

the monarch? How does his sovereignty generally descend? What constitutes the sovereignty among civilized and enlightened nations? How is the power of the hereditary monarch limited? What is such a government called? How does the power descend? What constitutes the sovereignty in a republican government? How do republics make and execute their laws?

§ 6. The republican form of government is the form consistent with the highest degree of civilization. It is a government of the people, by themselves, for their own benefit. As the sovereignty is vested in the whole people, the vote of the poorest, humblest, and most ignorant citizen is as potent as that of the wealthiest, greatest, and most learned.

The danger attending such a government is that ignorant citizens may so far outnumber wise men that, when misled by those who are designing and unprincipled, laws may be enacted that are hurtful to society.

As a guard against this danger, republican governments establish systems of **public education** designed to give to all their citizens such knowledge and mental discipline as will enable them to act with intelligence and judgment in the exercise of sovereignty.

Questions. What form of government is best fitted to a highly civilized and enlightened people? Who governs, and for whose benefit? In such a government, does a poor and ignorant man have equal rights with the rich and learned? What danger arises from this? What safeguard is established against this danger?

The Earth as Adapted to the Needs of Man.

§ 1. By reason of his ability to adapt himself to surrounding conditions, man, and he alone, can exist comfortably for a time anywhere upon the earth's surface (see p. 29, §10); but to dwell continuously and prosperously on the earth, he must find a location favored by natural conditions.

These conditions are land, air, moisture, warmth, and organic material.

Questions. What enables man to live at any place upon the earth? Can any other individual animal do this? By what conditions must a place be favored to fit it for man's abode?

§ 2. **Air** is present everywhere, though upon some high mountains it is so rarefied that it is ill-adapted for breathing. (See p. 20, §1 and §4.)

The most elevated habitation known is the Buddhist cloister at Halne, in Thibet; it is at an altitude of 16,000 feet.

Questions. What one condition can man find everywhere? Where is air ill-adapted for breathing? Why?

§ 3. Sufficient **moisture** is found upon most of the earth's surface, though there are portions where it is lacking. In such places man can not dwell for want of water to drink, and for want of organic matter, which, like himself, is dependent upon moisture for life.

Questions. Is sufficient moisture found everywhere? Why may not man dwell where this is wanting?

§ 4. **Warmth** is a condition of temperature such as is conducive to man's comfort, and, at the same time, adapted to the development of plant and animal life.

At a temperature of 32 degrees water freezes; when such a temperature prevails plant life does not thrive nor does animal life, which depends upon vegetable food. In the extreme polar regions, beyond the limits of vegetation, only flesh-eating animals exist.

Questions. What is meant by warmth? At what temperature does water freeze? Where such a temperature prevails, does plant life thrive? What kind of animal life is not found there? Then can a temperature higher than 32 degrees be considered favorable to man? What are the only animals that can exist in the extreme polar regions?

§ 5. Man depends upon **organic material** for food and clothing; therefore, where conditions are such that plant and animal life are absent, he can not dwell for want of that material.

Questions. Upon what does man depend for food and clothing? Can he dwell where other life is wanting? Why?

§ 6. Only a small part of the earth's surface is suitable for man's home:

1st. He is restricted to **the land**, which is but one fourth of the earth's surface.

2d. With few exceptions he is confined within the temperate and torrid zones, because, outside of these, the temperature is too low, both for him and for the plants and animals upon which he depends for existence.

3d. He is still further restricted by the fact that vast areas of land are too hot and dry, both for him and for the production of his necessary food.

No people, great in the sense of being highly civilized, or distinguished for art and science, has ever existed outside of the north temperate isothermal zone.

Questions. Is much of the earth's surface suitable for man's home? What is his first restriction? To how much of the earth's surface does this limit him? What is his second restriction? Why? What is his third restriction? Why?

§ 7. Man naturally selects for dwelling places those portions of the earth that are best adapted, not only to his necessities, but to his comforts and conveniences; hence some parts of the earth are much more densely populated than others. (See p. 30, §1.)

Questions. What portions of the earth does man naturally select for dwelling places? What is a result of this?

§ 8. Man's increase in knowledge and, consequently, in power over the resources of nature, enables him to occupy a larger portion of the earth's area. In modern times, by means of commerce, he can obtain from other lands things which the country in which he desires to live does not produce, and thus many regions are made habitable for civilized people, which heretofore have been endurable only for savages.

Convenience for **commerce** is important in adapting various countries of the earth to the uses of man.

Questions. What results from man's increase in knowledge? Why? How does he supplement the resources of a country? What is the result? How is convenience for commerce important?