LIVING GEOGRAPHY Book I.



With Color Artwork, Illustrations, and Photographs.

By Charlotte M. Mason

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Curriculum in this series:
Living Geography Book I Text
Teacher's Notes
Maps & Pictures
Exam Questions & Answers
Geography Notebook
Older Students Extensions
Supply Kit



Charlotte Mason's Geographical Readers Book I Elementary Geography originally published by Edward Stanford, 55, Charing Cross, S.W. 1881

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PREFACE. For the Revision.

THIS curriculum project originally bagan as a simple update for accurate historical content, along with some pictures for my children's added interest. But I found that some topics were very brief and I wanted them expanded. Because I love artwork, I wanted to incorporate it into the lessons. And since one can never have enough poetry, it, too, must be added. Scripture passages were also added, as Charlotte, herself being a Christian, knew that all our studies relate to our Father.

On the practical side, I found the original hard to work with in planning lessons. Sometimes the lesson was a short poem and other lessons had a longer section of text. I wanted a lesson that was more reliable for scheduling a time slot. I also wanted a more consistent pattern with poetry to start and text to follow. There were several topics that were sparcely covered, so I added lessons to cover those thoroughly.

And so, I got sucked into the unforgiving process of stripping Charlotte's geography book down and building it back up, shaping and molding it into the curriculum that I wanted, the one I wish I had when my oldest children were younger. The one that my youngest children will use.

Humbly I approached Charlotte's own work to change it, confident from years of studying Charlotte's Volumes and years of experience implementing her philosophy with children. Historical facts were updated and occasionally modern technologies were introduced. Some concepts were expanded to cover the length and breadth of a full lesson with pains to keep to Charlotte's writing style. Beauty was added with artwork, color diagrams, and additional poetry. The blurry, black and white pictures and diagrams from the 1881 original were either replaced with color photos or given a crisp, new digital make-over.

My hope is that this revision introduces the student to the broad field of geography in a way that perks curiosity and sparks ideas as it provides a foundation on which to build the many facets of geographical study—just as, of course, Charlotte Mason intended it to do.

L.M.E.

Lesson 1. Our World Part I



How All Things Praise the Lord

SUN, moon and stars, by day and night, At God's commandment give us light; And when we wake, and while we sleep, Their watch, like guardian angels, keep.

The bright blue sky above our head, The soft green earth on which we tread, The ocean rolling round the land, Were made by God's almighty hand.

Sweet flowers that hill and dale adorn, Fair fruit trees, fields of grass and corn, The clouds that rise, the showers that fall, The winds that blow—God sent them all.

The beasts that graze with downward eye,
The birds that perch, and sing, and fly,
The fishes swimming in the sea,
God's creatures are as well as we.

But us He formed for better things, As servants of the King of kings, With lifted hands and open face, And thankful heart to seek His grace.

LORD MONTGOMERY

Our World Part I



Miranda – Waterhouse

PERHAPS you have not yet thought much about places far from the town or village where your home is. No doubt you have heard of the wonderful sights of London, Paris, and Beijing if you have not seen them, and you know that St. Louis and Atlanta and New York and many other towns are in our own country, the United States of America. If you are not from the United States you know of the wonderful cities in your own country. Perhaps, too, you have friends who have traveled, and who speak of far-away places they have seen. And you may have thought, as you listened, how very big the world must be to hold so many places!

Our wonderful, beautiful world is very large and very full; with more people and places and things in it than you can ever know about. Indeed, there are distant places which have scarcely anyone living there, though brave men have made difficult and very dangerous journeys to find out and explore these remote places. But, after all, the strange thing is, that our world must

Lesson 7. The Four Seasons Part I



J. Novacek

Psalm 19:1-6

The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork.

Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge.

There is no speech nor language, where their voice is not heard.

Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world.

In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun,

Which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, and rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race.

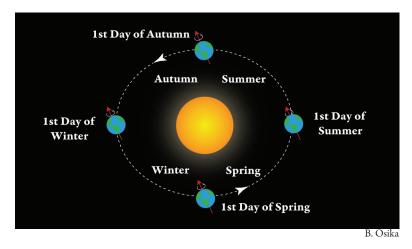
His going forth is from the end of the heaven, and his circuit unto the ends of it: and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof.

A Song of David, The Bible.

The Four Seasons Part I

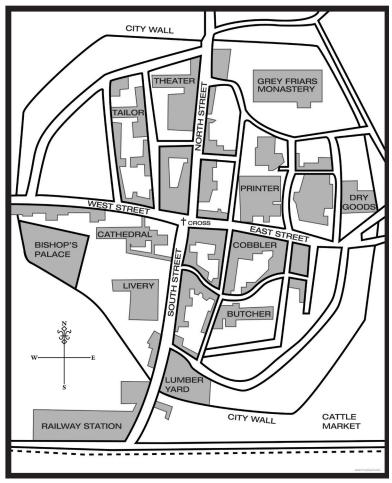
THE days of our year do not follow, day after day alike, all the year round. We have winter frost and snow, and leafless trees; then, spring; after that, the bright hot summer; next autumn; and then winter again.

We have sunshine in winter as well as in summer, but the two are very different. The summer sun makes us so warm that we can hardly bear our long clothes, but in winter we want warm wraps even on the brightest day. The reason is, that, though the earth goes on her regular path, and does not go away from the sun, yet our country and others north of the Equator are leaning away from him in the winter and towards him in the summer. We live in the northern half of the world, or the Northern Hemisphere; and this whole hemisphere gets far less sunshine in our winter than in our summer.



When the people to the north of the Equator are cold and shivering, the people south of the Equator are growing their gardens and wearing their summer clothes. When those south of the Equator are tipped toward the warmth of the sun, the

CHICHESTER MAP



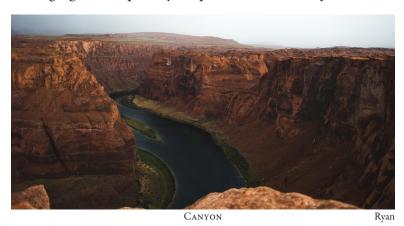
South Street is longer than the others, because it goes beyond the city to the station. The length of any of the other streets and the distance between any two buildings you can find out yourself by using the scale.

Maps can be drawn in many different ways just like different artists give us different looking pictures of the same thing.

Two or three chains of mountains can run side by side, or parallel with each other. Then, the land dips down into a *hollow* or *valley*, often many miles wide, between the mountain chains. A valley with steep sides is a *gorge*.



A gorge with especially steep sides is called a canyon.



Countries or districts with mountain chains or groups are said to be mountainous. It is a pleasant thing to live among mountains; to be in sight of what is great and beautiful far beyond anything men can make. You learn to know the great rugged shapes so well that you can see them with your eyes shut. You know how the mountains look at any time of day, or in any

kind of weather. For they are always changing. At one time they

Oceans Part II. Southern Ocean



NASA

THOUGH the Arctic Ocean is cold and desolate, the ocean which surrounds the land at the South Pole, the Southern Ocean, is even more dreary than the Arctic, because it is farther from inhabited lands. The Southern Ocean surrounds a large continent called Antarctica and is sometimes called the Antarctic Ocean. It gets this name from its opposite ocean sister, the Arctic Ocean. Ant or anti means opposite. Added to Arctic, we get Ant-arctic.

Mighty westerly winds send great gales over the frigid waters pushing the water northwards. Swells and billows, and great icebergs some as much as 900 feet across, lunge through the cold waters making travel by boat treacherous. Yet, the great whale loves to bring up her young in these lonely seas. Penguins and seals can be found on the sheets of ice as if there was no lovelier place on earth to live.

The Southern Ocean is the world's newest ocean. Not that its waters were recently added to our earth, but that it was most

Countries Part I



Transparent 6lue

THE United States of America is our *country*, and Americans are our fellow countrymen. Many Americans were born in this country and their parents and grandparents were as well. Sometimes people will leave their country and come to America because it is such a good country. Those people must apply to become a citizen. Our government has requirements to become an American citizen that they must pass. For example, they must be at least eighteen, a person of good moral character, know something of our country's history, constitution, and our English language.

Most Americans are proud of their country and love it dearly. When they go to foreign lands they like everyone to know that they are American. The people of a country have things in common and have a shared history. The people of other countries have the same feeling about their native land: everybody thinks his own country is the best and the pleasantest.

Some continents contain many countries. The lands or waters which border a country all round are called its *boundaries*, because they bound it or limit it; just as the garden fence all round it bound or shut in a garden. Sometimes a range

INDEX.

KEY WORDS BY LESSON.

Lesson 2	Horizon, sphere, globe
Lesson 3	Galileo, planets
Lesson 4	Orbits
Lesson 5	Diurnal Motion
Lesson 6	Axis, poles, North Pole, South Pole, Pole Star, North Star, Equator,
	hemisphere, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere
Lesson 11	Torrid zone, tropics, tropical, icebergs, Frigid zone, Polar zone
Lesson 12	Temperate Zones, North Temperate Zone, South Temperate Zone,
	climate
Lesson 13	Latitude, degree
Lesson 14	Twilight, east, west, north, south
Lesson 16	Meridians, Greenwich, longitude, Prime Meridian
Lesson 17	Cardinal points, needle of a compass
Lesson 18	Magnet, Mariner's compass
Lesson 19	Scale
Lesson 20	Symbols, map key
Lesson 21	Map
Lesson 22	Summit, cartographer, chronometer, Global Positioning System
Lesson 24	Coast, coastline, continents
Lesson 25	Island
Lesson 26	Mountain, range, chain, peak, base, ridge, hollow, valley, gorge, canyon,
	foot, sea level, elevation, tableland, plateau, plain
Lesson 28	Stream, source, headwaters, bed, bank, course, river valley, lake, rise,
	current, confluence, tributary, mouth, delta
Lesson 29	Tide, ocean
Lesson 30	Bed(ocean), floor

Lesson 31

Lesson 33 Lesson 34

Lesson 35

Lesson 36

Lesson 37

Lesson 38

Lesson 39

Inuits

Strait, archipelago, gulf, mainland, sea

Country, boundaries, English language, dialect

Inland sea, channel, bay

State, province, territory, shire

Monsoon, typhoon

Kingdom, monarchy, empire, commonwealth, republic, White House