

Political and social chronology of the centuries ... from 2000 B.C. to present time / [by Jonathan Hutchinson].

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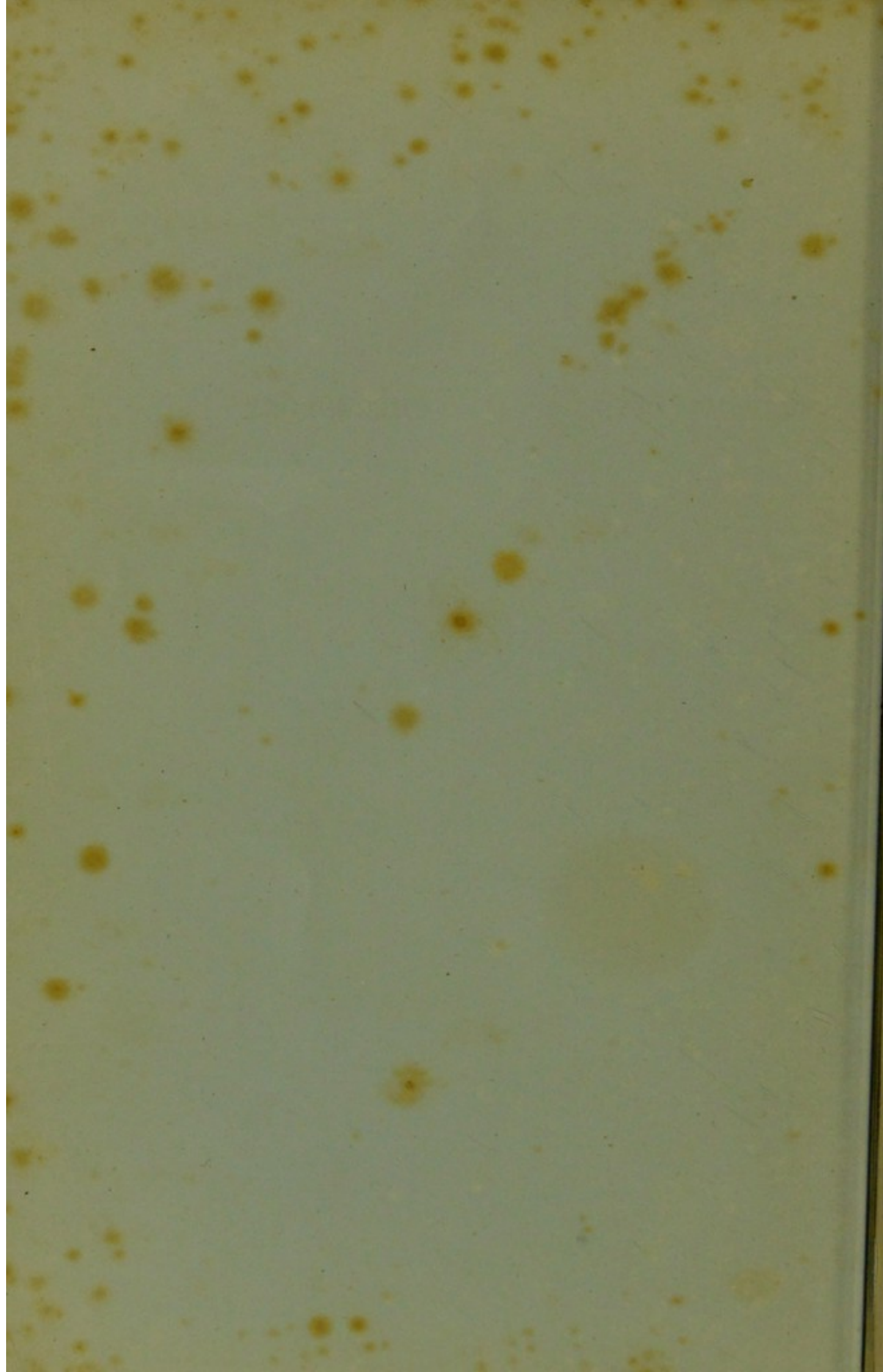
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CHRONOLOGY

OF

THE CENTURIES

(*"Space-for-time" arrangement*)

FROM 2000 B.C. TO PRESENT TIME.





POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CHRONOLOGY

OF

THE CENTURIES

(*"Space-for-time" arrangement*)

FROM 2000 B.C. TO PRESENT TIME.

[*By Sir Jonathan Hutchinson*]

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

Egypt, Persia, Babylon, India, and

Important {
Names. {

SOME GENERAL STATEMENTS AS TO

- 2000.** The Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings (Phœnicians), took possession of Lower Egypt in 2101, and ruled till 1591; they were, therefore, now in power.
- 1975.** The campaign of Chedorlaomer, Kudur Lagamer of Elam, may be placed at 2000.
The old empire of Egypt, with Memphis as capital, at least a thousand years old.
- 1950.** The trade of Egypt and Babylonia with the South of Arabia, through the medium of Arab tribes, certainly goes back to 2000 B.C.
As far back as 3000 B.C., Egypt had, under Suefu, predecessor of Chufu, fixed herself in the peninsula of Sinai.
- 1925.** Some beginnings of civilisation in the Chaldeans' districts, on the Euphrates and Tigris, may be traced back as far as 3000 B.C.
Elam, on the Lower Tigris, Cap. Susa, had a political constitution from 2500; and its kings invaded Babylonia before 2000, and conquered it for a short time.
- 1901.**

Phœnicia already advanced in Civilisation.

Important
Events. {

THE PROGRESS OF THE NATIONS.

Persia was under the dominion of Syria.

Dahak Jemshid Zohak Feridum in Persia.

Kaoh, a smith, leads a successful insurrection, and his leathern-apron becomes the royal standard of Persia.

The various events of Abraham's life are placed by some in this and the next centuries.

The Celts had now reached the western shores of Europe.

The pyramids (there were seventy of them) were now at least 800 years old.

The centre of government had for 400 years (2400) been moved to Thebes.

Babylon, at least 1000 years old, had recently, after 300 years' subjection to Elam, regained independence.

Lake Meri, an artificial reservoir for the Nile, was a comparative novelty.

Abraham comes into Egypt (1919).

Chedorlaomer, a second king of Elam, and allies, carry captive the people of Sodom. He is defeated and slain.

Nineveh was possibly 200 years old.

Cotton manufactures in India already celebrated.

Sidon celebrated for manufactures.

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

Shepherd Kings in Egypt.

Important {
Names. {

CHRONOLOGY.

1900. Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed (submerged).

Fironz, in Persia, encourages the arts of life.

1875.

Inachus founds Argos in Greece (1856).

1850.

1825. Expulsion of Phœnicians from Lower Egypt.

Phoroneus succeeds Inachus.

About this time Thebes revolted against the rule of Hyksos (Shepherd Kings).

1801.

Persian Civilization.

Important
Events. {

COMMENTS,

With the exception of those of Egypt, the historical events of this century and the next two are for the most part legendary.

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

Prosperity of Phœnicia.

Important {
Names. {

CHRONOLOGY.

1800. Afrasaib, king of Turan, invades Persia. He conquers it, and rules oppressively.

1775.

1750.

1725.

A colony of Greeks settle in Italy (Magna Græcia).

Famine in Egypt and Syria.

1701.

Important
Events. {

COMMENTS.

Phœnician fleets visit distant countries. Trade for tin with Cornwall, colonies in Spain, Africa, &c.

The manufactures of Tyre excel those of Sidon, the mother-city.

Conquest of Persia by Turanite tribes from North.

Damascus built.

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

Important {
Names. { *Amosis I. of Thebes. — Tuthmosis I. — Jacob ?*

CHRONOLOGY.

1700.

Amosis of Thebes (1684 to 1659). The first who partially conquered the Shepherds. War of liberation.

1675.

1650.

Tuthmosis I. began his reign in Thebes (1646 to 1625).

1625.

1601.

Important
Events.

First War of Liberation in Egypt.

COMMENTS.

Chief Features {
of the Century. }

The Beginnings of Greece.

Important {
Names. } *Cecrops. — Scamander. — Tuthmosis II. — Tuthmosis III. —
Amenophis II. — Amenophis III. — Jacob ?*

CHRONOLOGY.

1600. Queen Misptra (Ramahie), Regent, erected the two second largest obelisks.

Tuthmosis II.

Complete expulsion of the Shepherd Kings (Hyksos), by Tuthmosis II. (1591).

1575. Tuthmosis III.

Amenophis II. (1565 to 1555).

“The settlement of the sons of Jacob in Goshen may be placed about the middle of the sixteenth century.”—*Duncher*. An Edomite tribe.

1550.

1525. Cecrops, an Egyptian, founds Athens.

Amenophis III. (1524 to 1488).

Corinth built (1520).

1501.

Prosperity of Egypt.

Important
Events. {

Expulsion of the Shepherd Kings.

COMMENTS.

Scamander founds the kingdom of Troy.

The Shepherd Kings were of Semitic origin (Phœnician).

Council of the Amphictryons instituted.

Egypt now becomes a military power.

Thebes was now very prosperous.

Obelisks erected.

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

Important {
Names. {

Rameses I. — Sethos I. — Joseph ?

CHRONOLOGY.

1500. Assyria about this time becomes an independent state.

The Carians occupied the islands of the Ægean; 500 years later they were driven out by the Hellenes.

Amenophis IV. (1488 to 1476).

1475.

1450.

Rameses I. (1443 to 1439).

Sethos I. (1439 to 1388).

1425.

1401.

Important
Events.

Assyria independent. — Phœnicia prosperous.

COMMENTS.

Historical materials very scanty as yet.

It is possible that Joseph lived in this century.

The Phœnicians had commenced a carrying trade by land and by sea with Babylon, Assyria, &c.

Assyria derived its population and civilisation from the Chaldean empire (Babylon).

The Israelites were now in Egypt, but not oppressed till the later part of this century or beginning of next.

The name of the Hebrews is not mentioned in any Egyptian record yet found.

The Hindoos were at this time advancing south-east in India, in the Valley of the Ganges.

Now began the mythical stories of Greece.

The older chronologists placed the Exodus in this century.

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

Reign of Sesostris.

Important { *Seti I. — Othurul. — Rameses II., the Great. — Mineptah. —*
Names. { *Rameses III. — Moses.*

CHRONOLOGY.

1400.

Seti, or Sethos, I., father of Rameses the Great.

Oppression of the Hebrews in Goshen began about this time.

1375.

Rameses II. (1388 to 1322). (Sesostris of the Greeks.)

Egyptian conquests in Syria and Ethiopia.

1350.

1325. Mineptah succeeds Rameses II. (1322).

It was probably during Mineptah's reign that the Exodus occurred (1320?).

Death of Mineptah (1302), and succession of Rameses III.

The ten commandments and laws of Moses given forth at Mount Sinai (1300?).

1301.

Prosperity in Egypt and in Phœnicia.

Important Events. { *Many Buildings erected in Egypt.—The Exodus.*

COMMENTS.

During his long reign (sixty-six years), Rameses the Great covered Egypt with magnificent buildings. He began a canal between the Nile and Red Sea. He "made Egypt anew."

The lives of the Hebrews "were made bitter by all manner of service in the field." They were employed in building or enlarging the great temple cities, Rameses and Pithom.

Sidon was now in great prosperity, and enjoyed a large trade with Babylon, Assyria, Arabia, Armenia, &c. The Phœnicians had already founded many prospering colonies, and practised the trades of dyeing, dye-making, glass-making, weaving, and working in metals. It is probable that they procured tin from England, but not certain that they sailed to Cornwall, as they may have had it through the Gauls.

At the close of the century Egypt was peaceful and prosperous.

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

Important { *Pelops. — Ninus. — Œdipus. — Theseus. — Teucer. — Moses. —*
Names. { *Joshua. — Deborah. — Barak. — Gideon.*

CHRONOLOGY.

1300. The Israelites were now in Sinai, or east of Jordan, where they had
a long period of nomadic life.

1275.

1250. About this time the Israelites conquered (partially) the "Promised
Land" (under Joshua).

1225.

1201.

Important
Events. {

COMMENTS.

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

Important {
Names. { *Æneas. — Samson. — Heraclida. — Judges in Israel.*

CHRONOLOGY.

1200.

1175. The Heracleids on the throne of Lydia (Sardis) (1194). Before them
the Atyads ruled. The Heracleids ruled 500 years.

1150. Nebuchadnezzar I., king in Babylon.
Ranmann-sum-nasir, king of Babylon.

1125.
Meli-Sigu, "king of multitudes" in Babylon.

1101.

Important
Events. {

COMMENTS.

The British Museum has an important inscribed stone, which records the conquests of Nebuchadnezzar.

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

Prosperity of Israel under David.

Important { *Tiglath Pileser. — Samuel. — Jephthah. — Saul. — Medon. —*
Names. { *Cadmus. — David. — Hiram. — Lokman (an Arab poet).*

CHRONOLOGY.

1100.

1075.

Saul, king of Israel (1055).

Saul, defeated by the Philistines, put an end to his life.

1050.

Jerusalem wrested from the Jebusites, and made the Hebrew capital.

Tiglath Pileser I. War with Syria and Babylonia.

1025. David anointed king (1025).

Phœnician treaty of commerce with Solomon.

1001.

Important
Events. {

COMMENTS.

Phœnicia sends out many colonies.

Silver imported from Spain to Tyre.

Syria is now subject to Israel.

Some of the Psalms were written in this century.

Naval supremacy of the Pelasgi.

War with Philistines; Goliath slain.

Hiram, king of Tyre.

The mariner's compass supposed to have been known in China at this time.

The kingdom of Israel was at its highest power under David. His power extended from the Red Sea to Damascus. He organised his army, built a royal palace, &c.

Lokman was the oldest Arab poet.

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

Important { *David. — Solomon. — Homer. — Rehoboam and Jeroboam. —*
Names. { *Elijah. — Shishak. — Hiram. — Buddha. — Hesiod.*

CHRONOLOGY.

1000. Solomon, king (993?).
Solomon's fleet trade with Africa.
The Hellenes landed in the isles of the Ægean, and drove out the Carians.
The Ionians build Samos (986).
Visit of Queen of Sheba to Solomon (990?).
Utica built (986).
975. The Book of Ecclesiastes written (976).
Death of Solomon, æt. 60 (953).
Birth of Homer (971).
Merodach Baladan I., king of Babylon.
The Greeks, landing on the Lydian coast, found coins in use. They learned the Lydian flute, wool-dyeing, and games at ball and dice.
The Jewish kingdom divided (952?). Rehoboam reigns in Jerusalem over Judah and Benjamin, Abijah succeeds Rehoboam.
950. Tiglath Pileser II.
Jeroboam died (954).
Asa succeeds Abijah.
Sack of Jerusalem by the Egyptians (Shishak) (949).
Asa, king of Judah, Rehoboam's grandson (929 to 873).
Birth of Lycurgus (926).
925.
Omri builds Samaria (924).
Ethbaal, king of Tyre and Sidon (920).
Rhodes, mistress of the sea.
Hesiod flourishes.
Elisha succeeds Elijah.
Invasion of Judah by Benhadad.
- 901.

Important
Events.

The Psalms and the Proverbs. — The Iliad.

COMMENTS.

David's death probably took place early in this century.

Buddha founds his system of religion in India.

By the rebellion of Hadad and Rezin, Syria is lost to Israel.

Decline of the Pelasgic naval power, and ascendancy of the Thracian.

Merodach Baladan I. is described as "king of the Universe," "king of Sumer and Akkad, son of Meli Legu," "king of Babylon," &c. (See boundary stone in British Museum.)

From this time historical records (on stones, &c.) are full, frequent, and exact.

At the division of the Israelites, Judah and Simeon (united before), with the Levites and part of Benjamin, remained loyal to Rehoboam (David's grandson), and formed the kingdom of Judah. The other tribes, under Jeroboam, formed the kingdom of Israel.

Chief Features {
of the Century. }

Important {
Names. *Jehu. — Ahab. — Athaliah. — Lycurgus. — Dido. — Jeroboam. —
 Hesiod. — Elijah. — Jonah.*

CHRONOLOGY.

900. Rammann-nirari II., king of Assyria. (He was the grandson of Tiglath Pileser II.)

Assur-nasir-apli, king of Assyria (885 to 860).

Jehoshaphat (873 to 848), king of Judah.

875.

Ahab married Jezebel, a Tyrian princess (875).

Shalmaneser II. (859), king of Assyria.

• Israel and Judah were united for a short time under Ahaziah (Ahab's son).

850.

Jehu anointed king by Elisha. He slew Jezebel and seventy sons and grandsons of Ahab at Jerusalem.

Athaliah, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, seized the throne in Judah, and introduced the worship of Baal.

Overthrow and death of Athaliah.

Joash, king (837 to 797).

825.

Rammann-nirari III., Assyria (812 to 783).

801.

Important
Events. {

COMMENTS.

Contest of the prophets Elijah, Elisha, &c., with the tendency to idolatry in the kings of Judah.

The kingdom of Israel had its capital first at Sichem, and afterwards at Samaria and Jezreel.

Israel and Judah were frequently at war with each other.

Inscribed stones in B. M. record the victories both of Assur-nasir-apli and of his son Shalmaneser; those of the latter over Benhadad of Damascus, Ahab of Israel, and many others.

Carthage built by Dido (869).

The tablets recording the events of Babylonian history are in clay; some unbaked, others terra-cotta.

Decline of the kingdom of Israel, which subsequently became subject to Assyria.

Chief Features of
the Century.

Founding of Rome.

Important Names. { *Sardanapalus.* — *Isaiah.* — *Joel.* — *Amos.* — *Micah.* — *Obadiah.* —
Romulus. — *Hezekiah.* — *Salmanazar.* — *Gyges.* — *Numa.* —
Sennacherib. — *Habakkuk.*

CHRONOLOGY.

800. Murder of Joash (797).

Jerusalem captured by the Israelites ; the temple and palace plundered.

Amaziah (797 to 792) was king.

Uzziah (792 to 740) punished the murderers of his father Amaziah,
and became king.

775.

Building of Rome (753). A. U. C.

750.

Tiglath Pileser III., king of Nineveh (745 to 727). This was the
Tiglath Pileser of the Bible.

Shalmaneser IV.

Hoshea, the last king of Israel. He revolted against the Assyrians.

Hezekiah, king of Judah (728 to 697).

725.

Siege of Samaria (by Sargon) lasted three years.

Samaria captured by Sargon, and the kingdom of Israel destroyed.

The people were carried into Assyria and Media.

701.

Important
Events.

Dispersion of Israel.

COMMENTS.

Uzziah (Azariah) raised the kingdom of Judah again to a position of power.

This was the period of Isaiah's prophecies.

Sargon, king of Assyria (722 to 705).

The capture of Samaria resulted in what is called the dispersion of the Ten Tribes (722). This date is tolerably certain, the Hebrew chronology and the Assyrian tablets agreeing.

Sennacherib succeeds Sargon (705 to 681).

A. U. C. (51).

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

Babylon triumphant. — Destruction of Assyria.

Important Names. { *Mannasseh. — Judith. — Holofernes. — Esarhaddon. — Tullus. — Psam-*
meticus. — Pausanias. — Phraates. — Ancus Martius. — Periander.
— Nabopolassar. — Draco. — Tarquinius Priscus. — Nebuchadnezzar.
— Tyrtæus. — Terpander. — Necho. — Jeremiah. — Josiah. — Daniel.

CHRONOLOGY.

700.

Hezekiah was now reigning (728 to 697).

Candaules, king of Lydia.

The second Messenian war (685?) against Sparta.

Sennacherib dies (681).

Esarhaddon (681 to 668).

The Dodecarchy in Egypt overthrown by Psammeticus, who hired Greek soldiers.

675.

Saosduclinos, king of Babylon (668 to 647).

Kingdom of Judah invaded, and Manasseh carried to Babylon.

Byzantium founded by Megarians (657).

650.

Ancus Martius, fourth king of Rome.

Nabopolassar, king of Babylon.

Periander succeeds Cypselus in Corinth (625).

Legislature of Dracon at Athens (624).

625.

Nebuchadnezzar II., king of Babylon.

Sappho, Alcæus, and Stesichorus flourished (610).

Necho, king of Egypt, invades Assyria.

Battle of Megiddo; Josiah slain (610).

Daniel taken to Babylon (606).

601.

Early Roman kings.

Important
Events. {

COMMENTS.

Flourishing sea-trade of Corinth.

Cyzicus founded.

Psammeticus of Egypt maintained a standing army of Greeks.

Thaletas, lyric poet of Crete.

Fight between Horatii and Curatii.

War between Alba and Rome. Alba destroyed.

Lesbos commands the sea.

An Assyrian dynasty now reigned in Babylon.

The British Museum contains stones from Nimroud of this date (Esarhaddon).

One tablet records the Babylonian kings from 1938 to 647; and another the two dynasties from 2232 to 1576.

Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar (606), and again a few years later.

Money was lent at interest in Babylon at this period.

Nineveh taken by Nebuchadnezzar (601). End of Assyrian empire.

After Josiah, Shallum, Jehoiakim, Jehoichin, and Zedekiah reigned for short periods in Jerusalem. Its destruction came in the reign of the last in the early part of the next century (588).

A. U. C. (153).

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

The time of Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, and Darius.

Important { *Jeremiah.* — *Nebuchadnezzar.* — *Cyrus.* — *Darius.* — *Daniel.* —
Names. { *Tarquin.* — *Pythagoras.* — *Anacreon.* — *Zoroaster.* — *Confucius.* —
Æsop. — *Cræsus.* — *Solon.* — *Cambyzes.* — *Periander.* — *Simonides.*

CHRONOLOGY.

600. Jeremiah prophesied.

Birth of Cyrus the Great (599).

Solon in Athens. Archon in 594.

Nebuchadnezzar destroys Jerusalem, burns the Temple, and carries the Jews to Babylon (586). End of the kingdom of Judah.

Servius Tullius, sixth king in Rome (578).

575.

Amasis (570) introduced Greek customs into Egypt.

Cyrus, king of Persia.

Nebuchadnezzar subdues Egypt.

Cræsus reigns in Lydia (562).

Pisistratus usurps the Government of Athens (560).

Nabonidus (555), king in Babylon.

550. Cyrus crossed the Tigris. Invasion of Lydia; Sardis taken (546).
Temple of Delphi burnt (548).

Cyrus took Sippara, and afterwards Babylon (without fighting), 538.

Nabonidus died (538), having been taken prisoner by Cyrus.

Death of Cyrus (529). Cambyzes succeeds.

525. Cyrus sends the Jews back to Palestine.

At the battle of Pelusium, Cambyzes defeated Psamethik III. (525).

Cambyzes dispossessed by pseudo-Smerdis committed suicide (522).

Darius, king in Persia (522). Rebuilding of the Temple (516).

Hipparchus, tyrant in Athens, slain by Harmodius and Aristogeiton (514).

Beginning of the Ionian revolt against Persia (500).

501.

The Medo-Persian Empire.

Important Events. { *Jewish Captivity in Babylon. — Persian Conquests in Babylon and Egypt. — Restoration of the Jews. — Expulsion of the Tarquins.*

COMMENTS.

Massilia (Marseilles) founded by the Phœnicians.

Babylon taken by Cyrus (538). End of Babylon's independence.

Cyrus, king of Persia, ends the Jewish captivity at Babylon.

Tarquinius Superbus, seventh king of Rome (534).

Amasis built magnificently, especially at Sais.

Belshazzar, of the Bible narrative, was Nabonidus' son, and associated with him in the government. Nabonidus was supposed to have been inattentive to religious duties, and hence his misfortunes.

Death of Cyrus the Great (529).

Cambyzes, the drunken, becomes king of Persia (529). Invades Egypt.

Death of Pisistratus (527).

The Jews build their second Temple.

The Tarquins expelled from Rome (509).

Rome and Carthage.

The battle of Pelusium left Egypt a Persian province.

The Jews were now under the Persians, next under Alexander the Great, then under Ptolemies, and then the Seleucid kings of Syria.

Sardis burned by the Athenians (504).

The Books of Jeremiah and Daniel belong to part of this period and last of preceding century.

A. U. C. (253).

Chief Features of the Century. { **Ionian Revolt.**—**Persian Invasions of Greece.**—**Peloponnesian War.**

Important Names. { *(Darius.—Xerxes.—Artaxerxes.—Miltiades.—Leonidas.—Aristides.—Coriolanus.—Themistocles.—Pythagoras.—Æschylus.—Ezra.—Democritus.—Cimon.—Pericles.—Sophocles.—Euripides.—Socrates.—Herodotus.—Thucydides.—Xenophon.—Hippocrates.—Alcibiades.)*

CHRONOLOGY.

500. The first Dictator at Rome (Lartius). The plebeians first had tribunes (494).

Port of Piræus built by the Athenians.

Battle of Marathon (490). Darius.

Xerxes succeeds Darius (485). Ahasuerus of the Bible.

Battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis (480).

Battles of Plataea and Mycale (479).

475.

The Decemvirs published the laws of Rome (451).

Revolt of Helots and Messenians against Sparta (464).

Death of Xerxes and accession of Artaxerxes I. (465).

Battle of Tanagra. Defeat of Athens by Corinth (457).

450.

Revolt of Egypt against Persia ; six years' war.

First year of Peloponnesian War (431).

Plague at Athens.

425.

Battle of Delium (Socrates and Xenophon both fought), 424.

Athenian expedition against Sicily (Nicias), 415.

Destruction of the Athenian army and fleet.

End of Peloponnesian War (404).

The thirty tyrants.

Expedition of Cyrus against his brother Artaxerxes.

Battle of Cunaxa and death of Cyrus.

Retreat of the ten thousand (under Xenophon).

401.

Athens at the height of her glory.

Important
Events. {

COMMENTS.

Persian kings now reigned in Babylon, and ruled Egypt, Syria, and parts of Asia Minor.

The harbours of Cilicia (tributary to Persia) carried on an active trade, and were able to equip 100 war ships.

The B. M. has many tablets relating to trade transactions in the reign of "Darius, King of Babylon and countries"; also several bearing date in those of Xerxes and Artaxerxes.

Xanthus, a Lydian, son of Candaules, wrote a history of his people in Greek, parts of which survive (D., 560).

The tragedies of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides were exhibited during this century (455 to 408); also the comedies of Aristophanes.

Æschylus fought at Marathon, æt. 35.

Between the battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis the Athenians had abandoned Athens, which was taken and destroyed by Xerxes. The Athenian supremacy in Greece lasted about 70 years.

Themistocles was banished, Pausanias put to death, and Thucydides born in the same year (471).

Pericles was at the head of public affairs in Athens during the middle of this century.

At the beginning of the Peloponnesian War Herodotus was 53 and Thucydides 40.

Death of Pericles and birth of Plato in the same year (429).

The Books of Ezra and Nehemiah belong to this period.

Sophocles and Euripides died in the same year (406).

In the 28th and last year of the Peloponnesian War Athens was taken by Lysander, democracy abolished, and government entrusted to thirty men, "the thirty tyrants" (404).

A. U. C. 353.

D

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

Philip and Alexander the Great.

Important Names. { *Camillus. — Plato. — Brennus. — Epaminondas. — Pelopidas. —*
Curtius. — Philip. — Alexander. — Aristotle. — Diogenes. — Darius
(Codomanus). — Thucydides. — Aristophanes. — Democritus. —
Hippocrates. — Xenophon. — Apelles. — Xenocrates. — Agesilaus.

CHRONOLOGY.

400. Syracuse unsuccessfully besieged by the Carthaginians (396).
 Marcus Furius Camillus, dictator at Rome.
 The Romans took Veii from the Etruscans (396 to 391).
 The Gauls, under Brennus, took Rome (389 or 385).
 Phæbidas, the Spartan, seizes Thebes.
 Pelopidas and Epaminondas deliver Thebes.
375. Battle of Leuctra; victory of the Thebans under Epaminondas.
 Battle of Mantinea, in which Epaminondas is killed.
 Laws of Licinius and Sextius made plebeians and patricians equal in Rome (366).
 Birth of Alexander the Great (356).
 The Phocian, or Sacred War, begins in Greece (356).
350. Darius Ochus subdues Egypt.
 Philip of Macedon takes Olynthus (348). End of the Sacred War.
 Dionysius restored at Syracuse, after a ten years' exile (347).
 Syracuse taken by Timoleon, and Dionysius finally banished.
 Battle of Chæronea won by Philip.
 The Romans conquered the Latins (338).
 Philip murdered, and his son Alexander succeeds (336).
 Battle of Issus (333). Persians defeated.
 Banishment of Demosthenes.
325. Papirius Cursor triumphs over the Samnites.
 Death of Alexander the Great, æt. 33, at Babylon (323).
 The Athenians revolt and recall Demosthenes (323).
 Ptolemy carries many Jews captive into Egypt (320). [(321).
 The Samnites force a Roman army to pass under the yoke at Caudium
 Agathocles, tyrant in Syracuse.
 Cassander Lysimachus and Ptolemy conclude a peace with Antigonus.
 Demetrius besieges Rhodes.
 Fabius Maximus and Valerius Corvus, dictators.
 Antigonus defeated and slain at the battle of Ipsus, in Phrygia.
- 301.

Theban supremacy in Greece.

Important Events. { *Time of the Seleucidae. — Captivity of Jews in Egypt.*

COMMENTS.

Death of Socrates (399).

Plato returned to Athens, æt. 34 (395).

Aristotle born (384).

Wars between Persian and Greek cities in Asia Minor.

A Lectisternium celebrated in Rome for first time.

The lake of Alba drained by the Romans.

The legend of Curtius and his leap into the gulph is placed in this century.

The Temple of Diana at Ephesus was burnt by Eratosthratus.

The conquests of Alexander the Great were between 336 and 324. He destroyed the Persian empire, which had been founded by Cyrus 206 years before. He passed into India as far as the Ganges.

Nearchus makes a voyage from the Indus to the Euphrates.

Aristotle had been Alexander's tutor, and became his professor of natural history. To him Alexander sent all the wild animals and other novelties which he obtained in his march through Persia and India. Very large sums were expended in zoological research.

A. U. C. 453.

Chief Features of the Century. { Advance of Roman Power. — War with Carthage.

Important Names. { *Seleucus. — Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt. — Antiochus. — Hannibal. — Pyrrhus. — Philip II. of Macedon. — Fabius. — Marcellus. — The Scipios. — Euclid. — Praxiteles. — Menander. — Theophrastus. — Theocritus. — Aratus. — Epicurus. — Berosus. — Zeno. — Manetho. — Jesus, son of Sirach. — Conon. — Polycletus. — Cratisthenes. — Archimedes. — Nævius.*

CHRONOLOGY.

300. Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes.
Foundation of the city of Seleucia by Seleucus.
The Romans, having conquered the Samnites, are now the chief people in Italy.
Antiochus Soter, king of Syria (281).
Pyrrhus invades Italy (280).

Pyrrhus unsuccessful against Carthaginians. Battle of Beneventum (275).

275. The Romans drive Pyrrhus of Epirus out of Italy (274).
Antigonus Gonatas, king in Macedon.
Manasseh chosen High-Priest of the Jews.
First war with Carthage (264 to 241).
First naval victory of the Romans (260). (Duilius Consul.)
Regulus defeated and taken prisoner.
Victory of Metellus over Asdrubal.

250. The Romans besiege Lilybæum; defeated by Hamilcar.
Death of Ptolemy Philadelphus; his son Ptolemy Euergetes succeeds (247).
End of first Punic war (241).
Attalus, king of Pergamus, succeeds Eumenes.
Antiochus Soter dies (281 to 262).
The temple of Janus shut (235).
Hamilcar killed in Spain.

225. Great victory of the Romans over the Gauls.
Marcellus takes Syracuse after a two years' siege (212).
Antiochus the Great conquers Judæa (211).
Asdrubal vanquished in Spain by the Scipios (210).
Death of Ptolemy Philopater of Egypt (204).
Sophonisba poisoned by Massinissa (203).
War with Hannibal (the second Punic war) (219 to 202). He takes Saguntum.
Battle of Cannæ (216). Defeat of the Romans.
The Carthaginians recall Hannibal (203).
Syphax led in triumph to Rome by Scipio.

201.

Important Events. { *Decline of Greece, and advance of Roman power. — Cultivation of literature in Egypt. — Carthage at its height of prosperity and power.*

COMMENTS.

Seleucus founded Antioch, Edessa, and Laodicea.

The library of Alexandria was commenced by Ptolemy Philadelphus.

The Gauls made incursions into Macedonia.

Citizens of Rome said to have numbered about three hundred thousand.

The Septuagint translation was made in this century by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

Manetho's history of Egypt, giving a list of kings, was written in this century.

Silver money first coined in Rome (266).

Comedies first acted in Rome.

The Colossus at Rhodes overthrown by an earthquake (222).

A. U. C. 553.

Chief Features of the Century. { Roman Conquests out of Italy. — Destruction of Carthage.

Important Names. { *Antiochus.* — *Epiphanes.* — *Philip II. of Macedon.* — *Plautus.* —
The Elder Cato. — *Judas Maccabæus.* — *The Gracchi.* — *The*
Maccabees. — *Terence.* — *Ennius.* — *Polybius.*

CHRONOLOGY.

200. Battle of Cynoscephalæ; Philip defeated by the Romans (197).

Battle of Zama, and end of second Punic war (196).

Roman conquest of the East (200 to 160).

175. Emancipation of the Jews by the Maccabees, after a struggle of fourteen years.

End of kingdom of Macedon by defeat of Perseus (167).

150. Roman conquest of Spain.

Destruction of Carthage (146).

Corinth taken (146).

Siege of Jerusalem by Antiochus (135).

Tiberius Gracchus attempts reforms (133); put to death.

Numantia taken. Pergamus becomes a Roman province (133).

125. Caius Gracchus attempts reforms (123 to 121); killed (121).

The Romans defeated by the Numantines.

War with Jugurtha in Numidia (111 to 106).

Aristobulus, great-grandson of Mattathias, assumed title of king in Jerusalem (105).

Marius drove the Teutones and Cimbri from Italy.

101.

Important
Events. {

COMMENTS.

The Maccabees (or Asmoneans) were led by a priest Mattathias and his five sons, especially Judas Maccabæus.

From the end of this century began the strife between Pharisees and Sadducees.

A. U. C. 665.

Chief Features {
of the Century. }

The Age of Cæsar and Augustus.

Important { *Sulla.*—*Cæsar.*—*Cicero.*—*Antony.*—*Octavius.*—*Pompey.*—*Marius.*
Names. { —*Cleopatra.*—*Sallust.*—*Virgil.*—*Horace.*

CHRONOLOGY.

100. Italians compelled Rome to make them Roman citizens.
Civil war between Sulla and Marius (88 to 82).
Pompeius overcame Rome's rebels (74 to 61). Called to help the
Pharisees, he made the Jews tributary.
Julius Cæsar conquered the Gauls (58 to 49).
- 75.
- Julius Cæsar makes his first campaign in Britain (54).
50. Julius Cæsar at the head of government of Rome (48 to 44).
Julius Cæsar assassinated (44).
Battle of Pharsalia (48).
Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus divided the empire,
Battle of Philippi (42); defeat of Brutus and Cassius.
Battle of Actium, and end of Roman commonwealth.
Octavius known henceforward as Augustus Cæsar (31).
Death of Antony and Cleopatra (30).
Herod the Great recognised by Rome as dependent king of Judæa.
Octavius receives the title of Augustus (27).
25. Death of Marcellus (23).
Porus, king of India, sends an embassy to Augustus (20).
The Rhæti and Vindelici defeated by Drusus (15).
Death of Macænas.
- Augustus orders a census of the Roman empire (5).
Birth of Jesus Christ (4).

The Campaigns of Cæsar in Gaul and Britain.

Important
Events. {

The Birth of Jesus Christ.

COMMENTS.

In this century the Roman commonwealth came to an end, and the line of emperors begins.

The conquests of Cæsar, including his invasion of Britain, and his murder in the senate-house, occur in the middle of this century; and following Cæsar we have the long and glorious reign of Augustus, "the Augustan Age of Rome."

Temple of Janus shut by Augustus for a short time (10); and census ordered of the whole Roman empire.

Jesus Christ born (B.C. 4).

A. U. C. 753.

Chief Features of
of the Century.

The Emperors (Julian and Flavian) in Rome.

Important Names. { *Augustus.—Tiberius.—Caligula.—Claudius.—Nero.—Vespasian.—Titus.—Domitian.—Nerva.—Trajan.—Arminius* (German general).—*Germanicus.—Sejanus.—JESUS CHRIST.—Herod.—Paul.—Seneca.—Tacitus.—The Apostles.—Josephus.—Boadicea.—Arviragus.—Lucan.—Celsus.*

CHRONOLOGY.

1. JESUS CHRIST, aged 4.
Campaigns of Tiberius in Germany (4).
Famine in Rome (5).
Augustus five times emperor ; dies in A.D. 14, æt. 76.
Tiberius, emperor (14).
Germanicus dies near Antioch, poisoned (19).
25. Tiberius banishes the Jews from Rome.
Pilate made governor of Judæa (26).
Tiberius retires to the Island of Capræ (27).
Sejanus disgraced and put to death.
The crucifixion of JESUS CHRIST (33).
Martyrdom of Stephen. Persecution of Christians in Jerusalem.
Tiberius died, æt. 77, in A.D. 37. Caligula.
Expedition of Caligula to Britain (40).
Caligula murdered in 41. Claudius, emperor (41).
Vespasian in Britain (45).
50. Caractacus taken prisoner to Rome.
Nero, emperor (54). Lucan, Seneca, and others put to death by Nero.
Nero's suicide (68). Galba, Otho, Vitellius, emperors all in one year (69). Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.
Vespasian declared emperor by the army (69).
75. Vespasian died, æt. 70 (79). Titus (Vespasian's son), emperor (79).
Titus dies, æt. 41 (81).
Domitian (Titus' brother), emperor (81).
Domitian murdered (96).
Nerva, emperor (an old senator).
Nerva died, æt. 72 (98).
Trajan, emperor (98) ; (born in Spain, of Italian descent).
- 100.

Origin of Christianity.

Important
Events.

Ascendancy of Rome.—Roman Conquest of Britain.—Gnosticism.

COMMENTS.

Tiberius, characterised by laziness, cruelty, avarice, and lust.

Claudius had a triumph in Rome on his return from Britain.

Census of Rome, 6,900,000 (very doubtful).

With Nero ended the Julian emperors.

With Vespasian began the Flavian emperors.

Agricola in Britain (78 *et seq.*).

Agricola defeats the Caledonians on the Grampians (84).

Paul's apostolic journeys (45).

Expulsion of Jews from Rome (46).

Gospel of Matthew written in Hebrew, and translated into Greek (38). Date quite uncertain.

Peter in Rome (57).

Paul's Epistle to the Romans; and other Epistles, earlier and later (58).

Paul made a prisoner at Cæsarea (58).

The first persecution (64).

Burning of Rome by Nero (64). He accused the Christians.

Peter and Paul put to death in Rome (66).

Jerusalem sacked and burnt by Titus; said to have contained 2,000,000, of whom more than half perished (70).

Herculaneum and Pompeii buried in Titus's reign (79).

Revelations written (97). Death of John (100).

Chief Features
of the Century. {

The Flavian Emperors.—The best days of Rome.

Important Names. { *Trajan.—Hadrian.—Antoninus.—Marcus Aurelius.—Commodus.—*
Severus.—Pliny the younger.—Plutarch.—Martial.—Galen.—
Celsus.—Apollodorus.—Suetonius.—Tertullian.—Polycarp.—
Chrysostom.

CHRONOLOGY.

101. Trajan, emperor, a lover of conquests.

Trajan died in Cilicia, after marching to the Persian gulf.

The Jews destroy Alexandria.

Hadrian (117 to 138), he preferred peace, and gave great attention to the provinces.

125.

Hadrian persecuted the Jews, protected the Christians, and rebuilt Jerusalem, calling it *Ælia*.

Hadrian died (138).

Antoninus Pius, emperor (138); "the father of his people."

150.

Antoninus died (161).

Marcus Aurelius (161), peace-loving, but compelled to devote himself to war against barbarian invaders.

Marcus Aurelius died at Vienna (180). Commodus, emperor, son of Aurelius.

175.

The decline of the Roman empire begins.

Commodus murdered (192).

Pertinax, emperor (3 months).

Septimus Severus (193).

200.

Rapid progress of Christianity.

Important Events. { *Trajan's conquests. — Churches and Bishopricks founded.*

COMMENTS.

This century is comparatively barren of events and of great names, if we except the Roman emperors themselves.

The apostles and evangelists were all dead; and although Christianity was now making rapid progress, the names of those associated with it have not obtained great celebrity.

Justin Martyr suffered martyrdom (165).

Appian, historian. Galen, physician.

Apollodorus, architect. Ptolemy, philosopher.

Hadrian and Antoninus both forbade persecution of the Christians.

The power of the army was increasing in Rome.

The German tribes began to cross the frontier, being pressed on by the Slavonians.

Emperors elected by the army.

In disputes about Easter, the bishop of Rome attempts for the first time (unsuccessfully) to assert authority.

Celsus, "the Roman Voltaire," wrote against Christianity.

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

Decline of Rome.—Prosperity of Persia.

Important { *Severus. — Caracalla. — Elagabalus. — Diocletian. — Ardeshir. —*
Names. { *Sapor. — (Sassanides) in Persia. — Tertullian. — Origen. —*
 { *Cyprian. — Zenobia. — Odenathus. — Longinus.*

CHRONOLOGY.

201. Severus, emperor (a soldier only); he visits Britain. Siege of York by the British. Severus died (211), succeeded by his son Caracalla.

Roman citizenship conferred upon the provinces by Caracalla.

Caracalla assassinated (217), æt. 43. Macrinus.

Elagabalus, æt. 15, emperor, killed three years later.

225.

Severus Alexander (222—235).

Gordianus III. (238—244). Philipus Arabs (244—249). Decius (249—251). Gallus (251—253); a destructive pestilence in Italy.

Æmilianus. Valerianus (253—260). Gallienus (260—268).

Claudius II. (268—270). Aurelianus (270—275). Tacitus. Probus.

Carus (275—283). Numerianus Carinus (284).

250.

The Roman emperor Valerian a prisoner in Persia.

A series of emperors, chosen from Illyria, drove back the barbarian invaders of Roman territory.

Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, taken a captive to Rome (273).

Constantine the Great born at York (274).

275.

Diocletian (285—305) made great changes in the empire.

Carausius, king of Britain (294) (independent).

Constantius subdued the rebels in Britain.

Arclepiodotus, king of Britain; he reigned well.

300.

Christian persecutions.

Important Events.	{	<i>Prosperity of the Persian kingdom.</i>
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COMMENTS.

This century scarcely produced a single great man, and had few events of note.

There were twenty-five Roman emperors during the century.

Origen was now 16; died at Tyre, æt. 70 (254). Tertullian died (220).

Heliogabalus is a corruption of Elagabalus. His name has become a by-word on account of his luxury and dissoluteness.

Severus prohibited his subjects from embracing the Jewish or Christian religions.

Celsus, an epicurean philosopher, wrote against Christianity, and Origen answered him.

Celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the founding of Rome (248).

Mani, the founder of the Manichean heresy, put to death in Persia (276).

The first half of this century was the time of the greatest prosperity of Roman Britain; Christianity prevailed.

In 260 Christianity was for the first time temporarily recognised and permitted in Rome.

Destruction of Palmyra (by Roman armies).

During ten years (286 to 296) Britain was in a state of revolt, and defied the Roman power (Carausius).

Diocletian associated Maximianus with himself as Co-Regent. He formed for himself an Oriental court at Nicomedia.

Chief Features of the Century. { Christianity triumphant (with vicissitudes).

Important Names. { *Diocletian. — Constantine the Great. — Julian. — Theodosius. — Valentinian. — Gratian. — Alaric the Goth. — Valens. — St. Athanasius. — Arius. — St. Jerome. — Damasus. — St. Chrysostom. — Sapor II., Persia. — Eusebius.*

CHRONOLOGY.

301. Diocletian, emperor. Abdicated, and with him his colleague Maximianus (305).

Constantius dies at York, succeeded by his son (306).

Conversion of Constantine to Christianity (313).

Edict of Milan putting an end to persecution (313).

Council of Arles (314) (Christian bishops).

325. Constantine the Great, at first king of Britain, afterwards emperor of Rome (323).

Death of Constantine (337).

Seat of Roman empire transferred to Byzantium (338).

Constantine II., Constantius II., and Constans I., emperors of Rome.

350. Julian declared Cæsar (355). Campaigns of Julian in Gaul.

Julian ("the Apostate") acknowledged emperor (361).

Julian openly renounces Christianity.

Julian, æt. 32, lost his army and his life in an invasion of Persia (363).

375. Jovian, emperor of Rome, restores Christianity.

Valens, emperor, killed in battle (Hadrianople) with Goths (378).

Theodosius drove back the Goths (379 to 395).

Theodosius the Great, sole emperor (394). He became a Christian.

Death of Theodosius (395), æt. 59.

The empire divided between two Cæsars, east and west (395).

400.

Important
Events.

Persia triumphant under the Sassanides.—Roman war with the Goths.

COMMENTS.

A cruel persecution of Christians in Greece and Asia; martyrdom of St. Alban in Britain.

In this century bells were first used in churches, hospitals were instituted, and types for the blind invented.

Constantine the Great was of mixed British descent. He declared Christianity the religion of the empire, but tolerated Paganism. He was baptised only just before his death.

Britain was now for the most part Christian.

A great earthquake in Greece and Asia, "350 towns destroyed."

Much corn was now exported from Britain, 800 vessels employed in the trade from London alone.

Sapor II. reigned 71 years, his reign dating from a month before his birth. He was a very able prince.

The Scots and Picts make incursions into South Britain.

The Saxons also attack Britain.

Theodosius restored peace to Britain and repulsed the Saxons (370).

St. Patrick, a Scot, sold as a slave into Ireland.

Ambrosius, Bishop of Milan, compelled Theodosius to do penance for cruelty in repressing an insurrection.

Aquileia was an important and ancient city not far from the Adriatic, and north of the present site of Venice. It was several times taken in this and the next century.

Chief Features {
of the Century.

Invasions of the Goths and Huns.

Important { *Marcian.*—*Alaric.*—*Attila.*—*Genseric.*—*Justin.*—*Childeric* (king of
Names. { the Franks).—*Odoacer.*—*Alaric II.*—*St. Jerome.*—*St. Chrysostom.*
—*Hypatia.*—*Ætius.*

CHRONOLOGY.

401. Alaric overruns Europe (West Goths).

Siege of Rome by Alaric (408), and again next year.

Revolt of Britain and Armorica (409).

Third siege and sack of Rome (410). Death of Alaric.

Justin, emperor (of the East) (418).

St. Jerome died, æt. 78.

425. Genseric, king of Vandals, ravages Italy and Carthage, and the Romans finally leave Britain (427).

St. Augustine died (430).

The British complain to Ætius.

Descent of Saxons on Britain. Hengist lands in Kent (449).

450.

Attila, the Hun, defeated by Ætius at Chalons (451). He had ravaged Germany and France.

Attila takes and destroys Aquileia (452). Death of Attila (453).

Death of Ætius (454); murdered in Rome.

Sack of Rome by Genseric (455).

Marcian, emperor of the East, died, æt. 68 (457).

End of the empire of the Huns (469).

Sack of Rome by the Goths (472).

475.

Odoacer assumes the title of ruler of Italy (476).

The empire again united under one emperor, ruling from Constantinople. Italy ruled by a German king as deputy (476).

Death of Genseric after a long reign (477).

Death of Childeric, and succession of Clovis I. Death of Hengist, æt. 69 (488).

Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, became king of Italy (493).

Assassination of Odoacer (493).

500,

Decline of Rome.

Important Events. { *Goths, Vandals, and Huns ravage Europe.—Persia prosperous.—*
Abandonment of Britain by the Romans (427).—English invasion
of Britain.

COMMENTS.

Sassanid monarchs in Persia.

Christianity introduced into Ireland.

Ætius was surnamed Defender of the Empire.

Attila styled himself the "Scourge of God."

The Goths settled in South Gaul and Spain (415).

The Vandals settled in Africa and Spain.

The Huns (a Mongolian race), under their king, Attila, invaded Europe.

The Franks were settling in Gaul and the English in Britain.

Marcian's reign of six years was named the "Golden Age," from his successes against the barbarians.

Great part of Constantinople thrown down by an earthquake, which recurred during forty days.

Odoacer was king of the Heruli.

Ireland at the end of the century was known as the "Isle of Saints."

Republic of Venice founded.

The legends respecting King Arthur (of Cornwall and Devon) are to be placed in the latter part of this century.

Massacre of British chieftains by Hengist (472).

Death of St. Patrick, æt. 111 (472).

Romulus Augustulus, the last of the Western Emperors, was deposed by Odoacer (476).

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

English Conquest of England.

Important { *Alaric II. — Justinian I. — Pendragon. — Arthur. — Clovis. —*
Names. { *Clotaire. — Belisarius. — Chilperic. — Noorsherwan. — Charibert.*
— Boethius. — Gregory the Great, pope. — Gildas. — Narses.

CHRONOLOGY.

500. King Arthur defeats Saxons at Boston and at Gainsborough.
Alaric II. slain in single combat by Clovis. Gaul in possession of the Franks.
- Paris (Lutetia) made the capital of the French dominions (510).
Clovis dies in Paris (511).
King Arthur at war with the Saxons.
525. Justinian, Emperor (527). The Justinian Code.
- Belisarius takes Rome (536).
The Goths besiege Rome (537).
- Conquests of Belisarius in Africa, &c.
Noorsherwan, King of Persia (Chrosroes).
550. Rome again taken by the Goths, under Totila (549).
Rome conquered by Narses, the eunuch (552).
Clotaire, sole king of France (558).
Belisarius dies, æt. 84 (565).
Justinian dies (565).
Ethelbert becomes king of Kent.
Birth of Mahomet (569).
575. Emperor Tiberius II. dies (582), succeeded by Maurice.
- Chilperic assassinated (584).
Nurhirvan (Chrosroes), king of Persia, died.
- Gregory I., "the Great," pope (590).
- Ethelbert converted (598).
- 600.

Turks begin Conquests in Asia.

Important Events. { *Christian Missions.—Persian Conquests.—Rome repeatedly taken.*

COMMENTS.

Clovis had begun the monarchy of the Franks.

With Justinian perished the majesty of the Eastern Empire.

Mahomet's mother was a Christian Jewess. He was born at Mecca.

Chosroes (Noorsherwan) of Persia had reigned gloriously; and Persia at this time stood almost at the head of the civilised world. (The Sassanidæ).

The Turks are now first known.

Conquest of Syria and Jerusalem by the Persians, aided by Jews.

Title of Pope begins to be applied exclusively to the Bishop of Rome.

Suppression of Christianity by the English in Britain.

Plague desolates Asia and Europe.

The Latin language falling into disuse in Italy.

The Gascons cross the Pyrenees and settle in France.

Gregory sends monks, under Augustine, to England.

Augustine made "Bishop of the English"; Canterbury Cathedral founded.

Conquest of Arabia by Noorsherwan (of Persia).

To this century and to Gregory I. belongs the legend, "Non Angli sed Angeli."

Chief Features of the Century. { The Koran, and Rise of Mahometanism.

Important Names. { *Gregory the Great.*—*Augustine.*—*Ethelbert.*—*Clotaire.*—*Mahomet*
(*æt. 33*).—*Caliph Omar.*—*Bede.*—*Ina.*—*Benedict.*—*Penda.*—*Pepin.*

CHRONOLOGY.

601. Augustine was at work in the conversion of the English.
Augustine dies (604?). Gregory dies (604).
Mahomet publishes the Koran (612).
The Persians take Jerusalem (614).
Ethelbert dies, having reigned 56 years (616).
The flight from Mecca, ("The Hegira," 622).
625.
Capture of Mecca by Mahomet, and conquest of Arabia.
Death of Mahomet (632). Jerusalem taken by Omar (637).
The Saracens defeated the Persians at Kadesch (638).
The Saracens, under Abu Bekr, invade Syria.
Burning of the Alexandrian library (640).
650. Mahometan conquests in Syria, Egypt, and Africa.

The Saracens take Rhodes and destroy the Colossus (653).

A pestilence depopulated Britain and Ireland (661 to 664).
675. The Saracens besiege Constantinople, which is saved by "Greek fire."
The siege was resumed during seven summers.
Cadwalla abdicated, and Ina succeeded him.
Conversion of the "South Saxons."
Ina, king of Wessex, publishes a code of Saxon laws (692).
Pepin d'Heristal, Mayor of the Palace, now governs France (687).
- 700.

Important Events. { *Saracen Conquests.—Conversion of the English to Christianity.—
Saxon Heptarchy.*

COMMENTS.

The rise of Mahometan power and the conquests of the Saracens are the chief events of this century. Christianity was extending.

Fall of the Sassan dynasty in Persia. It had lasted 415 years, and was overthrown by the Saracens.

Eclipse of the sun, May 3, 664.

A comet appeared in August, 678; shone for three months.

The Isle of Wight was the last part of Saxon England to be converted to Christianity.

The subjugation of the British by the English was not yet complete; and in 687 the latter held a council at Campden to consult on the best means of securing it.

The making of glass brought into England.

Chief Features of the Century. { The times of Charles Martel and of Charlemagne.

Important Names. { *Leo III., Emperor.—Leo III., Pope.—Charles Martel.—Winnifred.—Ina.—Bede.—Charlemagne.—Haroun al Raschid.—Egbert.*

CHRONOLOGY.

701.

Conquest of Africa by the Moors.

Charles Martel, Mayor of the Palace and king of France.

The Saracens in Spain. Fall of the Gothic monarchy.

Empire of the Arabian Caliphs in its full power.

Ina founded a splendid chapel at Glastonbury.

725. Leo III. attempts to suppress image-worship.

Ina retires to Rome (728).

Venerable Bede dies (734).

Martel defeats the Saracens of Poitiers (732), and again at Narbonne (737).

Charlemagne born (742).

750.

The Merovingian race in France ends.

Pepin (the Little) declared king of France.

Charlemagne (the first Carolingian) and Carloman, kings of France.

Death of Carloman (771). Charlemagne, sole king of France.

775.

Charlemagne crowned by the pope emperor of Rome.

Leo III. became pope, and remained in the papal chair twenty years.

800.

Important
Events.

Saracen Conquests and Defeats.—Saxon Heptarchy.

COMMENTS.

It was by Martel's victory at Poitiers that the tide of Saracen conquest in Europe was stemmed.

Charlemagne's sanguinary wars with the Saxons and Slavonians lasted thirty-three years. He compelled them to become Christians.

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

Charlemagne.—Alfred.—The Danes in England.

Important { *Leo III., Emperor in East. — Charlemagne. — Egbert. — Alfred the*
Names. { *Great. — Louis. — Charles the Bald. — Charles the Fat. — Asser. —*
Albumazar. — Sylvester (Pope). — Haroun al Raschid.

CHRONOLOGY.

801. Egbert.

Leo continues his contest against images, and is assisted by Charlemagne.

Charlemagne dies (814), æt. 72, in forty-sixth year of reign.

Louis le Debonnaire.

825. The sons of Louis rebel against him.

Egbert dies (836). Ethelwulf.

The Danes sack London and Rochester.

Sack of Rome by the Moors.

The Normans besiege Paris.

Germany made a kingdom by Louis (843).

850. Ethelwulf visits Rome.

Alfred, king of England (871).

Iceland peopled from Norway.

875. Normandy made a dukedom under Rollo.

Death of the emperor Louis, succeeded by Charles the Bald.

Charles the Fat crowned emperor (881).

Division of the western empire (887).

Continual wars with the Danes in England.

Fatal plague in England (897).

900.

Saracen culture.—Scandinavian Emigration.

Important Events. { *The Carolingian dynasty.—The Northmen in France, Italy, and Greece.*

COMMENTS.

Asser, Alfred's biographer; Albumazar, an Arabian astronomer; Eginhard, Charlemagne's secretary; and St. Swithin, are almost the only non-royal names belonging to this century which are well known.

The Scandinavian race was spreading in all directions; still heathen.

Venice founded.

Learning encouraged by the Saracens.

The Northmen made many incursions on the mainland of Europe, and several times besieged Paris.

Saracen culture was at its height. They had founded universities and schools, and successfully studied astronomy, mathematics, and chemistry.

Pope Sylvester, the greatest restorer of learning in Christendom, was educated at Cordova (Andalusia) university.

Chief Features { The German Empire re-established.—The Otho Emperors.
of the Century. }

Important { *Alfred.—Edward.—Athelstan.—Edgar.—Ethelred.—Charles the*
Names. { *Simple.—Henry the Fowler and the three Ottos.—Odo, abbot of*
Clugny.—Dunstan.—Abdurahman.

CHRONOLOGY.

901. Alfred died (901) after nearly thirty years' reign. Edward succeeds.

Rolf or Rollo settled in Rouen (913).

Henry the Fowler (918), king of the Germans.

925. Edward died (924). Athelstan succeeds.

Charles the Simple dies (929), a prisoner in Peyrounne.

Otto the Great (936).

Henry the Fowler defeats the Huns at Musberg.

Death of Athelstan (940). Edmund succeeds.

King Edmund stabbed. Edred succeeds.

950. Otho defeated the Magyars in battle.

Edred died (955). Edwy succeeds.

Edwy died (959). Succeeded by Edgar.

Otto crowned emperor in Rome (962).

975. Edgar dies (975). Succeeded by Edward the Martyr.

Otto II. (972 to 983), "The Bloody."

Edward assassinated at Corfe. Ethelred the Unready.

End of Carlovingian dynasty. Capetian begins.

Death of Louis the Slothful (987).

Tribute first paid to the Danes (991).

Otto III., "The Wonder of the World" (983 to 1002).

1000.

The Normans.—The Danes.

Important Events.	{	<i>Breaking up of the Great Frankish Empire.—Norman settlements in France and Italy, Danes in England.—Dynasty of Omniades in Spain.</i>
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COMMENTS.

The Magyars or Hungarians were pressing into Europe. They were heathens, but in the course of the century became converted and settled down in "Hungary."

The kingdom of Germany the central state of Europe.

Danish incursions into England and many battles.

Christianity advances in England, and also in Northern Europe.

Otto the Great reigned thirty-six years. He was the conqueror of Italy, and the restorer of the empire of Charlemagne.

The empire, after long confusion, now permanently joined to Germany. The king of Germany had from this time a right to be crowned emperor at Rome.

Greenland discovered by Norwegians.

Norman conquests in Italy.

Wars in Spain between Moors and Spanish kings.

At the end of this century the Poles became Christians, but remained low in civilisation.

Chief Features of the Century. { Canute.—William the Conqueror and Hildebrand.

Important Names. { *Ethelred.—Sweyn.—Canute.—Edward Confessor.—William the Conqueror.—William Rufus.—Henry I.—Emperors: Henry II., Conrad II., Henry III., Henry IV.—Kings of France: Robert II., Henry I., Philip I.—Hildebrand.—Lanfranc.—Anselm.*

CHRONOLOGY.

1001. Massacre of the Danes in England by Ethelred.
The Danes ravage England, and the Dane-gelt becomes permanent.
Henry II., emperor of Germany (1002).
Danish conquest under Sweyn (1013). Flight of Ethelred.
Invasion of England by Canute (1015).
Canute, sole king of England (1017).
Death of the emperor Henry II.
1025. Birth of William the Conqueror (1027).
Canute sent presents to Norway, and went to war with Sweden.
Death of Canute (1035). Harold I., Harefoot, king of England.
Harold died at Oxford (1040). Succeeded by Hardicanute.
Hardicanute died (1042). Succeeded by Edward Confessor.
1050. William the Norman visits England (1051).
Henry IV., emperor (1056).
Edward Confessor dies (1066). Harold proclaimed king.
Battle of Hastings (1066). William the Norman.
Romanus Diogenes, Byzantine emperor, a prisoner to the Turks (1070).
Hildebrand, Pope Gregory VII. (1073).
1075. Robert Guiscard (Norman) conquered Apulia.
Henry IV. humbled himself to Pope Gregory (1077) at Canossa.
Gregory excommunicates Henry a second time.
Doomsday book.
Death of Hildebrand at Salerno (1085).
Death of William the Conqueror, æt. 60 (Sept. 9, 1087).
William Rufus.
Death of Lanfranc (1089).
Malak, Turk commander of the faithful, died (1092).
First crusade to Holy Land (1096).
William II. killed, æt. 43. Henry I. crowned.
- 1100.

Important Events. { *Beginning of the Crusades.—Dynasty of Seljukian Turks.*

COMMENTS.

The Turks (Seljukian) make war on the Saracens and on the Greeks.
Bagdad and Asia Minor taken.

Pilgrimages to Jerusalem common and sometimes large.

Canute assumed the title of king of England, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden (1028). He visited Rome (1030).

Hildebrand, the son of a carpenter, became pope under the title of Gregory VII. He had exercised great influence during several previous popedoms.

Norman conquests in Italy (1041 to 1090).

The popedom claimed great power.

Bitter contest between the emperor and the pope.

Hildebrand died in exile at Salerno, after a tumultuous reign (1085).

The English language introduced into Scotland.

Bruno, founder of the Carthusians, lived in the later half of this century.

Decimals invented by Regio Montanus.

Mystery plays began to be exhibited in England at Coventry and Chester.

Westminster Abbey completed (1065).

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

Time of the Crusades.

Important Names. { *Henry I.—Stephen.—Henry II.—Richard.—John.—Philip I.—
Louis VI.—Louis VII.—Philip II.—Sancho the Wise, of
Navarre.—Barbarossa.—Saladin.—Henry V.—St. Bernard.—
Thomas à Becket.—Averrhoes.*

CHRONOLOGY.

1101. First crusade by land (1101).
Robert of Normandy claims the crown, and lands at Portsmouth.
Henry goes to Normandy.
Bernard forms a new monastery, Cîteaux (1114).
Good Queen Maud died (1119).
Prince William drowned in the White Ship.
Henry I. married a second time.
1125. The emperor Henry V., Henry I.'s son-in-law, dies.
The widowed empress Matilda marries Geoffrey Plantagenet (1127).
Prince Henry born (Fitz-Empress), afterwards Henry II.
Henry I. died (1135), aged 67.
Stephen succeeds to the English throne, but the empress Matilda disputes his claim.
Civil war (Matilda and Stephen).
1150. Henry II. (first Plantagenet) crowned (1154).
War in Wales.
Becket in refuge at Pontigny.
Murder of à Becket (1170).
All Ireland, excepting Ulster, subjected to Henry.
King Henry causes his son to be crowned.
1175. Henry II. dies, and Richard succeeds him (July, 1189).
Richard sets out for Palestine (1190).
Richard takes Jaffa (1192).
Death of Saladin (1193).
Richard ransomed (1194).
The fourth crusade.
Richard I. killed.
John (1199).
- 1200.

Saladin and Cœur de Lion.

Important { *Saracenic Conquests.—Crusades.*
Events.

COMMENTS.

Peter of Bruys denounces superstitions and ceremonies. He is burned.

St. Mark's Tower at Venice built (Buono).

Destruction of the Jews in Spain.

Tennyson, in his 'A Becket,' says of Stephens' reign, "A reign that was no reign."

The church of Rome gained much power in England during Stephen's reign.

Saladin, sultan of Egypt, extended his conquests in Egypt, Syria, and Mesopotamia.

Carthusians settled in England (1181).

Siege of Acre (1189 to 1191).

Henry II. was much harassed by the unruly ambition of his sons. Louis VII. abetted them.

League of Italian cities for preservation of their liberties.

Averrhoes, a highly learned Arabian philosopher and physician, was born at Cordova 1149, died 1206.

Chief Features {
of the Century. }

Magna Charta.—The Barons' War.

Important Names. {
*John (England). — Henry III. (1216). — Edward I. (1272). —
 St. Louis. — Philip le Hardi. — Aquinas. — Grostête. —
 De Joinville. — Cimabue. — Dante. — Giotto. — Matthew Paris. —
 Genghis Khan. — Stephen Langton. — William McLearn (Scotland).
 — Roger Bacon. — St. Francis. — Wallace.*

CHRONOLOGY.

1201. John's War in France. Murder of Arthur.
 Fourth crusade in Dandolo from Venice.
 Persecution and massacre of the Albigenses.
 French invasion of England. The Dauphin and John.
 Magna Charta (1214).
 Henry III. (1216).
 Ferdinand III. in Castile (St. Ferdinand) (1217 to 1252).
1225. Louis IX. ("St. Louis"), aged 12 (1226).
 Cordova taken and destroyed by Ferdinand.
 Tartar invasion of Russia.
 Crusades against the heathen Prussians, Lithuanians, &c.
1250. Louis IX. taken prisoner in Egypt. Ransomed.
 The great Inter-regnum. No emperor (1254 to 1273).
 Fall of Bagdad. End of the empire of the Saracens.
 Manfred of Sicily (a brave and wise king) (1258 to 1266).
 Barons' war.
 Battle of Lewes (1264).
 Battle of Evesham (1265). Louis IX. died at Tunis (1270).
 Edward I. (1272). "Longshanks." The English Justinian.
1275. Pope Gregory X. (a very good pope) (1271 to 1276).
 Llewellyn, the last Prince of Wales, slain (1282).
 The Sicilian vespers. 8000 Frenchmen massacred (1282).
 War in Scotland (William Wallace).
 Coronation of Wenceslaus at Prague.
 Othman founds the Ottoman empire.
 Society of Lollards instituted.
 Dante engaged on the 'Divina Commedia.'
- 1300.

Dante.—St. Louis and the English Justinian.

Important Events. { *The Holy See in great power.—Small crusades.—The Inquisition.—Orders of Friars instituted.—Tartars over-run the Saracen empire.—Beginning of revival of Art in Italy.—Decline of Mahometan power in Spain.*

COMMENTS.

In this century we had the wresting of Magna Charta from John, its unwilling confirmation by Henry III., the long reign of the latter with the Barons' war, and finally the successful reign of Edward I. We have also the last crusade.

Henry III. reigned fifty-six years. He finished Westminster Abbey.

Franciscan missionaries laboured in China.

Edward I. was acknowledged lord of Scotland, and adjudged the kingdom to John Baliol, who did homage.

Spectacles invented by a monk at Pisa.

First corporation of merchant adventurers formed for discovery and extension of commerce.

Roger Bacon died (1294).

Wales was finally subdued (1294).

The real power and glory of the popes died with Gregory X. (Freeman).

For seventy years the popes lived at Avignon.

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

The Three Edwards.—Dante and Chaucer.

Important Names. { *Edward I.—Edward II.—Edward III.—Richard II.—Henry IV.*
—*France: Philip IV., Louis X., John I., Philip V., Charles IV.,*
Philip VI., John II., Charles V., Charles VI.—Chaucer.—John
of Gaunt.—Timour.—Wickliff.—Huss.—Henry of Castile.—
Petrarch.—Dante.

CHRONOLOGY.

1301. Edward in Scotland; wintered at Dunfermline (1303).
William Wallace executed (1305).
Edward I. dies, æt. 68 (1307), and Edward II. succeeds.
Edward II. married Isabel of France (1308).
War between the king and his barons (1312).
1325. Charles IV., emperor (1325). The Golden Bull.
Edward II. resigns the crown, and is murdered in Berkeley Castle.
Edward III. married Philippa of Hainault at York.
War in France.
Great sea victory over the French.
Battle of Crecy. Battle of Nevil's Cross (1340).
Siege of Calais and surrender (1347).
The Black Death; half the population said to have died.
1350. War in Scotland.
Battle of Poitiers (1356). King of France taken prisoner.
King John of France a prisoner in London (1357 to 1360).
Charles V., the wise king of France (1364).
1375. Death of the Black Prince (1376).
Edward III. died (June, 1377), æt. 65.
Wat Tyler's insurrection (1380).
Charles VI. of France becomes suddenly mad after a fright (1391).
Death of Richard's queen (Anne of Bohemia).
Richard marries Isabella of France, æt. 7.
Richard banishes Hereford and Norfolk (1398).
Death of John of Gaunt.
Henry Bolingbroke lands at Ravenspur.
Richard defeated, and resigns the crown.
- 1400.

Dawn of the Reformation and Renaissance.

Important
Events. {

Poictiers and Crecy.—The Black Death.

COMMENTS.

Dante exiled from Florence.

The legend of Gesler and Tell belongs to this century.

The Gavestons, favourites of Edward II.

The popes were at Avignon till 1376 (Gregory XI.).

The popes had now lost European power, and were little more than Italian princes.

Law-pleadings changed from French to English.

John van Eyck, book illuminator, reputed inventor of oil-painting, and founder of Flemish school, born 1370.

Artillery first used at sea by the Venetians against Genoese.

France had planned an invasion of England (1386).

Wickliff died (1384). Petrarch died (1374).

John Huss, confessor to queen of Bohemia, and professor of Theology in Prague (born 1370, burned 1414).

Chaucer died (1399).

Chief Features of the Century. { Bolingbroke to Tudor.—Wars in France and Wars of the Roses.

Important Names. { *Henry IV., V., and VI. — Edward IV., V., Richard III., and Henry VII.—Charles VI. and VII.—Louis XI.—Charles VIII.—Louis XII.—Joan of Arc.—Lorenzo de Medici.—Da Vinci.—Michael Angelo.—à Kempis.—Guttenberg.—Caxton.—Columbus.*

CHRONOLOGY.

1401. Henry IV., king in England. Charles VI., in France.
 Richard II. murdered in Pomfret Castle.
 Great plague in London (1407).
 Death of Henry IV. (1413).
 Henry V. marries Katherine of France (1420).
 Henry V. dies and Charles VI. dies. The infant Henry VI. proclaimed king of England and France (1422).
- 1425.
- Charles VII. crowned at Rheims (1429).
- Joan of Arc burned, and Henry of England crowned king of France in Nôtre Dame (1431).
- 1450.
- Wars of the Roses began (1455).
 The Turks took Constantinople, and ended the Eastern Empire.
 Edward IV. proclaimed (1461).
 Edward IV. defeated by Warwick, and forced to fly to the Continent (1470).
 Battle of Barnet ; Warwick slain (1471).
1475. Henry VI. died in the Tower (poisoned).
- Edward IV. died. Edward V. murdered (1483).
- Battle of Bosworth (1485).
- Fifteenth year of Henry VII.
- 1500.

Printing, Painting, Reformation, and Discoveries.

Important Events. { *Dawn of the Reformation and the Renaissance. — Printing. —
Mariner's compass. — Discovery and colonisation. — Splendid
development of Art in Italy.*

COMMENTS.

Wycliff was dead a few years before the century began, but Lollardry was increasing.

Jerome and Huss in Prague.

Whittington, Lord Mayor of London three times (1397, 1406, 1419).

Painting in oils began to be general.

Firearms began to be used.

Lorenzo the Magnificent reigned in Florence.

Savonorola, in Florence, attempts religious reforms.

The feudal system had now in great measure broken up.

When the century closed Da Vinci was 48, Michael Angelo 25, More 20,

Luther and Raphael both 17, and Loyola 9.

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

The Tudor century.—Discovery of America.—Revival of

Important Names. { *Henry VII. and VIII. — Edward VI. — Mary. — Elizabeth. — Charles V. (æt. 1). — Philip II. — Maximilian I. & II. — Da Vinci. — Raffaele. — Shakespeare. — Columbus. — Cromwell. — Copernicus. — Calvin. — Knox.*

CHRONOLOGY.

1501. Henry VII. and Louis XII. Wolsey, 30. Luther, 18. Michael Angelo, 25.
Henry VIII. succeeded his father (1509).
Battle of Flodden Field. Leo X., a Medici pope (1513).
Francis I. succeeded Louis XII. (1515).
Terrible plague in England. Luther's theses against Tetzl. (1517).
Field of Cloth of Gold.
1525. Battle of Pavia.
Rome taken by the Imperialists and sacked (1527).
Wolsey degraded (1529). Died next year.
Henry declared Head of Church (1533).
Sir Thomas More executed (1535).
Henry deposed and excommunicated (1538).
Luther died (1546). Henry VIII. died (1547).
1550. Edward VI. died. Rabelais died. (1553).
Lady Jane Grey beheaded. Marriage of Mary and Philip. (1554).
Abdication of the emperor Charles V. (1556).
Cranmer burned. Loyola died. (1556).
Calais taken. Mary died. Charles V. died (in seclusion). (1558).
Mary Queen of Scots lands at Leith (1561).
Shakespeare born. Michael Angelo and Calvin died. (1564).
Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572).
1575. Titian, aged 94, died of plague at Venice.
Mary of Scots executed (1587).
The Armada (1588). Death of Henry III., assassinated (1589).
Henry IV. of France. Battle of Ivry. (1590).
Edict of Nantes. Death of Philip II., æt. 72. (1598).
1600. Disgrace of Essex.

Learning.—Reformation.—Maritime discovery.

Important Events. { *A century of great intellectual activity throughout Europe.—
Brilliant attainments in Science, Poetry, and Art.—The
Augustan age of Spain.*

COMMENTS.

Da Vinci, Perugino, Michael Angelo, Titian, and Raphael were all living when the century commenced. In Spain, Calderon, De Vega, and Cervantes.

Leo X. enriched the libraries and art-collections of Rome (1513 to 1522).

Conquest of Peru and Mexico.

Conquest of Italy by the emperor Charles V. (1520 to 1529).

The Confession of Augsberg (1521 to 1524).

A remarkable reform in the Catholic church was begun under the influence of well-intentioned popes.

Rise of the Jesuits. The company instituted (1540).

Spanish war in Netherlands (1560 to 1568).

Wars with the Turks (1521 to 1535).

The Jesuits began a great counter-movement to Protestantism (1540).

The Hugenots were the Calvinists of France.

Paul IV. (Caraffa), pope, a violent bigot (1555).

The population of Rome not more than 100,000.

The Council of Trent (1559).

Huguenot civil wars (June, 1562).

The Inquisition. Battle of Lepanto. (1571.)

In 1565 Protestantism seemed likely to triumph throughout Europe, Spain and Italy excepted.

Catherine de Medici, mother of Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III., was virtually queen of France from 1560 to 1589.

The League (1575 to 1584).

Puritanism began. Tobacco, potatoes, tea, and watches introduced.

Chief Features {
of the Century. {

The Stuarts and the Great Rebellion.

Important Names. { *Elizabeth.—James I.—Charles I. (Commonwealth).—Charles II.—James II.—William and Mary.—France: Henry IV., Lewis XIII.—Spain: Philip III. and IV.—Peter the Great.—Sweden: Charles XII.—Gustavus Adolphus, æt. 5.—Richelieu.—Sully.—Condé.—Kepler.—Galileo.—Scaliger.—Shakespeare.—Raleigh.—Cervantes.—Bacon.—Ben Johnson.—Lopez de Vega.—Sully.—Des Cartes.—Spinoza.—Pascal.—Milton.—Hobbes.—Butler.—Corneille.—Molière.—Newton.*

CHRONOLOGY.

1601. Elizabeth, England. Henry IV., France.
Essex beheaded (1600).
James I. (1603).
Gunpowder plot (1605).
Henry IV. of France murdered. Lewis XIII. succeeds.
The Moors expelled from Spain by Philip III. (1610).
Charles IX. of Sweden died (1612).
Battle of Prague (1620).
Charles I.
1625. Gustavus killed at battle of Lutzen, æt. 37 (1632).
Bagdad taken by the Turks.
Lewis XIV. of France (1643).
Execution of Charles I.
Peace of Westphalia (1648).
Commonwealth.
1650. Cromwell, protector (1654).
Peace of the Pyrenees (France and Spain) (1659).
Restoration of Charles II. (1660).
Plague in London (1665). Great fire (1666).
Lewis XIV. conquers part of Holland.
1675. Peter the Great, æt. 10 (1681).
Execution of Lord Russell and Algernon Sydney.
James II. (1685).
Revocation of Edict of Nantes (1685).
William and Mary (1689).
Charles XII. of Sweden (1697).
Treaty of Ryswick (1697).
1700. Death of Carlos II. of Spain.

The Counter-reformation and Jesuit Missions.

Important
Events. {

COMMENTS.

- Shakespeare was now 36. Rubens, 23.
- A great reformation in the Romish church. A succession of worthy popes.
- Galileo discovers satellites of Jupiter.
- Settlements made in East and West Indies.
- Harvey discovers circulation of blood.
- The Thirty Years' War (1618 to 1648).
- The Richelieu period (1610 to 1620).
- The Winter King (Elector Palatine Frederick) (1619 to 1620).
- Wallenstein (1620 to 1630).
- Gustavus Adolphus (1630 to 1635).
- Decay of the Spanish power.
- La Fronde (1648 to 1653).
- The Jansenists (1640 to 1668).
- Invasion of Holland (1670 to 1677).
- The Siege of Vienna (1679 to 1687). Defeat of the Turks.
- Decline of the Turks begins.
- Louis XIV. War of the Palatinate.

Chief Features {
of the Century. }

Important { *Louis XIV.—Louis XV.—Louis XVI.—Charles XII. (æt. 18).—*
Names. { *Peter the Great (æt. 29).—Eugene.—Marlborough.*

CHRONOLOGY.

1701. Charles XII. begins his extraordinary campaign.

Death of William III. (1702). Anne.

Battle of Blenheim.

George I. (1714). Peace of Utrecht.

Charles XII. killed, æt. 36 (1715). Louis XIV. died (1718).

1725. Death of Peter the Great (1725).

George II. (1727).

1750. The earthquake of Lisbon.

George II. died (1760). George III.

Death of Louis XV., æt. 64, of smallpox (1774).

Louis XVI.

1775.

Death of the empress Maria Theresa (of Hapsburg) (1780).

Peace of Versailles (1783). American Independence.

Death of Frederick the Great (1786).

Execution of Louis XVI. (Jan. 20, 1793).

Death of Catherine of Russia (Nov., 1796).

The Consulate in France (1799).

1800.

The Era of European Revolutions.

Important
Events.{ "*The age of Philosophy.*"—*American Independence.*

COMMENTS.

War of the Spanish succession (1700 to 1710).

Peter the Great was twelve years older than Charles XII.

Swedish invasion of Russia (1703 to 1709).

Charles XII. in Turkey (1709 to 1715).

Peter the Great's reforms in Russia (1700 to 1730).

War of the Austrian succession (1740 to 1746).

The Seven Years' War (1756 to 1763).

Suppression of the Jesuits (1758 to 1773).

The Company had existed 200 years.

Partition of Poland (1770 to 1777).

The Reign of Terror (1792 to 1794).

Napoleon in Italy (1795 to 1798).

Chief Features {
of the Century. }

Important {
Names. }

CHRONOLOGY.

1801.

Battle of Talavera (1809).

Defeat of the French at the battle of Leipsic (1813).

The allied sovereigns in Paris.

Louis XVIII. restored (1814). (Talleyrand.)

Return of Napoleon (WATERLOO, June, 1815).

Death of Napoleon (1821).

1825.

Accession of Victoria (1837).

The year of Revolutions (1848). Louis Philippe abdicated.

1850.

1875.

Victorian Jubilee (50 years) (1887).

1900.

Important
Events. {

COMMENTS.

The French empire (1804 to 1807).

The French in Spain. Peninsular war. (1807 to 1809.)

The French in Russia (1812 to 1813).

The fall of Napoleon (1812 to 1814).

"The Hundred Days." Napoleon in Elba.

