

To our little friends all around the world this book is
affectionately dedicated.

We have aimed to make it so instructive,
entertaining and beautiful that when you
grow to be men and women you will think
of us.

BERRY BROTHERS, Limited,
Varnish Manufacturers.

Detroit, 1909.

DETROIT. The name of the beautiful city is from *d'etroit*, (French for strait) or the narrowing of lakes known as the Detroit River. Detroit is the thirteenth city in order of size in the United States. It is the metropolis of Michigan, the fourth of the Great Lake cities, and second in importance as a border port. Its present population is about 450,000.

When visited by Frenchmen, in 1610, there was an Indian village where this city now stands. Cadillac built Fort Pontchartrain here in 1701, and a frontier French village quickly sprang up. The English Colonel, Robert Rogers, took possession in 1760, and heroically held it against the attacks of Indians under Pontiac, in 1763 and 1764. Fifteen years later Fort Lernault was erected. Detroit was the northwestern headquarters of the British forces all through the Revolution. Though ceded to the Americans in 1783, they did not take possession till 1796, when its name was changed to Fort Selby.

Incorporated in 1802, Detroit was destroyed by fire in 1805. The fort was surrendered to the English in 1812, but the Americans took it back the next year. The town was the capital of the Northwest Territory from 1805 to 1837, and of Michigan until 1847. Detroit was chartered, as a city, in 1824.

As a city Detroit is very fortunately placed along the river, which is called "the Dardanelles of America." A greater number of ships and more freight pass through Detroit River than through any other stream in the world. This river affords the finest harbor of all the Great Lakes.

The superb surrounding scenery and the beautiful river islands combine in making Detroit one of the loveliest cities of the world. From its famous Belle Isle extends its famous park system. The city itself is handsomely laid out, with wide, well-shaded avenues. It has a perfect system of drainage and nearly 200 miles of street railway tracks. The Michigan metropolis has become the center of a great system of railroads extending through the United States and Canada.

Detroit's first manufacture is varnish, the factory of Berry Brothers, Limited, being the largest and best equipped in the world. It also has a heavy American and Canadian trade in grain, wool, copper, pork, etc.

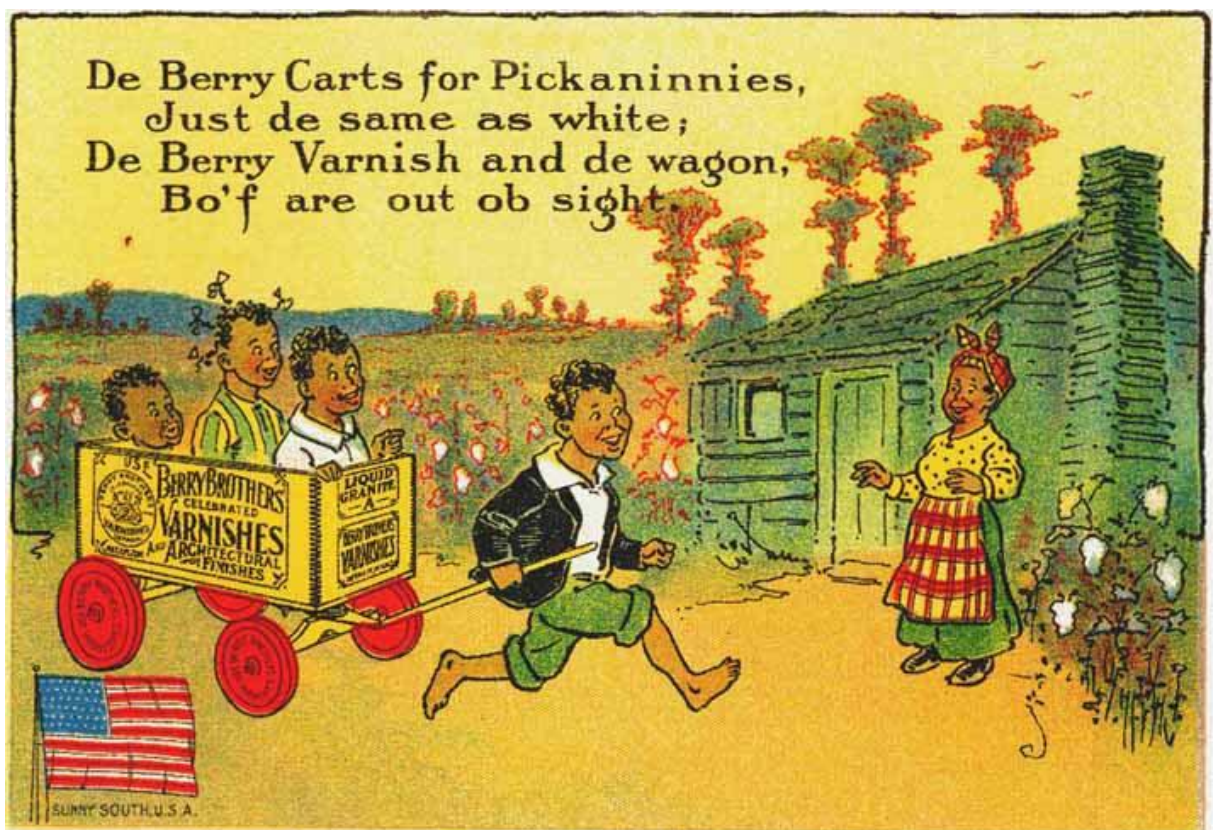
The history of Detroit has been most romantic. Claimed by sovereigns of three nations at one time, it was twice besieged by Indians, once captured in war, once consumed by fire, once surrendered. It has been the scene of 50 pitched battles and 12 massacres.



THE SUNNY SOUTH. It is interesting to note how much of United States history took place or was "made" in the Southern States, and by Southern people. Ponce de Leon searched for the "Fountain of Youth" in the Sunny Southland, and named Florida "The Land of Flowers." De Soto's discoveries were confined to the South. The oldest settlement in the United States was made at St. Augustine, Florida. The South was very prominent in the war of the Revolution and in the organization of the United States Government. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Taylor, Calhoun, Clay, and even Abraham Lincoln, were all men of Southern birth and antecedents.

World wide is the reputation of the "Sunny South," as the land of boundless hospitality, loyal friendship, genial comradeship and lovely women.

Nearly all the world's supply of cotton is furnished by the Southern States, and their manufacturing, industrial, and agricultural development has been very great during the last two decades. "Dixie" ranks in popularity with "Yankee Doodle" and "The Star Spangled Banner" all over the country as a national song.

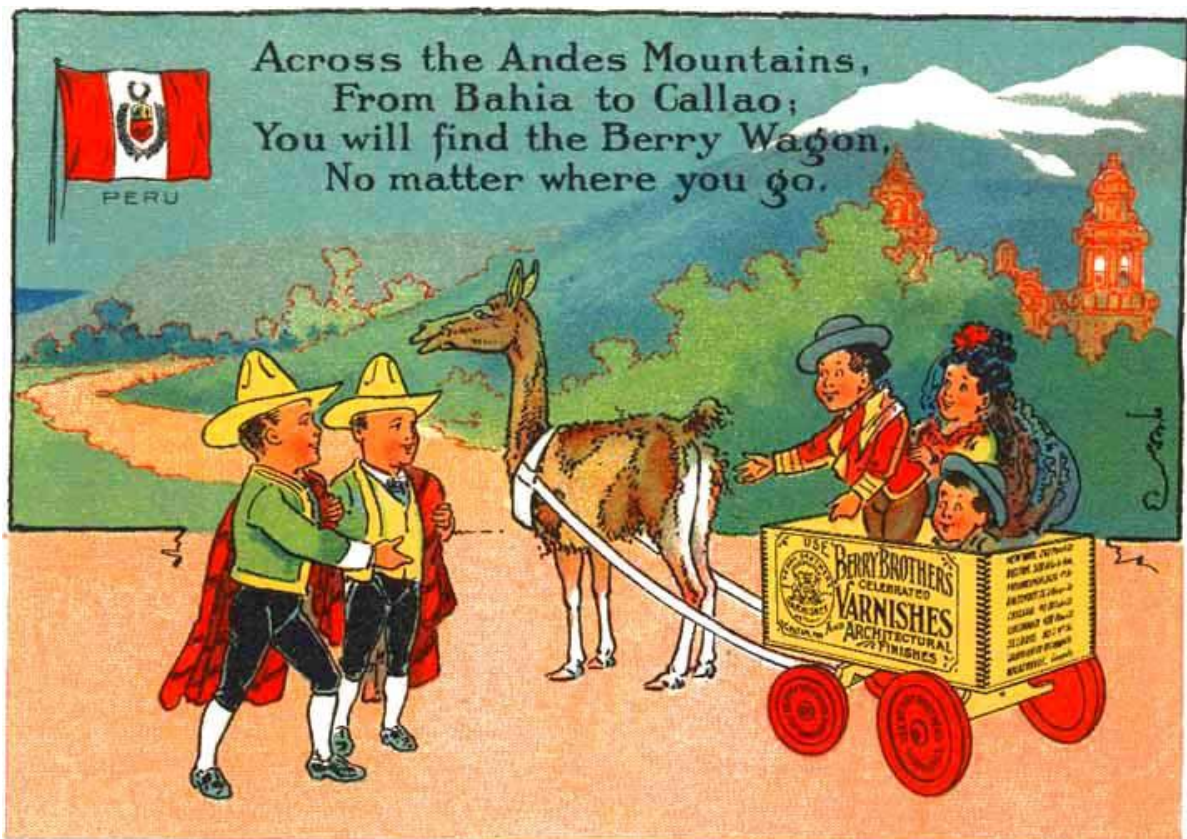


MEXICO—(the United States of.) This name comes from the Aztec Mexitli, one of their ancient deities. The Aztecs were, in many ways, civilized when Cortez and his Spanish adventurers landed on Mexican shores, in 1519. The Spaniards rewarded the kindness and hospitality of the Aztecs with death, torture, cruelty and slavery in the very gold mines they, the Aztecs, had once owned. The native, pure-blooded Castilians became the aristocrats of the country, and through cruelty and slavery amassed vast fortunes. Finally Iturbide, "the Liberator," the George Washington of Mexico, rose up and the Mexican people threw off the heavy yoke of Spain, in 1821. A so-called "republic" was proclaimed by Santa Ana, at Vera Cruz, the next year. Texas was ceded in 1836, and the Mexicans went through the "Mexican War," with the United States, (1846-1848) before a real republic was founded, in 1855. A constitution was proclaimed two years later, but "the war of reform" between the people and the old established church continued three years, until 1860. Then through "French intervention," in 1861, an empire was set up, with Maximilian of Austria placed on the throne of Mexico. Through the great energy and popularity of Benito Juarez, an Indian statesman, the Mexican empire was overthrown, Maximilian was arrested, condemned for high treason, and shot in 1867. His young wife, Empress Carlotta, went insane, and was kept a prisoner in Europe for more than forty years after the tragic death of Maximilian. Juarez continued to be President of the Republic of Mexico until his death in 1872. Porfirio Diaz was elected President in 1877. He was succeeded by Gonzalez in 1880, was re-elected in 1884, and is still president of Mexico.



PERU, from Piruas, the name of the ancient people who lived in the Andes mountains even before the Incas, whom the Spaniards found in a high state of civilization. Little is known of the early history of the Incas, except from legends gathered by the first Spaniards there. In 1543 the Inca Yupanqui led an army south to what is now known as Chile. About 1516 the first white man appeared in this region. Pizarro, the Spanish adventurer and discoverer, invaded the land of the Incas in 1531, and conquered it in 1534. At Cuzco the Spanish invaders found an immense quantity of gold, which they melted into ingots to send back to Spain. Pizarro founded Lima (now the capital of Peru), which he first called "the City of the Kings." He was himself put to death, in 1548, by a rival Spaniard. Petty quarrels and rivalries make up the history of Peru, for two hundred years. The province of Quito separated from Peru, in 1718, and has since become Ecuador, and the territory now found in Argentina was detached seventy years later. Peru was the last of the Spanish provinces in South America to declare its independence, which it did in 1821 and established it three years later. Peru, Chile, Ecuador and Bolivia formed a defensive alliance against Spain in 1865, and peace was declared the next year. In 1879 Peru became involved with Bolivia in a war with Chile, to which country Peru was forced to yield some territory, in 1883, and was left in a shattered condition. Peace between these countries is continually threatened because of boundary disputes.

Chile has the strongest navy in South America, with as fine battleships as any in the world. Nearly all the guano used for fertilizing purposes throughout the world comes from this region. The Llama is the beast of burden in the Andes mountains. Bogota, high up in these mountains, with a population of 110,000, is the highest large city in the world. Chile was settled by the Irish. Our common white potato was discovered there and first sent to Ireland, hence the name, "Irish potatoes."



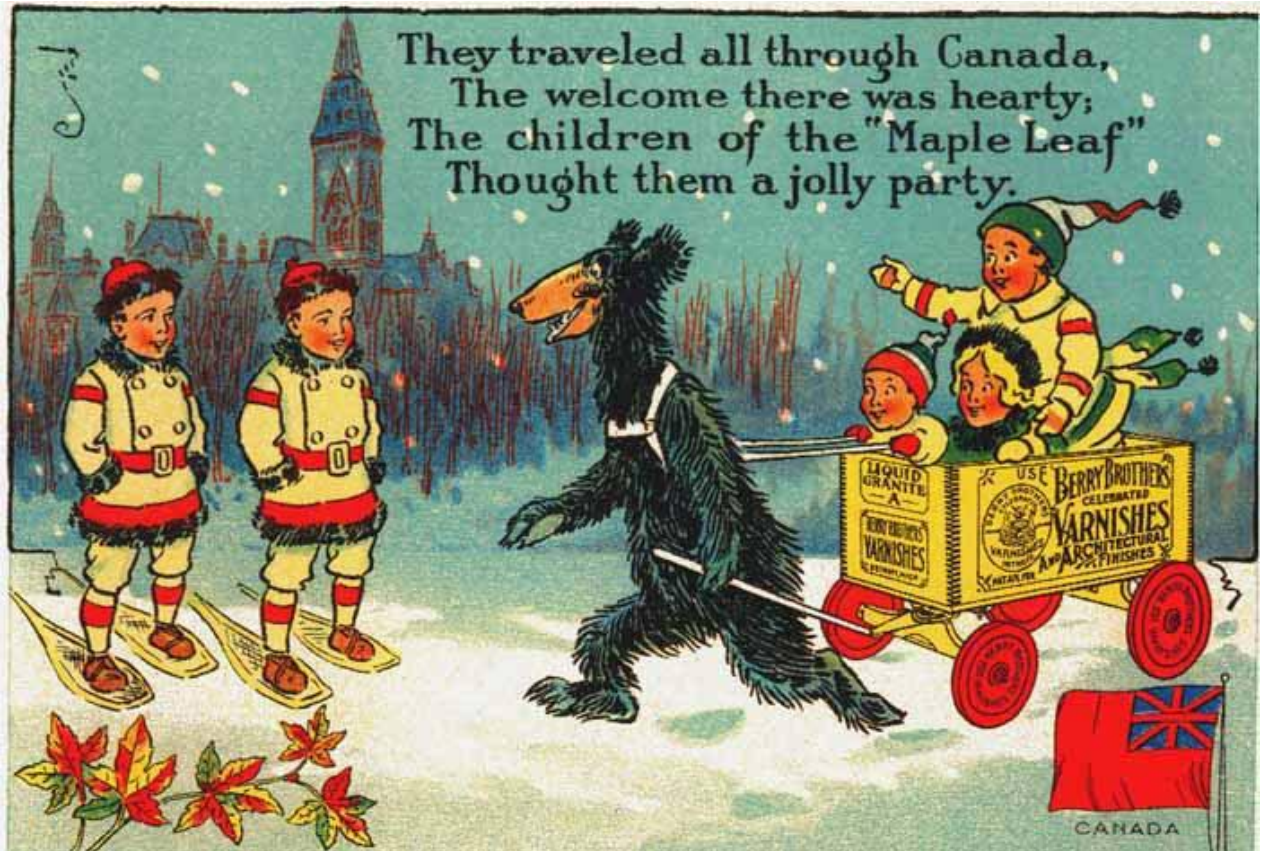
CANADA, from *Kanada*, (Iroquois for "cabins") was claimed by Great Britain because old John Cabot first sighted Nova Scotia in 1497. Bluff Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence in 1534. Sieur de Monts made a permanent French settlement, at Port Royal, in 1604, naming the country New France.

Quebec was settled on the site of the Indian town of Stadacona, at the foot of the steep cliffs, in 1608. Montreal took the place of the village of Hochelaga on a wooded island which was named Mount Royal.

The English and French fought for the mastery, the English claiming the country "by right of discovery," and the French "by right of possession." The British finally captured Quebec, in 1759, after one of the most heroic contests in all history. Montcalm, the brave French defender of the city, lost his life just in time, he said, "not to see the surrender of Quebec." Wolfe the valiant conqueror, already ill and thrice wounded, said he "died content," in the hour of his victory. Upper and Lower Canada were then ceded to England by the Treaty of Paris.

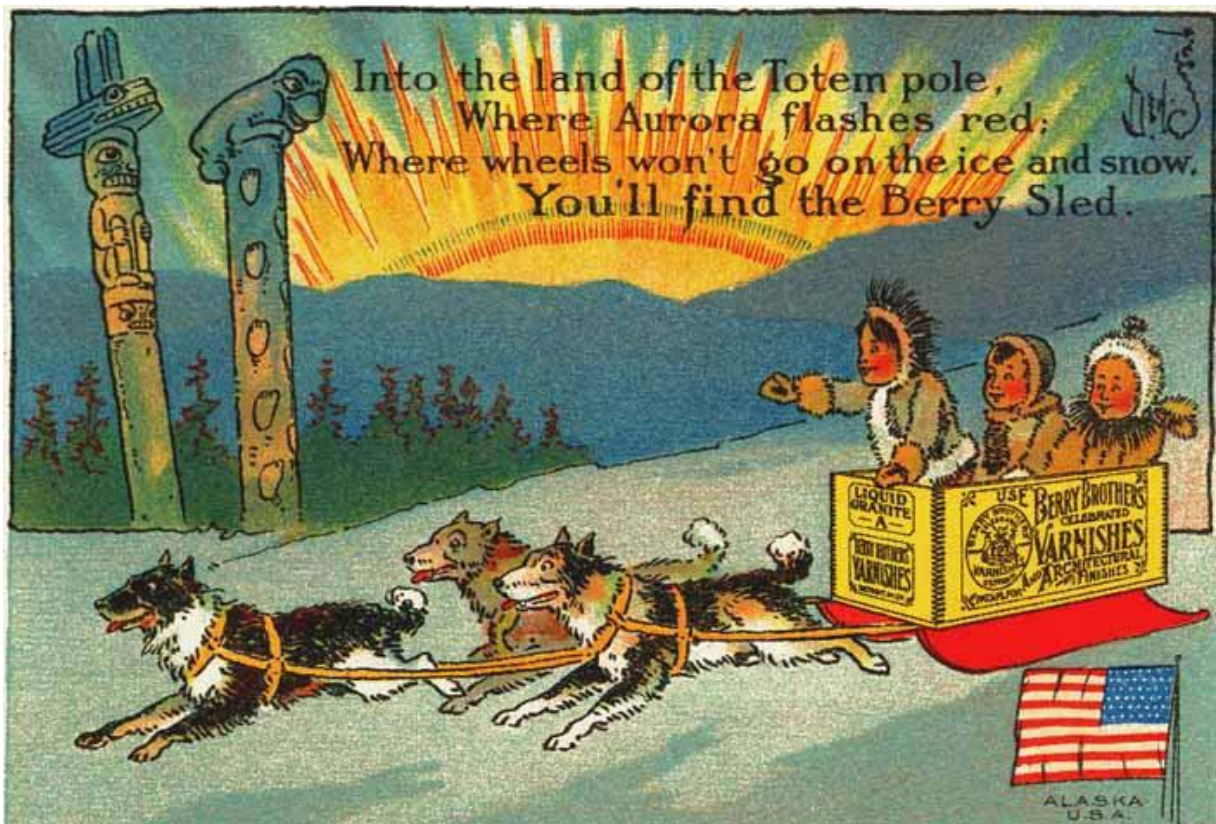
The French were discontented under the British rule, and revolted in 1837, but were soon reunited. On July 1st, "Dominion Day," 1867, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and Northwest Territory were united into one grand confederation called the *Dominion of Canada*, with capital at Ottawa. The Fenian raids and two "Riel Rebellions" (in the Northwest) were the only disturbances of the uniform peace of Canada. British Columbia joined the Dominion in 1871, and Prince Edward Island, two years later. (Newfoundland still holds aloof.) The vast Northwest Territory and Hudson Bay region have been divided into seven great provinces and added to the Dominion. The discovery of gold in the Klondike, in 1896, made Yukon Territory a new Eldorado.

The plains of Western Canada are now among the world's greatest wheat fields. The marvelous development of her unlimited resources is making Canada the Land of the XXth century. The Canadian Pacific Railway, opened in 1886, belts the Continent from Nova Scotia to the Pacific Coast, following Canada's "Star of Empire" across the country of the Maple leaf—the land of Romance and Progress in the Western Hemisphere.

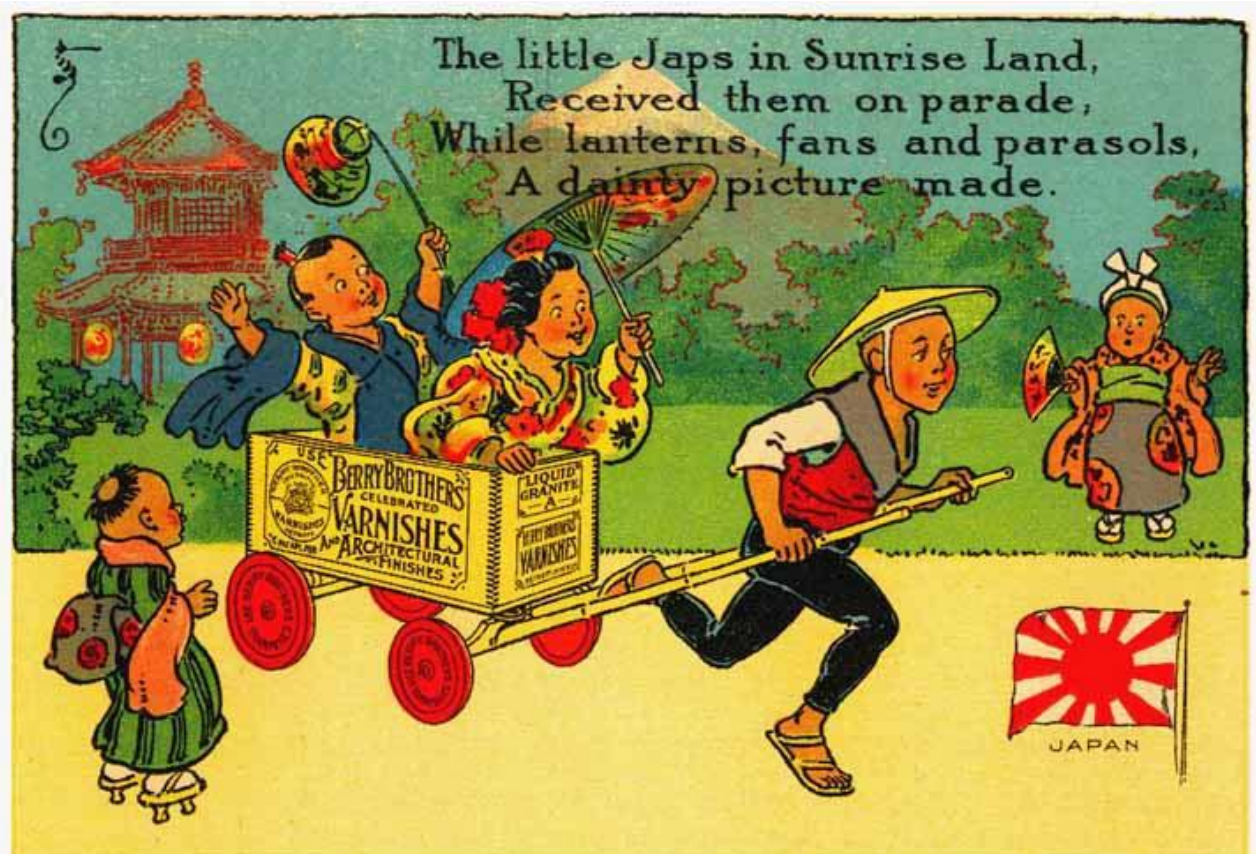


ALASKA. In 1740, Bering, a Danish navigator in the service of Russia, discovered a group of islands here and gave his name to Bering Sea and Bering Strait. The coast of Russian America, as it used to be called, was visited in 1778 by the famous Captain Cook and about the same time by the Spaniards. That year, also, the Russians formed a company to exploit the new Russian possessions in America. In 1784 a permanent settlement was made in that newly-discovered region. In 1799 the Russian American Company was chartered to control all Russian interests in America for twenty years, and a trading post was established the same year, at Sitka. The Western Union Telegraph Co. sent explorers, who worked three years (1864) to try to connect northwestern America with northeastern Asia by stretching wires across Bering Strait. But the laying of a cable on the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean connected America and Europe, so the Western Union Co. gave up their project in Alaska.

In March, 1867, Russia sold Russian America to the United States for \$7,200,000.00 in gold, the negotiations being conducted by Secretary of State Wm. H. Seward, and in October, that year, a United States military force took possession of Sitka. The new United States territory was called Alaska. Missionaries of the Greek Church, of Russia, and from the United States have worked long and well to convert and improve the condition of the Alaskan Indians, who make beautiful Trinket baskets, and revere hideous carved high posts called "totem poles." Bering Sea, being claimed as inland water by the United States and Russia, the United States several times seized British vessels while fishing and catching seal, and this led to a long dispute between this country and Great Britain. The beautiful fur seal were nearly all killed (making sealskins more expensive than ever), when gold was discovered in Alaska and the Klondike region in 1897, and at Cape Nome, two years later. The vast importance of the Klondike region brought the boundary dispute between the United States and Canada to a better understanding.



JAPAN is called Nippon by the Japanese. They claim that their history began about the year 660 B. C. The real history of Japan begins about 550 A. D., when Buddhist missionaries from Corea brought Chinese letters, writing, calendars and methods of keeping time. Buddhism was the official religion of Japan in 621 A. D. About this time the government was changed to a kingdom. There were two tribes of soldiers: the Taira, with a white crest, and the Minamoto, with a red. These began, in 1159, to quarrel, and then followed wars, like the "Wars of the Roses" in England. The Taira were all killed by the Minamoto under the leadership of Yoritomo, who, as the first powerful Shogun, stole the Mikado's power in 1192. A system of feudal barons grew up. The Mikados were the emperors, but the real power belonged to the Shoguns. These remained in power until 1573, during which time the Portuguese entered Japan, bringing Bibles and guns. The Shoguns rule was one of great refinement in manners, high art and literary culture. The Buddhists, whose monasteries were forts, often turned the scale of power. The Portuguese traded with Japan from 1543 till 1638. The native Christians were persecuted after 1624. The Tokugawa dynasty of Shoguns began in 1603. Japan had little trade until the American, Commodore Perry, negotiated a treaty in 1854, and four years later Japan was opened to the world. In 1860 the Japanese embassy visited America. The shogunate was done away with in 1867 and civil war ended the following year, with the Mikado in full power once more. The feudal system was abolished in 1871; the Satsuma rebellion was quelled in 1877. The Constitution was proclaimed in 1889, and the first parliament convened in 1890. The war with China, in 1894-5, resulted in the defeat of the Chinese and the yielding of Formosa to Japan. In their war with Russia the Japanese were victorious and the articles of peace were signed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U. S. A. President Roosevelt had great influence in bringing about peace between Japan and Russia.



CHINA. Chinese history began as early as 1122 B. C. Fu-hi (2852 B. C.) is considered the founder of the Chinese social order. Yao, who was like Alfred the Great of England, and Shun (2357-2208 B. C.) were praised by Confucius as models of virtue and wisdom. The feudal system and fine arts grew and developed from 1122-1255 B. C., when the Chinese stopped wandering about and settled down to farming. Then the people became wealthy and idle. Then Confucius was born, 551 B. C. Confucius, Laozius and Mencius lived within a century or two of one another. In 255 B. C. began the dynasty of Chin from which comes the name China. Order was restored, the feudal system abolished and the Great Wall of China was built. Prince Cheng of the House of Chin was the first universal emperor. He ruled with a rod of iron, burned all books and beheaded the scholars. During the next dynasty Buddhism was introduced; ink and paper were invented; libraries established, and civil service examinations adopted, making social rank depend on scholarship. The Empire was extended to the Caspian Sea, and the Imperial Academy was founded. The art of printing gave this golden age a great start. Commerce with Rome, Egypt, Japan and the East Indies made the years 960 to 1126 the most brilliant and prosperous age of China. Jenghis Khan overran northern China in 1215, and Mongolian rule was established by Kublai Khan in 1280. The Ming dynasty followed in 1368. Passports, paper money and grand canals were first used during this period. In the 16th century the Portuguese obtained a foothold and Russia came in contact with China. In 1643 the Manchus founded the present Tsing dynasty, and forced the people to wear the "pigtail." In 1662-1722 the great dictionary of the Chinese language was begun. The United States entered the Chinese field in 1785. The Opium War with England, a treaty with United States, Taip'ing Rebellion, and the Burlingame Treaty, 1869, followed in rapid succession. In the War with Japan, 1894-95, China was defeated. The Boxer Rebellion and the siege of Peking occurred in 1900. Emperor Kuang-Hsu and Dowager Empress Tsi-An died in November, 1908, and were succeeded by the infant Emperor Pu-Yi with Prince Chun as Regent. The Emperor Pu-Yi died in 1909.

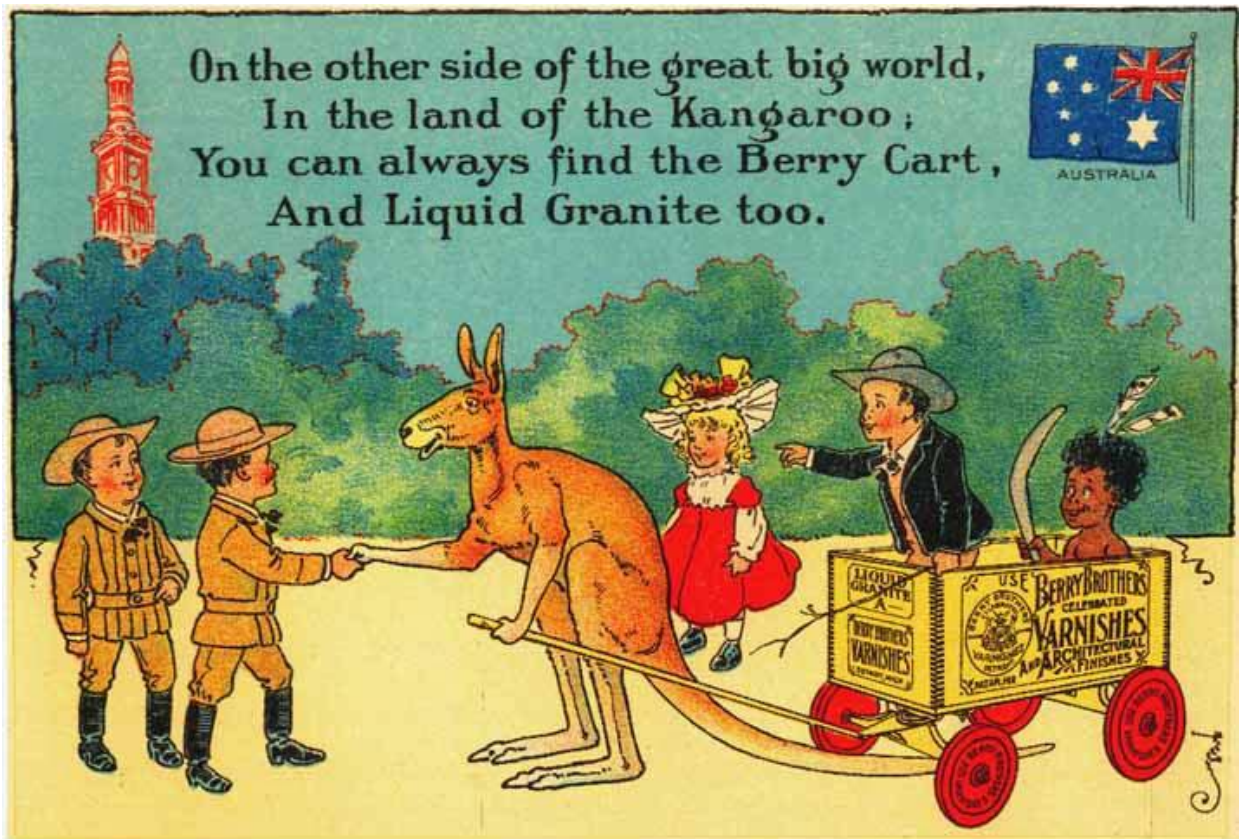


AUSTRALIA, meaning "Southland," was at first called New Holland, because the first continuous discoverers of that "island continent" were from Holland. Portuguese navigators first touched the shores of Australia, and the French were the first to map out their discoveries there. But the first real voyage of discovery was made by a Dutch captain in 1606, in the yacht *Duyfden*, or *Dove*. Many bays, capes and "lands" around Australia still bear the names of the Dutch discoverers or their ships. A captain from Batavia, named Tasman, called the southern island of Australia Van Diemen's Land, for the father of the girl he loved. But the island is now named Tasmania, in honor of the discoverer himself.

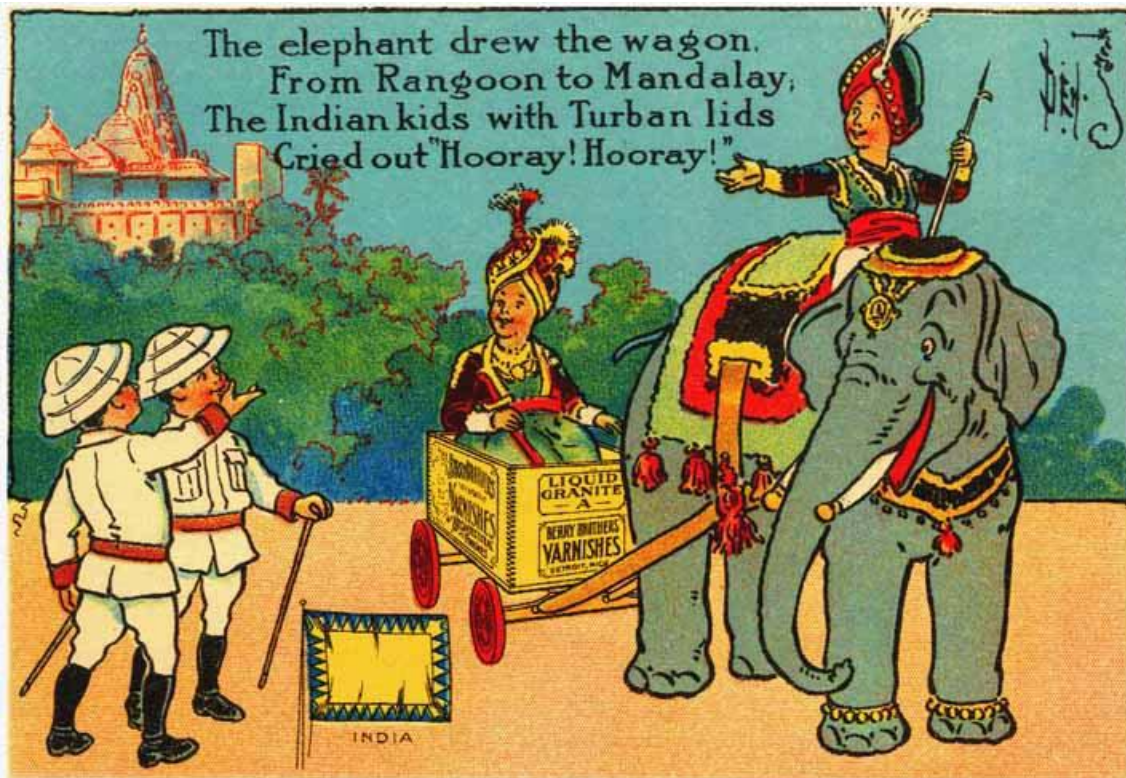
Captain James Cook, commanding the *Endeavour*, (from which Endeavour Strait was named) once anchored in a bay, beside which the great city of Sydney now stands, where he saw so many botanical specimens then unknown to science that he named the region Botany Bay. This place became a place of exile, like the Siberian mines, for criminals, and a penal colony was established there in 1788, the first settlement being made at Port Jackson that year. Some convicts on their way "out" from England composed the following lines about themselves:

"True patriots we, for, be it understood,
We leave our country for our country's good!"

Because the southeastern coasts reminded Captain Cook of Wales, he named that region New South Wales. The English slowly extended their settlements from the coasts inland. In 1813 Philip Wentworth made a successful expedition along the east coast over the Blue Mountains inland. These discoveries and settlements went on for fifty years. The five Australian colonies of Great Britain: Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia and the island of Tasmania, united to form a grand Federation under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia, January 1st, 1901. Melbourne and Sydney are the largest cities of Australia.



INDIA is named from the river Indus. Its early "history" is legendary, and is made up chiefly of the Indian war fables. The earliest historic date is 557 B. C., the year of Buddha. Europeans first came to India through the invasion of Alexander the Great, 327 to 325 B. C. Sandracottus was then the Hindu monarch. Asoka was the king who did much to spread the Buddhist religion in the 3d Century. After a number of weak kings came the barbarous Scythians, who invaded India about 100 B. C. Then the Huns came and broke the Hindu power. The reign of Vikramaditya, in the 5th Century, was the grandest age of India, marked by the Sanskrit influence and the most general belief in Buddhism. This belief yielded to Brahmanism about the year 600 A. D. Then the Hindu power gradually gave way to Mohammedan rule, which was established from 1001 to 1186. In 1398 Tamerlane sacked Delhi and became emperor. Vasco da Gama and the Portuguese entered India in 1498. Baber took Delhi in 1526, and became the first of the "Great Moguls." Among the Moguls were Shah Jehan who built the Taj Mahal at Agra (that beautiful and exquisite tomb to the memory of his wife). These Moguls fought and died for the great Koh-i-noor diamond (now in the British crown) and for the right to sit upon the famous Peacock Throne, incrusting with gems so that it glistened like peacock feathers. The East India Company was formed in 1600. The rivalry between the English and French in India reached its height in 1748. In 1756 the native Governor of Bengal captured Calcutta and threw English prisoners into the prison called the Black Hole. Lord Clive won his great victory in 1757. Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General, from 1774-85, and many famous men followed him. The Indian Mutiny occurred in 1857 and 1858. The government was transferred from the East India Company to the crown in 1858. Victoria was made Empress of India in 1877. Edward VII was crowned Emperor of India in 1901.



AFRICA. The story of Africa, or the "Dark Continent" as it is sometimes called, is a story of war and cruelty down to the present time, owing, probably, to the fact that its inhabitants are only just commencing to be civilized, excepting in Egypt, where they have been civilized for many centuries.

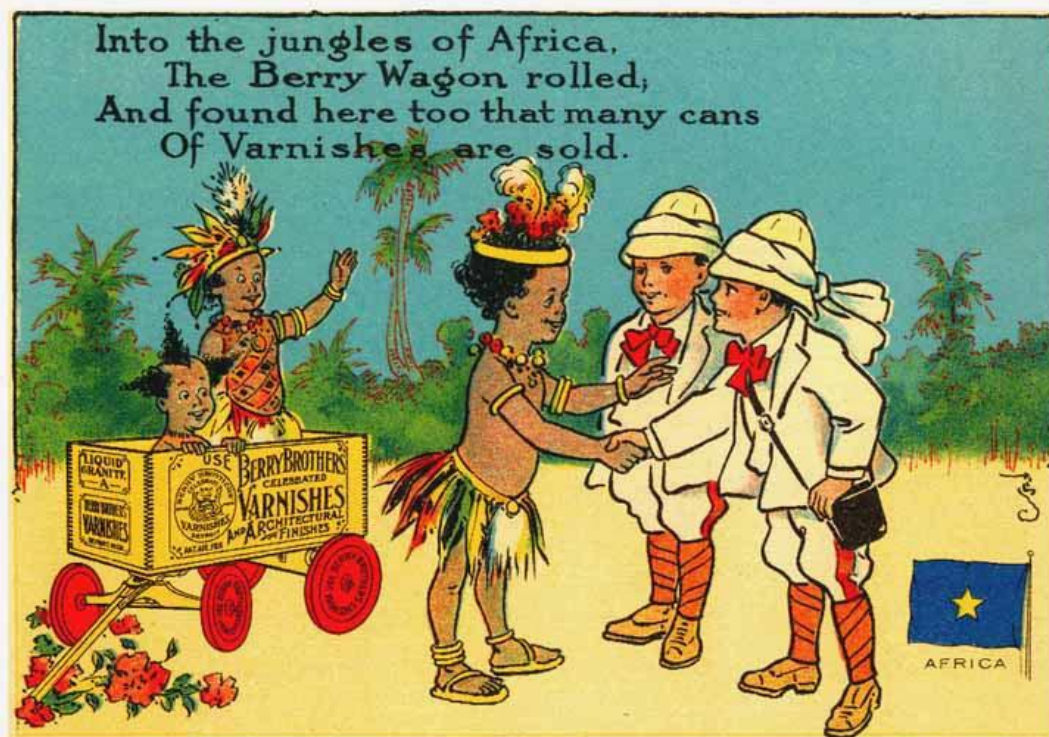
The coast line of Africa is 16,000 miles long, and this continent contains 11,400,000 square miles.

France owns more than one-third, the balance being controlled by Great Britain and Germany, in addition to the native and independent states. The population of Africa is estimated to be about 200,000,000 people.

Only the northern borders of the continent were known to the ancients, and this region was called Libya. Some Phoenicians, Herodotus says, sailed around the African continent about 600 B. C., and the Persians 100 years later, ventured out between, "the Pillars of Hercules" (Gibraltar) and down to the "Islands of the Blessed."

The Christian religion prevailed from the third to the fifth century, and after hundreds of years of fighting the Mohammedans drove the Christians out of Africa.

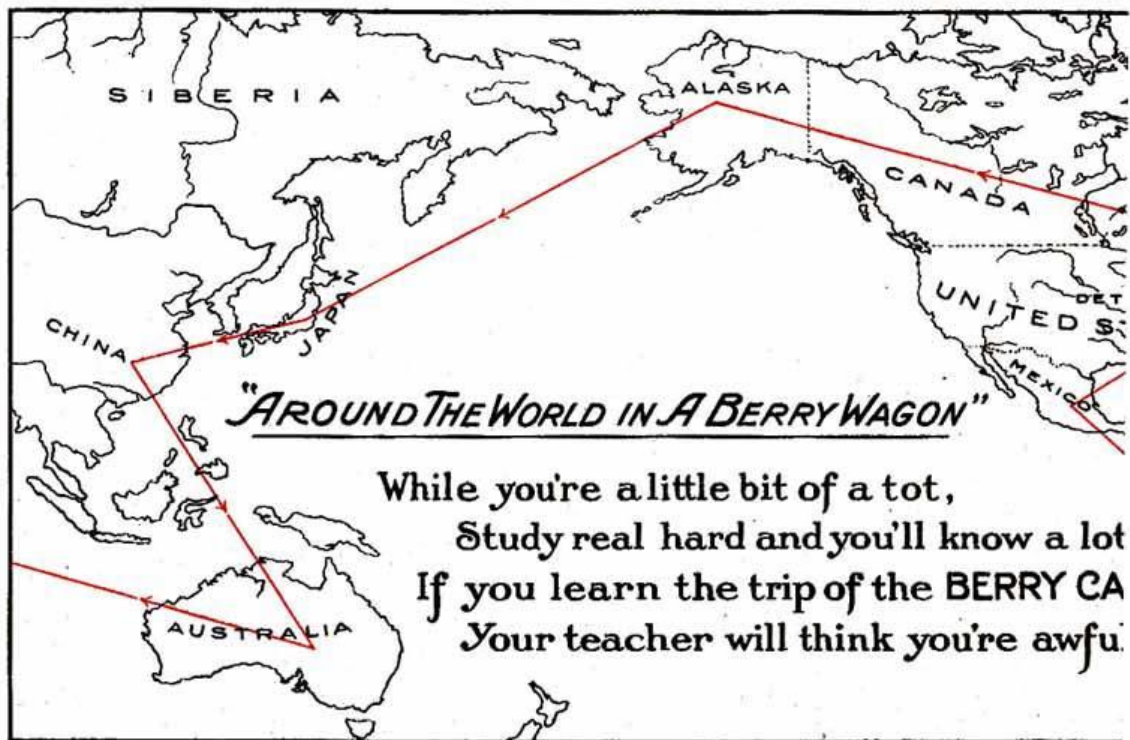
The Portuguese discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1486. David Livingstone, a devoted Scotch missionary, entered South Africa in 1841, and in twenty years had worked his way through the "Unknown Regions," making known to the world the Zambezi River with Victoria Falls, wider than Niagara and more than twice as high. He discovered Lake N'gami, Victoria, and Albert (Nyanza meaning "Lake") and the sources of the Nile. In 1865 Livingstone's men came out to the coast and told that their leader had been murdered. So the New York Herald, in 1870, fitted Henry M. Stanley out to hunt for Livingstone and he found him. Livingstone died in 1873. From '69 to '73 General Baker made several expeditions and suppressed the slave trade. The discovery of diamonds and gold in South Africa has hastened the development of that region. It was the eagerness of foreigners to get at the mines that brought about the Boer War.



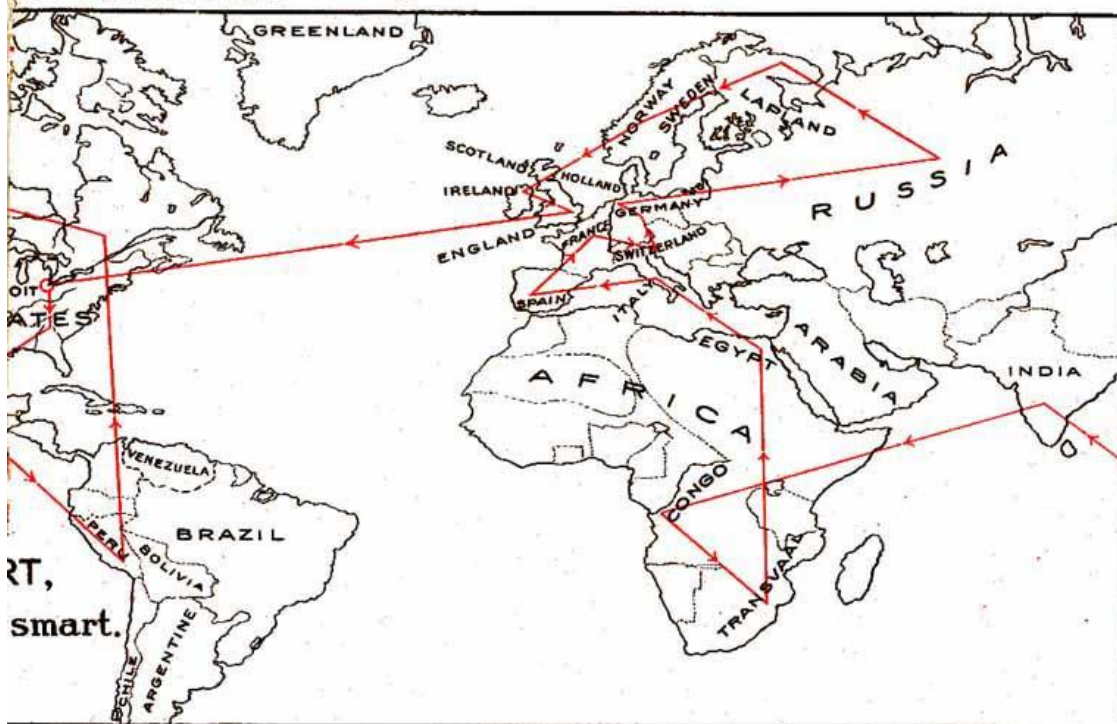
TRANVAAL COLONY, formerly *South African Republic*. Founded by Boers, who originally emigrated from Holland. They were driven out of Cape Colony by what they regarded British encroachments, which ended in a law to free all slaves, in 1833. This was more than the Boers could stand, so they "trekked," or emigrated, and the British followed them wherever they went. They finally settled, in 1848, in the Transvaal, a plateau 6,000 feet above the sea, where January is the warmest and July the coldest month of the year. The British finally recognized the independence of the Transvaal republic in 1852. In 1877 a few discontented burghers called for British protection and the English commissioner assumed that this was a national appeal and declared the struggling young republic British territory. In 1880 the Boers revolted and fought heroically for their rights, giving the British at Majuba Hill, in 1881, the worst defeat the British soldiers had received in many a year. At a convention, held at Pretoria that year, peace was declared. But the people of the Transvaal resented the further encroachments of the British, who not only followed but surrounded the Boers. The discovery of gold, in 1884, caused new troubles to the Boers (who had emigrated several times just to be let alone) from a sudden influx of miners, promoters and adventurers from all over the world. Parties representing British and Boer and other "outlander's" interests complicated matters greatly. Dr. Jameson's raid, in the British interests, though unauthorized, involved Great Britain and the republic of Transvaal in the South African or Boer War, which lasted from 1899 to 1902, when the little Boer republic was forced to acknowledge British supremacy, and its old president, "Uncle" Paul Krueger, died in exile in Holland.

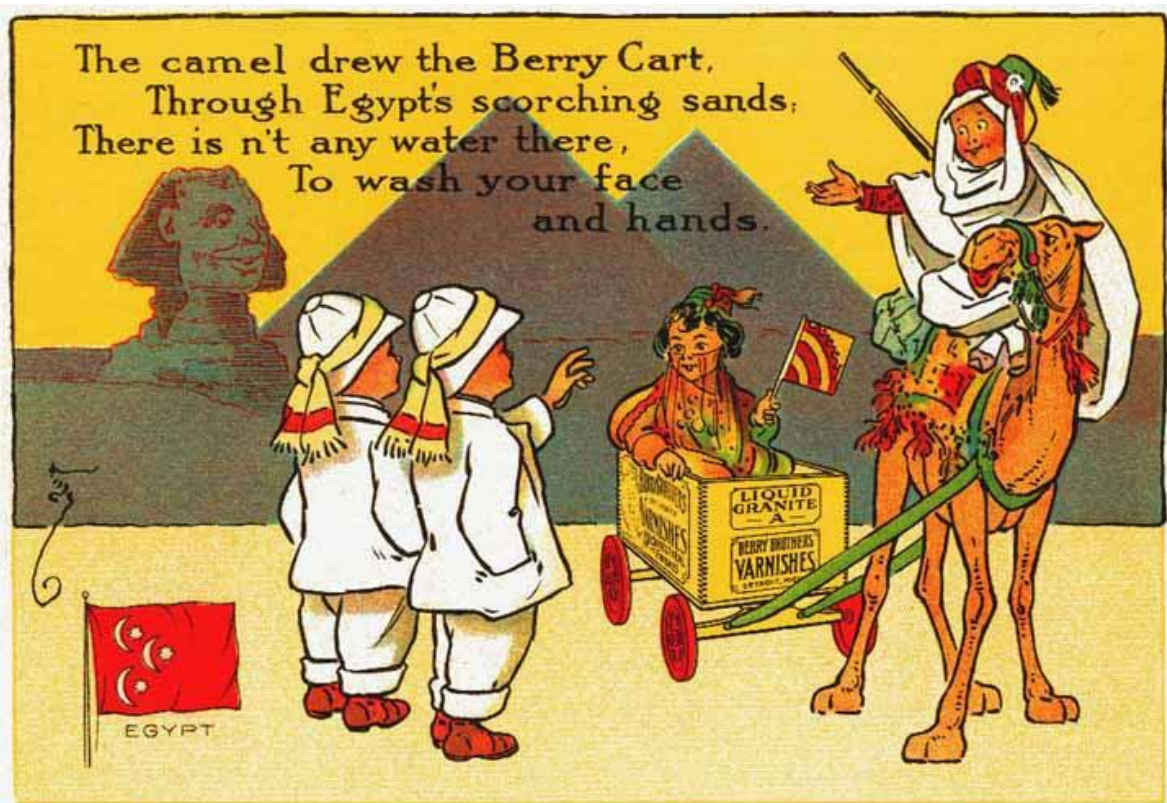


"AROUND THE WORLD
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← FOLLOW T



"IN A BERRY WAGON"
SHOWS THE ROUTE TAKEN BY THE WAGON.
THE ARROWS →





EGYPT. The history of Egypt runs away back to the morning of the world. Learned men differ a thousand years as to when Menes, the first great king, lived. Egyptian books were lost when the great Library of Alexandria was destroyed, so we have to depend on fragments from sculptured tombs and rocks. Long before 3000 B. C., Egypt was known to be of high education and culture. Herodotus, the "Father of History," tells of Cheops and Chephren, who built the largest pyramids, never afterward equalled. Such building and the process of Egyptian embalming are among the "lost arts" of the world.

About 1700 B. C. Egypt was conquered by the Hyksos, or "Shepherd Kings" from Asia, one of whom was doubtless the Pharaoh of Joseph and Jacob and his family. Rameses II, the Great, the third King of the 19th Dynasty, was the greatest king of Egypt. He conquered half of the then known world, and on about two-thirds of the remaining monuments along the Nile his seal is carved. He made slaves of the people and compelled them to build great cities and monuments. He is believed to have been the oppressor of the children of Israel. His son was the Pharaoh, who was drowned in the Red Sea, called the "Pharaoh of Exodus." Necho II dug the first canal from the Nile to the Red Sea.

Alexander the Great left Ptolemy as governor of Egypt. Ptolemy founded the Alexandrian Library and made himself king. Alexandria, under the Ptolemies, became the greatest city of the world. Cleopatra, daughter of the last Ptolemy, after a brilliant career, killed herself when her kingdom was conquered by Rome. Egypt was the first Christian country. When conquered by Amru, in the year 640 A. D., Alexandria was destroyed with her Library, 4000 palaces and 400 theaters. The Mamelukes ruled Egypt, when it was conquered by Turks in 1517. After Napoleon conquered the country the French ruled in Egypt, but the British drove out the French in 1801. Said Pasha (1854-63) began to dig the great Suez Canal, and the rights of Egypt in it were sold to England in 1875. This gave the control of the canal and of the country to the British. Slavery was abolished in the Sudan and General "Chinese" Gordon lost his life there—at Khartoum—in 1885.



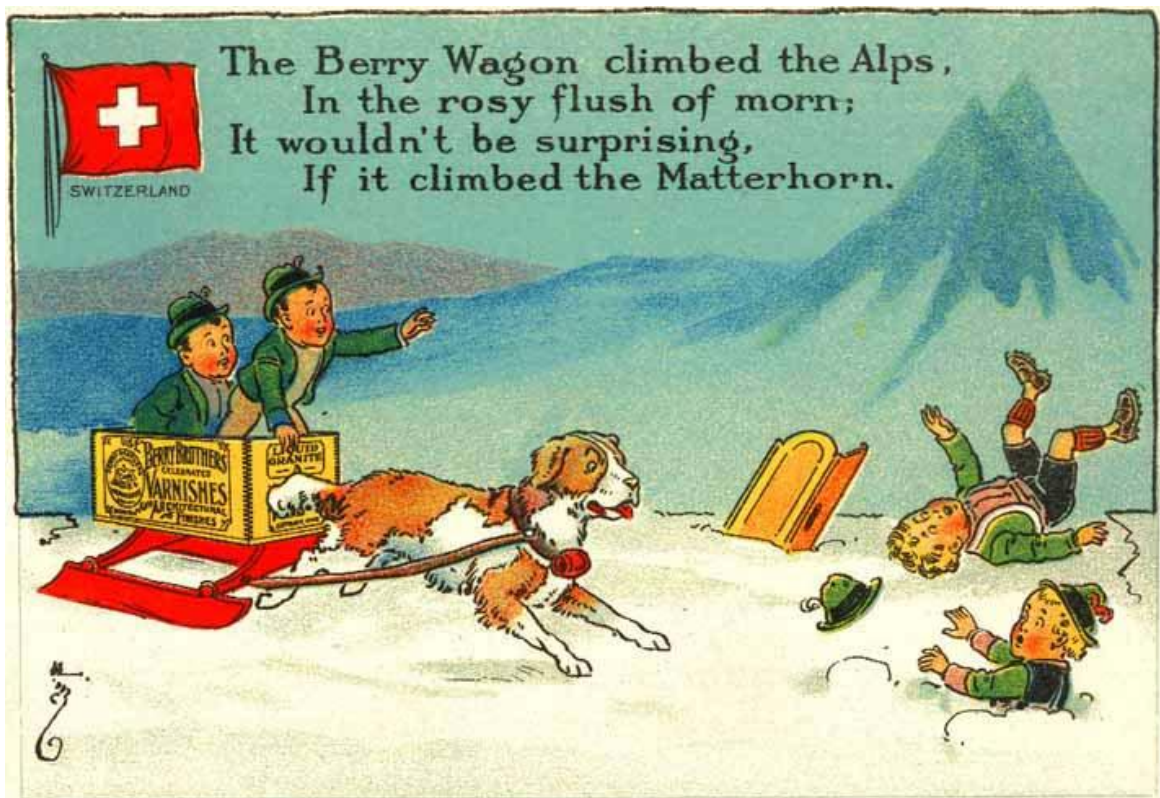
ITALY. In the 5th Century, Italy was a cluster of independent states: Venice, Florence, Rome, Naples, Genoa, Savoy, Tuscany, the Papal States, etc. In 476 A. D., Odoacer drove Romulus Augustulus from the throne and was himself killed in 493 by Theodoric the Great, who died in 526. Belisarius and Narses, under Justinian, Emperor of the East, ushered in the Byzantine period. Pepin granted the Pope a strip of land in central Italy, which marked the beginning of the temporal rule of the popes. On Christmas Day, 800, Charlemagne received the Iron Crown of the Lombards from Pope Leo III. In 962 Otho the Great became emperor. In 1176 Frederick Barbarossa was defeated, and the Peace of Constance was signed in 1183. For several centuries each of the small states was ruled by a separate ruler. This period was followed by the Italian Renaissance, in which Dante and Giotto, Michelangelo, Raphael and others lived and wrote and painted. During the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries literature, painting and sculpture advanced greatly. The Hapsburgs of Austria gained control in northern Italy, which they held 300 years. In 1800, Napoleon, as First Consul, crossed the Alps to carry out his Italian campaign. In 1805 Napoleon took full possession as king. In 1820-21 Mazzini appeared with his secret society, "Young Italy." The struggle between the pope and the people resulted in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, in 1850. In 1860 Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, and Garibaldi went into the field against the pope. All Italy was united, and in 1871 Rome became its capital. Through the heroism of kings and people, generals and such statesmen as Cavour and Crispi, Italy has at last come out of her state of confusion. Victor Emmanuel II, "the gentleman King," died in 1878. Humbert I, his son, became king and was killed in 1900, and was succeeded by his son Victor Emmanuel III, the present ruler. 1909 is marked in history by an earthquake in Southern Italy, which destroyed many cities and in which upwards of 200,000 people perished.



SPAIN was called Iberia by the Greeks and Hispania by the Romans. About the year 250 B. C., Spain was conquered for Carthage by Barca, who founded Barcelona. The Romans came and drove the Carthagenians from Spain and organized three provinces, which flourished till the death of Emperor Constantine. The Alans, Vandals and Suevi carried on wars in 409 A. D. The Arabs ruled some parts of Spain until 1625, the date of the "Last Sigh of the Moor," when the Moors were at last driven from the peninsula. Different kingdoms were founded: the Emirates of Cordova, Seville, Toledo, Lisbon, Saragossa, Valencia, Murcia, etc. The Almoravides flourished in the 11th and 12th Centuries; and the Almohades in the 12th and 13th Centuries. Castile and Aragon were united by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1469. They conquered Granada, drove out the Moors, and expelled the Jews in 1492, the year Columbus discovered America. Ferdinand and Isabella also founded the Spanish Inquisition. Their grandson, Charles V, was the most powerful monarch of his time. His son, Philip II, developed the Inquisition and paid court for the hand of Elizabeth of England. She refused, and he sent the great Spanish Armada against England. It was destroyed by a storm at sea. Philip conquered Portugal in 1580, and took possession of the Islands in the East which were named the Philippines for him. In 1700 there was no man or boy of the House of Hapsburg to be king of Spain, and the rival claims to the crown brought on the War of the Spanish Succession. During this war Spain lost her lands in the Netherlands and Italy, and had to give Gibraltar to the British, in 1704. Spain, aided by the British, checked Napoleon's triumphs. During this war the Spanish colonies on the American mainland revolted. Florida was ceded to the United States in 1819. A liberal revolution in 1820 brought about the Constitution and did away with the Inquisition. In 1874, Alfonso, son of Queen Isabella, was declared king. He died in 1885 and Christina became regent. Alfonso XIII was born in 1886. In the Spanish-American War (1898) Spain lost Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Alfonso came of age in 1902 and married Princess Ena of Battenberg in 1906. She is called Queen Victoria, after her grandmother, the Queen of England.



FRANCE. Julius Cæsar conquered Gallia in the year 61 B. C. The people were ruled by Rome about 500 years. Under Charlemagne, 800 A. D., France became a powerful empire. Hugh Capet was elected and crowned king in the year 987. Philip Augustus (1180-1223) conquered Normandy and other French provinces from John of England. Crécy and Poitiers were lost during the Hundred Years' War, which included the reign of Charles VI and the taking of Agincourt by Henry V of England; but the leadership of Joan of Arc regained much for Charles VII. Under Henry III the Huguénots gained in power, but 25,000 of them were put to death on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572, by order of Charles IX. The rule of Louis XIII was really the reign of Marie de' Medicis and Cardinal Richelieu, who had great influence over the king. The era of Louis XIV, from 1643 to 1715, was the most brilliant in French history, with Cardinal Mazarin and Prime Minister Colbert and Mme. de Maintenon, who induced the king to revoke the Edict of Nantes, and the Huguénots were driven into exile again. Louis XVI suffered for the extravagances of previous reigns and saw the fulfilment of the words of Louis XIV: "After me the deluge." It was a deluge of blood, the French Revolution, out of which sprang Napoleon, who took the field in 1800, became First Consul in 1802, and was proclaimed Emperor in 1804. After ten years of triumphs he was driven back from Russia, in 1812. He gave up his throne, and retired to Elba in 1813; came back to France in 1815; was defeated at Waterloo that year and was banished to St. Helena, where he died alone in 1821. Then Louis XVIII was followed by Charles X; and Louis Philippe was elected king and abdicated, 1848, when Louis Napoleon was elected President. By a *coup d'état* (stroke of state policy) he proclaimed himself Emperor Napoleon III, in 1851. He sent Maximilian to Mexico in 1864. Defeated in the Franco-German War in 1871, France was proclaimed a republic. President Carnot was assassinated in 1904. Fallières is the present President.



SWITZERLAND. The first known inhabitants were the Helvetii, brave and hardy mountaineers, who once made even the proud Romans pass under the yoke. For centuries the Swiss dukes were dependent on the German Emperors. In 1291 the three "forest cantons," or counties of the Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden, united in a federation to which canton after canton was added until the counties now number twenty-two. The reigning house of Austria tried for centuries to conquer the brave mountain people. The stories of William Tell and the Austrian tyrant Gessler are told of this period. The great battle of Morgarten (in 1313) was to the Swiss and the Austrians what Thermopylae was to the ancient Greeks and Persians. In 1386 the Swiss again routed the Austrians at Sempach. This was the battle in which Arnold of Winkelried made a break in the solid Austrian phalanx by gathering a hundred Austrian spears into his own body, and opening the way for the Swiss to pass through and win the day. The struggles between the Swiss and the Houses of Hapsburg and Savoy went on for centuries. In 1643 they had driven out the House of Savoy and had accepted the principles of the Reformation, as taught them by Zwingli, Calvin and others.

The Thirty Years' War almost put an end to the Swiss Confederation, but, fortunately, the Treaty of Westphalia (1648) declared Switzerland independent of the German Empire. Through the reign of Louis XIV, the Swiss were in constant turmoil and danger from French domination. In 1802 a deputation waited on Napoleon to ask what form should be given to a new constitution for Switzerland. The First Consul replied, "Nature made you to be a federate state; no reasonable man attempts to conquer Nature!" German, French and Italian are spoken in the cantons of Switzerland lying next to those countries, respectively. The government of Switzerland was solidified by the constitution of 1848, which was again revised in 1874.



GERMANY. The history of Germany (the Fatherland) begins with the treaty of Verdun, in 843 A. D., when the great empire of Charlemagne was divided among his grandsons: "Ludwig, the German," received the eastern part, and Germany was divided into duchies. Henry the Fowler (919-36) governed a united Germany. Otho I, in the 10th Century, founded the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation, which continued till 1806. Henry II was the last German king of the Saxon line; and Henry V was last in the male line of the Franconian family. Germany, in the 12th Century, was closely allied with Italy. Under Conrad III began the wars between Guelphs and Ghibellines, which lasted from the year 1138 to 1152. Conrad took part in the Second Crusade. He was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick I, when the rulers or dukes began to be called Electors, because the Emperor was elected by them. Under Albert I, of Austria, who ruled from 1298 to 1308, three Swiss cantons (or counties) freed themselves from Germany. The year 1307 is the date given when William Tell shot the apple from his son's head. During the reign of Sigismund the Councils of Constance and Basle and the Hussite war took place. Under Maximilian I, who ruled from 1493 to 1519, the Lutheran Reformation began. The Peace of Augsburg granted the Lutherans the right to establish Protestant worship. The Thirty Years' War involved nearly all Europe, from 1618 to 1648. In 1701 Elector Frederick assumed the title of King of Prussia, and strongly opposed the Hapsburg rule. Prussia came through the seven Years' War victorious and was after that a military kingdom. In 1858, William I was made regent of Prussia. Bismarck became prime minister in 1862. In 1866 Austria withdrew from the German Confederation. The Franco-German War, in 1870, resulted in the crowning of William I, Emperor of Germany, at Versailles, and made the king of Prussia emperor of all Germany. When Emperor William I died, in 1888, his son Frederick (called "Unser Fritz") was ill, and lived as emperor only a few weeks, when he was succeeded by his son William II, the present emperor.



THE NETHERLANDS. As Holland represents only a portion of the Netherlands, or "Low Countries," a brief account of the greater includes the less. The Low Countries were included in the empire of Charlemagne and christianized. During the latter part of the Middle Ages the cities of the Netherlands rose to a very high state of prosperity, and some of them became independent republics. Charles V of Spain formally added the Netherlands to the Spanish crown. In 1555 he resigned his rule over the Low Countries to his son, Philip II. Charles had persecuted the Protestants, but Philip outdid him in bigotry and cruelty. He was resisted by the Dutch, led by William of Orange. In 1567 the Duke of Alva came from Spain with a large army. Alva's Bloody Council condemned the Netherlands by wholesale, merely for the sake of their religion and patriotism, and in 1568, sentence of death was pronounced against all the inhabitants of the Netherlands, with only a few exceptions, as heretics. The bloody struggle continued many years, and the Prince of Orange gained ground, but lost it through the terrible massacre of St. Bartholomew. The little town of Alkmaar withstood a great Spanish army and finally drove the besiegers away by cutting the dikes and flooding the country. In 1573 Alva was recalled by Philip II. Leyden, the seat of the ancient university, was also besieged, held out for five months, and was delivered by cutting the dikes. The Dutch navies were nearly always victorious, and the heroic Netherlands, after many struggles and severe trials, made their country a refuge from religious oppression. The Puritans, driven from England, found freedom there, and left Holland only to found colonies in America and elsewhere. The struggle with Spain had to be carried on for centuries. After many ups and downs, the Republic of the Netherlands had another William of Orange, a Stadholder of Holland, until he was called to the English throne, in 1688. The thrifty Dutch established successful colonies in all parts of the world. William I, II, and III were kings of the Netherlands nearly all the 19th century. William III, the father of the present queen, was of a jovial temperament like "Old King Cole, the merry old soul." He died in 1890, and left the kingdom to his little daughter Wilhemina, ten years old, who was enthroned in 1898 and was married to Prince Henry in 1901.



RUSSIA. The Russian or Muscovite Empire covers one-sixth the land surface of the earth, of which less than one-quarter is in Europe, and its population is about twice that of the United States. The ancestors of the Russians were called Hyperboreans, Scythians and Sarmatians in ancient classic writings. In the day of Alfred in England, Rurik, a Scandinavian chief, came to Novgorod (862), and devastated part of the country. Vladimir the Great (980-1015) became a convert to Christianity, with his followers. In 1222 the Mongols, under Jenghis Khan, conquered Eastern Russia. This held back Russian progress so that it fell 200 years behind the rest of Europe in civilization. Hence, also, the saying, "Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar." Under Basil the Blind, (1425-62) the Russian provinces were again united and threw off the Tartar yoke. Ivan the Great (1462-1505) married a niece of Emperor Constantine, and put together the Russian code of laws. Ivan the Terrible (1533-84) took the name of "Czar," opened commerce with England, and conquered Western Siberia. His weak son, Feodor, died without a child and was the last of the House of Rurik. The boyars, or nobles, elected Michael Feodorovitch Romanoff, the first of the still reigning house, in 1613. The story of Peter the Great is the history of Russia during his reign (1689-1725). The account of Peter's disguising himself and learning ship-building in Holland is well known. He forced his people to follow western customs and wear western costumes in his empire, and he began to build St. Petersburg. Under the brilliant but wicked Catherine the Great, (1762-96) Russia became better civilized and Poland was conquered. Alexander I (1801-25) was humane and peace-loving for a Russian despot, but he had to deal with Napoleon, who invaded Russia and retreated in 1812. The Duchy of Warsaw became the Kingdom of Poland again in 1815. Under Nicholas (1825-55) came wars with Persia, Turkey and Poland, and in the Crimea. Alexander II (1855-81) liberated 20,000,000 serfs (1861), but Nihilism grew violent and he was murdered. Alexander III married the sister of Queen Alexandra of England. Nicholas II, the reigning Czar, became emperor in 1894. It was at his request that the great Peace Conference met at the Hague. The war with Japan was a series of Russian defeats. Revolution broke out on "Red Sunday," January 22, 1905, around the Winter Palace of the Czar, after which a constitution and the Duma, a kind of congress, were granted to the people, and the struggle between these delegates and the old government is still going on.



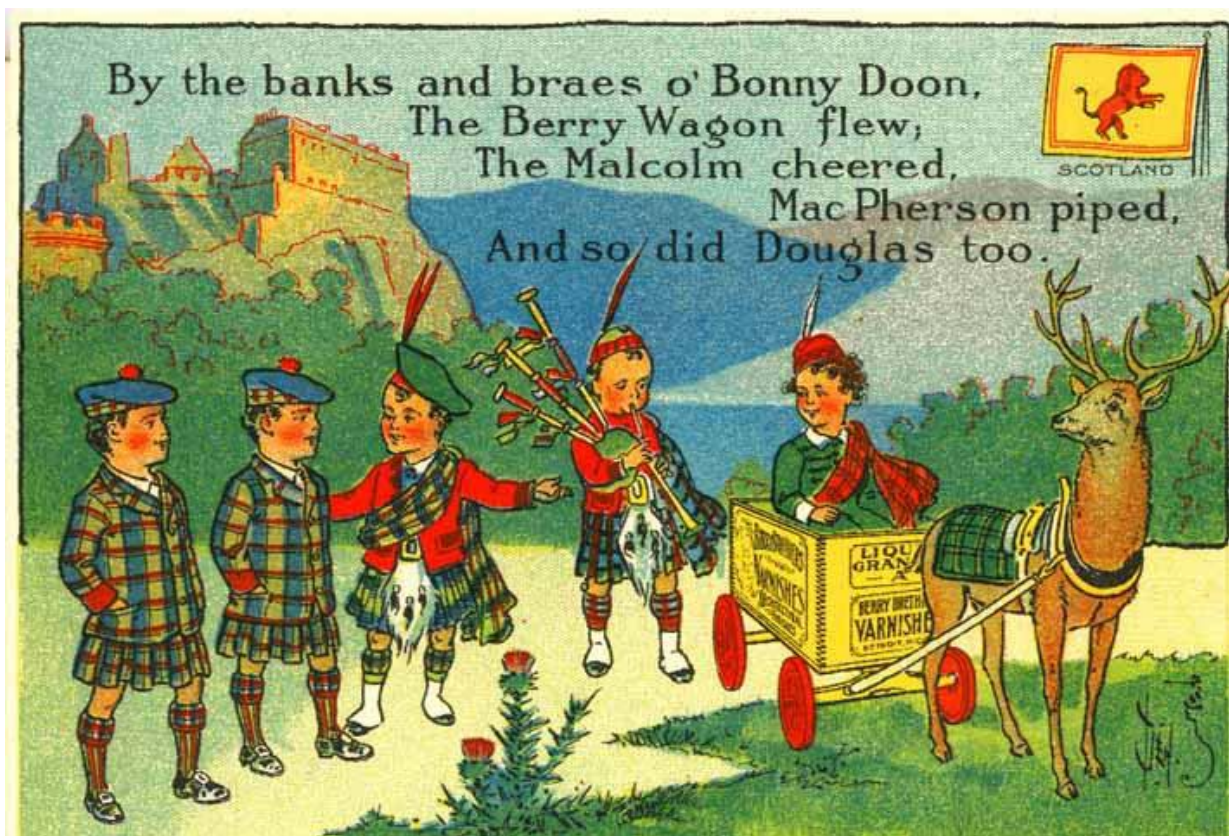
LAPLAND AND THE LAPPS. The Lapps are believed to have come from Asia, being driven on and on by their stronger neighbors until, after centuries, they were finally "cornered" within the Arctic Circle. There are now about 28,000 Lapps scattered over a territory of 150,000 square miles, in Norway, where their province is called Lappmark, Sweden, (Finnmark) and the Kola Peninsula in the government of Archangel, Russia. 20,000 Lapps live in Norway; 5,000 in Sweden and 3,000 in Russia. They still wander about somewhat, moving from place to place in search of lichen (moss) pastures for their reindeer. The family that does not possess 25 reindeer is considered poor. Some wealthy Lapps own 2,000 reindeer. The lichen grows so slowly that it takes ten years for it to grow again after the reindeer have nibbled it off close to the frozen ground. The Lapps are hunters and trappers in winter (for squirrel, sable, ermine, otter and bear) and fishers in summer. They supply their neighbors in Norway with game—sometimes as many as 1,000 grouse a day.

The Lapps are short and fat in body, with three-cornered faces, high cheek bones and flat noses, small black eyes and black or chestnut brown hair. They are not so big or strong as the Finns, who look a little like them. They are honest and peaceable and think a great deal of their own country and people, though Lapland does not really belong to them, but it is under three different governments. They were reduced from their first wild freedom by the Russians in the 11th century, conquered by the Norwegians in the 14th century, and by the Swedes in the 16th century. The Lapps also work in the Swedish iron mines at Gellivare, 44 miles above the Arctic Circle.

The climate of Lapland is severely cold for 9 months in the year; and hot in their short summer—the sun remains in sight, day and night, during July and August. The Lapps are slowly mixing with and marrying their neighbors, and within a few centuries there will be no Laplanders left. The Bible and a few religious books have been translated into the Lapp language. They are simple and devoutly religious, belonging to the Lutheran Church in Norway and Sweden, and to the Orthodox Greek Church in Russia. During the long centuries they have learned that it is to their interest to belong to the established Church of the country in which they are allowed to live. Santa Claus is believed by many to be a Laplander.

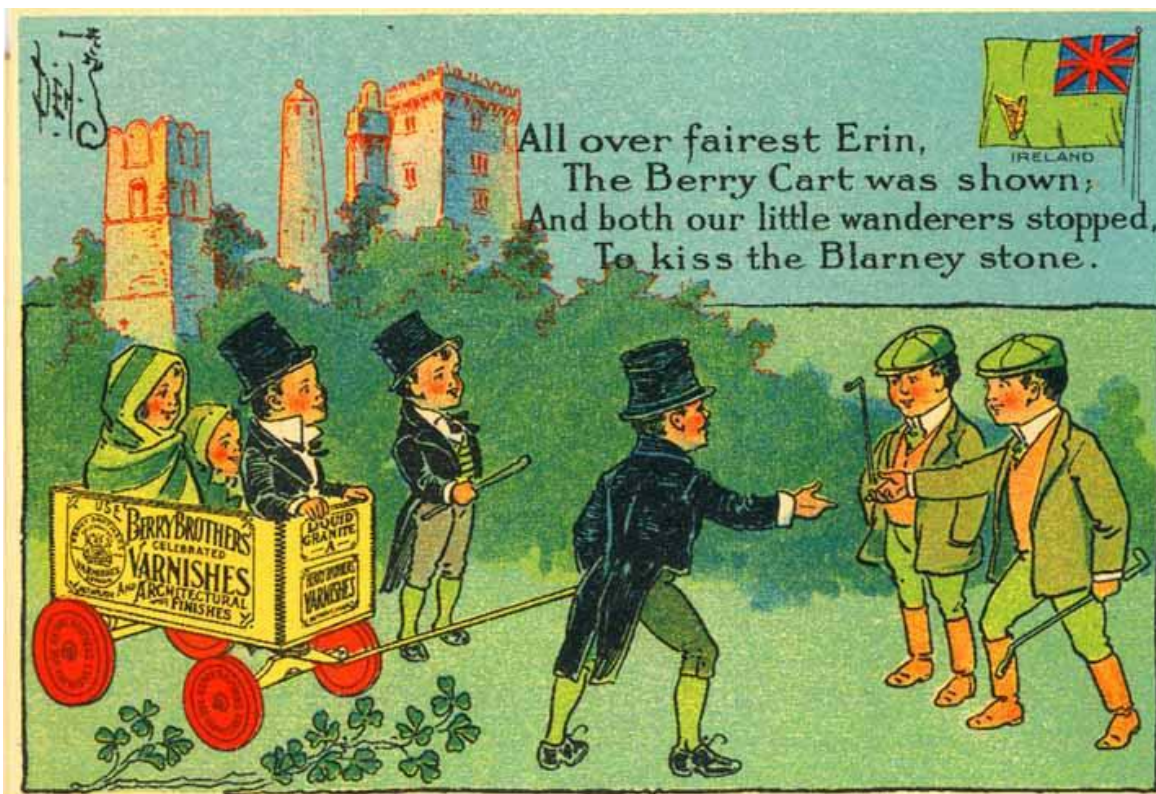


SCANDINAVIA, the land of the Norsemen. Skeletons and other remains show that Scandinavia was settled many thousand years ago from Europe and Asia. Scandinavia is believed to be the true home of the Teutonic race. The Scandinavians include Norwegians, Swedes, Danes and Icelanders—all "longhaired blonds." Swedes blend less with other nations than Norwegians and Danes, therefore, they are more like the original Scandinavian people. Denmark, Sweden and Norway all united under Queen Margaret, in the year 1397 A. D., under the Union of Calamar, which lasted until 1523. Christianity was introduced into Denmark in the 6th Century, and in Sweden in the 9th Century. Norway was not known before the 9th Century, but about the year 1000 A. D., the Norsemen, who were warlike, were the terror of all Europe. The history of Sweden, Norway and Denmark is one of many wars, conquests and reforms. But they have always been God-fearing, industrious and honest people, and make the best type of citizen in all the lands they have emigrated to.



SCOTLAND. The growth of the Scottish nation is one of the most wonderful facts in history. The ancient Romans called the northern part of the island of Britain, Caledonia. Scotia was then Ireland, and the first people called Scots were from the Emerald Isle. The Scots came and settled in Caledonia and called the country Nova Scotia, (New Scotland,) like the Nova Scotia in British America. The Romans never quite conquered Scotland, as they did England, and the Picts and Scots were a warlike people making successful raids upon their southern neighbors, who called on the Anglo Saxons to help them drive the Scots back to their homes among the hills of Scotland. In the year 449 a Saxon chief, named Edwin, founded Edinburgh—the town or borough of Edwin.

The Celts or Scots of Ireland were Christians converted by St. Patrick. In 836 Kenneth became King of the Scots. The Saxons from the South, and the Norwegians and Danes from the North and East, combined to form a new nation. When William the Conqueror invaded England he marched up into the Scotch country and conquered Malcolm III, who had killed Macbeth, the early king about whom Shakespeare wrote the great tragedy. Scotland submitted to England during the reign of Henry II, but Richard Lion-heart wanted money for a crusade to the Holy Land, so he sold Scotland's Independence back to her for 10,000 marks. Scotland was invaded by Edward I, in 1296. The Scots were victorious under Wallace in 1297, but defeated the next year. Soon after Wallace died (1305) Robert Bruce, the national leader, was crowned. The independence of Scotland was won by the great victory at Bannockburn, June 24, 1314. Robert Burns, the greatest Scotch poet, wrote the stirring war song, "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled," which ends with "Bruce of Bannockburn." Robert II (1371) was the first of the Stuart kings of Scotland. Mary Stuart (Queen of Scots) claimed the right to be queen of England and was beheaded for this by her cousin, Elizabeth, the reigning queen. But Elizabeth left the English throne to Mary's son, James VI, of Scotland, who became James I of England. From this time Scotland has been part of Great Britain, and has had no history separate from that of England.



IRELAND. According to the most ancient traditions, the first inhabitants of Ireland were subdued by the Gaels or Milesians. In the fourth century of the Christian era the people of Ireland were called Scoti or Scots. St. Patrick came in the fifth century, and nearly the whole island was converted to Christianity. There is a popular legend of St. Patrick driving all the reptiles out of Ireland into the sea. The University of Armagh was founded and flourishing long before Alfred the Great founded Oxford, England. Settlements were made on the eastern coast of Ireland in the 9th and 10th centuries by the Northmen. Danish invasions were ended by the victory at Clontarf, gained by the Irish chief, Brian Boru, in 1014. In 1172 Henry II of England, authorized by Pope Adrian IV, began the conquest of Ireland. This warfare against Erin was kept up for centuries, until, in 1541, Henry VIII received, from the Anglo-Irish Parliament at Dublin, the title of "King of Ireland." All efforts to introduce the English Church Reformation to Ireland led to repeated revolts among the loyal Irish, who rose and massacred the Protestants in 1641, and were punished by Cromwell in 1649. Ireland adhered to the cause of James II, and was defeated in the Battle of the Boyne, July 12, 1690.

There was an unsuccessful rebellion in 1798. The Act of Union, doing away with the Irish Parliament and uniting Ireland with Great Britain, went into force, Jan. 1, 1801. Emmet's rebellion, in 1803, was unsuccessful. The potato famine of 1846 and 1847 was followed by a great Irish emigration to America. There was a "Young Ireland" rebellion in 1848; and Fenian outbreaks in 1865 and 1867. The Land League was suppressed in 1881, and the National League was organized the following year. Home Rule agitation followed under the leadership of Parnell. Gladstone introduced the Home Rule Bill in 1886, but it failed to pass. It did pass the House in 1893, but was rejected by the House of Lords.



ENGLAND was known as early as the time of the Phœnicians. The Romans called the island Britannia. Cæsar landed there 55 B. C., and the Romans ruled till the 5th Century, A. D. Ethelbert of Kent brought the Christian religion to the island. Alfred the Great began to rule in 871, and Oxford University was founded. Athelstan and Canute were followed by Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror, and the battle of Hastings was fought in 1066. Henry II (Plantagenet), in the year 1154, was succeeded by Richard Lion-Heart, who went, in the Third Crusade, to the Holy Land. John reigned in his place, and after Richard died, John issued the Magna Charta, in 1215. In the reign of Edward I, "Wallace bled" in Scotland; and in 1295 the first perfect Parliament was held. Edward II was defeated by Robert Bruce at Bannockburn, 1314. Joan of Arc of France and Jack Cade opposed Henry VI, and the "Wars of the Roses," so called because the Lancaster side wore red roses and the followers of the Duke of York, white roses. Henry VIII is remembered for his six wives and the English Reformation. Elizabeth's reign, from 1558 to 1603, was the most brilliant in English History. Shakespeare wrote his dramas and poems, the Spanish Armada was destroyed, and Mary Stuart was beheaded. Elizabeth left the throne to James I, who worried the Puritans so that they fled to Holland and America. Charles I succeeded in 1625, quarrelled with Parliament, and was beheaded in 1649. Then came Cromwell with Milton and the Puritans. Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660. William of Orange and Mary, his wife, drove James from the kingdom. Under "Good Queen Anne" Marlborough won his "famous victory," and England, joined with Scotland, became Great Britain, in 1707. Of the four Georges, George II was king of England at the time of the Revolution of the American Colonies. Victoria ascended the throne in 1837, and her reign, to 1901, was the longest and most brilliant in English History. The Crimean War and the Civil War in the United States were among the greatest events of Victoria's reign. Literature, the arts, sciences and inventions made great strides. Edward VII succeeded to the throne in 1901.



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