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A  
TEACHER'S LESSONS  
ON THE  
CREATION;

WITH  
A CATECHISM.

BY  
CHARLES BAKER,

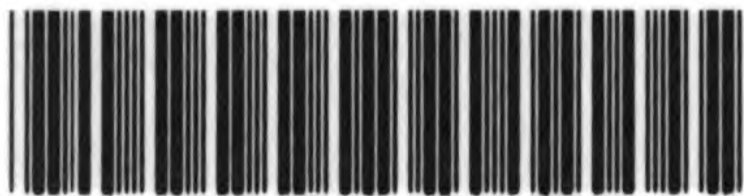
HEAD-MASTER OF THE YORKSHIRE INSTITUTION FOR THE  
DEAF AND DUMB, AUTHOR OF "A TEACHER'S LESSONS  
ON SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS," "A TEACHER'S FIRST  
LESSONS ON RELIGION," ETC.

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*"Thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and  
were created."—Book of the Revelation.*

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MDCCEXXXIII.



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MDCCEXXXIII.



**NOTE.**—The Author of a Teacher's Lessons is aware that two little works on the subject of this small volume have been lately published. He was engaged on the subject of the Creation before he knew of the "Child's Book of the Creation" by Mr. Goodrich; and the subject matter of his lessons on the soul of man was written several years ago, long before he had seen Mr. Gallaudet's little work on the same subject. The merits of the latter work demand a most respectful notice: Mr. T. H. Gallaudet is personally unknown to the Author of these pages, but well known as a successful and eminent teacher of the deaf and dumb in America. The train of reasoning pursued in the following lessons is not dissimilar to that pursued in Mr. Gallaudet's small work. There is no doubt but that he fell into such a course of treating a very difficult subject while analyzing it for his deaf and dumb pupils; the Author of a Teacher's Lessons arrived at his end by similar means, and this may sufficiently account for a certain degree of similarity.



[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

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*Charles White, Printer, Baxter-gate, Doncaster.*

## P R E F A C E .

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CHILDREN begin to exercise their thinking and reasoning faculties at a very early age. Our daily experience shews us that they do so in all matters personally connected with themselves. A good opportunity for observing the extent to which children reason is, when they are busied among their toys : they do nothing without an object, as we should be clearly assured, if the little creatures had language with which to express their mental impulses. And it is truly wonderful, how soon we may begin to reason with infants ;—long before they begin to speak, they can understand what is said to them, and they shew forth their emotions at what they hear, in even a more expressive way than language could dictate. It is at this time that education should commence. In the first stage by shewing that we are interested in their little pleasures, and by leading them to draw correct conclusions : next by encouraging and assisting them to express their ideas in the simple

language of infancy. As children advance in knowledge, and as their attention becomes more fixed on the lessons of the parent, supposing them at this period to have made considerable advancement in language, books may be called in to assist in the work of instruction.

Children should not be wearied with the mechanical exercise of reading ; at a tender age it is better to read to them : we should encourage their remarks, to elicit how far they understand what is read ; and we should simplify the subject by any details that may appear necessary.

If the education of infants is commenced in the way here hinted at, it is thought that at the age of four or five years, under ordinary auspices, books containing much information may be made useful in the course of instruction. The *ba, be, bi, bo, bu ; hab, cab, dab, &c.* with which too many nurseries are encumbered, to the great labour and dissatisfaction of the little pupils, ought to be abolished, and books containing really useful information, ought to be supplied in their place.

To 'go a stage higher than the *b, a, ba, &c.* a popular spelling-book, which has passed through many editions, presents us with the following example of a first reading lesson—" *ah me it is.*"

There are many other examples of precisely the same nature as the one given, in the book alluded to, and there are very numerous *popular* spelling-books of a similar description. Now, is there any thing in such lessons, to interest children? any knowledge conveyed? any sentiment expressed? any idea calculated to call forth the better feelings of our nature? Instead of such unmeaning combinations, tell the little pupils, with the help of pictures, for want of real objects, that *the elephant is a large animal, the kitten is small*; they will understand such sentences, and such lessons will convey ideas to the mind.

It may be objected that *elephant* is a long, hard, word, and that lessons for children should consist of combinations of easy words; which objection leads to the consideration of what words are hard, and what are easy. *Elephant* expresses a *sensible* idea. Every thing that has dimensions, shape, colour, weight, is *sensible*, and belongs to the lowest class of sensible ideas, and can be the most easily explained and understood. Words are not difficult because they are long. Words are easy or difficult for children, as they express ideas easy or difficult of comprehension. If the books of first lessons which are generally given to children,

are examined, it will be found that they are composed, in most cases, of words of one syllable. Unfortunately for children, the class of words, by grammarians termed particles, are mostly words of one syllable. These particles are the most difficult words in language, because they have no meaning in themselves ; indeed, they have been defined as “unintelligible words used to make other words intelligible ;” but being mostly words of from one to six letters, they have the merit of being short, are called *easy*, and are impressed into nearly all the first lessons of children. From unintelligible words we cannot expect either intelligible or interesting lessons.

In the course of the following little work, such words are avoided where they could be readily dispensed with, and no word has been rejected merely on account of its length.

The subject of the Creation will be considered as an important one ; children should be early trained to see the wisdom and goodness of God, the nature of the soul, and the accountability of all human beings. The author knows of no little work where the subject is sufficiently illustrated and simplified for very young children : and he hopes that what he has done will be found useful.

It may be observed, that some of the words made use of are not the simplest that might have been chosen ; but if the idea be a simple one, or an explained one, the best representative of it is that word which is the most expressive of the idea. By some teachers the questions may be thought too diffuse ; in his own practice, the author would extend them much further, and he would particularly recommend the examples of illustrative questions to be more and more multiplied ; all those on minerals, metals, animals, and plants might be extended, by the mention of others and the purposes to which they are applied. For intelligent teachers, the questions and answers are perhaps altogether superfluous, but they may be useful to those who have taken up the work of instruction without having received the advantages which modern education offers ; and to those, however highly educated and well-informed, whose pupils are so numerous as to prevent the introduction of school-books, which are not altogether prepared for their hands.

If the mention of any object previously unknown to the pupil occurs, it should be shewn, if possible, and if not, a good representation should be put before the pupil, assisted by a description ; and it should be borne in mind, that no word can be ac-

counted difficult, even to a young learner, which merely expresses the name, or simple quality of an object.

It may perhaps be remarked that in the following lessons the author has occasionally departed from the principle he recommended in the preface to *Scripture Characters*—of not asking a question before the knowledge requisite to form the answer has been imparted to the pupil. The few instances of departure from this principle will be found to be merely illustrative questions, suggested for the purpose of ascertaining that the child's faculties of *observation* are in the course of developement, and for the purpose of shewing that the child is not to place all its dependence for knowledge upon *books*, but that it may acquire much information through the medium of the senses.

C. B.

EASTFIELD, DONCASTER,

APRIL, 1833.

## THE CREATION.

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### ALL WORKS HAVE A MAKER.

THE chair which you see here did not make itself; it was made by some workman who knew how to make it. We know that a workman made the chair, because we see that such works are performed by men. Every thing we see had a maker. All the objects about us are works. They are the works of God, or the works of intelligent men. The works of God are created works, or natural works. We know that created works are the works of God, because he



has revealed this knowledge to man. The works of man are artificial works. The works of God are greater and more wonderful than the works of men. The works of God were made "by the word of the Lord."\* The works of man are made by the thoughts of his soul, and the labour of his hands. God gave man his soul, to think, and his hands, to labour. The chair is made of wood. Man cannot make wood. This coat is made of wool. Man cannot make wool. Fires are made of coal. Man cannot make coal. Man cannot make any thing without materials. The materials of the chair, the coat, and the fire, are *wood, wool, and coal*. God first created these materials, and all other materials in the whole world. God is, therefore, the first maker of every thing. He created all things

\* Psalm xxxiii. verse 6.

from nothing, and he gave wisdom to man. The low mosses, the towering forest trees, and all plants; the small beetle, the great elephant, and all animals; the coarse pebble, the brilliant diamond, and all minerals—are alike wonderful. *These* are some of the works of the Almighty Creator;—the great God who created the heavens, and the earth, and all things.

#### ONCE NOTHING WAS CREATED.

The ground we tread upon is the earth. It is not flat, like the floor of a room, but it has hills, mountains, plains, vallies, lakes, and rivers. Some parts of the earth are separated from other parts, by immense waters, which are called seas or oceans. The earth is covered with plants, and numerous animals live on it, and feed upon its productions. If we

look upwards we can see the bright sun, the blue sky, and the passing clouds. By night, we can see the moon and innumerable stars. All these are works of God; they are very beautiful, but, once they were not to be seen. Once there was no sun, no bright blue sky, no moon, no stars; there were no heavens; there was nothing beautiful on the whole earth;—there was no earth; and the trees, flowers, cattle, beasts, birds, and insects, were not to be seen; they were not created, there was no light, there were no men, nor women, nor children; there was nothing: all the earth was empty or void; it was irregular, or without form; and darkness was over the whole earth.

In the Bible we are taught that “God created the heavens and the earth.”\* The Bible is God’s own word, and it is

\* Genesis, chapter 1, verse 1.

altogether true. It can make us wise, and, therefore, we must learn it, meditate upon it, and love it. We must “obey the voice of the Lord ;”\* the Bible is his voice. We must “fear God and keep his commandments ;”† the Bible tells us to do this.

#### GOD CREATED THE HEAVENS AND THE EARTH.

The earth was at first a confused mass—a chaos. God formed it into the beautiful world we now see. The Spirit of God moved over the whole earth. God created the heavens and the earth *in the beginning*. God himself was not created ; he has always existed. It is said in the Bible that “Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed

\* Deuteronomy, c. xxx. v. 8.

† Ecclesiastes c. xii. verse 13.

the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God.”\* It is also said, that “the worlds were framed by the word of God,”† and it is our duty to believe it, because the Bible is God’s own word. The heavens and the earth had a beginning; they began when God created them. God had no beginning. The heavens and the earth will have an end; “the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, the earth also, and the works that are therein shall be burned up.”‡ God will have no end. The world will perish, but he will endure. He always has existed, and when this world has passed away, he will create “a new heaven and a new earth,”§ and he will exist there; he will exist for ever and ever. There is no being like God; the angels of heaven are spirits; they

\* Psalm xc. verse 2.      † Hebrews, c. xi. verse 3.

‡ II. Peter, c. iii. verse 10.      § Isaiah, lxxv. verse 17.

are holy, wise, and happy : they are servants of God, they are obedient to his will.

In this lesson you are especially to learn that God created the heavens and the earth. He created them in the beginning,—which means, *when time began*. The Spirit of God moved over the earth, and God commenced the works of the creation. All the works of the creation were finished in six days.

#### FIRST DAY'S WORK.—THE CREATION OF LIGHT.

God's first work was light. Having light we see God's glorious works. We may consider light as one of our greatest blessings. At first darkness was over the whole earth. God said "let there be light,"\* and instantly there was light.

Genesis, c. i. verse 3.

“God commanded the light to shine out of the darkness.”\* God saw the light that it was good. God divided the light from the darkness. God did not destroy the darkness, because the darkness is good. God made them to be separated; light to follow after darkness, and darkness to follow after light. God has given us light that we may work, and learn and do our duty. “Man goeth forth to his work, and to his labour, until the evening.”† God has given us darkness for rest and sleep. After we have slept, we may say when we arise from our beds, “Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun.”‡ When God had created light, he called the light day; and he called the darkness night. This was God’s work on the first day,—to create

\* Corinthians, c. iv. verse 6. † Psalm civ. verse 23,

‡ Ecclesiastes, c. ii. verse 7.

light, and to separate it from the darkness.

SECOND DAY'S WORK.—THE CREATION  
OF THE FIRMAMENT.

After the creation of light, God created the firmament. The firmament is the air or atmosphere, which is between the earth and the blue sky. We can see through the firmament, because it is transparent; we can see the sun, the clouds, the birds, and all things which appear in the firmament. The firmament is very wide, for it is spread over the whole earth. When God wished to create the firmament, he said—"let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters. God made the firmament to divide the waters which were under the firmament, from the waters which were above the firmament."\* The waters under the firma-

\* Genesis, c. i. verses 6, 7.



ment are the seas, lakes, and rivers. The waters over the firmament are the clouds and vapours which produce rain, snow, and hail. "God bindeth up the waters in his thick clouds, and the cloud is not rent under them."\* The seas, lakes, and rivers, are under the firmament. The clouds are over the firmament. The firmament or atmosphere was made to divide or keep separate, the clouds above from the waters which are on the earth beneath. "God caused the vapours to ascend from the ends of the earth."† God called the firmament—heaven. The firmament of heaven is very beautiful, but the heaven where God is, is much more beautiful; holy angels are there, and all the children of God. If we had not air to breathe, we could not be alive; animals and plants could not live if there

\* Job. c. xxyi. verse 8. . Psalm cxxxv. verse 7.

was not an atmosphere over the earth. The creation of the firmament was the work of the second day, and truly we may say, "the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy work."\*

#### THIRD DAY'S WORK.—THE SEPARATION OF LAND AND WATER.

On the third day, with his powerful word, God gathered together the waters of the earth which were under the firmament, and the dry land appeared. On this day the great ocean, the seas, the rivers, the lakes, and the springs of water were formed. "All the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full."† The sea does not overflow, because mists and vapours continually ascend from it to the sky; "they pour down rain according to

\* Psalm xix. verse 1.

† Ecclesiastes, c. i. verse 7.

the vapour thereof ;”\* the mists and vapours form the clouds which descend as rain, or snow, upon the earth. “Unto the place from whence the rivers come, thither they return again.”† Rain comes from the clouds, it trickles through the earth, and fills the springs, the springs overflow and form rivers, the rivers water the earth, and fall into the sea ; all the water which falls as rain returns to the clouds, as vapour, which is drawn upwards by the heat of the sun. “Fire and hail, and snow and vapour, stormy wind fulfil God’s word.”‡ “He calleth for the waters of the sea ; and poureth them out upon the face of the earth.”§ On this day God also formed the hills, the vallies, the plains, and the mountains. These are the high and low parts of the earth. The materials of the earth are very use-

\* Job, c. xxxvi. verse 27.

† Ecclesiastes, c. i. verse 7.

‡ Psalm cxlviii. verse 8.

§ Amos, c. v. verse 8.

ful to man. Out of the earth we get stone, and clay, and lime, for building ; coal for fires ; iron, copper, tin, and all metals ; diamonds and all precious stones. The ocean produces salt, pearls, coral, and many other materials that are useful to man. "The earth is full of thy riches ; so is this great and wide sea."\* The land and the waters were formed to be the abode of multitudes of creatures, all of which are good. Some are used for food, some for clothing, some as other materials, for man's use and comfort. When God had separated the land from the waters, he called the dry land, earth ; and he called the gathering together of the waters, seas.

\* Psalm civ. verses 24, 25,

## THE CREATION OF PLANTS

At first the earth was quite bare, but, at God's command, it was soon covered with plants of all kinds. God said, let the earth bring forth grass, and herbs, and fruits. The earth obeyed its great Creator; it brought forth grass and herbs yielding seed, and fruit-trees yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself. Thus the earth was filled with plants, having seeds, in themselves, to produce new plants. They were all created on the third day. God "caused the grass to grow for the cattle, and herbs for the service of man; that he might bring forth food out of the earth, and bread which strengtheneth man's heart."\* The earth still produces all these blessings for the creatures of God; and it is our duty to be thankful for them.

\* Psalm civ. verses 14, 15.

Many plants are given to us for food, some are for medicine, and others for various uses. The great forest trees are cut down for timber, which is used to build houses and ships with, and which is made into various kinds of furniture, and other articles. The gardens and fields are full of fruits and flowers; they smell sweet, they look beautiful, and we are rejoiced when we think of the abundance which the goodness of God has given to man.

The third day's work was the gathering together of the waters, and the creation of all plants; and God saw that it was good.

#### FOURTH DAY'S WORK.—THE CREATION OF THE HEAVENLY BODIES.

The work of the fourth day was the creation of the sun, moon, and stars. God

said, "Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven."\* These lights were to divide the day from the night, and to give light upon the earth. They were to be as signs for seasons, and for days, and for years. The greater light is the sun,—it was to rule the day. The lesser light is the moon,—it was to rule the night. God made the stars also. God's word was obeyed, and God saw that the work was good. The wide earth hangs and moves in the air. "God hangeth the earth upon nothing."† The earth has two regular motions—a daily motion round its own centre or axis—and a yearly motion round the sun. It moves round its own axis once in twenty-four hours, or one day. The sun is a fixed body—it is always shining; as the earth turns round one-half of it is lighted by

\* Genesis, c. i. verse 14.

† Job c. xxvi. verse 7.

the sun shining on it, and the other half is dark. We do not always see the light of the sun, because the part of the earth we live upon is sometimes turned towards the sun, and sometimes it is turned from it; when it is turned towards the sun we have light—when it is turned from the sun we have darkness. These are the changes of day and night. The sun was appointed to be a sign for DAYS. Before our part of the earth turns towards the sun, in the morning, and after it turns away from the sun in the evening, there is a gentle light around us which is called twilight. After light, we have not sudden darkness, nor after darkness sudden light. The twilight is a great blessing to man. The earth moves round the sun once in three hundred and sixty-five days, or one year. A year is, therefore, a revolution of the earth round the sun. The sun was appointed to be a sign for YEARS, as



well as days. A year is divided into four quarters, which are called seasons. The names of the seasons are spring, summer, autumn, and winter. The sun was appointed to be a sign for SEASONS, as well as days and years.

#### THE CREATION OF THE HEAVENLY BODIES CONTINUED.

The moon moves round the earth once in twenty-eight days, or four weeks. A month of four weeks is, therefore, a revolution of the moon round the earth. There are fifty-two weeks in a year. There are thirteen moons in a year. The moon goes round the earth thirteen times in a year. There are four quarters in a moon, or month. They are called the first quarter, the full moon, the third quarter, and the new moon. "God appointed the moon for (*certain*) seasons."\*

\* Psalm civ. verse 19.

The sun is a great and glorious light ; it has been looked up to with feelings of respect by some people ; it has been thought to be the Deity, and worshipped as a god. At one time God warned mankind not to worship the heavenly bodies, he said, take heed, "lest thou lift up thine eyes to heaven, and when thou seest the sun, and the moon, and the stars, even all the host of heaven, shouldest be driven to worship them and to serve them."\*

In summer, dews are very refreshing to plants. The dews come out of the earth. They are drawn out of the earth by the heat of the sun, but they cannot ascend to the clouds, because the atmosphere over the earth is cold ; when the sun warms the atmosphere, the next morning, the dews ascend, as light thin

\* Deuteronomy, c. iv. verse 19.

vapours, to the sky. From the sun we receive light and heat—the earth would be cold and dreary without the sun; it lights the earth, and makes it look pleasant, and it ripens our corn and fruits. If the sun did not shine, the plants and animals could not live.

'The sun is a creature of God—it was created for our happiness. God makes the sun to shine, and he is therefore the "Father of Lights,"\* and we must worship him alone; it is idolatry to worship a creature. "If we behold the sun when it shines, or the moon walking in brightness; and our hearts be secretly enticed, or our mouth kiss our hand; this also would be iniquity to be punished by the Judge, for we should deny the God that is above."†

God appointed the seasons, and years,

\* James c. i. verse 17.

† Job, c. xxxi. verses 26, 27, 28.

and days, for periods of time ; the sun is the sign of these periods ; and God himself assures us in his holy word, that “while the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease.”\*

**FIFTH DAY’S WORK.—THE CREATION  
OF FISHES.**

On the fifth day God spoke, and at his command the fishes of the sea, and the birds of the air, were created. God said, “Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.”† And God saw that the work was good, and God blessed them, saying—“be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas, and let fowl multiply in the earth.”‡

\* Genesis, c. viii. verse 22. † Genesis, c. i. verse 20.

‡ Genesis, c. i. verse 22.

The largest fish that is known is the great whale—it is mostly found in the northern seas. Some fishes are very small, not longer than a little child's finger. Fishes are found in small streams, in pools, in lakes, in rivers, in seas, and in the wide ocean. Most fishes are formed with a long smooth body, and a sharp head, but some fishes have flat bodies, and roundish heads,—soles are thus formed; eels and some other fishes have cylindrical bodies. Fishes push themselves forward in the water by moving their tails; their bodies are balanced in the water by their fins. The larger fishes prey upon the smaller ones, and some of the larger fishes feed also upon insects. Many of the smaller fishes feed upon water-insects and water-plants. The fishes are very curious and wonderful animals. The shark has very sharp teeth, and a wide throat—it can swallow a man. The

sword-fish has a long bony beak on its upper jaw, which is shaped like a straight sword—it is a large fish, and it sometimes pierces the belly of a whale with its long beak. There is a fish with very large fins, like wings—it is called the flying fish; when this fish is pursued by other fishes, its enemies, it rises out of the water and flies to a distance. A flying fish is about as large as a herring,—from twelve to eighteen inches long.

Fishes are very useful to man. They are useful for food. Many fishes give us oil, especially the whales; the whale also gives us the material called whalebone. The skin of the shark is very rough like a file,—it is made into shagreen, which is used to cover small boxes and cases for various instruments. There is a small whale that gives us spermaceti, for ointment and candles: and the sturgeon gives us isinglass.

Shells are the habitations of some fishes ; they are often preserved as ornaments for the chimney-piece, the museum, and the cabinet ; they are much admired, and many of them are exceedingly curious and beautiful. The shell of the oyster is hard and stony ; the limpet is found sticking to the rocks on the sea-shore. The muscle and the cockle, the lobster and the crab, and all fishes of every kind, were created on the fifth day.

#### THE CREATION OF FOWLS.

The birds, which were also created on the fifth day, are very numerous ; their plumage is beautiful, and of various colours. Birds eat different kinds of food —some eat seeds, some eat fruits, some feed on insects and some on fish, some prey on small birds, and some of the

larger birds prey upon small quadrupeds. All birds know their own food—they all know where to make their nests. Some build in rocks, some make their nests in high trees, some in hedges, some in fields, some in sandy banks, and in many other places. Some birds live on the land, and some live on the water.

The ostrich is the largest of all birds ; its beautiful feathers are sometimes worn in the head-dresses of ladies. The humming-bird is the smallest of birds, and perhaps the most splendid in its plumage ; its feathers are glossy and brilliant, they look like gold and silver.

There are some birds which come to this country in warm weather, and go away when it becomes cold ; they come here for food—they go to other countries also in search of food. The swallow, the nightingale, and many others come here



in spring, and leave us in autumn. Other birds come to England in winter, and leave us in spring. The woodcock, the fieldfare, and others, stay with us for a few months in winter. Birds that pass from one country to another are called birds of passage, or migratory birds. God has taught them in what countries they are to seek their food,—“they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them.”\* God has also taught them at what season they are to depart from one country to another. It is said in the Bible, of some of the birds of passage,—“the stork in the heaven knows her appointed times, and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow, observe the time of their coming.”†

The singing of birds is very pleasing

\* Matthew, c. vi. verse 27.

† Jeremiah, c. viii. verse 7.

to the ear; when “the winter is past, and the rain is over and gone, and the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds cometh.”\* We should never be cruel to birds, and other animals; we should remember that God created them and all his creatures to be happy; “He knows all the fowls of the mountain;”† but he has made man “wiser than the fowls;”‡ therefore man should love God, and be very thankful to him for all his goodness.

SIXTH DAY'S WORK.—THE CREATION  
OF BEASTS AND CATTLE.

On the sixth day God created the beasts of the earth and the cattle. He created them with his word. He said—  
“Let the earth bring forth the living

\* Solomon's Song, c. ii. verses 11, 12.

† Psalm l. verse 11.      ‡ Job, c. xxxv. verse 11.

creature after his kind, cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth.”\* And as God spoke, it was done, his word was obeyed, and God saw the work that it was good.

Horses, asses, cows, sheep, and goats, are very useful. The horse works for man in the fields, and draws heavy loads along the roads from one place to another; cows give us milk, butter, and cheese, and their flesh is eaten for food; sheep give us abundance of wool for clothing, and their flesh for food; goats' flesh is much eaten in some countries, and their milk is made into excellent cheese. These animals are cattle;—they are friendly to man—they were created to be useful to man;—“the ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib.”† Lions, tigers, elephants, camels, wolves, and other wild animals, are the beasts of

\* Genesis, c. i. verse 24.

† Isaiah, c. i. verse 3.

the earth. Some beasts are very savage ; they prey upon other animals—and the strong and fierce ones devour those that are weak and tame. It is said in one part of the Bible, that animals shall not always destroy and devour each other ; “ the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid ; and the calf, and the young lion, and the fatling together ; and the cow and the bear shall feed, their young ones shall lie down together, and the lion shall eat straw like the ox.”\*

Some of the wild beasts are tamed, and taught to work, and to be obedient to man. The elephant is the largest of all beasts, and in the country where elephants are numerous, they are of great use to man, after they have been tamed and taught to obey. One elephant is as strong as six horses. The camel and dromedary are useful beasts. In eastern countries, they

\* Isaiah, c. xi. verses 6, 7.

carry heavy loads of merchandise across the great sandy deserts. There are no rivers for ships, no roads for waggons or coaches across the Arabian Desert, and there the dromedaries carry people and large burdens from one place to another. Some beasts feed on carrion, which if left would soon corrupt the air—some feed on fishes—some on birds—and some eat insects. Most of the tame animals feed on vegetable productions.

The fur, the hair, the wool, and the skins of beasts, are all useful to man. These materials are made into clothing for the head, the body, or the feet of man. All beasts, and all other animals, have some knowledge; they know how to live, what to eat, how to get food, where to sleep. Some live in great forests, some in dens or caves of the earth, some live alone, some go about in company, some seek their prey in the dark, some hunt it during the day. God has given all animals

knowledge of these things. Their knowledge is not wisdom, like man's wisdom; young animals are not taught by the parent animal. Animals are different to man—they have not words nor understanding as man has—they cannot think as man can—they can never grow wiser nor better; their knowledge is called instinct.

#### THE CREATION OF REPTILES AND INSECTS.

On the sixth day, God also created the serpents, snakes, and other reptiles; worms and snails; and all insects; these animals are called creeping things. Serpents have neither legs, nor wings, nor fins—some are small, and some are large; they feed on birds, quadrupeds, and insects. The boa constrictor is the largest of all the serpents—it can strangle and swallow very large animals, even a tiger.

There are some animals which live both

on land and in water—they are called amphibious animals. The beaver, the otter, the seal, are amphibious beasts. The serpent, crocodile, lizard, frog, tortoise, are amphibious reptiles. Most reptiles are amphibious, and some are venomous, especially the serpents. The rattle-snake is a large and venomous serpent, and its bite is very dangerous. The boa constrictor is not venomous.

Worms creep along the earth, on their bellies, like serpents, but serpents have a backbone, and can raise and bend their bodies; the body of the worm is formed of rings of soft flesh, which it can extend or contract. Worms live in the earth and in water—they are eaten by the mole, and by birds of various kinds.

Insects are exceedingly curious—many are beautiful, and some perform useful works for man. The changes during the life of many insects are wonderful. The small eggs of some insects become cater-

pillars, the caterpillar becomes a chrysalis, the chrysalis becomes a winged insect. A butterfly lays its egg on the plant which is to be the food of the caterpillar; the egg is hatched by the warmth of the sun; then it is a caterpillar; the caterpillar feeds and grows on the plant where the egg was laid, and when it is fully grown the caterpillar becomes a chrysalis; after some time, the insect bursts the hard case of the chrysalis, and becomes a butterfly.

The bee gives us honey and wax; the silkworm gives us silk; some insects are used in medicine, and some as materials for manufactures. Many other animals—beasts, birds, fishes, and reptiles, feed upon insects. The ant-bear feeds upon ants; swallows eat multitudes of flies; the trout, salmon, and many other fishes, rise to the surface of the water, and seize many insects that skim over it; some lizards and serpents feed upon insects, and many of the insects prey upon other



insects ; the spider catches many insects, and eats them ; the dragon-fly also devours insects.

Beasts live on the land—birds in the air—fishes in the water—reptiles and worms on land, in the earth, and in water ; insects live every where—on land, in the air, in water, in earth, in wood, in shells, among rocks. They eat all kinds of animal and vegetable substances, flesh, skins, leather, fish, flowers, roots, leaves, paper, &c.—many suck the blood of living animals, and many feed on putrid carcasses. All parts of the earth abound in insects—they are more numerous than beasts, birds, fishes, or plants. It was not necessary that plants should be as numerous as insects, for twenty or thirty different kinds of insects may feed and do feed on the same kind of plant. God has appointed all insects their food, and their uses—they are all fed and preserved by his care. All

the works of God praise him—"beasts and all cattle, creeping things, and flying fowls."\*

#### THE CREATION OF MAN FROM DUST.

After the heavens and the earth were created, and the lights of heaven, and the plants and animals which were to live upon the earth—God created man. God created man on the sixth day, after his other works were finished. "God formed man of the dust of the ground."† The earth—clay, stones, coal, iron, and other earthy substances, have no life, they cannot move from one place to another. They are earth or dust;—if we take a piece of coal, or clay, or iron, burn it, beat it, or grind it, to destroy it, we shall see that it cannot be destroyed, it will be changed into dust. Plants *live* and *grow*, but they

\* Psalm cxlviii. verse 10.

† Genesis c. ii. verse 7.

do not move about the earth from one place to another; they live a short time, then they fade and die, and they are changed into dust. The animals which are on the earth, in the air, and in the water, *live, grow, feel, and move*. All animals die; some live years, some a few months, some a few days; they all die, they are all changed into dust. We could not destroy the substance of a plant, or an animal;—if we were to take a piece of wood, or a piece of flesh, or even the wing of a butterfly, we could not destroy it; if we were to burn them, the ashes or dust would still remain. God alone can create,—he alone can destroy. The body of man is dust—it will die—his head, his limbs, his heart, his muscles, his bones, his whole body, will become dust. The parts of the body of man are like the parts of the body of some animals. A horse has a head, limbs, a heart, muscles, bones, and other bodily parts, like man. A horse

can see, hear, feel, smell, taste, as man can, and he can move about from place to place, like man. All animals, large and small, know how to live, and what to do, and none are idle or useless; they all obey the will of their Creator—they all fulfil the use for which they were created—they all have instinct, which God has given them. Animals do not know right from wrong, as we do. A cat does not know that it is wrong to steal meat, instinct teaches it that meat is good for food. Man knows more, much more, than the beasts, the birds, and other creatures;—because when God had formed man of the dust of the earth, “he breathed into his nostrils the *breath of life*, and man became a *living soul*.”\* God did not breathe into other creatures the same breath of life—he gave plants to the earth, light to the sun and moon, fishes to the seas, and fowls to the

\* Genesis, c. ii. verse 7.

firmament ; he gave food to all animals ; but to man he gave all things ; and he gave to man alone the *breath of life*, which made him *a living soul*. Animals have not souls ; they cannot think of things which are right, and things which are wrong, as man can ; we cannot teach animals knowledge, as men, women, and children can be taught ; animals cannot speak, nor understand language, and they cannot commit wickedness, as man can, because they have not the knowledge of good and evil ; they do not know God's law,—they have not a *living soul* within them to teach them what is right, and what is wrong.

#### REASON GIVEN TO MAN.

Men, women, and children, are called human beings ; they know more than animals. A young child knows that it is wrong to steal, to lie, to be disobedient ; a deaf and dumb child, or a blind child,

knows these things; a person who has never been instructed—a savage, knows when he does right, and when he does wrong. All people know this, because when God created man, man became a living soul, knowing right and wrong. To the animals God only gave instinct—to man he gave something greater and better than instinct; he gave to man reason, to instruct him in the knowledge of right and wrong.

We can admire the glorious works of our heavenly Father; we can view the firmament, and the lights of the firmament; we can see the earth and the green herbs, and the flowers, and animals; and we feel pleasure when we look at God's beautiful works. We are unlike animals, because they feel no pleasure in these things—they can see no beauty in the works of the creation; they have bodies, they feed and live as God has appointed them, they die, and are no more seen.

Man has a body like animals, which will die. Man has also a soul, which animals have not, and thus man is not "like the beasts that perish."\* The soul of man is not like the body ; the body is a substance which we can see and feel—it has form like animals, it has colour like animals, it is heavy like animals, it is a substance, it is matter. Clay, stone, leather, wood, are substances or matter ; we can see them, and feel them, they are material. All bodies, substances, matter, material things, have qualities or properties in themselves—they have shape, colour, weight, hardness. The soul has none of these properties ; it is, therefore, not a substance ; we can neither see it with our eyes, nor feel it with our hands ; it is not material—it is immaterial—it is a spirit. The soul is within the body—it is not a part of the body—it is a part of the whole man—it is

[\* Psalm xlix. verse 12.

the better part of man. The soul can think, reason, remember, love. The body cannot think—the head, eye, arm, cannot think, nor remember, nor wish, nor reason. If the soul resolves to walk, the feet step, and the body moves. If the soul desires food for the body, the body obeys the soul's wish, fetches food and eats; the soul knows where to guide the body to find the food; the body knows nothing, it only acts according to the soul's desire. Instinct teaches animals what food to eat, and where to find it. Reason tells man what food is best, and how to get it. If we hear a sudden noise, the ear is the organ which tells us of the noise—the soul wonders, and wishes to know what the noise may be; instantly the body obeys the wish of the soul, and starts up to find out the cause of the noise. If we are walking in a flower garden, and perceive a particularly fine odour, the nose is the organ which tells us of the odour; the



soul begins to think what it can be—the eyes and the nose, parts of the body, obey the soul's wish, and search about for the flower which causes the odour.

#### AN IMMORTAL SOUL GIVEN TO MAN.

When the eyes are shut we can think of different objects which we remember to have seen ; the objects in this room, the door, fire-place, windows, chairs, are around us, and we can point towards them with our eyes closed. Though we do not see these objects with our bodily eyes, our soul knows where they are, and our soul sees them. These objects are near to us, but the soul can see objects which are a long way off, and which the eyes of the body cannot see. If we are away from our parents and friends, we can remember them, we can think of their form, size, and features—our souls can see them. In winter, when it is very cold, we can think

of summer days, and many things which we can only see in summer; we can think, even in the winter, of having seen them; and in summer, when it is very warm, we can think of dark and cold nights, and many other things which belong only to winter. We can think of doing many things which we are not doing—of jumping, riding, or walking,—when we are sitting still. When we are awake we are always thinking; and we often dream when we are asleep. The souls of little children think of few things,—but when they grow older and wiser they think of many things.

Our senses of seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and feeling, are always gaining knowledge, and conveying it to the soul. The eyes are the organs of sight—they convey knowledge of all kinds of shapes, and colours, and of every thing that is done around us. The ears are the organs of hearing—they tell the soul of various

sounds, which are loud, soft, harmonious, inharmonious. The nose is the organ of smelling; it conveys knowledge to the soul of odours of different kinds, which are pleasant or unpleasant. The tongue and palate are the organs of taste; they tell us of things which are sweet or sour, bitter, pungent, agreeable, nauseous, &c. The hands, and other parts of the body, are organs of feeling; they convey knowledge of objects which are hard, soft, heavy, hot, cold, &c. and all this knowledge the soul thinks of, and remembers. The bodily organs are very useful; they give knowledge to the soul, and the soul remembers, retains the knowledge, and reflects upon it.

God created man's soul to live with his body on earth, but not to die with the body—never to die, to live for years after years, for ever. The soul thinks now, while our bodies are alive, it never ceases thinking; it is never tired like the body,

it never wants rest ; it never will cease thinking, it will think when the body is dead, it will go on thinking for ever. Thus man's soul is not like his body—the body tires and wants rest, and after a few years the body becomes old and feeble, and it dies. The body is mortal ; the soul is not mortal, it will live for ever, it is immortal. The body will be buried in the earth ; but the soul will not stay in the body, it will not be buried with the body. The earth, the firmament, the sea, the sun, moon, and all things, will be “burned up,” but the soul of man will never have an end. God's word tells us that when man dies, “the dust shall return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it.”\*

When God created man, he said, “Let us make man in our image, after our likeness.”† God created man like him-

\* Ecclesiastes, c. xii. verse 7.

† Genesis, c. i. verse 26.

self—he gave man *wisdom* and *holiness*—he gave him an *immortal soul*, which will never die, even as God will never die. He also created man to be a *ruler over the whole earth*, even as God is ruler over the universe. Man was to “have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.”\*

God created a woman to be with the man. God said—“It is not good that the man should be alone,”† and he caused the man to sleep deeply, and while he slept, he took one of the man’s ribs, and closed up the flesh; and the rib he made a woman, and brought her to the man.

#### GREAT PROMISES GIVEN TO MAN.

God gave man food to keep his body alive; he said—“Behold, I have given

\* Genesis, c. i. verse 26.

† Genesis, c. ii. verse 18.

you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in which is the fruit of a tree, yielding seed, to you it shall be for meat.”\*

God has given us instruction for the soul, as well as food for the body ; he has given us the knowledge of his will, which teaches all of us what we are to do ; his will is written in the Bible—it was written by good men—God taught them what to write, and every word of it is true. The Bible tells us how the first man sinned, disobeyed God, and deserved death,—eternal punishment for his disobedience ; and that all people, being the descendants of the first man,—for God “hath made of one blood all nations of men,”† have also sinned, and deserved the same punishment for their sins ; but God pitied man at first when he sinned, and promised to send his own son, Jesus Christ, into the world

\* Genesis, c. i. verse 29.

† The Acts, c. xvii. verse 26.

to save man's soul from eternal punishment, that all might believe on him, and be saved. In the Bible, God also promises to give his Holy Spirit to all who ask it, and to create in those who love him a new spirit, a spirit obedient to God, and to make them holy. The Bible tells us of heaven, a holy place where God is, and where all people will go who have a new spirit created in them, and that they will be happy there for ever. It tells us what we must do to obtain everlasting life in heaven, and what we must do to avoid going to hell, the place of sorrow and misery, where the souls of the wicked will remain eternally.

The Bible tells us, that at the last day, when the earth and all the works therein shall have been burned up, Jesus Christ, the Son of God, will come again to judge all people, to condemn the wicked to hell, and to take the good with him to heaven. The Bible teaches us all these things ; we

should read it, and when we read, we should pray to God to give us a heart to understand it, and his Holy Spirit that we may be able to obey it, and to be made holy. The Bible is the truest of all books, for it was written by the command of God, who can do and say nothing that is wrong, or untrue; it is the best of all books for man, because it can make him wise unto salvation; and if we truly wish to be made wise, God will send his Spirit to instruct us; but we must constantly feel sorry for all we have done wrong, because sin is exceedingly hateful to God; we must ask him to forgive us, and to give us strength and knowledge to do right. We must remember that God created man very different to the lower animals, and especially in giving man an immortal soul: he made him able to learn his will, and to obey it. We read in the Bible, that God made man "a little lower than the angels, and crowned him with



glory and honour ; he made him to have dominion over the works of his hands, and put all things under his feet—all sheep and oxen, yea, and the beasts of the field, the fowl of the air, and the fish of the sea, and whatsoever passeth through the paths of the seas.”\* When we think of all God’s greatness, and of his goodness to man, we should say, with holy feelings and thoughts, “O, Lord, our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth !”†

THE SEVENTH DAY.—THE SABBATH.  
THE ATTRIBUTES OF GOD.

The works of the creation were finished in six days, and “on the seventh day God rested from all his work which he had made ; and God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it, because that in it he rested from all his work which he had created.”‡ God did not rest because he

\* Psalm viii. verses 5, 6, 7, 8. † Psalm viii. verse 9.

‡ Genesis, c. ii. verses 2, 3.

was tired, for it is said in the Bible, that “the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary.”\*

The seventh day was appointed to be a sabbath, a day of rest; God blessed it, and hallowed it, and commanded it to be kept holy, because it is the sabbath of the Lord our God. The sabbath is a day when we should rest from all our labours; and we should meet together at home, and at church, to give thanks to God, and to praise him for all his goodness to men. In the New Testament, the sabbath is called the Lord’s day; and it is to continue to be the sabbath of Christians to the end of the world. Jesus Christ is called the Lord of the Sabbath day.

The Lord our Maker created the heavens and the earth, and it is our duty “to worship and bow down,”†—to kneel

\* Isaiah, xl. verse 28.

† Psalm xcv. verse 6.

before him. He stretched out the heavens—"he spread forth the earth, and that which cometh out of it; he giveth breath unto the people upon it, and spirit to them that walk therein."\* This great Being, who created all things, is our CREATOR.

God gives us every thing that is good; we are all his creatures—he gives us food and clothing, and refreshing sleep when our bodies are weary—he takes care of us while on earth, and he has given us a day of rest,—a sabbath. If we obey him, he will give us eternal rest and joy in heaven. "He prepareth rain for the earth, he maketh the grass to grow on the mountains. He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry."† "He sendeth the springs into the vallies, which run among the hills; they give drink to every beast of the field, the wild asses

\* Isaiah, xlii. verse 5.

† Psalms cxlvii. verses 8, 9.

quench their thirst ; by them the fowls of heaven have their habitation, which sing among the branches.”\* “These wait all upon thee, that thou mayest give them their meat in due season ; that thou givest them they gather ; thou openest thine hand, and they are filled with good.”† God gives his creatures all these things to preserve them in life and health. He is our PRESERVER.

God knows all things ; he knows what is good for man ; he knows all that we have ever done, or thought, or spoken, whether right or wrong. He knows all that ever has been done, all that ever will be done. He has all wisdom. He is ALL-WISE. “He is wise in heart, and mighty in strength.”‡ “He knows the things of our mind, every one of them.”§

“No man hath seen God at any time.”||

\* Psalm civ. verses 10, 11, 12. † Psalm civ. verses 27, 28.

‡ Job, c. ix. verse 4. § Ezekiel, c. xi. verse 5.

|| John, c. i. verse 18.

We cannot see God, because he is **INVISIBLE**. “God is a Spirit; and they that worship him, must worship him in spirit and in truth.”\*

God sees us at all times, and in all places; no one can hide himself in secret places that God shall not see him; the darkness does not hide us from him—he sees us by night, as well as by day; he always sees us. He is **ALL-SEEING**. “The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good.”† “The Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord searcheth the heart.”‡

God is in all places at the same moment—he is every where. He is **EVER-PRESENT**; “he is God in heaven above, and upon the earth beneath.”§ “His way is in the sea, his path in the great

\* John, c. iv. verse 24.

† Proverbs, c. xv. verse 3.

‡ 1 Samuel. c. xvi. verse 7.

§ Deuteronomy, c. iv. verse 39.

waters, and his footsteps are not known.”\*

God, who created the world, can do all things; we live, or we die, according to his will; he is strong, powerful, mighty; “there is nothing too hard for him.”† He is **ALMIGHTY**. “Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised, and his greatness is unsearchable.”‡

God existed before the world was created; he did not *begin* to exist—he had no beginning—he was not created; no Being existed before God; he has always existed—he will always exist—he will never die. He had no beginning—he will have no end. He is **ETERNAL**. The years of eternity will never end; the sands on the sea-shore, and the stars of heaven, are very very numerous, but the years of eternity are more numerous than the sands and the stars,—they are

\* Psalm lxxvii. verse 19. † Jeremiah, c. xxxii. verse 17.

‡ Psalm cxlv. verse 3.

innumerable—we cannot even think of their number. 'The earth and the heavens will perish and be changed, "but thou art the same, and thy years shall have no end."\*

The things of the earth are always changing; they are never the same; plants and animals change—they live, they grow, and die. Men change; some men become wiser and better as they grow older; and if people do not become better, they become worse. Nothing earthly remains the same; plants change to earth—our bodies change to dust; rivers go into the sea—the water changes to vapour, and the vapour again changes to rain. All earthly things change; but God is always the same—he never changes—he is UNCHANGEABLE—"the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever."† "The heavens shall vanish away like smoke,

\* Psalm cii, verse 27.

† Hebrews, c. xiii. verse 8.

and the earth shall wax old like a garment, and they that dwell therein shall die in like manner; but my salvation shall be for ever, and my righteousness shall not be abolished.”\* All that are born must die. “Your fathers, where are they? and the prophets, do they live for ever?”†

God never did any wrong; he loves all his creatures, he wishes all people to obey his will, and he has given us a reasoning soul, that we may learn that it is right to do so. He is always doing good to men--he is **GOOD** he is **HOLY**. “He is nigh to all them that call upon him in truth; he will fulfil the desire of them that fear him; he also will hear their cry, and will save them.”‡  
“Oh! that men would praise the Lord

\* Isaiah, c. li. verse 6      † Zechariah, c. i. verse 5.

‡ Psalm cxiv. verses 18, 19.



for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men.”\*

Man is disobedient, revengeful, malicious ; God is not like man—he does no one harm—he does not return evil for evil. If the wicked repent of their wickedness, God will have pity upon them ; he loves to forgive. He is **FORGIVING**.

“ Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let them return to the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him, and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon.”†

“ When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive.”‡

As God will have mercy, and forgive all those who repent and turn from their

\* Psalm cvii. verse 8.      † Isaiah, c. lv. verse 7.

‡ Ezekiel, c. xviii. verse 27.

sins, so will he surely punish the unrepentant and unrighteous. “Verily, there is a reward for the righteous; verily, there is a God that judgeth in the earth.”\* **God is JUST.** “He is of purer eyes than to behold evil, and he cannot look upon iniquity.”†

“The earth is the Lord’s, and the fulness thereof, the world, and they that dwell therein; for he hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods.”‡ **God is the RULER or GOVERNOR** of all the world. “He is King of kings, and Lord of lords;”§ and we must obey his voice; we must “fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man.”||

This Great God, who is our **CREATOR** and **PRESERVER**,—this **ALL-WISE, INVISIBLE, ALL-SEEING, EVER-PRESENT, AL-**

\* Psalm lviii. verse 11.

† Habakkuk, c. i. verse 13.

‡ Psalm xxiv. verse 1. 2.

§ 1 Timothy, c. vi. verse 15.

Ecclesiastes c. xii. verse 13.

**MIGHTY, ETERNAL, UNCHANGEABLE, HOLY, FORGIVING, JUST BEING,** who is the **RULER** over the whole universe—is the true God whom men ought to worship—he has appointed the sabbath for his worship, and he has commanded all people to keep it as a day holy unto the **Lord.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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ALL WORKS HAVE A MAKER.

Did this chair make itself?

No.

By whom was it made?

By some workman.

How do we know that some workman made the chair?

Because we constantly see that such works are performed by men.

What else do you see that had a maker?

Every thing.

What are all the objects in the world?

They are works.

Whose works are they?

They are the works of God, or the works of intelligent men.

What are the works of God?

They are created works, or natural works.

How do we know that natural works are the works of God?

Because God has revealed this knowledge to man.

What are the works of men?

They are artificial works.

Are the works of God like the works of men ?

No.

How are they different ?

The works of God are greater and more wonderful than the works of men.

How were the works of God made ?

By the word of the Lord.

How are the works of men made ?

By the thoughts of his soul, and the labour of his hands.

For what did God give man a soul ?

That he might think.

For what did God give man hands ?

That he might labour.

What is the chair made of ?

Of wood.

Who made the chair ?

A workman.

Did he make the wood ?

No.

Who made the wood ?

God.

What is this coat made of ?

Of wool.

Who made this coat ?

A tailor.

Who made the wool ?

God.

What are fires made of ?

Of coal.

Who made the coal ?

God.

What are the materials of the chair, the coat, and the fire ?

Wood,—wool,—and coal.

Who made these materials ?

God.

Can man make any thing without materials?

No.

What other materials used by man do you know of?

Clay, sand, iron, gold, skins, feathers, &c.

Who has given man all these and all other materials?

God.

From what did God create them?

From nothing.

If God first made all the materials, of which every thing is made, what is he?

The First Maker.

What did God give to man, that man might know how to use the materials which God had created?

Wisdom.

Tell me some of God's wonderful works?

All plants, animals, and minerals.

#### ONCE NOTHING WAS CREATED.

What do you walk upon?

Upon the earth.

Is the earth flat, like the floor of a room?

No.

What are the high parts of the earth called?

Mountains or hills.

What are the level parts called?

Plains.

What are the low parts called which are between ranges of mountains?

Vallies.

What are the large running waters called?

Rivers.

What are the large tracts of water called which are surrounded by land?

Lakes.

By what are the parts of the earth separated from each other?

By immense waters.

What are these immense waters called?

Seas, or oceans.

Is the earth beautiful?

Yes.

With what is its surface covered?

With plants.

What beasts feed upon the productions of the earth?

Sheep, cows, horses, oxen, goats, &c.

What birds feed upon the productions of the earth?

Pheasants, partridges, linnets, goldfinches, larks, &c.

What beasts prey upon other animals?

Lions, tigers, foxes, wolves, &c.

What birds prey upon other animals?

Eagles, hawks, gulls, owls, ravens, &c.

What can we see if we look upwards?

The bright sun, the blue sky, and passing clouds.

What can we see by night?

The moon, and innumerable stars.

Whose works are all these?

God's.

Are they beautiful?

Yes.

Were they always to be seen?

No.

Why were they not to be seen?

Because they were not created.

What was the earth before the creation of all things?

It was empty, or void ; it was irregular, or without form.

What was over the whole earth ?

Darkness.

In what book are we taught that God created all things ?

In the Bible.

What is the Bible ?

It is God's own word.

What do we know of the Bible ?

That it is altogether true.

What can it do for us ?

It can make us wise.

What must we do to be made wise ?

We must learn to read the Bible, meditate upon it, and love it.

What must we obey ?

The voice of the Lord.

What is his voice ?

The Bible.

Whom must we fear ?

We must fear God, and keep his commandments.

Where are we told to do this ?

In the Bible.

#### GOD CREATED THE HEAVENS AND THE EARTH.

What was the state of the earth at first ?

It was a confused mass—a chaos.

Into what did God form it ?

Into the beautiful world we see.

What moved over the whole earth ?

The Spirit of God.



**When did God create the heavens and the earth ?**

**In the beginning.**

**Was God himself created ?**

**No.**

**Has God always existed ?**

**Yes.**

**What is said in the Bible about the eternal existence of God ?**

**Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God.**

**What is said in the Bible about the framing of the worlds ?**

**The worlds were framed by the word of God.**

**Why is it our duty to believe this ?**

**Because it is contained in the Bible, which is God's word.**

**Had the heavens and the earth a beginning ?**

**Yes.**

**When did they begin ?**

**When God created them.**

**Had God a beginning ?**

**No.**

**Will the heavens and the earth have an end ?**

**Yes.**

**How will the heavens pass away ?**

**With a great noise.**

**What will become of the earth and the works therein ?**

**They will be burned up.**

**Will God have an end ?**

**No.**

**What will there be when this world has passed away ?**

A new heaven and a new earth.  
 How long will God exist?  
 For ever and ever.  
 Is there any other being like God?  
 No.  
 What are the angels of heaven?  
 They are holy, wise, and happy spirits.  
 Whose servants are they?  
 God's.  
 To what are they obedient?  
 To God's will.  
 What do you especially learn from this lesson?  
 That God created the heavens and the earth.  
 When is it said that he created them?  
 In the beginning.  
 What is meant by the beginning?  
 When time began.  
 Who moved over the earth?  
 The Spirit of God.  
 What did God then begin?  
 The works of the creation.  
 In how many days were they finished?  
 In six days.

**FIRST DAY'S WORK.—THE CREATION OF LIGHT.**

What was God's first work?  
 Light.  
 What do we see, having light?  
 God's glorious works.  
 As what may we consider light?  
 As one of our greatest blessings.  
 What was over the whole earth at first?  
 Darkness.  
 What did God say?

Let there be light.

Was his command obeyed?

Yes, instantly there was light.

Out of what did God command the light to shine?

Out of darkness.

Was the light good?

Yes.

Who saw that it was good?

God.

From what did God divide the light?

From the darkness?

Did God destroy the darkness?

No.

Why was it not destroyed?

Because the darkness was good.

What was to follow darkness?

Light.

What was to follow light?

Darkness.

For what has God given us light?

'That we may work, and learn, and do our duty.

When does man go forth to his labour?

In the morning.

How long does he labour?

Until the evening.

For what has God given us darkness?

For rest and sleep.

Do we like to see the light when we awake in the morning?

Yes.

Is it pleasant to see the sun?

Yes.

What did God call the light?

Day.

What did he call the darkness?

**Night.**

On what day did God create light ?

On the first day.

What was the work of the first day ?

To create light, and to separate it from the darkness.

SECOND DAY'S WORK.—THE CREATION OF  
THE FIRMAMENT.

What did God create after light ?

The firmament.

What is the firmament ?

The air, or atmosphere.

Where is the firmament ?

Between the earth and the sky.

Can we see through it ?

Yes.

Why ?

Because it is transparent.

What can we see in the firmament ?

The sun, the clouds, the birds.

Is it wide ?

Yes.

How far is it spread ?

Over the whole earth.

What did God say when he wished to create the firmament ?

Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters.

For what did God make the firmament ?

To divide the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were over the firmament.

What are the waters under the firmament ?

The seas, lakes, and rivers.

**What are the waters over the firmament ?**

**The clouds and vapours.**

**What do the clouds produce ?**

**Rain, snow, and hail.**

**Where does God bind up the waters of the firmament ?**

**In the thick clouds.**

**Where are the seas, lakes, and rivers ?**

**Under the firmament.**

**Where are the clouds ?**

**Over the firmament.**

**For what was the firmament or atmosphere made ?**

**To divide the clouds above from the waters on the earth.**

**From whence did God cause the vapours to ascend ?**

**From the ends of the earth.**

**What did God call the firmament ?**

**Heaven.**

**Is the firmament beautiful ?**

**Yes.**

**What is more beautiful ?**

**The heaven where God is.**

**Who is also in heaven with God ?**

**Holy angels, and all the children of God.**

**What would happen if we had not air to breathe ?**

**We should die.**

**What would become of plants and animals, if there was no atmosphere ?**

**They would die also.**

**On what day did God create the firmament ?**

**On the second day.**

**What may be truly said of the heavens, and the firmament ?**

**The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy-work.**

THIRD DAY'S WORK.—THE SEPARATION OF  
LAND AND WATER.

What were gathered together on the third day ?  
The waters of the earth.  
What then appeared ?  
The dry land.  
Into what were the waters formed on this day ?  
Into oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, and springs.  
Where do all the rivers run ?  
Into the sea.  
Why does not the sea overflow with all the rivers  
pouring their waters into it ?  
Because mists and vapours ascend from the sea to  
the sky continually.  
What do the mists and vapours form in the sky ?  
The clouds.  
Do they fall again on the earth ?  
Yes.  
As what do they fall ?  
As rain or snow.  
From whence does rain come ?  
From the clouds.  
What becomes of it ?  
It trickles through the earth and forms springs ?  
How are the rivers formed ?  
By the overflowing of the springs.  
What do the rivers do ?  
They water the earth, and fall into the sea.  
What becomes of the water which falls as rain ?  
It returns to the clouds as vapour.  
By what are the vapours drawn upwards ?  
By the heat of the sun.  
What did God also form on this day ?  
The hills, the vallies, the plains, and the mountains.

Are the materials which are on and in the earth useful to man?

Yes.

What materials do we get out of the earth?

Stone, clay, lime, coal, sand, and all minerals.

For what is stone and lime useful?

To build with.

For what is coal useful?

To make fires with.

What articles are made of iron?

Grates, ploughshares, nails, knives, &c.

What articles are made of copper?

Tea-kettles, candlesticks, money, &c.

What other metals does the earth give us?

Lead, tin, gold, silver, &c.

Name some precious stones?

Diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, &c.

What does the ocean produce?

Pearls, salt, corals, &c.

Of what are the earth and the sea full?

Of God's riches.

For whose abode were the land and waters created?

For multitudes of living creatures.

Are these creatures useful?

Yes.

Tell me some beasts whose flesh is good for food?

Oxen, sheep, deer, hares, &c.

Tell me some animals which give us clothing?

Sheep, oxen, seals, rabbits, &c.

Tell me some animals which produce materials for man to work with?

The sheep gives us wool, which employs many men, women, and children, to make into cloth. The ox gives us his skin for man to make into leather, and his bones and horns

for man to make into combs and other useful things. The elephant gives us ivory, of which rulers and many other articles are made. The horse gives us hair, with which chairs and sofas are stuffed.

What did God call the dry land?

Earth.

What did God call the collection of the waters?

Seas.

#### THE CREATION OF PLANTS.

With what was the earth covered at God's command?

With plants of all kinds.

What did God say?

Let the earth bring forth grass, and herbs, and fruits.

Did the earth obey its Creator?

Yes.

What did the earth bring forth?

Grass and herbs yielding seed, and fruit trees yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself.

What were the seeds for?

To produce new plants.

What did God cause to grow for cattle?

Grass.

What did God cause to grow for the service of man?

Herbs.

Why did God do this?

That man might bring forth fruit out of the earth, and bread which strengtheneth man's heart,

Does the earth still produce these blessings?

Yes?



For whom?

For the creatures which live upon it.

What is the duty of man?

To be thankful to God for all these things.

Tell me some fruits which are given to us for food.

Apples, cherries, strawberries, grapes, &c.

Tell me some vegetables?

Potatoes, cabbages, carrots, &c.

For what are other plants given to man?

Some are for medicine when we are ill, and others are for various uses.

What is timber used for?

To build houses and ships with, to be made into furniture, and for many other uses.

Tell me the names of some forest trees?

The oak, pine, birch, beech, &c.

What have we in our gardens?

Fruits, and flowers, and vegetables.

What flowers are very sweet?

Roses, pinks, stocks, &c.

What flowers look beautiful?

Tulips, lilies, dahlias, &c.

What was the work of the third day?

The gathering together of the waters, and the creation of all kinds of plants.

#### FOURTH DAY'S WORK.—THE CREATION OF THE HEAVENLY BODIES.

What was the work of the fourth day?

The creation of the sun, moon, and stars.

What did God say when he created them?

Let there be lights in the firmament of heaven.

What were these lights to do?

To divide the day from the night.

For what were they to be as signs?

For seasons, and days, and years.

Which is the greater light?

The sun?

What was the sun to do?

To rule the day.

Which is the lesser light?

The moon.

What was the moon to do?

To rule the night.

What other lights did God make?

He made the stars also.

Was God's word obeyed when he commanded  
lights to be in the firmament?

Yes

Where does the earth hang and move?

In the air.

Upon what does God hang the earth?

Upon nothing.

How many regular motions has the earth?

Two.

What are these motions?

A daily motion, and a yearly motion.

Which is its daily motion?

Its motion round its own axis.

Which is its yearly motion?

Its motion round the sun.

How long is the earth turning round its own axis?

Twenty-four hours.

Is the sun a moving body?

No—it is fixed.

Does it always shine?

Yes.

Does it light the whole earth at the same time?

No—only half of it.

Do we always see the sun's light?

No.

Why not?

Because the part of the earth we live upon is sometimes turned towards the sun, and sometimes it is turned from it; when it is turned towards the sun we have light, and when it is turned from the sun we have darkness.

What changes are caused by the motion of the earth?

The changes of day and night?

What was the sun appointed to be?

A sign for days.

How many hours are there in a day?

Twenty-four.

What light have we before the sun appears in the morning?

Twilight.

When have we also twilight?

In the evening.

How is the twilight a blessing to man?

Because it would not be pleasant to have sudden light after darkness, nor sudden darkness after light.

How long is the earth moving round the sun?

Three hundred and sixty-five days.

What is a year?

A revolution of the earth round the sun.

The sun was appointed as a sign for *days*; for what else was it to be a sign?

For years.

How is a year divided?

Into four quarters.

What are the quarters called?

Seasons.

What are the names of the seasons?

Spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

The sun was appointed to be a sign for *days*, and  
for *years*; for what else was it to be a sign?

For seasons.

THE CREATION OF THE HEAVENLY BODIES  
CONTINUED.

How long is the moon moving round the earth?

Twenty-eight days, or four weeks.

What is a month of four weeks?

A revolution of the moon round the earth.

How many weeks are there in a year?

Fifty-two.

How many moons are there in a year?

Thirteen.

How many times does the moon go round the  
earth in a year?

Thirteen times.

How many quarters are there in a moon?

Four.

What are they called?

First quarter, full moon, third quarter, and new  
moon.

For what did God appoint the moon?

For certain seasons.

With what feelings have some people looked up  
to the sun?

With feelings of respect.

What has it been thought to be?

The Deity.

As what has it been worshipped?

As a God.

What did God once warn mankind not to do ?

Not to worship the heavenly bodies.

Why did he warn them ?

Lest they should lift up their eyes and worship the host of heaven.

When are dews refreshing to plants ?

In summer.

Where does the dew come from ?

Out of the earth.

How is it drawn out of the earth ?

By the heat of the sun.

Why do not dews ascend to the clouds ?

Because at night the atmosphere over the earth is cold.

When do they ascend ?

When the sun warms the atmosphere.

As what do they ascend ?

As vapours.

What do we receive from the sun ?

Light and heat.

How would the earth be without it ?

Cold and dreary.

What would become of the plants and animals if the sun did not shine ?

They would die.

For what did God create the sun ?

For our happiness.

God makes the sun to shine—what then is God ?

The Father of Lights.

May we adore the heavenly bodies ?

No.

If our hearts were enticed to worship them, what sin should we commit ?

Idolatry.

Whom should we deny if we worshipped idols ?

The God that is above.

For what did God appoint the seasons, and years,  
and days?

For periods of time.

What is the sign of these periods?

The sun.

What does God assure us in his holy word, with  
regard to the seasons, and years, and days?

That while the earth remaineth, seed time and  
harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and  
winter, and day and night, shall not cease.

#### FIFTH DAY'S WORK.—THE CREATION OF FISHES

What did God create on the fifth day?

The fishes of the sea, and the birds of the air.

What were the waters commanded to bring forth?

The moving creatures having life.

Where were the fowls to fly?

In the open firmament of heaven.

When they were created, what did God do?

He saw that the work was good, and he blessed  
them.

Where were the fishes to live and multiply?

In the waters.

Where were the fowls to live and multiply?

On the earth.

Which is the largest fish?

The great whale.

Where is it found?

In the northern seas.

How small are some of the fishes?

They are not longer than a little child's finger.

In what places are fishes found?

In streams, pools, lakes, rivers, and in the ocean.

How are most fishes formed ?

With a long smooth body, and a sharp head.

What fishes are flat ?

The flounder, sole, plaice, &c.

What fishes have cylindrical bodies ?

Eels, lampreys, &c.

How do fishes push themselves forward in the water ?

By moving their tails.

How are their bodies balanced ?

By their fins.

On what do the larger fishes feed ?

On the smaller fishes, and some on insects.

On what do the smaller fishes feed ?

On water-plants, worms, and water-insects ?

What do you know of the shark ?

It has very sharp teeth, and a wide throat, and it can swallow a man.

What do you know of the sword-fish ?

It has a long bony beak on its upper jaw, which is shaped like a straight sword ; it sometimes pierces the whale with its long beak.

What does the flying-fish do when it is pursued by its enemies ?

It rises out of the water, and flies to a considerable distance.

How large is a flying-fish ?

As large as a herring,—from twelve to eighteen inches long.

Are fishes useful ?

Yes.

For what ?

For food, and many fishes give us oil,

What fish gives us most oil ?

The whale.

What other material does the whale give us ?

Whalebone.

Into what is the skin of the shark made ?

Into shagreen.

What is shagreen used for ?

To cover small boxes, and cases.

What does the smaller whale give us

Spermaceti.

What does the sturgeon give us ?

Isinglass.

What are shells ?

The habitations of fishes.

For what are they preserved ?

As ornaments for the chimney-piece, the museum,  
and the cabinet.

Why are they admired ?

Because they are exceedingly curious and beautiful.

What shell-fish has a shell like stone ?

The oyster.

Where is the limpet found ?

Sticking to rocks.

Tell me some other shell-fish ?

The muscle, the cockle, the lobster, the crab, &c.

#### THE CREATION OF BIRDS.

When were the birds created ?

On the fifth day.

What part of birds is very beautiful ?

Their plumage.

What is their plumage ?

Their feathers and down.

What do birds eat ?

Seeds, fruits, insects, fish—some prey on small  
birds, and some large birds prey upon small  
quadrupeds.



What birds eat seeds ?

Poultry, pigeons, sparrows, partridges, &c.

What birds eat fruits ?

Blackbirds, thrushes, magpies, parrots, &c.

What birds eat insects ?

Sparrows, rooks, swallows, woodpeckers, &c.

What birds eat fish ?

Gulls, kingfishers, pelicans, &c.

What birds prey upon smaller birds ?

The hawk, the kite, the shrike, &c.

What birds prey upon small quadrupeds ?

The eagle, the falcon, the owl, the raven, &c.

What does the owl prey upon ?

Upon mice and young birds.

What do the eagle and falcon prey upon ?

Upon hares, lambs, kids, rabbits, &c.

What do all birds know ?

Their own food, and where to make their nests.

Where do birds make their nests ?

In rocks, in high trees, in hedges, in fields, in  
sandy banks, and in many other places.

Tell me some water-birds ?

Ducks, geese, wigeons, gulls, grebes, &c.

Tell me some land birds ?

Pigeons, poultry, rooks, &c.

Which is the largest of birds ?

The ostrich.

For what are its feathers used ?

They are worn in the head-dresses of ladies.

Which is the smallest of birds ?

The humming-bird.

What do you know of its plumage ?

Its feathers are glossy and brilliant, they look  
like gold and silver.

What birds come to this country in spring, and  
go away in autumn ?

The nightingale, swallow, and many others.

Why do they come and go?

They come for food, they go to other countries also in search of food.

What birds come here in winter, and leave us in spring?

The woodcock, fieldfare, and many others.

What are birds called which go from one country to another?

Birds of passage, or migratory birds.

Who gives birds their food, and teaches them where to seek it?

God.

What does God also teach them?

The times or seasons when they are to depart from one country to another.

What is said in the Bible of some of the birds of passage?

The stork knows her appointed time, and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow, observe the time of their coming.

When is the singing of birds heard?

When the winter is past, and the rain is over and gone.

For what did God create birds and all his other creatures?

That they might be happy.

Does God know all the fowls?

Yes.

How has he made man different to the fowls?

He has made man wiser than the fowls.

What then should man do?

He should love God, and be very thankful to him for all his goodness.

SIXTH DAY'S WORK.—THE CREATION OF CATTLE  
AND BEASTS

When did God create the beasts of the earth and the cattle ?

On the sixth day.

What did he say when they were created ?

Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth.

What beasts are very useful to man ?

Horses, asses, cows, sheep, goats, &c.

What does the horse do ?

He works for man in the fields, and draws heavy loads along the roads.

What do cows give to man ?

They give us milk, butter, and cheese, and their flesh is eaten for food.

What do sheep produce for our use ?

Wool for clothing, and their flesh for food ?

What do goats give us ?

Their flesh and their milk.

What are goats, sheep, cows, &c. called ?

Cattle.

For what were they created ?

To be useful to man.

What is said of the ox and the ass ?

The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass knoweth his master's crib.

Tell me some of the wild beasts ?

Lions, tigers, leopards, elephants, wolves, &c.

What do some of the wild beasts do for food ?

They prey upon the weaker animals.

Will animals always destroy and devour each other ?

No.

What is said in the Bible respecting animals living at peace among each other ?

The wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, &c.

Which is the largest of beasts ?

The elephant.

When do elephants become useful to man ?

After they have been tamed and taught to obey.

How strong is one elephant ?

As strong as six horses.

What other beasts are used to carry burdens in eastern countries ?

The camel and dromedary.

Where do dromedaries carry heavy loads ?

Across the Arabian deserts.

Why are these animals used to carry burdens ?

Because there are no roads for carriages, nor rivers for ships.

What beasts feed on carrion ?

Rats, wolves, dogs, &c.

What beasts feed on fishes ?

Otters, polar-bears, seals, crocodiles, &c.

What beasts feed on birds ?

Cats, wolves, foxes, &c.

What beasts feed on insects ?

Ant-bears, hedge-hogs, &c.

What do plants produce ?

Leaves, seeds, roots, bark, &c.

What beasts feed on the leaves of plants ?

Cows, camelopards, pigs, rabbits, &c.

What beasts feed on the seeds of plants ?

Horses, pigs, squirrels, &c.

What beasts eat the bark of young trees ?

Hares, goats, deer, &c.

- What beasts give us fur ?  
Beavers, squirrels, ermines, &c.
- What beasts give us hair ?  
Horses, camels, cows, &c.
- What beasts give us wool ?  
Sheep, goats, bears, &c.
- What beasts give us skins ?  
Horses, cows, sheep, dogs, &c.
- What are all these materials used for ?  
For clothing, and other uses.
- What clothing is made of fur ?  
Muffs, tippets, hats, caps, &c.
- What clothing is made of wool ?  
Stockings, cloaks, coats, &c.
- What clothing is made of skins ?  
Shoes, gloves, caps, &c.
- What knowledge have all beasts and other animals ?  
They know what to eat, how to get food, where to sleep.
- What beasts live in forests ?  
Bears, wolves, foxes, &c.
- What beasts live in caves and dens ?  
Lions, foxes, tigers, &c.
- What beasts feed in companie ?  
Sheep, cows, horses, deer.
- What beasts seek their prey by night ?  
Bats, cats, foxes.
- Do parent animals teach their young what to eat, how to get their food, &c. ?  
No.
- How are animals different to man ?  
They cannot think ; they can never grow wiser nor better, as man can.
- What is the knowledge of animals called ?  
Instinct.

THE CREATION OF REPTILES AND INSECTS.

What did God create on the sixth day, besides  
beasts and cattle ?

Serpents and other reptiles, worms, and all insects.

What are these animals called ?

Creeping things.

How are serpents unlike other animals ?

They have neither legs, nor wings, nor fins.

On what do serpents feed ?

On birds, quadrupeds, and insects.

Which is the largest of all serpents ?

The boa constrictor.

What large animals can it destroy and swallow ?

Horses, deer, tigers, &c.

What are those animals called which live both on  
land and in water ?

Amphibious animals.

Tell me some amphibious beasts ?

The beaver, otter, seal, walrus, &c.

Tell me some amphibious reptiles ?

The crocodile, lizard, frog, tortoise, &c.

What do you know of the qualities of reptiles ?

Most reptiles are amphibious, and some are  
venomous.

What reptiles are especially venomous ?

The serpents.

What do you know of the rattlesnake ?

It is a large and venomous serpent, and its bite is  
very dangerous.

Is the boa constrictor venomous ?

No.

How are worms like serpents ?

They creep on their bellies like serpents.

How are they unlike serpents ?

Serpents have a back-bone, and can raise and bend their bodies ; the worm's body is formed of rings of soft flesh

Where do worms live ?

In the earth, and in water.

By what animals are they eaten ?

By the mole and the hedge hog ; and by birds of various kinds.

What do you know of insects ?

They are very curious, many are beautiful, and some perform useful works to man.

What does the egg of some insects become ?

A caterpillar.

What does the caterpillar become ?

A chrysalis.

What does the chrysalis become ?

A winged insect.

Where does a butterfly lay its eggs ?

On the plant which is to be the food of the caterpillar.

How is the egg hatched ?

By the heat of the sun.

What does the caterpillar do ?

It feeds, and grows, and when it is fully grown it becomes a chrysalis.

What does the insect within the case of the chrysalis do ?

It bursts the case, and becomes a butterfly.

What does the bee give us ?

Honey and wax.

What is honey used for ?

For food and for medicine.

What is wax used for ?

To make sealing-wax, candles, &c.

What does the silkworm give us ?

**Silk.**

What is made of silk ?

Dresses, bonnets, ribbons, handkerchiefs, &c.

For what are some insects used ?

For medicine.

Which of the beasts feeds upon ants ?

The ant-bear.

What does the swallow eat ?

Flies.

What fishes eat flies, and other insects ?

The trout, the salmon, and many others.

What other animals eat insects ?

Lizards, serpents, bats, &c.

What insects prey upon other insects ?

The dragon-fly, the spider, and many beetles.

Where do beasts chiefly live ?

On the land.

Where do we most frequently see birds ?

In the air.

Where do fishes live ?

In water.

Where do reptiles and worms live ?

On land, and in water.

Where do insects live ?

On land, in the air, in water, in wood, in earth,  
in shells, among rocks, &c.

What do they eat ?

All kinds of animal and vegetable substances.

Tell me some animal substances that are eaten by  
insects ?

Flesh, skins, leather, fish, feathers, hair, &c.

Tell me some vegetable substances that are eaten  
by insects ?

Flowers, leaves, bark, roots, paper, &c.

How do other insects feed ?



Many suck the blood of living animals, and many feed on putrid carcasses.

Are beasts, birds, fishes, plants, or insects, the most numerous ?

Insects.

Are insects, then, more numerous than plants ?

Yes, twenty or thirty different kinds of insects feed on the same kind of plant.

What has God appointed for all insects ?

Their food, and their uses

Why do all God's works praise him ?

Because all his works are good—he made all living creatures to be useful and happy.

#### THE CREATION OF MAN FROM DUST.

What did God do on the first day ?

He created light, and separated it from darkness.

What did God do on the second day ?

He created the firmament.

What did God do on the third day ?

He separated the dry land from the water, and created all plants.

What did God do on the fourth day ?

He created the sun, moon, and stars.

What did God do on the fifth day ?

He created the fishes and the fowls.

What did God do on the sixth day ?

He created the beasts, and the cattle, the reptiles, worms, and insects, and last of all man.

Of what did God form man ?

Of the dust of the earth.

Tell me some earthy substances ?

Coal, clay, iron, sand, &c.

Have these substances life and motion ?

No.

Of what are they formed ?

Of earth, or dust.

What would they become at last, if we tried to destroy them ?

Dust.

What substances live and grow, which cannot move ?

Plants.

What do they do after they have lived for a short time ?

They fade, and die.

Into what do they change after they are faded, and dead ?

Into dust.

What are those objects called which live, grow, feel, and move ?

Animals.

Where do they live ?

On the earth, in the air, and in the seas.

Do men live, grow, feel, and move ?

Yes.

Are men, then, animals ?

Yes.

What becomes of all animals ?

They die.

How long do they live ?

Some live for years, others for a few months, and others only for a few days.

Into what are they changed ?

Into dust,

Can we destroy animal and vegetable substances ?

No.

If we were to burn a piece of wood or flesh, what would it become ?

Ashes, or dust.

Who alone can create and destroy ?

God.

What will the body of man become ?

Dust.

How is man's body like the body of an animal ?

It has a head, limbs, a heart, bones, &c. like an animal.

What can a horse do which man also does ?

He can smell, taste, feel, hear, see.

What do all animals know ?

How to live, and what to do.

Are any idle, or useless ?

No.

What do they all do ?

They obey the will of their Creator, and they fulfil the use for which they were created ?

What has God given them all ?

Instinct.

What is instinct ?

The knowledge which God has given to animals.

What do we know, which animals do not know ?

Right from wrong.

Does instinct teach a cat not to steal meat ?

No.

What does instinct teach a cat ?

That meat is good to eat.

What does instinct teach birds ?

How to build their nests.

What does instinct teach bees ?

To gather honey.

Why does man know more than other creatures ?

Because when God created man, he breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul.

What did God give to the sun and moon ?

Light.

What did God give to the earth ?

Plants and animals.

What did God give to the seas ?

Fishes.

What did God give to the firmament ?

Fowls.

What did God give to all animals ?

Food and instinct.

What did God give to man ?

All things, and to man alone God gave the breath of life.

What can we think of, which animals cannot ?

Of things which are right, and which are wrong.

What can be taught to children, which cannot be taught to animals ?

Knowledge.

Why cannot animals commit wickedness ?

Because they have not the knowledge of good and evil ?

What have we within us to teach us what is right and what is wrong ?

A living soul.

#### REASON GIVEN TO MAN.

What are men, women, and children called ?

Human beings.

Are other animals human beings ?

No.

Do they know as much as human beings ?

No.

What does a young child know is wrong ?

To steal, to lie, to be disobedient, &c.

Does a deaf and dumb child, or a blind child, know that it is wrong to steal, lie, be disobedient ?

Yes.

Does a savage know when he does right, and when he does wrong ?

Yes.

Why do all human beings know these things ?

Because when God created man, man became a living soul, knowing right and wrong.

What knowledge did God give to animals ?

Instinct.

What knowledge did he give to man which is greater and better than instinct ?

Reason.

For what did God give man reason ?

To instruct man in the knowledge of right and wrong.

What can we see and admire which animals cannot ?

The works of God.

How are we unlike animals ?

Because we can feel pleasure when we look at God's beautiful works, and animals can see no beauty in them.

What do animals do ?

They feed and live as God has appointed them ; they die, and are no more seen.

How is man like animals ?

Man has a body, like animals, which will die.

What has man which animals have not ?

A soul.

Is the soul of man like the body ?

No.

What is the body ?

A substance which we can see and feel.

How is our body like the body of animals ?

It has form, colour, and weight, like animals.

Tell me some other bodies, or substances ?

Clay, leather, wood, ivory, &c.

What are substances also called ?

Matter.

What properties have material things ?

They have shape, colour, weight, hardness, &c.

Has the soul these properties ?

No.

Can we see it, or feel it ?

No.

Why not ?

Because it is not a substance ?

Is it material ?

No.

What is that called which is not material ?

Immaterial.

What is the soul ?

A spirit.

Where is the soul ?

Within the body.

Is it a part of the body ?

No.

Of what is it a part ?

Of the whole man.

What part of man is the soul ?

The better part.

What can the soul do ?

It can think, reason, remember, love.

Can the body—the head—the eye—the arm  
think ?

No.

If the soul resolves to walk, what happens ?

The feet step, and the body moves.

Does the body move if the soul resolves to be still ?

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## ON THE CREATION.

AN IMMORTAL SOUL GIVEN TO MAN.

What can we think of when the eyes are

Of objects which we remember to have seen

What objects are around us in this room ?

Windows, chairs, the door, &c.

Can you close your eyes, and point to them

Yes.

Do you now see them with your bodily eyes

No.

With what do you see them ?

With the soul.

Where are these objects ?

Near to us.

What other objects can the soul see ?

Those which are a long way off, and which

eyes of the body cannot see.

Can your eyes see objects which are not

persons at a great distance ?

No.

Of whose features can you think when

cannot see them ?

Of the features of our parents, friends, &c.

persons.

What can we think of in winter ?

Of summer days.

Of what things, belonging to summer

think in winter ?

Of ripe fruit, warm weather, flower-gar-

Of what things, belonging to winter, can

in summer ?

Of snow, and cold weather, frozen

naked trees.

What can we think of doing when we

still ?



No.

If the soul desires food for the body, what happens?  
The body obeys the soul's wish, fetches food, and eats.

Does the body know where to find food, and what to eat?

No.

Where is the knowledge that moves the body?

In the soul.

What teaches animals the food they are to eat?

Instinct.

What teaches man what food is good for the body?

Reason.

If a sudden noise is heard, what organ tells us of it?

The ear.

Does the body wish to know the cause of the noise?

No.

What *does* wish to know?

The soul.

How does the body obey this wish of the soul?

It starts up, to find out the cause of the noise.

If we walk in a garden, and perceive a fine odour, what organ tells us of it?

The nose.

How does the soul feel?

It begins to think what it can be.

What parts of the body obey the soul's wish?

The eyes and the nose.

What do they begin to do?

To search about for the flower which causes the odour.

## AN IMMORTAL SOUL GIVEN TO MAN.

What can we think of when the eyes are shut?

Of objects which we remember to have seen.

What objects are around us in this room?

Windows, chairs, the door, &c.

Can you close your eyes, and point to them?

Yes.

Do you now see them with your bodily eyes?

No.

With what do you see them?

With the soul.

Where are these objects?

Near to us.

What other objects can the soul see?

Those which are a long way off, and which the eyes of the body cannot see.

Can your eyes see objects which are not here, and persons at a great distance?

No.

Of whose features can you think when your eyes cannot see them?

Of the features of our parents, friends, and other persons.

What can we think of in winter?

Of summer days.

Of what things, belonging to summer, can we think in winter?

Of ripe fruit, warm weather, flower-gardens, &c.

Of what things, belonging to winter, can we think in summer?

Of snow, and cold weather, frozen pools, and naked trees.

What can we think of doing when we are sitting still?

Of jumping, running, &c.

Whose souls think little?

Those of young children.

When do they think more?

When they grow older, and wiser?

Why do they think more when they are wiser?

Because they have more knowledge than when they were young.

How is knowledge conveyed to the soul?

By our senses.

What are the senses?

Seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and feeling.

Which are the organs of sight?

The eyes.

What knowledge do the eyes convey to the soul?

They see every thing that is done, and all kinds of shapes, and colours.

Which are the organs of hearing?

The ears.

What knowledge do they convey to the soul?

The knowledge of sounds, which are harmonious, inharmonious, &c.

Which is the organ of smell?

The nose.

What knowledge does it convey to the soul?

The knowledge of odours, which are pleasant, or unpleasant, &c.

Which are the organs of taste?

The tongue and palate.

What do they tell us of?

Of things which are sweet, sour, agreeable, nauseous.

Which are the organs of touch, or feeling?

The hands and other parts of the body.

What knowledge do they convey to the soul?

The knowledge of objects which are hard, soft, rough, smooth, &c.

Do these organs retain and remember all this knowledge ?

No.

Where is it retained ?

In the soul.

How are the senses useful ?

In giving knowledge to the soul.

How is the soul useful ?

In remembering, and reflecting, upon the knowledge which the senses convey to it.

With what does man's soul live on earth ?

With his body.

Is it to die with the body ?

No.

How long is it to live ?

For ever.

Does the soul tire with thinking ?

No.

How long will it think ?

For ever.

Does the body tire with working ?

Yes.

How then is the soul unlike the body ?

The body tires—the soul never tires.

After a few years in what state is the body ?

It is old and feeble.

What becomes of it ?

It dies.

Why does it die ?

Because it is mortal.

Why does the soul continue to live ?

Because it is immortal.

What will become of the body after it is dead ?

It will be buried in the earth.

Will the soul be buried with it ?

No.

What will become of the earth, and all things in it ?

They will be burned up.

Will the soul of man have an end then ?

No.

To what does God tell us our dust will return ?

To the earth, as it was at first.

Where will the soul return ?

To God, who gave it.

What did God say when he created man ?

Let us make man in our own image, after our likeness.

How did God create man like himself ?

He gave man wisdom, holiness, and an immortal soul.

How else was man to be like God ?

He was to be a ruler over the earth, even as God is ruler over the universe.

Over what was man to have dominion ?

Over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

Whom did God create to be with man ?

A woman.

What did God say when he created her ?

It is not good for man to be alone.

What did he cause the man to do ?

To sleep deeply.

What did God do while the man slept ?

He took one of the man's ribs, and closed up the flesh, and the rib he made a woman, and brought her to the man.

GREAT PROMISES GIVEN TO MAN.

What did God give man to keep his body alive?

Food.

What did God give man for food?

Every green herb bearing seed, and every tree yielding fruit.

What has God given us for the soul?

Instruction.

What knowledge has God given us?

The knowledge of his will.

What does this knowledge teach us?

All that we are to do.

Where is God's will written?

In the Bible.

By whom was it written?

By good men.

How did they know what to write?

God taught them.

What does the Bible tell us about the first man?

That he sinned, and disobeyed God.

What did he deserve for his disobedience?

Eternal punishment.

How are we like the first man?

We have sinned as he did.

Do we deserve punishment?

Yes.

What did God promise man when he first sinned?

He promised to send his own Son into the world, to save man from eternal punishment.

Who will be saved from punishment?

All who believe on him.

What does God also promise to man in the Bible?

His Holy Spirit.

To whom does he promise his Holy Spirit?

To all who ask it.

What will the Spirit do for all those who truly love God?

He will create in them a new spirit, and make them holy.

Is it our duty to ask God to give us his Spirit?

Yes.

Of what holy place does the Bible tell us?

Of heaven.

Who go there?

All people who have a new spirit created in them.

What must we do to obtain everlasting life?

We must believe on Christ, and we shall be saved.

What kind of a place is heaven?

A holy and happy place.

How long will those who are saved be happy there?

For ever.

What kind of a place is hell?

A place of sorrow and misery.

Who will go there?

The wicked.

How long will the wicked be miserable in hell?

For ever.

What will happen at the last day?

The earth, and all the works therein, will be burned up.

Who then will come again?

Jesus Christ.

For what will he come?

To judge all people, to condemn the wicked, and to take the good with him to heaven.

Where are we taught all these things?

In the Bible.

What should we do when we read the Bible?

We should pray to God to give us a heart to understand it, and to give us his Holy Spirit to enable us to obey it.

Why is the Bible the truest of all books?

Because it was written by God's command, and he could not do or say any thing wrong or untrue.

Why is it the best of all books for man?

Because it can make him wise unto salvation.

If we truly wish to be made wise, what will God do?

He will send his Spirit to instruct us.

How ought we constantly to feel?

Sorry for all we have done wrong.

Why ought we to feel so?

Because sin is exceedingly hateful to God.

What should we ask God to do for us?

To forgive us, and to give us strength to do right.

How are we different to animals?

Because we have an immortal soul.

Why did God give us a soul?

That we might be able to learn his will, and to obey it.

Over what did God give man dominion?

God put all things under his feet, all sheep and oxen, the beasts of the field, the fowl of the air, the fish of the sea, and whatsoever passeth through the paths of the seas.

What should we say when we think of the greatness and goodness of God?

O! Lord, our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth.



**SEVENTH DAY,—THE SABBATH.—THE ATTRIBUTES  
OF GOD.**

**In how many days were the works of the creation finished?**

**In six days.**

**What did God do on the seventh day?**

**He rested from all his work.**

**Why did God bless and sanctify the seventh day?**

**Because he rested on that day.**

**Did God rest because he was tired?**

**No.**

**What is said of God never being tired?**

**The everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary.**

**What was the seventh day appointed to be?**

**A sabbath—a day of rest.**

**Why has God commanded the seventh day to be kept holy?**

**Because it is the sabbath of the Lord our God.**

**From what should we rest on the sabbath?**

**From all our labours.**

**What should we do?**

**We should meet together at home, and at church, to give thanks to God, and to praise him for his goodness.**

**What is the sabbath called in the New Testament?**

**The Lord's day.**

**How long is it to continue to be the sabbath of Christians?**

**To the end of the world.**

**Who is called the Lord of the Sabbath?**

**Jesus Christ.**

**Who created the heavens and the earth?**

The Lord, our Maker.

What is it our duty to do before him ?

To worship and bow down.

What does he give to all mankind ?

He giveth breath unto the people upon the earth,  
and spirit to them that walk therein.

What is this great Being who created all things ?

Our Creator.

What are we ?

Creatures of God.

What does God give us ?

Food, clothing, and refreshing sleep when our  
bodies are weary.

For what has he given us the sabbath ?

That we may have rest.

What will he give us if we are obedient to him ?

Eternal rest, and joy in heaven.

What does he do for the earth ?

He prepareth rain, and maketh grass to grow on  
the mountains.

What does he give to the beast, and to the young  
ravens ?

Food.

What does he send into the vallies ?

The springs of water which run among the hills.

For what are they ?

To give drink unto the beasts of the field.

Why do all creatures wait upon God ?

That he may give them their meat in due season.

For what does God give his creatures every thing  
good ?

To preserve them in life ?

What is that Being who preserves us ?

Our Preserver.

What does God know about us ?

He knows all that we have ever done, or thought,  
or spoken, whether right or wrong.

What does he know about all other things ?

He knows all that ever has been done, and all that  
ever will be done.

What is that Being who has all wisdom ?

He is All-wise.

Has any man ever seen God ?

No.

Why cannot we see him ?

Because he is invisible.

What is God ?

A spirit.

How must he be worshipped ?

In spirit and in truth.

When does God see us ?

At all times.

Can we hide ourselves from God, in secret places ?

No.

What is that Being who can see us, and the whole  
earth, at all times, and in all places ?

He is All-seeing.

What does the Lord behold every where ?

The evil and the good.

Does he see as man seeth ?

No.

What does man see ?

The outward appearance.

How does the Lord see ?

He searcheth the heart.

Where is God ?

He is every where.

What is that Being who is in all places, in the  
heaven, the earth, the sea—at all times ?

He is Ever-present.

What can God do ?

All things.

What do we do according to his word ?

We live, or we die.

Is there any thing too hard for him ?

No.

What is that Being who can do all things ?

He is Almighty.

Can we know all his greatness ?

No.

Why is he greatly to be praised ?

Because his greatness is unsearchable.

Is God a created Being.

No.

Tell me some created beings and things ?

Man, animals, plants, the earth, &c.

How long has God existed ?

He always existed, before time began.

How long will he exist ?

For ever, after time shall end.

What is that Being who had no beginning, and  
will have no end ?

He is Eternal.

What objects are very, very numerous ?

The stars of heaven, and the sands of the sea shore.

What are more numerous ?

The years of eternity.

What will perish and be changed ?

The heavens and the earth.

Whose years will have no end ?

God's.

Are the things of the earth always the same ?

No.

How do plants and animals change ?

They live, grow, and die.

How do men change ?

Some grow wiser and better, some grow worse, all  
grow older.

To what do plants change ?

To earth.

To what do our bodies change ?

To dust.

To what does water change ?

To vapour.

To what do vapours change ?

To rain.

Who never changes ?

God.

What is that Being who never changes ?

He is Unchangeable.

What will vanish away like smoke ?

The heavens.

What will become old like a garment ?

The earth.

What will become of the dwellers on earth ?

They will die.

Where are our fathers and the prophets ?

Their bodies are mouldered away in the grave,  
their souls will appear before Christ at the  
day of judgment.

Does God ever do wrong ?

No.

What does he wish all people to do ?

To obey his will.

What has he given us, to teach us that it is right  
to obey him ?

A reasoning soul.

What is that Being who is always doing good, and  
who cannot do wrong ?

He is Holy.

To whom is God nigh ?  
 To all who call upon him in truth.  
 What will he fulfil ?  
 The desires of them that fear him.  
 What ought men to do ?  
 To praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his  
 wonderful works to the children of men.  
 Who is disobedient, revengeful, malicious.  
 Man.  
 What do you mean by revengeful ?  
 Returning evil for evil.  
 What do you mean by malicious ?  
 Doing harm to others.  
 Is God so ?  
 No.  
 What does he love to do ?  
 To have pity, and to forgive.  
 Whom does he love to pity and forgive ?  
 The sinner, who repents.  
 What is that Being who loves to forgive ?  
 He is Forgiving, or Merciful.  
 What ought the wicked and unrighteous to do ?  
 To forsake their evil ways.  
 Then what will God do ?  
 He will have mercy, and pardon them.  
 What will God do to those who are unrepentant ?  
 He will surely punish them.  
 What does God hate ?  
 Sin.  
 Whom does God reward ?  
 The righteous.  
 Whom does he punish ?  
 The wicked.  
 What is that Being who rewards the righteous,  
 and punishes the wicked ?

He is Just.

What is the Lord's ?

'The earth, and the fulness thereof, the world, and they that dwell therein.

Over whom is God King ?

Over all kings.

Over whom is he Lord ?

Over all lords.

What is that Being who rules over kings and lords, and governs the whole world ?

He is our Ruler, or Governor.

What is the whole duty of man ?

To fear God, and to keep his commandments.

Who is that Great Being who is our Creator and Preserver, All-wise, Invisible, All-seeing, Ever-present, Almighty, Eternal, Unchangeable, Holy, Forgiving, Just—the Ruler over the universe ?

God.

What day has he appointed for his worship ?

The sabbath.

How has he commanded it to be kept ?

As a day holy unto the Lord.

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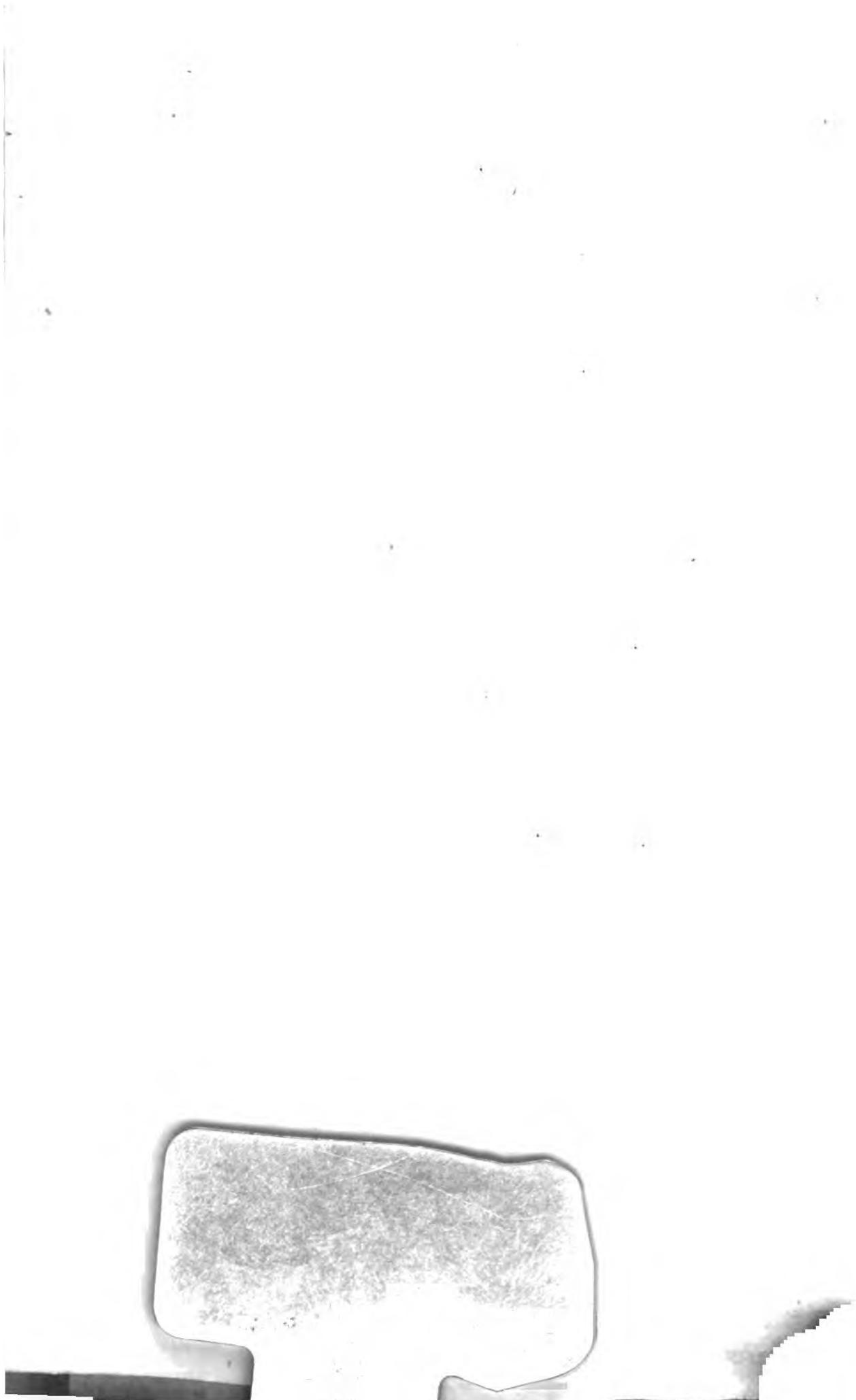
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