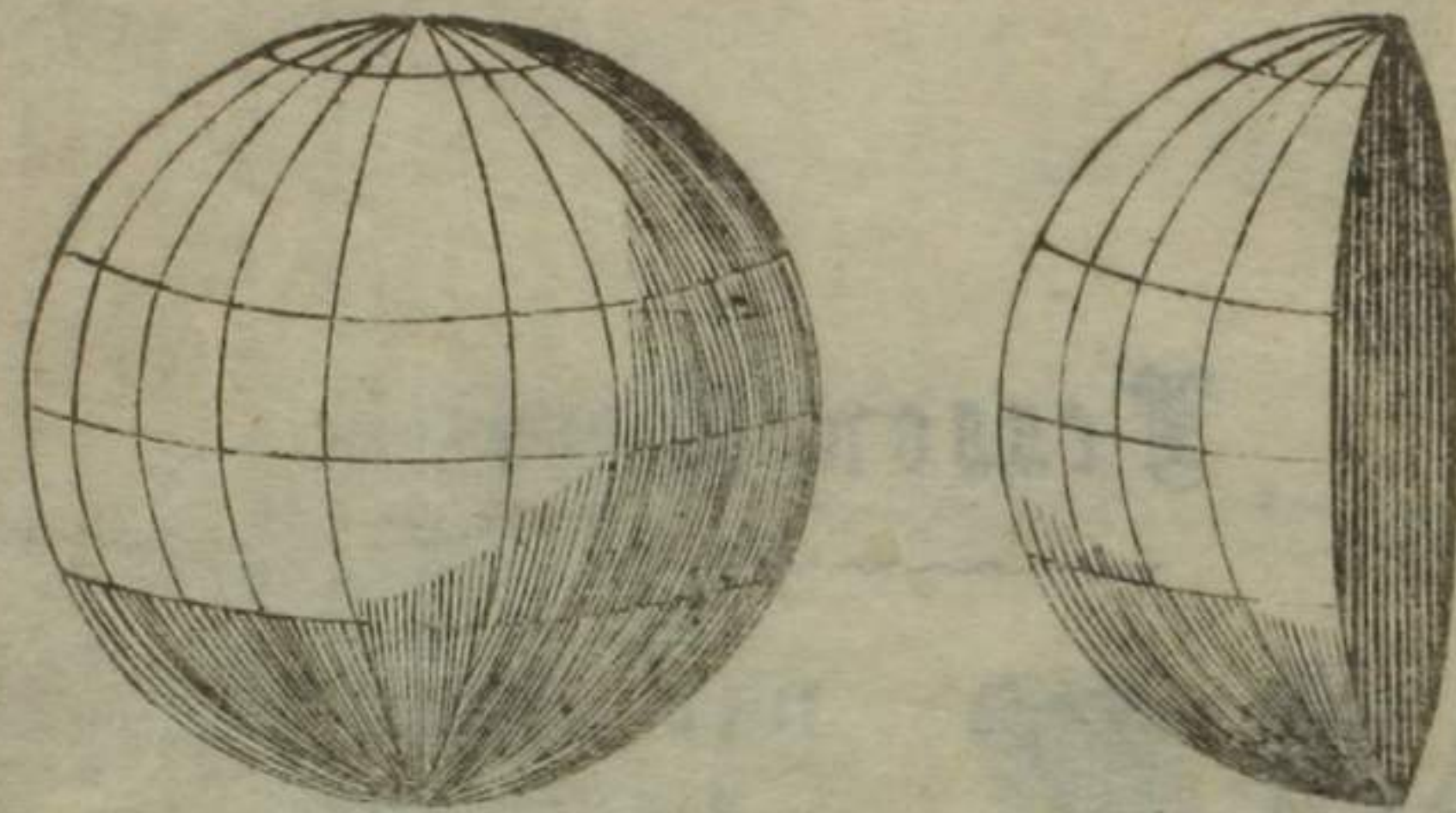
Then what is a hemisphere?

It is a half globe, or half a sphere, or half a ball.

Is an orange a sphere?

It is; because it is round like a ball.

HEMISPHERES.



If I cut an orange into two equal parts, what would each of those parts be called?

Half an orange, or half a sphere.

Would half an orange be a hemisphere?

It would, and two halves of an orange would be two hemispheres.

How many hemispheres are there in a sphere?

There are two.

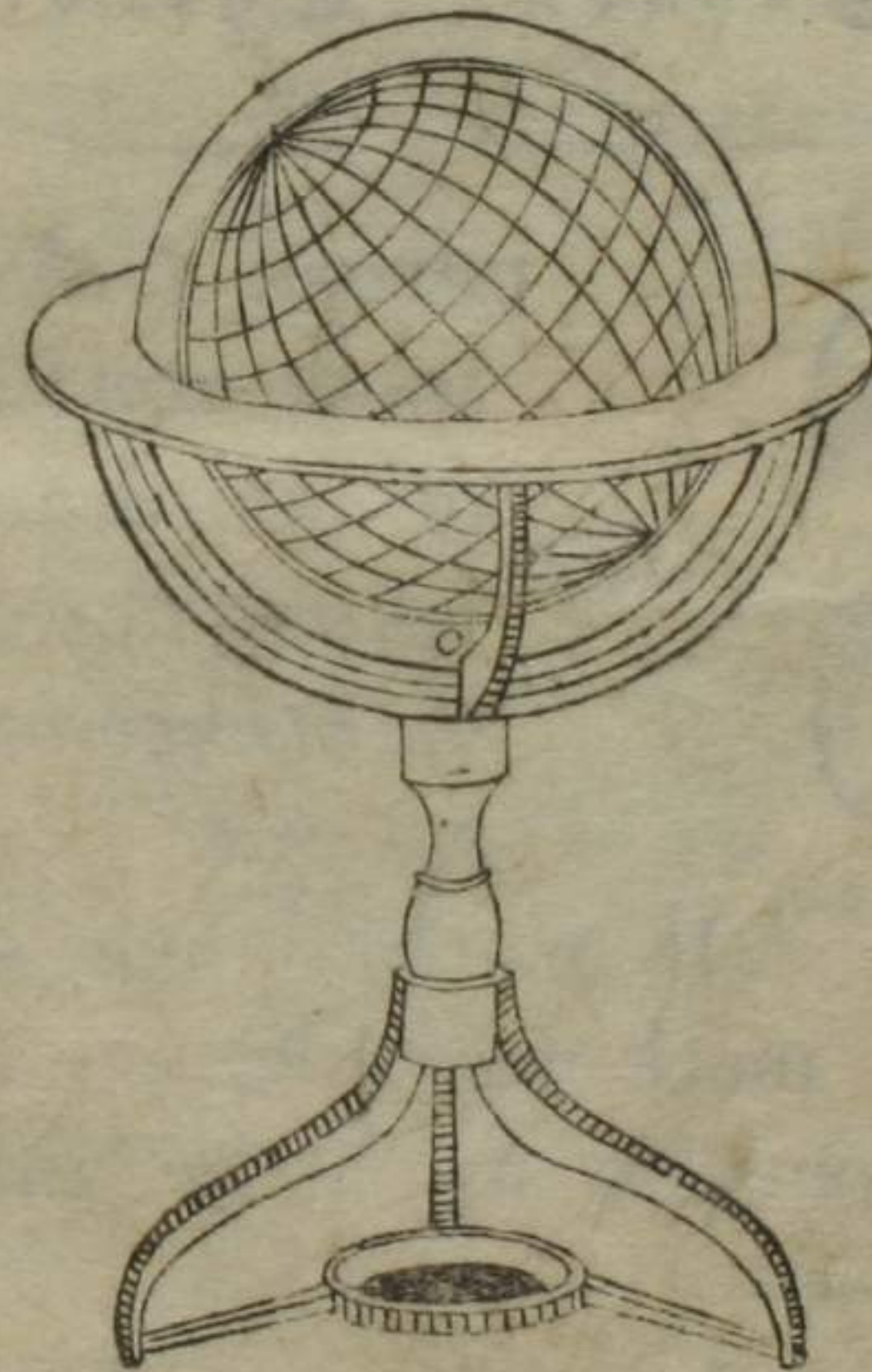
Are there no more than two?

No; because two hemispheres make a sphere.

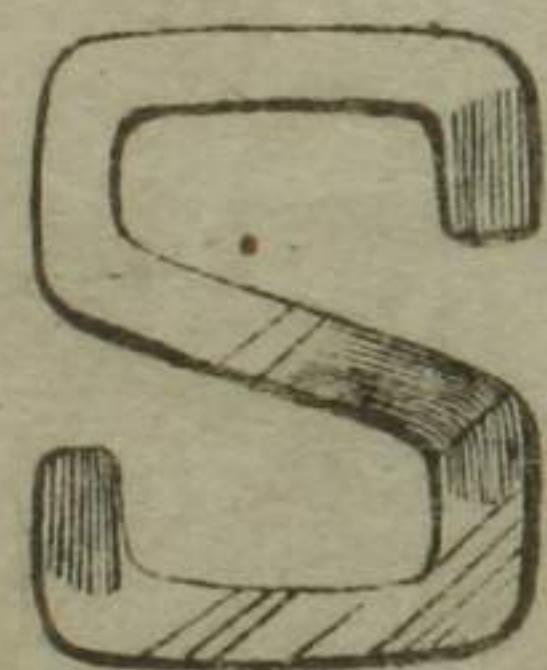
Could I not cut the orange in two, the other way, and make two halves of it?

HEMISPHERES.

You could, and these would be hemispheres too.



Lesson Third.



SUPPOSE I should make a MARK around the middle of an orange, without cutting it, would it divide the orange into two hemispheres?

It would; one side of the mark would be one hemisphere, and the other side would be another hemisphere.

What is the shape of the world in which we live?

It is round like a sphere or an orange.

Then how many hemispheres are there?

Two.

HEMISPHERES.

What are they called?

Eastern and western hemispheres.

Why are they called eastern and western?

Because the sphere or world is divided by a line that goes from the north pole to the south pole; and that part of the world east of the line is called the eastern hemisphere, and the part west of the line is called the western hemisphere.



Western.

Eastern.

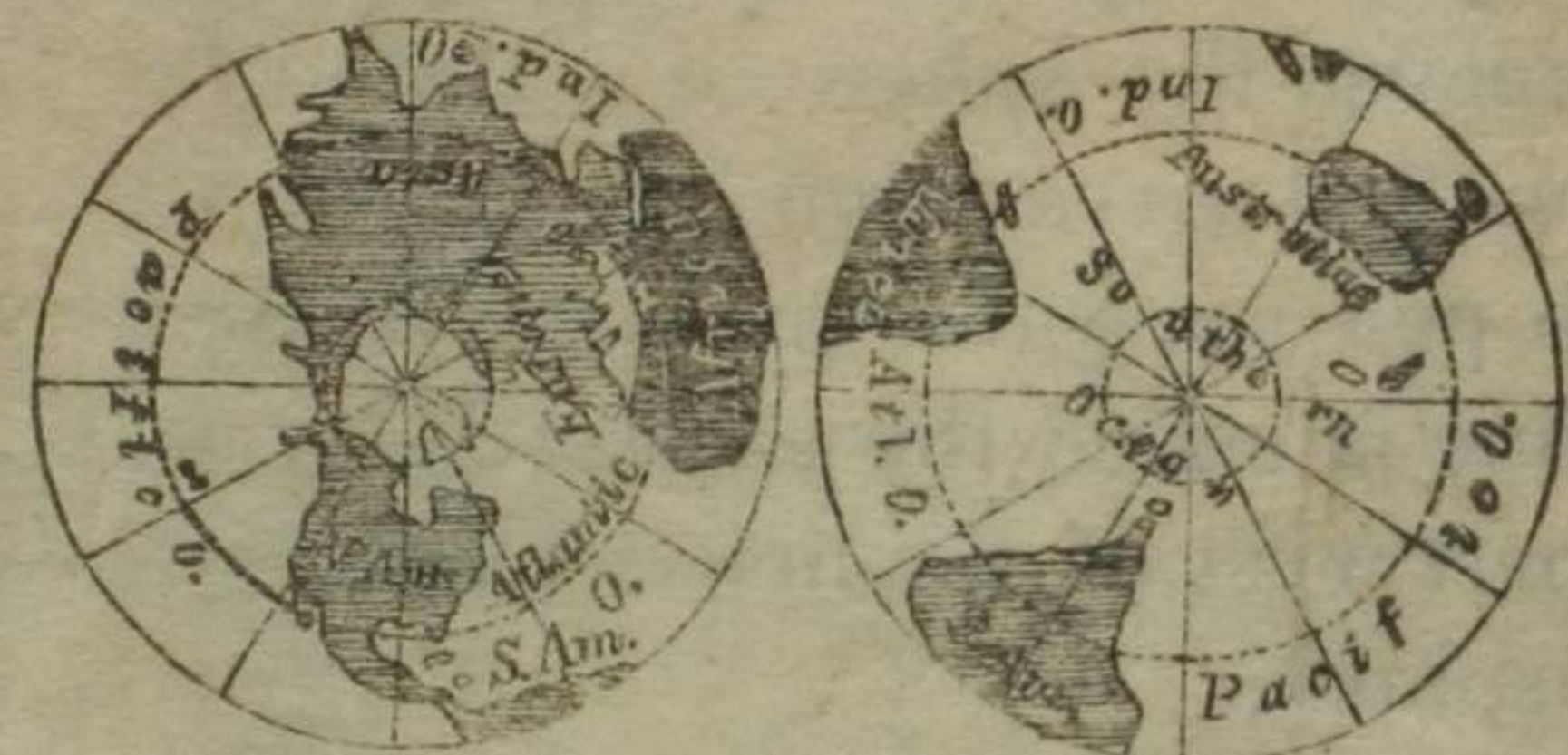
Could I not divide the world into northern and southern hemispheres?

You could.

How could I divide it?

HEMISPHERES.

By drawing the line round the other way, and make it go from east to west.



Northern.

Southern.

Then what would that part which is north of the line be called?

The northern hemisphere.

And what would the southern part be called?

The southern hemisphere.

In which of them do you live?

I live in the northern hemisphere.

Why do you live in the northern hemisphere?

Because I live north of the line that goes from east to west.

What is that line called?

It is called the equator.

HEMISPHERES.

But do you not live in the western hemisphere?

I do.

Why do you say you live in the western hemisphere?

Because I live west of the line that goes from the north to the south pole.

And why do you live in the northern hemisphere?

Because I live north of the line that goes around the world from east to west.

But are there four hemispheres?

There are only two. If you cut the orange in two, up and down, there will be two hemispheres; but I can cut the same orange in two the other way and make two hemispheres, an upper and lower hemisphere.



Lesson Fourth.



CAN you tell me the shape of the world on which we live?

It is round like an orange.

How do you know it is round?

When the Moon was eclipsed, the shadow of the Earth upon it was round like a ball.

What is the shadow of this book like?

Like the book.

What is the shadow of a ball like?

It is like the ball.

THE EARTH.

Then if the shadow of the Earth on the Moon is round, what is the shape of the Earth?

It is round.

What is this world called?

The Earth.

What is the Earth?

It is a planet.

What is a planet?

It is a dark body that goes around the Sun, and receives light and heat from the Sun.

Is the Moon a planet also?

It is.

What does the Moon go around?

It goes around the Earth once in every month.

Is the Earth going around the Sun at the same time?

It is, and it takes a year to go around it.

Lesson Fifth.

L

OOKING up into the sky,
what do you see?

In the day-time, I see
the Sun; and, in the
evening, I see the Moon
and stars, when it is not

cloudy.

Is the Earth we live on sur-
rounded by stars?

It is.

Can the people on the other side of the world
see them?

They can when it is night there.

How do you know they can?

Because the stars are all around the
world.

THE STARS.



What is this like?

It is like an orange or an apple put into a
bowl of water.

Is the water on all sides of the orange?

It is.

Are the stars above us in the day-time?

They are.

How do you know they are?

Some were seen at noon the day the Sun
was eclipsed.

Can you tell the name of one of them?

Venus was seen then.

When is Venus to be seen?

Sometimes just after sunset.

THE STARS.

When it is seen at that time what is it called?

It is called the *evening star*.

When is it called the morning star?

When it is seen before the Sun rises.

How can you tell which star is Venus?

It looks larger than the other stars, and is very bright and beautiful.

Is Venus a planet?

It is.

Are all the stars planets?

They are not. Some stars are called planets, and some are called *fixed stars*.

Do the stars shine in the day-time?

They do.

Why can we not see them then as well as in the evening?

Because the light of the Sun is so much brighter than their light is.

Do they do us any good in the day-time?

The stars do no more good than a lamp would when the Sun shines

Lesson Sixty.

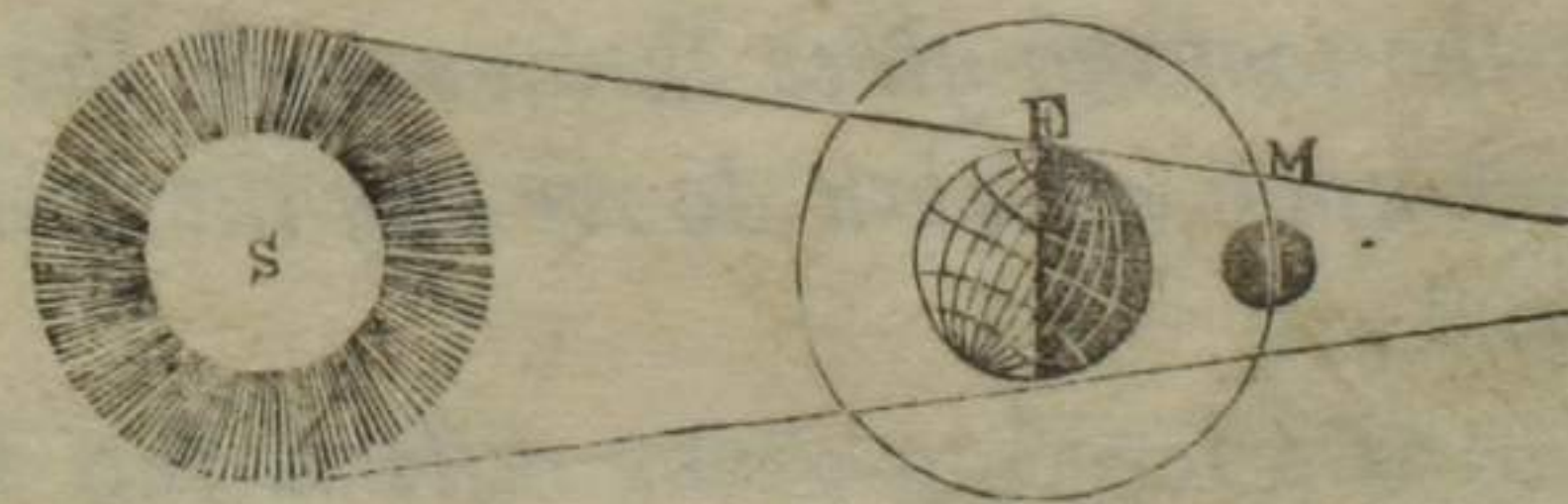


AN you tell me what caused the Moon to be eclipsed?

The Earth on which we live came between the Sun and Moon.

Could we not see the Moon?

We could see it, but it did not shine on us



Why did it not shine; is it not a bright object?
It is not; it is dark like the earth.

THE MOON

Then what makes it shine?

The Sun shining upon it makes it look light.

Can you explain how the Sun can make the Moon shine by shining upon it?

If I take the candle out of the room in the evening, and leave the room perfectly dark, the looking-glass looks as dark as the other things in the room.

How will it be if you bring back the light into the room?

The looking-glass will look lighter than the other things. It will shine.

What makes it shine?

It throws the light of the candle back into the room.

When the looking-glass throws back the light that shines upon it, what do we say the looking-glass does?

We say the looking-glass reflects the light.

Then when the Sun shines on the Moon, what makes the Moon shine?

The Moon throws back, or reflects the

THE MOON.

light of the Sun; and this is what makes the Moon shine.

We do not see the Sun in the evening; and how can it shine on the Moon when we can not see it?

If I place the candle in another room, so that it can shine upon the looking-glass when the door is open, I can see the looking-glass shine from every part of the room, though I do not stand where I can see the candle.

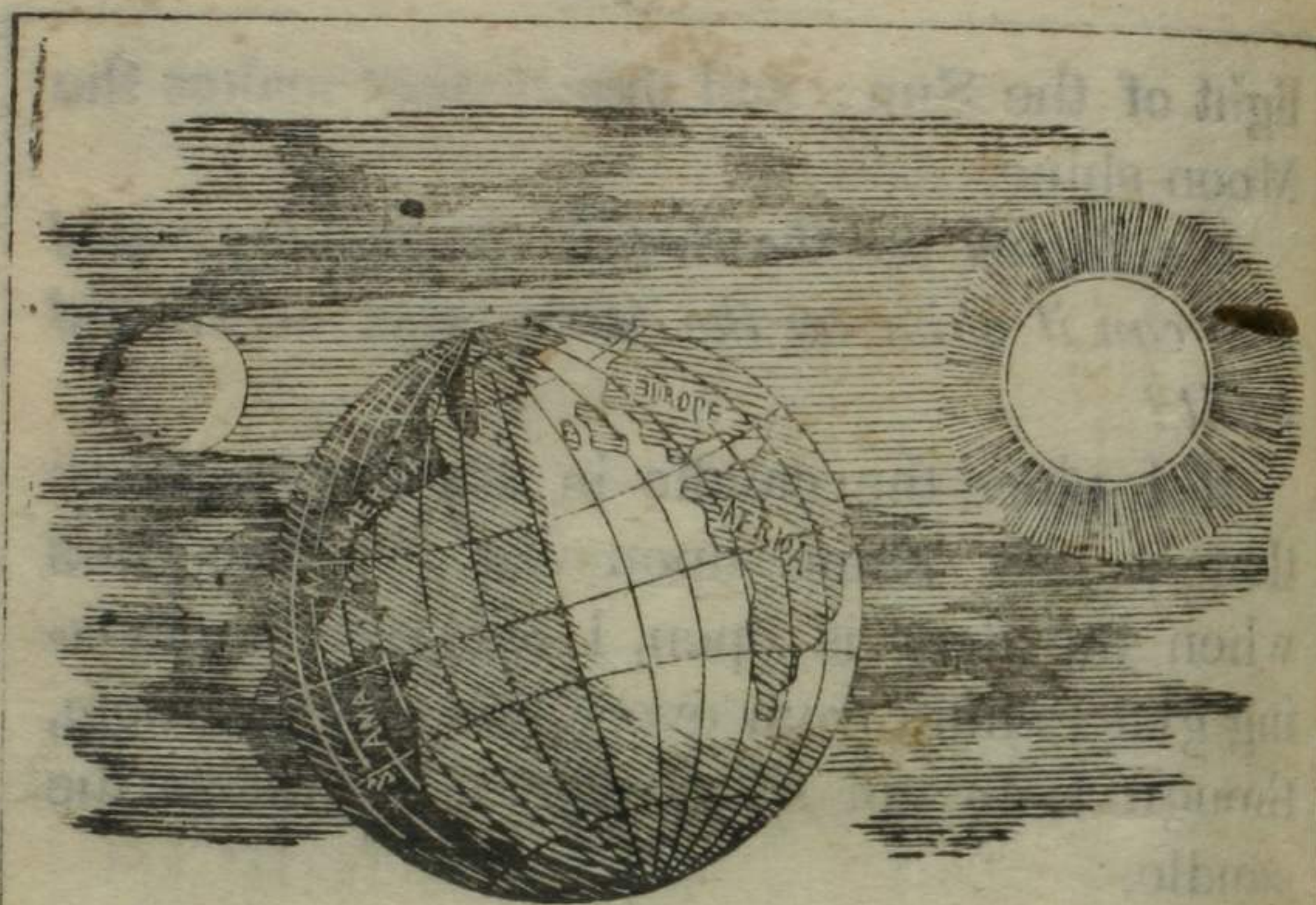
Now can you tell why we can see the Moon-shine when we can not see the Sun?

The world turns over every day, and when we are turned away from the Sun, the Sun can still shine on the Moon, and we can see the Moon shining when we can not see the Sun.

Does the Sun shine on half of the Moon at the same time?

It does on that half which is toward the Sun.

THE MOON.



When do we see all of that part of the Moon on which the Sun shines?

When the Moon is round, and the whole of it seems to shine.

What is the Moon then called?

It is called the *full Moon*.

Why do we not always see the FULL MOON?

Because sometimes a part of its bright side is turned away from us.

THE MOON.

What is the FULL Moon?

We call the Moon a *full Moon* when the whole of the bright part is toward us.

When is it called NEW MOON?

When in the evening we see but a little of that part on which the Sun shines, we call it the *new Moon*.

Is the Moon made new then every month?

It is not.

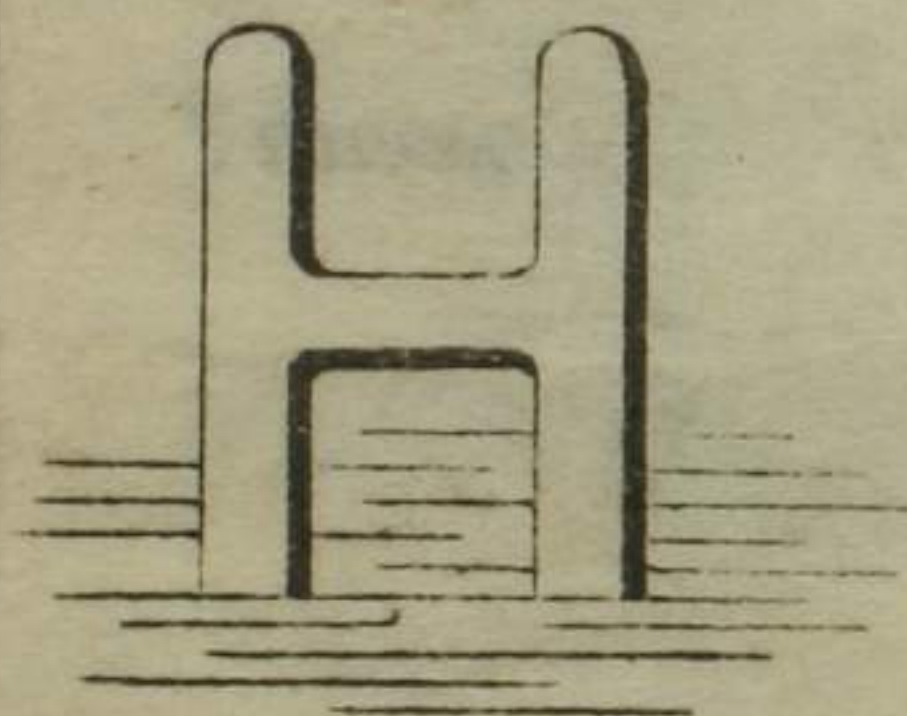
When was it made?

When God created the Earth.

Who made the Moon?

God made the Moon, and the Earth; and he made all things.

Lesson Seventh.

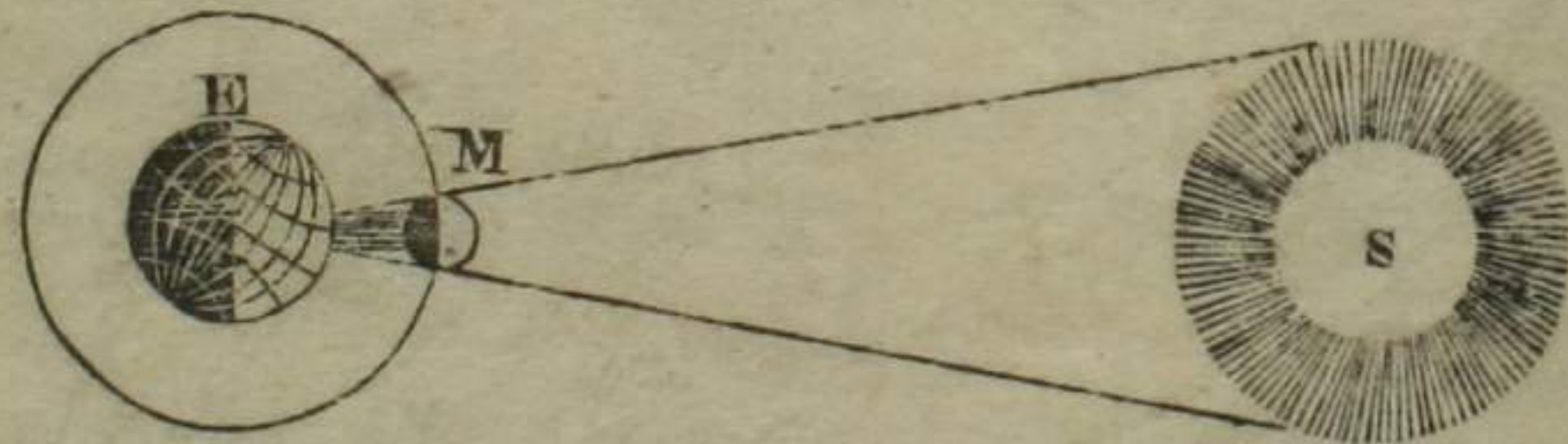


How is an eclipse of the Sun caused?

The Moon moves between the Earth and the Sun, and hides a part of the Sun from us.

Why does it not hide all of the Sun?

Because the Sun is very much larger than the Moon.



How does the Sun look when it is eclipsed?

THE SUN.

It looks as if there is a dark round spot upon it.

What makes the DAY and the NIGHT?

The light of the Sun makes the day, and when the Sun does not shine it is dark, and we call it night.

But does not the Sun shine all the time?

It does, but we do not see it all the time.

Why do we not see it?

The Earth turns over every day, and one part of the time the Sun shines on our part of the world, and we call it *day*; and, when we are turned from the Sun, it does not shine on us, and it is dark, and we call it *night*.



When we are turned from the Sun, on

THE SUN.

which part of the Earth does the Sun shine?

On the opposite side of the Earth, and then it is day there; but it is night on the ~~side~~ where we are.

Does the Sun RISE and SET every day?

It appears to, but it does not. We can not see the Sun move at all.

Then why does it appear to rise every morning, and set every evening?

It is because the Earth turns over every day, and sometimes we are turning toward the Sun, and sometimes we are turning away from it.

Can you explain why the Earth seems to stand still, and the Sun seems to move?

When I am riding very rapidly in a carriage or rail car, the houses, fences, and trees seem to be going swiftly past me, while the carriage or car seems to stand still. So the Earth moves round so rapidly that the Sun

THE SUN.

seems to be going round the Earth, while the Earth seems to stand still.

Which way does the Sun appear to move?

From east to west.

What makes it appear to move from east to west?

The Earth turning from west to east.

What is SUNRISE?

From midnight till noon we are turning toward the Sun, and when we first see the Sun we call it *sunrise*?

What is SUNSET?

From noon till midnight we are turning away from the Sun, and when the Sun begins to disappear we call it *sunset*?

When the Sun is over our heads, what do we call it?

We call it *Noon*?

If the earth did not turn over at all, how would the Sun appear to us?

It would appear to stand still.

THE SUN.

Would there be any night then?

There would be none to us, if we were turned toward the Sun.

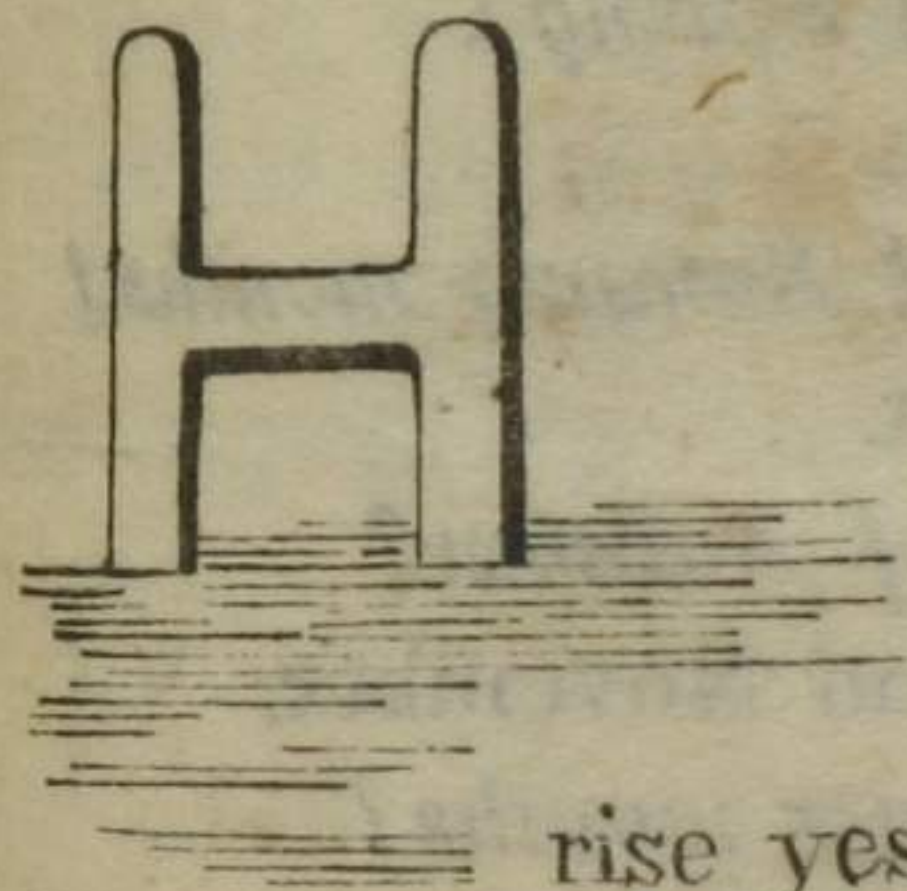
How would it be to people on the other side of the Earth, away from the Sun?

It would always be night.

Did people ever think the Earth stood still, and the Sun, Moon, and stars moved around it?

Those who lived a great many years ago thought so.

Lesson Eighth.



How often does the Earth turn over?

Once in twenty-four hours.

How can you tell?

Because, from sunrise yesterday till sunrise to-day, there were twenty-four hours; and, from yesterday noon till noon to-day, there were twenty-four hours; and, from sunset last night till sunset to-night, there are twenty-four hours.

What is a day?

Twenty-four hours.

How many days are there in a week?

Seven.

DAYS. MONTHS. SEASONS.

How many weeks are there in a year?

Fifty-two.

How many months are there in a year?

Twelve.

How many days are there in a year?

Three hundred and sixty-five.

What months are called Spring?

March, April, and May.

What months are called Summer months?

June, July, and August.

Which are the months of Autumn?

September, October, and November.

And which are the Winter months?

December, January, and February.

Which is the first month in the year?

January.

Which day is called New-Year's Day?

The first day of January.

What makes the year?

The Earth going round the Sun once.

Then how often does the Earth go around the Sun?

REVOLUTIONS OF THE EARTH.

Once in a year.

And how often does it turn over?

Every day.

What is TURNING OVER called?

Revolution.

Then how many REVOLUTIONS has the Earth?

It has two revolutions.

What are they?

One is its turning over every day, and the other its going round the Sun once a year.

Lesson Ninth.



Tell me whether the Sun
is useful to us?

It is very useful.

In what way is it
useful?

It gives us light, so
that we can see, and it makes
us warm.

In what other way is it useful?

It warms the Earth and makes the plants
grow.

What gives the flowers their beautiful colors?

The light of the Sun.

What ripens the grain and fruit?

The heat of the Sun.

COLORS

Can you tell one color from another in the
dark?

I can not.

Is every thing black in the dark?

It is.

How do you know?

If I go into a room that is perfectly
dark, I can not distinguish one color from
another.

Suppose I let in a little light?

The colors begin to be seen very faintly.

If I make it quite light how will they
appear?

The colors will be very distinct.

When the room is perfectly dark, how do you
know there are no colors in it?

If it is light that makes colors, then where
there is no light there can be no colors.

Then the Sun gives you pleasure, does it
not?

It does. This world would be a very dis-
mal place without the Sun.

COLORS.

Does the light produce many colors?

It does. very many indeed.

Are some colors made by putting other colors together?

They are: yellow and blue, when mixed together, make green; and blue mixed with red makes purple.

Can you tell what makes the light?

It comes from the Sun.

Has a ray of light ever been separated?

It has been separated into different colors

Into how many colors has a ray of light been separated?

Seven: like the colors of the rainbow.

What were those colors?

Violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red.

How were they separated?

By a prism.



COLORS.

What is a prism?

A prism is a three-sided piece of glass.

On the opposite page is a *prism*, with a *ray* of light passing through it, and separating it into seven colors,—and also a *rainbow*.

What makes the rainbow?

The Sun shining through the drops of water, while they are falling, makes the rainbow.

How do the drops of water help to make the rainbow?

Each drop of water is like a little prism, and separates the light of the Sun, when the Sun shines through the drop.

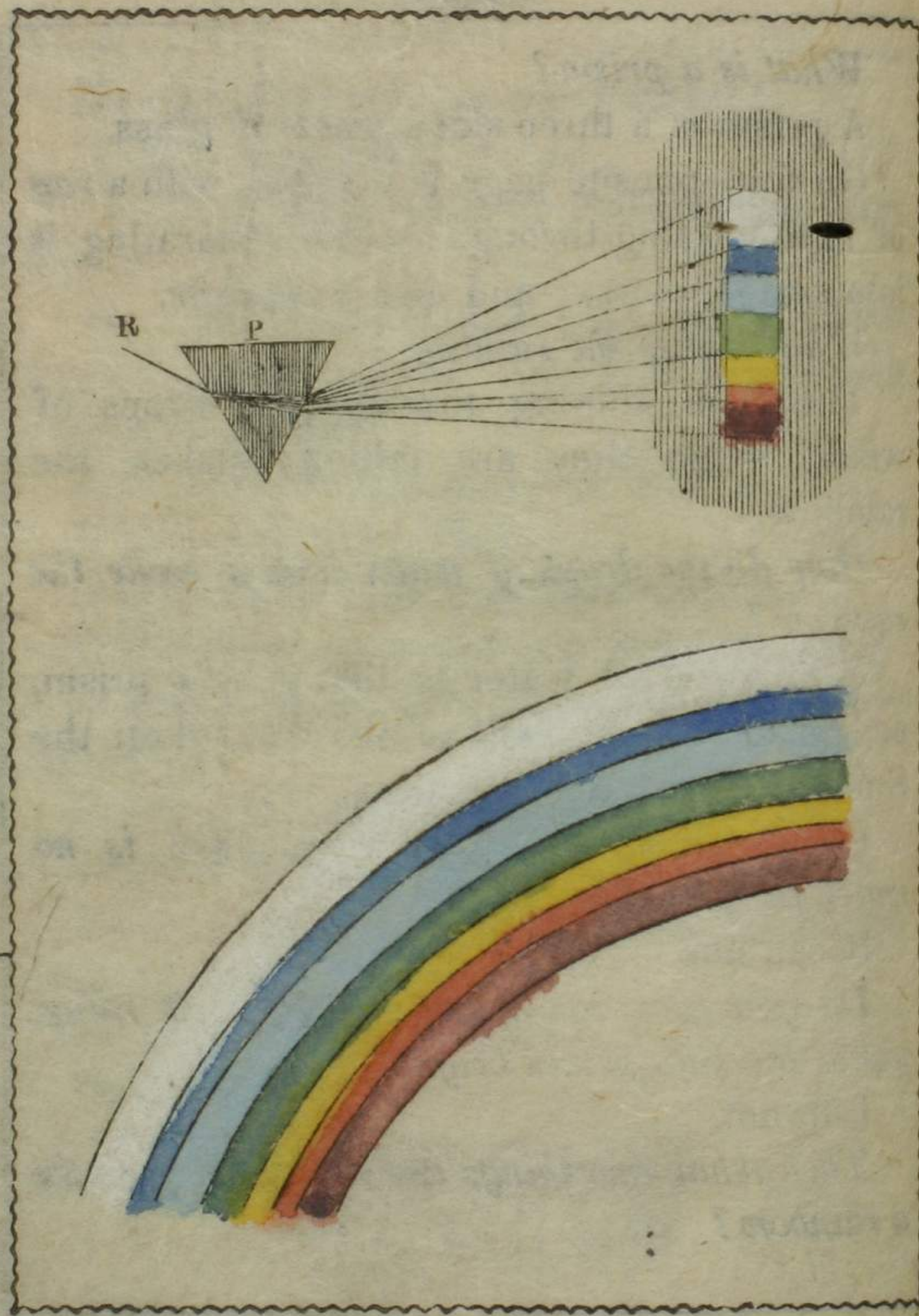
Can a rainbow be seen when there is no water falling?

It can not.

Do you ever see a rainbow when it rains, unless the Sun shines bright?

I do not.

Then what two things are necessary to make a rainbow?



THE RAINBOW.

A bright *sunshine* and a *shower*.
Why is the rainbow so beautiful?
 It has beautiful bright colors, a splendid arch.



Lesson Tenth.



AN you think of any other way in which the Sun is useful to us?

I can: it would not rain if the Sun did not shine.

Why would it not?

The Sun warms the water in the brooks, and rivers, and seas, and makes it rise into the air.

What is this like?

It is like the steam or vapor that comes from the tea-kettle, when the fire heats the water in it.

What becomes of the water that rises up into the air?

RAIN. SNOW. HAIL. RIVERS.

Some of it makes the Mists and Clouds that we see in the air.

What becomes of the Clouds

When there is much water in them, they become heavy and fall down.

What do we call them when they fall?

We call the water Rain.

What is Snow?

Snow is frozen vapor.

What is Hail?

Hail is frozen drops of water.

Why is Hail heavier than Snow?

Frozen drops of water are heavier than very small particles of water are where they are frozen.

You said the water rose out of rivers when the Sun warmed them; can you tell how rivers are formed?

When it rains, some of the water sinks into the ground.

Where does it go when it has sunk into the earth?

SPRINGS. BROOKS.

The drops trickle through the earth, and meet other drops that are trickling through the earth, and these run together and form a little stream under ground.

What becomes of the little stream?

It runs along under ground, till it comes to other little streams, and they run together and make a larger stream.

And where does it go?

If it comes to a rock or a bed of *clay* it stops.

Why does CLAY stop its course?

Because water can not run through clay.

When the water has filled up the basin made by the clay, and continues to rise, what becomes of it?

It bursts out at the top of the ground.

What is it called when it bursts out of the ground?

It is called a *spring* of water.

When the water runs along from the spring, what does it make?

RIVERS.

A little brook.

Where does the brook run?

It runs along till it meets other little brooks, and they run together and make a larger one, and it grows larger and larger, till it becomes a river.

And where does the river go?

It runs to the great ocean

Lesson Eleventh.



*W*HAT do we breathe?

We breathe air.

Where is the air?

It is above us, and
all around us.

*By what other name
is the air called?*

It is called the atmosphere.

Is the air or atmosphere dry?

It is not.

How do you know it is not dry?

The vapor is rising from the rivers and
seas, and from the moist earth, all the time;
and this vapor fills the air we breathe

*Why do we not see these watery particles in
pleasant weather?*

DEW.

Because they are so very small.

*When does the air or atmosphere contain
most moisture, in cloudy or in fair weather?*

In fair weather, when of the same warmth
as cloudy weather.

How do you know it does?

Because, when the Sun shines brightest, it
warms the water in the rivers most, and there
are a greater number of particles of water
rising into the air.

*Why does not the air appear as moist in fine
weather as it does in cloudy weather?*

Because the particles of water in the air
are so very small.

*When the Sun sets, it stops warming the
water on the earth and in the rivers, and what
becomes of the vapor in the air then?*

Some of it rises high into the air, and forms
clouds, and some of it falls to the earth, and we
see it on the leaves and grass.

DEW.

What do we call it when it is on the leaves and grass?

We call it dew.

Is dew of any use?

It is: it waters the grass and flowers at night, and keeps them from withering.

Is it more necessary in some countries than in others?

In some countries, like Palestine, where rain seldom falls, God makes an abundance of dew, to keep the grass and plants alive.

Is it so in any part of America?

It is, in the western part of South America.

On a fine winter morning, we see little particles in the air like ice: can you tell what they are?

They are the little particles of vapor, frozen by the cold.

Now can you tell what frost is?

Frost is frozen dew.

When does it freeze?

After it has fallen to the earth.

Lesson Twelfth.



COULD we live without water?

We could not.

Could we not drink something else?

No drink could be made, without some mixture of water in it.

Why could not wine or milk be used, without water?

Wine and such drinks are made of fruits, that could not have grown without water.

How is it with milk?

The cow must have water to drink, and grass to eat, to keep her alive, and the grass would not grow without water.

WATER.

Does water help to make our food as well as our drink?

It does: for every plant that grows, and every animal that lives, must have water to keep them living and growing.

In what other way is water useful?

It cleanses every thing that we use, and keeps our bodies in health and comfort.

Do animals use water for the same thing?

They do generally, and even birds like to bathe.

What does this teach us?

That God desires his creatures to be pure and clean, and has provided water in great abundance for this purpose.

What do people do, who live in deserts, or travel across them?

They have to carry all the water they can upon their camels, and yet they often suffer greatly with thirst, and can not have the comfort of clean clothing, or even of clean bodies.

WATER.

When no rain falls for a very long time, what is the weather called?

It is called a drought.

If the drought lasts a long time, what does it bring?

It brings famine.

Why does drought cause famine?

Because the ground becomes so dry that all plants die; and, as plants are the food of animals, they die too.

What becomes of people, if they can have no food?

They sicken and die too.

Then is it not a great mercy to have a plenty of water?

It is.

In what other way is water useful?

People can easily travel on water.

How can they?

They can sail in ships and steam-boats, wherever there are rivers, or lakes, or oceans.

WATER.

What is the steam itself that keeps these steam boats moving?

It is water too; the vapor of boiling water.

How does water help people to travel on land?

It is steam that moves the Locomotive that draws the cars on rail-roads.

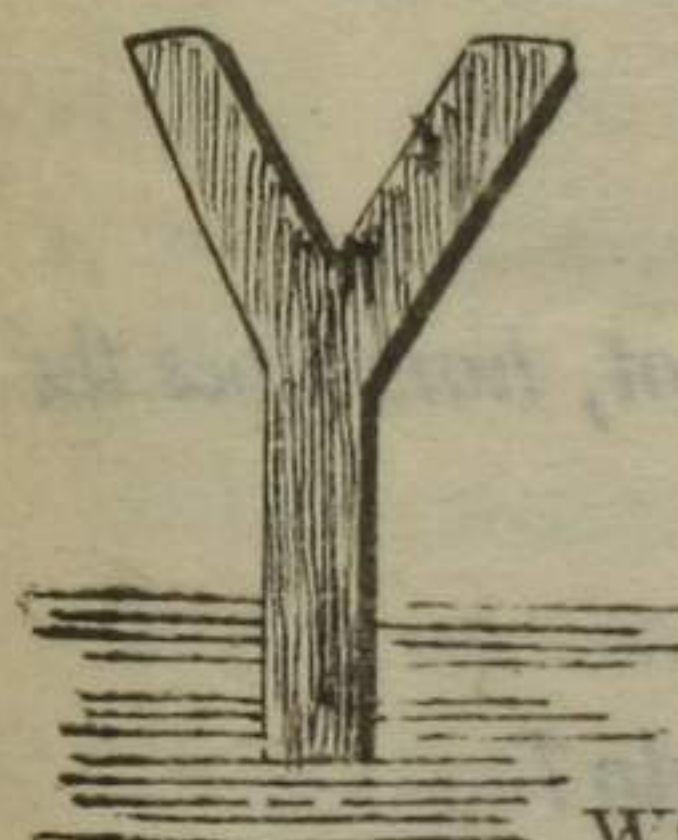
Can water be made to work for us?

Yes: either running water like streams, or else steam moves the machines in the different kinds of mills, where many things are made.

In what different forms do we see water?

We see it as a fluid, as steam, snow, ice, dew, frost, fog, and clouds.

Lesson Thirteenth.



YOU have told of several ways in which the Sun is useful to us: can you think of any other good it does?

O! yes: the wind would never blow if there were no Sun.

Why would it not?

The Sun heats the air, and when air is hot it rises higher and higher, till it becomes cold again.

What makes warm air rise?

When the air becomes warm it is lighter, and because warm air is lighter than cold air it rises.

THE WIND.

When it rises, what fills the place the hot air leaves?

The cold air that is around it rushes into the place as fast as the hot air rises.

While the hot air is rising, and the cold air rushing in, what do we say?

We say the wind blows.

Then what is wind?

Wind is moving air.

When the Sun shines very hot, how does the air rise?

It rises very fast indeed.

Then what does the cold air do?

It rushes in very rapidly all 'around the place.

And what do we say then?

How very hard the wind blows!

Does the wind always blow hardest in the hottest days in summer?

It does not. Sometimes, in very hot weather, we have no wind at all.

Why is there no wind?

THE WIND.

The wind blows only when one part of the atmosphere is heated more than the rest; and when all parts are equally hot, there is no cold air to come in.

But why is there so much more wind in winter than in summer?

The air at the Equator is always hot; and when it rises, the cold air from the north, in winter, rushes toward the Equator more rapidly than in summer.

What makes the north-west wind so cold?

It is the cold air, coming from the cold country, far away north-west of us, where it is always colder than it is here.

What makes the chilly north-east wind?

The north-east wind is the air coming from the cold Atlantic Ocean, north-east of us; and it blows the clouds or the vapor from the ocean with it.

What makes the south wind so much warmer than the other winds?

THE WIND.

The south wind is the warm air, coming from warm countries; south of us

If you were in South America, in Brazil, what wind would be the coldest?

The south wind

Why would it be the coldest?

Because it comes from the cold ocean, near the cold south pole.

Which wind would be the warmest?

The north wind.

Why would the north wind be the warmest?

Because they come from hot countries, near the Equator.

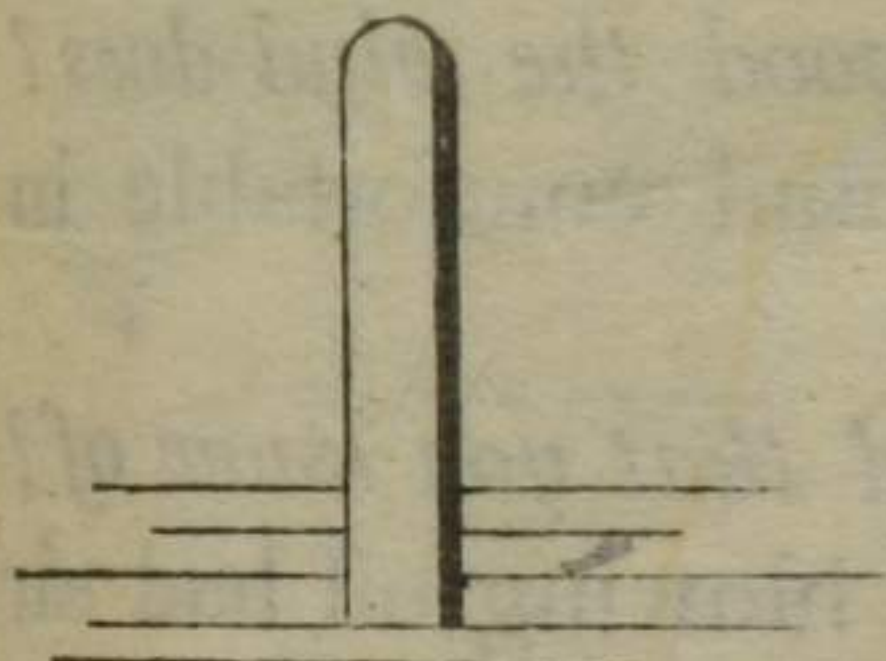
Where is the hottest place on the earth?

It is the hottest where the Equator is.

Why is it hottest there?

The Sun always shines straight down, on or near the Equator, and it does not on any other part of the world.

Lesson Fourteenth.



If you have been by the sea-side, you have felt the wind blow in the morning and evening, regularly; do you know what these winds are

called?

People call them *sea-breezes*.

Can you tell what sea-breezes are?

They are the cool air coming from the sea, at evening; and the cool air going from the land, in the morning.

When the wind blows from a hot desert, like the Desert of Sahara, would the wind be cool or hot?

THE WIND.

It would be very hot indeed.

Do you know what these desert winds are called?

Simoon or Samiel.

What is a hurricane?

A hurricane is a most violent wind, that often does great injury by blowing down trees and houses.

Now can you tell what good the wind does?

It makes us very cool and comfortable in the summer.

Does it do any more good that you know of?

It prevents sickness, by blowing off bad air from places.

What is one of the greatest uses of the wind?

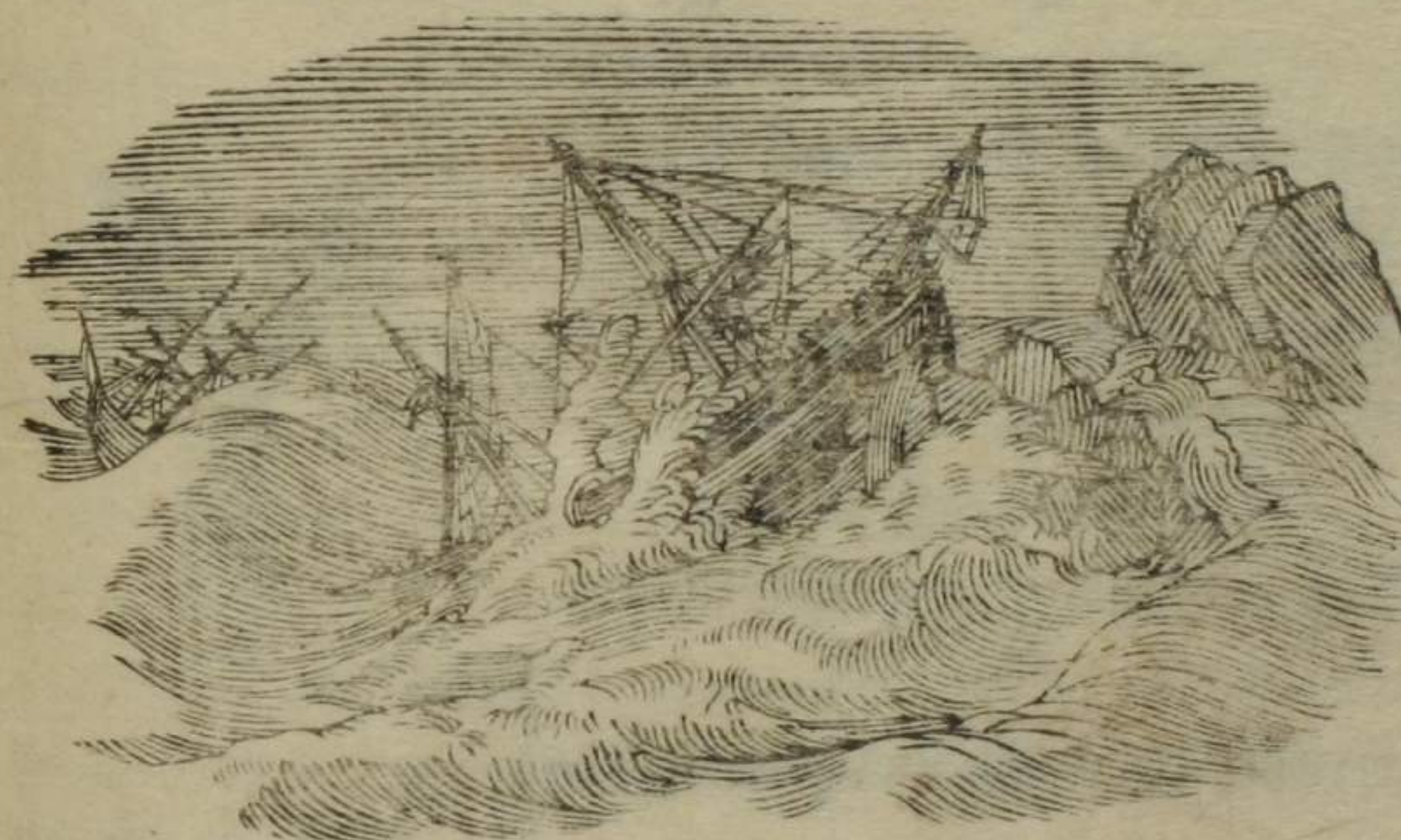
It blows the ships over the sea, from one country to another, so that the people can go from one country to another.

Does it ever injure these ships?

It does. Sometimes the wind blows up the waves very high indeed, and they break over the ship; and then it tosses the poor ship

THE HURRICANE.

furiously against the rocks, and dashes it into pieces, and the miserable people in it are all drowned.



Who contrived this wonderful plan to purify the air, and to help people to go from one country to another, across the great ocean?

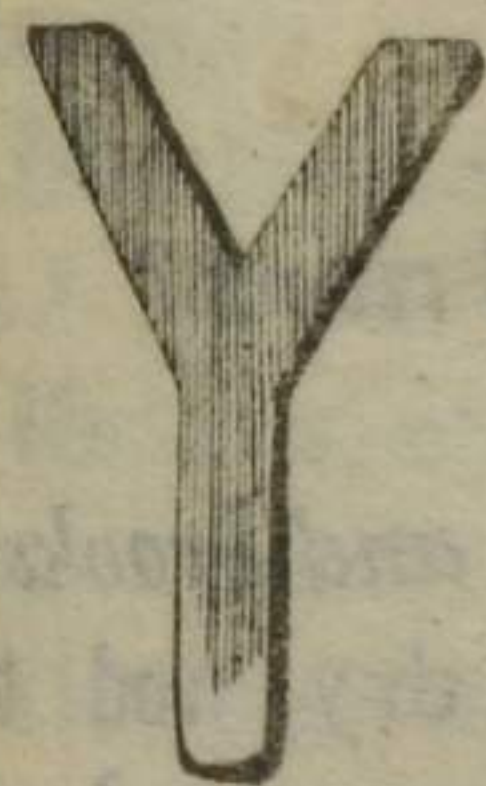
God, our heavenly Father, was the great Contriver.

THE HURRICANE.

How should we feel, when we see the wonderful things God has contrived?

We should admire, and love, and adore him.

Lesson Fifteenth.



You have now proved that the Sun is very useful to us; can you repeat some of the ways in which it is useful?

It gives light and heat.

And what good does the LIGHT of the Sun do us?

It makes all the beautiful colors, and helps us to see them.

And what good does the HEAT of the Sun do us?

It warms the earth, and makes the plants grow; and it warms the air, and makes the wind blow; and it warms the water in the

USEFULNESS OF THE SUN.

rivers and seas, and makes it rise into the air and form clouds.

What good do the clouds do us?

They fall in rain, and water the earth, and make the springs, and brooks, and rivers.

If there were no Sun, would there be any rain or dew?

There would not.

Would there be any brooks and rivers?

Only for a short time.

Why would there not be rivers and brooks?

The springs would soon be dry, and the brooks would run into the rivers, and the rivers into the ocean, and there they would always remain.

Then what would happen to the earth?

The plants and grain would wither and die, and the people would soon die of hunger and thirst.

Who made the glorious Sun to be useful to us?

Our Father in heaven; and surely we ought

THE PLANETS.

to thank him, for giving the useful and glorious Sun to us.

Did God make the Earth, and Moon, and stars also?

He did. He has made our evenings very beautiful, by setting the Moon and stars in the blue sky.

Has God made any thing which we can not see?

He has made very many things that we can not see.

Can you tell me of any thing God has made that you can not see?

He has made a great many other worlds, that I can not see.

Why can you not see them?

Because they are so far above us in the sky.

Then how do you know there are any such worlds, if you have not seen them?

Other people have seen them.

How could they see them?

Through glasses, made on purpose.

THE PLANETS.

What are such glasses called?

They are called telescopes.

Can you mention the names of any stars that we see in the sky?

We can see Jupiter, Venus and Mars, almost every pleasant night.

What other stars can be seen?

Mercury, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

Are these stars planets, like the Earth?

They are; and they are so much like the Earth, in many things, that it is thought people live on them.

Lesson Sixteenth.



Can you tell how many planets there are moving around the Sun?

There are between sixty and seventy.

Why do we not know exactly how many there are?

Because people are discovering new ones all the time.

Are they really new?

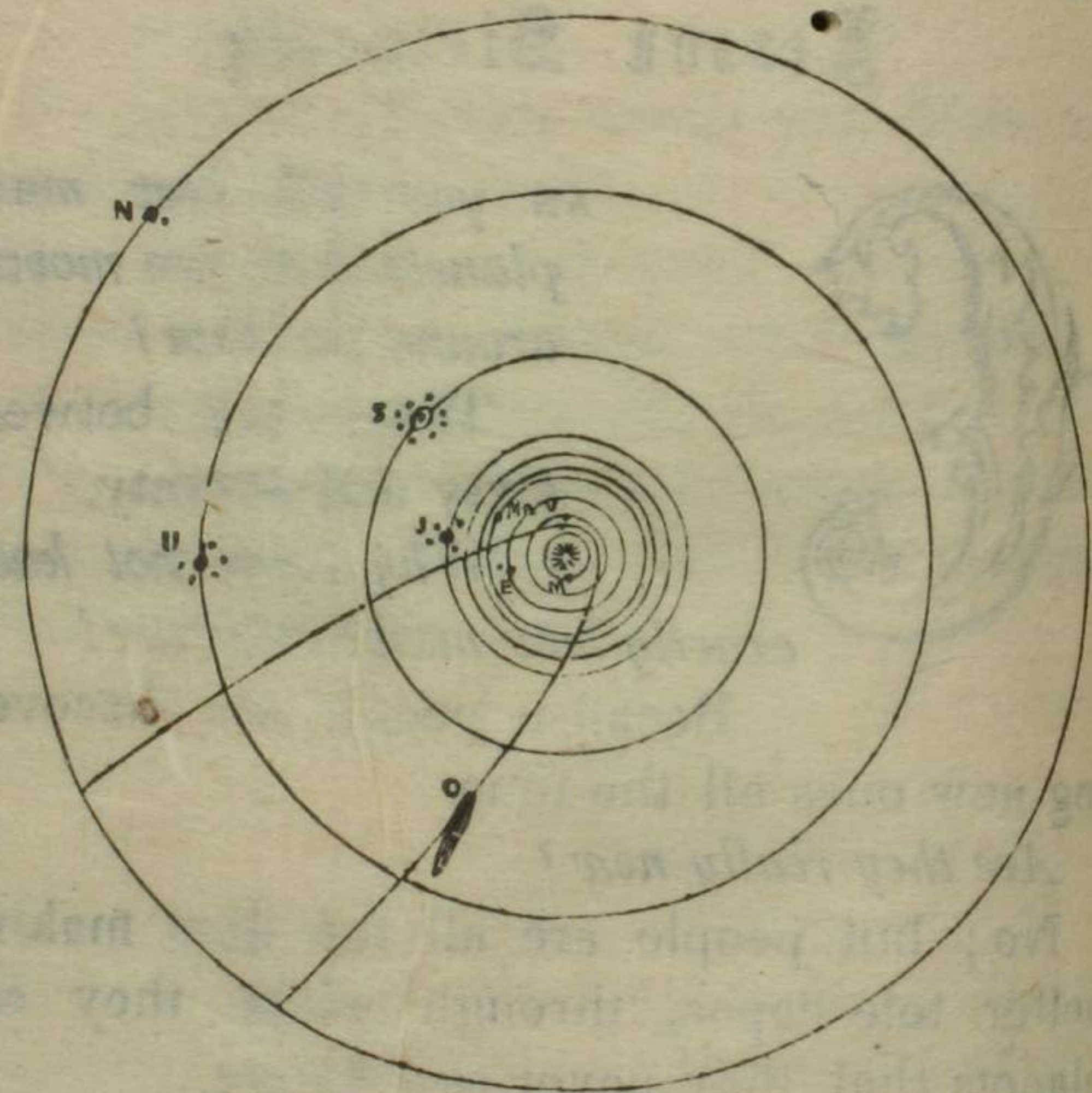
No; but people are all the time making better telescopes, through which they see planets that they never saw before.

What are the names of those that we can see most distinctly.

Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

THE PLANETS.

*How many have you repeated?
Eight.*



*What are the names of some of those that
have been discovered within a few years?
Neptune, Iris, Flora, Victoria, and Irene.*

MERCURY. VENUS.

Which planet is nearest the Sun?

Mercury.

How long is Mercury in going round the Sun?

Eighty-seven days.

Then how long is Mercury's YEAR?

Only eighty-seven days.

Which planet is next nearest the Sun?

Venus, the beautiful evening star.

How often does Venus go around the Sun?

Once in two hundred and twenty-four days
and seventeen hours.

Then how long is Venus' YEAR?

Venus' year is two hundred and twenty-four
days and seventeen hours.

What planet is next nearest the Sun?

The Earth, and it has a beautiful Moon.

Is it the planet on which we live?

It is; the planet Earth is *our* world.

*How long is the Earth in going round the
Sun?*

Three hundred and sixty-five days, five
hours, and forty-nine minutes.

EARTH. MARS. THE ASTEROIDS.

Then how long is the Earth's YEAR?

The Earth's year is three hundred and sixty-five days, five hours, and forty-nine minutes.

What planet is next to the Earth?

Mars.

How does Mars look?

Mars looks very red and fiery.

How long are the years of Mars?

They are six hundred and eighty-seven days.

What planets are next beyond Mars?

A great many little planets, called *Asteroids* or *Little Stars*.

How many of these Asteroids or Little Stars are there?

Nearly sixty have been seen, and there are probably a great many more.

Are they very far apart from each other?

No; they are very much nearer to each other than the large planets are.

Why are there so many little planets together just in this place?

JUPITER.

It is supposed that there was once a very large planet where these little ones now are.

What became of the large planet?

It is supposed that it burst into a great many pieces, and that each piece is now a little planet or asteroid.

What planet is next to the asteroids?

Jupiter, a very large and beautiful star.

Has Jupiter any moon?

Jupiter has four moons.

Do you not think her evenings are very delightful with FOUR MOONS?

How long is Jupiter's YEAR?

Nearly twelve of our years, and the days are only ten hours long.

Why are they only ten hours long?

Because it turns over or revolves in ten hours.

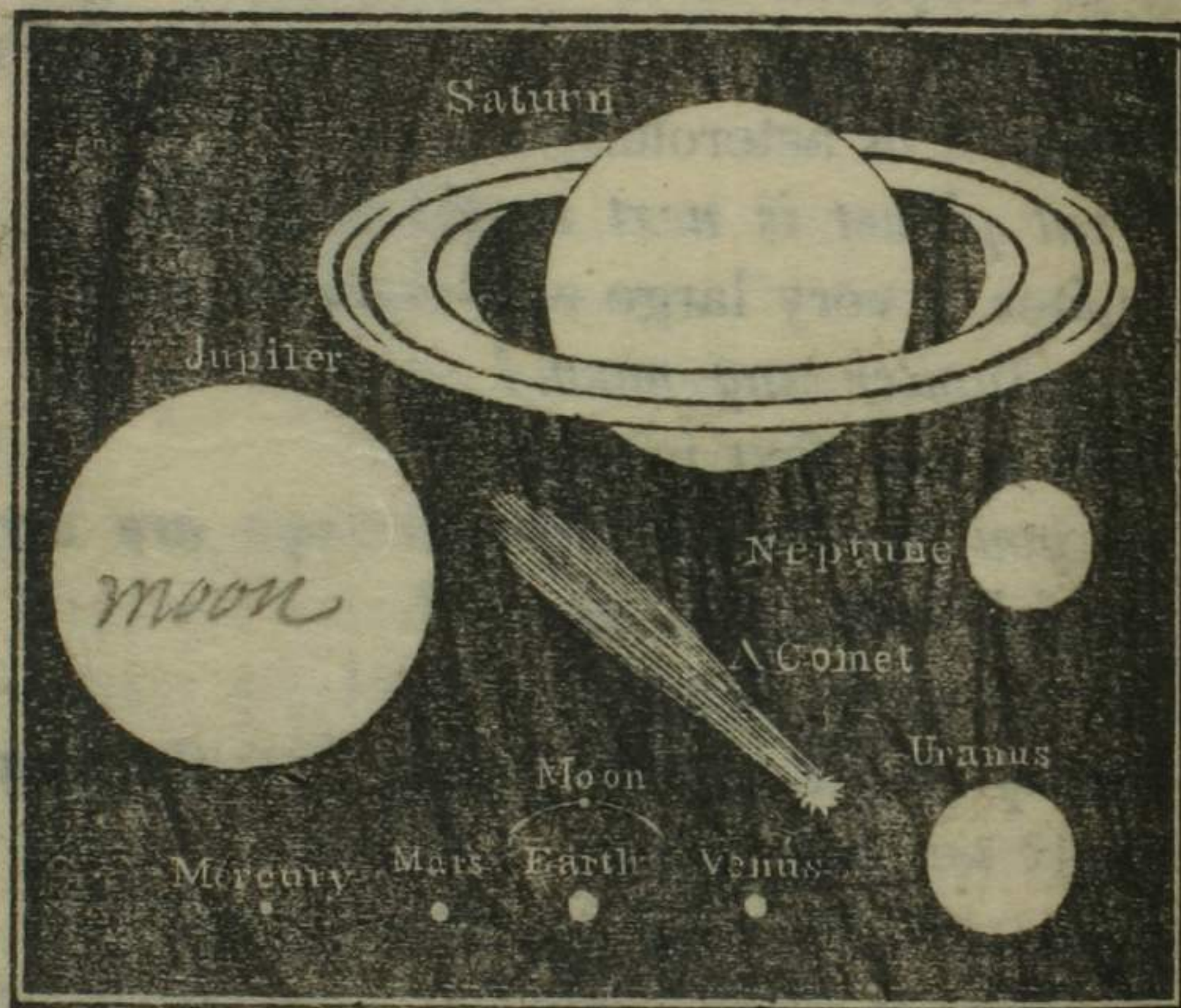
What planet is next to Jupiter?

Saturn

Can you say any thing interesting about Saturn?

SATURN.

Saturn has a broad ring set edgewise around it, and this ring shines, like the Moon.



What makes it shine?

The Sun shines on one side of the ring almost fifteen years, and then on the other side as long.

SATURN.

How does the ring appear when seen through a telescope?

Like several rings together.

How many have been seen?

Six; the one nearest to the planet is very dark, and can hardly be seen.

Has Saturn any moon?

Saturn has eight moons, and its evenings must be very bright and pleasant.

How long is Saturn in going round the Sun?

Nearly thirty of our years.

Then how long is Saturn's year?

Nearly thirty of ours.

What planet is next to Saturn?

The planet Uranus; sometimes called Herschel.

Can you tell why it is called Herschel?

Because Dr. Herschel first saw it through his great telescope.

How long is the year of Uranus?

It is eighty-four of our years.

URANUS. NEPTUNE.

What planet is furthest from the Sun?

Neptune.

How long is a year at Neptune?

It is as long as *one hundred and sixty-four* of our years.

Has Neptune any moons?

It certainly has one moon, and perhaps it has more.

Which is the SMALLEST planet?

Mercury is the smallest, except the asteroids.

Which is the LARGEST?

Jupiter is the largest planet; it is twelve hundred times larger than the Earth.

Which planets are smaller than the Earth?

Mercury and Mars.

Which planet is about as large as the Earth?

Venus.

Which planets are larger than the Earth?

Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

Lesson Seventeenth.

A

ARE *not* MOONS planets?

They are *small* planets.

By what names are the LARGE planets distinguished from the MOONS?

The large planets are called Primary Planets.

What are the moons called?

The moons are called Secondary Planets.

Why are the large planets called primary planets?

Because they move round the Sun?

Why are the moons called secondary planets?

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PLANETS.

Because they move round the *primary* planets.

Is the Earth a primary or secondary planet?

The Earth is a *primary* planet.

Why is it a primary planet?

Because it moves round the Sun.

Is our Moon a primary or secondary planet?

The Moon is a *secondary* planet.

Why is the Moon a secondary planet?

Because it moves round a primary planet.

What primary planet does our Moon move around?

It moves around the Earth.

Do the moons keep moving around their planets, while the planets are going around the Sun?

They do; and in this way the moons have two motions.

What are these two motions?

One is their motion around their planets, and the other is their motion with their planets around the Sun.

FIXED STARS.

What are the Fixed Stars?

The Fixed Stars are those stars which appear to be fixed in one place.

How can we tell the fixed stars from the planets?

The fixed stars shine with a *twinkling* light, and the planets do not.

What are the fixed stars supposed to be?

They are supposed to be suns, like our Sun.

Why do they look so small?

Because they are so very far above us in the sky.

Can all the stars be seen with telescopes?

It is supposed that only a few of them can be seen, even with telescopes.

Why can they not be seen with telescopes?

Many of them are too far off to be seen even with telescopes.

Can we tell how many stars there are?

We can not; for there may be thousands, and millions of stars, too far off to be seen by us.

COMETS MILKY WAY.

What are Comets?

They are planets.

Do they look like other planets?

They do not. They appear to have a long flaming trail on one side.

Do they move around the Sun regularly like the other planets?

They do not; they sometimes come very near the Sun and then they go a great distance from it.

Can you tell what the Milky Way is?

It looks like a very light place in the sky in the evening, a little like a long white cloud.

What is it?

It is a great many millions of *fixed* stars, which seem to be close together.

Are they really so near each other?

No; they are a great deal further apart than the sun is from us.

Then why do they seem so crowded together?

They are behind each other, like trees in a

MILKY WAY. THE CREATOR.

forest, and we can not see how far apart they are.

Is it not delightful to look at the Milky Way?

It is; and when we think about that wonderful Hand that made all these stars, and put them in their places, it is much more delightful to look at them.

Is it not very proper to call such a great, and powerful, and wise Being, "ALMIGHTY God?"

It is; for none but an Almighty God could do such mighty works.

Lesson Eighteenth.



WHAT causes the water to rise into the air and form clouds?

The Sun warms the water and makes it rise.

What makes the beautiful Rainbow?

The Sun shining through the falling drops of water.

But does not God make the clouds and the Rainbow?

He does; but he uses one thing to make another.

In what way?

He makes the clouds, but he uses the Sun to warm the water first.

POWER OF THE SUN.

Then what does God make use of to form clouds?

He uses the heat of the Sun, and the water.

When God uses one or two things to make another thing, what do we say he does?

We say that God uses means.

Then what MEANS does God employ to make clouds?

The heat of the Sun, and water.

In making the rainbow, what does God use?

He uses the light of the Sun and the drops of water.

Then what MEANS does God employ in making the rainbow?

The light of the Sun and the drops of water.

Can you tell what means God employs to keep the planets in their places, and in making them move around the Sun, without coming against each other?

God has given the Sun the power of drawing the planets to itself.

POWER OF THE SUN.

Then what prevents them from being drawn to the Sun?

God has given the planets also the power of flying away from the Sun.

What prevents them from flying quite away from the Sun?

The Sun's power of drawing them to itself.

Can you tell what this power of drawing the planets to the Sun is called?

It is called Centripetal Force.

What is the meaning of CENTRIPETAL?

Seeking the center.

And what does FORCE mean?

That which makes a body move.

Then what does CENTRIPETAL FORCE mean?

That which makes a body move to the center.

What is the center to which the planets are drawn?

The Sun.

What do you mean by the CENTER of a body?

The middle point of a body is its center.

CENTRIFUGAL FORCE.

What is the center of a circle?

A point in the middle of a circle is the center of the circle.

When the Sun draws the planets to itself, what is it said to do?

We say the Sun attracts the planets.

What is meant by Attraction?

Drawing any thing.

What is that power called that makes the planets fly from the center?

It is called Centrifugal Force.

What is the meaning of CENTRIFUGAL?

Flying from the center.

Then what is meant by CENTRIFUGAL FORCE?

That which makes a body fly from the center.

The Sun is attracting the Earth to itself, and the Earth at the same time seems trying to fly from the Sun, how must the Earth move then?

It must move round the Sun, because it

CENTRIPETAL FORCE.

can not go to the sun, nor go away from it.

Can you explain it?

If I take an apple, and tie a string to its stem, and then take hold of the other end of the string and whirl the apple round, it will show how the Earth moves round the Sun.

Which represents the Earth?

The apple

And which represents the Sun?

My hand.

What does the string represent?

It represents the drawing or attraction of the Sun.

If you let go of the string, what will become of the apple?

It will fly off, away from my hand.

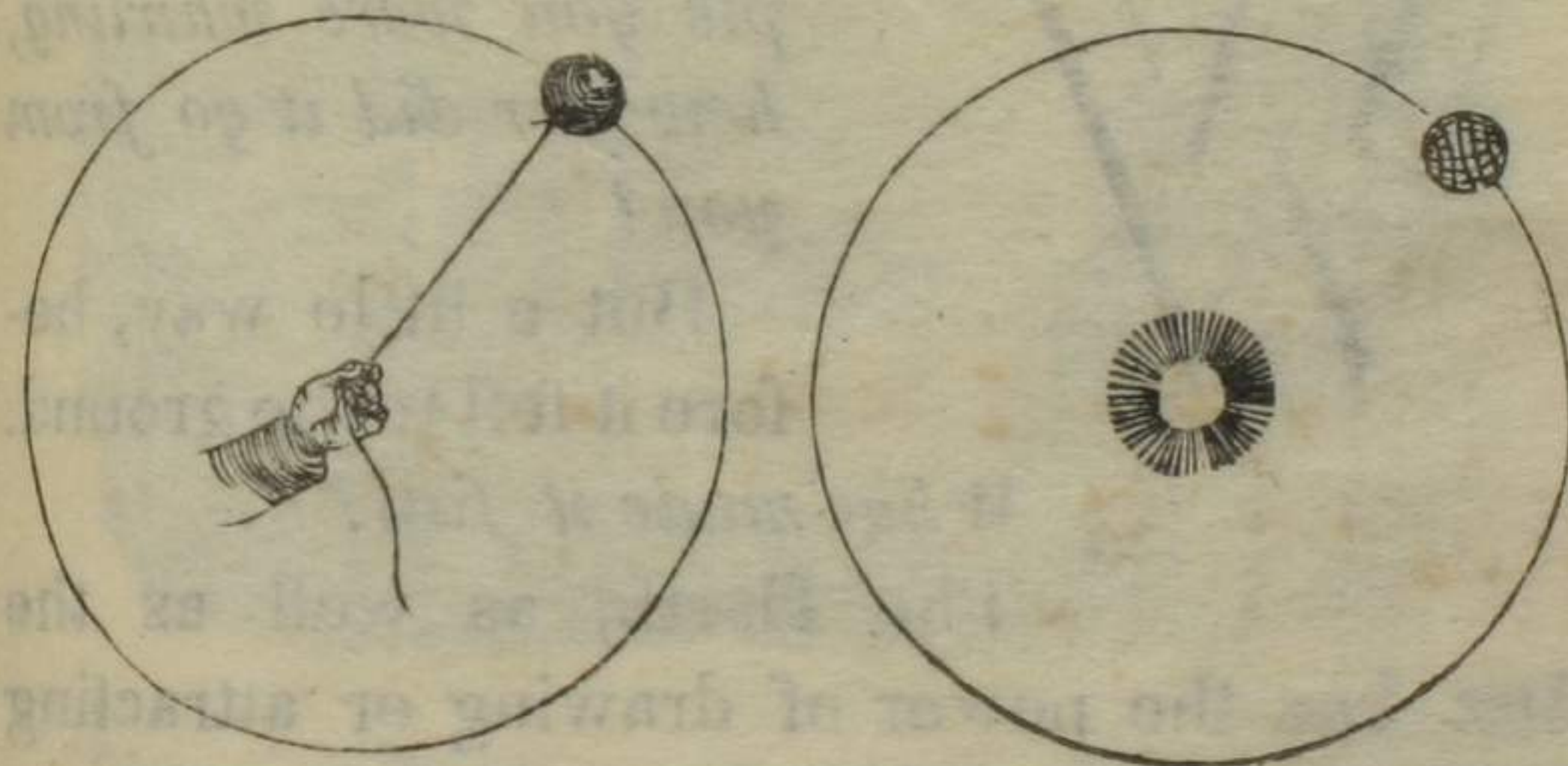
What prevents the apple from flying off while you are whirling it?

My hand holds it by the string, just as the Sun keeps the Earth from flying off.

CENTRIPETAL FORCE.

Why does not the apple fall to your hand, while you are whirling it?

The power that makes it fly off, or the centrifugal force, keeps it from falling.



Lesson Nineteenth.

W

WHEN you let go of the apple you were whirling, how far did it go from you?

But a little way, before it fell to the ground.

What made it fall?

The Earth, as well as the Sun, has the power of drawing or attracting bodies to itself, and it attracted the apple.

When the Earth attracts bodies, what is its attraction called?

The Attraction of Gravitation.

What is meant by ATTRACTION OF GRAVITATION?

The power which large bodies have of drawing smaller bodies to themselves.

ATTRACTION OF GRAVITATION.

Do ALL large bodies attract smaller ones?
They do.



Then, if I let go of this book, why does it fall to the floor, instead of falling to the table?

The Earth is so much larger than the table, that the attraction of the Earth is much greater than that of the table.

When I throw a ball into the air, why does it not stay there?

Because the Earth attracts it to itself.

ATTRACTION OF GRAVITATION.

When an apple is broken from the stem, what makes it fall to the ground?

The attraction of the Earth.

And what is this ATTRACTION of the Earth called?

The attraction of gravitation.

Then what makes the apple fall to the ground?

The attraction of gravitation.

Who found out the attraction of gravitation?

Sir Isaac Newton.

Where did he live?

In England.

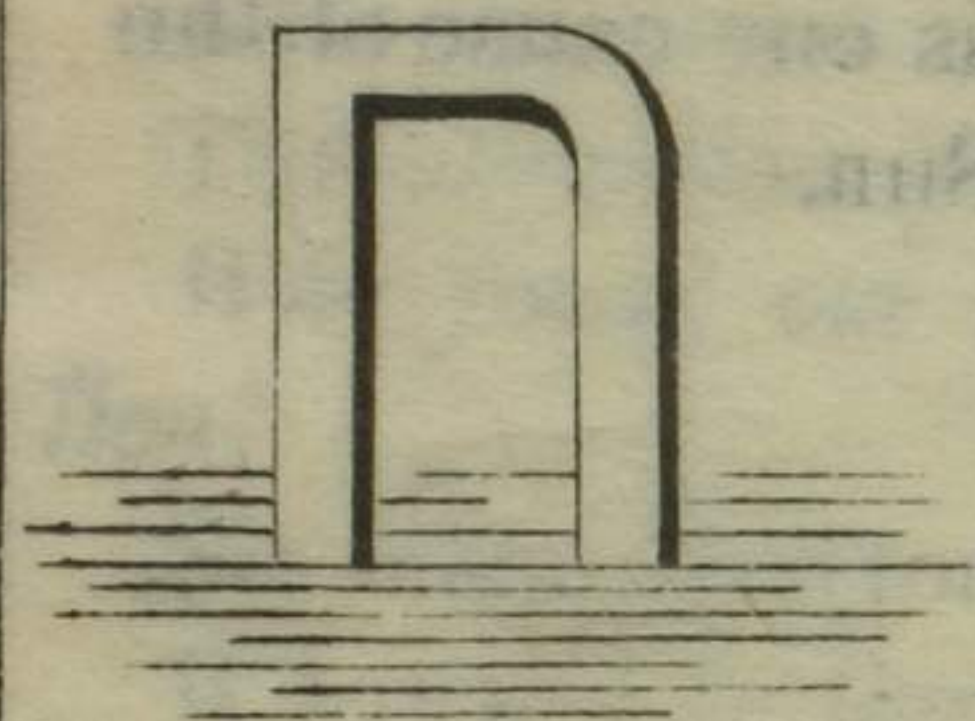
How came he to find it out?

When he lived in London, there was a terrible disease, called the Plague, raging in the city, and very many people died of it. He went out of the city, to escape the plague. One day he was sitting in an orchard, and he saw an *appte* fall from the tree. He then tried to think what *made* it fall. After studying and thinking hard, he at last found out

ATTRACTION OF GRAVITATION.

that great bodies attract smaller ones. The Earth is larger than any thing on it, and of course it ATTRACTS every thing to *itself*. This is what made the apple fall. Afterward, he found that the Sun was larger than the Earth or the planets, and of course it draws or ATTRACTS them all: and this is one cause of the planets moving round the Sun.

LESSON TWENTIETH.



Did you not say that the Earth attracted every thing that is upon it, to itself?

I did.

Why then do we not see the trees and houses fall down to the ground?

Because God has given the little particles of matter the power of sticking together.

What is this power called?

Attraction of Cohesion.

What does COHESION mean?

Sticking together.

Then what is meant by ATTRACTION OF COHESION?

COHESION.

The power which *little particles* have of sticking together.

And what is the ATTRACTION OF GRAVITATION?

The power which the Earth has of drawing bodies to itself.

Do the particles of wood attract each other?

They do, all of them.

Do the particles of stones attract each other?

They do.

Do the particles of leaves and grass attract each other?

They do; and so do the particles of fruit.

Do the particles of ALL bodies attract each other?

They do; but the particles of some bodies do not attract each other as *strongly* as the particles of some other bodies do.

Can you mention some bodies, whose particles do not attract each other as *strongly* as the particles of some other bodies do?

The particles of *fruit* do not attract each

COHESION.

other as strongly as the particles of *wood*; and the particles of *wood* do not attract each other as strongly as the particles of *iron* and *stone* do.

How can you find out what bodies have the GREATEST cohesive attraction?

By trying to break them or pull them apart.

Which has the STRONGEST COHESIVE ATTRACTION, cotton or sponge?

The sponge.

How do you know it has?

I have to pull harder to tear the sponge than I do to pull apart the cotton.

Which has the STRONGEST COHESIVE ATTRACTION, chalk or marble?

The marble.

How do you know that the marble has the STRONGEST cohesive attraction?

Because I can easily crumble the chalk, but I can not break the marble.

Which has the STRONGEST COHESIVE ATTRACTION, this paper or wood?

COHESION.

Wood has stronger *cohesive* attraction than paper.

How do you know it has?

I can tear the paper very easily; but I should have to try very hard, to break a board or a stick of wood.

Why do you have to try harder to break the wood, than to tear the paper?

Because the *particles* of wood *stick* closer together than the particles of paper do; the *particles* of wood have *greater cohesive attraction* than the particles of paper have.

Can water be made into a table or chair?

It can not, unless it is frozen.

Why can it not?

It would all run away on the ground, because the *particles* of water *attract* each other only a *very little* indeed.

Do they attract each other AT ALL?

They do.

How do you know that they do?

COHESION.

When I dip my finger into water, a drop will stay on the end of my finger.

What makes it stay?

The little *particles* of water *attract* each other, and my finger *attracts* them too.

Can not water in some way be made to stand up, like wood or stone?

It can be made to stand like wood or stone when it is frozen, just as well as wood can.

Can you mention any thing that has been made of frozen water?

Catharine, the empress of Russia, had an *ice palace* built for her. It was built of ice instead of wood. Instead of nailing the pieces of ice to each other, the workmen dashed water upon them, which froze and thus fastened them firmly together. When the palace was finished, they made the furniture of ice. Ice chairs and ice tables, ice fireplaces and ice sofas, and a beautiful ice throne. Then they colored some water green, and some red, and a great many other colors, and froze it, and

ICE PALACE.

made beautiful wreaths of flowers around the icy rooms. All was ice within and without the palace. In the evening, when they made fires in their icy fireplaces, and lighted the candles in their icy candlesticks; when they hung their icy lamps from the icy walls and the bright light shone around on the icy furniture and icy flowers, it was a brilliant scene. The ice was clear and sparkling, like precious stones; and the palace looked as if it were made of millions of costly diamonds. So we see that water *can* be made into any form, *when the particles attract each other strongly.*

Lesson Twenty-First.

W

WHICH then has the STRONGEST cohesive attraction, water or ice?

The ice.

Which has the STRONGEST cohesive attraction, water or molasses?

Molasses.

Do the particles of all liquids attract each other EQUALLY?

They do not; the particles of some liquids attract each other more strongly than the particles of other liquids do.

How do you know that molasses has the STRONGEST cohesive attraction?

COHESION.

Because I can not move my finger through it quite as easily as I can through water.

Which has the strongest cohesive attraction, COLD butter or MELTED butter?

The cold butter.

How do you know it has the strongest cohesive attraction?

Cold butter is hard, and melted butter is soft, and runs like oil.

Why is COLD butter harder than WARM butter?

Because heat separates the particles from each other, and destroys their cohesive attraction.

Which has the STRONGEST cohesive attraction, water or steam?

Water has stronger cohesive attraction than steam or vapor has.

Why has it?

Because the heat has separated the water of steam into very small particles

What does HEAT do to COHESIVE attraction?

It partly destroys it.

COHESION.

Which has the strongest cohesive attraction, ice or water?

Ice.

Why has ice stronger cohesive attraction than water?

Because heat has partly destroyed the cohesive attraction of ice, by melting it, and turning it into water.

Can we lessen the cohesive attraction of lead?

We can, by heating it.

How will you know that its cohesive attraction is lessened?

By pouring it, as I do water.

Can you increase its cohesive attraction again?

I can, by cooling it.

Why does heat destroy your India rubber shoes?

It separates the particles of gum, and thus melts them.

Can heat lessen the cohesive attraction of rocks?

COHESION.

It can.

Have people ever seen melted rocks?

Those have who live near volcanoes.

How do they look?

Like a river of fire, running out of the top of the volcano.

When this river cools, what is it?

Hard rock again

What is the name given to it?

Lava.

Lesson Twenty-Second.

Y

ou have been speaking of the particles of bodies; can you tell what BODIES are?

All the things that we see are *bodies*.

Is the Earth a body?

It is a large body.

Are rocks and trees bodies?

They are; and animals are bodies, and we are bodies.

By what other names are BODIES called?

Matter.

Then is every thing that we see, Matter?

It is, and it is called Material.

IMPENETRABILITY.

What properties belong to all bodies?

Impenetrability, Extension, Figure, Divisibility, Inertia, and Attraction.

What do you mean by PROPERTIES of bodies?

Some things or qualities which belong to all bodies, so that there can be no body without them.

What is the first PROPERTY which you say all bodies possess?

Impenetrability.

If you stick a pin through a paper, is the paper where the pin is?

It is not; the paper is crowded away, to make room for the pin.

Why could not the pin and paper be in the same place?

Because the pin and paper are both *impenetrable*; so that the paper can not be where the pin is, and the pin can not be where the paper is.

If you drive a nail into wood, is the wood where the nail is?

IMPENETRABILITY.

It is not; for the wood is crowded away, to make room for the nail.

Why could not the wood and nail be in the same place?

Because both the wood and the nail possess *impenetrability*.

If you put a spoon into a glass of water, is the water in the same place where the spoon is?

It is not; the water flows over the spoon, to make a place for the spoon.

Why are not the water and the spoon in the same place?

Because they both possess *impenetrability*; so that, where one of them is, the other can not be at the same time.

If you put an open vial into water, will the water fill it, while it is full of air?

It will not; the air comes out in little bubbles first, and the water runs in as fast as the air comes out.

Why can not the water and the air be in the vial at the same time?

IMPENETRABILITY.

Because the air and the water have *impenetrability*.

Then, what do you mean by IMPENETRABILITY?

IMPENETRABILITY IS THAT PROPERTY WHICH ALL BODIES HAVE OF OCCUPYING A CERTAIN PLACE, SO THAT WHERE ONE BODY IS ANOTHER CAN NOT BE, AT THE SAME TIME.

Lesson Twenty-Third.

W

HAT is another PROPERTY
which all bodies have?

Extension.

How far does this
book extend?

About five inches one
way, and four inches the other
way

What do you mean by the EXTENSION of this
book?

I mean the length and breadth of the place
which this book occupies.

Does it not extend another way?

It does; it is about half an inch in thick-
ness.

Then what is the EXTENSION of a book?

FIGURE OR MATTER.

Its length, and breadth, and thickness.

What is the extension of a house?

Its length, and breadth, and height.

What is the shape of a ball?

It is round.

Then what is the figure of a ball?

Its figure is round.

What do you mean by the FIGURE of any
thing?

I mean its shape or form.

What is the FIGURE or shape of a book?

The figure of some books is a square.

What is the shape or figure of the Earth?

Its figure is round, like the shape of a ball.

Do ALL bodies have a shape or form?

They do.

And what is the SHAPE or FORM of a body
called?

It is called the figure of a body.

Then what is another PROPERTY of all
bodies?

Figure.

DIVISIBILITY OF MATTER.

Can you cut this apple?

I can, with a knife.

Can you cut one of the pieces again?

I can.

And can you cut one of these little pieces again?

I can; and I can keep doing so, till it is out into very small pieces.

Can a rock be split in two?

It can.

Can one of its parts be split in two?

It can; and it could be split again and again, until it becomes as fine as sand.

Could a grain of sand be split in two?

It could; and these parts of a grain of sand could be split again and again, as long as they could be seen, if there was any thing to split them with.

What is splitting called?

It is called *dividing*.

Then what is another PROPERTY of all bodies?

ATTRACTION OF MATTER.

Divisibility.

What do you mean by divisibility?

The PROPERTY which bodies have of being SPLIT IN TWO OR DIVIDED.

Could a house be divided?

It could; and a table could be divided, and a book could be divided. *Every thing could be divided.*

Will an apple move of itself?

It will not; it could not stir from its place, unless somebody moves it.

Will any body move of itself?

It will not, unless it is alive.

Will not the hands of a watch move, if no one moves or touches it?

They would not move if the watchmaker had not made the little wheels, and the spring, and set them in motion, by winding it up with a key; and it will go then but a little while, before it must be set in motion again.

Then does a watch move OF ITSELF?

ATTRACTION OF MATTER.

It does not.

Will any thing move OF ITSELF?

It will not.

Then what is another PROPERTY which all bodies have?

All bodies, that are not alive, have the property of not being able to move or stir of themselves.

Do you know what this PROPERTY is called?

It is called *Inertia*.

What is the other PROPERTY which all bodies have?

It is *Attraction*.

What do you mean by *Attraction*?

The power which the particles of matter have of drawing or attracting each other, and the power which the Earth has of drawing or attracting all bodies to itself.

What makes bodies HEAVY?

The Earth draws or attracts them, while we lift them; and we say, they are *heavy*.

ATTRACTION OF MATTER.

Why are SOME - BODIES HEAVIER THAN OTHERS?

Because the more matter there is in a body the more strongly does the Earth attract it.

Lesson Twenty-Fourth.

N

ow you have been studying something of Natural Philosophy; can you tell what you mean by Natural Philosophy?

Natural Philosophy explains the reasons of things, and tells us about the properties of bodies.

Is Natural Philosophy a useful study?

It is a very useful, and a very pleasant study too.

What good does it do children to learn it?

It explains so many things that we did not know before, that we think it a very useful study.

CONCLUSION.

What have you learned in this book, that you did not know before?

I have learned how very useful the Sun is, and how the wind and rain are produced.

What have you learned about the PLANETS and STARS?

I have learned that the Earth and the other planets go round the Sun; and that the stars are great worlds and suns.

Can you mention any other things that you have learned?

I have learned the reason why things fall to the ground, instead of going up into the sky.

Who found out what made things fall to the ground.

Sir Isaac Newton.

What great astronomer first saw the planet Uranus?

Doctor Herschel; and the star is sometimes called by his name.

CONCLUSION.

Do you expect to see all the glorious works of God before you die?

Oh no. I can see only a very few of them; and no person has ever seen them all

But can you feel satisfied with seeing so few of his many wonderful works?

I think, if I should live a thousand years, and be learning about new wonders all the time, I never should feel satisfied; I should still wish to see more and more of God's works.

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