

10. There is a want of good roads and bridges in Peru; and in the intercourse between the sea-ports and the interior of the country, almost every article of trade is carried on the backs of mules and lamas. In the vicinity of Pisco, and close to the shore, are several small islands abounding in the fertilizing manure called guano.

*Map No. 17.*—What bounds Guiana on the north? A.-On.—The west? Va.—The south and east? Bl.—The principal rivers? Eo. Sm., Mi., Ok.—How long are the three first? How many inhabitants has Georgetown? Paramaribo? New Amsterdam? Cayenne? What Indians inhabit the south-east part of Guiana? As.

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11. At the time of the Spanish conquest, Peru was more extensive than the modern state of the same name. Its kings were called Incas; they were held to be a sacred race, to be descended from the sun, and were adored by the people.

12. The ancient Peruvians were partially civilized, and cultivated the land with much care. They built temples and palaces of stone; were skilful in the art of making vessels of gold and silver, and constructed excellent roads. These people were ignorant of writing, but preserved the memory of remarkable events by means of paintings and knotted cords of various colours.

13. Forty years after the discovery of America, Pizarro, a brave but cruel Spaniard, invaded Peru, at the head of a small army. He put the reigning Inca to death, conquered the country, and established the dominion of his sovereign.

14. Peru, with the other American provinces of Spain, was long governed by viceroys appointed by the kings of that country; but in the year 1821, the people established a government of their own, and with the assistance of the Colombians, achieved their independence in 1824, by the defeat of the last Spanish army at Ayacucho.

15. In the year 1836, Peru was divided into the states of North Peru and South Peru, which, with Bolivia, were formed in the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, under a chief magistrate, styled the Supreme Protector. Three years afterwards, the army of the Confederation was defeated by the Chilians at Yungay, and the Republic was dissolved.

Commerce? 10. Of what is there a want? How are the articles of trade carried? What exists near Pisco?

Q.—11. What did Peru comprise? What is said of its kings? 12. Of the ancient Peruvians? 13. Of Pizarro? 14. Of Peru and the other provinces? When was independence declared? What was achieved at Ayacucho? 15. What took place in 1836? Three years afterwards?