Example of a running time analysis

Consider a recursive algorithm to compute the maximum element in a list of n elements:

- If $n = 1$, return the single element in the list
- Otherwise (for $n \geq 2$)
  - recursively find the maximum entry in the first $n - 1$ elements,
  - then compare it to the last entry in the list and return whichever is larger.

How do we prove this is linear time?