



Lesson from Cobb's *New Juvenile Reader*

Children in the mid-1800s used books called readers, like the example below, to learn spelling, do recitations, or read out loud, and learn moral lessons. A moral is something learned that teaches a person how to behave.

<p>38 COBB'S NEW JUVENILE READER.—NO. 1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">READING LESSON XI. <i>About Little Charles.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Charles, come here to me. Make haste. Sit in my lap. 2. Now read your book. Where is the pin to point with? Here is a pin. Do not tear the book. 3. Bad boys tear their books. Spell that word. You are a good boy. Now go and play. 4. Will you have a ball, a kite, or a top? You must toss your ball, and see how it will bound. 5. You must spin your top, and then it will go round. 6. You must let your kite fly in the air, and see how it will sail on the wind. You must not pull the string hard, or you will break it. <p>QUESTIONS.—Who tear their books? What must you do with your ball? What must you do with your top? What must you do with your kite?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SPELLING LESSON XII.</p> <p>Barns (bārnz), <i>n. plu.</i> of Barn, a kind of store-house for hay, grain, straw, and for stabling.</p>	<p>COBB'S NEW JUVENILE READER.—NO. 1. 39</p> <p>Bees (bēz), <i>n. plu.</i> of Bee, the insect which makes honey. [<i>to construct,</i></p> <p>Build (bīld), <i>v.</i> to raise a building or structure;</p> <p>Dēer, <i>n.</i> an animal hunted for its flesh, which is called venison, and for its skin.</p> <p>Dēn, <i>n.</i> a cave or hollow place in the ground.</p> <p>Feath'ers (fēth'ārz), <i>n. plu.</i> of Feather, the natural covering of birds and fowls.</p> <p>Hive, <i>n.</i> a kind of box or vessel in which bees live and make honey.</p> <p>Hol'low (hōl'lē), <i>a.</i> empty, void within, not sound; excavated; false: <i>n.</i> a cavity; excavation; low place: <i>v.</i> to excavate or make hollow.</p> <p>Hors'es (hōr'sēz), <i>n. plu.</i> of Horse, an animal used for draught.</p> <p>Hous'es (hōuz'ēz), <i>n. plu.</i> and <i>pres. t.</i> of House, a place of abode: <i>v.</i> to shelter, harbor. [dogs.]</p> <p>Ken'nel (kēn'nēl), <i>n.</i> a kind of cot or house for Made, <i>pre.</i> of Make, to form; to create.</p> <p>Nēsts, <i>n. plu.</i> of Nest, a bed for birds; or, for insects. [night]</p> <p>Owls (ōlz), <i>n. plu.</i> of Owl, a bird that flies in the Shl'ning, <i>part. a.</i> bright, glittering; splendid; illustrious.</p> <p>Wolf (wōlf), <i>n.</i> a wild voracious animal. [a forest.]</p> <p>Woods (wōdz), <i>n. plu.</i> of Wood; collection of trees.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">READING LESSON XII.</p> <p><i>What Sheep, Horses, Birds, &c. have to keep them warm.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What has Jane to keep her warm? Jane has a warm frock, made of wool.
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Read “Reading Lesson XI ‘About Little Charles’” on the left page above and answer the following questions.

- 1. What is one of the lessons or morals that the speaker is teaching Little Charles?**
- 2. How does a bad boy treat his books?**
- 3. If Little Charles is a good boy, what does he get to do?**
- 4. What does the speaker say is important when flying a kite?**
- 5. Little Charles can choose to play with a spinning top, ball, or kite. What would you choose to play with and why? What do you like to do at recess?**
- 6. Pretend you have written this list for Little Charles. Think of a lesson or moral to add and write it below. Why is it important for Little Charles to know this?**