

Annales antiquitatis. Chronological tables of ancient history synchronistically and ethnographically arranged / Compiled from the best authorities.

Publication/Creation

Oxford : D.A. Talboys, 1835.

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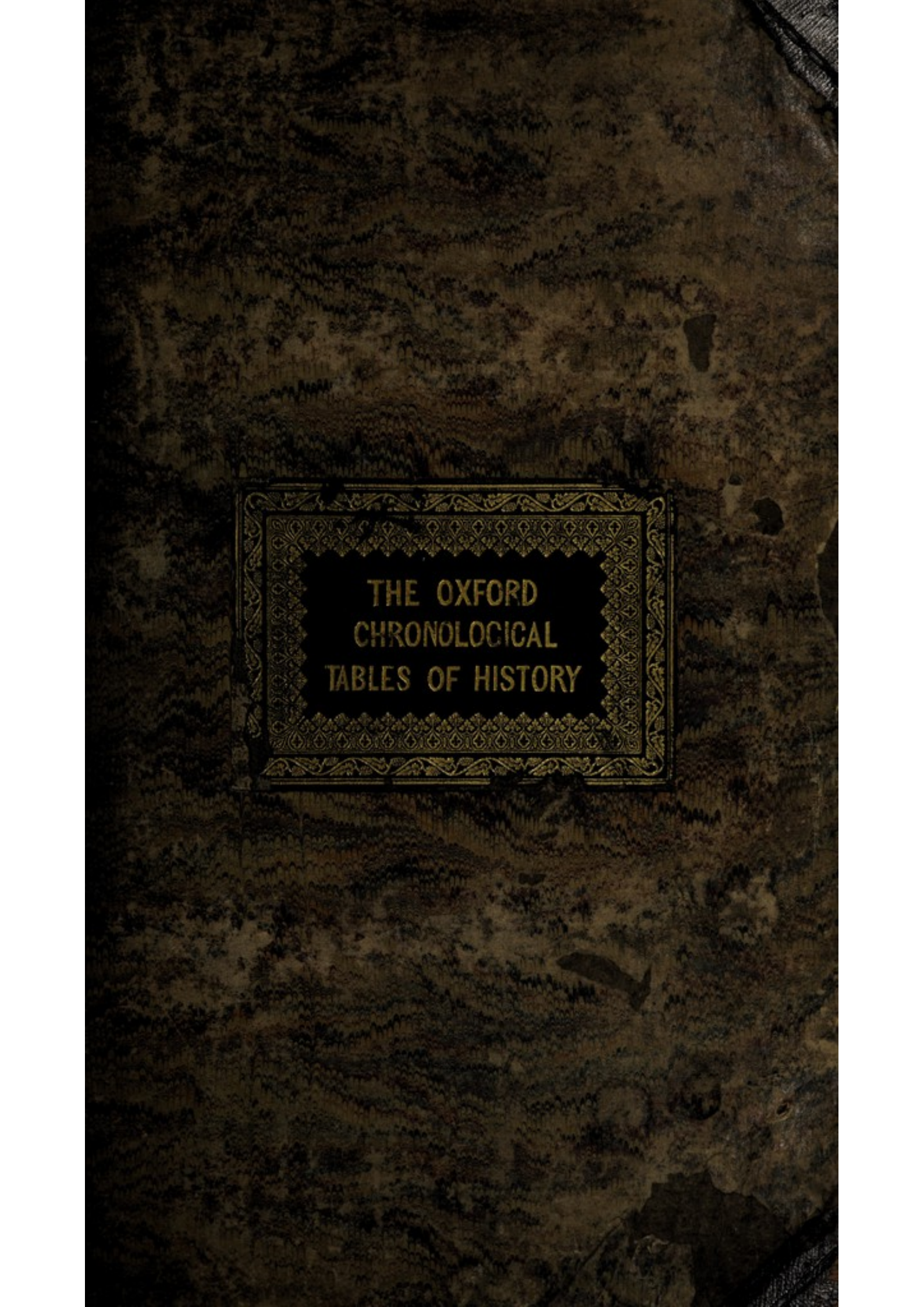
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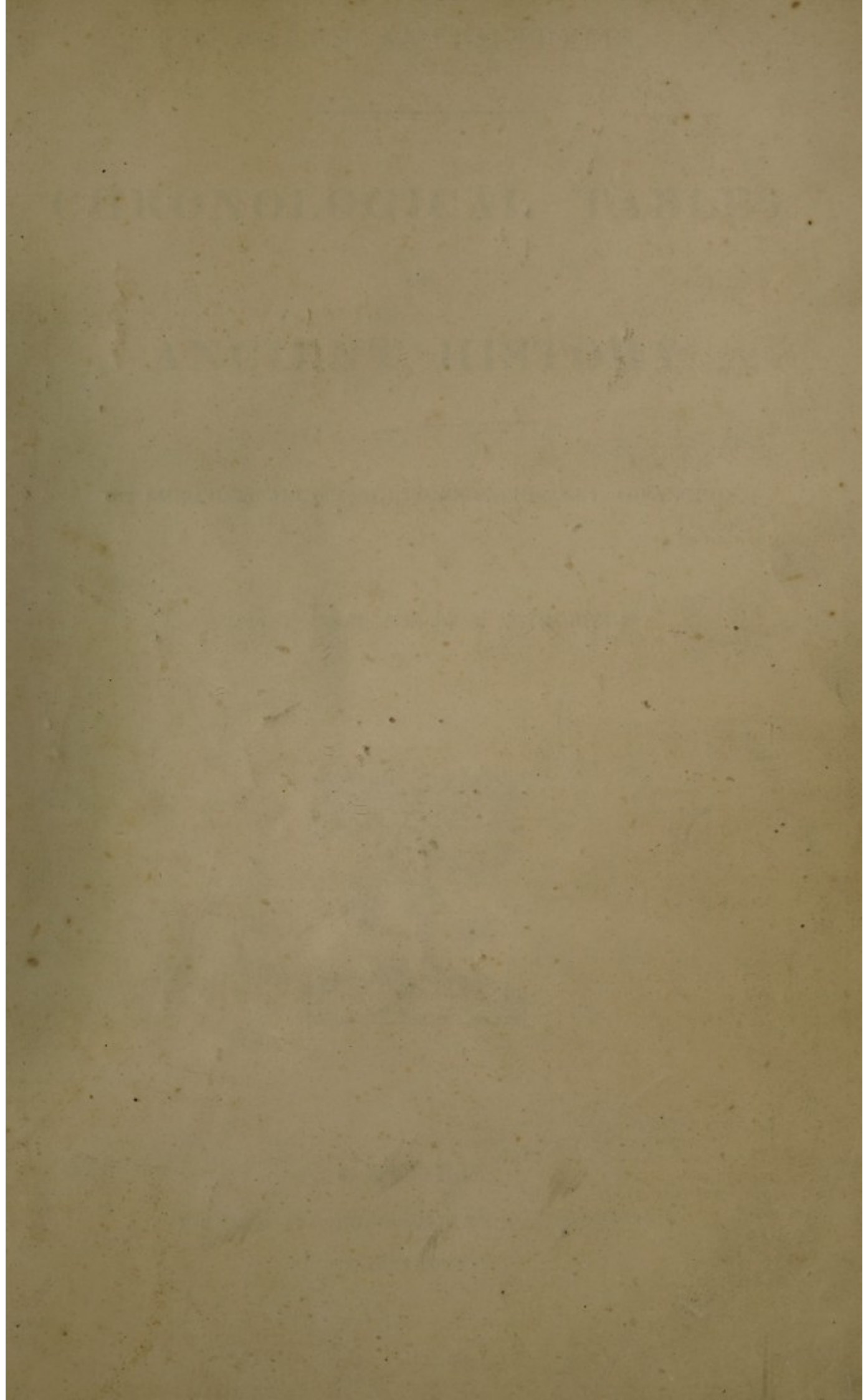


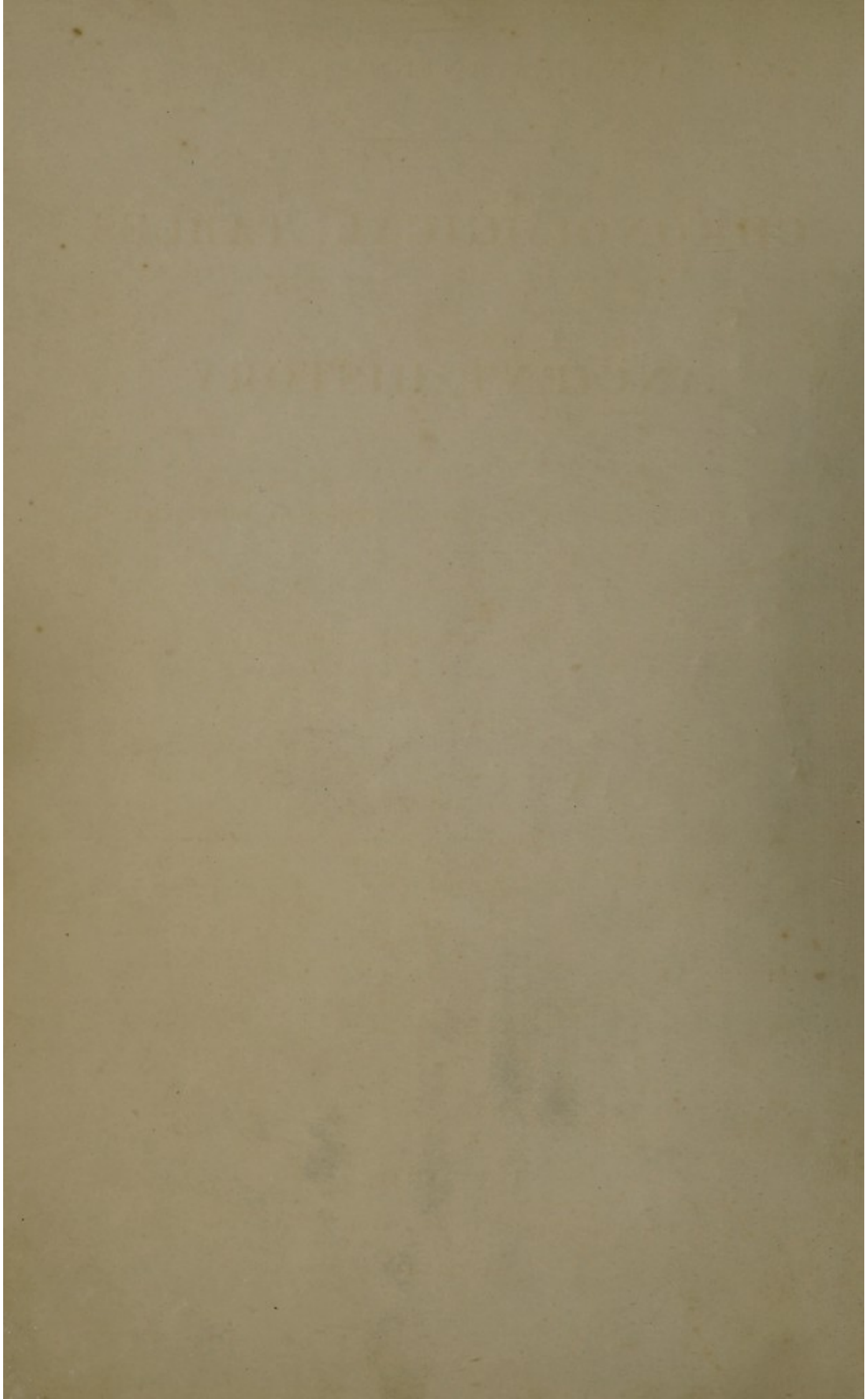
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THE OXFORD
CHRONOLOGICAL
TABLES OF HISTORY

X. vi.





ANNALES ANTIQUITATIS.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

OF

ANCIENT HISTORY

SYNCHRONISTICALLY AND ETHNOGRAPHICALLY ARRANGED.

COMPILED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.



OXFORD:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY D. A. TALBOYS.

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84680



OXFORD:

PRINTED BY TALBOYS AND BROWNE.

PREFACE.

THE compilers of chronological tables may justly be placed among that class of writers whom England's great lexicographer has characterised as the slaves of science—as “the pioneers of literature, whose humble office it is to remove rubbish and clear away obstructions from those paths through which learning and genius press forward to conquest and glory.” But however humble may be their station in the ranks of literature, it must at least be admitted that they should possess the qualities of patience, industry, and research.

The science of Chronology has been divided by some of the ablest writers on the subject into two separate and distinct branches—Technical and Historical: the former relating to the computation of the several measures of time, and founded on astronomical principles; while the office of the latter is, from given data, to arrange and harmonise the different systems furnished by the historians of different ages and countries.

Our present concern is with the historic species, of which it may not be too much to say that it is encompassed and perplexed with difficulties of which those only can adequately judge, who are acquainted with the nature of the materials from which the chronologer has to construct his system. Not only are his sources of information scanty and his data confused, but from the loss or mutilation of those ancient contemporary documents, which would have illustrated the earlier periods of history, he is compelled to have recourse to more questionable, because more recent records; and by comparing these together, and rejecting whatever seems to rest upon weak or uncertain testimony, he can at last obtain but a faint glimmering outline of the truth, or perhaps no more than the most probable among a number of conjectures. As we ascend the stream of time, and endeavour to penetrate the mists of fable and obscurity in which the history of the primitive ages is involved, our utmost research is repaid by nothing more real or substantial than shadowy legends, embellished by the poetic imagery and glowing descriptions of ancient bards.

Unsatisfactory however as such fragments are, they are useful as tending to illustrate, and as furnishing strong corroborative evidence of the truth of the Mosaic history, from which alone an authentic account of man's origin can possibly be deduced. It must however be recollected, that the Scriptures were written for nobler and more exalted purposes than the mere transmission of dates or the gratification of antiquarian curiosity; and hence we must not be surprised if, on topics connected with chronology, we fail to meet with the information we desire, and find ourselves at a loss to ascertain the precise time at which some of the most important transactions took place.

This increased uncertainty, however, seems to have aroused the diligence and ingenuity of chronologers, who have compiled system upon system without adding much to our stock of knowledge respecting the remote ages of antiquity. Thus, for example, there are not less than three hundred different dates assigned as the era of the creation, varying, in the extremes, no less than three thousand years; and equal uncertainty, though perhaps not extending to an equal number of discordant opinions, prevails respecting other eras, and perplexes the chronological student at every step of his enquiry.

But, notwithstanding the obstacles which beset this pursuit, much has been effected by the laborious researches of modern chronologers. Many difficulties have been removed which were once deemed insuperable; many obscurities have been cleared up which had long baffled the sagacity of older commentators; and it may perhaps reasonably be doubted, whether any addition of importance can be made to the store of materials already accumulated.

Still, if little original matter remains to be explored, if few enquiries can be instituted which have not already been anticipated, much yet remained to be done in the way of simplifying and throwing into a popular form those works which, from their cost, their language, or from other causes, were inaccessible to the general reader. To effect this is the object of the following work: its main design has been to condense and bring together the results of previous investigation, scattered as they are over numerous volumes in various languages, and to place them in such order as would render them most useful and most easily available to the chronological student. And when we consider the importance of this science as an auxiliary of history, without whose aid she fails to convey those lessons of practical wisdom for which her pages are perused—when we reflect that deprived of this light the eye of history is quenched in darkness, we cannot believe that a utilitarian will deem our labour profitless.

Accordingly, in tracing the progress of civilisation, in pencilling out the leading features of history, and in marking down the causes and events which have contributed to the rise, progress, and decay of empires and states, free use has been made of the labours and researches of the most distinguished scholars both at home and abroad. The writings of professor Heeren have been particularly consulted with reference to the Asiatic and African nations; and to his volumes, so replete with erudition, so lucid in their style, and so precise in their information, these tables are indebted for much valuable matter. In Grecian chronology, Mr. Fynes Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici*—the most satisfactory and erudite treatise which the English or any other language can boast of upon this subject—has been uniformly followed throughout, as it has in all other points of history it discusses. The kindness with which its accomplished author examined and corrected the first three sheets of this work, embracing the most embarrassing period of chronology, demands the expression of grateful acknowledgment which is here very respectfully tendered.

In scriptural history the dates of Usher and our authorised Bibles have been usually adopted; though it has been deemed advisable in numerous instances to add those of Dr. Hales, and occasionally those of Mr. Fynes Clinton. In such cases the initials of their respective names are added, so that it is hoped no confusion may arise respecting the authority.

The columns relating to India and the east have been kindly superintended by professor Wilson, whose accurate acquaintance with the history and literature of that country is too well known to require any notice in this place.

Germany, the great storehouse of modern learning, has long possessed many excellent works similar to the present: of these much use has been made. The labours of Gatterer, Huebler, Bredow, and the Latin work of Dumbeck founded upon them, have been frequently consulted; as have also the works of Blair, and the elegant and useful compilation of Major Bell. The plan of the tables of civilisation, science, and literature, has, with some slight modification, been copied from the *Tafeln der Geschichte* of Dr. Ed. Vehse, of Berlin. Assistance, too, has in numerous instances been derived from the kindness of many individuals in this university, whose names would do honour to any work, but who might perhaps dislike a more particular acknowledgment.

With regard to the plan, the contents, and general execution of the work, it is presumed, with some confidence, that they will speak for themselves. Much pains have been bestowed upon them—it is hoped not in vain. Perfection in such a compilation will not be looked for; yet it is humbly believed that if the reader find but little to praise, he will not find much to censure—his indulgence is implored for its faults, let him tax his liberality in estimating its merits.

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4. PELOPIDE. 5. HERACLIDE. 6. CADMUS. 7. KINGS OF ATHENS.
8. KINGS OF SPARTA. 9. ATHENIAN FAMILIES. 10. KINGS OF MACEDONIA.
11. CARTHAGINIAN FAMILIES. 12. THE JEWS. 13. THE CESARS.
14. HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE. 15. THE SELEUCIDE. 16. THE PTOLEMIES.

VI. GENERAL INDEX OF THE NAMES OF PERSONS, PLACES, EVENTS, ETC., BY WHICH THE AGE OF EVERY CELEBRATED INDIVIDUAL AND FACT MAY BE AT ONCE FOUND IN CONNECTION WITH ITS CONTEMPORARIES.	
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The history of the Middle Ages, upon the same plan as the present Work, is in the Press, and will shortly be published. Modern history will speedily follow.

PRINCIPAL ERAS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES.

NORMAL YEAR.

The Julian Year, called also the Year of the Old Calendar, or Old Style, was modelled by Julius Cæsar with the assistance of Sosigenes, forty-six years B. C. It consisted of 365 days six hours, and was intercalated every fourth year by an additional day, inserted after the 23rd of February. The first Julian year commenced..... This solar year was reformed by Lillius, in the pontificate of Gregory XIII., and is now adopted throughout the greater part of Europe: it is called the Gregorian Year, or New Style.

FUNDAMENTAL ERAS.

- I. *The Christian Vulgar Era* was invented by Dionysius Exiguus about 530 A. C., though not much used till it received the sanction of Bede in the eighth century.....
- II. *The Era of Diocletian, called also The Era of Martyrs*, still used by the Abyssinians, Copts, and Ethiopians.....
- III. *The Era of the Greek Christians*, which is threefold:
 - 1. *The Historic Era, or Era of Alexandria* (invented by Julius Africanus, in the third century) supposes the lapse of 5502 years from the creation to the birth of Christ.....
 - 2. *The Ecclesiastical Era of Antioch* (invented by Panodorus, an Egyptian monk) calculates from the creation to the birth of Christ 5492 years.....
 - 3. *The Civil Era of Constantinople* assigns the creation of the world to the 5500th year B. C.....
- IV. *The Era of the Creation of the World*, according to Abp. Usher's calculation by the Hebrew text.....
 to Dr. Hales, who follows the longer chronology of Josephus and the Septuagint.....
 to Fynes Clinton.....
- V. *The Era of the Deluge*, according to Abp. Usher.....
 to Dr. Hales.....
 to Fynes Clinton.....

INDIAN ERAS.

- I. *The Era of Vikramaditya*, from the death of a raja of that name.....
- II. *The Era of Salivahana* (the years of which are called Saca) much used in the south and west of India.....
- III. *The Era of the Kaliyuga*.....

CHINESE ERA.

A cyclical era of sixty years, commencing B. C. 2700. Consequently at the date of the present year (1835) we are in the 35th year of 76th cycle.

JEWISH ERAS.

- I. *Before the Babylonish captivity*:-
 - 1. *The Call of Abraham*, according to Abp. Usher.....
 to Dr. Hales.....
 - 2. *The Era of the Exode*, according to Usher.....
 to Dr. Hales.....
 - 3. *The Era of the Foundation of Solomon's Temple*, according to Abp. Usher.....
 to Dr. Hales.....
- II. *After the Babylonish captivity*:-
 - 4. *The Era of the commencement of the Captivity*, according to Abp. Usher.....
 to Dr. Hales.....
 - 5. *The Era of the Completion and Dedication of the Second Temple*.....
 - 6. *The Era of the Maccabæe, or of Contracts*, sometimes called also the *Era of Alexandria*.....
 - 7. *The Era of the Maccabæe*.....

PERSIAN ERA.

The Era of Yezdejid III., or Persian Era.....

MOHAMMEDAN ERA.

The Era of the Hejira, or Flight of Mohammed.....

EGYPTIAN, ASSYRIAN, AND ETHIOPIAN ERAS.

- I. *The Era of the Pharaohs*, according to the regnal years, and entire dynasties, of which there is a threefold method of computation:-
 - a. The generation of Herodotus contains thirty-three years, or three generations in a century.
 - b. The generation of Dionysius Halicarnassensis contains twenty-seven years.
 - c. A reign, according to Newton, from eighteen to twenty years—according to Fynes Clinton, twenty-four years and one-third—according to Dr. Hales, twenty-two years and one-third; and hence the proportion of generations to reigns is as thirty-three and one-third to twenty-two and one-third, or nearly as three to two.
- II. *The Era of Nabonassar*.....
- III. *The Philippic Era*, (so called from Philip Aridæus).....
- IV. *Era of the Victory of Actium*. (See below.)
- V. *Mundane Era* of the Abyssinians, which places the birth of Christ in the 5500th year from the creation, and supposes 5492 years to have passed from that period to our era. Consequently they exceed our date of the nativity by eight years.

GRECIAN ERAS.

- I. *Trojan Era*.....
- II. *Olympiads*.....
- III. *Pythiads*, (the third year of an Olympiad is always the first of a Pythiad.).....
- IV. *Attic Era* (invented by an Athenian), used in the Arundelian marbles.....
- V. *Calippic Era*, (a cycle of seventy-six years).....

ROMAN ERAS.

- I. *Era of the building of the City*, according to Varro.....
 according to Cato.....
 according to Fabius Pietor.....
- II. *Capitoline Era*.....
- III. *Consular Era*.....
- IV. *Era of Antioch*.....
- V. *Julian Era*.....
- VI. *Spanish Era, or Era of the Cæsars*.....
- VII. *Actian Era* in Egypt.....
- VIII. *The Augustin Era*.....
- IX. *Era of the Capitoline Games* (in the time of the emperor Domitian).....
- X. *Era of Indictions, or of Constantine the Great*.....

FRENCH ERA.

Revolutionary Era.....

ENGLISH ERAS.

- I. *Era of the Norman Conquest*.....
- II. *Era of the Revolution*.....

MONTH AND DAY OF COMMENCEMENT.	JULIAN PERIOD.	OLYMPIADS.	A. U. C.	B. C.	A. C.
January 1.	4660	183.4	709	45	
January 1.	4714	195.1	754		1
August 29.	4997	265.4	1037		284
August 29.				5502	
Sept. 1.				5492	
Sept. 1.	710			5508	
				4004	
				5411	
				4139	
	2393			2348	
	1559			3155	
				2492	
	4657	180.3	696	56	
	4791	214.2	831		78
	1613			3101	
	2793			1921	
				2078	
	3223			1491	
				1648	
	3702			1012	
				1027	
	4126	48.1	165	598	
	4128	48.3	167	596	
	4199	66.2	239	515	
	4402	117.1	442	312	
	4551	154.2	591	163	
June 16.	5345	353.1	1385		632
July 16.	5335	530.3	1375		622
Feb. 27.	3967	8.2	7	747	
Nov. 12.	4390	114.1	430	324	
	3530			1184	
July.	3838	1.1		776	
	4132	49.3	171	582	
	4450	129.1	490	264	
June 29.	4384	112.3	424	320	
April 21.	3961	6.4	1	753	
				751	
				747	
	3962	7.1	2	752	
	4205	67.4	245	500	
	4665	182.4	705	49	
January 1.	4660	183.4	709	45	
January 1.	4676	185.3	716	38	
Sept. 1.	4684	187.3	724	30	
Feb. 14.	4687	188.2	727	27	
	4799	216.2	839		86
	5025	272.4	1065		312
Sept. 22.	6505				1792
	5770				1066
	6401				1688

GENERAL VIEW OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

2000 B. C. to 476 A. C. ANCIENT HISTORY. FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS OF MANKIND, AND THE PRIMEVAL

ASIATIC KINGDOMS BEFORE THE REIGN OF CYRUS.

CHINA.	INDIA.	PERZIA.	ASSYRIA.	MEDIA.	BABYLONIA.	PHENICIA.	SYRIA.	KINGDOMS OF ASIA MINOR.	PALESTINE.
I. Dynasty of Hia to 1767. II. Dyn. of Shang, to 1122. III. To the year 258. Tchen. Midnight of history. Interregnum. Tchen-Kue, from 770-320.	I. Fabulous traditions till about 1500 B. C. II. Partial probability to the fourth century B. C. III. Flourishing period of the kingdom of Magadhâ Raja Vikramaditya, d. 56. IV. History interrupted. V. Government of different native	I. Affairs of little moment mixed up with fable. II. Golden age of Jemsheed. III.	I. More fabulous to 800. II. Capture of Nineveh, 606. III. Under the dominion of Persia 559.	I. Mythic Period. II. Revolt from Assyria, 711. III. Regal dynasty, 709-559.	I. No certain history. II. Ante-Chaldaeian Period, to the year 630. III. 630-538 the ruling nation in West Asia. IV. Babylon taken by Cyrus 538.	I. Kingly government, 1050-572, in which year Tyre was taken II. Republican constitution under suffetes. III. Tributary kings under Persian rule.	Known as early as 2000. 1040, subject to the Jews. 980-740, governed by kings. 740, subject to Assyria. 559, seized by the Persians.	TRÖY. I. Governed by native princes: about 1400. 1184, destruction of Troy. II. Heracleida. III. to the year 1225. IV. subject to Persia.	I. Call of Abraham, 1921. II. The Exodus, 1491. III. Monarchy, 1096. IV. Division of the kingdom ISRAEL : 976-721. JUDAH : 976-587. V. Assyrian : Captivity. Babylonian : Captivity.
559	THE GREAT PERSIAN MONARCHY, FOUNDED								
II. Flourishing period of the Empire from Cyrus to Darius, 559 to 322. Dynasty of the Achæmenidæ from Darius to the peace of Cimon, 522 to 450. Decline of the Empire—Sedition of the satraps—From the peace of Cimon to Alexander the Great, 450 to 333.									
IMMENSE MACEDONIAN EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER									
333 to 301. Dismemberment of the Macedonian Monarchy, and Division									
IV. Schi-fo-ang-ti, founder of the Tsün dynasty, 250-206. V. 206-220 A. C. dyn. of Han. VI. Dyn. of Tsie, fr. 265-420.	PARTHIA. 250-226, A. C. BACTRIA. 250-126, A. C. V. Syrian period, to 130. VI. Period of the eastern nomad wars, to 52. VII. Roman period: to 226, A. C. VIII. Sassanide, or new Persian empire, to 652. 360-400 flourishes.	ARMENIA. A Syrian province to 190, then divided into MAJOR. : MISOR. Eight com.: Depnd. secutive: on Rome: kings, till: 81, A. C.: B. C. 5. : 412, a province of Persia.	POSTUS. Flourishes 480-64.	PERGAMUS. Continues from 283-130. Roman prov. 130.	BITHYNIA. Kings fr. the year 378. Bequeath- ed to the Romans, 75.	PAPHLAGONIA. 323, Falls into the hands of the kings of Pontus. 281 to 17 A. C. governed by its own kings. 17 A. C. a Roman province.	CAPPADOCIA. A Persian province till the time of Alexander. 305-281, greatest splendour of the kingdom. 203-198, wars with Rome. 64, Roman province.	SYRIA. 312-64, Seleucidæ. 305-281, greatest splendour of the kingdom. 203-198, wars with Rome. 64, Roman province.	JUDEA. VII. Under the Ptolemies and Seleucidæ, 323-167. VIII. 167-39, Maccabæes. IX. Under the Herodians and Romans, 39 to A. C. 70.
30	THE GREEK OR EASTERN PART OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.								
292. Partition of the Empire under Diocletian—again united by Constantine 324—finally divided 395. The Eastern Empire continues from 395 to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks.									

MIDDLE AGES. FROM THE RISE OF THE STATES FOUNDED BY THE BARBARIANS, TO

REIGN OF ANARCHY, BRUTE FORCE,									
GREEK EMPIRE.	PORTUGAL.	SPAIN.	NETHERLANDS.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	SWITZERLAND.		
VIII. 400-502, Tsi. IX. 502-35 Lo-ang. X. 535-89, Tschie. XI. 589-619 Sui. XII. 619-907, Tang. XIII. 907-957, He-hu-tes-hu. XIV. 960, Tsoo-Quang-ni. XV. 1279, Caidai Khan conquers China. Mongol dynasty till 1368. XVI. After the expulsion	IX. 652-1500. Wars with Persians, Huns, etc. 395-1057. II. Period of the bloody wars which distracted the empire on the invasion of the crusaders, 1057-1204-1261.	I. 419, Visigoths. II. Divided into separate kingdoms 711 : ARABS. I. Emirs 711-755. II. Kings 755-1031. Decline of the Arabian power. III. Almoravides, 1094. IV. 1165, Almohades. V. 1238, Kingdom of Granada, to 1492.	I. From the earliest period to the insurrection of Cl. Civilis the Batavian, A. C. 70. II. To the times of Charlemagne, 800. Divided into numberless earldoms, and free towns, 1000-1300. III. Annexed to Burgundy.	I. 486. Merovingians. II. Carolingians, 752. 843. Decline of the royal prerogative, which is invaded by the nobles. III. 987 Capetians 1103. The monarchy strengthened: 1. by the submission of the tiers état : IV. House of Valois, 1328. The monarchy becomes more despotic. 1444.	I. Monarchy of the Franks. (Merovingian Dyn.) 486-752. II. Carolingian Dyn. 752-911. III. Emperors of the House of Saxony, 911-1024. IV. Houses of Franconia and Hohenstauffen, 1024-1273. V. Germanic dynasty, 961-1092. Normans in Naples and Sicily, 1072-1194.	I. Ostrogoths, 489-569. II. 569. Lombards. III. Carolingians, 774-888. IV. Native and other princes, 888-961. V. Germanic dynasty, 961-1092. Normans in Naples and Sicily, 1072-1194.	I. A free people from the most remote antiquity, to the times of Albert of Hapsburg and William Tell, to the year		
400	RISE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF								
REGENERATION OF EUROPE, AND									
XVII. 1644. The whole of China subdued by the Man-chu Tartars, who take the rule to this day.	X. From the overthrow of the Latin empire to the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, 1261-1453.	IV. 1479. All Spain united under Ferdinand the Catholic.	IV. To Mary wife of Maximilian I. of Austria, 1477.	IV. House of Valois, 1328. The monarchy becomes more despotic. 1444.	V. Houses of Hapsburg, Luxemburg, and Bavaria, 1273-1437. Albert to Maximilian I. 1437-1493. Rise of Austrian greatness. Acquisition of Hungary and Bohemia.	VI. Successful struggles for liberty, 1137-1183. VII. 1265, Guelph and Ghibelin factions. VIII. 1265-1282 Charles count of Anjou. IX. Guelph and Ghibelins again, 1300. X. Germans, Bohemians, Hungarians, 1314-1414.	II. From the recovery of their liberty, and the formation		
1517	FROM THE TIME OF CHARLES V. OR THE REFORMATION,								

MODERN HISTORY.									
TURKEY.	PORTUGAL.	SPAIN.	NETHERLANDS.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	SWITZERLAND.		
of the Tartars follows the dynasty of Ming till 1643. XVII. 1644. The whole of China subdued by the Man-chu Tartars, who take the rule to this day.	to the year 1722, the Sefavîan Dynasty. XI. From 1722 to 1739, the Afghan dynasty. XII. From 1747 to our own times, in a state of anarchy. Russian wars.	1498. Height of Portuguese power and wealth. III. Annexed to Spain, 1580. IV. 1648-1750, to the time of Joseph Emanuel, who is ruled by Pombal. 1669. Treaty with the Dutch respecting Brazil and the Indies. The kings neglect European politics, to attend to their Indian possessions. V. 1750-1807, when John VI. retires to Brazil. 1808. Abdicates in favour of his son. Donna Maria.	V. Italian wars, 1492-1515. VI. From Francis I. to Louis XIV. 1515-1660. Religious wars of the Hugonots, 1562-89. VII. From Louis XIV. to the French revolution, 1660-1789. War of the Spanish succession, 1701-1714. Seven years' war, 1756-1763. VIII. Revolutions, 1789-1804. IX. French empire, 1804-1815. X. Restoration of the Bourbons, (1813,) 1815. XI. Louis-Philippe 1830.	V. Italian wars, 1492-1515. VI. From Francis I. to Louis XIV. 1515-1660. Religious wars of the Hugonots, 1562-89. VII. From Louis XIV. to the French revolution, 1660-1789. War of the Spanish succession, 1701-1714. Seven years' war, 1756-1763. VIII. Revolutions, 1789-1804. IX. French empire, 1804-1815. X. Restoration of the Bourbons, (1813,) 1815. XI. Louis-Philippe 1830.	VI. From Maximilian I. to the peace of Westphalia, 1493-1648. VII. From the peace of Westphalia to the time of Charles VI. 1648-1711. VIII. From Charles VI. 1711 to the dissolution of the empire by the Confederation of the Rhine, 1806. Emp. Austria, 1806. IX. From the Confederation of the Rhine, 1806, and humiliation of Germany, to its restoration, 1814. War of the German patriots.	XI. 1414. Power of Venice and the Medici. XII. 1494-1500, French. XIII. 1505. Spaniards. Italy the theatre of war. The Spaniards still covet the possession of Italy. Alberoni. Their preponderance ceases ab. 1630. Under the influence of France. XIV. Italian Republic, 1802. XV. Kingdom of Italy. 1805, Joseph Buonaparte king of Naples and Sicily. XVI. 1810. A kingdom subject to the French. XVII. Restoration. 1815.	of a republic, to Ulrich Zwinglius, 1516. III. From the rise of civil and religious dissensions, to the new state of affairs arising out of the French revolution, 1789. IV. To the new Confederation formed by Napoleon as mediator in the year 1803.		
1835	FROM THE TIME OF CHARLES V. OR THE REFORMATION,								

KINGDOMS OF THE WORLD, TO THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE WEST.

2000 B. C. to 476 A. C.

AFRICAN STATES.		EUROPEAN EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, AND STATES.			
EGYPT.	CARTHAGE.	MACEDONIA.	GREECE.	ROME.	GERMANY.
A highly civilised nation from the earliest periods. Joseph, about 1700. I. Period of the Sesostrids, 1300-650. Golden age, 1300-1100. II. 650-525. From Psammetichus to the conquest of Egypt by Cambyses. BY CYRUS III. 486 to 350, frequent struggles for independence. IV. Saldured by the Macedonians, 323. THE into V. 323-30, Dynasty of the Ptolemies. Roman province, 30. 30 B. C. to 476 A. C. IV. From Augustus Caesar to the death of Commodus, 30-193, A. C. V. To the emperor Diocletian, and the quadripartite division of the Empire. A. C. 284-292. VI. To the death of Theodosius the Great, and final division of the Empire into Eastern and Western. A. C. 395. VII. To the Fall of the Western Empire. 476. The Western Empire, torn by internal factions, falls, after repeated shocks, a prey to the Barbarians. ODOACER King of the Heruli.	I. From the foundation of the city to the Syracusan wars, 880-480. II. To the commencement of the Roman wars, 480-264. III. To the destruction of the city, 146. Africa a Roman province. WESTERN PART OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.	I. From its rise to the death of Alexander the Great, 800-323. THE GREAT. 359, Accession of Philip. 336-323, Alexander. II. GREAT. smaller To the battle of Ipsus, 301. III. Macedonian princes to 146, then a Roman province.	I. Nothing certain in Grecian history till the Trojan war, 1194. II. To 500, and the commencement of the Persian wars. III. To Alexander, 336. 559 to 333. 431-404, Pelopon. war. 328, Extinction of Grecian liberty. Philip arbiter of the Amphyc. 333 to 301. Kingdoms. Achwan & Ætol. league, 280. 146. Roman province.	I. From the foundation of the city to the conquest of Italy and the commencement of the Punic wars, 753-264. Under kings. 509. Expulsion of the kings. Dispute between the senate and the people. Republic. 280-272. Wars with Pyrrhus. 264. Conquest of Italy. II. From the First Punic war to the sedition of the Gracchi, 264-131. III. To the end of the republic.	I. Migration of various German tribes, who first attack the Roman empire in the year B. C. 113; hence the Cumbrian wars, 113-101. II. Ariovistus takes the field against J. Cesar, 58. III. Wars with Augustus and his successors, 9-270-282, A. C. IV. General migrations, 429-489. 435-449. Visigoths.

559

30 BIRTH OF CHRIST.

476 A. C.

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF EUROPE, AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

AND BARBARIAN DESPOTISM.

ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	PRUSSIA.	DENMARK.	NORWAY.	SWEDEN.	RUSSIA.	BOHEMIA.	POLAND.	HUNGARY.	AFRICA.
I. 449, Saxon Heptarchy. II. United under Egbert, 827. 827-1002, Saxon sway.	I. A rude people. II. More civilised under the House of Kenneth, 828.	I. II.	I. Divided into several small kingdoms. Ivar Wulfadnia. II. United under one king. 838.	I. Governed by a dynasty of Ynglings. II. To the times of Christianity.	Inhabited by Fins and Germans; divided into clans and governed by a king. I. Wulfadnia kings. 800.	I. Governed by seven chieftains.	I. 534. Migration of the Slavians, who become tributary in succession to the Avars, Franks, and Germans.	440. The Slavians are driven from the shores of the Danube, and migrate to the Vistula. I. 842. Piast duke of Poland.	557. The Avars. 796. Submit to Charlemagne. 806. The Magyarians.	Kingdom of the Vandals. 544. 639. Siege and conquest of Alexandria. 698-709. Conquest of Africa by the Saracens. The Edrisites rule in West. Barbary, from 782 to 908. Arlabites in Tunis & Tripoli to 912. Cairo the seat of a new caliph. The Toulonides 868-905. The Ikkhidites 934-968. Fatimides in Egypt, 969. The Hamadani-tes, 892-1001. 1269-1471, Merinides in Egypt.
THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.										
Sueno of Denmark, 1013. III. Norman conquest, 1066. Feudal system.	III. Disputed succession. Edward I. decides in favour of J. Balliol. 1292.	Wars with the Poles, 1018. II. Conquered by the Teutonic knights, 1203.	III. Introduction of Christianity. The most powerful of the northern nations, 1015.	III. 1034. Governed by native princes.	II. 1061. 1138. House of the Stealkills. Civil discord. III. Dynasty of the	II. Divided 1015-1238.	II. Kingdom 12th cent. finally dependent upon the emperors. Extinct. of reigning dyn. 1305.	II. 965. Dependent upon Germany. Christianity about 1000.	under the family of Arpad,	
DOMINION OF THE PAPAL HIERARCHY.										
IV. 1154 Plantagenets. 1215, Magna Charta. 1265-1342. Parliament. 1337-1444. French wars. 1455-1485. Wars of the roses. V. 1485. Tudors nearly absolute.	IV. 1371. House of Stuart to the year	III. 1466. Divided between the Poles (Western Prussia) and the Knights, who gain E. Prussia. A Fief of Poland.	IV. Declines. 1225. Margaret. 1375. V. 1397.	IV. Dependent upon Sweden. 1397.	Swerkers. Predominance of the clergy. 1510. Kings of the house of Folkunger, 1250. V. 1397.	III. 1238. Enslaved by the Moguls. IV. Recovers its liberty, and increases in power. 1462-77.	III. 1305. John of Luxemburg, son of Henry VII. Emperor of Germany. Hussite war. 1419-33. IV. United to Austria 1527.	III. Independent. 1200. IV. Advances in power, 1309. V. House of Jagellon, 1389.	to 1301. Sigismund. 1392. Foreign princes to the year 1527.	
UNION OF CALMAR.										
AND RISE OF THE BALANCE OF POWER, TO THE PRESENT TIME.										

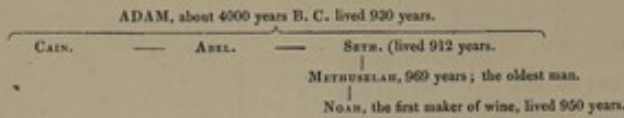
400

1517

ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SPAIN.	GERMANY.	RUSSIA.	POLAND.	AMERICA.
Elizabeth, 1558-1603. Spanish armada, 1588. GREAT BRITAIN. VI. Stuarts, 1603-1688. Cromwell, 1649-1658. Restoration, 1660. Revolution, 1688. VII. William and Mary. Bill of Rights. VII. House of Hanover, 1714. 1714-60. Influence felt throughout Europe. 1775-83. American war. Repeated War with France naval victories. Indian conquests. 1815. General Peace. 1832. Reform Act.	IV. 1525. Secularisation of Prussia: Dukes. 1671. Electorates. V. 1688. Frederic William. VI. 1713. Kingdom of Prussia. 1740-86. Frederic the Great. 1756-63. Seven years' war. VII. 1786-1813, declines. 1805. War with France. 1800. 1812. Treaty with France against Russia. VIII. 1813. Victorious. Flourishes.	1524. Dissolution of the union of Calmar. VI. 1532. Gustavus Vasa. 1600-1660. Swedish and Polish war of succession. 1697-1718. Age of Charles XII. 1700-1721. Great Northern Wars. Torn by civil faction. 1808. Bloody war VIII. 1813. Flourishes. (United 1814.) 1805. War against France. 1809. Civil commotions. 1810. New Dynasty.	Iwan. 1533-1600. Wars on account of Livonia. V. 1689-1725. Flourishes. Peter the Great. VI. 1762-96. vast power of Russia under Catharine II. 1799 to 1805. Russia, opposed to France. 1812-13-14 glorious wars with France. Agrandissement. Persian wars.	Continued wars for the possession of Poland. VI. First partition, 1772. Second, 1793. Third, 1795. Conquered by Russia 1832.	1492. Discovered. 1500. Brazil. 1519. Mexico. 1526. Peru. 1583. First English colony. 1654. Portuguese in Brazil. 1681. Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. 1713. Nova Scotia ceded to Gt. Britain. 1775-1783. Successful struggles of the Americans for independence. WASHINGTON. Confederation of the thirteen northern states. Hayti declared independent. Desalines, emperor 1804. New constitution, Henry I., 1811. Confederation of Venezuela, 1810. 1820. Republic of Hayti. 1821. Mexico independent. 1822. Republic of Columbia. (Divided 1829-32.) 1822. Brazil independent. 1825. Republic of Bolivia. The United States rise rapidly in wealth and importance. Struggle between the monied and national interests. JACKSON president.	

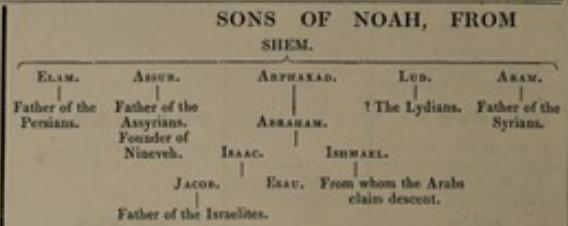
1835

From the Creation of the world to the Deluge, 4004 to 2348 (5411 to 3155, Dr. Hales.) For this period of primeval history we are and civil history. The various though distorted traditions which have prevailed in almost every nation respecting the first ages on the supposition of their having originated from one common source. The idea of a chaos, and of the creation of all things his temptation, fall, and consequent depravation of human nature—the longevity of the antediluvian patriarchs, all these circum-fragments which still remain; and further, the paucity of mankind, and the vast tracts of uninhabited lands in the first ages, as far as possible, the fabulous pretensions to antiquity claimed by the eastern nations.



Cashmere has been regarded as the ancient Paradise, because the Himmalah mountain, being considered as the highest in the world, first arose out the waters. The four rivers which are mentioned in the sacred writing as flowing around it, would in this case be, the Ganges, the Indus, the Burhampooter and the Jihon.

The Flood, about 2350 years B. C. is the 600th year of Noah's life. The ark rested on mount Ararat in Armenia.



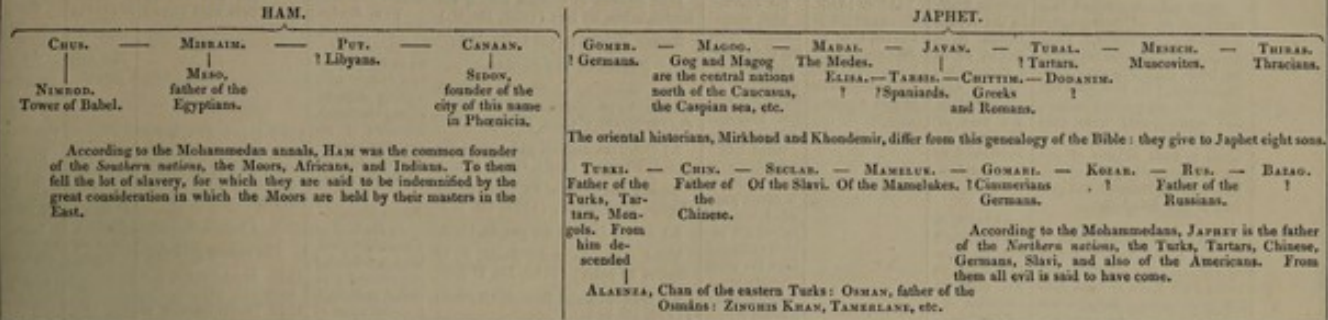
According to the Mohammedan accounts, Shem is the father of the Eastern nations, the Hebrews, Persians, Arabians, and also of the Greeks and Romans, (the two latter nations through Esau, etc.) From them, it is said, all good shall come, and that they shall be blest with the dominion of the world.

PRIMEVAL CONDITION OF SOCIETY,

INDIA.	B. C.	ASSYRIA AND BABYLON.	MESOPOTAMIA AND SYRIA.	PHENICIA.	PALESTINE AND THE ADJACENT COUNTRIES.	ASIA MINOR.
<p><i>Indian Chronology</i> consists of fabulous periods of extravagant duration called <i>Kalpas</i>, <i>Manwantaras</i>, and <i>Yugas</i>. A <i>Kalpa</i> contains fourteen <i>Manwantaras</i>, and a <i>Manwantara</i> consists of seventy-one great ages, or aggregates of four <i>Yugas</i> or ages; the <i>Satya</i>, <i>Treta</i>, <i>Dwapara</i>, and <i>Kali</i>. The world is now in the year 4935 of the twenty-eighth <i>Kali</i> age of the seventh <i>Manwantara</i> of the present <i>Kalpa</i>.</p> <p>The whole <i>Manwantara</i> is under the guidance of a <i>Mewa</i>, who is present on earth in each first or <i>Satya</i> <i>Yuga</i>. In the second, or <i>Treta</i> <i>Yuga</i>, commence lists of mortal dynasties derived from the sun and the moon.</p> <p>The first prince of the solar line is <i>Ikshvaku</i>, son of the actual <i>Mewa</i>, <i>Vairavasta</i>, the son of the sun; from him sixty-one princes are enumerated, to <i>Rama</i>, who is said to have reigned at the close of the second age. The first prince of the lunar dynasty is <i>Pururora</i>, grandson of the moon.</p> <p>In the third or <i>Dwapara</i> age thirty princes of the solar, and twenty-five of the lunar dynasty are specified. The period terminates with the <i>Mahabharata</i> or great war between the <i>Panda</i> and <i>Kuru</i> princes; at this time also flourished the demigod and hero <i>Krishna</i>: according to <i>Hindu</i> computation these events date 3101 years B. C., or the beginning of the last or <i>Kali</i> age. <i>European</i> calculation places them about fifteen centuries B. C.</p> <p>After the great war the kings of <i>Magadha</i> or <i>South Behar</i> became powerful. The first was <i>Sakadewa</i>, B. C. 1400, whose descendants ruled for twenty generations.</p> <p><i>Ripunjaya</i>, the last of this family, was killed by <i>Pradyota</i>, who founded the <i>Sonaka</i> dynasty, B. C. 915.</p> <p>To this succeeded the <i>Sinungas</i>, B. C. 777, ten of whom reigned 362 years.</p> <p>Nine princes of the <i>Nanda</i> dynasty reigned in <i>Magadha</i> for 100 years; the last was killed by <i>Chandragupta</i>, the <i>Saudrakapota</i>, who was the ally of <i>Selucur</i>, B. C. 315. Various dynasties of <i>Magadha</i> kings continued to reign until A. C. 428.</p>	<p>2300</p> <p>Building of the tower of <i>Babel</i>, confusion of languages, and dispersion of mankind, B. C. 2247 Usher, and 2614, Dr. Hales.</p> <p>FIRST ASSYRIAN DYNASTY, which commenced with <i>NIMROD</i>, (Ninus I., <i>Bela</i>, or <i>Maha-Bela</i>), who founded <i>BABYLON</i>, and afterwards invaded <i>ASSYRIA</i>, where he built <i>NINEVEH</i> and other cities on the <i>Tigris</i>; (B. C. 2234, Usher, and 2554, Dr. H.)</p> <p><i>Nimrod</i> was the first who introduced the <i>Zobian idolatry</i>, or worship of the heavenly bodies.</p> <p>After his death he was deified by his subjects, and supposed to be translated to the constellation <i>Orion</i>.</p> <p>Early astronomical knowledge of the <i>Babylonians</i>.</p> <p>1912, (2070, Dr. Hales.) <i>CHEBOLLAMEL</i>, or <i>HISHANO</i>, king of <i>Elam</i>, assisted by his confederates the kings of <i>Shinar</i>, <i>Elam</i>, and <i>Gassu</i>, reduces the <i>Penopolis</i>, and takes <i>Lot</i> prisoner.</p> <p>Defeat of the <i>Assyrian</i> princes by <i>Abraham</i> at <i>Dan</i>, and rescue of <i>Lot</i>.</p> <p>From the circumstance of the king of <i>Elam</i>'s being at the head of this confederacy, many writers of eminence have supposed the dissolution of the first <i>Assyrian</i> dynasty, and the departure of the sceptre from <i>Assyria</i> to <i>Syria</i>.</p> <p>INTERREGNUM of nearly 1000 years.</p>	<p>This province, called in Hebrew <i>Aram Noharain</i>, is celebrated in Scripture as being the first habitation of mankind after the Deluge. It gave birth to <i>Phobeg</i>, <i>Heber</i>, <i>Terah</i>, <i>Abraham</i>, <i>Nahor</i>, <i>Sarah</i>, <i>Rebekah</i>, <i>Rachel</i>, <i>Leah</i>, and the sons of <i>Jacob</i>.</p> <p><i>Phenicia</i> extended from the gulf of <i>Janus</i> to the termination of the <i>ridges</i> of <i>Libanus</i> and <i>Antilibanus</i>. Its principal cities were <i>Tyre</i> and <i>Sidon</i>, remarkable at a very early period for the enterprise and commerce of their inhabitants.</p> <p><i>Tyre</i> founded ab. 2267 B. C. according to Dr. Hales. <i>Sidon</i> at a still earlier period, but eclipsed by her daughter. The manufactures of <i>Sidon</i> are noticed by <i>Homer</i>, who styles the <i>Sidonians</i> <i>τοκιδαι-δαια</i>.</p> <p>Confederacy of <i>Phenician</i> states, of which <i>Tyre</i> was the chief.</p> <p><i>Phenician</i> colonies in the <i>Archipelago</i>, <i>Spain</i>, <i>Africa</i>, <i>Sicily</i>, and probably in the <i>Persian gulf</i>.</p> <p><i>Syria</i>, properly so called, was bounded on the east by the <i>Euphrates</i>, on the west by the <i>Mediterranean</i>, north by <i>Cilicia</i>, and south by <i>Phenicia</i>, <i>Judea</i>, and <i>Arabia Deserta</i>.</p> <p>It was divided into nine cantons, and governed by petty kings, each of whom reigned in his own city and territories.</p> <p>DAMASCUS and other <i>Syrian</i> cities are mentioned as early as the time of <i>Abraham</i>.</p>	<p><i>Phenicia</i> extended from the gulf of <i>Janus</i> to the termination of the <i>ridges</i> of <i>Libanus</i> and <i>Antilibanus</i>. 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THE <i>PHILISTINES</i>, descended from <i>Mizraim</i>, and very early settled in the south-west of <i>Canaan</i>, after expelling the <i>Arctas</i>. 2. THE <i>AMALITEES</i>, descended from <i>Amalek</i> the grandson of <i>Noah</i>, and settled on the south coast westward of <i>Jordan</i>. They were destroyed by the <i>Israelites</i>. 3. THE <i>MOABITES</i> and <i>AMMONITES</i>, descendants of the incestuous offspring of <i>Lot</i>. The <i>Moabites</i> dwell on the east of the <i>Jordan</i>, the <i>Ammonites</i> north-east of the <i>Moabites</i>. 4. THE <i>MESARITES</i>, descended from <i>Midian</i> the fourth son of <i>Abraham</i>, by <i>Keturah</i>. <p>There were two divisions of this people, one settled on the north-east of the <i>Red Sea</i>, the other on the east of the <i>Dead Sea</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. THE <i>EDOMITES</i>, descended from <i>Esau</i>; they dwell to the south of <i>Judea</i>, in a mountainous tract of country, originally possessed by the <i>Horites</i>, who became blended with the conquerors. 6. Most of these nations were bitter enemies to the <i>Israelites</i>. 	<p>Inhabited from the earliest period by several distinct and independent tribes, of which the most important were the <i>Carians</i> to the west, the <i>Phrygians</i> in the centre, the <i>Syro-Cappadocians</i> beyond the <i>Haly</i>, and the <i>Thracians</i> in <i>Bithynia</i>.</p> <p>Only three kingdoms deserve particular notice, the <i>Trojans</i>, the <i>Phrygians</i>, and the <i>Lydians</i>.</p> <p>TROJANS. PHRYGIANS. LYDIANS.</p> <p>Much difference of opinion prevails respecting the origin of this people.</p> <p><i>Bochart</i> deduces their origin from <i>Askenez</i>, the eldest son of <i>Gomer</i>, and imagines that there are traces of the name in the <i>Assyrian</i> lake, and in other places apparently named after the founder of the nation.</p> <p>Their early history consists of mere traditions, embellished by the fictions of poetry.</p> <p>The <i>Phrygians</i> considered themselves as the most ancient people in the world.</p> <p><i>Josephus</i> and others have supposed them to be descended from <i>Togarma</i>, a son of <i>Gomer</i>. Of their early history little is known.</p> <p>Almost all their kings were named <i>MIDAS</i> and <i>GORDIUS</i>, but their succession cannot be determined.</p> <p>The <i>Lydians</i> deduced their origin from <i>LUD</i>, the grandson of <i>Noah</i>. But however this may be, they were undoubtedly a very ancient people, although from the few chronological data that remain their early history is exceedingly obscure.</p> <p>ATYADEK ab. 1750.</p> <p>ABDYMENUS.</p>	
	2000					
	1500					
	1400					

indebted solely to the Mosaic records, the truth and credibility of which are proved by the most striking testimonies of natural of the World, bear so close a resemblance to the facts mentioned by the great Hebrew annalist, that we can account for them only by the agency of a supreme Mind, the arbitrary division of Time into weeks—the formation of Man in the moral image of God—stances, and others of a kindred nature, are either expressly alluded to by ancient historians, or shadowed forth in the legendary together with the late invention of the arts and sciences, agree in confirming the accuracy of the Mosaic narrative, and disproving,

WHOM THE PRESENT RACE OF MANKIND DESCENDED.



AND FIRST FORMATION OF STATES.

AFRICA STATES.	GREECE.	ITALY.	THRACE, CIMBRIANS, AND SCYTHIANS.	B. C.
<p>LIBYA AND ETHIOPIA.</p> <p>LIBYA. The ancients divided the aboriginal tribes of Africa into two distinct classes, the <i>Libyans</i> and the <i>Ethiopian</i>, the former lying to the north, and the latter to the south. The Egyptians were not included in this division, as Egypt was sometimes considered as forming a part of southern Asia.</p> <p>The foreign settlers were Phœnicians and Greeks, who dwelt chiefly on the sea coast.</p> <p>To the Libyans belong the <i>Marytes</i>, or <i>Marytani</i>, and the <i>Zanuses</i>.</p> <p>A third tribe, larger and more remarkable, was that of the <i>Gyantes</i>, or <i>Byzantes</i>. It was subdivided into many branches, and occupied the finest and most fertile part of the Carthaginian territory.</p> <p>Celebrated colony of <i>AMMONIUM</i>, which, with <i>Thebes</i>, became a link in the commercial intercourse between <i>Meroë</i>, <i>Thebes</i>, and <i>Egypt</i>.</p> <p>ETHIOPIA. <i>Cush</i>, or <i>Ethiopia</i>, had, in ancient times, a wide and extensive significance, comprehending the southern and eastern borders of Egypt, the coasts of the Persian gulf, and even southern India. The Ethiopians were celebrated for the earliest periods for their justice, religion, commerce, wealth, and civil polity.</p> <p>ETHIOPIA PROPER (the present <i>Abyssinia</i> and <i>Nubia</i>) was situated to the south of Egypt, and was bounded in that direction by a part of Africa unexplored by the ancients.</p> <p><i>Aboriginal tribes (Berbers).</i> <i>Nubians</i>, <i>Blemmyes</i>, <i>Megabari</i>, <i>Ichthyophagi</i>, <i>Troglydite</i>, <i>Elephantophagi</i>, <i>Macrobians</i>; but the most justly celebrated were those who inhabited the state of <i>Meroë</i>, the present province of <i>Athar</i>, in the kingdom of <i>Scensaar</i>.</p> <p>The people of this country were governed by priest-kings, elected by the caste of priests, and dependent upon that order.</p> <p>The city of <i>Meroë</i> was situated between what are now the modern towns of <i>Gherri</i>, and <i>Shendy</i>, and was in ancient times celebrated as being the seat of civilisation and commerce.</p> <p>Connection between trade and religion at <i>Meroë</i>.</p> <p>Colonies sent out, who establish factories and extend the influence of the priest-caste.</p> <p><i>Thebais</i> colonised from hence.</p>	<p>I. MYTHIC PERIOD.</p> <p>The history of the primitive ages consists almost entirely of fabulous traditions, embellished by the poets, particularly the early epic writers.</p> <p>Greece was originally inhabited by several insignificant tribes, two of which, the <i>PELAGI</i> and <i>HELLENES</i>, both probably of Asiatic origin, claim our attention at a very early period. The <i>Pelagi</i> were the first who extended their dominion in Greece.</p> <p>II. PERIOD OF THE COLONISTS.</p> <p><i>INACHUS</i>, according to some, about 1856, founds the kingdom of <i>Argos</i> and <i>Sicyon</i>. According to others <i>PHAROENUS</i> founds <i>Argos</i> about 1753.</p> <p>Settlement of the <i>Pelagi</i> in <i>Thessaly</i>, under their leaders, <i>ACHÆUS</i>, <i>PHRIBIUS</i>, and <i>PELAGUS</i>. They remain there 150 years.</p> <p><i>Deluge in the time of OGYGES</i>, 1749; (1764, Blair; 1796, Africanus.)</p> <p>The <i>Helletes</i>, ab. 1550, or 1433, first appear in <i>Phœnicia</i>, under <i>Desoculus</i>, but are driven thence by a flood, and migrate into <i>Thessaly</i>, whence they expel the <i>Pelagi</i>.</p> <p>The <i>Helletes</i> became from this time the most powerful race, and spread themselves over the greater part of Greece.</p> <p><i>CROCOPUS</i> conducts a colony from <i>Sair</i> in <i>Egypt</i>, into <i>Attica</i>; founds <i>Cecropia</i>, (afterwards <i>Aceropoli</i>), ab. 1550, or 1433.</p> <p><i>CADMUS</i>, from <i>Phœnicia</i>, settles in <i>Boœtia</i>; ab. 1550 founds <i>Thebes</i>, and introduces letters into Greece. About 1313 by other accounts.</p> <p><i>DANAUS</i> arrives, ab. 1500, and settles in <i>Argos</i>.</p>	<p>The sources of the ancient history of Italy are scanty and confused; scanty from the injuries of time, confused from the errors of the first historians.</p> <p>The inhabitants of Italy were either aboriginal—namely, those who inhabited the north along the mountain ranges of the Alps and Apennines, or colonists from foreign countries; but chiefly from the <i>Peloponnesus</i>.</p> <p>The name and extent of Italy varied at different periods.</p> <p>I. MYTHIC PERIOD.</p> <p>ABORIGINAL TRIBES:</p> <p>A. <i>IBERIANI</i> (in <i>Upper and Middle Italy</i> to the river <i>Liris</i>), including 1. the <i>Umbrians</i>; 2. the <i>Etruscians</i>; 3. the <i>Ligurians</i>, the <i>Veneti</i>, <i>Siculi</i>, and <i>Sicani</i>. Of these the <i>Umbrians</i> were the most ancient.</p> <p>B. <i>AUSONIANI</i> (<i>Opici</i>, <i>Osci</i>, <i>Folci</i> or <i>Aurunci</i>), hence 1. the <i>Equi</i>, <i>Hernici</i>, <i>Campanians</i>, <i>Apuli</i>, <i>Rutuli</i>; 2. the <i>Sabinæ</i> (<i>Savinini</i>, <i>Sabelli</i>, <i>Samiti</i>, <i>Somnites</i>), occupied a great part of ancient <i>Ausonia</i>, and the whole of <i>Ænotria</i>. From them were derived the <i>Frentani</i>, the <i>Picentes</i>, the <i>Lacani</i>, <i>Bruttii</i>, <i>Peligni</i>, <i>Marsi</i>, <i>Marcucini</i>, <i>Vestini</i>, and <i>Samnites</i>; each dominant in turn over the others.</p> <p>II. PERIOD OF THE COLONISTS.</p> <p>The leaders of the first colonies are said to have been of the race of the <i>Argive</i> princes.</p> <p>Ab. 1680, <i>ÆNOUTRUS</i> (from whom the southern part of Italy received the name of <i>Ænotria</i>), and <i>PEUCETUS</i>. Other accounts place <i>ÆNOUTRUS</i> and <i>PEUCETUS</i> in the time of <i>DRUCALION</i> and <i>HELEN</i>.</p> <p>They occupy <i>Lower Italy</i>, and become identified with the aboriginal inhabitants.</p> <p>They increase in power, and take the lead in the affairs of Italy.</p>	<p>THRACE.</p> <p>Inhabited by many different tribes.</p> <p>The <i>Thracians</i> were the first European nation who attained any considerable degree of civilisation.</p> <p>CIMBRIANS.</p> <p>The <i>Cimmerians</i>, or <i>Cimbrians</i>, said to have descended from <i>GOMER</i>, dwell near the <i>Palus Meotis</i> and the <i>Euxine Sea</i>. Being a people of nomadic habits, they advanced as far as the <i>Danube</i>, and became famous for their migrations.</p> <p>SCYTHIANS.</p> <p>The name of <i>Scythians</i> was given by the ancients to all the nomad tribes settled in those immense tracts which extend from the north of the <i>Black</i> and <i>Caspian</i> seas to <i>Central Asia</i>.</p> <p>Periodical migrations of these nations from east to west, and probable hypothesis that the whole of western Europe received its population from this quarter.</p> <p>Various tribes comprehended under the general name of SCYTHIANS—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The <i>Callipide</i>, a mixed race, partly Greek and partly Scythian. 2. <i>Alatonæ</i>, husbandmen. 3. <i>Scythian ploughmen</i>. 4. <i>Obiopolite</i>, beginning at the confluence of the <i>Dnæna</i> and the <i>Dniæper</i>, and extending northward to <i>Moschlow</i> on the <i>Dniæper</i>. 5. <i>Nomad Scythians</i>. 6. <i>Royal Scythians</i>. 7. Related to these last by consanguinity, the <i>Sarmatians</i>. (The <i>Cossack</i> who lived near the <i>Don</i>.) 8. <i>Scythian emigrants</i>, to the west, in the present province of <i>Conan</i>. 9. In manners and dress, the <i>Mangetæ</i>, (who seem identified with the <i>Issedones</i> and <i>Serians</i>), agree with the <i>Scythians</i>. <p>The <i>Scythians</i> called themselves <i>Scolote</i>.</p> <p>About this time we hear of king TARGITAUS.</p>	<p>2300</p> <p>2000</p> <p>1400</p>

ASSYRIAN AND BABYLONIAN EMPIRES. FLOURISHING PERIOD OF THE JEWS.

B. C.	ASSYRIA & BABYLONIA.		PHENICIA.	SYRIA AND MESOPOTAMIA.	MEDIA.	ISRAELITES.		ASIA MINOR.			
								TROY.	LYDIA.	PHRYGIA.	
1500	The mighty empires of the East were, for the most part, erected by conquering nomad hordes, who gladly exchanged the sterility of their northern climes for the more fertile regions of southern Asia.		So great was the antiquity of the parent city, <i>Sidos</i> , that her eldest daughter, <i>Tyre</i> , is said to have been founded as early as 2267. In the days of <i>Jehoiada</i> it is spoken of as a strong city; and it was celebrated in the time of <i>Homer</i> for the excellency of its manufactures.	The petty kings of Syria fall from time to time under the dominion of foreign conquerors. 1413 or 1550 <i>CUSHANRISHATHAIM</i> , king of Mesopotamia, keeps the eastern Israelites in subjection 3 years.	By the Medes many writers have understood a ruling nation of eastern Asia, extending from the <i>Tigris</i> to the <i>Indus</i> , who, occasionally passing their western frontier, penetrated as far as the <i>Haly</i> . This empire was divided into satrapies, over each of which a Mede presided, who received the tribute collected from the more remote provinces, and handed it over to the neighbouring satrap, who passed it on in like manner until it arrived at the king's treasury.	1491 Exode of the Israelites under <i>Moses</i> ; (1625, F. C.) 1451 Death of <i>Moses</i> ; (1600, Dr. H.: 1585, F. C.) 1. <i>JOSHUA</i> succeeds, and leads them into the promised land. <i>Fall of Jericho</i> ; (1608, Dr. H.) First division of <i>Canaan</i> among the twelve tribes, by lot; (1602, Dr. H.) Second division; (1596, Dr. H.) PERIOD OF THE JUDGES. First servitude under <i>Cushanrishathaim</i> , k. of Mesopotamia, 8 years; (1572, Dr. H.: 1550, F. C.) 2.) <i>OTHNIEL</i> delivers and judges the people 40 years; (1564, Dr. H.) Second servitude of 18 years under <i>Eglon</i> , k. of Moab; (1524, Dr. H.) 3.) <i>EHUD</i> delivers the people, 1506. Third servitude under <i>Jabin</i> , k. of <i>Hazor</i> , 20 years; (1426, Dr. H.) 4.) <i>DEBORAH</i> and <i>BARAK</i> , 40 years; (1406, Dr. H.) Fourth servitude under <i>Midian</i> , 7 years; (1366, Dr. H.) 5.) <i>GIDEON</i> , 40 years; refuses to become king; (1359, Dr. H.) 6.) <i>ABIMELECH</i> , his natural son, 3 years; murders his seventy brethren, and usurps the title of king; (1319, Dr. H.) 7.) <i>TOLA</i> , 23 years; (1216, Dr. H.) 8.) <i>JAIR</i> , 22 years; (1293, Dr. H.) Fifth servitude to the <i>Philistines</i> and <i>Ammonites</i> , 18 years, (1271, Dr. H.) 9.) <i>JEPHTHA</i> , 6 years; defeats the <i>Ammonites</i> ; his rash vow; (1253, Dr. H.) 10.) <i>IBZAN</i> , 7 years; (1247, Dr. H.) 11.) <i>ELON</i> , 10 years; (1240, Dr. H.) 1128 (1148, Dr. H.) Death of <i>Eli</i> . The people demand a king of <i>Samsel</i> , the last judge. KINGDOM OF ISRAEL. 1096 (1110, Dr. H.) <i>SAUL</i> , the first king of Israel, strengthens himself by a victory over the <i>Ammonites</i> . <i>David's</i> victory over <i>Goliath</i> , and persecution by <i>Saul</i> , who, disobeying the commands of God, is rejected by him, and falls in battle. 1056 <i>DAVID</i> reigns 40 years, and dies 70 years old. He completes the conquest of the promised land. His kingdom extends from the <i>Euphrates</i> to the <i>Mediterranean</i> , and from <i>Phœnicia</i> to the <i>Red Sea</i> ; capital Jerusalem. <i>Book of Psalms</i> . <i>Castle of Zion</i> built. Alliance with <i>Phœnicia</i> . <i>Syria</i> conquered. <i>Absalom</i> rebels and takes Jerusalem, but is defeated and slain by <i>Joab</i> . 1016 <i>SOLOMON</i> reigns 40 years, and dies 60 years old. His wisdom and magnificence. He builds the first temple, and a palace. Splendour of his court. BRILLIANT PERIOD OF THE KINGDOM. <i>A fleet; trade on the Red Sea with Ophir, Arabia Felix, and the East Indies</i> . <i>Solomon falls into idolatry; his kingdom declines</i> . <i>Lucas Syria</i> .		The government of the children of Israel was, strictly speaking, a Theocracy, the supreme legislative power exclusively resting in God or in his oracle. The <i>Sanhedrin</i> , or council, instituted by <i>Moses</i> in the wilderness, to determine trifling disputes among the people, consisted of seventy princes or elders; but all difficult cases were referred to <i>Moses</i> himself. In the land of <i>Canaan</i> , republican patriarchal government prevailed, essentially founded upon agriculture and a rigid division of land. Judges, sometimes elected by the people, but more frequently appointed by God, stood at its head. The authority of the judges, and that of the kings, was nearly equal. They commanded the army, examined and presided over the council, and proposed matters for deliberation; the latter, however, required the ratification of the general assembly, or congregation of the people.	The chronological data of this period are extremely uncertain and defective. 1400 <i>TEUCER</i> , whence the people were named <i>Teucri</i> . 1380 <i>DARDANUS</i> , a Peloponnesian, the son of <i>Electra</i> daughter of <i>Atlas</i> , and born in Peloponnesus. <i>Palladium</i> . <i>Flourishing period</i> . 1350 <i>Erichthonius</i> , amazingly rich. 1320 <i>TROS</i> , founder of <i>Troy</i> . 1310 <i>ILUS</i> , founder of <i>Ilium</i> . 1280 <i>Laomedon</i> . 1240 <i>Troy</i> taken by the <i>Argonauts</i> , (or 1225.) 1220 <i>PRIAM</i> .— <i>Paris</i> . <i>Rape of Helen</i> . Siege of Troy , which lasts ten years. It is then sacked by the Greeks, 1183, (or 1127.) Migrations of the <i>Hebrews</i> and <i>Trojans</i> into Macedonia and Italy. <i>Euseb</i> . 1124 <i>EOLIC</i> MIGRATIONS successively headed by <i>Penthesilea</i> , a son of <i>Orestes</i> , <i>Archelus</i> his grandson, and <i>Grais</i> his great grandson, who occupy the coasts of <i>Myria</i> and <i>Coria</i> , the islands of <i>Lesbos</i> , <i>Tenedos</i> , by some and the <i>Heracles</i> , <i>Tenara</i> . On the <i>Phœnicia</i> , mainland they <i>Abante</i> , erected twelve cities, the most other distinguished <i>Greeks</i> , of which were founded <i>Cyme</i> and twelve <i>Sayras</i> . Their chief settlements, however, were in coast of <i>Lesbos</i> . All <i>Lydia</i> , their towns were independent, and possessed peculiar forms of government. The <i>Dorian</i> colonies were planted at a later period than the <i>Ionian</i> , and were probably the result of successive migrations. They occupied the coast (or 1018 of <i>Coria</i> , and 983.) the islands of <i>Cor</i> and <i>Rhodes</i> . They built six cities, three in <i>Cor</i> , and two on the continent. These six cities had one common sanctuary, the temple of <i>Apollo Triopius</i> , where they celebrated their festivals and held their assemblies. <i>Halicarnassus</i> was afterwards excluded from the confederacy, and became subject to the sovereigns of <i>Coria</i> .	Ab. 1500, <i>TROJUS</i> . Ab. 1490, <i>THEOCLYMEUS</i> . 1460 <i>MARSYAS</i> . <i>Fabulous period</i> . 1280 <i>MIDAS</i> . <i>II</i> , and <i>GORDIUS II</i> . Dynasty of the <i>Atyads</i> , Ab. 1200. <i>OTREUS</i> , a chief-tain, before the walls of <i>Troy</i> . 1225. <i>Agros</i> , the first of the <i>Heracleids</i> , made king of <i>Sardis</i> , by the declaration of an oracle. <i>MELIS</i> and <i>LITYERSES</i> , an effeminate character. of whose reigns are uncertain, and of whose exploits nothing is known. <i>MIDAS III</i> .	
1400	These empires attained in a very short period, their greatest splendour and extent. Their duration was however in general but brief; the hardy conquerors soon adopted the luxurious habits of the vanquished nations, and consequently were soon obliged to resign their dominions to fresh swarms of uncorrupted warriors, who also in their turn degenerated, and gave way to new invaders.		ARVATH, or <i>Arada</i> , was a branch of the <i>Semitic</i> family of nations; but whether they came from <i>India</i> or from <i>Arabi</i> is unknown. <i>Babylon</i> was subjected to the <i>Assyrians</i> until the reign of <i>Nabonassar</i> .	1413 or 1550 <i>CUSHANRISHATHAIM</i> , king of Mesopotamia, keeps the eastern Israelites in subjection 3 years.		First servitude under <i>Cushanrishathaim</i> , k. of Mesopotamia, 8 years; (1572, Dr. H.: 1550, F. C.) 2.) <i>OTHNIEL</i> delivers and judges the people 40 years; (1564, Dr. H.) Second servitude of 18 years under <i>Eglon</i> , k. of Moab; (1524, Dr. H.) 3.) <i>EHUD</i> delivers the people, 1506. Third servitude under <i>Jabin</i> , k. of <i>Hazor</i> , 20 years; (1426, Dr. H.) 4.) <i>DEBORAH</i> and <i>BARAK</i> , 40 years; (1406, Dr. H.) Fourth servitude under <i>Midian</i> , 7 years; (1366, Dr. H.) 5.) <i>GIDEON</i> , 40 years; refuses to become king; (1359, Dr. H.) 6.) <i>ABIMELECH</i> , his natural son, 3 years; murders his seventy brethren, and usurps the title of king; (1319, Dr. H.) 7.) <i>TOLA</i> , 23 years; (1216, Dr. H.) 8.) <i>JAIR</i> , 22 years; (1293, Dr. H.) Fifth servitude to the <i>Philistines</i> and <i>Ammonites</i> , 18 years, (1271, Dr. H.) 9.) <i>JEPHTHA</i> , 6 years; defeats the <i>Ammonites</i> ; his rash vow; (1253, Dr. H.) 10.) <i>IBZAN</i> , 7 years; (1247, Dr. H.) 11.) <i>ELON</i> , 10 years; (1240, Dr. H.) 1128 (1148, Dr. H.) Death of <i>Eli</i> . The people demand a king of <i>Samsel</i> , the last judge. KINGDOM OF ISRAEL. 1096 (1110, Dr. H.) <i>SAUL</i> , the first king of Israel, strengthens himself by a victory over the <i>Ammonites</i> . <i>David's</i> victory over <i>Goliath</i> , and persecution by <i>Saul</i> , who, disobeying the commands of God, is rejected by him, and falls in battle. 1056 <i>DAVID</i> reigns 40 years, and dies 70 years old. He completes the conquest of the promised land. His kingdom extends from the <i>Euphrates</i> to the <i>Mediterranean</i> , and from <i>Phœnicia</i> to the <i>Red Sea</i> ; capital Jerusalem. <i>Book of Psalms</i> . <i>Castle of Zion</i> built. Alliance with <i>Phœnicia</i> . <i>Syria</i> conquered. <i>Absalom</i> rebels and takes Jerusalem, but is defeated and slain by <i>Joab</i> . 1016 <i>SOLOMON</i> reigns 40 years, and dies 60 years old. His wisdom and magnificence. He builds the first temple, and a palace. Splendour of his court. BRILLIANT PERIOD OF THE KINGDOM. <i>A fleet; trade on the Red Sea with Ophir, Arabia Felix, and the East Indies</i> . <i>Solomon falls into idolatry; his kingdom declines</i> . <i>Lucas Syria</i> .					
1300	The names of <i>Semiramis</i> , <i>Nisus</i> , and <i>Belus</i> , which occur so frequently in the <i>Babylonian</i> records, render it probable that conquerors had arisen long before the <i>Chaldeo-Babylonian</i> period, and founded empires of which traditional legends alone remain, under the general name of the <i>Assyrian</i> empire.		Further south stood and still stands <i>Tripolis</i> , and <i>Biblos</i> , famed for its temple to <i>Adonis</i> .	Further south stood and still stands <i>Tripolis</i> , and <i>Biblos</i> , famed for its temple to <i>Adonis</i> .		First servitude under <i>Cushanrishathaim</i> , k. of Mesopotamia, 8 years; (1572, Dr. H.: 1550, F. C.) 2.) <i>OTHNIEL</i> delivers and judges the people 40 years; (1564, Dr. H.) Second servitude of 18 years under <i>Eglon</i> , k. of Moab; (1524, Dr. H.) 3.) <i>EHUD</i> delivers the people, 1506. Third servitude under <i>Jabin</i> , k. of <i>Hazor</i> , 20 years; (1426, Dr. H.) 4.) <i>DEBORAH</i> and <i>BARAK</i> , 40 years; (1406, Dr. H.) Fourth servitude under <i>Midian</i> , 7 years; (1366, Dr. H.) 5.) <i>GIDEON</i> , 40 years; refuses to become king; (1359, Dr. H.) 6.) <i>ABIMELECH</i> , his natural son, 3 years; murders his seventy brethren, and usurps the title of king; (1319, Dr. H.) 7.) <i>TOLA</i> , 23 years; (1216, Dr. H.) 8.) <i>JAIR</i> , 22 years; (1293, Dr. H.) Fifth servitude to the <i>Philistines</i> and <i>Ammonites</i> , 18 years, (1271, Dr. H.) 9.) <i>JEPHTHA</i> , 6 years; defeats the <i>Ammonites</i> ; his rash vow; (1253, Dr. H.) 10.) <i>IBZAN</i> , 7 years; (1247, Dr. H.) 11.) <i>ELON</i> , 10 years; (1240, Dr. H.) 1128 (1148, Dr. H.) Death of <i>Eli</i> . The people demand a king of <i>Samsel</i> , the last judge. KINGDOM OF ISRAEL. 1096 (1110, Dr. H.) <i>SAUL</i> , the first king of Israel, strengthens himself by a victory over the <i>Ammonites</i> . <i>David's</i> victory over <i>Goliath</i> , and persecution by <i>Saul</i> , who, disobeying the commands of God, is rejected by him, and falls in battle. 1056 <i>DAVID</i> reigns 40 years, and dies 70 years old. He completes the conquest of the promised land. His kingdom extends from the <i>Euphrates</i> to the <i>Mediterranean</i> , and from <i>Phœnicia</i> to the <i>Red Sea</i> ; capital Jerusalem. <i>Book of Psalms</i> . <i>Castle of Zion</i> built. Alliance with <i>Phœnicia</i> . <i>Syria</i> conquered. <i>Absalom</i> rebels and takes Jerusalem, but is defeated and slain by <i>Joab</i> . 1016 <i>SOLOMON</i> reigns 40 years, and dies 60 years old. His wisdom and magnificence. He builds the first temple, and a palace. Splendour of his court. BRILLIANT PERIOD OF THE KINGDOM. <i>A fleet; trade on the Red Sea with Ophir, Arabia Felix, and the East Indies</i> . <i>Solomon falls into idolatry; his kingdom declines</i> . <i>Lucas Syria</i> .					
1200	SECOND ASSYRIAN DYNASTY, which lasts 431 years, according to <i>Dr. Hales</i> .		<i>SIDON</i> and <i>TYRE</i> succeeded, the latter forming the southern boundary of <i>Phœnicia</i> . These cities formed a confederacy, at the head of which stood <i>Tyre</i> , from the reign of <i>Solon</i> to <i>Cyrus</i> .	<i>Sidon</i> and <i>Tyre</i> succeeded, the latter forming the southern boundary of <i>Phœnicia</i> . These cities formed a confederacy, at the head of which stood <i>Tyre</i> , from the reign of <i>Solon</i> to <i>Cyrus</i> .		First servitude under <i>Cushanrishathaim</i> , k. of Mesopotamia, 8 years; (1572, Dr. H.: 1550, F. C.) 2.) <i>OTHNIEL</i> delivers and judges the people 40 years; (1564, Dr. H.) Second servitude of 18 years under <i>Eglon</i> , k. of Moab; (1524, Dr. H.) 3.) <i>EHUD</i> delivers the people, 1506. Third servitude under <i>Jabin</i> , k. of <i>Hazor</i> , 20 years; (1426, Dr. H.) 4.) <i>DEBORAH</i> and <i>BARAK</i> , 40 years; (1406, Dr. H.) Fourth servitude under <i>Midian</i> , 7 years; (1366, Dr. H.) 5.) <i>GIDEON</i> , 40 years; refuses to become king; (1359, Dr. H.) 6.) <i>ABIMELECH</i> , his natural son, 3 years; murders his seventy brethren, and usurps the title of king; (1319, Dr. H.) 7.) <i>TOLA</i> , 23 years; (1216, Dr. H.) 8.) <i>JAIR</i> , 22 years; (1293, Dr. H.) Fifth servitude to the <i>Philistines</i> and <i>Ammonites</i> , 18 years, (1271, Dr. H.) 9.) <i>JEPHTHA</i> , 6 years; defeats the <i>Ammonites</i> ; his rash vow; (1253, Dr. H.) 10.) <i>IBZAN</i> , 7 years; (1247, Dr. H.) 11.) <i>ELON</i> , 10 years; (1240, Dr. H.) 1128 (1148, Dr. H.) Death of <i>Eli</i> . The people demand a king of <i>Samsel</i> , the last judge. KINGDOM OF ISRAEL. 1096 (1110, Dr. H.) <i>SAUL</i> , the first king of Israel, strengthens himself by a victory over the <i>Ammonites</i> . <i>David's</i> victory over <i>Goliath</i> , and persecution by <i>Saul</i> , who, disobeying the commands of God, is rejected by him, and falls in battle. 1056 <i>DAVID</i> reigns 40 years, and dies 70 years old. He completes the conquest of the promised land. His kingdom extends from the <i>Euphrates</i> to the <i>Mediterranean</i> , and from <i>Phœnicia</i> to the <i>Red Sea</i> ; capital Jerusalem. <i>Book of Psalms</i> . <i>Castle of Zion</i> built. Alliance with <i>Phœnicia</i> . <i>Syria</i> conquered. <i>Absalom</i> rebels and takes Jerusalem, but is defeated and slain by <i>Joab</i> . 1016 <i>SOLOMON</i> reigns 40 years, and dies 60 years old. His wisdom and magnificence. He builds the first temple, and a palace. Splendour of his court. BRILLIANT PERIOD OF THE KINGDOM. <i>A fleet; trade on the Red Sea with Ophir, Arabia Felix, and the East Indies</i> . <i>Solomon falls into idolatry; his kingdom declines</i> . <i>Lucas Syria</i> .					
1100	1252 <i>MITRANEUS</i> , or <i>Nisus</i> II, renowned for his military achievements.		GOVERNMENT: <i>Republican city governments under limited kings, assisted by magistrates. The names of only a few of the kings are known</i> .	Navigation of the <i>Phœnicians</i> to Spain for silver; Britain for tin; to the Baltic for amber; to north Africa, Arabia, and India.	<i>Zoba</i> , or <i>Nisibis</i> , a city of great antiquity and importance, and unlimited or unknown eastward.	First servitude under <i>Cushanrishathaim</i> , k. of Mesopotamia, 8 years; (1572, Dr. H.: 1550, F. C.) 2.) <i>OTHNIEL</i> delivers and judges the people 40 years; (1564, Dr. H.) Second servitude of 18 years under <i>Eglon</i> , k. of Moab; (1524, Dr. H.) 3.) <i>EHUD</i> delivers the people, 1506. Third servitude under <i>Jabin</i> , k. of <i>Hazor</i> , 20 years; (1426, Dr. H.) 4.) <i>DEBORAH</i> and <i>BARAK</i> , 40 years; (1406, Dr. H.) Fourth servitude under <i>Midian</i> , 7 years; (1366, Dr. H.) 5.) <i>GIDEON</i> , 40 years; refuses to become king; (1359, Dr. H.) 6.) <i>ABIMELECH</i> , his natural son, 3 years; murders his seventy brethren, and usurps the title of king; (1319, Dr. H.) 7.) <i>TOLA</i> , 23 years; (1216, Dr. H.) 8.) <i>JAIR</i> , 22 years; (1293, Dr. H.) Fifth servitude to the <i>Philistines</i> and <i>Ammonites</i> , 18 years, (1271, Dr. H.) 9.) <i>JEPHTHA</i> , 6 years; defeats the <i>Ammonites</i> ; his rash vow; (1253, Dr. H.) 10.) <i>IBZAN</i> , 7 years; (1247, Dr. H.) 11.) <i>ELON</i> , 10 years; (1240, Dr. H.) 1128 (1148, Dr. H.) Death of <i>Eli</i> . The people demand a king of <i>Samsel</i> , the last judge. KINGDOM OF ISRAEL. 1096 (1110, Dr. H.) <i>SAUL</i> , the first king of Israel, strengthens himself by a victory over the <i>Ammonites</i> . <i>David's</i> victory over <i>Goliath</i> , and persecution by <i>Saul</i> , who, disobeying the commands of God, is rejected by him, and falls in battle. 1056 <i>DAVID</i> reigns 40 years, and dies 70 years old. He completes the conquest of the promised land. His kingdom extends from the <i>Euphrates</i> to the <i>Mediterranean</i> , and from <i>Phœnicia</i> to the <i>Red Sea</i> ; capital Jerusalem. <i>Book of Psalms</i> . <i>Castle of Zion</i> built. Alliance with <i>Phœnicia</i> . <i>Syria</i> conquered. <i>Absalom</i> rebels and takes Jerusalem, but is defeated and slain by <i>Joab</i> . 1016 <i>SOLOMON</i> reigns 40 years, and dies 60 years old. His wisdom and magnificence. He builds the first temple, and a palace. Splendour of his court. BRILLIANT PERIOD OF THE KINGDOM. <i>A fleet; trade on the Red Sea with Ophir, Arabia Felix, and the East Indies</i> . <i>Solomon falls into idolatry; his kingdom declines</i> . <i>Lucas Syria</i> .					
	1215 <i>TAUTANES</i> , or <i>Tentamus</i> , who reigned during the siege and destruction of <i>Troy</i> .		ARICAL, king of <i>Tyre</i> , contemporary with <i>DAVID</i> .	<i>Navigation of the Phœnicians to Spain for silver; Britain for tin; to the Baltic for amber; to north Africa, Arabia, and India</i> .		First servitude under <i>Cushanrishathaim</i> , k. of Mesopotamia, 8 years; (1572, Dr. H.: 1550, F. C.) 2.) <i>OTHNIEL</i> delivers and judges the people 40 years; (1564, Dr. H.) Second servitude of 18 years under <i>Eglon</i> , k. of Moab; (1524, Dr. H.) 3.) <i>EHUD</i> delivers the people, 1506. Third servitude under <i>Jabin</i> , k. of <i>Hazor</i> , 20 years; (1426, Dr. H.) 4.) <i>DEBORAH</i> and <i>BARAK</i> , 40 years; (1406, Dr. H.) Fourth servitude under <i>Midian</i> , 7 years; (1366, Dr. H.) 5.) <i>GIDEON</i> , 40 years; refuses to become king; (1359, Dr. H.) 6.) <i>ABIMELECH</i> , his natural son, 3 years; murders his seventy brethren, and usurps the title of king; (1319, Dr. H.) 7.) <i>TOLA</i> , 23 years; (1216, Dr. H.) 8.) <i>JAIR</i> , 22 years; (1293, Dr. H.) Fifth servitude to the <i>Philistines</i> and <i>Ammonites</i> , 18 years, (1271, Dr. H.) 9.) <i>JEPHTHA</i> , 6 years; defeats the <i>Ammonites</i> ; his rash vow; (1253, Dr. H.) 10.) <i>IBZAN</i> , 7 years; (1247, Dr. H.) 11.) <i>ELON</i> , 10 years; (1240, Dr. H.) 1128 (1148, Dr. H.) Death of <i>Eli</i> . The people demand a king of <i>Samsel</i> , the last judge. KINGDOM OF ISRAEL. 1096 (1110, Dr. H.) <i>SAUL</i> , the first king of Israel, strengthens himself by a victory over the <i>Ammonites</i> . <i>David's</i> victory over <i>Goliath</i> , and persecution by <i>Saul</i> , who, disobeying the commands of God, is rejected by him, and falls in battle. 1056 <i>DAVID</i> reigns 40 years, and dies 70 years old. He completes the conquest of the promised land. His kingdom extends from the <i>Euphrates</i> to the <i>Mediterranean</i> , and from <i>Phœnicia</i> to the <i>Red Sea</i> ; capital Jerusalem. <i>Book of Psalms</i> . <i>Castle of Zion</i> built. Alliance with <i>Phœnicia</i> . <i>Syria</i> conquered. <i>Absalom</i> rebels and takes Jerusalem, but is defeated and slain by <i>Joab</i> . 1016 <i>SOLOMON</i> reigns 40 years, and dies 60 years old. His wisdom and magnificence. He builds the first temple, and a palace. Splendour of his court. BRILLIANT PERIOD OF THE KINGDOM. <i>A fleet; trade on the Red Sea with Ophir, Arabia Felix, and the East Indies</i> . <i>Solomon falls into idolatry; his kingdom declines</i> . <i>Lucas Syria</i> .					
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	1139 <i>THINKUS</i> .					First servitude under <i>Cushanrishathaim</i> , k. of Mesopotamia, 8 years; (1572, Dr. H.: 1550, F. C.) 2.) <i>OTHNIEL</i> delivers and judges the people 40 years; (1564, Dr. H.) Second servitude of 18 years under <i>Eglon</i> , k. of Moab; (1524, Dr. H.) 3.) <i>EHUD</i> delivers the people, 1506. Third servitude under <i>Jabin</i> , k. of <i>Hazor</i> , 20 years; (1426, Dr. H.) 4.) <i>DEBORAH</i> and <i>BARAK</i> , 40 years; (1406, Dr. H.) Fourth servitude under <i>Midian</i> , 7 years; (1366, Dr. H.) 5.) <i>GIDEON</i> , 40 years; refuses to become king; (1359, Dr. H.) 6.) <i>ABIMELECH</i> , his natural son, 3 years; murders his seventy brethren, and usurps the title of king; (1319, Dr. H.) 7.) <i>TOLA</i> , 23 years; (1216, Dr. H.) 8.) <i>JAIR</i> , 22 years; (1293, Dr. H.) Fifth servitude to the <i>Philistines</i> and <i>Ammonites</i> , 18 years, (1271, Dr. H.) 9.) <i>JEPHTHA</i> , 6 years; defeats the <i>Ammonites</i> ; his rash vow; (1253, Dr. H.) 10.) <i>IBZAN</i> , 7 years; (1247, Dr. H.) 11.) <i>ELON</i> , 10 years; (1240, Dr. H.) 1128 (1148, Dr. H.) Death of <i>Eli</i> . The people demand a king of <i>Samsel</i> , the last judge. KINGDOM OF ISRAEL. 1096 (1110, Dr. H.) <i>SAUL</i> , the first king of Israel, strengthens himself by a victory over the <i>Ammonites</i> . <i>David's</i> victory over <i>Goliath</i> , and persecution by <i>Saul</i> , who, disobeying the commands of God, is rejected by him, and falls in battle. 1056 <i>DAVID</i> reigns 40 years, and dies 70 years old. He completes the conquest of the promised land. His kingdom extends from the <i>Euphrates</i> to the <i>Mediterranean</i> , and from <i>Phœnicia</i> to the <i>Red Sea</i> ; capital Jerusalem. <i>Book of Psalms</i> . <i>Castle of Zion</i> built. Alliance with <i>Phœnicia</i> . <i>Syria</i> conquered. <i>Absalom</i> rebels and takes Jerusalem, but is defeated and slain by <i>Joab</i> . 1016 <i>SOLOMON</i> reigns 40 years, and dies 60 years old. His wisdom and magnificence. He builds the first temple, and a palace. Splendour of his court. BRILLIANT PERIOD OF THE KINGDOM. <i>A fleet; trade on the Red Sea with Ophir, Arabia Felix, and the East Indies</i> . <i>Solomon falls into idolatry; his kingdom declines</i> . <i>Lucas Syria</i> .					
	1109 <i>DERGTLUS</i> , forty years.					First servitude under <i>Cushanrishathaim</i> , k. of Mesopotamia, 8 years; (1572, Dr. H.: 1550, F. C.) 2.) <i>OTHNIEL</i> delivers and judges the people 40 years; (1564, Dr. H.) Second servitude of 18 years under <i>Eglon</i> , k. of Moab; (1524, Dr. H.) 3.) <i>EHUD</i> delivers the people, 1506. Third servitude under <i>Jabin</i> , k. of <i>Hazor</i> , 20 years; (1426, Dr. H.) 4.) <i>DEBORAH</i> and <i>BARAK</i> , 40 years; (1406, Dr. H.) Fourth servitude under <i>Midian</i> , 7 years; (1366, Dr. H.) 5.) <i>GIDEON</i> , 40 years; refuses to become king; (1359, Dr. H.) 6.) <i>ABIMELECH</i> , his natural son, 3 years; murders his seventy brethren, and usurps the title of king; (1319, Dr. H.) 7.) <i>TOLA</i> , 23 years; (1216, Dr. H.) 8.) <i>JAIR</i> , 22 years; (1293, Dr. H.) Fifth servitude to the <i>Philistines</i> and <i>Ammonites</i> , 18 years, (1271, Dr. H.) 9.) <i>JEPHTHA</i> , 6 years; defeats the <i>Ammonites</i> ; his rash vow; (1253, Dr. H.) 10.) <i>IBZAN</i> , 7 years; (1247, Dr. H.) 11.) <i>ELON</i> , 10 years; (1240, Dr. H.) 1128 (1148, Dr. H.) Death of <i>Eli</i> . The people demand a king of <i>Samsel</i> , the last judge. KINGDOM OF ISRAEL. 1096 (1110, Dr. H.) <i>SAUL</i> , the first king of Israel, strengthens himself by a victory over the <i>Ammonites</i> . <i>David's</i> victory over <i>Goliath</i> , and persecution by <i>Saul</i> , who, disobeying the commands of God, is rejected by him, and falls in battle. 1056 <i>DAVID</i> reigns 40 years, and dies 70 years old. He completes the conquest of the promised land. His kingdom extends from the <i>Euphrates</i> to the <i>Mediterranean</i> , and from <i>Phœnicia</i> to the <i>Red Sea</i> ; capital Jerusalem. <i>Book of Psalms</i> . <i>Castle of Zion</i> built. Alliance with <i>Phœnicia</i> . <i>Syria</i> conquered. <i>Absalom</i> rebels and takes Jerusalem, but is defeated and slain by <i>Joab</i> . 1016 <i>SOLOMON</i> reigns 40 years, and dies 60 years old. His wisdom and magnificence. He builds the first temple, and a palace. Splendour of his court. BRILLIANT PERIOD OF THE KINGDOM. <i>A fleet; trade on the Red Sea with Ophir, Arabia Felix, and the East Indies</i> . <i>Solomon falls into idolatry; his kingdom declines</i> . <i>Lucas Syria</i> .					
	The names of the kings who reigned during this period, and the dates of their reigns, are given by chronologists; but nothing is known of them.					First servitude under <i>Cushanrishathaim</i> , k. of Mesopotamia, 8 years; (1572, Dr. H.: 1550, F. C.) 2.) <i>OTHNIEL</i> delivers and judges the people 40 years; (1564, Dr. H.) Second servitude of 18 years under <i>Eglon</i> , k. of Moab; (1524, Dr. H.) 3.) <i>EHUD</i> delivers the people, 1506. Third servitude under <i>Jabin</i> , k. of <i>Hazor</i> , 20 years; (1426, Dr. H.) 4.) <i>DEBORAH</i> and <i>BARAK</i> , 40 years; (1406, Dr. H.) Fourth servitude under <i>Midian</i> , 7 years; (1366, Dr. H.) 5.) <i>GIDEON</i> , 40 years; refuses to become king; (1359, Dr. H.) 6.) <i>ABIMELECH</i> , his natural son, 3 years; murders his seventy brethren, and usurps the title of king; (1319, Dr. H.) 7.) <i>TOLA</i> , 23 years; (1216, Dr. H.) 8.) <i>JAIR</i> , 22 years; (1293, Dr					

FLOURISHING PERIOD OF EGYPT.

RISE OF GRECIAN STATES.

PERSIANS.	EGYPT.	CARTHAGE.	GREECE.	ITALY.	INDIA.	B. C.
<p>The Persians, previous to the time of Cyrus, were a nomad race, divided into ten tribes, of which that of the Pasargadae was the chief. To this last belonged the family of CYRUS, who seems to have been placed at the head of the collected tribes in much the same manner as GINGHIS-KHAN was at a later period.</p> <p>The ancient history of the Persians, as given by native writers of the Mohammedan period, differs entirely from that of the Greeks. It is founded on popular traditions which have descended to the present day, and is closely interwoven with the culture, literature, and arts of this nation.</p> <p><i>Dynasties according to Ferdos and Khondemir:</i></p> <p>I. Dynasty of the Peshdadians.</p> <p>1.) KADOMERES, (said to be the grandson of Noah), the first king of the world. Capital, BAHJA.</p> <p>2.) HOSROW, is said to have founded many cities, and introduced the worship of fire.</p> <p>3.) TANNURAL, introduced idolatry.</p> <p>4.) JERRIB, inventor of the solar year, and founder of Persia, called the Table, or throne of Jerrib.</p> <p>5.) ZERBIL, king of Syria, conquered Persia; conjectured to be the same with Nimrod.</p> <p>6.) FERIDUN, descended from Talmous; recovered the kingdom and put Zerbil to death.</p> <p>Division of the empire in the fifth time of Feridun.</p> <p>TUR obtains Turan, i. e. China, and all the east as far as the Ganges.</p> <p>SELM, Greece.</p> <p>ASIA Minor, and Egypt.</p> <p>ESAIL, from the body of the Persian empire.</p> <p>The wars between Iran and Turan begin.</p> <p>7.) MANOUCHER, grand nephew of Feridun, is supposed to be contemporary with Moses. In his reign the hero Rostom was born.</p> <p>8.) NADER, killed by Afrasiab.</p> <p>9.) APRASIAH, king of Turan, conqueror of Persia.</p> <p>10.) ZU, or ZAV, descended from Manouches.</p> <p>11.) KANDARAF.</p> <p>II. Dynasty of the Kakanians.</p> <p>1.) KAI KADAN, descended from Manouches, expelled the Turanians, with the aid of Rostom.</p> <p>2.) KAI KAKA, contemporary of David, and Lakman the fabulist, builds two large observatories at Bahel, afterwards Bagdad.</p> <p>3.) KAI KROSH, grandson of the preceding, conquered Turan.</p> <p>4.) LOHRANP, considered to be contemporary with Jerusalem and Daniel. His general, Gubors, called Bahle at Nazer, governor of Irak, appointed the National Bureau of the Bible.</p> <p>5.) GERTAFAR, in whose reign David Zeribah, or Zeroster.</p>	<p>DYNASTY OF THE PHARAONS.</p> <p>1327 MORGIS, the best and wisest of the Egyptian kings.</p> <p>SESOSTRIS, the Great, succeeds his father Morgis, 1308, and aims at universal empire. He first directs his arms against the Ethiopians, whom he compels to pay tribute. He next reduces the islands of the Red Sea, and is said to have penetrated by land as far as India. He then subdues the Assyrians, Medes, Scythians, and Thracians; but receiving a check at the Tanais, he returns home laden with booty, 1299.</p> <p>1275 RAMSES, or PHERON, an indolent prince, who is unable to keep his father's more remote conquests.</p> <p>1214 PROTEUS, or RAMESSES. During his reign Paris and Helen are driven by contrary winds upon the coast of Egypt, and Helen is said to have been detained by Proteus until the arrival of Menelaus, (1103,) when he honourably restored her together with all the treasures belonging to her husband.</p> <p>1164 AMENOPHIS IV.</p> <p>1124 RAMPSINITUS, a prince remarkable for his great wealth; said to have been a patron of the Ethiopian mysteries.</p> <p>1082 CHEOPS, or CHEMMIS, to whom the Egyptian priests attributed the building of the first pyramid, which appears to have been designed for a water temple.</p> <p>Period of the pyramids and other national monuments.</p> <p>1032 CEPHEUS, CEPHEUS, or SHISHAK, the reputed builder of the second pyramid.</p> <p>972 Invades Judea, and plunders Jerusalem.</p> <p>966 Death of MYCERINUS, the builder of the third pyramid, which, though inferior to the others in size, excelled them in workmanship and richness of materials.</p> <p>Clash of 151 years.</p>	<p>From the most remote antiquity the northern coast of Africa was covered with Phœnician colonies, established for the purposes of trade. At their first establishments these settlements were mere staples for the reception of merchandise; but in process of time they took advantage of their favourable situation, and secured to themselves the benefit of that trade which was intended to enrich the parent state.</p> <p>Such, before the foundation of Carthage, appears to have been the condition of Utica and other Tyrian colonies.</p> <p>Carthage, however, owed her origin not to commercial relations, but to civil dissensions; and hence it was that from the very first she asserted her independence of Tyre, although there always subsisted between them feelings of mutual kindness and regard.</p> <p>The city was built in the bosom of a spacious bay, terminated on the east by the Promontorium Hermetum (or Cape Bon) and on the west by the Promontorium Apollinis, now called the Cape of Zebid.</p> <p>Its foundation is much obscured by fable. It seems however sufficiently clear that the early Tyrian colonists came not as conquerors, but bought the land on which their city stood, and paid a yearly tribute for its territory to the inhabitants of the country, with whom they were extremely anxious to maintain a good understanding.</p> <p>878 Dido, the supposed founder of Carthage, whose history is almost wholly legendary.</p>	<p>1383 Erechtheus, a native chief of Ionian race, establishes or restores the worship of Minerva in Attica.</p> <p>OLEN, the most ancient composer of hymns.</p> <p>1313 Codrus, a Phœnician, the founder of Thebes in Bœotia, introduces letters into Greece.</p> <p>1283 Pelops, a Lydian adventurer, gives his name to southern Greece.</p> <p>Naval power and extended dominion of MINOS, the Cretan legislator.</p> <p>ORPHEUS.—MUSES.</p> <p>1225 Argonautic expedition.</p> <p>JASON.</p> <p>1213 Confederation of the seven princes against Thebes.</p> <p>Edipus and his sons.</p> <p>1209 Death of Hercules.</p> <p>1200 Accession of AGAMEMNON.</p> <p>1198 SECOND THEBAN WAR carried on by the Epigoni, or descendants of the first chiefs.</p> <p>1183 Destruction of Troy by the combined efforts of the Greeks, or 1127.</p> <p>Agamemnon, Menelaus, Achilles, Ajax, Ulysses, etc.</p> <p>1180 Unsuccessful attempts of the Heracleide, under Hyllus, to obtain possession of Peloponnesus.</p> <p>1176 Orestes reigns at Argos.</p> <p>1104 (or according to others 1048) Return of the Heracleide under Temenus and Cresphontes, the grandsons of Hyllus.</p> <p>Argos, Sparta, Messene, and Corinth, fall to the Dorians; Elis to the Ætolians.</p> <p>1045 COBRUS, the last king of Athens, by the expelling from their voluntary sacrifice of country, in their turn his life, rescues Attica from the Ionians, or from the inroads of who take refuge among the Ætolians.</p> <p>PERPETUAL ARCHONS 1044 or 908 Ionic migration.</p> <p>683; the first was Melos, the last Alcmaeon.</p> <p>1040 (or 1080) Institution of the Amphictyonic Council, whose office it was to attend to the temple and oracle of Delphi.</p> <p>From about 1000 the Grecian states became gradually formed into city republics, connected by national festivals and the assembling of the Amphictyonic Council, which gives rise to the first ideas of international law.</p> <p>Repeated wars between the Spartans and the Argives.</p> <p>Internal dissensions at Sparta, occasioned by the unequal division of property and the diminished power of the kings.</p> <p>852 Regency of LYCURGUS, (884 according to Eratosthenes.)</p> <p>828 Olympiad of IPHITUS, (884 Eratosth.)</p> <p>817 Legislation of Lycurgus, to which Sparta is principally indebted for all her subsequent splendour.—</p> <p>HIS CELEBRATED CONSTITUTION, (which lasted about six hundred years), was a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy; two kings; senate of twenty-eight nobles; five yearly-elected ephori; assemblies of the people, composed however only of the citizens of Sparta; equal division of lands among 39,000 families; no trade; iron money; public and equal education; no walls; no fleets; common tables; all luxury forbidden; no theatre; harsh treatment of the helots, who alone attended to agriculture and trade.</p>	<p>Long and bloody wars are, about this time, carried on between the aborigines and the Sicels. During the contest, a band of Pelasgians arrive from Thessaly, (whence they had been expelled by Deucalion,) and obtain a settlement in Peloponnesus, where, with the aid of the aborigines, they seize upon Croton, a town belonging to the Umbrians, and jointly occupy Cora, Saturnia, and a number of other places which they gradually take from the Tancaus.</p> <p>Ab. 1293 The Sicels pass over into Sicily.</p> <p>1253 EVANDER, (the son of Cormentis, a prophetic,) emigrates from Arcadia in consequence of an internal faction. He is favourably received by Faunus, king of the aborigines, and allowed to settle with his followers on the Palatine Hill.</p> <p>PERIOD OF THE LATIN ALBANS.</p> <p>1183 1.) The Heneti (Antenor) in Upper Italy.</p> <p>2.) The Trojans, in Middle Italy.</p> <p>3.) The Argives. (Diomedes) in Lower Italy.</p> <p>ETURRIA flourishes.</p> <p>ALBA-LONGA, GRECIA MAGNA.</p> <p>a powerful, wealthy, and highly civilised state, (although at this time torn by internal faction,) became in after times the mother city of Rome; and hence it was that when Rosulfus, accompanied by the discontented, and perhaps exiled party, reared the walls of his new city, he introduced the laws, the religious rites, and civil polity which had prevailed among the people whom he had left.</p> <p>The boundaries of Magna Græcia varied; the name was sometimes given to the whole of Italy; but more properly it was applied to that extent of country which lay between Tarentum and the Sicilian Sea. The shores of the Tarentum Sea and various places in Campania, received also the same name.</p>	<p>The great war, which is the subject of the Mahabharat, took place about the fourteenth century B. C., between the sons of Pandu, or Yudhishtira, Bhima, Arjuna, Nakula, and Sahadeva, the princes of Indraprastha, or ancient Delhi, and their cousins, the sons of Dhritarashtra, Duryodhana and his brothers, princes of Hastinapura: the latter were destroyed, and the former became the paramount sovereigns of the Hindu princes.</p> <p>At the same time flourished the hero and demigod Krishna, by whom Dwáraka was built.</p> <p>At this time also the Vedas were arranged in their present form by Krishna Dwaipâyana, thence called Vyása; and the Puranas are said to have been compiled by him and his disciples.</p> <p>1200—900 Hastinapur destroyed by an inundation, and the capital of the lunar dynasty transferred to Kausambi. These princes reigned at Pataliputra to B. C. 66., but their power was much reduced.</p> <p>The kings of Magadhâ afterwards became the most powerful princes in India, reigning at Pataliputra, or Palibothra.</p>	<p>1500.</p> <p>1400</p> <p>1300</p> <p>1200</p> <p>1100</p> <p>1000</p> <p>900</p> <p>800</p>

ASSYRIAN AND BABYLONIAN EMPIRES.

	INDIA.	ASSYRIA.	BABYLONIA.	PHENICIA.	SYRIA.	MEDIA.	PALESTINE.	ASIA MINOR, LYDIA, AND THE GREEK COLONIES OF MYSIA AND CARIA.	
B. C. 800	A new dynasty, that of the <i>Sansugas</i> , established on the throne of <i>Magadâ</i> , of which ten princes are said to have reigned.	PUL , (the first king of Assyria, mentioned in Scripture), before 769. (At Nineveh.) 769 Invades the kingdom of <i>Israel</i> , and exacts from <i>Menasseh</i> 1000 talents of silver. BRILLIANT PERIOD OF THE EMPIRE. 747 TIGLATH-PILESER 738 takes <i>Domus</i> , the capital of <i>Syria</i> . 729 SHALMANESER captures <i>Samsaria</i> after a three years' siege, 721. 714 SENACHERIB invades <i>Judea</i> , 713, but a pestilential blast destroys the greater part of his army, and he is compelled to return, 711. He is slain by two of his sons. 711 ESARHADDON , or <i>Sardanapalus</i> , under whom the <i>Assyrian Empire</i> is lost, although the monarchy continues 105 years longer. 693 ASORBANES , or <i>Apronadius</i> . 692 MESENIMOEDACUS . 688 SECOND INTERREGNUM, of eight years. 680 ASARIDINUS subdues the <i>Babylonians</i> , weakened by intestine divisions. 667 SARDUCHINUS . SARLUCUS , or <i>Sardanapalus II.</i> 690. During this dynasty the north west provinces of <i>India</i> were rendered tributary to the <i>Persians</i> .	NABONASSAR , (supposed by <i>Newton</i> to have been the younger son of <i>Pul</i>), commenced his reign Feb. 26, 747, and from this date is computed the Era of Nabonassar. 733 NABUUS . 731 CHINZIRUS and PORUS . 726 JUGURUS . 721 MARDOCHAMPADUS . 712 sends ambassadors to <i>Hezekiah</i> , and forms an alliance with him. 709 ABRILIANUS . 704 FIRST INTERREGNUM. 702 BELINUS . 690-693 ESARHADDON master of <i>Babylon</i> , during which time his son, <i>Apronadius</i> , is spoken of as king. 693 REGIBALUS probably independent. 692 MESENIMOEDACUS . 688 SECOND INTERREGNUM, of eight years. 680 ASARIDINUS subdues the <i>Babylonians</i> , weakened by intestine divisions. 667 SARDUCHINUS . 647 CHINALADANUS . NABOPOLASSER , 625, at <i>Babylon</i> . 604 Nebuchadnezzar founds the <i>Chaldeo-Babylonian</i> empire, reaching to the <i>Nile</i> to beyond the <i>Tigris</i> . He defeats <i>Necho</i> at <i>Circassia</i> , and deprives him of all his conquests. 587 Besieges and takes <i>Jerusalem</i> . 585 Besieges <i>Tyre</i> , which holds out thirteen years. 582 Invades <i>Elam</i> , and takes <i>Susa</i> or <i>Shushan</i> . <i>Daniel</i> in <i>Babylon</i> , who becomes chief minister in the court. <i>Ezekiel</i> in <i>Chaldæa</i> . 570 Subdues <i>Egypt</i> . 569 Sets up the <i>Golden Image</i> . 561 EVIL MERODACH . 559 NERIGLISSAR , or <i>Belshazzar</i> , killed in the night, as was foretold by the hand writing on the wall. 555 NABONADIUS . Forms, with <i>Media</i> , part of the PERSIAN EMPIRE . Overthrow of the <i>Babylonian</i> empire by the <i>Persians</i> .	PHENICIA. Tyrians defeat the combined <i>Assyrian</i> and <i>Phœnician</i> fleets. a short time before the siege of <i>Tyre</i> . <i>Stalmo</i> , or <i>Asnecor</i> , 721, besieges <i>Tyre</i> for five years, but without success. Trans-jordanite tribes of <i>Reuben</i> , <i>Gad</i> , and half <i>Manasseh</i> , and planted them in the cities of the <i>Modes</i> . 590 ITHORAAI , or <i>Ethbaal</i> , in whose reign <i>Tyre</i> is sacked by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> . 572 Fall of <i>Old Tyre</i> . Foundation of the new city. <i>Basal</i> a cruel despot. Republican constitution under judges, or <i>sufetes</i> , seven years and three months. <i>Belator</i> , <i>Merbal</i> , and <i>Hiram</i> , reign eighteen years. Subject to <i>Persia</i> .	SYRIA. TIG-LATH Tyrians besiege and take <i>Damascus</i> , slays <i>Phœnician</i> king of <i>Syria</i> , 738, and carries the people away captive to <i>Kir</i> , or <i>Asnecor</i> , <i>Syria</i> proper. At the same time the king of <i>Assyria</i> carried away the <i>Trans-jordanite</i> tribes of <i>Reuben</i> , <i>Gad</i> , and half <i>Manasseh</i> , and planted them in the cities of the <i>Modes</i> . 590 ITHORAAI , or <i>Ethbaal</i> , in whose reign <i>Tyre</i> is sacked by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> . 572 Fall of <i>Old Tyre</i> . Foundation of the new city. <i>Basal</i> a cruel despot. Republican constitution under judges, or <i>sufetes</i> , seven years and three months. <i>Belator</i> , <i>Merbal</i> , and <i>Hiram</i> , reign eighteen years. Subject to <i>Persia</i> .	MEDIA. On the death of <i>Sennacherib</i> , the Median states, consisting of the <i>Babians</i> , <i>Parathians</i> , <i>Struchates</i> , <i>Arizantines</i> , <i>Babians</i> , and <i>Mages</i> , revolt from the king of <i>Assyria</i> , and after a severe struggle succeed in maintaining their independence. They were at first subject to district magistrates; but soon afterwards voluntarily submit to <i>Deioco</i> , whom they choose king. 709 DEIOCES , the founder of <i>Ecbatana</i> . 656 PHRAORTES conquers <i>Persia</i> and <i>Armenia</i> . 634 PHRAORTES slain by the <i>Assyrians</i> . CYAXARES . The first siege of <i>Ninveh</i> , by <i>Cyaxares</i> , is interrupted by the <i>Scythian</i> invasion. 607 CYAXARES , the founder of the Median army, expels the <i>Scythians</i> from <i>Asia</i> . Supposed by some writers to be the <i>Kai Koss</i> of the <i>Persians</i> . 594 ASTYAGES , or <i>Kai Kobad</i> . 559 Dethroned by <i>Cyrus</i> or <i>Kai Khosro</i> . 536 Edict of Cyrus for the return of the <i>Jews</i> . 50,000 men. Building of the Temple.	PALESTINE. KINGS OF JUDAH. 10.) UZZIAH , 808-756. The Prophets, <i>Jonah</i> , <i>Amos</i> , <i>Hosea</i> , <i>Isaiah</i> , <i>Joch</i> , <i>Micah</i> , <i>Nahum</i> , from about 856-698. 11.) JOTHAM , 756-741, (sixteen years). 12.) ARAH , 741-726, (sixteen years). Invasion of <i>Retin</i> , king of <i>Syria</i> , and <i>Pekah</i> , king of <i>Israel</i> , who fruitlessly besiege <i>Jerusalem</i> . <i>Sign given Ahar</i> of a virgin's conception. 740 Siege and capture of <i>Jerusalem</i> by <i>Zicri</i> . 13.) HEZEKIAH , 726-697, (twenty-nine years), restores the worship of the true God. 713 In the fourteenth year of <i>Hezekiah</i> ; invasion of <i>Sennacherib</i> , whose retreat is purchased by 300 talents of silver and 30 talents of gold. 711 <i>Sennacherib</i> returns, but is compelled to retire by the miraculous destruction of his army. 14.) MANASSEH , 697-642, (fifty-five years), an impious tyrannical prince. <i>Isaiah</i> sawn asunder by his order, 696. 675 Carried captive to <i>Babylon</i> by <i>Assaridinus</i> , but is released soon after and returns to <i>Jerusalem</i> , where he effects a thorough reformation of all abuses and disorders, having appointed <i>Eliakim</i> , a man renowned for his wisdom, justice, and integrity, his chief counsellor, and minister of state. 15.) AMON , 642-640, (two years), slain in a conspiracy. 16.) JOSIAH , 640-609. <i>Jeremiah</i> the Prophet. 622 <i>Josiah</i> causes the book of the law, which had been found by <i>Hilkiah</i> , to be read before the people; keeps the <i>Passover</i> ; destroys the altar at <i>Bethel</i> , and restores the worship of God. 609 <i>Josiah</i> is defeated and slain by <i>Pharaoh Necho</i> at <i>Magdolan</i> . <i>Daniel</i> carried to <i>Babylon</i> , where he lives to the time of <i>Cyrus</i> . The seventy years' captivity are reckoned from B. C. 605. 19.) ZEDEKIAH , 598-587. <i>Ezekiel</i> prophesies against <i>Tyre</i> and <i>Egypt</i> . THE TEMPLE BURNED. End of the kingdom of <i>Judah</i> . 573 <i>Ezekiel's</i> vision. 561 <i>Jehoiakim</i> released. 536 <i>Edict of Cyrus</i> for the return of the <i>Jews</i> . 50,000 men. Building of the Temple.	KINGS OF ISRAEL. JEROBOAM II. <i>Interregnum</i> of eleven years, from 782 to 771. ZACHARIAH , 770, is slain by <i>Shal-lum</i> , who also falls by the sword of <i>Menasseh</i> . Invasion of <i>Tiglath-pileser</i> . PEKAB , 757-738, slain by <i>Hoshea</i> . <i>Interregnum</i> of nine years. HOSHEA , 730-721. 723 Siege of <i>Samsaria</i> , by <i>Shalmaneser</i> , who takes the city, 721, and transplants the people into <i>Media</i> . END OF THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL. After the captivity of <i>Israel</i> , new colonists from <i>Babylon</i> , <i>Cathak</i> , <i>Ara</i> , <i>Hanath</i> , and <i>Sepharcain</i> , were planted by <i>Esooraddon</i> in the cities of <i>Samsaria</i> , and from this time they are always called <i>Semiritans</i> . Implacable animosity between them and the <i>Jews</i> , arising chiefly from the idolatrous practices of the <i>Samaritans</i> , whom the <i>Jews</i> have always considered as the most impious of heretics. 560 CRÆSUS , during the first nine years of his reign, subjugates <i>Mysia</i> , <i>Troy</i> , and all the states of <i>Asia Minor</i> , except <i>Cilicia</i> and <i>Iydia</i> . 546 <i>Sardis</i> taken by <i>Cyrus</i> , which ends the <i>LYDIAN KINGDOM</i> . <i>Persian</i> province.	782 An irruption of the <i>Cimmerians</i> . <i>Miletus</i> and <i>Phocæa</i> , two Greek cities, flourish between 800-500. <i>Miletus</i> is said to have had a hundred colonies in the <i>Sea of Marmora</i> , the <i>Black Sea</i> , and the <i>Pelus Meotis</i> , and ranked next to <i>Tyre</i> and <i>Carthage</i> . The <i>Phœnicians</i> had an extensive trade to the west, reaching as far as <i>Gades</i> ; they founded a colony at <i>Massilia</i> in <i>Gaul</i> . <i>Candaules</i> , the last king of <i>Lydia</i> , of the house of the <i>Heracleids</i> , falls by the hand of <i>Gyges</i> , 716. 716 GYGES , the first of the <i>Mermnads</i> , attacks <i>Miletus</i> and <i>Smyrna</i> , and takes <i>Colophon</i> . Sends splendid offerings to the temple of <i>Delphi</i> ; as does also <i>Midas IV.</i> king of <i>Phrygia</i> . <i>Podalirius</i> , a Greek by birth, reigns in <i>Carys</i> about the year 700. 678 ARDYS , king of <i>Iydia</i> , takes <i>Prisac</i> . 640 MIDAS V. king of <i>Phrygia</i> , at whose death <i>Phrygia</i> became a province of the <i>Iyidian</i> empire about 560. 635 The <i>Cimmerians</i> take <i>Sardis</i> . 629 SADYATTES . 617 <i>Alyattes</i> expels the <i>Cimmerians</i> from <i>Asia Minor</i> . 603 Eclipse of <i>Thales</i> , (according to <i>Dr. Hales</i> .)
776 <i>Olymp.</i> I. 1.									
700									
600									
500									

To A. U. C. 254.

RISE OF GRECIAN CIVILISATION. SOLON. PISISTRATUS.

EGYPT.	CARTHAGE.	CIMMERIANS AND SCYTHIANS.	GREECE.	MACEDONIA.	ITALY.	MAGNA GRECIA.	B. C.
<p>DYNASTY OF THE PHARAOHS.</p> <p>771 AMYNAS, the blind, expelled 769 by SO, or SARACO, an Ethiopian conqueror, probably from Merop.</p> <p>FIFTY YEARS'</p> <p>During a prosperous reign of fifty years this monarch protects the interests of the national religion, and enacts many wise and beneficial laws for the regulation of his kingdom.</p> <p>ETHIOPIA.</p> <p>719 He resigns his throne in obedience to an oracle (or more probably from an apprehension of war with <i>Assyria</i>) and retires into <i>Ethiopia</i>.</p> <p><i>Assyria</i> now resumes the throne, and reigns till his death, six years.</p> <p>THIRTY-THREE</p> <p>713 SETHON, a priest of Vulcan, usurps the throne, and offends the warrior-caste by forcibly seizing their lands.</p> <p>YEARS OF ANARCHY.</p> <p>Invasion of <i>Sennacherib</i> king of <i>Assyria</i>, who is miraculously repulsed.</p> <p>DODECARCHY, 695-660, (or reign of twelve contemporary kings, one over every nome or district,) which lasts fifteen years.</p> <p>PANMETHICUS, 660-617, one of the twelve, aided by Greek and Carian mercenaries, dissolves the dodecarchy, and makes himself sole sovereign of <i>Egypt</i>.</p> <p><i>Standing Greek army.</i></p> <p><i>Memphis</i> becomes now the capital of the kingdom, but <i>Sais</i> the more general residence of the royal family.</p> <p>From the reign of this prince the <i>Egyptian</i> annals assume a more regular and settled form.</p> <p><i>Attempt to discover the primitive language of mankind.</i></p> <p>PHARAOH NERO, 616-600, an active and enterprising prince. He endeavours to connect the Mediterranean and Red Seas by means of a canal, but, after the loss of 120,000 men, is compelled to abandon the undertaking.</p> <p>Formation of a Navy.</p> <p>In another project, the circumnavigation of <i>Africa</i>, he was more successful; the Phœnicians whom he sent out on the voyage, having sailed through the straits of <i>Babelmandel</i>, and returned in the third year through the straits of <i>Gibraltar</i>.</p> <p>600 Expedition into <i>Asia</i>. Defeats and slays <i>Jasinak</i> at <i>Megiddo</i> or <i>Megadolan</i>; but 606 is himself defeated by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> at <i>Circissus</i> on the <i>Euphrates</i>.</p> <p>PSAMMIS, 600-595.</p> <p>AFRIS, Pharaoh Hophra, 595-570, enjoys greater prosperity at first; but towards the close of his reign he was defeated by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i>, and afterwards taken prisoner and put to death by <i>Assyria</i>, in a rebellion of his own subjects.</p> <p>AMANIS, 569-526. (Maintains himself by the priest-caste, and marries a Greek.)</p> <p><i>Ninocrisis</i> is given to the Greek merchants as a factory, and a closer connection is thus formed between the <i>Greeks</i> and <i>Egyptians</i>. During the wise administration of <i>Amasis</i>, <i>Egypt</i> regains in a great measure her former prosperity, and could boast of 20,000 inhabited cities.</p> <p><i>Solon visits the court of Amasis, about 554.</i></p> <p><i>Monuments at Sais and Memphis.</i></p> <p><i>Amasis gives offence to Cyrus king of Persia.</i></p> <p>PSAMMENTIS, the last of the Egyptian Pharaohs, 525. Invasion of <i>Cambyses</i>, 525, who defeats the <i>Egyptians</i> at <i>Pelusion</i>, besieges and takes <i>Memphis</i>, and overthrows the kingdom.</p> <p>Powerful navy. Mercenary troops.</p>	<p>The geographical position of <i>Carthage</i> was admirably adapted for trade and the acquisition of foreign possessions.</p> <p>Built at the extremity of a continent whose warlike tribes supplied numerous mercenaries, she gradually extended her African dominions from lake <i>Tribonus</i> southward to the <i>turris Euphratis</i>, (near which stood the <i>Phœnicians Ara</i>) in the east.</p> <p>The western frontier probably ended where cultivation ceased, and the nomad tribes began, about 6° E long.</p> <p>Altogether, the extent of the fertile provinces subject to <i>Carthage</i> was nearly two hundred geographical miles, with a breadth in most parts of one hundred and fifty.</p> <p>The foreign colonies of <i>Carthage</i>, chosen almost exclusively for the purposes of commerce, consisted principally of islands, which the policy of those times led them to consider as the most secure, and as best adapted for maritime exertions.</p> <p><i>Sardinia</i>, the <i>Baleares</i>, <i>Corsica</i>, and <i>Malta</i>, were probably occupied before 509.</p> <p><i>Melchus</i> aims at supreme power.</p> <p>About 550 <i>Mago</i> and his family (particularly his grandson <i>Hanno</i>) extend the territories of <i>Carthage</i> by important conquests in <i>Sicily</i>, <i>Sardinia</i>, and <i>Africa</i>, 550-480.</p> <p>GOVERNMENT: an aristocracy. Two <i>Suffetes</i> or kings for life, a senate, containing within itself a select council.</p> <p>The highest military power was in the hands of the general of the republic, who was attended and controlled by a committee of the senate.</p> <p>There was also a high court of judicature, and state tribunal of the hundred.</p>	<p>The <i>Cimmerians</i> make their first appearance in <i>Asia</i> about 876.</p> <p>The <i>Scythians</i> expel the <i>Cimmerians</i> from <i>Europe</i>, and follow them into <i>Upper Asia</i>.</p> <p>634. Occupy <i>Palestine</i>.</p> <p>632. <i>Melchus</i> aims at supreme power.</p> <p>607. Last year of the Scythian dominion in <i>Asia</i>.</p> <p>They are expelled by <i>Cyaxares</i>.</p> <p>508 expedition of <i>Darius</i> against the <i>Scythians</i>.</p> <p>Powerful navy. Mercenary troops.</p>	<p>783 PHIDON, tyrant of <i>Argos</i>, falls in an attempt to seize <i>Corinth</i>.</p> <p><i>Silver first coined at Argos.</i></p> <p>776 Victory of <i>Coronatus</i>, at the <i>Olympian games</i>, and commencement of the OLYMPIADS.</p> <p>752-683 Decennial archons at <i>Athens</i>.</p> <p>745 Oligarchy of the <i>Becehiade</i> at <i>Corinth</i>, who choose out of their number an annual <i>Prytanius</i>, with real authority.</p> <p>743-723 First <i>Messenian</i> war.</p> <p>728 <i>Philonis</i>, the <i>Corinthian</i>, legislates for the <i>Thebans</i>.</p> <p>712 <i>Callinus</i>. <i>Archilochus</i>.</p> <p>708 <i>Tarentum</i> founded by the <i>Parthenians</i>.</p> <p>700 <i>Tiremos</i> and sea trade of <i>Corinth</i>.</p> <p>693 <i>Simonides</i> flourishes.</p> <p>683 <i>Creon</i> first annual archon at <i>Athens</i>.</p> <p><i>Rise of an oppressive aristocracy.</i></p> <p>679-662 Second <i>Messenian</i> war.</p> <p>ARISTOMENES, the hero of the <i>Messenians</i>, is defeated by the <i>Spartans</i>, and the war is terminated by the siege and capture of <i>Iræ</i>.</p> <p><i>Tyrtæus</i> the <i>Athenian</i> poet fl.</p> <p>The <i>Spartans</i> divide among themselves the territories of the <i>Messenians</i>, and reduce the people to the condition of slaves or <i>HeLOTS</i>.</p> <p>621 Legislation of <i>DRACO</i>: his laws too severe to be carried into effect.</p> <p>SPARTA GAINS THE ASCENDENCY AMONG THE GRECIAN STATES.</p> <p>620 Insurrection of <i>Cylon</i>, which is put down by the aristocratic party; but not without its incurring the pollution of blood.</p> <p><i>Sappho</i>. <i>Alceus</i>. <i>Stesichorus</i>.</p> <p>596 <i>Epimenides</i> visits <i>Athens</i>.</p> <p>594 LEGISLATION OF <i>SOLON</i>, the benefactor not only of <i>Athens</i>, but of the whole human race.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Division of the people into four classes, according to property. 2. Offices of state to be filled only by citizens of the first three classes. 3. Nine annual archons at the head of affairs. 4. Council of four hundred chosen annually by lot to debate upon all matters previously to their being submitted to the commons. 5. To the people was left the right of confirming the laws, electing magistrates, and debating all matters referred to them by the council. 6. Restoration and renovation of the <i>Areopagus</i>. <p>586 The <i>Isthmian</i> and <i>Pythian</i> games are computed from this year.</p> <p><i>Esop</i> fl.</p> <p>560-527 PISISTRATUS usurps the tyranny.</p> <p><i>Thales</i>.</p> <p>Public library—collection of the <i>Homeric poems</i>.</p> <p>Income tax of ten per cent.</p> <p>ALCMEONIDE.</p> <p>527-514 HIPPARCHUS and HIPPILAS, sons of <i>Pisistratus</i>.</p> <p>514 HIPPILAS alone.</p> <p>510 Expulsion of the <i>Pisistratide</i> and return of the <i>Alcmeonide</i>.</p> <p>507 CLISTHENES—ISAGORAS.</p> <p>War with <i>Sparta</i>, 507-504.</p>	<p>CARANUS, brother of <i>Philon</i>, the seventh from <i>Temenus</i>, and eleventh from <i>Heracles</i>, laid the foundation of the <i>Macedonian</i> kingdom in <i>Emathia</i>.</p> <p><i>Herodotus</i> and <i>Thucydides</i> make <i>PERDICCAS</i> the first king, about 729.</p> <p>This <i>Grecian</i> origin furnished <i>Philip</i> with a pretext in other times for asserting his claim to the sovereignty of <i>Greece</i>.</p> <p>Of the early kings of <i>Macedonia</i>, <i>Caranus</i>, <i>Tyrracus</i>, <i>Perdiccas</i>, <i>Argæus</i>, <i>Philip</i>, <i>Aeropus</i>, and <i>Alcetas</i>, nothing is known except that they waged continual wars against the <i>Perrians</i> and <i>Illyrians</i>.</p> <p>540 AMYNAS I. submits to the king of <i>Persia</i>, about 510.</p>	<p>Although the early history of <i>Rome</i> and of its primitive institutions is wholly legendary, all are agreed that <i>Rome</i> was a <i>Latin</i> colony from <i>Alba Longa</i>.</p> <p>753 ROME FOUNDED, according to <i>Varro</i>.</p> <p>KINGLY GOVERNMENT. From 753 to 509.</p> <p>1.) ROMULUS, 753-717, a warlike king, enlarges his territories by conquest.</p> <p><i>The king not hereditary. A senate of 100, and afterwards of 300 knights. 300 Praetorian guards. 12 Licitors. Patricians, Plebeians, (patrons & clients.)</i></p> <p><i>Decision of Rome into three tribes and thirty curie.</i></p> <p><i>The Patrician senate (a sacerdotal aristocracy with the king at their head) directed all public affairs, and would have referred us for their origin and combination to the earliest ages, even had no traditions avouched their antiquity and foreign origin.</i></p> <p>2.) NUMA POMPILIUS, 716-679. The founder of the national religion. He substituted the lunar instead of the solar year of <i>Romulus</i>; and to make up the deficiency, he intercalated a month of twenty-two days (which he called <i>February</i>) at the end of every second year, after the end of the second anonymous month.</p> <p>3.) TULLIUS HOSTILIUS, 679-640. <i>Horatius</i> and <i>Curiatius</i>.</p> <p><i>Alba Longa</i> destroyed, and its inhabitants brought to <i>Rome</i>.</p> <p>4.) ANCUS MARTIUS, 640-618. Extends the territory of <i>Rome</i> to the sea, and founds the port of <i>Ostia</i>.</p> <p>Occupation of <i>Dyrrhachium</i>.</p> <p>5.) TARQUINIUS, 618-578, a <i>Corinthian</i> by birth, surrounds the city with stone walls, builds the <i>Cloaca</i> and the <i>Circus Maximus</i>, and lays the foundation of the <i>Capitol</i>.</p> <p><i>Syllabic books.</i></p> <p><i>Rome</i> takes the field against the <i>Etrurian</i> confederacy.</p> <p>6.) SERVILIUS TULLIUS, 578-534. He placed <i>Rome</i> <i>Division of the</i> at the head of the people into six <i>Latin confederacy, clauses accord-</i> and instituted the <i>ing to property, Communia Sacra, and consequent</i> aristocracy of wealth.</p> <p><i>Comitia centuriata.</i></p> <p>7.) TARQUINIUS II. Superbus, 534-509, asserts the supremacy of <i>Rome</i> over all the <i>Latin</i> towns.</p> <p>Founds the colonies of <i>Signis</i>, <i>Circii</i>, and <i>Coræ</i>. Collects enormous spoils during his wars with the neighbouring nations, and increases the army to 70,000 men.</p> <p><i>Lucretius.—Brutus.</i></p> <p>509 Expulsion of <i>Tarquin</i>, with whom the regal government ends, after lasting 244 years.</p>	<p><i>Etruria</i> colonies in <i>Compania</i>.</p> <p><i>Rhegium</i> founded a few years before the first <i>Messenian</i> war, by the <i>Chalcidians</i>.</p> <p>721 <i>Sylbaris</i> founded by the <i>Acheans</i> and <i>Trazenians</i>.</p> <p>710 <i>Crotone</i> founded by the <i>Acheans</i>.</p> <p>708 <i>Tarentum</i> founded by the <i>Parthenians</i>.</p> <p>710 <i>Locri Epizephyrî</i> by the <i>Locri Ozole</i>.</p> <p>660 <i>Zaleucus</i> legislates for the <i>Locri Epizephyrî</i>.</p> <p>600-550 <i>Sylbaris</i> during this period reaches the height of its prosperity.</p> <p>511 <i>Sylbaris</i> is destroyed by the <i>Crotoniense</i>.</p>	<p>800.</p> <p>776 <i>Olymp.</i> I. 1.</p> <p>753 <i>Olymp.</i> VI. 4.</p> <p>700 <i>Olymp.</i> XX. 1.</p> <p>650 <i>Olymp.</i> XXXII. 3.</p> <p>600 <i>Olymp.</i> XLV. 1.</p> <p>550 <i>Olymp.</i> LVII. 3.</p> <p>500 <i>Olymp.</i> LXX. 1.</p>

GREAT PERSIAN MONARCHY FOUNDED BY CYRUS.

	PERSIAN EMPIRE.	EGYPT.	PHENICIA.	JUD.ÆA.	CARTHAGE.	INDIA.	CHINA.
B. C. 560	CYRUS, 559-529. 559 Cyrus, having defeated <i>Astages</i> at <i>Pasargadae</i> , overthrows the kingdom of the <i>Medes</i> and founds the <i>Persian Empire</i> ; comprising <i>Media, Persia, Assyria, Babylonia, Asia Minor, Syria, Phœnicia, and Palestine</i> . Residences: <i>Babylon, Susa, Ecbatana</i> . Burial-place: <i>Persepolis</i> . <i>Anaximander, Anaximenes (Clepsydra)</i> .	Sphinx. Temple of Isis at Memphis. Temple of Minerva at Saïs.	Subject to the Persians, but allowed to retain its kings.	The Jews experience the greatest kindness from Cyrus, who allows them to return to their own country, after the seventy years' captivity in Babylon, 525.	Continued wars for nearly two hundred and nineteen years with the <i>Syracusan</i> , for the possession of <i>Sicily</i> . 529 Unsuccessful sea fight against the <i>Phœnicians</i> . 533 First African war to enforce the payment of tribute.	Division of the people into <i>Castes</i> . 1. The sacerdotal caste of the <i>Brahmins</i> , the most powerful of all, entirely independent of the rest. 2. Caste of warriors, or <i>Chatrias Ketri</i> , dependent on the first. The king was chosen from this caste. 3. Caste of the <i>Vaisyas</i> , or husbandmen, including artisans of every description. These three castes were called <i>regenerate</i> , and exercised authority over all below them. 4. The caste of <i>Sudras</i> , or the <i>unregenerate</i> , were slaves, distinguished from the other three by their dress and manner of living.	About the year 531, or perhaps 584, CONFUCIUS (Cov-futsee) the philosopher, introduces a new religion, opposed to that of Fohi, and boldly inveighs against the vice and immorality of the times.
530	538 <i>Babylon</i> , and the provinces of <i>Babylonia</i> captured by <i>Cyrus</i> . The <i>Phœnician</i> states subjugated. The <i>Persian</i> empire extends from the <i>Mediterranean</i> to the <i>Indus</i> and <i>Orus</i> . 529 <i>Cyrus</i> killed in a campaign against the <i>Massagete</i> . He is succeeded by his eldest son, CAMBYSES, 529-521. <i>Smerdis</i> the younger brother, governor of <i>Boetria</i> , is murdered by order of <i>Cambyses</i> . 525 Conquest of <i>Egypt, Libya, and Cyrene</i> , to the frontiers of <i>Carthage</i> . Unsuccessful expedition against <i>Ammonium</i> and <i>Meroë</i> . 522 Usurpation of <i>Smerdis</i> the <i>Magian</i> , which lasts seven months. Death of <i>Polycrates</i> . DARIUS I. HYSTASPES (Gushasp), 521-485. He divides the empire into twenty satrapies, regulates the internal administration, and increases the army. <i>Darius</i> coined. <i>Darius</i> reinstates <i>Syloson</i> , brother of <i>Polycrates</i> , and tyrant of <i>Samos</i> . <i>Hatred</i> against the <i>Greeks</i> caused by the refugees at the court of <i>Persia</i> .	PSAMMENITUS, 526. 525 <i>Egypt</i> conquered by <i>Cambyses</i> : see p. 9. PERSIAN PROVINCE.	New Tyre founded, about 520, and soon becomes celebrated for its vast commerce.	520 Capture of <i>Thebes (Lacor)</i> , and transportation of 6000 <i>Egyptians</i> to <i>Susiana</i> . The <i>Persian</i> kings exact a large tribute. The fisheries of <i>Lake Meris</i> , etc.	500 First commercial treaty with <i>Rome</i> . 500 Trade with the <i>Greeks</i> . Alliance with the <i>Persians</i> against <i>Sicily</i> .	From the mixture of all these there arose a great number of impure or mixed castes, all however having some religious connection.	
500	518 Revolt of <i>Babylon</i> , and destruction of that city after a twenty months' siege. 500-507 <i>Scythian</i> expedition. The <i>Persians</i> , though unsuccessful, establish themselves in <i>Europe</i> . <i>Macedonia and Thrace</i> tributary. <i>Indian</i> campaign, in which the countries north of the <i>Indus</i> become subject to <i>Persia</i> . <i>Indus</i> the boundary of the empire. <i>Scylax of Caria</i> . 501 THE NAXIAN WAR. <i>Naxos</i> is besieged for four months by <i>Megabates</i> and <i>Aristagoras</i> . <i>Aristagoras</i> revolts. <i>The Ionian colonies rebel, and are assisted by the Athenians, which gives rise to the Perso-Grecian wars, and the national hatred between the two countries</i> .	486 Revolts, but is again subdued by <i>Xerxes</i> . <i>The tribute increased</i> . Tyrannical conduct of ACHÆMENEUS, brother of <i>Xerxes</i> , and consequent revolt of (460) the <i>Egyptians</i> under <i>Inarus</i> , who is aided by the <i>Athenians</i> .	and soon becomes celebrated for its vast commerce. Through its influence the whole country is allowed to carry on its trade as usual, under the authority and protection of the kings of Persia.	500 Trade with the <i>Greeks</i> . Alliance with the <i>Persians</i> against <i>Sicily</i> . 500 Victory of <i>Himera</i> , in which <i>Gelo</i> defeats the <i>Carthaginians</i> . <i>Hamilcar</i> killed in battle. Disgraceful peace, which lasts seventy years, during which little is known of <i>Carthage</i> , except that she extended her dominions in <i>Africa</i> . Under the same king lived <i>Ether</i> and <i>Haman</i> . 445 <i>NEHEMIAS</i> rebuilds the walls of <i>Jerusalem</i> and founds <i>Synagogues</i> , and public schools. Sect of the <i>Samaritans</i> . 400 <i>Sonballat</i> persuades <i>Darius</i> to permit without intermission and with varied success until 368. 408 Death of <i>Amyrtæus</i> , and succession of <i>PAUSANIAS</i> .	500 First commercial treaty with <i>Rome</i> . 500 Trade with the <i>Greeks</i> . Alliance with the <i>Persians</i> against <i>Sicily</i> . 500 Victory of <i>Himera</i> , in which <i>Gelo</i> defeats the <i>Carthaginians</i> . <i>Hamilcar</i> killed in battle. Disgraceful peace, which lasts seventy years, during which little is known of <i>Carthage</i> , except that she extended her dominions in <i>Africa</i> . Under the same king lived <i>Ether</i> and <i>Haman</i> . 445 <i>NEHEMIAS</i> rebuilds the walls of <i>Jerusalem</i> and founds <i>Synagogues</i> , and public schools. Sect of the <i>Samaritans</i> . 400 <i>Sonballat</i> persuades <i>Darius</i> to permit without intermission and with varied success until 368. 408 Death of <i>Amyrtæus</i> , and succession of <i>PAUSANIAS</i> .	From the mixture of all these there arose a great number of impure or mixed castes, all however having some religious connection.	
475	499 <i>Sardis</i> burnt by the <i>Ionians</i> . GRECIAN WARS. 494 The <i>Greeks</i> and their allies defeated in a naval engagement at the island of <i>Loe</i> . 492 First expedition, under <i>Mardonius</i> , unsuccessful. 490 Second expedition, defeated at <i>Marathon</i> by <i>Miltiades</i> . 486 <i>Egypt</i> revolts; reduced 484. XERXES, 485-464. 480 Third expedition, under <i>Xerxes</i> , after three years' preparation. His army, according to <i>Herodotus</i> , amounted to above five millions of men; drawn from the various nations subject to <i>Persia</i> , as well as <i>Arabia</i> and <i>Ethiopia</i> . He forms a bridge of boats across the <i>Hellespont</i> , which his army, 1,700,000 foot and 80,000 cavalry, are seven days and seven nights in crossing. The fleet of 1207 ships, sails to <i>Mount Athos</i> . <i>Xerxes</i> marches through <i>Thrace, Macedonia, and Thessaly</i> , to the <i>Pass of Thermopylae</i> , where <i>Leonidas</i> awaits him. Heroic death of <i>Leonidas</i> with three hundred <i>Spartans</i> . <i>Xerxes</i> ravages <i>Beotia</i> and <i>Attica</i> , and burns <i>Athens</i> . <i>Themistocles</i> gains a naval victory at <i>Artemisium</i> and <i>Salamis</i> (Sept. 23), and <i>Xerxes</i> retreats across the <i>Hellespont</i> . <i>Mardonius</i> , who remains with 250,000 chosen men, withdraws from <i>Attica</i> and <i>Beotia</i> into <i>Thrace</i> , where he winters. 479 <i>Mardonius</i> a second time occupies <i>Athens</i> ; retires to <i>Beotia</i> ; is routed by <i>Persians</i> and <i>Aristides</i> at <i>Platæa</i> , and on the same day the <i>Persians</i> are defeated by sea and land near <i>Mycæ</i> , on the coast of <i>Asia Minor</i> , and finally retire from <i>Greece</i> .	THE GREEKS FROM THIS TIME ARE CONSTANTLY ENGAGED EITHER IN HOSTILITIES OR IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH PERSIA, CHIEFLY OWING TO ASSISTANCE WHICH THEY FRUDENTLY AND POLITICALLY LEND TO THE REVOLTED EGYPTIANS. CEASIS.	Through its influence the whole country is allowed to carry on its trade as usual, under the authority and protection of the kings of Persia.	According to <i>Philo</i> , the history of <i>Judith</i> and <i>Holofernes</i> happened under the reign of <i>Artaxerxes</i> . Under the same king lived <i>Ether</i> and <i>Haman</i> . 445 <i>NEHEMIAS</i> rebuilds the walls of <i>Jerusalem</i> and founds <i>Synagogues</i> , and public schools. Sect of the <i>Samaritans</i> . 400 <i>Sonballat</i> persuades <i>Darius</i> to permit without intermission and with varied success until 368. 408 Death of <i>Amyrtæus</i> , and succession of <i>PAUSANIAS</i> .	480 Victory of <i>Himera</i> , in which <i>Gelo</i> defeats the <i>Carthaginians</i> . <i>Hamilcar</i> killed in battle. Disgraceful peace, which lasts seventy years, during which little is known of <i>Carthage</i> , except that she extended her dominions in <i>Africa</i> . Under the same king lived <i>Ether</i> and <i>Haman</i> . 445 <i>NEHEMIAS</i> rebuilds the walls of <i>Jerusalem</i> and founds <i>Synagogues</i> , and public schools. Sect of the <i>Samaritans</i> . 400 <i>Sonballat</i> persuades <i>Darius</i> to permit without intermission and with varied success until 368. 408 Death of <i>Amyrtæus</i> , and succession of <i>PAUSANIAS</i> .	478 Death of <i>Confucius</i> . Scholastic. At this time the empire was distracted by internal faction, and divided into as many kingdoms as there are provinces in the present day. Confusion and anarchy and revolution succeed one another in rapid succession, and there is consequently a blank in the history of China until the year 254. 425 Period of TSENKUE.	
450	466 Battles of the <i>Euryonion</i> , and defeat of the <i>Persians</i> by sea and land. Loss of the <i>Hellepontine Chersonese</i> , which is occupied by <i>Cimon</i> . 465 <i>Xerxes</i> assassinated by <i>Artabanus</i> and the eunuch <i>Spamitres</i> . ARTAXERXES I. <i>Longomanes</i> , 465-425. <i>From this period symptoms of decay begin to manifest themselves in the Persian empire. The national character becomes gradually deteriorated; luxury corrupts and enfeebles the people, who now confide more in mercenary troops than in native valour and fidelity. The kings submit to the control of their wives, or the creatures whom they raise to posts of distinction, and the satraps, from being civil functionaries, usurp military authority, after making war upon each other, and sometimes rebelling against the king.</i>	THE GREEKS FROM THIS TIME ARE CONSTANTLY ENGAGED EITHER IN HOSTILITIES OR IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH PERSIA, CHIEFLY OWING TO ASSISTANCE WHICH THEY FRUDENTLY AND POLITICALLY LEND TO THE REVOLTED EGYPTIANS. CEASIS.	Through its influence the whole country is allowed to carry on its trade as usual, under the authority and protection of the kings of Persia.	According to <i>Philo</i> , the history of <i>Judith</i> and <i>Holofernes</i> happened under the reign of <i>Artaxerxes</i> . Under the same king lived <i>Ether</i> and <i>Haman</i> . 445 <i>NEHEMIAS</i> rebuilds the walls of <i>Jerusalem</i> and founds <i>Synagogues</i> , and public schools. Sect of the <i>Samaritans</i> . 400 <i>Sonballat</i> persuades <i>Darius</i> to permit without intermission and with varied success until 368. 408 Death of <i>Amyrtæus</i> , and succession of <i>PAUSANIAS</i> .	480 Victory of <i>Himera</i> , in which <i>Gelo</i> defeats the <i>Carthaginians</i> . <i>Hamilcar</i> killed in battle. Disgraceful peace, which lasts seventy years, during which little is known of <i>Carthage</i> , except that she extended her dominions in <i>Africa</i> . Under the same king lived <i>Ether</i> and <i>Haman</i> . 445 <i>NEHEMIAS</i> rebuilds the walls of <i>Jerusalem</i> and founds <i>Synagogues</i> , and public schools. Sect of the <i>Samaritans</i> . 400 <i>Sonballat</i> persuades <i>Darius</i> to permit without intermission and with varied success until 368. 408 Death of <i>Amyrtæus</i> , and succession of <i>PAUSANIAS</i> .	478 Death of <i>Confucius</i> . Scholastic. At this time the empire was distracted by internal faction, and divided into as many kingdoms as there are provinces in the present day. Confusion and anarchy and revolution succeed one another in rapid succession, and there is consequently a blank in the history of China until the year 254. 425 Period of TSENKUE.	
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A. U. C. 194—354.

FLOURISHING PERIOD OF GREECE. PERICLES.

GREECE.	MACEDONIA.	THRACE.	SICILY. (SYRACUSE.)	ITALY.		B. C.
				ROMANS.	ETRURIA.	
560 <i>Pisistratus</i> tyrant of Athens, who is expelled 554.	<i>Anacreon. Sopho. Alceas. Pherecydes of Segron. Theopis.</i>	The form of government in Macedonia was always monarchical, but the chief power resided in the landholders, who regarded the king as their military leader and political head.	Divided into several small states very little known.	MIGRATION OF THE SICELS, 1293, from Italy.	ROMAN REPUBLIC, 509-30, an aristocracy, under two consuls, the first being <i>Brutus and Collatinus</i> .	560 OLYMP. LV. 1.
GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE OF GREECE.						
I. Boundaries: Macedonia and the <i>Ægean</i> and <i>Ionian</i> seas.						
II. Chief rivers: the <i>Peneus</i> and <i>Achelous</i> .						
III. The soil is fertile and varied, well adapted for commerce from its situation in the vicinity of three continents.						
IV. Divisions:						
A. Northern Greece: comprising <i>Thessaly E.</i> , and <i>Epirus W.</i>						
B. Central (or <i>Hellespontic</i>): containing <i>Attica, Megaris, Bœotia, Phœtia</i> , the two colonies called <i>Locris, Doris, Etolia</i> , and <i>Acarnania</i> .						
C. <i>Peloponnese</i> : comprising <i>Arçadia, Lacedæmon, Messenia, Elis, Argolis, Achæia, Sicyonia, Corinth.</i>						
D. Islands: a. Off the W. coast, <i>Cyprus, Lemnos, Lesos, Samos, Ithaca, Zaccynthos</i> . Off the southern coast, <i>Cythera</i> . Off the E. coast, <i>Ægina, Salamina, Eubœa, Scythia, Halonæssa</i> . Further north, <i>Thrace, Lesbos, Samothrace, Lemnos</i> . b. In the <i>Ægean</i> sea, the <i>Cyclades</i> and the <i>Sporades, Andros, Delos, Paros, Naxos, Melos</i> . c. Larger islands, <i>Crete and Cyprus</i> . d. On the coast of <i>Asia Minor, Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Cos, and Rhodus</i> .						
548-7 Second tyranny of <i>Pisistratus</i> .			540. AMYNTAS I.	528 ZAMOLXIS.		
537-527 Third tyranny, which lasts to the death of <i>Pisistratus</i> .			Their constant wars with the <i>Illyrians</i> and <i>Thracians</i> contributed to render them a brave and warlike people; but little is known of their history before the <i>Persian</i> invasion.	A Greek colony is founded on the <i>Thracean Cheræmonæ</i> . Cities of <i>Sciron, Candia, Ægospotami</i> .	The abolition of the monarchy did not at first add much to the liberties of the people. For though the despotic power of the kings, who reigned for life, was exchanged for that of two yearly consuls, yet the tyranny of the patricians, together with the imperfect state of the laws, particularly with respect to debtors, were so galling to the plebeians, that dissensions soon broke out between them and the patricians, which could be appeased by an equalisation of rights.	
514 d. of <i>Hipparchus</i> .			500 ALEXANDER I. pays tribute to Persia, and is obliged to join the expedition against Greece.	Tributary to Persia.	508 First commercial treaty with <i>Carthage</i> . <i>Lex de Provocacione of V. Poplicola</i> .	530 OLYMP. LXII. 3.
510 <i>Hippias</i> finally withdraws from Athens.					About 500-300 a succession of struggles between the <i>Plebeians</i> and <i>Patricians</i> .	
In the midst of their struggles for the ascendancy, the <i>Greeks</i> , and particularly the <i>Athenians</i> , send succour to their <i>Ionian</i> brethren, who under the command of <i>Aristagoras</i> , and at the instigation of <i>Histieus</i> , had revolted from <i>Persia</i> .					498 First Dictator. Citizens 150,700.	500 OLYMP. LXX. 1.
499 <i>Sardis</i> burnt by the <i>Ionians</i> .					498 <i>Hippocrates</i> obliges <i>Syracuse</i> to cede <i>Canarina</i> 497.	
FIRST PERSIAN WAR.					485 Expulsion of the <i>Pupuloi</i> by the democratic faction; they are restored by <i>Gelon</i> , tyrant of <i>Syracuse</i> , 483-478.	
497 Death of <i>Pythagoras</i> .	Commercial relations with <i>Carthage</i> .				480 <i>Gelon</i> defeats the allied forces of the <i>Carthaginians</i> and <i>Persians</i> at <i>Himera</i> . <i>Syracuse</i> flour.	
494 Defeat of the confederates at <i>Lade</i> .	Fall of <i>Miletus</i> .				485 First Agrarian law. Ambitious attempts of <i>Canius</i> .	475 OLYMP. LXXVI. 2.
492 First expedition of <i>Mardonius</i> unsuccessful.					479 Heroic death of 300 <i>Fabii</i> . Extension of the prerogatives of the <i>Comitia Tributa</i> brought about by <i>Voleio</i> , 472.	
491 <i>Athens</i> and <i>Sparta</i> alone resist the demands of <i>Persia</i> .					465 134,214 citizens capable of bearing arms. Third struggle, for the introduction of public laws.	
War of <i>Athens</i> with <i>Ægina</i> . <i>Demartas</i> king of <i>Sparta</i> is deposed, and succeeded by <i>Leotychides</i> .					460 The people desire, by their tribune <i>Terentillus</i> , to circumscribe the power of the consuls, which leads to the idea of a fixed code of laws.	
490 Second expedition, under <i>Datis</i> and <i>Artaphernes</i> . The <i>Persians</i> defeated at <i>Marathon</i> by <i>Miltiades</i> .					451-447 <i>Decemviri</i> .	450 OLYMP. LXXXI. 3.
ATHENS MISTRESS OF THE SEA.	THEMISTOCLES.				451 <i>Dacotius</i> heads the <i>Sicels</i> against <i>Syracuse</i> .	
484 War of <i>Athens</i> with <i>Ægina</i> , and appropriation of the income derived from the mines to the formation of a navy.					446 <i>Syracuse</i> reduces <i>Agrigentum</i> .	
<i>Aristides</i> exiled by <i>Otracrus</i> 483.					447 The law commission of ten patricians (<i>Decemviri</i>) expelled.	
480 Invasion of <i>Xerxes</i> . Gallant death of <i>Leonidas</i> at <i>Thermopylae</i> , July 6. <i>Athens</i> taken and burnt by <i>Xerxes</i> . Naval victories of <i>Artemisium</i> and <i>Salamis</i> .					446 Renewal of the <i>tribunitia potestas</i> .	
479 Defeat of the <i>Persians</i> at <i>Platæa</i> and <i>Mycale</i> on the same day (Sept. 25), upon which <i>Xerxes</i> flees across the <i>Hellespont</i> .					445 Marriages allowed between plebeians and patricians. <i>Lex Canilla</i> .	
478 <i>Themistocles</i> rebuilds and fortifies <i>Athens</i> , in despite of the jealousy of <i>Sparta</i> .					Military tribunes, with consular power.	
477 <i>Piræus</i> built.	COMMENCEMENT OF THE ATHENIAN ASCENDENCY.				443 Censors appointed for the purpose of taking the census. They afterwards assume the <i>Censura morum</i> .	425 OLYMP. LXXXVIII. 4.
476 <i>Sgyros</i> taken by <i>Cimon</i> .	<i>Phrygius</i> the tragedian.				<i>Rome</i> engaged in petty wars with her neighbours, which cause an immense sacrifice of life, compensated however by the admission of the conquered nations to the rights of citizenship. But these wars, though trifling in their immediate results, fostered and encouraged the warlike energies of the people, while the discipline and skill of the army became daily more efficient and formidable.	
471 <i>Otracrus</i> of <i>Themistocles</i> .						
469 <i>Pericles</i> begins to take part in public affairs.						
468 <i>Mycenæ</i> destroyed by the <i>Argives</i> . Death of <i>Aristides</i> . <i>Sophocles</i> 466 <i>Naxos</i> reduced. Battles at the <i>Eurymedon</i> , and defeat of the <i>Persians</i> by <i>Cimon</i> . <i>Athens</i> beautified. Garden of the <i>Academy</i> .						
465 Revolt of <i>Thasos</i> , reduced, 463, by <i>Cimon</i> .						
464 Revolt of the <i>Helots</i> . The <i>Athenians</i> send <i>Cimon</i> with 4000 men to assist the <i>Spartans</i> . The <i>Messenian</i> war lasts ten years.						
461 The <i>Athenians</i> called a second time to the aid of <i>Locodemus</i> . <i>Otracrus</i> of <i>Cimon</i> . Diminution of the power of the <i>Areopagus</i> by <i>Ephialtes</i> . Transfer of the treasury from <i>Delos</i> to <i>Athens</i> . <i>Pericles</i> rises to great power as leader of the democrats.						
457 Battle of <i>Tanagra</i> , in which the <i>Spartans</i> defeat the <i>Athenians</i> .						
456 Battle of <i>Ægospotæ</i> , in which the <i>Athenians</i> defeat the <i>Bœotians</i> .						
455 Termination of the <i>Messenian</i> war. Surrender of <i>Ithome</i> , and removal of the inhabitants to <i>Naupactus</i> .						
454 Campaign of <i>Pericles</i> at <i>Sicyon</i> and in <i>Acarnania</i> .						
450 Five years' truce negotiated by <i>Cimon</i> .						
449 The <i>Athenians</i> defeat the <i>Persian</i> army and fleet at <i>Cyprus</i> . <i>Cimon</i> dies.						
447 The <i>Athenians</i> are defeated by the <i>Bœotians</i> at <i>Coronæ</i> .						
445 Revolt of <i>Eubœa</i> and <i>Megara</i> , which are reduced by <i>Pericles</i> . Thirty years' truce.						
444 <i>Pericles</i> begins to have the sole management of affairs. <i>Euripides</i> .						
440 <i>Samos</i> besieged and taken by <i>Pericles</i> . 436 War between <i>Corinth</i> and <i>Coryra</i> on account of <i>Epidamnus</i> . 435 The <i>Corycians</i> victorious at sea. Occupation of <i>Epidamnus</i> . 433 <i>Corycraean</i> embassy to <i>Athens</i> .						
431-404 PELOPONNESIAN WAR. The <i>Thebans</i> attempt <i>Platæa</i> .						
Invasion of <i>Attica</i> .						
430 Plague at <i>Athens</i> .						
429 Death of <i>Pericles</i> .						
428 Siege of <i>Mitylene</i> .						
427 Sedition at <i>Coryra</i> . Surrender of <i>Platæa</i> .						
425 Occupation of <i>Pylæ</i> . <i>Sphacteria</i> surrenders to <i>Cleus</i> .						
424 <i>Cythera</i> occupied by the <i>Athenians</i> . Campaign of <i>Brasidas</i> in <i>Thrace</i> . Fall of <i>Amphipolis</i> . Truce for a year, 423.						
422 Deaths of <i>Cleus</i> and <i>Brasidas</i> .						
421 Truce for fifty years. <i>Nicias</i> .						
420 <i>Alcibiades</i> at the head of affairs; effects a treaty between the <i>Athenians</i> and <i>Argives</i> .						
418 Battle of <i>Mantineæ</i> and defeat of the <i>Athenians</i> .						
416 <i>Melos</i> surrenders to the <i>Athenians</i> .						
415 The <i>Athenian</i> expedition sails for <i>Sicily</i> , under <i>Nicias, Laches</i> , and <i>Alcibiades</i> . The latter is recalled.						
413 The <i>Spartans</i> fortify <i>Deceleæ</i> . <i>Demosthenes</i> sent out to the aid of <i>Nicias</i> . Failure of the expedition, and total annihilation of the <i>Athenian</i> fleet and army.						
412 Alliance of <i>Sparta</i> with <i>Persia</i> .						
411 <i>Alcibiades</i> takes refuge at the court of <i>Tissaphernes</i> , and endeavours to gain him over to the interest of <i>Athens</i> . Intrigues with the chiefs of the <i>Athenian</i> army, and causes a revolution at <i>Athens</i> . Constitution of 400, who are deposed after holding office four months.						
410 <i>Alcibiades</i> defeats the <i>Spartans</i> under <i>Mindarus</i> .						
408 Capture of <i>Byzantium</i> . <i>Alcibiades</i> returns to <i>Athens</i> , 407, but is deposed the same year, and goes into voluntary exile.						
407 Victory of <i>Lysander</i> over the <i>Athenians</i> at <i>Notium</i> .						
406 Sea fight off <i>Arginusæ</i> , in which <i>Callistratus</i> is defeated and slain.						
405 Decisive victory won by <i>Lysander</i> at <i>Ægospotami</i> ; <i>Athens</i> besieged and taken by <i>Lysander</i> 404. Thirty tyrants. Death of <i>Alcibiades</i> .						
400 Expulsion of the tyrants, and restoration of the old constitution.						

DOMINION OF THE PERSIANS CONTINUED.

ERA OF THE SELEUCIDÆ.

B. C.	PERSIAN EMPIRE.			EGYPT.	JUDEA.	PHœNICIA.	THRACE.	MACEDONIA.
	ARTAXERXES MNEMON.	<i>War with Sparta.</i>	<i>From the time of Darius II. the Satraps of the distant Provinces paid only a nominal obedience to the king: many of them were in fact sovereigns of the countries over which they presided, and carried on wars against each other.</i>					
400	396-94	<i>Agesilaus penetrates into the heart of Asia, and plans the dismemberment of the Persian empire. Recalled 394.</i>		395				399 ORISTES. <i>Agesilaus as guardian to the young prince usurps the royal authority.</i>
	394	<i>Conon victorious at Cnidus, (fortunate for the Persians).</i>		NEPHELEUS. <i>Continued struggles of the Egyptians in defence of their civil rights.</i>				395 <i>Agesilaus alone, not quite two years.</i>
	387	<i>Peace of Antalcidas, by which Persia regains the Grecian colonies of Asia, together with Cyprus and Clazomenæ.</i>						393 AMYNAS II. <i>experiences many vicissitudes of fortune. After reigning one year, he is expelled by the Illyrians, but recovers his kingdom in the year 383.</i>
	385	<i>Great sea fight between Evagoras and the Persians, and commencement of the ten years' Cyprian war.</i>						<i>(The assassination of Archelaus in 399, was followed by a stormy period, in which many pretenders successively asserted their claims to the throne.)</i>
	384	<i>Unsuccessful war against the Cadusians of mount Caucasus.</i>						
		<i>Greek mercenaries form the flower of the Persian army, and mainly contribute to the success of their fortunate expeditions.</i>						
375	376	<i>Tenth and last year of the war between Evagoras and Artaxerxes.</i>		375				
	374	<i>Invasion of Egypt. Dissensions between Pharnabazus and Iphicrates, and consequent failure of the enterprise. Death of Evagoras.</i>		374				369 ALEXANDER II., who after a reign of two years is murdered by Ptolemy Alorites. Philip at Thebes.
		<i>ARTAXERXES III. Ochus, 349-338, the murderer of his whole family. Revolt of Asia Minor, Syria, and Phœnicia, which however is quelled by the treachery of Orontes, the leader of the confederates.</i>		361				367 Ptolemy Alorites probably Regent: he afterwards abuses his trust, and is cut off by Perdiccas III. (364) who is supported by Iphicrates.
	356	<i>Revolt of Artabazus, who at first is assisted by Chares the Athenian, who, however, is recalled. Artabazus applies to the Thebans, 354, who send him 5000 men, by whose aid he gains two great victories over the king's forces.</i>		361				The king is slain in battle by the Illyrians, 359.
	351	<i>The Cyprians and Phœnicians revolt from Ochus, but are reduced. Sidon taken and destroyed.</i>		361				Upon his death the aspect of affairs becomes entirely changed. PHILIP II. from the moment of his accession, in 359, actively encounters the difficulties by which he finds himself surrounded. The defeat of Argæus, and of the Athenians, and the expedition into Phœnicia and Illyria see the work of one campaign. He occupies Amphipolis, Pydna, and Potidea in 358, Methone 353.
350	350	<i>Ochus invades Egypt, expels Nectanebus, and reduces the whole country.</i>		350,				
	349	<i>Artabazus and Memnon, who had both been in arms against the king, are reconciled to him by the mediation of Mentor, to whom the success of the invasion of Egypt was mainly owing.</i>		350,				
		<i>Bagoas and Mentor at the head of affairs.</i>		a				
		<i>Diogenes of Sinope.</i>		350,				
	338	<i>The king is poisoned by Bagoas, who places Arses upon the throne, but soon afterwards deposes and murders him, 336. He then bestows the crown upon</i>		350,				
		<i>DARIUS III., Codomannus, 336-330, who commences his reign by the traitor's execution.</i>		350,				
333		<i>Disastrous battles of Granicus, 334, Issus, 333, Arbela, 331.</i>		332.				
		<i>Treachery of Bessus and death of Darius.</i>		332.				

334—323 IMMENSE EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT, EXTENDING OVER THE GREATEST PART OF

334 Alexander crosses the Hellespont. Defeats the king's generals on the Granicus. Subdues the southern and western provinces of Asia Minor. 333 Defeats Darius in person at Tyre. Occupies Palestine and Egypt. Founds Alexandria (henceforward a mart of commerce.) 331 Penetrates into the interior of Asia in pursuit of Darius, defeats him a second time and Media, finds Darius dead, and buries him in the sepulchre of his fathers. Reduces Parthia, Hyrcania, 329, the Mardians, and Zarangians. 328 Crosses the Paropamisus, Jaxartes. Overtakes and puts to death the traitor Bessus, who had aspired to the kingdom of Bactria. Claims divine honours. 327 Invades Northern India—passes the Indus at the Acesines and Hydrosus in his march, and conquered Porus. Is prevented from advancing further by the mutiny of his soldiers. He therefore sails down the Indus to the sea, and Persia.

Thus the whole Persian empire falls into the hands of Alexander, who treats his eastern subjects with kindness, protects their religion, founds colonies, and promotes intermarriages. brought on by fatigue or exposure to malaria, carries him off in the prime of life and in the midst of his ambitious projects, April 21, 323.

Alexander's mother and sister, half brother and bastard son, survived him, as did also his widow Roxana, who was pregnant at his death, and gave birth named after his father.

The first partition of Alexander's empire was made 322, but twenty-two years elapsed before peace was concluded

KINGDOMS AND STATES which arose upon the DISMEMBERMENT OF THE MACEDONIAN EMPIRE AT

	EGYPT.	SYRIA.	BITHYNIA.	PAPHLAGONIA.	PONTUS.	PHRYGIA, LYCIA, PAMPHYLIA.	CAPPADOCIA.	JUDEA.	SYRIA.	THRACE.	MACEDONIA.
323	323 PTOLEMY I. Soter, the son of Lagus, 321, is attacked by Perdiccas, but maintains his position, and adds successively Cyrene and Libya, Cœle-syria, 320, and Phœnicia to his dominions.		Assigned to Leostatus 323, who leaves it and passes over into Europe, with the view of marrying Cleopatra, but soon afterwards falls in the Lamian war.	Dybalus and Boteiris reigned in Bithynia before the conquest of Asia by Alexander. Boteiris, the son of Boteiris, made head against Ceranus, one of Alexander's generals. ZIPETES, 326, carried on war against Astacus and Chalcedon, 315.	To the year 323 governed by kings nominally subject to Persia. It then fell into the hands of the kings of Pontus, but was subsequently ruled by its own monarchs.	MITHRIDATES II., Crates, submits to Alexander. (The kings of this dynasty, Ariobarzanes I., Mithridates I., Ariobarzanes II., 363-337, were descended from the royal family of Persia.) Crates is murdered by Antigonus his faithless ally, 302. MITHRIDATES III.	Ariarathes II. contemporary of Alexander, falls in battle against Perdiccas and Eumenes, 322. EUMENES king, 315, betrayed by the Aryrapsidae to Antigonus. 312 Ariarathes III. supported by the Armenians. Until the time of Alexander this country was a Persian province, under governors of the Royal house.	323 Annexed with Phœnicia and Cœle-syria to the kingdom of Syria. Capture of Jerusalem and transplantation of a Jewish colony to Alexandria by Ptolemy. 312 311-301 Subject to Antigonus. After the overthrow of his kingdom the Jews remained under the dominion of the Ptolemies, 301-203.	The kingdom of the Seleucids founded by SELEUCUS NICATOR, who received Babylon as his province, 321, from which he was driven on the defeat of Eumenes 315 After the battle of Gaza he returns to Babylon, 312; and from this year commences The Era of the Seleucids. 307 The kingdom of Seleucus bounded by the Euphrates, Indus, and Oxus. 305 War in India against Sandrocottus. LEAGUE WITH INDIA. 301 After the battle of Ipsus, Seleucus gains the provinces of Syria, Cappadocia, Mesopotamia, and Armenia.	323 LYSIMACHUS is appointed governor of Thrace; but, after expelling the king of the Odryses, 307, he seizes the vacant throne. 313 Cassander wages war against the Ætolians. Peace of 311, by which the freedom of Greece is guaranteed. Murder of Alexander and Hercules. 302 CASSANDER king of Macedonia.	323 PH. ARIDEUS and ALEX. EGUS, proclaimed kings. Perdiccas appointed Regent: slain 321. Antipater succeeds him in the regency, but dying, 319, names Polyperchon as his successor. Arideus murdered by Olynpians, 317, who is put to death by Cassander, 315. 313 Cassander wages war against the Ætolians. Peace of 311, by which the freedom of Greece is guaranteed. Murder of Alexander and Hercules. 302 CASSANDER king of Macedonia.

A. U. C. 354-454. IMMENSE EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT. DECLINE OF GREECE.

Table with columns: GREECE, EPIRUS, SICILY, ITALY (Etruria, Romans, A. U. C.), CARTHAGE, B. C. OLYMP. It contains a detailed chronological record of events from 400 BC to 300 BC, including military campaigns, political events, and the rise and fall of Alexander the Great.

THE THEN KNOWN WORLD.

India, reduces Syria and Phoenicia. 232 Besieges and time at Arbela. Giving up the pursuit, he seizes Persia and subdues Bactria and Sogdiana as far as the Taxila, and advances to the Hyphasis, having crossed ocean, and returns to Susa through Gedrosia, Carmania. He now returns to Babylon where a disease, probably three months afterwards to a son and heir, between the contending parties.

THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

INDIA. On the death of Alexander, while his successors were engaged in mutual hostilities, SANDROCOTTUS, an Indian of low extraction, expelled the Macedonians from the provinces which Alexander had conquered, and seized them himself. To recover these dominions, Seleucus crosses the Indus, 305; but soon after relinquishing his claims, he forms a close alliance with the Indian sovereign, from whom he receives five-hundred elephants, and permanently re-establishes an intercourse with the east. GREECE. Athens still mistress of the sea. 223 Lamian War. (Demosthenes, Hyperides.) LEOSTHENES falls before Lamia. Phocias at the head of affairs. 222 Termination of the Lamian war and submission of Athens. 218 Nicanor seizes the Piræus; opposed by Polyperchon. Death of Phocion, 317. 217-207 DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS governor of Athens. Census at Athens 1,000,000. Slaves, 400,000. 207 DEMETRIUS POLIORCHETES liberates Athens, restores the Democracy, and expels Demetrius Phalereus. 204 Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius. Demetrius returns to Greece, and opposes Cassander. 203 Peace concluded with the Rhodians. Demetrius recalled by his father into Asia; and at the battle of Ipsus loses all his Asiatic possessions. RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY AT ATHENS.

MACEDONIAN MONARCHY IN SEPARATE STATES.										ERA OF THE SELEUCIDE, 13—113.	
SYRIAN EMPIRE OF THE SELEUCIDE.		PERGAMUS.	BITHYNIA.	PONTOUS.	CAPPADOCIA.	GALATIA.	PALESTINE.	CHINA.	HUNS.	EGYPT.	
B. C. 300	1.) SELEUCUS Nicator. 312-280. 299 Seleucus enters into a league with Demetrius Poliorcetes, and marries his daughter. His object was to counteract a similar alliance formed by Ptolemy, who had given two of his daughters in marriage to Lysimachus and his son Agathocles. <i>Seleucus built or improved a great number of cities, the most remarkable of which were Antioch in Syria, Seleucia on the Orontes, Seleucia on the Tigris, Apamea, and Laodicea. He encouraged literature and commerce, particularly the eastern trade. Division of the kingdom into seventy-two satrapies.</i>	These provinces formed part of the kingdom of ANTIOCHUS until his defeat and death at Ipsus, when Seleucus and Lysimachus divided his dominions between them.					Under the Ptolemies. SIMON the Just, high-priest, 300, completes the canon of the Old Testament.	About 300, the CHINESE WALL, one of the greatest works ever accomplished, was built on the frontiers of Tartary, to check the incursions of that restless and unsettled people.		THE PTOLEMIES. 1.) PTOLEMY Soter, 323-283. EUCLEID of Alexandria. The empire of the Ptolemies extended over Egypt, Libya, Cyrene, Arabia Petraea, Judaea, Phenicia, Damascus, and Cyprus. Alexandria the seat of government, the resort of the learned, and the centre of trade. <i>Golden age of the Ptolemies.</i> MUSEUM. LIBRARY.	
	194 Cedes Upper Asia to his son Antiochus, Laodicea. He encouraged literature and commerce, particularly the eastern trade. Division of the kingdom into seventy-two satrapies.	288 Colossus of Rhodes finished.	283 PHILATTERUS asserts his independence.	286 ZEPHRES head against Lysimachus.	278 Nicomedes invites the Gauls into Asia to aid him against the Syrians, and assigns them Galatia for their residence. And from this time they became formidable as mercenary soldiers.	266 ARIOBARZES III. wages an unsuccessful war against Sinope.	278. They receive an almost total overthrow at Delphi, but after uniting their forces by a new confederacy, they enter the service of Nicomedes king of Bithynia, from whom they obtain a settlement in Asia, afterwards called Gallogrecia, or Galatia.	291 Eleazar high-priest.	Whether the founder of the subsequent dynasty added anything to it is uncertain; for, from a mad ambition of being considered the founder of the Chinese empire, he caused every record of antiquity to be destroyed.		283 d. of Ptolemy Soter.
275	2.) ANTIUCHUS I. Soter. 280-261. 278 The invasion of Bithynia frustrated by Nicomedes, aided by the Gauls. 276 Antiochus cedes Macedonia to Antigonus.	A magnificent patron of the arts and sciences, particularly architecture.	278 Nicomedes invites the Gauls into Asia to aid him against the Syrians, and assigns them Galatia for their residence. And from this time they became formidable as mercenary soldiers.	278 Nicomedes invites the Gauls into Asia to aid him against the Syrians, and assigns them Galatia for their residence. And from this time they became formidable as mercenary soldiers.	266 ARIOBARZES III. wages an unsuccessful war against Sinope.	278. They receive an almost total overthrow at Delphi, but after uniting their forces by a new confederacy, they enter the service of Nicomedes king of Bithynia, from whom they obtain a settlement in Asia, afterwards called Gallogrecia, or Galatia.	The Jews who had been transplanted to Alexandria by Ptolemy make great progress in Grecian literature, and complete about this time the Septuagint version of the Scriptures.		warlike nations of the Huns were about this time first heard of by the Euro-pean powers, at which time they are governed by TEUMAS.	Canal of Arsinoë. Obelisk. ARABUS. CALLIMACHUS. LYCOPHRON. THEOCRITUS. <i>Alexandria is inhabited by three classes of people: a. Egyptians; b. Alexandrians, or foreigners of all nations, particularly Jews; c. Mercenary soldiers. The whole country divided into nomes, and subject to the despotic power of the king.</i> 273 Ambassadors sent to Rome. 272 Roman embassy sent to Egypt. <i>The provinces governed by satraps. All offices of trust given to Macedonians or Greeks, but the national religion is respected, and the priest-caste allowed to continue.</i> Memphis the capital of the kingdom, remarkable for its temples; the pyramids in its neighbourhood are still the wonder and admiration of travellers.	
	264 Rashly exposes the cause of Magus, who had revolted from Ptolemy. 261 Falls in an action with the Gauls.	3.) ANTIUCHUS II. Theos. 250-248. Female influence predominant at the Syrian court—disastrous measures adopted at home and abroad, and consequent decline of the kingdom.	263 EUMENES I. defeats Antiochus at Sardis, and makes himself master of Æolis and the adjacent country.	263 EUMENES I. defeats Antiochus at Sardis, and makes himself master of Æolis and the adjacent country.	266 ARIOBARZES III. wages an unsuccessful war against Sinope.	266 ARIOBARZES III. wages an unsuccessful war against Sinope.	There was likewise a warlike and powerful nation inhabiting the countries between the Danube and the Mediterranean, who by serving as mercenaries in almost every war became formidable throughout Asia.				273 Ambassadors sent to Rome. 272 Roman embassy sent to Egypt. <i>The provinces governed by satraps. All offices of trust given to Macedonians or Greeks, but the national religion is respected, and the priest-caste allowed to continue.</i> Memphis the capital of the kingdom, remarkable for its temples; the pyramids in its neighbourhood are still the wonder and admiration of travellers.
250	4.) SELEUCUS II. Callinicus. 246-226. Assassination of Berenice, which leads to a most disastrous war with Ptolemy Evergetes king of Egypt. 243 Antiochus Hierax cooperates with his brother Seleucus, and induces Ptolemy to grant a ten years' truce. 242 War between the brothers to 240. Eumenes increases his territories at the expense of Syria. 238 First campaign of Seleucus against Arsaces unsuccessful. 236 Second campaign, in which he is taken prisoner and detained until his death.	243 THEODOTUS II. forms a league with Arsaces II.	241 ATTALUS I. defeats the Gauls 239, and confines them to Galatia. He was the first king of Pergamus, and so firmly did he establish his authority, that his kingdom descended unimpaired to the third generation.	241 ATTALUS I. defeats the Gauls 239, and confines them to Galatia. He was the first king of Pergamus, and so firmly did he establish his authority, that his kingdom descended unimpaired to the third generation.	241 ATTALUS I. defeats the Gauls 239, and confines them to Galatia. He was the first king of Pergamus, and so firmly did he establish his authority, that his kingdom descended unimpaired to the third generation.	There was likewise a warlike and powerful nation inhabiting the countries between the Danube and the Mediterranean, who by serving as mercenaries in almost every war became formidable throughout Asia.				247-40 War with Seleucus Callinicus caused by the murder of Berenice.	
	240 The king puts away his wife Laodice, and marries Berenice daughter of Ptolemy k. of Egypt. 246 Berenice put away after Ptolemy's death. Antiochus poisoned by Laodice.	5.) SELEUCUS III. Ceraneus. 226-223. Takes the field against Attalus, but falls a victim to the treachery of Apaturus and Nicomor, 223. 6.) ANTIUCHUS III. the Great. 223-187. 222 Insurrection of Molo and Alexander, satraps of Media and Persis, which is quelled by their death, 220. 218 War with Ptolemy Philopater for Coele-Syria. 217 Antiochus is defeated at Raphia. 214 Capture of Achæus, after sustaining a two years' siege at Sardis. 212-206 Campaigns in Upper Asia against the Parthians and Bactrians, to whom Antiochus grants advantageous terms of peace. Indian expedition to procure elephants. He obtains 150. 205 Resumption of operations against Egypt on the death of Ptolemy Philopater.	243 THEODOTUS II. forms a league with Arsaces II.	241 ATTALUS I. defeats the Gauls 239, and confines them to Galatia. He was the first king of Pergamus, and so firmly did he establish his authority, that his kingdom descended unimpaired to the third generation.	241 ATTALUS I. defeats the Gauls 239, and confines them to Galatia. He was the first king of Pergamus, and so firmly did he establish his authority, that his kingdom descended unimpaired to the third generation.	241 ATTALUS I. defeats the Gauls 239, and confines them to Galatia. He was the first king of Pergamus, and so firmly did he establish his authority, that his kingdom descended unimpaired to the third generation.	There was likewise a warlike and powerful nation inhabiting the countries between the Danube and the Mediterranean, who by serving as mercenaries in almost every war became formidable throughout Asia.			247-40 War with Seleucus Callinicus caused by the murder of Berenice.	
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A. U. C. 454-554.

EXTENSION OF THE DOMINIONS OF ROME.

CARTHAGE.	ROME.	A. U. C.	SICILY.	EPHROS.	GREECE.	MACEDONIA.	THRACE.	B. C.	
Carthage rises in wealth and political importance; but the internal tranquillity of the state is disturbed by the factions of a few noble families, who endeavour to advance their interests at the expense of the general good.	300 Continuation of the <i>Sansone</i> wars, which are carried on with vigorous exertion and varied success till 290. They pave the way to the subjugation of Italy, and the future greatness of Rome. (See page 13, year 300.)				Death of <i>Theophrastus</i> (387.) 299 <i>Demetrius</i> recovers Athens. The ACHÆANS were originally divided into twelve republics, united by a common league for their mutual defence and protection. This league was dissolved by the policy of the Macedonian kings; but soon afterwards renewed. <i>The Ætolian league</i> is formed in consequence of the oppression of the Macedonian kings, about 284.	296 Death of <i>Cassander</i> . Quarrels of his two sons, <i>Antipater</i> and <i>Alexander</i> . The former murders his mother, and then takes refuge at the court of <i>Lysimachus</i> , by whom he is put to death. <i>Alexander</i> calls in <i>Pyrrhus</i> and <i>Demetrius</i> , the latter of whom cuts the young prince off, and, 294, seizes the throne. 287 <i>Demetrius</i> expelled by <i>Pyrrhus</i> . <i>Lysimachus</i> drives <i>Pyrrhus</i> out of Macedonia, after seven months' possession. 283 Death of <i>Demetrius</i> . 281 <i>Lysimachus</i> defeated and slain by <i>Seleucus</i> . 280 <i>Seleucus</i> falls by the hand of <i>Ptolemy Ceraunus</i> . CERAUNUS is slain by the Gauls, under <i>Belgus</i> . 280 <i>Sathenes</i> ascends the throne and liberates his country; but falls, 278. (<i>Melager</i> and <i>Antipater</i> , who preceded <i>Sathenes</i> , had been both deposed on account of their incapacity.) 266 <i>Alexander</i> , the son and successor of <i>Pyrrhus</i> , is, after a violent contest, expelled from Macedonia by <i>Antigonos Gonatas</i> .			B. C. 300 OLYMP. CXX. 1.
293 Census 272,300 citizens. Up to this period neither literature nor the arts met with any encouragement at Rome, whose citizens were too much engaged with the practical details of war and peace, to spare any time for the cultivation of science; and hence the useful and real predominated over works of taste and imagination.	290 Subjection of the <i>Sansones</i> . 283 The <i>Gauls</i> and <i>Etruscians</i> subdued. 282 War with the <i>Tarentines</i> , who, 280, call in <i>Pyrrhus</i> , king of Epirus, to their assistance. Battles of <i>Pandionis</i> , 280, and <i>Acacum</i> 279, in both of which <i>Pyrrhus</i> is victorious.		289 <i>Agathocles</i> poisoned by <i>MEANOS</i> , who seizes the government; but is expelled by <i>Hicetas</i> , who rules as pætor, till 278. 464 Usurpation of <i>Thynnion</i> and <i>Socratius</i> . After defeating the <i>Mamertines</i> , <i>Hiero</i> (II.) is called to the throne, 270.	287 Drives <i>Demetrius</i> from Macedonia, and seizes his kingdom. 286 Expelled by <i>Lysimachus</i> . 280 Crosses into Italy and gains two battles. 278 Aids the <i>Syracusans</i> against the <i>Corthaginiens</i> . 275 Returns to Italy, where he stays but a short time. 272 Falls at the storming of <i>Argos</i> .	280 <i>Patra</i> , <i>Dyme</i> , <i>Tri-taw</i> , and <i>Phare</i> renew their ancient federation. 279 <i>Iruption of the Gauls</i> into Greece. 278 They are repulsed, and pass over into Asia. 276 The <i>Achæans</i> gradually joined by other cities. 272 <i>Pyrrhus</i> besieges <i>Sparta</i> and <i>Argos</i> . 268 <i>Antigonos Gonatas</i> takes Athens.	287 <i>Demetrius</i> expelled by <i>Pyrrhus</i> . <i>Lysimachus</i> drives <i>Pyrrhus</i> out of Macedonia, after seven months' possession. 283 Death of <i>Demetrius</i> . 281 <i>Lysimachus</i> defeated and slain by <i>Seleucus</i> . 280 <i>Seleucus</i> falls by the hand of <i>Ptolemy Ceraunus</i> . CERAUNUS is slain by the Gauls, under <i>Belgus</i> . 280 <i>Sathenes</i> ascends the throne and liberates his country; but falls, 278. (<i>Melager</i> and <i>Antipater</i> , who preceded <i>Sathenes</i> , had been both deposed on account of their incapacity.) 266 <i>Alexander</i> , the son and successor of <i>Pyrrhus</i> , is, after a violent contest, expelled from Macedonia by <i>Antigonos Gonatas</i> .	282 <i>Lysimachus</i> is defeated and slain at <i>Cyropedion</i> . <i>Ptolemy Ceraunus</i> to 280. 279 The <i>Gauls</i> , under <i>Ceretrius</i> , penetrate into Thrace, which is consequently for the most part lost to Macedonia.		
278 <i>Pyrrhus</i> lands in Sicily, and makes himself master of all the <i>Carthaginian</i> towns. 275 Quarrels with the petty <i>Sicilian</i> chiefs, finds himself unable to prosecute the war, and re-embarks for Italy. 274 leaving a garrison at <i>Tarentum</i> . 272 Fall of <i>Tarentum</i> . COLONIAL SYSTEM. MILITARY ROADS. Geographical outline: I. Boundaries. N. Alps; S. <i>Mediterranean</i> ; E. <i>Adriatic</i> . II. Mountain Ranges. The <i>Apennines</i> . III. Rivers. The <i>Po</i> ; the <i>Adige</i> ; the <i>Tiber</i> . IV. The soil. The most fertile in Europe. V. Division into a. <i>Upper Italy</i> , comprising <i>Gallia Cisalpinæ</i> or <i>Topota</i> , and <i>Liguria</i> . b. <i>Central</i> , containing six countries, <i>Etruria</i> , <i>Lattium</i> , and <i>Campania</i> , on the west; <i>Cambræ</i> , <i>Picenum</i> , and <i>Samnium</i> , on the east. c. <i>Lower</i> , or <i>Magna Græcia</i> , comprising <i>Lucania</i> , <i>Brustrum</i> , west; <i>Apulia</i> and <i>Calabria</i> , east. d. <i>Islands</i> , <i>Sicily</i> , <i>Sardinia</i> , and <i>Corsica</i> .	275 <i>Pyrrhus</i> returns from Sicily, is defeated at <i>Bescentium</i> , 479 and compelled to evacuate Italy. 274 leaving a garrison at <i>Tarentum</i> . 272 Fall of <i>Tarentum</i> . COLONIAL SYSTEM. MILITARY ROADS. Geographical outline: I. Boundaries. N. Alps; S. <i>Mediterranean</i> ; E. <i>Adriatic</i> . II. Mountain Ranges. The <i>Apennines</i> . III. Rivers. The <i>Po</i> ; the <i>Adige</i> ; the <i>Tiber</i> . IV. The soil. The most fertile in Europe. V. Division into a. <i>Upper Italy</i> , comprising <i>Gallia Cisalpinæ</i> or <i>Topota</i> , and <i>Liguria</i> . b. <i>Central</i> , containing six countries, <i>Etruria</i> , <i>Lattium</i> , and <i>Campania</i> , on the west; <i>Cambræ</i> , <i>Picenum</i> , and <i>Samnium</i> , on the east. c. <i>Lower</i> , or <i>Magna Græcia</i> , comprising <i>Lucania</i> , <i>Brustrum</i> , west; <i>Apulia</i> and <i>Calabria</i> , east. d. <i>Islands</i> , <i>Sicily</i> , <i>Sardinia</i> , and <i>Corsica</i> .		263 <i>Hiero</i> forsakes his alliance with Carthage, and passing over to the Romans, thereby purchases a long and tranquil reign.	DECLINE OF THE KINGDOM.	272 <i>Pyrrhus</i> besieges <i>Sparta</i> and <i>Argos</i> . 268 <i>Antigonos Gonatas</i> takes Athens.				
264-241 First Roman war. 263 Defection of <i>Hiero</i> , and consequent decline of the power of Carthage. 260 Loss of <i>Corsica</i> , <i>Lipara</i> , and <i>Melita</i> (Malta). 256 <i>Regulus</i> in Africa. 255 Defeated by <i>Xanthippus</i> , a Spartan general. GREAT INFLUENCE OF THE BACCHIC FAMILY. <i>Hamilcar Barca</i> is appointed general of the <i>Carthaginians</i> , 247, and undertakes the defence of <i>Lilybæum</i> and <i>Dræpanum</i> . 241 Defeated in a naval battle by the consul <i>Lutatius</i> . Peace with Rome. Mutiny of the troops, and dreadful civil war, which lasts for three years and four months. 237 Loss of <i>Sardinia</i> , which the <i>Romans</i> treacherously take possession of, contrary to the terms of peace. Endeavour to make up for the loss of <i>Sicily</i> and <i>Sardinia</i> by the conquest of <i>Spain</i> . <i>Hamilcar</i> and <i>Asdrubal</i> , during the seventeen years that they have the command of the army, subjugate all the south of <i>Spain</i> . <i>Carthagens</i> built. 226 Treaty with the <i>Romans</i> , by which the <i>Ebro</i> is made the boundary of their possessions in <i>Spain</i> . <i>Saguntum</i> declared free. 221 <i>Hannibal</i> succeeds <i>Asdrubal</i> in the command; and invades Italy in the autumn of 218. Defeats the <i>Romans</i> at <i>Ticinus</i> and <i>Trebia</i> , 218, <i>Thrasymene</i> , 217. Battle of <i>Cannæ</i> , 216, followed by the reduction of <i>Lower Italy</i> . 215 Treaty of <i>Philip</i> , king of <i>Macedon</i> , with <i>Hannibal</i> . 214 <i>Fabius 'qui cunctando restituit rem.'</i> 207 Defeat and death of <i>Asdrubal</i> at the <i>Metaurus</i> . 203 Recall of <i>Hannibal</i> . 201 Battle of <i>Zona</i> .	266 Occupation of <i>Lower Italy</i> . 264-241 FIRST PUNIC WAR. Occupation of <i>Messina</i> , 490. <i>Gladiators</i> first exhibited. 263 <i>Hiero</i> makes peace with the <i>Romans</i> . 262 Siege and capture of <i>Agrigentum</i> . 260 Naval victory of <i>Daulias</i> . 257 Second naval victory of the <i>Romans</i> . 256 <i>Regulus</i> invades Africa, 255 is defeated and taken prisoner. 252 Census 297,797 citizens (males of military age). The result of the African expedition restores the balance of power between the belligerents, and renders the issue of the contest doubtful. LUTATIUS CATULUS, the Roman admiral, gains a complete victory over the <i>Carthaginian</i> fleet, and terminates the war, 241. Conditions of peace, 1. The <i>Carthaginians</i> to evacuate <i>Sicily</i> and the adjacent islands; 2. to pay 2,300 talents (the expenses of the war); and 3. to desist from further war against <i>Hiero</i> . 240 <i>Livius</i> begins to exhibit. 239 Birth of <i>Ennius</i> . 237 Occupation of <i>Sardinia</i> . PROVINCES: <i>Sardinia</i> , <i>Corsica</i> , and part of <i>Sicily</i> . THE ROMAN SENATE IN ITS GREATEST POWER AND MAJESTY. 236 <i>Iruption of the Transalpine Gauls</i> . 229 The first <i>Illyrian</i> war, which terminates by the submission of queen <i>Tentis</i> , 228. The forces of <i>Roman Italy</i> amount at this period to 770,000. Dreadful war with the <i>Gauls</i> , who are defeated by <i>Æmilius</i> at <i>Clusium</i> , 225, and driven across the <i>Po</i> , where in 222 they are a second time defeated by <i>Marcellus</i> , and obliged to sue for peace. Colonies of <i>Placentia</i> and <i>Cremona</i> . VIA FLAMINIA. 219 <i>Æmilius</i> defeats <i>Demetrius Phorius</i> . Rome appears in this war as the deliverer of the Grecian states, who vie with each other in showing their gratitude. 188-201. SECOND PUNIC WAR. Disastrous battles of <i>Ticinus</i> , <i>Trebia</i> , <i>Thrasymene</i> , and <i>Cannæ</i> , 218-216. 216-206 The two brothers, <i>Ca.</i> and <i>P. C. Scipio</i> , carry on the war in <i>Spain</i> . Victorious near the <i>Ebro</i> , 216; the <i>Illiberis</i> , 215; but are both slain, 212. 214 <i>Marcellus</i> besieges and takes <i>Syracuse</i> . 214 First <i>Macedonian</i> war. 210-206 P. N. <i>Scipio</i> changes the aspect of affairs, by gaining over the <i>Spaniards</i> and defeating the <i>Carthaginians</i> . 206 Gains over <i>Sophax</i> , and reduces all <i>Carthaginian Spain</i> . 205 Elected consul; and 204 passes into Africa. Desertion of <i>Sophax</i> , who with <i>Asdrubal</i> is defeated in two battles. 202 Battle of <i>Zona</i> . The war concluded by a peace disgraceful and disastrous to Carthage. Death of <i>Archimedes</i> .	488 490 514 515 517	263 <i>Hiero</i> forsakes his alliance with Carthage, and passing over to the Romans, thereby purchases a long and tranquil reign.	DECLINE OF THE KINGDOM.	252 Birth of <i>Philopemen</i> . 251 <i>Aratus</i> liberates <i>Sicyon</i> , which joins the <i>Achæan</i> league. AGES III. attempts the reformation of <i>Sparta</i> , 244. He is at first partially successful, but eventually frustrated by <i>Leonidas</i> , and cut off with his family, 240. 243 <i>Aratus</i> surprises the <i>Acrocorinthians</i> , expels the <i>Macedonians</i> , and brings over <i>Corinth</i> to the <i>Achæan</i> league. <i>Megara</i> , <i>Træzen</i> , and <i>Epidaurus</i> follow the example of <i>Corinth</i> . PTOLEMY II. joins the league. 236 CLEOMENES III. king of <i>Sparta</i> . 229 Athens joins the league. 227 <i>Cleomenes</i> defeats the plans of <i>Aratus</i> , who would have forced <i>Sparta</i> to accede to the <i>Achæan</i> league. 226 Revolution effected at <i>Sparta</i> by <i>Cleomenes</i> , who overthrows the <i>Ephori</i> , increases the number of <i>Spartans</i> , and enforces the laws of <i>Lycurgus</i> . 224 He attacks the <i>Achæans</i> , who, aided by <i>Antigonos</i> , defeat him at <i>Sellasia</i> , 222. He flies to <i>Egypt</i> . 220 War of the two leagues. <i>Philip</i> an ally of the <i>Achæans</i> . ARATUS chief of the confederacy until 213 when he dies by poison. PHILOPEMEN succeeds him. The quarrels between the <i>Ephori</i> and the kings of <i>Sparta</i> end, 207, in the usurpation of <i>Nabis</i> , who destroys the ancient form of government.	Supremacy in Greece the object of <i>Macedonian</i> policy. 250 OLYMP. CXXXI. 3. 225 OLYMP. CXXXVIII. 4. 200 OLYMP. CXLV. 1.			

MACEDONIAN MONARCHY IN SEPARATE STATES.										ERA OF THE SELEUCIDE, 113—213.			
B. C.	SYRIAN EMPIRE. SELEUCIDE.	PARTHIA. ARSACIDE.	BACTRIA.	PERGAMUS.	BITHYNIA.	PONTUS.	PAPHLAGONIA.	CAPPADOCIA.	GALATIA.	PALESTINE.	ARMENIA.	CHINA.	HUNS.
200	6.) ANTIUCHUS the Great. 223-187. 198 ANTIUCHUS, after defeating Scopus and the forces of Ptolemy at Passau, reduces Coele-Syria, Palestine, and Phœnicia. Consequent hostility of Rome. 196 Hannibal joins Antiochus, who seizes the Thracian Chersonese, together with several cities of Asia Minor. Conference at Ipsus.	4.) ARSACES IV. Priapatias. 196-181.		200 Filtering reception of Attalus at Athens. 197 Eumenes an ally of Rome, against Antiochus. 191 Sea fight, in which Eumenes and the Romans defeat Antiochus. 188 The king receives great accessions of territory from the Romans at the conclusion of peace with Antiochus.	PRUSIAS I. 196, directs his arms against Heracles.				190 PRÆNACES I.	198 The Jews assist Antiochus in expelling Scopus and the Egyptian troops from Jerusalem. First mention of a Senate or Sanhedrim. Sale of the priesthood by Antiochus Epiphanes, who also attempts to plunder the temple; consequent insurrection at Jerusalem.	A province of Syria until the defeat of Antiochus the Great, 190, when the satraps, Artaxias and Zariadras, raise the standard of revolt.	200 LIU-PANG, emperor of China.	
175	175 Murdered by Heliodorus. 8.) ANTIUCHUS IV. Epiphanes. 175-164. Universally hated and despised. 171 Invades Egypt, and gains a victory at Pelusium. 170 Another victory. Subjugation of Egypt as far as Alexandria. 169 Siege of Alexandria, unattended with success. 168 Popilius, the Roman ambassador, obliges Antiochus to purchase peace, by the surrender of Cyprus and Pelusium. 167 The king's intolerance towards the Jews provokes a rebellion. 165 Expedition into Upper Asia for the purpose of ridding the temples of the gods. 164 Dies on his way to Babylon. Loss of Babylonia, Persia, and all the countries between the Euphrates and Indus. 9.) ANTIUCHUS V. Eupator, 164-162, to the exclusion of the lawful heir Demetrius, at that time a hostage at Rome. 10.) DEMETRIUS I. Soter, 161-150, escaping from Rome, takes possession of the kingdom, and puts Eupator and Lyfias to death.	5.) ARSACES V. Phraotes I. 181-174, conquers the Maritians on the Caspian. 6.) ARSACES VI. Mithridates I. 174-136, raises Parthia to an exalted rank in the scale of empires. After the death of Antiochus, 164, he extends its frontiers westward to the Euphrates, and eastward to the Hydaspes, beyond the Indus. 11.) ALEXANDER BALA, 153. Occupies Ptolemais, 152.	About 181. EUCRATIDAS, under whose reign the Bactrian empire attained its greatest splendour and extent. After defeating Demetris, king of India, he annexes the dominions of his rival to his own empire. On his return he is assassinated by his son, 143, whom he had associated in the government.	184 Engages in war with Eumenes at the instigation of Hannibal, who had taken refuge at his court. Death of Hannibal, 183 or 2. PRUSIAS II. 180. Great discoveries made at Pergamus. 156-154 War between Prusias and Attalus. Peace mediated by Rome. 149 DE-TALUS II. 156 engages in war with Prusias. This king was a munificent patron of literature, but effeminate in his manners. 138 ATTALUS III. bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans. 133 After his death Aristonius lays claim to the kingdom; but 129, is taken prisoner by the Romans, and put to death.	183 Engages in war with Scopus. 182-179 Carries on a war against Eumenes II. 183 Conquers Scopus. 182-179 Carries on a war against Eumenes II. 179 MORZES. 156 MITHRIDATES V. Euergetes, an ally of the Romans, from whom on the defeat of Aristonius, he receives a grant of Phrygia Magna, as a reward for his services, 130. 129, is taken prisoner by the Romans, and put to death.			183-179 An ally of Eumenes against Pharnaces. 162 ARIARATHES V. driven from his kingdom by Holophernes, (158) a supposititious son of Ariarathes IV. 131 PILEMENES I. assists the Romans against Aristonius. 130 ARIARATHES VI. a minor at his succession. He married Laodice, the sister of Mithridates Eupator, by whom he was afterwards murdered. 112-110 Expels the Scythians from the Tauric Chersonese, reduces several of their petty kings, and forms an alliance with the Sarmatians and Germans, 108 Seizes Paphlagonia.	175 Deposition of the high priest Onias. Jason, his brother, who had purchased the office, is in his turn supplanted by Menelaus his brother. Civil commotions. Tyranny of Antiochus, 170, and revolt of Mattathias, 167, which proves remarkably successful. JUDAS MACCABEUS, 166-161. JONATHAN, H. P. 161-142, joins the party of Alex. Balu, and becomes the leading man in Judaea. Having attached himself, however, to Antiochus, the son of Balu, he is betrayed 142, by Trypho, and put to death. CONTINUED STRUGGLES OF THE JEWS, IN DEFENCE OF THEIR CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS, TO 130. 135 SIMON THE EZBARNATH, murdered by his son-in-law Ptolemy. 130 JOHN HYRCANUS, aided by the Parthians, asserts his entire independence. 129 ENTERS into a league with the Romans. Reduces Samaria and Idumæa. The Pharisees and Sadducees, who had hitherto been religious sects, now become violent political partisans. The laxity of principle which manifests itself in the Jewish rulers, is followed by a decline of power. HYRCANUS joins the Sadducees, 110. KINGS. 107 ARISTOBULUS the Cruel dies, 106. 106 ALEXANDER JANNÆUS. Insignificant wars with neighbouring states.	160 WEN-TI. 176 SCHU-KING II. 174 LAOS-CHANG, emperor pays tribute to the Huns until the year 161. Long protracted wars between the Huns and Chinese. Consequent revolts of their tributary provinces. Uninterrupted peace with the kingdoms of Mace-rennahar, Persia, and Indostan, from the year 124. Extension of territory to Prgu, Sion, Kams-katcha, and Bengol.			
150	11.) ALEXANDER BALA, 153. Occupies Ptolemais, 152. 150 Demetris killed in battle. 12.) DEMETRIUS II. Nicator, 150-125, regains his father's kingdom by the aid of Ptolemy Philometor. 146 Disbands his mercenaries, and thus materially weakens his influence in Syria. 142 DIODOTUS Trypho rebels, and seizes the crown of Syria. 140 Demetris takes part with the revolted provinces of Parthia, and, though victorious at first, he is soon afterwards taken prisoner (138) and detained ten years in captivity. 139 Death of Trypho. 13.) ANTIUCHUS VI. Sidetes, 137-128, marries Cleopatra. 134 Invades Judæa, but soon (133) concludes a peace. 129 War with Parthia, in which Antiochus is slain 128. DEMETRIUS II. Nicator, returns from captivity, and regains his kingdom.	7.) ARSACES VII. Phraotes II. Invasion of Antiochus, who being cut off with his whole army, 128, the Parthian empire is henceforward freed from the attacks of the Syrian kings. The eastern wars begun after the fall of the Bactrian empire, (Heeren, p. 301), which subsisted until 130 or 120, (see F. C. p. 316). The king is slain in the eastern nomad wars. 8.) ARSACES VIII. Artabanus II. shares the same fate, about 129. 9.) ARSACES IX. Mithridates II. restores tranquillity to the east, after a long succession of bloody wars. He meets with a powerful rival in Tigranes I. King of Armenia.	149 DE-TALUS II. 156 engages in war with Prusias. This king was a munificent patron of literature, but effeminate in his manners. 138 ATTALUS III. bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans. 133 After his death Aristonius lays claim to the kingdom; but 129, is taken prisoner by the Romans, and put to death. Pergamus is annexed as a province to the Roman empire, under the designation of ASIA PROPRIA.	156-154 War between Prusias and Attalus. Peace mediated by Rome. 149 DE-TALUS II. 156 engages in war with Prusias. This king was a munificent patron of literature, but effeminate in his manners. 138 ATTALUS III. bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans. 133 After his death Aristonius lays claim to the kingdom; but 129, is taken prisoner by the Romans, and put to death.				156 MITHRIDATES V. Euergetes, an ally of the Romans, from whom on the defeat of Aristonius, he receives a grant of Phrygia Magna, as a reward for his services, 130. 129, is taken prisoner by the Romans, and put to death.	162 ARIARATHES V. driven from his kingdom by Holophernes, (158) a supposititious son of Ariarathes IV. 131 PILEMENES I. assists the Romans against Aristonius. 130 ARIARATHES VI. a minor at his succession. He married Laodice, the sister of Mithridates Eupator, by whom he was afterwards murdered. 112-110 Expels the Scythians from the Tauric Chersonese, reduces several of their petty kings, and forms an alliance with the Sarmatians and Germans, 108 Seizes Paphlagonia.	175 Deposition of the high priest Onias. Jason, his brother, who had purchased the office, is in his turn supplanted by Menelaus his brother. Civil commotions. Tyranny of Antiochus, 170, and revolt of Mattathias, 167, which proves remarkably successful. JUDAS MACCABEUS, 166-161. JONATHAN, H. P. 161-142, joins the party of Alex. Balu, and becomes the leading man in Judaea. Having attached himself, however, to Antiochus, the son of Balu, he is betrayed 142, by Trypho, and put to death. CONTINUED STRUGGLES OF THE JEWS, IN DEFENCE OF THEIR CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS, TO 130. 135 SIMON THE EZBARNATH, murdered by his son-in-law Ptolemy. 130 JOHN HYRCANUS, aided by the Parthians, asserts his entire independence. 129 ENTERS into a league with the Romans. Reduces Samaria and Idumæa. The Pharisees and Sadducees, who had hitherto been religious sects, now become violent political partisans. The laxity of principle which manifests itself in the Jewish rulers, is followed by a decline of power. HYRCANUS joins the Sadducees, 110. KINGS. 107 ARISTOBULUS the Cruel dies, 106. 106 ALEXANDER JANNÆUS. Insignificant wars with neighbouring states.			
125	14.) SELEUCUS, a few months. 15.) ANTIUCHUS VII. Grypus, 125-96, compelled to secure his own life by the murder of his mother, 121. The succeeding history of the Seleucide is a horrid picture of civil wars, family feuds, and deeds of violence, unparalleled in the annals of any people. 114 Antiochus Grypus is involved in war with his half brother, Antiochus Cyzicenus. 111 Conclusion of the war by a partition of territory.												
100	The Euphrates is now the boundary of the kingdom; all Upper Asia submits to Parthia; and, the Jews having asserted their independence, Syria and Phœnicia are the only provinces that acknowledge the sway of the king of Syria.												

EXTENSION OF THE ROMAN ARMS.

FALL OF GREECE AND CARTHAGE.

ROMANS.	GREECE.	MACEDONIA.	EPHROS.	THRACE.	CARTHAGE.	EGYPT.	B. C.
<p>SECOND WAR WITH PHILIP OF MACEDON, 200-197.</p> <p>Commencement of the Spanish wars, which last with little intermission until 133.</p> <p>198 T. Q. FLAMINIUS gains over the Achaean, and turns the balance of power in favour of the Romans.</p> <p>197 Victory of Flaminius over Philip at Cynoscephalae.—Peace 196. Conditions:—Greece to be free; Philip to withdraw his garrisons; to surrender his navy; to reduce his army to five hundred soldiers; to pay a thousand talents; and to deliver up his son Demetrius as a hostage.</p> <p>195 Successful war with Nabis. Liberation of Argos.</p> <p>192-190 War with Antiochus of Syria, who is totally defeated at Magnesia by Scipio Asiaticus. Conditions of peace (concluded 188):—Antiochus to cede Asia Minor; to pay down 15,400 talents; to deliver up Hannibal; and to give his younger son Antiochus as a hostage.</p> <p>ROME THE ARBITRESS OF NATIONS, FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE EUPHRATES.</p> <p>Political system of guardianship, and of supporting the weaker states against the stronger.</p> <p>187 Voluntary exile of Scipio Africanus: dies 183.</p> <p>186 Introduction and suppression of the Bacchanalia.</p> <p>185-179 The Celtiberi are attacked in their native territory.</p> <p>Cato censor, 184.</p> <p>184 Philip is summoned by the Roman ambassadors to plead his cause before them.</p> <p>177 Itrius subdued.</p> <p>Sciprovius successful in Sardinia.</p> <p>THIRD MACEDONIAN WAR, WITH PERSEUS, 171-168.</p> <p>168 P. Enilius gains the decisive battle of Pydna, and overthrows the kingdom of Macedon.</p> <p>168 Anicius puts an end to the Illyrian war.</p> <p>Republican constitution given to the Illyrians.</p> <p>The treasury so rich that the citizens no longer pay taxes.</p> <p>164-2 The Romans exercise a fatal influence over Syria, by determining the lawful heir to the crown. They also promote disputes in Egypt in order to weaken the power of that kingdom.</p> <p>The Romans begin to aspire at universal empire.</p> <p>Increased patronage of literature and the arts. Grecian system of education adopted at Rome, followed by the visible deterioration of every moral and religious principle.</p> <p>155-150 SPANISH WAR. The Roman arms unsuccessful in Spain. 152 Marcellus conducts the war. Cruelty of Lucullus in his war with a Celtiberian tribe. 151 Defeat of Galba, who, 150, treacherously destroys the Lusitanians, after they had voluntarily surrendered.</p> <p>THIRD PUNIC WAR, 149-146.</p> <p>Cato's continual harangue, "Delenda est Carthago."</p> <p>149 First law at Rome against bribery of elections.</p> <p>TERENCE.</p> <p>FOURTH MACEDONIAN WAR, 149-3. ACREAN WAR.</p>	<p>200 Alliance of Rome in the war with Philip: the Aetolians, Athenians, Dardanians, Athamans, and Pergonians. The Achaean at first attach themselves to the cause of Philip, but afterwards join the Romans.</p> <p>196 Greece declared free by Flaminius at the Isthmian Games.</p> <p>195 Flaminius obliges Nabis to sue for peace.</p> <p>192 Philopomen defeats Nabis, who is slain by the Aetolians.</p> <p>Accession of Sparta to the Achaean league.</p> <p>188 Philopomen alleges the laws of Lycurgus.</p> <p>184 Lycortas, Achaean Prator.</p> <p>183 Philopomen is taken prisoner and put to death by the Messonians.</p> <p>Bison, Mochus.</p> <p>DECLINE OF THE ACREAN LEAGUE.</p> <p>177 The Achaean espouse the Roman interest.</p> <p>172 The Romans effect the dissolution of the Boeotian confederacy.</p> <p>167 More than 1000 Achaeans arrested and sent to Rome.</p> <p>The traitor Callicrates at the head of the league.</p> <p>155 Embassy of Diogenes, Carneades, and Critolaus to Rome.</p> <p>151 Return of the Achaean exiles.</p> <p>150 Disensions between the Spartans and Achaeans. Rome interferes with the design of wholly dissolving the league. A war ensues, which ends in the FALL OF CORINTH, 146.</p> <p>POLYBUS.</p> <p>Roman province of Achaia.</p>	<p>190 Revolt of the Greeks.</p> <p>197 Total rout of the king's forces in Thessaly.</p> <p>Philip increases his territories at the expense of the Athamans, Thessalians, and Thracians 191.</p> <p>190 Meditates a war against Rome.</p> <p>184 Insolence of the Roman ambassadors.</p> <p>181 Demetrius is put to death by his father.</p> <p>179 Death of Philip.</p> <p>PERSEUS.</p> <p>168 Perseus is defeated at Pydna, taken prisoner at Somothrace, and perishes miserably at Rome, 166.</p> <p>167 Macedon reduced to a province.</p> <p>149 A pseudo-Philippus appears in Macedonia, and reigns one year. He is then conquered by Metellus, 148.</p> <p>A Roman province.</p>	<p>Stormy period of anarchy and confusion.</p> <p>The maritime cities dependent upon the Macedonians, Syriacs, and Egyptians.</p> <p>189 Declared free by the Romans.</p> <p>179 The Odryse join Perseus against the Romans.</p> <p>179 The Macedonian party obtains the ascendancy.</p> <p>167 Devastation of Epirus by the Romans.</p> <p>Destruction of seventy towns.</p> <p>Finally subdued, 146.</p>	<p>New kingdom of the Odryse.</p> <p>The maritime cities dependent upon the Macedonians, Syriacs, and Egyptians.</p> <p>179 The Odryse join Perseus against the Romans.</p> <p>(Sadoles leaves his kingdom to the Romans, B.C. 37; but the kings of Thrace are still heard of until A. C. 47, when the whole country becomes a Roman province.)</p>	<p>199 Disadvantageous treaty with Masiniss, king of Numidia.</p> <p>196 Hannibal joins Antiochus, whom he urges to carry on war against the Romans.</p> <p>Poisons himself to prevent his being delivered up to the Romans, 183.</p> <p>193 Masiniss harasses the Carthaginians, seizes the province of Esoparis, and materially injures their commerce.</p> <p>182 Masiniss seizes another province with impunity.</p> <p>174 Seizure of the province of Tyco, with fifty cities.</p> <p>Cato's embassy to Carthage.</p> <p>The dangers which threaten Carthage are much increased by the rising jealousy of Rome, the daring hostilities of Masiniss, and the factious spirit of her own citizens.</p> <p>152 Masiniss's party expelled from Carthage, which leads to a war. Masiniss defeats the Carthaginians, whose army is nearly exterminated.</p> <p>Carthage at this time contained 700,000 inhabitants.</p> <p>146 P. Scipio Emilianus takes and destroys Carthage.</p> <p>A Roman province.</p>	<p>198 Egypt loses her Syrian possessions.</p> <p>197 Coronation of Ptolemy Epiphanes, at Memphis.</p> <p>INSCRIPTIO ROSETTANA.</p> <p>Roman influence prevails from this time.</p> <p>193 Ptolemy marries the daughter of Antiochus the Great.</p> <p>187 Ptolemy renews his alliance with the Achaean.</p> <p>184 Ptolemy murders his guardian, Aristomenes. His cruelty causes an insurrection, which is quelled by Polyperetes, 183.</p> <p>6.) PTOLEMY VI. (Philometor) 181-146, under the guardianship of his mother until her death, 173. Regency of Euleas. War with Antiochus Epiphanes, 171-168. Joint reign of Ptolemy and his brother, 169. 164 Partition of the kingdom. Phycyon receives Cyrene and Libya. 154 Supported by Rome, Phycyon makes war against his brother; but being taken prisoner, he is forgiven by Philometor, and reinstated in his former possessions.</p> <p>150 Gives his daughter in marriage to Alexander Bala, whom he supports against Demetrius.</p> <p>146 Having espoused the cause of Demetrius, he falls in battle against Bala.</p> <p>7.) PTOLEMY VII. (Euergetes II.) 146-117, a cruel and odious tyrant, commences his reign by the murder of his nephew.</p> <p>143 Embassy of Scipio Africanus to Alexandria.</p> <p>130 The Alexandrians rebel. The king flees to Cyprus, but succeeds in regaining his crown by the assistance of his mercenaries.</p> <p>8.) PTOLEMY VIII. (Soter II.) 117-81.</p> <p>107 Is compelled by his mother to exchange Egypt for Cyprus.</p> <p>Cleopatra and her younger son, Alexander, jointly reign in Egypt.</p>	<p>B. C. 200. OLYMP. CXLV. 1.</p> <p>175 OLYMP. CL. 2.</p> <p>150 OLYMP. CLVII. 3.</p> <p>146 A. U. C. 608.</p> <p>OLYMP. CLVIII. 3.</p> <p>125 OLYMP. CLXIII. 4.</p> <p>100 OLYMP. CLXX. 1.</p>
<p>146 Extension of the Roman power by the conquest of Greece, Macedon, Epirus, and Carthage.</p>							
<p>Affairs in the East.</p>		<p>Affairs and Civil Wars in Rome.</p>		<p>Affairs in the West.</p>			
<p>A struggle arises between the aristocracy (the nobles and optimates, or rich families of senators and magistrates) and the plebs, or common people.</p>		<p>Equites publicani in the provinces.</p>		<p>146-140 War with Viriathus, the gallant leader of the Lusitani, who maintains a six years' war with Rome. Emilianus is sent against him, 145. Viriathus is treacherously murdered and Lusitania becomes a Roman province, 140.</p> <p>143-133 NUMANTINE WAR of ten years.</p>			
<p>DOMINIONS OF ROME AT THE CLOSE OF THE NUMANTINE WAR, 133.</p>							
<p>IN EUROPE:—All Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica, Liguria and Cisalpine Gaul, Illyria, Epirus, Macedonia, Greece, and (132) the two Spinas. IN ASIA:—Part of Asia Minor (or territory of Pergamum). IN AFRICA:—Carthage, etc. These Roman provinces were governed by magistrates who had discharged the consular office, and who were invested with the highest civil and military powers.</p> <p>Revenue of the Republic:—1. Tribute paid by the Roman citizens, Italian allies, and provinces. 2. Income from public lands. 3. Customs. 4. Mines. 5. Duty on unbranded slaves.</p>							
<p>CIVIL TROUBLES UNDER THE GRACCHI, 133-121.</p>							
<p>133 Tiberius Gracchus proposes to relieve the lower orders by a more equitable division of lands, (a revival of the Lex Licinia), which leads to a struggle with the aristocracy. Gracchus and three hundred citizens are killed in a tumult raised by the aristocratic party, headed by Scipio Nasica.</p>		<p>130 The Tribunes obtain a seat and the right of voting in the senate.</p>		<p>128-5 Quæstorship of C. Gracchus in Sicily.</p>			
<p>118 Death of Micipsa, king of Numidia, and assassination of Hiempsal by Jugurtha. 117 Adherbal, son of Micipsa, takes refuge in Rome. 112 is taken at Cirta and murdered by Jugurtha.</p>		<p>Increased power and influence of the Roman knights, upon whom is conferred the right of administering justice. They form a middle order between the senate and people.</p>		<p>123 Metellus reduces the Balearic isles.</p> <p>122 Air, the first Roman colony in Gaul.</p> <p>Gaul a Roman province.</p>			
<p>Jugurthine war, 111-106.</p> <p>C. Mammilius, and Q. Metellus, take part in it; and Marius ends it by the capture of Jugurtha, 106.</p>		<p>123 Tribunate of C. Gracchus. Renewal of the Agrarian law. 122 Extension of his plans, which become not only dangerous to the aristocracy, but to the state itself. Distributions of corn to the poor. Project for admitting the Italian allies to the rights of citizenship, and for establishing colonies beyond Italy. 121 General struggle in the city, C. Gracchus and 3000 citizens killed.</p>		<p>113-101 CIMBRIAN WAR.</p> <p>The Cimbrians and Teutones migrate along the Danube to the boundaries of Illyria,—defeat, 113, the consul, P. Corbo, in Styria,—cross Helvetia, where they are joined by Celtic and Helvetic tribes, and, desiring settlements, attack Roman Gaul. They defeat the consul, Junius Silanus, 109, Longinus and Scourus 107, and, 105, the consuls Manlius and Cæpio (in consequence of their disagreement) very severely,—they march upon Spoas, but are driven back by the Celtiberians, and threaten Italy.</p>			
<p>As Rome advanced in power, the habits of the people suffered materially from the contagion of Asiatic luxury and Grecian manners. The stern virtue and loftiness of purpose which so eminently distinguished the old Roman character, were now exchanged for every species of vice and profligacy that a corrupt imagination could suggest; and thus the conquered nations of the East, by sapping the foundations of public principle and individual worth at Rome, executed in the end a most fearful vengeance upon their conquerors.</p>		<p>Triumph of the aristocracy. Evasion of the Agrarian law: 1st. by a repeal of the law prohibiting the transfer of lands already divided; 2dly. by stopping all further divisions.</p> <p>LEX THORII.</p> <p>CORRUPTION OF ROMAN MANNERS.</p>		<p>113-101 CIMBRIAN WAR.</p> <p>The Cimbrians and Teutones migrate along the Danube to the boundaries of Illyria,—defeat, 113, the consul, P. Corbo, in Styria,—cross Helvetia, where they are joined by Celtic and Helvetic tribes, and, desiring settlements, attack Roman Gaul. They defeat the consul, Junius Silanus, 109, Longinus and Scourus 107, and, 105, the consuls Manlius and Cæpio (in consequence of their disagreement) very severely,—they march upon Spoas, but are driven back by the Celtiberians, and threaten Italy.</p>			
<p>107-100 Marius six times consul.</p> <p>106 Birth of Cicero and Pompey.</p> <p>ARCHIAS AT ROME.</p> <p>100 Birth of JULIUS CÆSAR.</p>		<p>107 Second servile war in Sicily.</p>		<p>113-101 CIMBRIAN WAR.</p> <p>The Cimbrians and Teutones migrate along the Danube to the boundaries of Illyria,—defeat, 113, the consul, P. Corbo, in Styria,—cross Helvetia, where they are joined by Celtic and Helvetic tribes, and, desiring settlements, attack Roman Gaul. They defeat the consul, Junius Silanus, 109, Longinus and Scourus 107, and, 105, the consuls Manlius and Cæpio (in consequence of their disagreement) very severely,—they march upon Spoas, but are driven back by the Celtiberians, and threaten Italy.</p> <p>VICTORY OF MARIUS OVER THE TEUTONES, DEFEAT AIR IN PROENCE, 102—GENERAL DEFEAT OF THE CIMBRIANS, DEFEAT FERONE, BY MARIUS, 101.</p>			

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		AGE OF MITHRIDATES.				BIRTH OF CHRIST.	
B. C.	PARTHIA.	ARMENIA MAJOR AND MINOR.	PALESTINE.	SYRIA.	ASIA MINOR, BITHYNIA, PONTUS, CAPPADOCIA, AND GALATIA.	EGYPT.	
100	THE ARSACIDÆ. (ARSACES IX.) First public transactions between Rome and Parthia. 92 The ambassadors of Arsaces are received by Sylla the peacemaker of Cilicia.	97 ARDUANDES I. 96 TIGRANES I. king of both Armenia, Cappadocia, and Syria, son-in-law and ally of Mithridates the Great. <i>Lucullus crosses the Euphrates and Tigris, and obtains the victories of Tigranocerta, 69, and Artaxata, 68, over the allies; but a mutiny in his army enables Mithridates to regain nearly all his dominions.</i>	98 JANNÆUS besieges and 97 takes Gaza. Irritates the Pharisees. 95 Sedition of the Jews at the feast of tabernacles, quelled by a massacre of six thousand. 92 JANNÆUS is defeated by Obodas, king of Arabia, with the loss of the greatest part of his army. 91 The Jews seize the opportunity of Alexander's defeat and break out into open rebellion. 86 Alexander quells the seditions of the people with great cruelty. 79 ALEXANDRA, the widow of Jannæus, is reconciled to the Pharisees, and reigns peaceably to the close of her days.	Renewal of the war between the brothers, and murder of Grypus, 96. 16.) ANTIÖCHUS CYZICENUS defeated and slain by Seleucus, the eldest son of Grypus, 95. 17.) SELEUCUS, engaged in continual warfare with the sons of Cyzicenus. 18.) ANTIÖCHUS EUCERES, 94. 19.) PHILIPPUS, son of Grypus. 20.) DEMETRIUS EUCERUS. 21.) ANTIÖCHUS MINOR. 83 TIGRANES, king of Armenia, is invited by the Syrian to assume the crown. 69 He is expelled by Lucullus. 22.) ANTIÖCHUS ANIATICUS is expelled by Pompey, 65, who reduces Syria into the form of a Roman province, 62.	(MITHRIDATES THE GREAT.) 94 Mithridates puts a son of Ariarathes, king of Pontus, to death, and places his own son upon the throne. 93 He expels ARIOBARZANES from Cappadocia, and, 92, subdues Galatia. 91 NICOMEDES II., king of Bithynia, murdered by his son Socrates. NICOMEDES III. expelled by Mithridates, who supports his half brother Socrates, 88. Restored at the peace in 84. At his death in 74 he bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans. 88 First Mithridatic war with the Romans. Massacre in one day of 80,000 Roman citizens, resident in Asia Minor. Concluded by Sylla, 84, who, after repeated victories over the generals of Mithridates in Greece, compels him to restore Bithynia, Cappadocia, and Paphlagonia. 74 Renewal of the war. Mithridates driven into Armenia, 72. 64 DEJOTARUS, a prince of Galatia, who experiences great vicissitudes of fortune, embraces under his dominion many countries of the east. 63 Treachery of Pharnaces. Death of Mithridates. PHARNACES II. receives the kingdom of Bosporus as the reward of his infamous services in behalf of Rome. ARIOBARZANES II., Eusebes, supports Pompey against Cæsar, who forgives him and enlarges his territories. 47 Pharnaces is defeated by Cæsar, and slain after his escape to Bosporus. 42 Ariobarzanes is slain by Cassius. 39 DARIUS, a son of Pharnaces, appointed king of Pontus by Antony, who, 36, removes him, and raises up POLEMUS in his stead. During his reign the whole kingdom was reduced to the form of a Roman province. 36 ARCHELAUS, king of Cappadocia, appointed by Antony. (A. C. 17 this king was enticed to Rome, and there assassinated.) <i>The whole of Asia Minor subject to Rome.</i>	89 Cleopatra plots against her son Alexander's life, but, falling into his hands, is herself put to death. Banishment of Alexander, who falls in an attempt to recover his kingdom, 88. 88 Restoration of Lathyrus. 82 Revolt and three years' siege of Thebes, which is captured and destroyed. 81 Death of Soter. CLEOPATRA, six months. ALEXANDER II., 19 days. PTOLEMY IX. DIONYSUS. ALEXANDER III., a competitor of Ptolemy, dies 65. This period of Egyptian history is so obscure and contradictory, that it is almost impossible to clear up the difficulties in which it is involved. 58 Ptolemy goes to Rome. BERENICE AND TRYPHENA in the absence of Ptolemy, one year. Berenice alone, two years, 57-55. 55 Restoration of Auletes by Gabinius. 51 Dies (beginning of May.) Cleopatra and Ptolemy. Feuds between them, excited by the eunuch Pothinus. 48 Alexandrine war. Cæsar mediates between the king and queen, but is beguiled by the artifices of Cleopatra, and involves the country in a civil war. Ptolemy perishes in the contest, and the crown falls once more to Cleopatra, who reigns jointly with Ptolemy II. 44 Cleopatra removes her brother by poison. 41 Connection of Cleopatra with Antony. Murder of Arsinoë. 36 Cleopatra obtains from Antony a grant of Phœnicia, Cyrene, and Cyprus. 34 Receives all Asia, from the Mediterranean to the Indus. 30 Dies by her own hands. <i>A Roman province.</i>	
75	UNSUCCESSFUL war with Tigranes I. Civil commotions. ARSACES XII. (Phraates III.) 68-60, contemporary with the third Mithridatic war, whose alliance was courted while his power was dreaded by the contending parties. 60 ARSACES XIII. (Mithridates II.) deposed and put to death by his brother, Orodes, 54.	66 Victory of Pompey at night near the Euphrates. Subjection of Tigranes, who, at the peace, 63, loses all his territories except Armenia, which he still holds dependent upon Rome. 64 DEJOTARUS, king of Galatia, seizes Armenia Minor.	70 ARISTOBULUS usurps the government in opposition to his brother HYRCANUS, whom his mother had nominated her successor. HYRCANUS makes war upon his brother, 65. 63 POMPEY, as arbiter, decides for HYRCANUS, and removes Aristobulus and his sons to Rome. <i>Judas dependent upon the Romans.</i>	69 He is expelled by Lucullus. 22.) ANTIÖCHUS ANIATICUS is expelled by Pompey, 65, who reduces Syria into the form of a Roman province, 62.	64 DEJOTARUS, a prince of Galatia, who experiences great vicissitudes of fortune, embraces under his dominion many countries of the east. 63 Treachery of Pharnaces. Death of Mithridates. PHARNACES II. receives the kingdom of Bosporus as the reward of his infamous services in behalf of Rome. ARIOBARZANES II., Eusebes, supports Pompey against Cæsar, who forgives him and enlarges his territories. 47 Pharnaces is defeated by Cæsar, and slain after his escape to Bosporus. 42 Ariobarzanes is slain by Cassius. 39 DARIUS, a son of Pharnaces, appointed king of Pontus by Antony, who, 36, removes him, and raises up POLEMUS in his stead. During his reign the whole kingdom was reduced to the form of a Roman province. 36 ARCHELAUS, king of Cappadocia, appointed by Antony. (A. C. 17 this king was enticed to Rome, and there assassinated.) <i>The whole of Asia Minor subject to Rome.</i>	58 Ptolemy goes to Rome. BERENICE AND TRYPHENA in the absence of Ptolemy, one year. Berenice alone, two years, 57-55. 55 Restoration of Auletes by Gabinius. 51 Dies (beginning of May.) Cleopatra and Ptolemy. Feuds between them, excited by the eunuch Pothinus. 48 Alexandrine war. Cæsar mediates between the king and queen, but is beguiled by the artifices of Cleopatra, and involves the country in a civil war. Ptolemy perishes in the contest, and the crown falls once more to Cleopatra, who reigns jointly with Ptolemy II. 44 Cleopatra removes her brother by poison. 41 Connection of Cleopatra with Antony. Murder of Arsinoë. 36 Cleopatra obtains from Antony a grant of Phœnicia, Cyrene, and Cyprus. 34 Receives all Asia, from the Mediterranean to the Indus. 30 Dies by her own hands. <i>A Roman province.</i>	
50	ARSACES XIV. (Orodes I.) 54-37. 54 First war with Rome, caused by the invasion of Crassus, who is cut off with his whole army, 53. 52-51 The Parthians invade Syria. 42 Arsaces aids Brutus and Cassius. After their defeat he joins Labienus and invades, 40, Syria and Asia Minor, but is driven back by Ventidius, 38. 38 ARSACES XV. (Phraates IV.) establishes himself by the murder of his brothers and their dependents. 36 Defeats Antony, who narrowly escapes the fate of Crassus. Tiridates aspires to the sovereignty, but is defeated, 25, and takes refuge at the court of Augustus.	63 POMPEY, as arbiter, decides for HYRCANUS, and removes Aristobulus and his sons to Rome. <i>Judas dependent upon the Romans.</i> 54 CRASSUS pillages the Temple. 48 ANTIPATER, the founder of the HERODIAN family, a devoted partisan of the Romans. By the influence of Julius Cæsar he is appointed procurator of Judæa. Herod, his second son, rises to power by the friendship of Antony; but incurs the hatred of the Jews, who raise Antigonus to the throne. Herod is forced to take refuge with the Triumviri, by whom he is graciously received, and appointed king, 38. 37 He takes possession of Jerusalem and Judæa. 31 He obtains from Augustus Samaria, Galilee, Perea, Iturea, Trachonitis, and Idumæa.	On the death of Antiochus Asiaticus, 49, and his brother Seleucus Cybianctes, who was murdered by his wife Berenice, queen of Egypt, THE RACE OF THE SELLEUCIDÆ BECAME EXTINCT.	47 Pharnaces is defeated by Cæsar, and slain after his escape to Bosporus. 42 Ariobarzanes is slain by Cassius. 39 DARIUS, a son of Pharnaces, appointed king of Pontus by Antony, who, 36, removes him, and raises up POLEMUS in his stead. During his reign the whole kingdom was reduced to the form of a Roman province. 36 ARCHELAUS, king of Cappadocia, appointed by Antony. (A. C. 17 this king was enticed to Rome, and there assassinated.) <i>The whole of Asia Minor subject to Rome.</i>	58 Ptolemy goes to Rome. BERENICE AND TRYPHENA in the absence of Ptolemy, one year. Berenice alone, two years, 57-55. 55 Restoration of Auletes by Gabinius. 51 Dies (beginning of May.) Cleopatra and Ptolemy. Feuds between them, excited by the eunuch Pothinus. 48 Alexandrine war. Cæsar mediates between the king and queen, but is beguiled by the artifices of Cleopatra, and involves the country in a civil war. Ptolemy perishes in the contest, and the crown falls once more to Cleopatra, who reigns jointly with Ptolemy II. 44 Cleopatra removes her brother by poison. 41 Connection of Cleopatra with Antony. Murder of Arsinoë. 36 Cleopatra obtains from Antony a grant of Phœnicia, Cyrene, and Cyprus. 34 Receives all Asia, from the Mediterranean to the Indus. 30 Dies by her own hands. <i>A Roman province.</i>		
25	Phraates restores the standards taken from Crassus. 18 Sends his sons as hostages to Rome. In return for the trophies which Phraates had restored, Augustus sent him a female slave named Thermodas, who succeeded in governing the king and his kingdom according to the wishes of the Romans.	36 ARCHELAUS is made king of Cappadocia by Augustus. From this time Armenia Minor is altogether dependent upon the Romans, though governed by its own kings; and in this state it continued until the reign of Vespasian, when it was reduced to the form of a Roman province. 34 Armenia Major at war with the Romans. ARTAXIAS II. 20 TIGRANES III. 10 ARDUANDES III. From this period Armenia becomes a fruitful source of contention between the Parthians and the Romans, who, whenever an opportunity offers, appoint or depose its kings.	From the above-named countries Herod derived his income, and by the special favour of Augustus was himself exempted from the payment of tribute. 17 After two years' preparation Herod commences the rebuilding of the Temple. He likewise built the cities of Cypron, Antipatris, Phaselis, and the tower of Phasel at Jerusalem. Extinction of the ASSIDONÆ family. Frequent wars with the Arabs and herds of banditti. The country is at last tranquillised. A Birth of the Saviour of mankind, four years before the vulgar era.	THE RACE OF THE SELLEUCIDÆ BECAME EXTINCT. 47 Pharnaces is defeated by Cæsar, and slain after his escape to Bosporus. 42 Ariobarzanes is slain by Cassius. 39 DARIUS, a son of Pharnaces, appointed king of Pontus by Antony, who, 36, removes him, and raises up POLEMUS in his stead. During his reign the whole kingdom was reduced to the form of a Roman province. 36 ARCHELAUS, king of Cappadocia, appointed by Antony. (A. C. 17 this king was enticed to Rome, and there assassinated.) <i>The whole of Asia Minor subject to Rome.</i>	58 Ptolemy goes to Rome. BERENICE AND TRYPHENA in the absence of Ptolemy, one year. Berenice alone, two years, 57-55. 55 Restoration of Auletes by Gabinius. 51 Dies (beginning of May.) Cleopatra and Ptolemy. Feuds between them, excited by the eunuch Pothinus. 48 Alexandrine war. Cæsar mediates between the king and queen, but is beguiled by the artifices of Cleopatra, and involves the country in a civil war. Ptolemy perishes in the contest, and the crown falls once more to Cleopatra, who reigns jointly with Ptolemy II. 44 Cleopatra removes her brother by poison. 41 Connection of Cleopatra with Antony. Murder of Arsinoë. 36 Cleopatra obtains from Antony a grant of Phœnicia, Cyrene, and Cyprus. 34 Receives all Asia, from the Mediterranean to the Indus. 30 Dies by her own hands. <i>A Roman province.</i>		
A. C.					ROMAN EMPIRE EXTENDING OVER A GREAT		
					The Roman empire, or world, comprised at this period a considerable part of the terraqueous globe. It stretched, in the time of Trajan, when it had acquired its largest extent, from the Atlantic to the Tigris—from the wall of Antoninus, the Danube, the Carpathian mountains and the Black sea, to the African and Arabian deserts; thus embracing the fairest portion of the earth surrounding the Mediterranean. Except the extreme east and the unexplored parts of Africa, all was subject to the eternal city.		
					Countries subject to Roman dominion.		
					IN EUROPE:—Spain, Gaul, Britain, Italy, Rætia, Fœdelicia, Noricum, Pannonia, Illyria, Greece, Macedonia, Thrace, Mæsia, Dacia.		
					IN ASIA:—Asia Minor, Syria, Phœnicia, Palestine, the northern and eastern coasts of the Black sea, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Assyria.		
					IN AFRICA:—Egypt, and the whole of the northern coast.		
					Its distant territories were Scandia, Sarmatia, India, Æthiopia, and Galatia; Rome itself being the common centre of the whole.		
					Army—400,000 men. Thirty legions of 12,500 men: eleven on the Danube, five on the Rhine, three in Britain, one in Spain, eight on the Euphrates, one in Egypt, one in Africa. 20,000 prætorian guards in Italy.		
					Navy—50,000 men. Two fleets at Ravenna and Naples. Stations at Fréjus, in the Black sea, in the British Channel, Rhine, & Danube.		
1	a	b	c	d	e	f	

ROME MISTRESS OF THE WORLD.

SYLLA. CÆSAR.

POMPEY. AUGUSTUS.

ROMAN REPUBLIC.

GERMANY.

CHINA.

INDIA.

B. C. 100. OLYMP. CLXX. 1.

Affairs in the East.

Affairs and Civil Wars in Rome.

Affairs in the West.

96 Cyrene bequeathed to the Romans by Apion.

92 Sylla settles the affairs of Asia Minor.

88-84 FIRST WAR with Mithridates the Great.

87 Sylla takes the command, repeatedly defeats Mithridates' generals, and deprives him of all his conquests.

83-81 SECOND MITHRIDATIC WAR, to the advantage of Rome.

80 AFRICAN WAR, against Cn. Domitius and king Hiempsis, successfully concluded by Pompey.

74 Bithynia bequeathed to Rome by king Nicomedes III.

74-63 THIRD MITHRIDATIC WAR in Asia Minor, under Lucullus to 66, afterwards under Pompey.

69-67 The Cretan war finished by Metellus.

66 Pompey in Asia, about the Caucasus, 65, in Syria.

64 Settles the affairs of Asia, 63.

54-53 PARTHIAN WAR, in which Crassus is slain, 53

47 Cæsar in Asia. War with Pharnaces, king of Bosphorus, (veni, vidi, vici.) Returns to Rome. Again dictator.

46 AFRICAN WAR: defeat of Scipio and Juba at Thapsus. Cato kills himself at Utica. Cæsar returns to Rome. Dictator for ten years. REFORMATION OF THE CALENDAR.

45 War in Spain; defeat of Pompey's two sons at Munda—Cæsar returns to Rome—Perpetual Dictator, and Consul for ten years.

44 Plans an expedition against the Parthians, but is assassinated in the senate house by Brutus, Cassius, and other conspirators, on the ides of March. Antony and Octavianus (Cæsar's heir) obtain the upper hand in Rome.

43 The Mutine War, Dec. 44, close with the defeat of Antony, April, 43.

SECOND TRIVMIRATE: Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus. Death of Cicero.

42 Civil war of the triumvirate against the republicans—Philippi—death of Brutus and Cassius.

41-30 Quarrels of the Oligarchy: Persian war, till April 40—defeat and death of Pompey, 36—Lepidus rejected from the triumvirate. Jealousy and, 33-30, civil war between Octavianus and Antony. Defeat of Antony at Actium, 31. Cæsar gains his fleet and army—death of Antony.

OCTAVIANUS CÆSAR sole master of the republic.

29 Temple of Janus shut.

28 The total number of Roman citizens, including women and children, throughout the whole empire, amounts to 16,500,000 persons.

27 The name of Augustus conferred on Octavianus on the ides of January.

Augustus accepts the government for ten years.

25 Subjugation of Northern Spain and Western Gaul. Temple of Janus closed a second time.

24 Failure of an expedition into Arabia.

21 Restitution of the standards taken from Crassus by the Parthians.

18 Augustus accepts the cares of the empire for five years.

15 Reduction of Rhætia.

8 Augustus accepts the empire a third time.

Death of Mecenas and Horace.

6 Tiberius receives the Tribunician power for five years.

7-2 D. Æmobarbus commands against the Marcomanni.

100 Marius buys his sixth consulate. New Agrarian law. Banishment of Metellus (returns 99.)

Saturnius and Glaucias.

98 Eloquence of M. Antonius and L. Cassius against the oppressors of the provinces.

88-82 CIVIL WAR OF MARIUS AND SYLLA. Sylla obtains the command against Mithridates from the optimates; Marius by an alliance with Sulpicius and the people. Sylla marches upon Rome with six legions—flight of Marius to Carthage. Sylla, in the Mithridatic war, exacts the most enormous sums from the conquered provinces, for the support of his army and the prosecution of the civil war. 87 Marius returns and joins Cinna—capture and pillage of Rome—proscriptions—Death of Marius, 86, but his party still lives (death of Cinna, 84) till the return of Sylla, 83, who, 82, entirely defeats them, as well as the Somanes under Telesinus, and captures Rome. Horrid proscriptions, in which upwards of 150,000 Roman citizens are slain. Sylla is created perpetual dictator, he rewards his veterans with the confiscated lands of his enemies, restores the power of the senate, and limits that of the tribunes.

75-71 Danger of Rome from the combined efforts of Mithridates, Sertorius, and Spartacus.

70 Abdication, and 78, death of Sylla.

Rising splendour of Rome. Marble theatre of Scævus for 80,000 spectators. Magnificent houses of the Roman nobles. Library of Lucullus.

Catiline's conspiracy 65-62, suppressed by the vigilance of Cicero—his Catiline orations - Catiline defeated and slain in Etruria 62, by Antonius.

62 Pompey's return. 61 obtains two triumphs, as conqueror of fifteen kingdoms and four hundred cities.

60 FIRST TRIVMIRATE: Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus. CÆSAR obtains the two Gauls and Illyria for five years. 59 Cicero banished by Clodius, goes to Athens, returns, 57, through Pompey. Jealousy between the triumvirate accommodated at Luca, 56, which Cæsar, in order to maintain his connection with Rome, makes his winter quarters. 55 CÆSAR obtains the Gauls for another five years; POMPEY and CRASSUS the consulship, and the provinces of Spain and Syria. POMPEY remains in Rome, and governs Spain by his lieutenants—He becomes sole consul, and defender of the republic, 52.

Jealousy between Cæsar and Pompey. The latter, endeavours to compel Cæsar to disband his army, and obtains, 49, a decree from the senate to that effect.

49 Civil war between Cæsar and Pompey: CÆSAR crosses the Rubicon with 6,000 men, and in sixty days makes himself master of Italy. POMPEY with the senate retires to Capua and Brundisium, and afterwards to Dyrrhachium. Cæsar marches into Spain, and forces Pompey's troops to surrender. 48 Disastrous battle of Dyrrhachium; after which Cæsar makes Thessaly the seat of war. Gains the decisive victory of Pharsalia over Pompey, who flees into Egypt and is there slain.

Pompey's Pillar, near Alexandria.

47 Cæsar in Asia. War with Pharnaces, king of Bosphorus, (veni, vidi, vici.) Returns to Rome. Again dictator.

46 AFRICAN WAR: defeat of Scipio and Juba at Thapsus. Cato kills himself at Utica. Cæsar returns to Rome. Dictator for ten years. REFORMATION OF THE CALENDAR.

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OCTAVIANUS CÆSAR sole master of the republic.

1) AUGUSTUS CÆSAR emperor, B. C. 20-14 A. C. (Augustus, 27 B. C.)

GOVERNMENT; A monarchy with republican forms. The dignities of consul, tribune, imperator, and pontifex maximus, are united in his person. The senate continues the great council of state, besides which there was a privity council of the Cæsars.

During a period of forty-four years, Octavianus Cæsar (on whom the senate confer the title of Augustus) possesses the sole dominion of the empire. Secluded, reserved, and calculating, he showed himself enterprising in the field and cautious in the cabinet. To avoid the appearance of usurpation, he at first accepted the sovereign power only for ten years, and afterwards had it renewed from time to time, for five or ten years; and, by this apparently disinterested conduct, he gained the respect of the great, the esteem of the good, and the love of his subjects. Devoted to the society of the learned, he lived in an age distinguished for the successful pursuit of literature—himself truly enabled by the protection of whatever was good and honourable. Cautious in the selection of his friends, he was able to choose from the immediate circle of his acquaintance, persons to whom he could safely intrust the weightier offices of the state. With the view of preserving the peace of the capital, he made permanent the offices of city prefect and prefect of provisions—the former of which became the principal office of the government. To guard the frontiers, and preserve the newly-acquired conquests, he introduced standing armies, and provided also for the security of his person and those by the establishment of prætorian guards and urban militia.

He was more anxious to protect the boundaries of the empire than to extend them, and for this purpose distributed the legions over the provinces, in fixed camps, which soon grew into cities, especially along the Rhine, the Danube, and the Euphrates.

The provinces were divided between the emperor and the senate. Legates were appointed over those belonging to the former, Proconsuls with civil authority over the latter.

Changes in the system of taxation: 1. The tithes hitherto collected in the provinces were changed into a fixed sum paid by each individual. 2. Customs and excise rendered more important by the possession of Egypt. 3. The state lands in the provinces are changed into crown lands. Of the new taxes the most important was the vicinia hereditaria, the twentieth of inheritances, and the fines upon celibacy, under the Lex Julia Poppæa. The character of Augustus was more ennobled by the forbearance which he showed while in power, than by all his victories; and if we could except his proscriptions, and the defeat of Vercus, we might say, that he only wanted a son to succeed him to render him completely happy.

Mithridates receives into his pay the remnant of the defeated German tribes, and by their aid gains several advantages over the Roman forces.

91-88 Morsion or Social War, which costs the lives of 300,000 men; and ends in the concession of the rights and privileges of Roman citizenship to the Italian states, which are divided into eight new tribes.—Plan for forming Italy into a republic, with Corfinium for its capital instead of Rome.

83-72 Sertorius, the opponent of Sylla, goes into Spain, becomes general of the Lusitani—War with Rome, 79—he is opposed by Metellus and Pompey, 76—and falls by the treachery of Perpenna, 72.—Pompey conquers all Spain.

73-71 War with Spartacus the gladiator, at the head of 70,000 slaves in Italy. Concluded by Crassus and Pompey.

67 The War of the Pirates of Sicily and Isauria, is brought to a close by Pompey in forty days.

58-56 Cæsar's eight campaigns in Gaul—he arrests the invasion of the Helvetii and expels the Germans. 57 subdues the Belgæ—56 the Aquitani—55 First invasion of Britain, and expedition into Germany—54 Second invasion of Britain—53-51 Quells the revolt in Gaul (Vercingetorix) which he entirely subdues.

58 are defeated by C. Julius Cæsar.

54-53 Cæsar crosses the Rhine, but is unsuccessful in his attempt upon the liberties of the Germans.

From this time mercenary Gauls and Germans contribute towards the efficiency of the Roman armies.

48 Victory of Pharsalia, owing in great measure to the exertions of German auxiliaries.

39 Agrippa crosses the Rhine, and removes the Ubi into Gaul.

German Nations.

Tacitus enumerates fifty various German tribes, of whom twenty belonged to the race of the SUEVI. This great nation was especially distinguished for its bravery. No fixed division of lands existed among them, and they had nothing more than a kind of democratical family and clan government. The Suevi were spread from the Upper Rhine over all Germany.

The principal tribes were: the Marcomanni on the Upper Rhine and Maine; the Longobardi on the Elbe; the Goths on the Vistula and Oder; the Sarmates in southern Sweden. The Batavi, Frisii, and some others were in alliance with Rome; but the greater part were hostile.

9 Arminius, or Herman, a leader of the Cherusci, a confederation between the Rhine and Weser, defeats Varus at the head of three legions.

12-9 Expedition of Drusus into Germany. He subdues the Cherusci, Catti, and other clans, and penetrates to the Elbe. Foundation of nearly fifty forts on the Rhine, etc.; among them Bonn and Mayence. Drusus dies on his return, and obtains the name of Germanicus.

97 SEMATAIN.

China still submits to the dynasty of Han.

72 The Helvetii and other tribes, under Ariovistus, advance into Gaul, but

58 are defeated by C. Julius Cæsar.

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During the two preceding centuries the western provinces had fallen under the authority of the Bactrian Greeks, and after them under the dominion of Scythian or Saka princes—the latter now attempted to extend their power to the east, but were successfully opposed by

75 OLYMP. CLXXVI. 2.

king of Ozene or Ougeia, a kingdom which had risen on the decline of that of Magadha. Vikramaditya is also celebrated as the patron of literature—nine distinguished writers, commonly called 'the nine gems,' are said to have flourished at his court: the principal of whom are, Amara Simha, author of the lexicon called after him the Amara Kosha; Vararuchi a grammarian, and Kalidasa, a poet and dramatic writer, author of Sakuntala Vikramor Vasu, the Raghu vansa, Meghaduta, etc.

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Some accounts state that he was succeeded by his brother Bhartrihari, also a poet; but after his death the Sakas appear to have advanced into Central India, and to have been the origin of the Rajput tribes still existing.

25 OLYMP. CLXXVII. 4.

25 TCHIN-TI occupies Somarcand.

B. C. 100. OLYMP. CLXX. 1.

75 OLYMP. CLXXVI. 2.

50 OLYMP. CLXXXII. 3.

25 OLYMP. CLXXVII. 4.

A. C. 1.

PART OF THE KNOWN WORLD.

29 Temple of Janus shut.

28 The total number of Roman citizens, including women and children, throughout the whole empire, amounts to 16,500,000 persons.

27 The name of Augustus conferred on Octavianus on the ides of January.

Augustus accepts the government for ten years.

25 Subjugation of Northern Spain and Western Gaul. Temple of Janus closed a second time.

24 Failure of an expedition into Arabia.

21 Restitution of the standards taken from Crassus by the Parthians.

18 Augustus accepts the cares of the empire for five years.

15 Reduction of Rhætia.

8 Augustus accepts the empire a third time.

Death of Mecenas and Horace.

6 Tiberius receives the Tribunician power for five years.

7-2 D. Æmobarbus commands against the Marcomanni.

1) AUGUSTUS CÆSAR emperor, B. C. 20-14 A. C. (Augustus, 27 B. C.)

GOVERNMENT; A monarchy with republican forms. The dignities of consul, tribune, imperator, and pontifex maximus, are united in his person. The senate continues the great council of state, besides which there was a privity council of the Cæsars.

During a period of forty-four years, Octavianus Cæsar (on whom the senate confer the title of Augustus) possesses the sole dominion of the empire. Secluded, reserved, and calculating, he showed himself enterprising in the field and cautious in the cabinet. To avoid the appearance of usurpation, he at first accepted the sovereign power only for ten years, and afterwards had it renewed from time to time, for five or ten years; and, by this apparently disinterested conduct, he gained the respect of the great, the esteem of the good, and the love of his subjects. Devoted to the society of the learned, he lived in an age distinguished for the successful pursuit of literature—himself truly enabled by the protection of whatever was good and honourable. Cautious in the selection of his friends, he was able to choose from the immediate circle of his acquaintance, persons to whom he could safely intrust the weightier offices of the state. With the view of preserving the peace of the capital, he made permanent the offices of city prefect and prefect of provisions—the former of which became the principal office of the government. To guard the frontiers, and preserve the newly-acquired conquests, he introduced standing armies, and provided also for the security of his person and those by the establishment of prætorian guards and urban militia.

He was more anxious to protect the boundaries of the empire than to extend them, and for this purpose distributed the legions over the provinces, in fixed camps, which soon grew into cities, especially along the Rhine, the Danube, and the Euphrates.

The provinces were divided between the emperor and the senate. Legates were appointed over those belonging to the former, Proconsuls with civil authority over the latter.

Changes in the system of taxation: 1. The tithes hitherto collected in the provinces were changed into a fixed sum paid by each individual. 2. Customs and excise rendered more important by the possession of Egypt. 3. The state lands in the provinces are changed into crown lands. Of the new taxes the most important was the vicinia hereditaria, the twentieth of inheritances, and the fines upon celibacy, under the Lex Julia Poppæa. The character of Augustus was more ennobled by the forbearance which he showed while in power, than by all his victories; and if we could except his proscriptions, and the defeat of Vercus, we might say, that he only wanted a son to succeed him to render him completely happy.

Mithridates receives into his pay the remnant of the defeated German tribes, and by their aid gains several advantages over the Roman forces.

91-88 Morsion or Social War, which costs the lives of 300,000 men; and ends in the concession of the rights and privileges of Roman citizenship to the Italian states, which are divided into eight new tribes.—Plan for forming Italy into a republic, with Corfinium for its capital instead of Rome.

83-72 Sertorius, the opponent of Sylla, goes into Spain, becomes general of the Lusitani—War with Rome, 79—he is opposed by Metellus and Pompey, 76—and falls by the treachery of Perpenna, 72.—Pompey conquers all Spain.

73-71 War with Spartacus the gladiator, at the head of 70,000 slaves in Italy. Concluded by Crassus and Pompey.

67 The War of the Pirates of Sicily and Isauria, is brought to a close by Pompey in forty days.

58-56 Cæsar's eight campaigns in Gaul—he arrests the invasion of the Helvetii and expels the Germans. 57 subdues the Belgæ—56 the Aquitani—55 First invasion of Britain, and expedition into Germany—54 Second invasion of Britain—53-51 Quells the revolt in Gaul (Vercingetorix) which he entirely subdues.

58 are defeated by C. Julius Cæsar.

54-53 Cæsar crosses the Rhine, but is unsuccessful in his attempt upon the liberties of the Germans.

From this time mercenary Gauls and Germans contribute towards the efficiency of the Roman armies.

48 Victory of Pharsalia, owing in great measure to the exertions of German auxiliaries.

39 Agrippa crosses the Rhine, and removes the Ubi into Gaul.

German Nations.

Tacitus enumerates fifty various German tribes, of whom twenty belonged to the race of the SUEVI. This great nation was especially distinguished for its bravery. No fixed division of lands existed among them, and they had nothing more than a kind of democratical family and clan government. The Suevi were spread from the Upper Rhine over all Germany.

The principal tribes were: the Marcomanni on the Upper Rhine and Maine; the Longobardi on the Elbe; the Goths on the Vistula and Oder; the Sarmates in southern Sweden. The Batavi, Frisii, and some others were in alliance with Rome; but the greater part were hostile.

9 Arminius, or Herman, a leader of the Cherusci, a confederation between the Rhine and Weser, defeats Varus at the head of three legions.

12-9 Expedition of Drusus into Germany. He subdues the Cherusci, Catti, and other clans, and penetrates to the Elbe. Foundation of nearly fifty forts on the Rhine, etc.; among them Bonn and Mayence. Drusus dies on his return, and obtains the name of Germanicus.

During the two preceding centuries the western provinces had fallen under the authority of the Bactrian Greeks, and after them under the dominion of Scythian or Saka princes—the latter now attempted to extend their power to the east, but were successfully opposed by

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king of Ozene or Ougeia, a kingdom which had risen on the decline of that of Magadha. Vikramaditya is also celebrated as the patron of literature—nine distinguished writers, commonly called 'the nine gems,' are said to have flourished at his court: the principal of whom are, Amara Simha, author of the lexicon called after him the Amara Kosha; Vararuchi a grammarian, and Kalidasa, a poet and dramatic writer, author of Sakuntala Vikramor Vasu, the Raghu vansa, Meghaduta, etc.

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A. C. 1.

A. C.	RISE OF CHRISTIANITY.				DISPERSION OF THE JEWS.		CHURCH HISTORY AND BISHOPS OF ROME.
	CHINA.	INDIA.	HUNS.	PARTHIA.	ARMENIA MINOR AND MAJOR.	PALESTINE.	
1.			(The original seat of the Huns was an extensive though barren tract of country to the north of the great wall of China. Their valour, however, extended the narrow limits of their dominions; and they gradually became the conquerors of a formidable empire. Matchless on horseback and in the management of the bow, patient in supporting fatigue, and incredibly swift in their marches, their progress was seldom checked by torrents or precipices, by the deepest rivers or the most lofty mountains.	The Parthians put to death, 4, PHRAATACES (Arsaces XVI.) son of Therasius, who had been placed upon the throne by his mother after the murder of the king. ORODES II. (Arsaces XVII.) almost immediately put to death for his cruelty. VONONES I. (Arsaces XVIII.) recalled from Rome, and invested with the royal dignity, but 14 expelled by ARTABANUS III. (Arsaces XIX.)	From the time of Augustus Armenia Minor was dependent upon Rome.	On the death of HEROD THE GREAT (B. C. 4.) the kingdom is divided among his three surviving sons:—ARCHELAUS, as ethnarch, receives <i>Judea, Samaria, and Idumea</i> ; PHILIP is made tetrarch of <i>Galilee and Trachonitis</i> ; and ANTIPAS, as tetrarch, receives the remainder of <i>Galilee and Trachonitis</i> , together with <i>Iturea and Peraea</i> .	1. PERIOD to 150. Episcopal government of the church in Apostolic purity and simplicity.
50	24 TONG-HAN, in whose reign new conquests were effected.	The south of India, at the commencement of the Christian era, was divided between three principal states:— <i>Pandya</i> , of which the capital was <i>Madura</i> , occupying the southernmost part of the peninsula; <i>Chera</i> , with its capital, <i>Karora</i> , comprehending the southern part of the Malabar Coast; and <i>Chola</i> , comprising that of <i>Coromandel</i> . A <i>Pandya</i> sent an embassy to Augustus.	GRADUAL DECLINE OF THE PARTHIAN KINGDOM. 44 Stormy period of anarchy preceding the death of Artabanus. VARDANES (Arsaces XX.) seizes <i>Atropatene</i> . 47 GOTAERES (Arsaces XXI). 50 VONONES II. (Arsaces XXII.) VOLOGESES I. (Arsaces XXIII.) 52 War against Rome for the possession of <i>Armenia Minor</i> .	14 VONONES I. (in Armenia Major) soon expelled.	25 PONTIUS PILATE. 26 Ministry of <i>John the Baptist</i> ; he is imprisoned, 28, and, 29, beheaded by <i>Antipas</i> . Crucifixion of our Saviour. 31 Foundation of the Christian church at <i>Pentecost</i> . 34 Martyrdom of <i>Stephen</i> . 35 Conversion of <i>St. Paul</i> . Exile of <i>Pilate</i> . 49 First council at <i>Jerusalem</i> .	6 Banishment of <i>Archelaus</i> in the tenth year of his government. 7 <i>Judea and Samaria</i> are annexed to <i>Syria</i> under procurators subordinate to the <i>Syrian</i> governors. <i>Coponius</i> , the first procurator, followed by <i>Anburius</i> 9, <i>Rufus</i> 13, <i>Gratus</i> 14.	(Great uncertainty in this column for about 100 years.)
100	57 MING-TI.	60 CHO-TEN conquered.	201-51, B. C. Wars with the Chinese, attended at first with the most brilliant success; but ending in the dismemberment of the empire. A. C. 48. The monarchy of the Huns is divided into two separate and hostile kingdoms: SOUTHERN. Subject to the Chinese, who allow them to retain their enemies. NORTHERN. Oppressed on all sides by foreign and domestic enemies. Hostility of the <i>Siensi</i> , a tribe of oriental <i>Tartars</i> , who finally extinguish the power of the <i>Tangous</i> , 93.	54 ARISTOBULUS, of Jewish descent and royal ancestry. At his death Armenia Minor is annexed to Armenia Major, or rather reduced to a Roman province.	33 Death of <i>Philip</i> , tetrarch of <i>Galilee</i> , and (37) his province is given to <i>Herod Agrippa</i> (grandson of <i>Herod the Great</i>) with the title of king, by <i>Caligula</i> ; and (39) <i>Antipas</i> is deposed, and his dominions are annexed to <i>Herod's</i> kingdom. 41 The emperor <i>Claudius</i> restores to <i>Agrippa</i> all the dominions of his grandfather. 44 Death of <i>Agrippa</i> . <i>A Roman province under the procurators of Syria</i> .	49 AGRIPPA II. receives <i>Chalcis</i> , as also the former tetrarchy of <i>Philip</i> , with the title of king. 52 FELIX, the brother of <i>Pallas</i> , procurator.	Name of CHRISTIAN first used at <i>Antioch</i> .
150	65 Religion of FOHI.	72-97 (Jesus in China.)	65 Terminated at the death of <i>Tigranes</i> , when <i>Tiridates</i> accepts the crown of <i>Armenia</i> from <i>Nero</i> .	65 TERIDATES placed upon the throne by <i>Nero</i> , whose cause he espouses with great fidelity.	61 P. PORCIUS FESTUS, who sends <i>Paul</i> to Rome. 63 P. ALBINUS, removed for maladministration, and succeeded by <i>Gessius Florus</i> .	65 MARYGDM of <i>St. Paul and St. Peter</i> .	First persecution of the Christians, 64.
200	78 Conquers Kapt-schok.	93 Overthrows the kingdom of the Huns, and becomes formidable to <i>Baccharis Minor</i> .	90 Death of <i>Vologeses</i> . PACORUS II. (Arsaces XXIV.) in alliance with the <i>Romans</i> , embellishes <i>Ctesiphon</i> .	114 Armenia Major a Roman province.	68 VESPASIAN invades <i>Judea</i> . 69 Oct. 18, Destruction of <i>Jerusalem</i> by <i>TITUS</i> .	65-78 LINUS.	78-91 CLYTIUS.
	107 The first credible historian among the Chinese.	125 Occupation of <i>Baccharis</i> .	107 COSROES (Arsaces XXV.) implicated in a war with <i>Trojan</i> on account of <i>Armenia</i> .	117 Armenia Major again governed by its own kings, dependent upon Rome, until 412, when the two Armenias form part of the new <i>Persian</i> empire.	THE WHOLE OF JUDEA SUBJECT TO ROME. Notwithstanding its conquest by the Romans, <i>Jerusalem</i> continued to exist as a city, though its power had fled, and its glory had departed. It was still regarded by the dispersed exiles as a point of union for the whole people; and from those days to the present they have cherished the never dying hope of being one day restored to the city of their fathers. Their extinction, however, as a political body is a standing attestation of the authenticity of the Mosaic Law, as well as of the divine mission of the great Hebrew lawgiver.	78-91 CLEMENT I.	91-100 CLEMENT I.
	166 Embassy sent by <i>Astomimus</i> .	Commercial relations with Europe.	115-116 Invasion of <i>Parthia</i> followed by the capture of <i>Ctesiphon</i> , and the appointment of <i>Parthamasartes</i> as king. 121 VOLOGESES II. (Arsaces XXVI.)	117 CORCOS restored.	THE CABBALA written by <i>AKIBHA</i> , who dies 120.	100-109 EVARISTUS.	100-109 EVARISTUS.
	Tchang-Heng, the astronomer.	A. D. 78.	140 VOLOGESES III. (Arsaces XXVII.)	149 CASIUS destroys <i>Selenia</i> .	118 Jerusalem again desolated. <i>Adrian</i> attempts to establish upon its site the colony of <i>Ælia Capitolina</i> , and to introduce the worship of the Roman gods.	107 Third persecution of the Christians.	107 Third persecution of the Christians.
			191 VOLOGESES IV. (Arsaces XXVIII.)	197 defeated by <i>Septimius Severus</i> , who sacks the chief towns of <i>Parthia</i> .	115 Revolt of the Jews of <i>Cyprus</i> and <i>Cyrene</i> .	109-119 ALEXANDER I.	109-119 ALEXANDER I.
					122-135 A fearful rebellion excited by <i>Barcochab</i> ('son of the star'), a false Christ, who is cut off by <i>Julius Severus</i> with 580,000 of his followers. Temples raised to <i>Vesuvius</i> , etc., in all the holy places, which continue about 180 years.	118-119 SEPTIMIUS I., 119-128.	118-119 SEPTIMIUS I., 119-128.
					From this last desolation of their country, the Jews have continued to be an oppressed and despised race, scattered abroad over every country from the rising to the setting sun. Their religious rites and peculiar form of worship were preserved by the appointment of two patriarchs, resident at <i>Tiberias</i> and <i>Babylon</i> , to superintend the moral and religious instruction of the younger branches of the community. The western school flourished under a succession of learned Rabbis until A. C. 415; the eastern until the eleventh century.	128-139 TELESOPHOBUS, 128-139.	128-139 TELESOPHOBUS, 128-139.
					THE WHOLE OF JUDEA IS NOW BEREFT OF ITS INHABITANTS, AND CONVERTED INTO A DESERT.	128-142 HYGINUS, 128-142.	128-142 HYGINUS, 128-142.
						142-157 PIUS I., 142-157.	142-157 PIUS I., 142-157.
						Many heresies now spring up.	Many heresies now spring up.
						157-168 ANICETUS, 157-168.	157-168 ANICETUS, 157-168.
						168-176 SOTER, 168-176.	168-176 SOTER, 168-176.
						177-192 ELEFTHUS, 177-192.	177-192 ELEFTHUS, 177-192.
						192-202 VICTOR I., 192-202.	192-202 VICTOR I., 192-202.

TYRANNY OF THE EMPERORS.

DEGRADATION OF THE SENATE.

ROMAN EMPIRE.

3 Augustus accepts the empire for a fourth period of ten years.

4 Tiberius adopted by Augustus.

5 Campaigns of Tiberius in Germany.

6 Revolt of Pannonia and Dalmatia.

7 Germanicus is sent into Germany. 7-9 Illyrian War, in which Tiberius is successful.

8 Recovery of Pannonia, and, 9, Dalmatia.

9 Defeat of Quintilian Varus.

10 Tiberius is honoured with a triumph for his victories over the Pannonians and Dalmatians.

11 Birth of Caligula.

12 Death of Augustus, Aug. 19.

13 2.) TIBERIUS, 14-37.

14-16 Germanicus's German expedition.

17 Germanicus recalled by the jealousy of Tiberius, and sent into Asia.

18 Poisoned by order of Tiberius.

19 Drusus conquers the Marcomanni.

20-31 LELIUS SEJANUS, the praetorian prefect, gains a powerful ascendancy over the mind of Tiberius. Horrid tyranny of the government.

22 Tiberius retires to Capreae. *Castra Praetoria*. Persecution of the family of Germanicus.

23 Mar. 16, Death of Tiberius, whose latter days are disgraced by the most brutal tyranny and the most horrid lusts.

24 C. CESAR CALIGULA, 37-41, the only remaining son of Germanicus.

Jan. 24, 41, Assassinated by Chereus and Sabinus, officers of his guard, and succeeded by his uncle,

4.) T. CLAUDIUS CESAR, 41-54, who submits to the control of women and freedmen.

The first emperor named by the praetorian guard.

43 Roman conquests in Britain under *Plautius*, by whom *Mauritania*, 42, *Lycia*, 43, *Judea*, 44, and *Thrace*, 47, were reduced to Roman provinces.

50 *Dion*. Nero adopted by *Claudius*.

54 *Claudius* is poisoned by *Agrippina*, and succeeded, Oct. 13, by

5.) NERO CLAUDIUS CESAR, 54-68.

Destroys *Britannicus* and all the *Julian* family. 59-62 Murders his wife and mother.

64 Fire at Rome, followed, 65, by the persecution of the Christians.

65 Conspiracy of *Piso*.

68 Revolt of *J. Vindex* in *Celtic Gaul*—*Galba* in *Lusitania*.

69 June 11, Death of *Nero*, and extinction of the house of *Cesar*.

6.) GALBA, who had been proclaimed emperor by the legions in Spain, is acknowledged by the senate. Jan. 15, 69, murdered by the praetorian guards.

7.) M. OTHO, conquered by *Vitellius* at the battle of *Bedriacum*, kills himself April 16.

8.) VITELLIUS, April 16-Dec. 20, 69, deposed by

9.) FLAVIUS VESPASIAN, Dec. 20, 69-June 24, 79, during whose reign *Rhodes*, *Samos*, *Lycia*, *Achaia*, *Thrace*, *Cilicia*, and *Commaene* were reduced to Roman provinces.

69-70 War with the *Bataevians*, who are reduced by *Cerealis*. Destruction of *Jerusalem*. Banishment of the *Stoics*.

70-85 Campaigns of *Agricola* in Britain. Subjection of the country, and introduction of Roman manners and customs.

10.) TITUS FLAVIUS VESPASIAN, 79-81, one of the best of Roman princes. Eruption of *Vesuvius* and destruction of *Herculanum*, *Pompeii*, and *Stabia*. Dreadful fire and plague at Rome. Death of the elder *Pliny*.

11.) L. FLAVIUS DOMITIAN, 81-96, a cruel and detestable despot, renews and multiplies the *judicia maiestatis*. The Capitol rebuilt.

82 Ridiculous expedition against the *Chatti*. 84 Circumnavigation of *Scotland*.

85 Recall of *Agricola*.

86 *Capitoline*, and, 88, *secular games*.

Exile of *St. John* to *Patmos*.

96 Sep. 18, death of *Domitian*.

12.) NEVA, 96-98.

13.) ULP. TRAJANUS, 98-117, a truly great prince, abolishes the *judicia maiestatis*, and restores the Roman constitution.

101-103 Victorious over the *Dacians*.

106 *Dacia* a Roman province.

107 Reduction of part of *Arabia Petraea*.

114 The *Tentons* in *Illyricum*.

114-116 War with the *Parthians*, in which Rome is victorious. *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia* Roman provinces. 116 Seizure of *Ctesiphon*.

14.) P. ELIUS ADRIAN, 117, gives up the provinces of *Armenia*, *Mesopotamia*, and *Assyria*. *Pier* of *Adrian*. *Athenaeum*.

120-3 Makes a progress through all the provinces.

121 Builds a wall across the north of *England*.

131 Improves the Roman jurisprudence by the introduction of the *EDICTUM PERPETUUM*.

132-5 Revolt in *Judea*.

Adrian adopts *T. E. Antoninus*. Dies, July 10, 138.

15.) T. E. ADRIANUS (ANTONINUS PIUS), whose reign has justly been considered as the happiest period of the Roman empire. He was the father of his country, the restorer of the rights of the senate, the watchful guardian of the provinces, in all of which he established public teachers with competent salaries; he carried on no war—on the contrary, several foreign nations chose him to arbitrate their differences.

16.) M. AURELIUS ANTONINUS, 161, the philosopher, associates in the government L. AUR. VERUS with the title of *Augustus*. The *Chatti* make an irruption upon the *Rhine*—the *Parthians* in *Asia*.

162-165 *Verus* successful against the *Parthians*.

166 The *Marcomanni*, with their allies, penetrate as far as *Aquileia*. This first war of *Aurelius* was ended

Pillar of Antoninus.

174 by a glorious peace. *Ptolemy of Pelusium dies*, 163.

A dreadful plague and famine in *Europe* and *Asia*.

175 The rebellion of *Avidius Cassius*, in *Syria*, terminated by his death.

176 The *Marcomanni* and their allies renew the war with *Rome*, and before the close of it *M. Aurelius* dies, 180, at *Sirmium*.

17.) T. COMMODUS, 180-192, a monster of lust and cruelty. *Perennis*, prefect of the praetorian guards, at the head of affairs. The *Bastarnae*, *Alani*, and others make incursions into *Dacia*. *Galen*. *Lucius*.

182-184 Successful wars in *Dacia* and *Britain*.

18.) P. H. PERTINAX, 192, is raised to the throne on the murder of *Commodus*; but falls a victim to the turbulence of his soldiers after a reign of three months.

19.) M. DIDIUS JULIANUS, March 28, 193, buys the empire of the praetorian guards. Put to death by order of the senate, June 1.

20.) SEPT. SEVERUS, (ALBINUS CESAR. PISCENNIUS NIGER.)

194 War with *Piscennius Niger*, who is defeated and slain near *Issus*.

197 *Albinus*, after a bloody defeat near *Lugdunum*, kills himself, Feb. 19.

Symmachus. *Clemens Alexandrinus*. *Tertullian*.

BRITAIN.

Britain, or *Albion*, was invaded by *Julius Caesar* 55 and 54 B. C.

Great authority of the Druids.

The revenues are exacted at the discretion of the prince, and to enforce them new modes of punishment are invented.

In the provinces confusion, oppression, and violence predominate, and there is no longer any security for life or property.

The barbarians make repeated irruptions upon the borders, which, after the death of *Germanicus*, become the theatre of constant wars.

Happy period

A taste for embellishing the city, and for repairing public works. Education diffused, and literature encouraged.

of

The succession of emperors continued hereditary in the royal family until *Nero*, by whose cruelty it became extinct. The emperor from this time was chosen by the legions or the praetorian guards.

the

Roman empire.

FROM THE DEATH OF COMMODUS TO DIOCLETIAN, 193-284, A PERIOD OF MILITARY DESPOTISM.

GERMAN NATIONS:

THE MARCOMANNI, LONGOBARDI, CHERUSCI, GOTHI, ETC.

MARCOBODUS, a leader of the *Marcomanni*, about 6 B. C.—A. C. 5, leaves the *Upper Rhine* and falls upon *Bohemia*, (the *Boii* who dwell here emigrating into *Noricum*). He forms a league with the *Goths*, *Quadi*, and *Hermunduri*. Becomes the betrayer of *Germany*, and flatterer of the *Romans*; rises in power by the accession of fresh hordes, and makes war upon the *Cherusci*.

5-9 Q. VARUS, in his camp on the *Weser*, governs *Lower Germany* as a *Roman* province. Introduces *Roman* forms of justice, and levies taxes.

9 HERMANN, or *Arminius*, leader of the *Cherusci*, defeats *Varus* with three legions in the *Teutoburg forest*, near *Padoburn*.

10-11 TIBERIUS advances from *Pannonia* to the *Rhine*, and protects *Gaul* with eight legions.

League of the *Cherusci* in the north. Of the *Marcomanni* in the south.

14-17 Expedition of *Germanicus*. He penetrates to the *Weser*; defeats *Hermann* at *Idistavatus* (*Minden*); his fleet is destroyed by a storm. Recalled by *Tiberius*.

The *Romans* from this time maintain military power on the right bank of the *Rhine*, and from the *Maine* to the *Danube*. They also endeavour to promote their own interest by intermeddling in the affairs of the *Germani*, and sowing dissensions among them.

19 War between the *Cherusci* and *Marcomanni*.

Maroboduus, defeated by *Hermann*, flies to *Ravenna*, where he dies, 37.

21 *Hermann* is slain in an attempt to raise himself to the kingly dignity.

28 The *Frisii* assert their independence.

The *Chatti*, attacked by the *Romans*, settle and fortify themselves eastward of the *Rhine*, 41.

Annihilation of the power of the *Cherusci*.

50 Colony of *Claud. Agrippa* (*Cologne*) founded.

58 War between the *Chatti* and *Hermunduri*.

The *Germani*, aided by fresh swarms of barbarians, make a long and vigorous resistance to the Roman arms, but are obliged at last to retire into their native fastnesses.

69, 70 Revolt of the *Bataevians* in *Belgian Gaul*, under *Casticus*. *Vellada*, the prophetess.

89 *Domitian* is defeated by the *Marcomanni* and *Quadi*, who make frequent incursions into *Pannonia*.

101-106 The *Getae* subdued by *Trajan*.

101-106 War with *Trajan*, who, 101-103, reduces *Dacia*, and builds a bridge across the *Danube*. 106 *Roman* province. The country is filled with *Roman* colonists. Origin of the *Latin* language in *Hungary*.

121 Roman wall from the *Rhine* to the *Danube* by *Adrian*.

Second great migration of the German nations to the South.

During the reign of *Aurelius*, many tribes of the *Suevi* and *Austro-Germani* formed a league against the *Romans*, of which the principal confederates were the *Quadi*, *Marcomanni*, *Hermunduri*, *Norici*, *Vandals*, *Astingi*, to whom were afterwards united several septes of the *Sarmatians*; the *Jazyges* (who had lately emigrated from the shores of the *Dnieper* and from the *Carpathian* mountains to the western shores of the *Theis*), the *Roxolani*, the *Alani* (a people from the north of *Asia*, beyond the *Jauk*), and other restless hordes of barbarians.

About 140 the *Goths*, leaving their settlements on the *Vistula* and *Oder*, migrate southwards and press forward the *Marcomanni*.

162 The *Chatti* make frequent incursions into *Gaul* and *Rhaetia*.

167-180 War of the league against *Rome*. Invasion of *Illyria* as far as *Aquileia*, 170. After varied success, the *Romans*, with their usual policy, conclude a separate peace with each people; but in 176 they break their treaty and deceive all. The barbarians take advantage of the war in which *Aurelius* had engaged against *Cassius*, and renew the war. At its close the emperor withdraws the garrisons from beyond the *Danube*.

THE GOTHS, towards the close of this century, inhabit the shores of the *Black sea*, the *Dnieper*, and *Don* (the present *Moldavia* and *Wallachia*).

THE VANDALS, divided into various tribes, begin about this time to make a figure in history. They are now on friendly terms with the *Romans*. A little later they advance along the *Danube* into *Beovar*.

A. C. 1

50

100

150

200

SEVERE MILITARY DESPOTISM IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

A. C.		PARTHIA, OR PERSIA.	SCLAVONIANS.	ROMAN BRITAIN.	THE ROMAN EMPIRE.	CHURCH HISTORY AND BISHOPS OF ROME.
200					SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, EMPEROR.	
209		VOLOGESIS V. (Arsaces XXIX.) Domestic wars among his sons, fomented by Caracalla.	The Sclavonians, as they were afterwards called, derive their origin from the Scythians and Sarmatians, who dwelt between the sea of Azov and the Dnieper, and who in the first century extended themselves westward.	207 New invasions of the Caledonians. They are repressed by Sept. Severus.	211 Dies at York. The praetorian guard increased fourfold. 21.) CARACALLA, Feb. 4, 211. His step-brother GETA is soon after assassinated by his order, in the arms of his mother Julia, April 4, 212. <i>Papinianus dies.</i> 212 Caracalla visits the provinces along the Danube, and in the east; most of which he ruins by his exactions and cruelty. Wars with the Catti and Alemanni. <i>Literæ Cophitice.</i> 215 Caracalla grants the right of citizenship to all the subjects of Rome, in order to obtain money to pay his soldiers. 217 April 4, he is assassinated, during an expedition against the Parthians, by 22.) M. OP. MACRINUS, 217-218, associates in the empire his son M. OP. DIADUMENUS, who is created <i>Cæsar</i> . Purchases a peace of the Parthians, and changes the tenth of Caracalla into the twentieth. 23.) HELIOGABALUS, 218-222, formerly high priest of the sun at Emesa, whose worship he introduces into Rome. Debauches the senate, and fills every important post with his own degraded companions. Is murdered by the guards. <i>Ulpianus. Dio Cassius.</i> 24.) ALEXANDER SEVERUS, 222-235, a wise and virtuous prince; one of the best, indeed, that ever assumed the purple. He raised the importance of the senate, from among whom he chose his privy council, and dismissed from their offices the creatures of Heliofabalus. 226 Successful expedition against the New Persian empire. 235 Murdered, in Germany, by his soldiers, exasperated at the severity of his discipline. 25.) C. JULIUS MAXIMINUS, 235-238, continues the war against the Germans with great success; drives them beyond the Rhine, and resolves to cross Pannonia and attack the Sarmatians. 26 and 27.) THE GORDIANS (I. and II.) 237, father and son, are proclaimed emperors in Africa, but are soon slain. 28 and 29.) PUPILIENUS AND BALBINUS are proclaimed by the senate; GORDIAN III., by the people, 238. 238 April, Maximin returns to Italy, and is slain before Aquileia by his soldiers; as are Pupienus and Balbinus by the guards. 30.) GORDIAN III., 238-244. <i>Herodian. Justin.</i> 31.) PHILIP, 244-249, the Arabian praetorian prefect, gains over the soldiery and causes Gordian to be murdered in Feb. Insurrections in Pannonia, which Decius is sent to quell: he is proclaimed emperor by the legions, 249, and defeats and slays Philip near Verona. 247 Secular games celebrated A. U. C. 1000. <i>Censorship of morals.</i> 32.) TRAJANUS DECIUS, 249-251. The Goths, under their king <i>Outrogotha</i> , invade for the first time the Roman empire, by crossing the Danube, 250; the emperor is slain by them in Thracia, together with his son, 251. 33.) GALLUS, Oct. 251, emperor, with his son VOLUSIAN, <i>Cæsar</i> . Associates Hostilian with himself in the empire, and then causes him to be murdered. <i>Cl. Plotinus of Alexandria. Plotinus, founder of the new Platonic philosophy.</i> 253 The emperor purchases a peace of the Goths, and is soon after involved in war with his lieutenant, by whom he is slain. 34.) ÆM. ÆMILIANUS chosen emperor, after three months, Aug., is slain by 35.) PUBL. LUCIUS VALERIAN, who assumes the purple, is successful against the Germans and Goths, but 259 defeated and taken prisoner by the Persians. 36.) GALLIENUS, 259-268, his son, and associate in the empire. Nineteen of his lieutenants declare themselves independent. Period of the thirty tyrants. The Germans penetrate to Ravenna. The Persians victorious in Asia Minor. ORENATUS, 264, king of Palmyra, named by Gallienus, Augustus, with himself; 267 is murdered by his cousin, Zenobia, his widow, queen of the east (Syria, Mesopotamia, and part of Asia Minor) conquers Egypt, 269. 268 March, Gallienus loses his life before Milan, in the war against Aurelianus, an usurper. 37.) CLAUDIUS, his successor, defeats and takes him prisoner; repulses the Germans; defeats the Goths in Massia; 269 dies soon after at <i>Sirmium</i> , of a pestilential disease, having named 38.) AURELIAN, 270-275, his successor. 271 The emperor drives back the Goths and Alemanni. Expedition against Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, whom he defeats and takes prisoner. <i>Longinus Dies. Rains of Palmyra. Monks in Syria and Egypt. Rome surrounded with a wall.</i> 274 Decius abandoned. 275 Aurelianus assassinated in Illyria, at the instigation of his private secretary, Maestrius. March—Sept. 25, AN INTERREGNUM OF SIX MONTHS, when 39.) M. CL. TACITUS is chosen by the senate from their own body: dies, in an expedition against the Goths, 276. <i>The Alani in Cilicia.</i> 40.) PROBUS, 276-282, a warlike prince, proclaimed by the army, 277 defeats the Germans, Goths, and Persians; strengthens the frontiers by building 278 a wall from the Danube to the Rhine; rebuilds and repeoples many towns; plants vineyards near the Rhine; 282 slain by his soldiers. 41.) CARUS, 282-3, (his sons Carinus and Numerianus, <i>Cæsars</i> ;) having defeated the Goths, marches against the Persians, where he is killed by lightning. Numerianus is murdered by his father-in-law, Arrius Aper, prefect of the praetorian guard, Sept. 17, 284. 42.) DIOCLETIAN, 284-305, defeats Carinus. 43.) MAXIMIAN, 285, associated in the government, who 286 contends with the Alemanni and Burgundians on the banks of the Rhine, while Diocletian himself 288-293 Carausius in Britain usurps the title of <i>Cæsar</i> . 292 Diocletian chooses C. Galerius, as <i>Cæsar</i> ; and Maximian, Constantius Chlorus. 293 Julian, an usurper, defeated in Africa—Achilles in Egypt—and, 296 Allectus in Britain. (He had murdered Carausius in 293.) To guard the frontiers, the empire is divided between four rulers:— DIOCLETIAN obtains the east. GALERIUS, Thrace and Illyria. MAXIMIAN, Italy, Africa, and the Islands. CONSTANTIUS, Gaul, Spain, Britain, and Mauritania. 297 The empire is extended to the Tigris.	
225		ARTABANUS IV. (Arsaces XXX.), the last of the Arsacids. War with Rome. DYNASTY OF THE SASSANIDES, 226-651. Artabanes, son of Sasan, a common Persian soldier, rebels against the Parthian king, whom he defeats in three battles; in the last of which he is slain. Thus, 226 1.) ARTABANES becomes the founder of the new Persian monarchy. This revolution was not merely a change of dynasty, but a total subversion of the constitution.		? FINGAL, the hero of the Caledonians.	225	
250		2.) SAPOR I., 241-272, unsuccessful against the Romans. The kingdom powerful at its commencement, flourishes during four hundred			250	
1003		257 War against the Romans: Sapor advances as far as Cappadocia. The emperor Valerian taken prisoner. years, and preveas a			1003	
275		MANES. continual trouble to Rome. 3.) HORMISDAS I., 272. 4.) VARANES I., 273. The Sassanide, claiming to be descendants of the an-			275	
300		5.) VARANES II., 276. cient kings of Persia, form pretensions to all the Asiatic provinces of the Roman empire. 6.) VARANES III., 293. 7.) NARSES, 294-301, loses Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria, to the Romans.			300	
	a	b	c	d	e	

GREAT MILITARY CONFEDERATIONS OF THE BARBARIANS.

GERMAN NATIONS.						HUNS.	A. C.	
SAXONS.	FRANKS.	ALEMANNI.	BURGUNDIONES.	MARCOMANNI.	QUADI.	GOTHS.		
<p>The Saxons, one of the most illustrious of the German nations, originally inhabited the narrow neck of the Cimbria peninsula, the present duchy of <i>Sleswig</i>, or perhaps <i>Holstein</i>. Their situation disposed them to embrace the perilous profession of piracy; and their success gradually united to their standard other bands of hardy adventurers, who courted their alliance and adopted their name and laws. Hence it was that their power rose to a height unheard of among the barbarians of the north, and they were enabled to pour forth those countless swarms who gained the sovereignty of the sea, and filled the British islands with their colonies, their language, and their laws.</p> <p>The Saxon confederacy was, according to some authors, divided into 3 branches:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The <i>Outstali</i>, to the east of the <i>Elbe</i>. 2. The <i>Westphali</i>. (The old <i>Chauci</i>, and the modern <i>Westphalians</i>.) 3. The <i>Asgerii</i>, who were situated between the two first divisions. <p>The <i>Angli</i>, distinguished in after times for being the allies of the Saxons in their conquest of <i>England</i>, inhabited the western extremity of the <i>Fandul</i> territory—part of <i>Mecklenburg</i> and <i>Honor</i>. They were distinguished for their skill and daring in their piratical expeditions.</p> <p>286 They assist <i>Cerevius</i> in Britain against the arms of <i>Diocletian</i>—and from this time they are engaged in constant war with the <i>Romans</i>.</p>	<p>The name of <i>Franks</i>, (or <i>Free men</i>, as the word imports, was given to a military confederacy formed by the inhabitants of the lower <i>Rhine</i> and the <i>Weser</i>. The <i>Chauci</i>, <i>Catti</i>, and <i>Cherusci</i>, were the principal nations who assumed and maintained this honourable appellation, which concealed, though it did not extinguish, the peculiar name of the several confederates. Each state, or canton, included in the league, retained its independent sovereignty, consulting with its brethren in the common cause, without however acknowledging any supreme head.</p> <p>238 They invade <i>Gaul</i>, but</p> <p>244 are repulsed at <i>Magnatiacus</i>.</p> <p>(To the north of the Franks dwelt the <i>Frisii</i>, divided into <i>Majores</i> and <i>Minores</i>. The province of <i>West Frisia</i> still retains their name.)</p> <p>277 Extraordinary naval expedition of the <i>Thracian Franks</i>, in the Mediterranean and northern seas.</p> <p>288 <i>Marinian</i> transplants a part of them into <i>Gaul</i>.</p> <p>294 Repeated migrations.</p>	<p><i>Alemanni</i>, (or <i>Allones</i>.) was a name given to a mixed body of <i>Suevi</i>, who in the time of the emperor <i>Caracalla</i>, (ab. 213 A. C.) appeared on the banks of the <i>Mein</i>, in quest of plunder, or perhaps of new and larger settlements. They were distinguished as a brave and enterprising people, particularly formidable on account of their cavalry, which was rendered more efficient by the admixture of foot soldiers, who had been trained by constant practice to accompany the horsemen in their most rapid expeditions.</p> <p>The <i>Usipi</i>, <i>Favonici</i>, and <i>Tenceri</i> were included in this league, all of them under a kingly government, and united against the <i>Romans</i> by a common bond of hatred.</p> <p>270 The <i>Alemanni</i> invade <i>Italy</i>, but are met and vanquished by <i>Aurelian</i>.</p> <p>277 They are defeated by <i>Probus</i>.</p> <p>287 Continued wars against the <i>Romans</i>, in which they suffer most severely from famine and pestilence.</p> <p>298 They are defeated at <i>Astomannum</i>.</p>	<p>The <i>Burgundiones</i> were a warlike and numerous people of <i>Fandul</i> origin, inhabiting the countries on either side of the <i>Elbe</i>, to the south-west of the <i>Goths</i>, or <i>Goths</i>.</p> <p>242 They are driven from their country by the <i>Gepide</i>; and, after wandering through <i>Germany</i> in quest of fresh settlements, they pass over into <i>Gaul</i>, where the province of <i>Burgundy</i> is allotted them, and still retains their name.</p>	<p>The <i>Marcomanni</i> engage in war with the <i>Fandals</i> to their mutual ruin and destruction.</p> <p><i>Noricus</i>, towards the north, bordered on <i>Germany</i>; it comprehended parts of <i>Upper</i> and <i>Lower Austria</i>, nearly all <i>Styria</i>, <i>Carinthia</i>, and <i>Salzburg</i>, with portions of <i>Tyrol</i> and <i>Bavaria</i>.</p> <p>The <i>Norici</i> were governed by their own king, subjected however to <i>Rome</i>, under <i>Augustus</i>, as allies of the <i>Pannonii</i>.</p> <p>Their country was famous for its steel and iron.</p> <p>271 They suffer a threefold defeat from the arms of <i>Aurelian</i>, in the neighbourhood of <i>Mediolanum</i>.</p> <p>From the year 275 they are engaged in war with the <i>Romans</i>.</p> <p>277 They are defeated by <i>Probus</i> in their endeavour to overrun the <i>Roman</i> empire.</p> <p>290 They are defeated by the <i>Goths</i>.</p> <p>Wars with the <i>Alemanni</i>.</p>	<p>The <i>Quadi</i> inhabited the south-eastern part of <i>Germany</i>, occupying <i>Hungary</i> north of the <i>Danube</i>, with parts of <i>Moravia</i> and <i>Galicia</i>.</p> <p>Their dominions extended at one time as far east as the river <i>Thaui</i>, the neighbourhood of which they relinquished when the <i>Jazyges Metanoste</i> made their appearance there.</p> <p>280 they inhabited the modern <i>Thuringia</i> and <i>Magdeburg</i> as far as the <i>Herquian</i> forest.</p> <p>Rupture of the league, and disappearance of their name from the annals of history.</p> <p>290 They conquer the <i>Burgundiones</i>.</p>	<p>200 The <i>Goths</i>, (called also <i>Gothones</i>, <i>Guthones</i>, and <i>Gothi</i>.) were a people of pure <i>German</i> blood, dwelling about the mouth of the <i>Vistula</i>, in west <i>Prussia</i>. About this time, proceeding southward, they enter <i>Dacia</i>, and after crossing the <i>Danube</i> attack the <i>Roman</i> provinces.</p> <p>Like other <i>German</i> or barbarous tribes they sometimes served as mercenaries in the <i>Roman</i> armies.</p> <p>215 Under <i>FILIMERUS</i> they migrate towards the <i>Danube</i> and the north of the <i>Enns</i>.</p> <p>236 They invade and ravage lower <i>Masis</i>, and, 237, exact tribute of the <i>Romans</i>.</p> <p>242 They are defeated by <i>Gordius</i>, but still keep their ground on the <i>Danube</i>.</p> <p>244—48 Fresh invasions into <i>Masis</i> and <i>Thrace</i>.</p> <p>245 In consequence of <i>Philip's</i> refusal to pay tribute, the <i>Gepide</i> appear in arms on the <i>Carpathian</i> mountains.</p> <p>250 The <i>Goths</i>, under their king <i>OSTROGOTHA</i>, for the first time force their way into the <i>Roman</i> empire by crossing the <i>Danube</i>. The emperor <i>Decius</i> opposes them in person, and though at first successful, he is at last defeated and slain by them in <i>Thrace</i>.</p> <p>251—2 The emperor <i>Gallus</i> purchases a peace of them.</p> <p>258—69 Four great piratical expeditions of the <i>Goths</i>, with 6000 ships and 300,000 men, into <i>Asia Minor</i> and <i>Greece</i>. <i>Athens</i>, and the temple of <i>Diana</i> at <i>Ephesus</i> burnt, 263. The emperor <i>Claudius</i> defeats them near <i>Nisus</i>, and destroys their fleet. They recross the <i>Danube</i>. In this expedition they are joined by the <i>Hervii</i>, a people first known to the <i>Romans</i>, about 259. Large bodies traverse <i>Italy</i> and threaten <i>Rome</i>.</p> <p>272 They are driven from <i>Illyricum</i> and <i>Thrace</i>, and defeated also on the <i>Danube</i>, but 274 they obtain <i>Dacia</i> from the <i>Romans</i>.</p> <p>275 They return into <i>Asia</i> and are there defeated.</p> <p>Gothic monarchy on the banks of the lower <i>Danube</i> and the northern coast of the <i>Black</i> sea, which soon extended from the <i>Borysthens</i> to the <i>Dou</i>. (See <i>Heeren</i>, 448.)</p> <p>Their chief united in his own person the functions of high priest and king.</p>	<p>The people inhabiting the vast regions of <i>China</i> on the banks of the <i>Jenicy</i>, and who in the time of <i>Hannibal</i> shook the dynasty of <i>Han</i>, appear to have been the same as the <i>Huns</i>, who in the reign of <i>Valentinian</i> caused the great migration of nations.</p> <p>For from the most remote periods there have always been seated in the mountainous uncultivated tracts of country between <i>Siberia</i>, <i>India</i>, and <i>China</i>, shepherds and hunters, living without any form of government, without cities or money, attending solely to their cattle (which they fed on the mountains of <i>Ural</i> and <i>Altai</i>), and remarkable for their great skill in horsemanship.</p> <p>They were subsequently divided into three very numerous nations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>TURKS</i>, who afterwards occupied <i>Asia Minor</i> and eastern <i>Europe</i>. 2. <i>MOGULS</i>, who occupied the <i>East India</i>. 3. The <i>MANTSHU TARTARS</i>, a numerous people from whom the <i>Hiogus</i> or <i>Hans</i> were descended. <p>From this storehouse of nations were derived the barbarians who ultimately succeeded in destroying the mightiest empire of the world.</p> <p>The <i>To-Po</i> people, formerly situated near the lake <i>Baikal</i>, 261 seize upon <i>Mangalia</i> and <i>Songaria</i>.</p>	<p>200</p> <p>295</p> <p>250</p> <p>275</p> <p>300</p>

FALL OF THE WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE.		WESTERN PART OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.				RISE OF NEW STATES.	
A. C.	BRITAIN.	SPAIN.	GAUL.	GERMANY.	ITALY.		
300	At the beginning of this century the Saxons, between the Rhine and Elbe, league with many other states, and particularly with the Jutes and Angles, who afterwards invade Britain. 306 Constantine dies at York. The Scots and Picts are first heard of about this time. They break through the barrier wall.				305 DIOCLETIAN AND MAXIMIAN abdicate. CONSTANTINE AND GALERIUS emperors; the former obtains the west, and GALERIUS Italy, Africa, and the remainder. MARCIANUS and F. SEVERUS CESARS. CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, son of Constantine, 306-327; sole ruler from 323. Six emperors at once. Constantine puts to death his father-in-law, Maximian, 310. Galerius, 311. Maximian, 312. 313 LICINIUS defeats and slays Maximian. 314 First civil war between Constantine and Licinius—accommodated. <i>Prætorian guard abolished.</i> 322 Second war; in which Licinius is defeated before Adrianople, and CONSTANTINE becomes SOLE MONARCH. 329 Constantinople made the seat of government; Rome declines in importance.		
350	368 The Saxons invade Britain; but are defeated by THEODOSIUS. 383 Maximian having taken the troops from Britain for his invasion of Italy, the Scots and Picts, as well as the Saxons, renew their attacks. The Britons apply		306 Constantine defeats the Franks, who had invaded Gaul. 337 Upon Constantine's death, the empire again divided:—CONSTANTINE II. in Gaul. 340 War between Constantine and Constans—Constantine is taken and put to death, and Constans becomes emperor of Gaul and Italy. 350 Constans killed by Magnentius, who succeeds him, but is himself defeated and slain by Constantius, who becomes sole emperor, 353. The Franks and Alemanni pour into Gaul, but are defeated by Julian, 356-7— <i>Battle of Strasbourg</i> —his three campaigns in Germany, 357, 8, 9. 358 Salian Franks on the Scheldt. 365-71 Valentinian drives the Alemanni out of Gaul and Rhetia, and excites a war between them and the Burgundians. He makes Treves his capital. MAXIMUS, 383-388, proclaimed emperor by the legions in Britain—Gratian is killed at Lyons, and Maximian acknowledged both by THEODOSIUS and VALENTINIAN. 397 Valentinian II. driven out of Italy by Maximus—the latter defeated and beheaded, 388, and Valentinian becomes sole emperor of the west. He is assassinated, 392, by Arbogast, general of the Franks, who sets up EUGENIUS (the Grammarian), 392-394, who is defeated by Theodosius, now sole emperor.	305 JULIAN (the Apostate), 360-363, the last of the family of Constantine. He restores paganism, and grants universal toleration. 362 Julian's Persian expedition, in which he falls. JUVIAN, 363-364 <i>Degradation of the Pagans.</i> VALENTINIAN, 364-375—his brother Valens rules in the east. <i>Oppressive taxation.</i> GRATIAN, 375-383, and Valentinian II., (a child). Gratian bestows the empire of the east on Theodosius. The Franks acquire great influence at the court of Gratian. Victory over the Alemanni at Colmar, 378.			
395 DIVISION OF THE EMPIRE BETWEEN THE SONS OF THEODOSIUS							
400	to Rome for aid. 402 About this time the legion stationed to guard Severus's wall, is withdrawn by Stilicho. 406 Constantine chosen emperor by the British troops, leads them into Gaul. The Roman troops being gradually withdrawn, the natives become independent.						
410	Britain contains many little republics or civitates, each governed by a chief magistracy or <i>decurioni</i> , senate, etc. Torn by the domestic warfare of numerous petty chieftains.						
420							
430							
440							
450							
460							
470							
476							

a

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d

GREAT EMPIRE OF THE HUNS. ATTLA.

Table with columns: CHURCH HISTORY AND BISHOPS OF ROME, EASTERN PART OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, THE GOTHS, HUNS, PERSIA, and A. C. 300. The table contains detailed historical events, dates, and names across various columns, including sections for 'THE GREAT, HONORIUS, AND ARCADIUS' and 'AFRICA'.

a

b

c

d

e

	EASTERN NATIONS. Jews. Greeks. Romans.	GOVERNMENT.
About 2000 B. C.	<p>RELIGION.</p> <p><i>Principal worship of Brahma in India, under the type of the divine attributes, personified as the three divinities, Brahmā, Vishnu, and Śiva. The Vedas, the sacred books of the Hindus, are believed to have been revealed by Brahma—they consist of prayers and precepts—a collection of these in eleven large folio vols. is now in the British Museum.</i></p> <p><i>Worship of the sun in Persia.</i></p> <p><i>Worship of Isis and Osiris (symbols of the moon and sun, the Ceres and Bacchus of the Greeks)—of Ammon and Phtha (the Greek Jupiter and Vulcan)—as likewise the animal worship of Apis, in Egypt.</i></p> <p><i>Worship of Babel at Babel—tower of Babel, under Nimrod, and confusion of tongues.</i></p> <p><i>Worship of Tien, the lord of heaven, in China.</i></p> <p>BELIEF IN ONE GOD, among the Jews, under ABRAHAM, the patriarch.</p> <p><i>Belief in one God among the Arabs, by Ishmael, son of Abraham—the celebrated temple at Mecca, built according to tradition by Abraham and Ishmael—here Ishmael was buried.</i></p> <p><i>Belief in one God among the ancient Turks—OGUZ KHAN, of the Mongols, is said to have re-established among them the true religion, as handed down from Adam.</i></p> <p><i>Worship of Baal among the Phœnicians.</i></p> <p><i>The pious Job in Arabia Petrea.</i></p>	<p><i>The early priest-aristocracies of India and Egypt, with a king, limited in power by them at their head—in both countries the people divided into castes—in India four: 1. Priests; 2. Warriors; 3. Agriculturists, Manufacturers, and Traders; 4. Serfs, or servile caste—in Egypt seven castes: Priests, Warriors, Manufacturers, Mariners, Interpreters, and two castes of Herdsmen. The priests, the upper caste, monopolise all the learning and affairs of state—the kings selected from the warrior caste.</i></p> <p><i>Early despotism in Assyria and China—an absolute king at the head—in China the emperor was likewise high-priest.</i></p> <p><i>Nomad patriarchal government among the ancient Turks—OGUZ KHAN divided his great Turkish empire into a right and left wing relatively to his own encampment, and into twenty-four tribes—traces of this division still exist among Tartar hordes.</i></p>
1800		1800 <i>First republics in Phœnicia—free cities under a king and magistrates.</i>
1500	<p>1550 <i>Worship of Jupiter, at Athens, after the settling of CECROPS, the Egyptian—oracle at Dodona and Delphi.</i></p> <p><i>Worship of the true God—after the Exodus the law is revealed to Moses from Mount Sinai—institution of the Jewish theocracy—of hereditary high-priesthood in AARON'S family—the priestly tribe of Levites distributed in forty-eight cities.</i></p> <p>1500 <i>Eleusinian mysteries brought into Greece by Cadmus, the Phœnician (or 1313).</i></p>	1600 <i>Formation of small kingdoms in Greece by colonists, after the arrival of CECROPS in Athens—the kings leaders in war, and magistrates in peace—their authority chiefly resting upon personal character—the kingly dignity hereditary.</i>
1100	<p>1150 <i>The prophet SAMUEL among the Jews (1128, F. C.).</i></p>	1500 <i>Republican, and in part patriarchal government of the Jews by MOSES and JOSHUA under judges and high-priests—the land divided among the twelve tribes knit together by the worship of JERUSALEM, but still under their princes of tribes and elders—magistrates in the cities, to whom Scribes, out of the Levite caste, are joined—hereditary high-priest in AARON'S family—the government essentially founded upon agriculture and a fixed division of land—in the year of jubilee, which came round every fiftieth year, all land that had changed hands reverted to its original possessor.</i>
1000	<p>1050 <i>DAVID, king of Israel, the writer of the Psalms.</i></p>	1500 <i>Egyptian imperial regulations under SESOSTRIS: division of the country into thirty-six nomes, under nomarchs.</i>
1000	<p>1000 Solomon builds the Temple at Jerusalem.</p>	1100 [1095, F. C. v. i. p. 320.] <i>Kingdom of JUDAH:—SAUL selected as first king—the Jews determine to have a king notwithstanding the expressed disapprobation of God—the prophet SAMUEL describes to them in vain the tyrannic government of kings (I. SAM. ch. viii.)</i>
900	<p>900–850 <i>ELIJAH and ELISHA prophets in Israel—JONAH at Nineveh.</i></p> <p><i>ZOROASTER'S Zend-avesta, (see under 555).</i></p>	1068 <i>Abolition of kings in Athens, on the death of COLEUS, and establishment of responsible Archons for life.</i>
800	<p><i>ISAIAH begins to prophesy, 757–696.</i></p>	From about 1000 <i>Greece begins to be parcelled into small republics, each generally formed of a separate free city with the adjoining territory—fœderative government connected by national games and the national assembly of the Amphictyones, which sat first in Delphi, afterwards at Thermopylae—of twelve Greek nations each sent two deputies.</i>
700	<p>About 721 <i>HISTORY OF TOBIT, one of the captives carried from Israel by Salsmaneser.</i></p> <p>716 <i>NUMA POMPEILIUS, founder of the Roman religion, of the colleges of priests and of the vestals—great influence of auspices and auguries till the time of CICERO—the king high-priest—under the consular government an especial Pontifex Maximus was chosen—AUGUSTUS was the first who reunited this dignity with the secular authority.</i></p> <p>640 <i>JEREMIAH, the prophet, in Judæa.</i></p>	Settlement of <i>Greek colonies in Asia Minor, which likewise adopt republican governments.</i>
600	<p>605–535 <i>SEVENTY YEARS' CAPTIVITY OF THE JEWS IN BABYLON.</i></p> <p>605 <i>After the destruction of Jerusalem, the belief in the true God was carried into the Assyrian and Babylonian empires by DANIEL and JEREMIAH—into Egypt by EZEKIEL.</i></p>	1000 <i>Phœnician league, Tyre at its head.</i>
About 560	<p><i>DANIEL IN THE LIONS' DEN.</i></p>	975 <i>Revolt of the ten tribes under JEROBOAM—division of the kingdoms of JUDAH and ISRAEL—the former hereditary, the latter elective.</i>
555	<p><i>ZOROASTER (Zerodast) reforms the religion of Persia—fire worship of the Magians—the two conflicting principles, ORMUZD god of light, AHRIMAN god of darkness—Zend-avesta (the living word) the sacred book of the Persians. The Magian doctrine still exists among the Ghebers in Persia and the Parsees in India.</i></p> <p>[HEEREN makes Zoroaster to have lived certainly before the eighth century B. C. and probably much earlier: Asiatic Nations, vol. i. p. 373. See also Gibbon, c. viii. Prédelaux and Hyde make him contemporary with Darius Hystaspes.]</p>	888 <i>DIDO from Tyre in Phœnicia founds Carthage.</i>
536	<p><i>RETURN OF THE JEWS FROM THE BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY.</i></p> <p>About 520 <i>the Sibylline books were brought to Rome from Cumæ, in Magna Græcia, in the reign of TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS.</i></p>	817 (? 884) <i>LYCURGUS'S settlement of the Spartan government, which lasts about 600 years—a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy—at its head were two kings, supreme leaders in war, and supreme judges in peace—to these were added a senate of twenty-eight nobles, chosen for life by the people—of γέροντες who must be sixty years of age—five ephori chosen yearly, who became in the reign of THEOPOMPUS the virtual sovereigns of Sparta. National assemblies of the people, consisting only of Spartans, i. e. of the aristocracy, to the entire exclusion of the Laconian ἄσπετοι, i. e. of the subject-people, who paid taxes and served in war. The Lacedæmonian lands were likewise divided amongst 39,000 families, 9000 portions to the Spartans, 30,000 to the Laconians—these portions of land might be bequeathed or given away, but never sold.</i>
500		<p>753 <i>Foundation of the Roman state by ROMULUS and REMUS—it was a colony from Alba Longa: dominion of kings two hundred and fifty years, with a senate first of a hundred, and afterwards of two hundred patricians: a prevailing aristocratic element.</i></p> <p>752 <i>Archons at Athens appointed for ten years instead of for life.</i></p> <p>About the same time <i>Formation of the Greek colonial republics in Lower Italy (Magna Græcia)—Syracuse at the head.</i></p> <p>681 <i>Nine yearly Archons instead of one decennial—power in the hands of the three first.</i></p> <p>594 <i>SOLON remodels the constitution of Athens, with a leaning towards democracy—three classes of inhabitants, citizens, sojourners (πρόξενος), and slaves—citizens again divided into four classes according to property; only the first three had access to all offices of state, (which were without salary), but all were admitted to take part in the popular assemblies and courts of justice; an age of thirty years was necessary for this—nine yearly Archons continued at the head of the government, consisting of the Archon, the Basileus, the Polemarch, and six Thesmothetes, to whom were joined a senate of 400 (afterwards 500) yearly γέροντες, renewed by lot from the first three classes—this senate was divided into ten committees of πρυτάνεις, who presided in rotation, and convened the senate—all matters were considered in the senate before they could be laid before the popular assembly. A farther check on the democratic principle was introduced in the increase of power which SOLON gave to the court of Areopagus, at the same time that he raised its character and integrity—all the more important causes were committed to its jurisdiction.</i></p> <p>559 Foundation of the Persian monarchy by Cyrus.</p> <p>550 <i>Formation of the republican government of Carthage at the rise of the house of Mago—two suffetes, or kings, for life, who enjoy supreme power only in civil matters, limited by a senate with a select council, all chosen by the people—the generals of the republic were elected, their power in military matters was sometimes unlimited, sometimes a committee of the senate attended them, and in their joint name public affairs were transacted—high court of 100—the Carthaginian dominion extended by colonies in Africa and Europe.</i></p> <p>550 <i>Census at Rome by SERVIUS TULLIUS: he divided the people into six classes according to their property, which determined their tribute and military service—the first five were liable to taxes and military duties—the last, the proletarii, were exempt. The six classes were subdivided into 193 centuries—general assemblies of the people, who voted by centuries in the field of Mars—the first class (rated at 100,000 asses), had ninety-eight, the remaining five classes together only ninety-five centuries, consequently the first class could outvote all the rest together.</i></p> <p>510 <i>Ostracism introduced at Athens, by which citizens possessed of too great power might be banished for ten years.</i></p> <p>510 <i>Rome becomes a republic (decidedly aristocratic) under two consuls: the patricians, who alone possessed the comensium, or right of legal marriage, and the hereditary privileges of the gens, with the right of the auspices, which was the necessary qualification for offices of state, were actually the populus, or body of the nation—it was in the comitia curiata, composed solely of patricians, that the senate and all magistrates were chosen; they possessed all the land, filled all the priestly offices, and were patrons of the plebeians. The plebeians were destitute of all political privileges, and were excluded from all civil and religious offices—they served as soldiers and artisans, and, as clients, were dependent upon the patricians.</i></p>

LEGISLATION AND JURISPRUDENCE.	FINANCE.	WAR AND MARINE.	AGRICULTURE.	TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.
<p>MENU'S legislation in India. His Institutes are translated into English by Sir W. Jones.</p> <p>MAKES' legislation in Egypt.</p> <p>OGUZ KILAN'S legislation among the Turks.</p> <p>HOSHENG and JEMSHID'S legislation in Persia.</p>		<p>Very ancient military feudal system among the Persians. (FERDUSI.)</p>	<p>NOAH, the first maker of wine.</p> <p>The Egyptian state founded upon agriculture—dams and machines for spreading the waters of the Nile. Egypt, throughout antiquity, was the granary for the neighbouring countries. When a Roman province, its fleets laden with corn sailed regularly for Rome.</p> <p>Dams and watering-machines among the Babylonians: canals of the Euphrates—dams first raised by queen Semiramis.</p> <p>HOSHENG and JEMSHID introduce agriculture into Persia—to Hosheng the Persians attribute the first canals for irrigating lands—first culture of rice.</p> <p>The emperor YAO introduces agriculture into China. Even still in China the emperor performs the ceremony of driving the plough one day in every year, in order to show his veneration for husbandry.</p> <p>Rice cultivated and watering-machines in India.</p>	<p>Ancient Indian cotton manufacture—continued until of late years in the celebrated muslins of Bengal.</p>
<p>Loes in Athens by CECROPS—high court of Areopagus.</p> <p>1500 DIVINE LEGISLATION OF MOSES.</p> <p>MINOS legislator at Crete. [Three generations, i. e. ninety years, before the Trojan war. F. C.]</p>	<p>1800 JOSEPH makes the whole of Egypt state property by purchasing all the land, except that of the priests, who thus remained the only landed proprietors. The whole kingdom leased out; the lessees agreeing to pay a tax of one-fifth of the produce into the royal treasury. (Gen. xlvii.)</p> <p>1500 DIVISION OF PALESTINE AMONG THE TWELVE TRIBES—the Mosaic year of jubilee: every fifty years all the lands that had changed owners must revert to the original possessors, in order to prevent the accumulation of landed property in the hands of a few.</p> <p>1300 Egyptian finance regulation under SESOSTRIS. The tribute raised according to a strict division and valuation of the land. (Herod. ii. 109.)</p>	<p>1800 Phœnician fleets.</p> <p>1300 Navigation in Egypt under SESOSTRIS. Great military expedition of this king through three quarters of the globe: into the interior of Africa—to the borders of India—and into Thrace. (Herod. ii. 102.)</p> <p>1300 Naval power of Crete under MINOS. (Thuc. i. 4.)</p> <p>1183 (or 1127) Siege of Troy by the Greeks: formation of Greek tactics. No cavalry mentioned by Homer, men fought on foot, or from war-chariots.</p> <p>1000 Jewish fleet under SOLOMON.</p> <p>About 900 the Jews under JEROSAPHAT could bring into the field 1,000,000 men capable of bearing arms.</p>	<p>1800 Gold and silver mines in Egypt under the Pharaohs.</p> <p>1550 Corn and olives cultivated in Attica after CECROPS—agriculture, till the decline of Grecian freedom, was the principal and most honourable employment of the Athenians. ARISTOTILE declares that to be the best republic which encourages agriculture. PRUDON, the contemporary of Philip of Macedon, one of the last great statesmen of Athens, cultivated his estate with his own hands.</p> <p>1300 SESOSTRIS irrigates Egypt by intersecting it with canals.</p> <p>1250 Agriculture in Italy by the Greek EVANDER.</p>	<p>1800 Trade of the Phœnicians—by sea to Spain for silver—Britain for tin—Præstia for amber—North Africa—Arabia Felix. Establishment of Phœnician colonies. By land their trade was carried on by caravans to Arabia Felix (for spice and perfumes)—to Babylon by Palmyra—and through Persia to Bactaria, Tibet, and China—trade with Armenia for slaves and horses. Their manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, purple dyes, (the Sidonian garments of Homer,) glass, manufactured goods, and ornaments—the Phœnicians were the English of the ancient world.</p>
<p>1000 Institution of the Amphictyonic council in Greece as a federative tribunal for settling the disputes of the Greek states with one another. It usually sat twice a year, in spring and harvest. The decisions of this council were held as final and sacred.</p> <p>817 Legislation of LYCURGUS in Sparta.</p> <p>754 ROMULUS' first laws in Rome.</p> <p>660 Legislation of ZALEXUCUS the Locrian.</p> <p>624 Bloody laws of DRACO at Athens.</p> <p>594 SOLOS' legislation in Athens—new institution of the Areopagus—the judicial power thrown into the hands of the people, who themselves sat in judgment, or appointed a committee: such, indeed, was the Areopagus and other courts of justice; the right of speaking free to all.</p> <p>555 ZOROASTER'S legislation in Persia.</p> <p>CONFUCIUS' legislation in China.</p> <p>550 Legislation of PYTHAGORAS in Magna Græcia.</p>	<p>817 LYCURGUS' regulations at Sparta on a principle of poverty—only iron money allowed—equal division of the land among 39,000 families.</p>	<p>817 LYCURGUS' legislation in Sparta—essentially calculated to make each citizen dependent on his own courage and ability for war—no walls—no ships of war (for Sparta was never to become a conquering state).</p> <p>720 Great armies of the Assyrians—150,000 men of SENNACHERIB'S army were smitten before Jerusalem.</p> <p>About 700 Corinthian fleet: triremes invented by the Corinthians: soon after, in 664, the first sea-fight of note between the Corinthians and Corcyraans.</p> <p>700 Fleet of the Ionian colony of Miletus—100 ships of war.</p> <p>About 660 Celebrated contest of the Horatii and Curiatii, between Rome and Alba Longa.</p> <p>656 Standing army of Greek mercenaries in Egypt under PSAMMETICUS.</p> <p>634 Organisation and discipline of the Median army by CYAXARES.</p> <p>600 Egyptian naval power under PHAROAH NICHIO.</p>	<p>1000 Phœnician silver mines in Spain.</p> <p>817 Agriculture forbidden to the free citizens of Sparta by the laws of LYCURGUS, and left entirely to the helots.</p> <p>754 The Roman state essentially founded upon agriculture—NUMA'S regulation respecting the termini, etc.) In the best days of the Romans it was their chief business—460 CINCINNATUS was chosen dictator from the plough-tail.</p> <p>600 Watering-machines in the Babylonian empire by NEBUCHADNEZZAR.</p> <p>536 The vine and olive brought into the south of France by the Greek colony at Marseilles.</p>	<p>1200 Purple dyes of Tyre: garments of Tyrian purple were the most costly that could be worn.</p> <p>1050 Commercial treaty of DAVID with HIRAM king of Phœnicia.</p> <p>1000 Trade of the Jews under SOLOMON to Ophir, (Arabia Felix and India.) Settlements on the Persian gulf at Elath and Eriou-Geber.</p> <p>817 Trade impossible in Sparta, from the laws of LYCURGUS: the Spartans had only iron money, and were forbidden to amass riches:—handicraft and manufacture were left to the helots, and could not be carried on by freemen.</p> <p>700—500 Flourishing trade of the opulent Ionian colony of MILETUS in Asia Minor—by sea to the countries about the Euxine, on the coasts of which she had above one hundred settlements, by means of which she monopolised the trade of the North in corn, slaves, and peltry—by land, over Persia, far into Central Asia.</p> <p>Trade of the Ionian colony Phœcia in Asia Minor, more extensive than that of any other Greek city—by sea to the coasts of Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Corsica—their celebrated colony Massilia (Marseilles).</p> <p>Trade by sea of Corinth and Ægina, Semeo, etc.</p> <p>656 Grecian merchants allowed to trade in Egypt by PSAMMETICUS.</p> <p>600 Attempt to join the Mediterranean and the Arabian gulf by means of a canal, under PHAROAH NICHIO.</p> <p>Babylonian stuff and carpet manufactories.</p> <p>594 Solon permits the Athenians to trade: though oil was the only raw material produced in the country allowed to be exported—industry at home much encouraged by the same legislator—the Greeks become expert in the manufacture of small wares both in earthenware and metal—noted for the laborious device of their weapons, bows, and vases; for their skill in sculpture, engraving, etc.—Athens must have had large manufactories—the father of DEMOSTHENES was rich, and left his son a sword manufacturer, which the creator continued to carry on.</p> <p>550 Flourishing period of Carthaginian commerce, colonies, and manufactures—by sea, throughout the Mediterranean and beyond Gades, north, to Britain, south, to Guinea—by land, a caravan trade to Upper Egypt, and the interior of Africa—foundation of Carthaginian colonies. The Carthaginian manufactures were of the same kind as the Phœnicians.</p> <p>508 First commercial treaty between Carthage and Rome.</p>
	<p>550 Census introduced at Rome by SERVIUS TULLIUS: the citizens divided into six classes, on a principle of property, and taxed accordingly—the sixth, proletarii, being exempt.</p>	<p>550 Carthaginian Navy manned by natives—their great armies formed of foreign mercenaries.</p> <p>550 Organisation of the Roman army according to the census of SERVIUS TULLIUS—muster in the field of Mars.</p>		

CIVILISATION IN GENERAL.	POETRY AND RHETORIC.	PHILOSOPHY.	PHYSICS.	HISTORY.
<p>About 2000. The East was the earliest seat of civilisation: from this quarter have all other nations obtained wisdom. The HINDUS appear to have been the first civilised people; and their culture seems to have passed on to the Babylonians and Persians, to the Ethiopians and Egyptians—by the latter it was imparted to the Greeks, and by the Greeks to the Romans. Letters among the Hindus: the ancient Nāgari or Sanscrit, in which the Vedas and Puranas, their sacred works, are written. Hieroglyphics in Egypt and China. Fine Arts in Hindostan, chiefly of a religious character. Fine Arts in Egypt, of a monumental character. All their works of art, obelisks, pyramids, and temple-sculpture, seem to have been intended as historical monuments of the great deeds of their kings.</p>	<p>Sacred Poetry of the Hindus. Hymns and rhythmical prayers and traditional legends, forming the greater part of the Vedas.</p>	<p>Egyptian and Hindu philosophy: the two most ancient nations of the world, who believed in the immortality and the transmigration of the soul. The Upanishads of the Vedas and the Sūtras or philosophical aphorisms of different schools; viz. Mīmāṃsā, Vedānta, Sāṅkhya, Vātanjala, Nyaya, Vaiśeṣika.</p>	<p>Astronomy among the Assyrians and Babylonians.—the first science cultivated in the world. The tower of Babel, at Babel, 800 feet high—the most ancient observatory in the world. Astronomy of the ancient Hindus. Chinese astronomy. Astronomical and mathematical knowledge of the Egyptian priests: Egyptian solar year—calculations of eclipses—the zodiac and moon—the upper Egypt, which was brought to Paris in 1622, probably however it belongs to the period of the Roman emperors—sundials and water-dials (ring of king OSYMANDIAS)—Egyptian numerals—Nile metres, dams and sluices of lake Meris. Medical science in Egypt: generally prescribed diet by law—for every disease an especial physician.</p>	<p>1600 MOSES, the most ancient historian—the books of JOSHUA and JUDGES.</p>
<p>1800 Letters among the Phenicians.</p>	<p>1600 THE PENTATEUCH—its poetry—picture of primitive patriarchal life—beautiful history of JOSEPH—and above all the Song of MOSES, one of the most magnificent compositions antiquity has left us.</p>			
<p>1600 THE BOOKS OF MOSES—the earliest records of the Jews. 1500 CADMUS, the Phœnician, introduces letters into Greece, (or 1313, according to Eratosthenes).</p>				
<p>1050 SACRED POETRY OF THE JEWS—DAVID'S PSALMS. The first of SIM.</p> <p>Letters introduced into Italy by EVANDER the Arcadian, 1253; (60 years before the Trojan war. Dionys. ap. F. C.)</p>	<p>1050 Sacred poetry of the Jews: THE PSALMS—besides their sacred character, the most beautiful poetry in the world—for the most part written by DAVID and his contemporaries, though some much later, as the cxxxvii. in the time of the Captivity, and several, towards the end of the collection, at the dedication of the second temple; the xc. alone claims MOSES for its author. Of more than a thousand Songs by SOLOMON, two only (Psalms lxxii. and cxxxvii.) remain.—It is remarkable of the Psalter, that the professors of the three principal religions, the Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans, all to this hour venerate it as inspired.</p>			<p>1300 SANCTIONATION in Phœnicia—only a few fragments of his Phœnician and Egyptian history are extant.</p>
<p>1000 HOMER, the father of Greek poetry, among the Ionian Greeks, in Asia Minor. By the Greek colonies of Asia Minor Grecian civilisation was further spread by new settlements over all the coasts of the Black sea, as far as the present Crimea.</p>	<p>1000 LOREMAN (or BIDPAI), the Hindu fabulist. 1000 THE PROVERBS OF SOLOMON—ECCLESIASTES—THE SONG OF SONGS. HOMER, [probably between 962-927, F. C.], the blind old minstrel, among the Ionian Greeks, in Asia Minor—his great epics, admirable not only for their exalted poetic character, but as well for the exact representations they give us of the domestic and public life of the Greeks. HESIOD, [probably between 850-824, F. C.],—his theogony the most ancient Greek mythi—his pastoral poem, "Works and Days." 800-500 The great Prophets: ISAAH, JEREMIAH, EZEKIEL, and DANIEL, before and after the Captivity.</p>			<p>The books of SAMUEL, the Jewish high-priest and prophet—the books of JUDGES, KINGS, and CHRONICLES.</p>
<p>750 Spread of Grecian civilisation in Italy by the colonies in Magna Græcia—to the coasts of Spina—to Gaul (settlements of Greek colonies at Marsillies, 536, and Saguntum)—and to the northern coast of Africa (colony of Cyrene, 631.)</p>	<p>GREEK POETS:—753 Antimachus of Teos; Asiatic of Samos. Callinus flourished, 730-712. Archilochus of Paros, 708-665, inventor of Iambics. Simonides of Amorgos, flourished, 693-662. Tyrteus, 683, the Spartan writer of war songs in the Messenian wars. Theocritus, 699-660. Terpsander flourished, 676-644. Polymnestus, 675-644. Alceon, 671-631. Aristoreus of Selinus, 628. Lesches of Mytilene, 657. Xanthus, a lyric poet, who preceded Stesichorus. Arion, 625-610. Mimnermus, 630-596. Sappho and Alceus, both of Lesbos, 611—rise of Greek lyric poetry. Demophyle, 611. Erinna, 611. Stesichorus, 608, inventor of the Chorus. 594 Solon's Elegies. Saurion, inventor of Comedy at Athens, 576. Esop, the earliest Greek fabulist, born about 619, fl. 571.</p>			
<p>650 The Greeks encouraged to trade in Egypt by PSAMMETICUS.</p> <p>600 Flourishing period of the Greek plastic arts, especially of architecture in the Doric and Ionic orders—the Corinthian invented later. Rise of philosophy among the Greeks. Age of the seven wise men: SOLON one. Rise of tragedy and comedy in Greece.</p>	<p>600 The seven wise men of Greece: PERIANDER of Corinth; SOLON of Athens; PITTACUS of Mitylene; CRILON ephor of Sparta; CLEOBULUS; BIAS; and THALES of Miletus, the founder of the Ionic school: material origin of the world. Philosophers of the Ionic school: PHERECYDES (550); ANAXIMANDER and ANAXIMENES (530); ANAXAGORAS (at Athens, ab. 450); DIOGENES of Apollonia. 550 PYTHAGORAS, founder of the Pythagorean school (about 527): disposition of the world according to measure and numbers—doctrine of the soul of the world—metempsychosis—music of the spheres—golden verses. Pythagoras's philosophy bears in every part an oriental character—he had travelled into Egypt, Persia, and India. To the Pythagoreans belong: EPICHRMUS (486); TIMÆUS of Loria, the teacher of PLATO; ARCHYTAS; PHILOLAUS (400). 550 XENOPHANES, founder of the Eleatic school in Magna Græcia—idealism and pantheism. Of this school were PARMENIDES, 460; ZENO, 460; MELISSUS, 444.</p>		<p>597 THALES of Miletus foretold an eclipse of the sun—origin of the world from water—water the soul of the world.</p>	
<p>550 ZOROASTER (Zerodakt) in Persia. CONFUCIUS (Kon-fut-see) in China. 550 PYTHAGORAS, of Samos, settles at Crotona, in Lower Italy, and founds a state there—the Pythagorean confederacy. Collection of the poems of Homer, under PISISTRATUS, at Athens—foundation of a public library.</p>	<p>550 The Chinese poetry in the Kings—the lyric Shi-King, etc. Ibycus, fl. 560-539. Anacreon of Samos, 559-530. Hipponas, 540. 540 Theognis and Phocylides. 535 Theopis first exhibits Tragedy. 523-500 Charilus, Melanipides, Phrynicus, Telauilla, Lanus, Epicharmus. 520 Simonides. ÆSCHYLUS, the father of the Drama, born 525, died 456—he distinguished himself at Marathon, Salamis, and Plataea—gained the prize in tragedy 484, and many times after—he died at the court of Hiero in Sicily. Æschylus was the creator of Greek tragedy—he clothed it as became its dignity—gave it a grave, a lofty, a terrible character—introduced its characteristic chorusses, its gods, and heroes. Of his seventy-five dramas, only seven now remain. Pindar, of Thebes, celebrated for his sublime odes and lyrics, of which we still possess five—born, according to Boeckh, 522, died about 435, [518-439, F. C.]</p>		<p>550 PYTHAGORAS—traces of the true system of the universe, such as Copernicus represented it 2000 years later.</p>	<p>550 The SHU-KING of the Chinese.</p>

ARCHITECTURE.	SCULPTURE, ETC.	PAINTING.	MUSIC.	LUXURIES, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS.	
<p>Remains of early Indian architecture: the subterranean temples, hewn out of the mountains, at Salset and Elephanta, near Bombay, with inscriptions and reliefs—the huge grottoes of Ellora near Deolatabad in the Deccan, hewn in a mountain of red granite, and forming a semicircle of half a mile diameter—the seven pagodas of Masulipatan, near Madras, hewn in the solid rock, reliques probably of a royal city.</p>	<p>Indian sculpture, both alto and baso-reliefs, found in the temples of Salset and Elephanta, of Ellora and Masulipatan, with representations of subjects from the Indian epics, the Mahabharata, etc.</p>	<p>Rise of painting among the Egyptians: colouring of hieroglyphics, statues, reliefs, mummies—remains of the stary heavens on the ceiling of the tomb of Osmundias at Thebes—pictures in the tombs of the kings at Thebes.</p>	<p>The solemn, mournful music of the Egyptians only used in religious worship and at funerals: the tuba, lyre, and flute.</p>	<p>The general character which essentially distinguishes the ancient from the modern world, may be traced to three principal causes: domestic slavery, which was the lot of far the greater part of the population; polygamy, as it still prevails in the East, and the subordinate condition of the women. From the earliest times it was the custom to buy the daughters from the father; a portion was unusual or very trifling; daughters were also excluded from inheritance: the father had unlimited authority over his family.</p>	<p>About 2000 B. C.</p>
<p>THE TOWER OF BABEL BY NINROD—the great city of Babylon on the Euphrates, the oldest city in the world, forty-eight miles in circumference, with walls of brick, 250 towers, and 100 gates of brass. Its most remarkable building was the temple of Bel, rising in eight successive terraces; its tower 900 feet high, with a flight of steps outside, and resting-places, which served as observatories. The hanging gardens of Semiramis.</p>	<p>Statue of Belus, at Babylon, which Xerxes removed, 12 cubits high, of pure gold.</p>	<p>Egyptian sculpture, stiff and uniform, but colossal—an architectural character, mostly in reliefs.</p>	<p>Colossus in the palace (or tomb) of OSMUNDIAS at Thebes—bas-reliefs of land and sea-fights, triumphs, etc. at Karnac.</p>	<p>First oriental court splendour in the Assyria and afterwards in Babylonian empires—the Persian historians say that the first king of the Persians introduced the ceremony of kissing the feet, and the tiara. The left hand was originally the post of honour in the East.</p>	
<p>Thebes in Upper Egypt, the city of a hundred gates.</p>	<p>Colossus in the palace (or tomb) of OSMUNDIAS at Thebes—bas-reliefs of land and sea-fights, triumphs, etc. at Karnac.</p>	<p>Colossus in the palace (or tomb) of OSMUNDIAS at Thebes—bas-reliefs of land and sea-fights, triumphs, etc. at Karnac.</p>	<p>Colossus in the palace (or tomb) of OSMUNDIAS at Thebes—bas-reliefs of land and sea-fights, triumphs, etc. at Karnac.</p>	<p>First oriental court splendour in the Assyria and afterwards in Babylonian empires—the Persian historians say that the first king of the Persians introduced the ceremony of kissing the feet, and the tiara. The left hand was originally the post of honour in the East.</p>	
<p>1700 Cyclopean walls in Greece.</p>				<p>1800 MUMMIES in Egypt—tribunal of death among the Egyptians—workhouse for imprisoned slaves under JOSEPH.</p>	<p>1800</p>
<p>1300 Buildings of Senusris in Egypt—temple of Vulcan at Memphis—sepulchral temple at Thebes—great canals.</p>	<p>1500 THE GOLDEN CALF OF THE JEWS in the Wilderness, probably made of wood, overlaid with thin gold—AARON'S BREAST-PLATE, THE ARK, CHEBURIEM, etc.</p>	<p>1300 DEDALUS, a master in his art among the Greeks.</p>	<p>1250 ORPHEUS among the Greeks tames wild beasts by music. The beautiful mythos of EURYDICE, his wife, whom he redeemed from the world below by the sweetness of his strains.</p>	<p>1550 Lasting marriages in Athens by CEREBUS.</p>	<p>1600</p>
<p>1300 Buildings of Senusris in Egypt—temple of Vulcan at Memphis—sepulchral temple at Thebes—great canals.</p>	<p>1500 THE GOLDEN CALF OF THE JEWS in the Wilderness, probably made of wood, overlaid with thin gold—AARON'S BREAST-PLATE, THE ARK, CHEBURIEM, etc.</p>	<p>1300 DEDALUS, a master in his art among the Greeks.</p>	<p>1250 ORPHEUS among the Greeks tames wild beasts by music. The beautiful mythos of EURYDICE, his wife, whom he redeemed from the world below by the sweetness of his strains.</p>	<p>1500 THREE GREAT YEARLY NATIONAL FEASTS OF THE JEWS: the chief of which was the PASSOVER at Easter, in remembrance of their deliverance from Egypt. 1500 Panathenæic games at Athens. 1300 Public meals at Crete by king MISO.</p>	<p>1500</p>
<p>1300 The obelisks in Egypt, monuments of kings, mostly of red granite, with hieroglyphics very deeply wrought, and coloured. Those of Heliopolis and Thebes the most celebrated. Egypt still contains a vast number of these monuments. The Roman emperors carried many to Rome: the great obelisk of Thebes, 100 feet high, which formerly stood in the Circus, was again erected by pope SIXTUS V. before the Lateran. In 1820 the present viceroy of Egypt presented what was called the needle of Cleopatra to the king of England—the obelisk of Luxor, near Thebes, brought to France in 1833, is to be set up in Paris.</p>	<p>1300 DEDALUS, a master in his art among the Greeks.</p>	<p>1300 DEDALUS, a master in his art among the Greeks.</p>	<p>1250 ORPHEUS among the Greeks tames wild beasts by music. The beautiful mythos of EURYDICE, his wife, whom he redeemed from the world below by the sweetness of his strains.</p>	<p>1500 THREE GREAT YEARLY NATIONAL FEASTS OF THE JEWS: the chief of which was the PASSOVER at Easter, in remembrance of their deliverance from Egypt. 1500 Panathenæic games at Athens. 1300 Public meals at Crete by king MISO.</p>	<p>1500</p>
<p>1200-1000 The Pyramids of Egypt, tombs of its kings, mostly built of limestone—forty, in four groups, still exist in Middle Egypt. The pyramid of Ghizeh, near Memphis, attributed to Cheops, is the largest. HERODOTUS states that 100,000 men were employed upon it during forty years—it is 450 feet high, and faced with white marble.</p>	<p>The earliest statues of the Greek Gods were of wood, partly painted of different colours, and clothed in many-coloured garments.</p>	<p>Rise of Greek painting at Corinth, the city for earthenware manufacture, painted vases, dark shading upon light clay ground.</p>	<p>1050 Solemn, sacred music of the Jews. SAUL's melancholy soothed by DAVID's playing on the harp. ANATHAPPOINTED chief musician by DAVID.</p>	<p>1500 THREE GREAT YEARLY NATIONAL FEASTS OF THE JEWS: the chief of which was the PASSOVER at Easter, in remembrance of their deliverance from Egypt. 1500 Panathenæic games at Athens. 1300 Public meals at Crete by king MISO.</p>	<p>1500</p>
<p>1100 Commencement of Greek architecture—Doric order. Earliest specimen of Doric order in ruined temple at Corinth.</p>	<p>The earliest statues of the Greek Gods were of wood, partly painted of different colours, and clothed in many-coloured garments.</p>	<p>Rise of Greek painting at Corinth, the city for earthenware manufacture, painted vases, dark shading upon light clay ground.</p>	<p>1050 Solemn, sacred music of the Jews. SAUL's melancholy soothed by DAVID's playing on the harp. ANATHAPPOINTED chief musician by DAVID.</p>	<p>1500 THREE GREAT YEARLY NATIONAL FEASTS OF THE JEWS: the chief of which was the PASSOVER at Easter, in remembrance of their deliverance from Egypt. 1500 Panathenæic games at Athens. 1300 Public meals at Crete by king MISO.</p>	<p>1500</p>
<p>1050 THE PORT OF SION BUILT BY DAVID in Jerusalem.</p>	<p>The earliest statues of the Greek Gods were of wood, partly painted of different colours, and clothed in many-coloured garments.</p>	<p>Rise of Greek painting at Corinth, the city for earthenware manufacture, painted vases, dark shading upon light clay ground.</p>	<p>1050 Solemn, sacred music of the Jews. SAUL's melancholy soothed by DAVID's playing on the harp. ANATHAPPOINTED chief musician by DAVID.</p>	<p>Magnificence and splendour of the court of Solomon at Jerusalem.</p>	<p>1000</p>
<p>1000 The Temple, and the great royal palace at Jerusalem, by Solomon, with the help of Phœnician workmen—Solomon's temple was of cedar, with carved work of elaborate workmanship, overlaid with gold—artificers from Tyre.</p>	<p>Ab. 800 Plastic of the Etruscans—their vessels—mostly representations of the worship of BACCHUS. (Engravings by HAMILTON, MILLER, GIBSON, MILLIN—LUIGI SANZI).</p>	<p>Ab. 800 Plastic of the Etruscans—their vessels—mostly representations of the worship of BACCHUS. (Engravings by HAMILTON, MILLER, GIBSON, MILLIN—LUIGI SANZI).</p>	<p>817 The legislation of Lycurgus, intended to do away with all luxury—public common-tables—no theatres—foreigners not allowed to stay long in Sparta, nor Spartans allowed to remain long abroad, for fear of corrupting their morals—dowers with daughters forbidden.</p>	<p>817 The legislation of Lycurgus, intended to do away with all luxury—public common-tables—no theatres—foreigners not allowed to stay long in Sparta, nor Spartans allowed to remain long abroad, for fear of corrupting their morals—dowers with daughters forbidden.</p>	<p>800</p>
<p>Ab. 800 Etruscan architecture in Italy: the strongly fortified Etruscan cities—their canals—the ditches of Tarquin, and other places, in the territory of the present Cornato, (near Civita Vecchia). In these important lately-discovered monuments, have been found a great number of vases, bronzes, and wall paintings. The Etruscan architecture was probably derived from the same source as the Greek.</p>	<p>Ab. 800 Plastic of the Etruscans—their vessels—mostly representations of the worship of BACCHUS. (Engravings by HAMILTON, MILLER, GIBSON, MILLIN—LUIGI SANZI).</p>	<p>Ab. 800 Plastic of the Etruscans—their vessels—mostly representations of the worship of BACCHUS. (Engravings by HAMILTON, MILLER, GIBSON, MILLIN—LUIGI SANZI).</p>	<p>817 The legislation of Lycurgus, intended to do away with all luxury—public common-tables—no theatres—foreigners not allowed to stay long in Sparta, nor Spartans allowed to remain long abroad, for fear of corrupting their morals—dowers with daughters forbidden.</p>	<p>777 Olympic games revived—five days in July every fifth year—wrestling, racing, and other bodily exercises—afterwards musical and poetical competition. The victor obtained an olive crown and the admiration of all Greece.</p>	<p>700</p>
<p>700 The city of Ecbatana in Media (now Hamadan), surrounded with seven terrace-formed walls, each of a different colour—it had also a royal palace, covered with silver tiles.</p>	<p>Ab. 750 PRIDON king of Argos coined the first silver money at Ægina, it bore the figure of a tortoise.</p>	<p>Ab. 750 PRIDON king of Argos coined the first silver money at Ægina, it bore the figure of a tortoise.</p>	<p>716 Music of the Roman sacrifices, which they probably borrowed from the Etruscans.</p>	<p>750 Rape of the Sabine—severe parental power among the Romans.</p>	<p>600</p>
<p>666 Egyptian labyrinth, with 3000 chambers, half above and half below the earth, on the south side of lake Meris in Middle Egypt: 150 chambers still remain.</p>	<p>Ab. 600 Throne of Apollo at Amyclæ—made of wood, and adorned with representations of the fabled deeds of gods and heroes.</p>	<p>Ab. 600 Throne of Apollo at Amyclæ—made of wood, and adorned with representations of the fabled deeds of gods and heroes.</p>	<p>625 ARION of Lesbos, the inventor of the dithyrambus.</p>	<p>600 Luxury of the Sybarites in Magna Græcia.</p>	<p>600</p>
<p>600 Buildings and canals in the Babylonian empire, by NERUCRANEZES.</p>	<p>Ab. 600 Throne of Apollo at Amyclæ—made of wood, and adorned with representations of the fabled deeds of gods and heroes.</p>	<p>Ab. 600 Throne of Apollo at Amyclæ—made of wood, and adorned with representations of the fabled deeds of gods and heroes.</p>	<p>625 ARION of Lesbos, the inventor of the dithyrambus.</p>	<p>594 To the Areopagus is confided by Solon the care of public morals—it proceeds with severity against idlers, and all engaged in dishonourable pursuits. Solon also forbade the endowment of daughters, lest the dowry, and not the wife should be married. The pnytheon, a hall in which the pnythanes and those who had done signal service to their country feasted together.</p>	<p>500</p>
<p>From the sixth century B. C., progress and perfection of Doric and Ionic architecture: erection of magnificent Doric temples and theatres in Magna Græcia—those of Agrigentum, Selinus, Segeste, etc. in Sicily, and of Paestum, near Naples, still remain—the three temples at Selinus are among the largest ruins of Europe. The temple of Jupiter at Agrigentum was the largest of ancient Greece: a man could stand in the flutes of its columns—but it was never finished. The celebrated theatre at Syracuse, hewn out of the rock, is one of the most astonishing works of antiquity. See WILKINS's Magna Græcia.</p>	<p>550 Persian sculpture in the ruins of Persepolis—with representations of court levées, processions, etc.</p>	<p>550 Persian sculpture in the ruins of Persepolis—with representations of court levées, processions, etc.</p>	<p>600 PALM SINGING AMONG THE JEWS during the Babylonian captivity—it is believed that strains of this sacred music have descended by tradition to the catholic church, and are now in use.</p>	<p>576 First play at Athens.</p>	<p>500</p>
<p>About the same time, the Doric temple of Jupiter Penhellenicus, in which is partly preserved the encaustic painting with which ancient temples were ornamented: the cells, the inner apartment, was painted red, the entablature over the columns in green and yellow foliage, the pediments sky-blue, and on each of the marble tiles a flower.</p>	<p>The statues of DIPYCTUS and SCYLIS of Crete—they brought to perfection the working in marble.</p>	<p>The statues of DIPYCTUS and SCYLIS of Crete—they brought to perfection the working in marble.</p>	<p>600 PALM SINGING AMONG THE JEWS during the Babylonian captivity—it is believed that strains of this sacred music have descended by tradition to the catholic church, and are now in use.</p>	<p>563 Law of AMASIS king of Egypt, by which every one was to state his means of livelihood.</p>	<p>500</p>
<p>Temple of Jupiter at Olympia, in the Doric order, by the famous architect LIPO—it contained the celebrated statue by PRAXITELES.</p>	<p>550 Rome fortified by a wall, ditch, etc.</p>	<p>550 Rome fortified by a wall, ditch, etc.</p>	<p>550 The canon of Pythagoras for the mathematical determination of tone—his gamut—the Pythagorean lyre.</p>	<p>510 Annual feast of the Regifugium in Rome.</p>	<p>500</p>
<p>Temple of Diana at Ephesus, (Ionic order), in the reign of Croesus, architect CRESIPHON—the most beautiful temple of Asia Minor.</p>	<p>550 Rome fortified by a wall, ditch, etc.</p>	<p>550 Rome fortified by a wall, ditch, etc.</p>	<p>550 The canon of Pythagoras for the mathematical determination of tone—his gamut—the Pythagorean lyre.</p>	<p>500 Magnificence and splendour of the Persian court: 15,000 courtiers daily fed at the king's table, at which every thing was the most excellent of its kind, (water of the Choaspes, salt from Africa, etc.)—immense palaces with paradises—vast parks comprising whole provinces—hunting in which whole armies were employed. Oriental seraglio—institution of state-posts and messengers, (δγγαροί, HEROD. viii. 98).</p>	<p>500</p>

	ROML. GREEK. EASTERN NATIONS. JAWS.	RELIGION.	GOVERNMENT.	LEGISLATION AND JURISPRUDENCE.
500			<p>500 Re-organization of the Persian empire by DARIUS HYSTASPES: division of the empire into twenty satrapies—complete formation of satrapal government. HERODOTUS states that the Persian monarchs looked upon all Asia as their property—this idea, and the notion that all land was the property of the king, are still fundamental principles among the oriental nations.</p> <p>Great struggle for 200 years between the patricians and plebeians of Rome respecting political privileges, 500-300 B. C.</p> <p>Brilliant period of Greece from the Persian to the Peloponnesian war, 499-404.</p> <p>493 First tribunes of the people granted to the plebeians of Rome after their secession to Mons Sacer.</p> <p>492 The plebeians obtain assemblies of their own—<i>comitia tributa</i>, in which all voted who were enrolled among the tribes, without any preponderance of rank or wealth—it was twenty years later that the law of VOALEO, ordaining that tribunes be elected at these <i>comitia</i>, made the plebeians quite independent.</p> <p>490 Greatest power of the ephori at Sparta.</p> <p>486 First agrarian law in Rome for a general and equal distribution of conquered lands, after the conquest of the Hernici by the consul SPURIUS CASSIUS.</p> <p>478 Law in Athens, by which, according to SOLON'S regulation, even poor citizens of the fourth class might obtain offices of state.</p> <p>477-404 Supremacy of Athens in Greece.</p>	<p>461 The power of the Areopagus limited by EPICLIDES under PERICLES.</p>
		<p>Ab. 460 The histories of JUDITH and HOLOFERNES—of ESTHER and HANAN UHDET ARTAKERKES I., king of Persia.</p> <p>460 EZRA restores the Mosaic religion—collects and publishes the sacred books of the Old Testament.</p>	<p>446 Marriages between patricians and plebeians allowed in Rome—the plebeians obtain the <i>ius conubii</i>.</p>	<p>451, 450 <i>Laws of the XII. Tables in Rome</i>—in 462 the people demanded by their tribune TERENTILIUS ARSA, a fixed code of laws for all classes—454 a code of laws is compiled; and, 451, the law commission of ten patricians, <i>Decemviri</i>, is abolished in consequence of the outrage of AP. CLAUDIUS. The XII. Tables contained laws for the regulation of parental authority, respecting crimes, inheritance (only <i> sui et agnati</i> could inherit; <i> cognati</i>, relations on the wife's side, were excluded); prohibition of marriage between patricians and plebeians, (this law abolished 446), no privileges. All lawsuits to be concluded in one day.</p> <p>412 Legislation of DIOCLEES in Syracuse.</p>
400		<p>444 NEREMIAH founds synagogues—rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem. MALACHI, the last prophet of the Jews.</p> <p>Sect. of the Samaritans.</p>	<p>444 Age of PERICLES in Athens: rule of demagogues—rise of mercenary troops—citizens paid for attending in the courts of justice—decline of the Areopagus.</p> <p>412 Republican government in Syracuse by DIOCLEES: the magistrates chosen by lot.</p> <p>404-371 Supremacy of Sparta, dating from the humiliation of Athens by LYBANDER.</p>	<p>366 Appointment of a <i>praetor</i> in Rome to settle civil disputes—formation of the Roman law by the edicts of the praetors.</p>
			<p>371 Supremacy of Thebes, after the humiliation of Sparta by EPAMINONDAS.</p>	
			<p>366 First plebeian consul in Rome.</p>	
			<p>339 The plebeians obtain the complete legislative power: the confirmation of the senate no longer required to the decrees of the popular assemblies—this at first was the case only with the <i>comitia centuriata</i>, but, 296, was extended also to the <i>comitia tributa</i>.</p> <p>338 Annihilation of liberty in Greece by PHILIP of Macedon.</p>	<p>329 Double source of legislation in Rome—the proper laws enacted by the people in the <i>comitia</i> independent of the senate, and the <i>senatus consulta</i> or ordinances of the senate.</p>
			<p>325 ALEXANDER'S projected organization of an universal empire, Babylon to be the capital—the east and west to be united by the amalgamation of the dominant races, by marriage, education, and commerce—the religion, laws, and internal government of the separate countries to be meddled with as little as possible.</p>	
			<p>301 SYRIAN EMPIRE OF THE SELEUCIDAE—seventy-two satrapies—capital, Antioch.</p>	
300		<p>The Jews under the dominion of the PTOLEMIES—above 100,000 are carried into Egypt.</p>	<p>300 First plebeian Pontifex Maximus in Rome—the plebeians now have equal rights with the patricians. Roman democracy: the people possess the power of making the laws, choosing magistrates, war and peace, life and death—the senate direct the diplomatic and foreign department, finances, and police—the two yearly consuls, with the highest civil and military authority, stand at the head of the republic as chief magistrates and constitute the executive.</p> <p>Extension of the Roman dominions by colonies throughout Italy: distinction between the <i>municipia</i>, possessing the rights of Roman citizenship—colonies with their own governments, but having no part in the Roman committees and magistracies—<i>allies</i> which had also their own government, but paid tribute and furnished troops—and subjects governed by Roman <i>praefects</i>.</p>	
			<p>280 Aetolian league in central Greece, and Achaean in Peloponnesus, founded upon the principle of complete political equality of all the federate cities—deputies met twice a-year for deliberation and to choose their strategus.</p>	
		<p>270 THE SEPTUAGINT VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.</p>	<p>256 FOUNDATION OF THE PARTHIAN EMPIRE OF THE ARSACIDAE IN PERSIA, which lasts to A. C. 226.—eighteen satrapies and many tributary kingdoms—monarchical-aristocratic government—a supreme state council with the power of deposing the kings, who were elected from the house of Arsaces.</p>	
			<p>244 AGIS III. attempts to reform the government of Sparta and re-establish that of LYCURGUS, which the law of the ephor EPITADEUS, allowing the alienation of lands, had completely set aside—his plan was to establish a new agrarian law, and a new division of the land into 19,500 equal parts, in order to remedy the great inequality of property, and reduce the power of the ephors—for this plan the ephors caused him to be strangled, 241—CLEOMENES carried out this reform, overthrew the ephors, divided the lands, and revived the laws of LYCURGUS, 226.</p>	
		<p>240 JESUS SON OF SIRACH in Egypt.</p>	<p>241 Highest authority of the Roman senate at the close of the first Punic war: the highest point of Rome's real greatness was from this time to the conquest of Greece, 146.</p>	
200				

FINANCE.	WAR AND MARINE.	AGRICULTURE.	TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.
<p>500 <i>Financial system in Persia under DARIUS HYSTASPES</i>: he levied a fixed tribute from the conquered nations, instead of receiving presents, as heretofore. This tribute consisted, as it does now, of natural productions, with uncoined gold and silver. There were also various royal imposts for the use of the court—the province of <i>Persia (Fars)</i> was free from taxation.</p>	<p>500 <i>Military organisation of the Persian empire</i>, according to a decimal division throughout—royal standing armies in the provinces, as well as the domestic troops of the satraps—<i>Greek mercenaries</i> soon after, also—<i>Persian fleets</i> under DARIUS HYSTASPES, composed of the vessels of the <i>Phenicians</i> and of the <i>Asiatic Greeks</i>.</p>	<p>500 <i>Agriculture and gardening flourish in the Persian empire</i>, encouraged by the laws of <i>Zoroaster</i>. The younger <i>Cyrus</i> assured <i>Lyander</i> that he never dined till he had fatigued himself by labour in his garden. Celebrated breed of horses among the <i>Persians</i>. <i>Carthaginian gold and silver mines</i> in <i>Spain</i>.</p>	<p><i>Phenicia, Carthage, and Greece</i> continue to engross the maritime trade of the world.</p>
<p>486 <i>First agrarian law in Rome</i> on account of the unequal division of the conquered lands.</p>	<p>490 <i>Athenian army</i> under <i>MILTIADES</i> of 10,000 men defeats 100,000, <i>Persians</i> at <i>Marathon</i>. <i>Athens</i> becomes a naval power, through <i>TRIMISTOCLES</i>, who builds 200 ships with the produce of the mines of <i>Laurium</i>.</p>	<p>480 <i>XERXES' celebrated expedition into Greece</i>: the <i>Persian</i> army two and a half millions (and, with followers, five millions) strong, collected from fifty-six nations—it was seven days and nights crossing the <i>Hellopont</i>, over two bridges of boats.</p>	
<p>470 Common treasury of the <i>Greek</i> states at <i>Delos</i> for the <i>Persian</i> war—Transferred to <i>Athens</i>, 461, by <i>PERICLES</i>. Under <i>PERICLES</i> the <i>Athenian</i> revenue is reckoned at 2000 talents (about 400,000<i>l.</i>)—it was raised by the contributions of the citizens (the rich of the first class alone bore the expense of the fleets and of the public festivals); by the caution-money of the metachs; by tribute from the subject islands and cities; by the produce of the customs, which were farmed; and by the mines at <i>Laurium</i>. The administration of the finances was under the council of 500, but they were obliged to lay their accounts before the people.</p>	<p>480 <i>Heroic struggle</i> of <i>LEONIDAS</i>, at <i>Thermopylae</i>. 479 The strongest army the <i>Greeks</i> could muster against the <i>Persians</i> at <i>Plotea</i>, consisted of 110,000 men.</p>		
<p>444 <i>Appointment of two censors in Rome</i>, who every five years estimated the property of the citizens. The taxes imposed according to this valuation were not permanent, but only levied to cover the temporary expenses of war.</p>	<p>444 <i>Mercenaries</i> employed by <i>PERICLES</i> at <i>Athens</i>. 415 <i>Sparta</i> a naval power.</p>		
<p>400 Modification of <i>LUCRIGUS' laws</i> at <i>Sparta</i>: the state from this time might possess a treasury.</p>	<p>406 <i>Standing army at Rome</i> after the siege of <i>Veii</i>. The infantry first receive pay, and soon after the cavalry—the army was raised by conscription; every citizen was bound to serve, though the <i>proletarii</i>, the last class, were never enrolled till the time of <i>MARIUS</i>—ten years' service was a necessary qualification for offices of state.</p>		
	<p>400 <i>Celebrated retreat</i> of the 10,000 <i>Greeks</i> under <i>XENOPHON</i>, from <i>Canosa</i> near <i>Babylon</i>, through <i>Asia Minor</i> into <i>Greece</i>. They marched in eight months upwards of 2000 miles.</p>		
	<p>371 <i>EPAMINONDAS</i> the <i>Theban</i>, (hero of <i>Leuctra</i> and <i>Montinea</i>), creates a new system of military tactics, which was carried to perfection by <i>Philip</i> of <i>Macedon</i>.</p>		
	<p>338 <i>PHILIP</i> gains the battle of <i>Charonea</i> by his oblique order of battle, the <i>Macedonian phalanx</i>—<i>PHILIP's</i> body-guards composed of <i>Macedonian nobility</i>. Splendid military achievements of Alexander the Great, who, with an army of 30,000 men and 5000 cavalry, in ten years conquered the principal countries of <i>Asia</i> and <i>Africa</i>—this expedition most glorious, when the smallness of the army and the greatness of its results are considered. <i>Formation of a Macedonian fleet</i> after the capture of <i>Tyre</i>—voyage of <i>Nearchus</i> from the <i>Indus</i> to the <i>Persian</i> gulf.</p>	<p>350 <i>Macedonian gold mines</i> in <i>Thrace</i> under <i>PHILIP</i>: they produced 1000 talents yearly, or about 200,000<i>l.</i></p>	
	<p>312 <i>Commencement of the Roman military roads through Italy</i>: first the <i>Via Appia</i> from <i>Rome</i> to <i>Capua</i>, afterwards continued to <i>Brundisium</i>—these roads, and the improvement of the <i>Roman</i> tactics in the mountain wars against the <i>Sannites</i>, paved the way to the conquest of all <i>Italy</i>, 222. <i>Naval power of the isle of Rhodes</i>.</p>		
	<p>275 The <i>Romans</i> learn of king <i>PIRRHUS</i> the regular fortification of a camp.</p>		
	<p>260 <i>Rome</i> becomes a naval power in the first <i>Punic</i> war—the first large <i>Roman</i> war-ship was built after one captured from the <i>Carthaginians</i>. <i>Egypt</i> the first power by sea, and one of the first by land, under <i>PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS</i>. <i>Heeren</i>.</p>		
<p>250 <i>Revenue of Egypt</i> under <i>PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS</i>, 14,800 silver talents, (four millions sterling), exclusive of the toll paid in corn.</p>	<p>218-202 <i>HANNIBAL's celebrated expedition into Italy</i>, in the second <i>Punic</i> war—his victory near <i>Canna</i>, 216. 202 <i>Victory of SCIPIO</i> over <i>HANNIBAL</i> near <i>Zama</i>.</p>		<p>Ab. 300 <i>Trade of the Seleucide</i>: <i>SELEUCUS</i> encourages the intercourse with <i>India</i>, and sends ambassadors to the banks of the <i>Ganges</i>—<i>Antioch</i> a great emporium. Ab. 300 The cotton trade and manufactures of <i>Egypt</i> flourish under the <i>PTOLEMIES</i>. <i>Alexandria</i> becomes the great seat of trade under the <i>PTOLEMIES</i>—caravan trade across <i>Asia</i> to <i>India</i> and <i>Africa</i>—sea trade in the <i>Arabian</i> gulf, <i>Indian Ocean</i>, and the <i>Mediterranean</i>. The canal connecting the <i>Red Sea</i> with the <i>Nile</i>, begun by <i>PHARLON NECTO</i>, though perhaps completed at this time, was but little used. <i>Flourishing trade</i> of the isle of <i>Rhodes</i>: first maritime law of <i>Rhodes</i>.</p>
	<p>201 The <i>Romans</i> cause the <i>Carthaginian</i> fleet to be delivered up to them—196 the <i>Macedonian</i>—84 that of <i>Pontus</i>.</p>	<p>200 <i>Vines</i> and <i>olives</i> cultivated in <i>Italy</i>.</p>	

CIVILISATION IN GENERAL.	POETRY AND RHETORIC.	PHILOSOPHY.	PHYSICS.	HISTORY.
<p>490-431 Golden period of Grecian civilisation from the <i>Pericles</i> to the <i>Peloponnesian war</i> (within this falls the <i>Age of Pericles</i>, 444-429), a period in which Greece brought forth great men in almost every department of human knowledge—in tragedy, <i>ÆSCHYLUS</i>, <i>SOPHOCLES</i>, <i>EURIPIDES</i>—in comedy, <i>ARISTOPHANES</i>—in lyric poetry, <i>PINDAR</i>—in philosophy, <i>SOCRATES</i>—in history, <i>HERODOTUS</i>, <i>THUCYDIDES</i>, and <i>XENOPHON</i>—in medicine, <i>HIPPOCRATES</i>—in the plastic arts, <i>PRAXITELES</i>, <i>POLYCLETUS</i>, and <i>PHIDIAS</i>—in painting, <i>POLYGNOTUS</i>, <i>ZEUXIS</i>, <i>PARRHASIUS</i>—in architecture, <i>ICTINUS</i>, <i>CALLICRATES</i>, designers of the great buildings of <i>PERICLES</i>—lastly, that music was much cultivated, appears from the building of the <i>Odeium</i> of <i>Pericles</i>, for the purpose of musical competition.</p> <p>325 Intercourse between three quarters of the globe opened by <i>ALEXANDER</i>—Greek culture, language, and manners prevail in all.</p> <p>300 <i>Period of the Ptolemies</i>—<i>Egypt</i> becomes the seat of science and literature—celebrated museum of <i>Alexandria</i>, the first academy of arts and sciences—its library the richest and largest of antiquity—golden period of lighter poetry, of learning, philology, and of criticism. The most celebrated names of the <i>Alexandrine schools</i> are, <i>EUCLID</i> the mathematician, <i>ARISTARCHUS</i> and <i>HIPPOCRATES</i> astronomers, <i>ERATOSTHENES</i> the geographer, as well as the first philologist, the critic <i>ARISTARCHUS</i>, and the poet <i>APOLLONIUS RHODIUS</i>, etc. <i>Magnificent buildings of the Ptolemies</i> in <i>Alexandria</i>—the <i>Serapium</i>—the <i>Pylæus</i>—the harbour.</p> <p>240 <i>First play exhibited in Rome</i> by <i>LIVIVS ANDRONICUS</i>—intercourse with the <i>Greeks</i> begins from 230.</p> <p>210 <i>Treasures of Greek art</i> brought from <i>Sicily</i> to <i>Rome</i> by <i>MARCELLUS</i>—from <i>Greece</i> and <i>Macedonia</i> by <i>ÆMILIUS PAULUS</i>, 146. <i>Comedies of PLAUTUS</i>.</p>	<p><i>Sacred epic poetry of the Hindus</i>—the eighteen <i>Puranas</i>, the histories of the great deities of the <i>Hindus</i>; of <i>Brahma</i>, the creator; of <i>Vishnu</i>, the preserver; of <i>Siva</i>, the destroyer, and of their families, incarnations, etc.—The two great epics: the <i>Mahabharat</i>, by <i>VYASA</i>, (various portions of which are translated into English, as <i>Nala and Damayanti</i>, by Mr. Milman)—the <i>Ramayana</i>, by <i>VALMIKI</i>, (translated into English by Carey and Marshman, and portions by Mr. Milman).</p> <p>Age of Pericles, 444-429.</p> <p><i>SOPHOCLES</i>, born 495, died 405, selected as the most beautiful youth in <i>Athens</i> to dance at the festival after the day of <i>Salamis</i>—he was skilled in music—served with distinction in the army—became the rival of <i>ÆSCHYLUS</i>—seven only of his hundred pieces are extant—he has been regarded as the most perfect of the tragic poets—he paid particular attention to the effect of his chorus, on which subject he composed a treatise.</p> <p><i>EURIPIDES</i>, born 480, on the day of <i>Salamis</i>, died 406, called by <i>Aristotle</i> the most tragic—he excelled in depicting passion, all his best plays are full of it—his poetry greatly esteemed at <i>Athens</i>, witness the inscription on his cenotaph, "All <i>Greece</i> is the monument of <i>EURIPIDES</i>; the land of <i>Macedon</i> covers but his bones"—of his 120 tragedies we possess only eighteen.</p> <p><i>ARISTOPHANES</i>, an <i>Athenian</i>, the only comedian of the <i>Greeks</i> of whom any completed drama is extant, flourished 427-383—of fifty-four pieces only eleven remain, full of wit and humour. He lashed every vice and weakness of the people.</p> <p><i>Formation of the Greek orators by the Sophists</i>: 444 <i>GORGIAS</i>, teacher of <i>ISOCRATES</i>—<i>ANTIPHON</i>—<i>ANDROCIDES</i>.</p> <p>400 <i>LYSIAS</i> at <i>Athens</i> after the expulsion of the thirty tyrants—he was esteemed the best orator of his time—<i>Plinius</i> mentions 233 of his orations, but only thirty-four remain.</p> <p><i>ISOCRATES</i>, born 436, died 339, a friend of <i>PLATO</i>, at <i>Athens</i>—the most famous orators of <i>Greece</i> were formed in his school: <i>ISAKUS</i>, <i>LYCURGUS</i>, <i>DEMOSTHENES</i>, hence <i>CICERO</i> compares it to the wooden horse, as containing the princes of the <i>Greeks</i>—his <i>Pænygyric</i> is said to have occupied him ten years in writing—of his sixty speeches twenty-one remain.</p> <p><i>DEMOSTHENES</i>, born 382, d. about 320, the most celebrated orator of antiquity—the disciple of <i>ISAKUS</i> and <i>PLATO</i>—he made most extraordinary exertions in the cultivation of his art—recited on the sea shore—put pebbles in his mouth—shaved off half his beard that he might not be drawn from his studies—transcribed <i>Thucydides'</i> history eight times, etc.—his most famous orations were pronounced against <i>Philip</i>, the oppressor of <i>Grecian</i> liberty—he died of poison—sixty of his orations still exist.</p> <p><i>ÆSCHINES</i>, born 389, died 314, the rival of <i>DEMOSTHENES</i>.</p> <p>330-20 <i>MENANDER</i> of <i>Athens</i>, and <i>PHILEMON</i>—new <i>Greek comedy</i>—the chorus discarded—only a few fragments of their works remain.</p> <p>275 <i>THEOCRITUS</i>, <i>Idyls</i>—<i>BION</i> and <i>MOSCHUS</i>. <i>ARATUS</i>—<i>astronomical poem</i>.</p> <p>The <i>Alexandrine poets</i>: <i>LYCOPHRON</i>, 259, <i>CALLINACHUS</i> (flourished 256), <i>APOLLONIUS RHODIUS</i>, ab. 194.</p> <p>240 <i>First comedy in Rome</i> after the <i>Greek model</i>, by <i>LIVIVS ANDRONICUS</i>, the father of <i>Latin comedy</i>. The book of <i>JESUS</i> son of <i>SIRACH</i>, written in <i>Egypt</i>.</p> <p>235 <i>NEVIUS</i> flourished, author of many plays taken from the <i>Greek</i>—poem on the <i>Punic war</i>. <i>ENNIUS</i>, born 239, died 167, called the father of <i>Latin song</i>—<i>VIRGIL</i> borrowed whole lines from him.</p> <p><i>PACUVIUS</i>, born 219, imitator of the <i>Greek tragedians</i>.</p> <p><i>PLAUTUS</i>, died 184—his comedies, like those of <i>ARISTOPHANES</i>, are full of wit, humour, and raillery—pictures of the <i>Roman</i> manners of his times. Twenty are extant—the <i>Parsula</i> contains specimens of the <i>Punic tongue</i>.</p>	<p>500 <i>HERACLITUS</i> the obscure, of <i>Ephesus</i>—<i>EMPEDOCLES</i> of <i>Agrigenton</i> (450) likewise a statesman and poet. <i>LEUCIPPUS</i>, founder of the new <i>Eleatic</i>, or <i>Atomic school</i>. <i>DEMOCRITUS</i> of <i>Abdera</i>, a disciple of <i>LEUCIPPUS</i> (425.) <i>Athens</i> becomes the principal seat of <i>Greek philosophy</i>—the fifth century B.C. was the period of the <i>Sophists</i> and their subtle dialectics: <i>GORGAS</i> of <i>Leontium</i> (ab. 440.), <i>PROTAGORAS</i> of <i>Abdera</i>, and <i>PRODICUS</i> of <i>Ceos</i>, ab. 420.</p> <p>440 <i>SOCRATES</i>, said by the <i>Greeks</i> to have brought down philosophy from heaven to the abode of men, was the first, while he combated the <i>Sophists</i>, to give it its proper direction, and to found it upon experience—the <i>Socratic method</i>—the two great <i>Socratic virtues</i>, <i>Moderation</i> and <i>Justice</i>. This celebrated philosopher died by poison 400, aged 70: he left no writings. <i>Disciples of Socrates</i>: <i>CRATES</i>, <i>ÆSCHINES</i>, <i>XENOPHON</i> the celebrated historian.</p> <p><i>ANTISTHENES</i> (380) founder of the <i>Cynic school</i>, which was the origin of the <i>Stoic</i>.</p> <p><i>ARISTIPPUS</i> (380) founder of the <i>Cyrenaic school</i>.</p> <p><i>EUCLID</i>, founder of the <i>Megaric school</i>.</p> <p><i>PRELOD</i>, founder of the school of <i>Elys</i>.</p> <p><i>MENEMEMUS</i>, founder of the <i>Eretrian school</i>.</p> <p>390 <i>PLATO</i>, founder of the <i>Academic school</i>, born 430. After eight years' study under <i>SOCRATES</i> he travelled into <i>Magna Græcia</i> and <i>Egypt</i>, visited the court of <i>DIONYSIUS</i> at <i>Syracuse</i>, and at last settled at <i>Athens</i>, where he taught in the gardens of the <i>Academy</i>—he died 348, aged 82—the <i>Platonic</i> inspiration and innate ideas—<i>Platonic love</i>—<i>Platonic republic</i>—ideal kingdom—thirty-five of his <i>Dialogues</i> are still extant.</p> <p>330 <i>ARISTOTLE</i>, founder of the <i>Peripatetic school</i>: systematic division of logic and rhetoric—ethics and politics—physics and metaphysics—born at <i>Stageira</i>, in <i>Macedon</i>, 384—disciple of <i>PLATO</i>—eight years tutor to <i>ALEXANDER</i>, and then public teacher of philosophy at <i>Athens</i>—died, after <i>Alexander's</i> death, at <i>Ebæus</i>, where he died, 322. <i>ARISTOTLE</i> was the exact converse of <i>PLATO</i>, possessing an acute, penetrating, and practical understanding. He wrote 140 treatises; his <i>Ethics</i>, <i>Politics</i>, <i>Logic</i>, <i>Rhetoric</i>, <i>Poetic</i>, <i>Physics</i>, and upwards of forty others are still extant.</p> <p><i>PYRRO</i> of <i>Elys</i>, (died about 288), founder of the <i>Sceptic school</i>.</p> <p><i>DIOGENES</i> the <i>Cynic</i>, d. 323.</p> <p><i>THEOPHRASTUS</i>, fl. 287, author of the <i>Characters</i>.</p> <p><i>EPICURUS</i>, b. 341, d. 270, founder of the <i>Epicurean school</i>—pleasure the <i>summum bonum</i>.</p> <p><i>ZENO</i>, fl. 299, d. ab. 263, founder of the <i>Stoic philosophy</i>—virtue the chief good—man should live according to right reason, or nature.</p> <p><i>ARISTARBUS</i>, fl. 278, founder of the <i>middle Academy</i>.</p> <p>278 The four schools of philosophy (<i>Peripatetic</i>, <i>Stoic</i>, <i>Epicurean</i>, and <i>Academic</i>) directed at this time by <i>STRATO</i>, <i>ZENO</i>, <i>EPICURUS</i>, and <i>ARISTARBUS</i>.</p> <p><i>CARNEADES</i>, b. 213, d. 129, founder of the <i>third Academy</i>.</p>	<p>500 <i>LEUCIPPUS</i> and <i>DEMOCRITUS'</i> atomic system: the world formed by a fortuitous combination of atoms. According to <i>HERACLITUS</i> fire is the soul of the world.</p> <p>400 <i>HIPPOCRATES</i>, b. 460, d. 357, (of the family of <i>Aclepiade</i>, who traced their descent from <i>ÆSCULAPIUS</i>) founder of scientific medicine—he closely followed nature—chiefly relied upon diet—and originated the notion of critical days in diseases.</p> <p>330 <i>ARISTOTLE</i>, the father of natural history among the <i>Greeks</i>.</p> <p><i>THEOPHRASTUS</i> also left works on natural history.</p> <p>300 UNDER THE <i>PTOLEMIES</i>—<i>EUCLID</i>, the father of <i>mathematica</i>.</p> <p><i>APOLLONIUS</i>, (about 250) author of <i>conic sections</i>.</p> <p><i>Astronomers</i>:—<i>ARISTARCHUS</i>, who thus early taught the two-fold motion of the earth about its own axis and round the sun.</p> <p><i>ERATOSTHENES</i>, b. 275, d. 194, the first mathematical geographer—also pre-eminent in general learning.</p> <p><i>HIPPARCHUS</i>, fl. 162-127—first catalogue of fixed stars—determined latitude and longitude—laid the foundation of <i>trigonometry</i>.</p> <p><i>ARCHIMEDES</i>, d. 212, the celebrated mathematician of <i>Syracuse</i>—the greatest mechanic of antiquity—he laid the foundation of <i>hydrostatics</i> and <i>statics</i>.</p>	<p>460-444 Books of <i>EZRA</i> and <i>NEHEMIAH</i>.</p> <p><i>HERODOTUS</i>, the father of history, b. at <i>Halicarnassus</i>, 484—after travelling over <i>Egypt</i>, <i>Libya</i>, and great part of <i>Asia</i>, <i>Scythia</i>, <i>Thrace</i>, <i>Macedonia</i>, & <i>Greece</i>, he returned to his native city; but, disgusted by the tyranny of <i>Lygdamis</i>, he withdrew to <i>Samos</i>, where he began his history—456 he recited parts of his history at the <i>Olympic games</i>, travelled over <i>Greece</i>, and again recited at the festival of the <i>Panathenæa</i>—444 goes with an <i>Athenian</i> colony to <i>Thaurium</i> in <i>Magna Græcia</i>, where he was long occupied in finishing his great work, and is supposed to have died there.</p> <p><i>THUCYDIDES</i>, born 471—upon hearing <i>Herodotus</i> read his history at the <i>Olympic games</i> he was affected to tears. He served in the <i>Peloponnesian war</i>; but, banished in the ninth year for his ill success, he retired into <i>Thrace</i>, where he wrote his famous history—he was the first to interweave speeches and state maxims with his narrative—his death is uncertain.</p> <p>400 <i>XENOPHON</i> (d. 359)—disciple of <i>Socrates</i>—the celebrated leader of the 10,000, whose <i>Anabasis</i> he wrote—also finished the history of <i>Thucydides</i>—his <i>Cyropædia</i> the first instance of an historical romance—from the simplicity and purity of his diction, he has been called the <i>Athenian man</i>, and the <i>Bee of Greece</i>. <i>QUINTILLIAN</i> says, the <i>Græces</i> dictated his language, and the goddess of persuasion dwelt on his lips.</p> <p><i>CÆSARIUS</i>, (fl. 401-384)—only fragments of his <i>Persian</i> and <i>Indian</i> histories are extant—he obtained his materials from oriental sources.</p> <p><i>BEROSUS</i>, ab. 300-280—<i>Babylonian</i> historian.</p> <p><i>MANETHO</i>, flourished of 268—<i>Egyptian</i> historian. Only fragments of these two writers remain.</p> <p>The <i>PARIAN MARBLES</i>, the remains of which are now at <i>Oxford</i>, originally included the period from 1502-264.</p> <p><i>FABIVS PICTOR</i>, flor. 225-216, the first <i>Roman</i> historian on the <i>Greek model</i>.</p> <p><i>CINCIVS ALIMENTUS</i>, his contemporary.</p>

ARCHITECTURE.	SCULPTURE, ETC.	PAINTING.	MUSIC.	LUXURIES, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS.
<p>478 <i>First stone theatre in Greece</i>—that of <i>Bacchus</i> near the <i>Acropolis</i> at <i>Athens</i>. Buildings of <i>TREMISTOCLES</i>: more for use than show—city walls built, and long walls planned, which, uniting <i>Athens</i> to the <i>Piræus</i>, made it a sea-port town.</p> <p>470 Buildings of <i>CIKON</i>: chiefly ornamental—the <i>Parde</i>, <i>Stoa</i>, <i>Gymnasium</i>, embellishments of the <i>Agora</i> and <i>Academy</i>—<i>Doric temple</i> of <i>THESEUS</i>—splendid <i>Ionic temple</i> at <i>Miletus</i>.</p> <p>444 <i>Splendid architecture of the age of PERICLES</i>: the <i>Parthenon</i>, the temple of <i>Minerva</i>, entirely of white marble, in the purest <i>Doric</i> by <i>ICTINUS</i> and <i>CALLICRATES</i> under <i>PRIDIAS</i>—the ruins of this most beautiful building are still the admiration of the world—it contained the statue of the goddess in gold and ivory, a masterpiece by <i>PRIDIAS</i>—<i>The Propylæa</i> likewise of white marble, <i>Doric</i> and <i>Ionic</i>, by <i>MNÉSICLES</i>—they formed the entrance to the <i>Acropolis</i>—<i>The Odeium</i> at <i>Athens</i>, for musical and poetical recitation. <i>Doric temple of Eleusa</i>, built by <i>ICTINUS</i>—<i>Doric temple of Juno</i> at <i>Argos</i>—colossal statue by <i>POLYCLETUS</i>.</p> <p>About 400 <i>Corinthian order</i>: <i>Temple of Jupiter Olympius</i> at <i>Athens</i>. The invention of this splendid order is ascribed to <i>CALLIMACHUS</i>.</p> <p>395 <i>Etruscan canal</i> for draining the <i>Alban lake</i>.</p>	<p>Ab. 450 Statues on the pediments of the temple of <i>Jupiter Panhellenius</i> at <i>Ægina</i>—restored by <i>Therapides</i> in the <i>Glyptothek</i> at <i>Munich</i>.</p> <p>444 <i>Flourishing period of plastic arts in Greece</i>. <i>PRIDIAS</i>, the guide and agent of <i>PERICLES</i> in the noble works of art he undertook. <i>Colossal statue of Jupiter Olympius</i> in ivory, with golden drapery, enamelled with painted flowers—sitting on a throne of cedar, forty feet high—this was held the finest statue of antiquity, and one of the seven wonders of the world. <i>Statue of Pallas</i> in the <i>Parthenon</i> at <i>Athens</i>. Neither of these now exists; but the statues and reliefs from the <i>Parthenon</i> brought by <i>Lord Elgin</i> to <i>England</i>, as well as the high reliefs from the temple of <i>Phigaleia</i>, now in the <i>British Museum</i>, are probably monuments of the time of <i>PRIDIAS</i>. <i>POLYCLETUS</i>, his model called "The Rule."</p> <p><i>MYZON</i>: his celebrated cow.</p> <p><i>ALCAMENES</i>: statue of the <i>Aphrodite</i>.</p> <p><i>CYTHILAUS</i>. Ab. 350 <i>SCOPAS</i> employed on the museum raised by <i>ARTEMISIA</i>: one of the seven wonders of the world.</p> <p><i>PRAXITELLES</i>: his famous naked <i>Venus</i>, after the model of the courtesan <i>Phryne</i>—his veiled <i>Venus</i>, <i>victrix</i>—and his colossal statue of the latter which was discovered, 1820, at <i>Milo</i>, and is now in the <i>Louvre</i>: this is perhaps the most magnificent specimen of <i>Greek</i> art which now exists.</p> <p><i>LYSIPPUS</i> of <i>Sicyon</i>: statues of <i>Alexander</i> and his generals. To the same age belong the colossal <i>Dioscuri</i> on <i>Monte Cavallo</i> at <i>Rome</i>, represented as breaking horses.</p> <p><i>PRYGOTELES</i>: a famous gem engraver—patronised by <i>Alexander</i>.</p>	<p>444 <i>MICON</i>, battle pieces. <i>PANXENUS</i>, painted the veet, and the enclosure for the throne, of the <i>Olympian Jupiter</i>.</p> <p><i>POLYGNOTUS</i>. By these three artists the walls of the <i>Athenian gallery</i> were painted: by <i>PANXENUS</i> the battle of <i>Marathon</i>, by <i>POLYGNOTUS</i> the <i>Greeks before Troy</i>—he also painted, in the hall of strangers at <i>Delphi</i>, the celebrated <i>Elysian Fields</i>, and the <i>Capture of Troy</i>. <i>APOLLODORUS</i>, teacher of the art of mixing colours, and shading.</p> <p><i>ZEUXIS</i> and <i>PARRHASIUS</i> of <i>Ephesus</i>—the grapes of the former, and <i>finex</i> of the latter.</p> <p><i>EUPOMFUS</i>—<i>NICIAS</i>, etc.</p> <p><i>APELLES</i> of <i>Cos</i>, contemporary with <i>ALEXANDER</i>, a capital painter. His <i>Venus Anadipnense</i>, etc.</p> <p><i>PROTOGENES</i> of <i>Rhodes</i> the rival of <i>APELLES</i>.</p> <p><i>PAUSIANS</i>, master of encaustic painting.</p>	<p>444 Under <i>PERICLES</i> the <i>Odeium</i> at <i>Athens</i> was built for musical competition.</p> <p>Ab. 320 <i>ARISTOXENUS</i> of <i>Tarentum</i>, the most celebrated <i>Greek</i> writer upon music.</p>	<p>About 500 B. C.</p> <p>460 <i>Simplicity of Roman manners</i>—<i>CINCINNATUS</i> consul from the ploughtail.</p> <p>450 Increasing opulence gave rise in <i>Rome</i> to an equal division of property among all their children—portions, inheritance, and the endowing of daughters.</p> <p>444 <i>Luxury in Athens, from the time of Pericles</i>—<i>Agasias</i>, his friend—<i>influence of the courtesans on Greek manners</i>. In this, its flourishing period, <i>Attica</i> contained 500,000 inhabitants, of which very nearly four-fifths were slaves, to whom was left all the labour—the happy lot of the free-born <i>Hellenes</i> was the <i>Muse</i>, intellectual employment, and a share in public affairs—In the <i>Greek</i>, as well as the later <i>Roman</i> life, private affairs were subordinate to public—with both the freedom and honour of the state was the chief object. <i>Aristotle</i> expressly states that in every well-ordered commonwealth, all must prefer the affairs of the public to their own: man lived not as with us to produce, but produced to live.</p> <p>444 <i>Two censors</i> at <i>Rome</i> to watch over the manners of the citizens—they suffered no idlers in the city; every one was obliged to note down his means of livelihood—the continually increasing poor sent away in colonies.</p> <p>410 <i>ALCIBIADES</i>—<i>luxury and demoralisation</i> rise to the highest pitch in <i>Athens</i>.</p> <p>395 <i>First triumph of CAMILLUS</i> in <i>Rome</i>, after the fall of <i>Veii</i>—<i>CAMILLUS'</i> procession to the capitol in a gilt chariot drawn by four white horses.</p> <p>350 <i>Increased influence of courtesans in Greece</i>—the celebrated <i>Lais</i> of <i>Corinth</i>, daughter of a mistress of <i>ALCIBIADES</i>—a courtesan so beautiful, that all <i>Greece</i> did homage to her charms. <i>Demosthenes</i> visited her, but when told she valued her favours at 200<i>l.</i>, he departed, saying he would not buy repentance at so high a price—hence arose the proverb, "<i>Non licet omnibus odire Corinthum.</i>"</p> <p>The courtesan <i>PHRYNE</i>: she sat to <i>PRAXITELLES</i>, as a model for his naked <i>Venus</i>—and became so rich by her profession that she offered to rebuild <i>Thebes</i>, which <i>Alexander</i> had destroyed, if this inscription might be placed on the walls, <i>Alexander dixit, sed meretrix Phryne refecit.</i></p>
<p>Ab. 350 The mausoleum of the <i>Carian queen ARTEMISIA</i> at <i>Halicarnassus</i>—<i>Corinthian order</i>. <i>Temple of Bacchus</i> at <i>Tess</i>, a masterpiece in the <i>Ionic order</i> by <i>HEMOCENES</i>.</p> <p>Ab. 330 The <i>Choragic monument</i> of <i>LYSICRATES</i> at <i>Athens</i>, vulgarly called the lantern of <i>DEMOSTHENES</i>, the only remaining example of <i>Grecian Corinthian</i>—the <i>Choragic monument</i> of <i>THEASTYLUS</i>.</p> <p><i>DEINOCRATES</i>, the greatest architect of <i>ALEXANDER'S</i> time—he built <i>Alexandria</i>, and restored the temple of <i>Diana</i> at <i>Ephesus</i>, burnt by <i>Herostatus</i>. He planned the formation of mount <i>Athos</i> into the figure of a kneeling statue 6000 feet high, holding in one hand a basin, from which the river that rises here should issue, and in the other the city which lies at the foot of the mountain. He also built the colossal monument, in pyramidal terraces, which <i>Alexander</i> caused to be erected in honour of his beloved <i>HEPHESTION</i>, near <i>Babylon</i>.</p> <p>312 <i>First Roman aqueduct</i>, and first great military road—planned by the censor <i>APPILIUS</i>.</p>	<p>300 <i>Magnificent buildings of the PTOLEMIES</i> in <i>Alexandria</i>—the royal palace, comprising a fourth part of the whole city—the temple of <i>SERAPIS</i>—the pharos—the harbour.</p> <p>290 The city of <i>Rhodes</i>, held to be the most beautiful of all <i>Greece</i>.</p> <p>280 The colossus of the god of the sun at <i>Rhodes</i> by <i>CHARÉS</i>: overthrown by an earthquake, 222. The group of the <i>Lancon</i> is referred to about the same period. It was found by pope <i>JULIUS II.</i> in 1506 in the baths of <i>TITUS</i>, and now stands in the <i>Belvedere</i> at <i>Rome</i>. The <i>Farnesian Hercules</i> belongs to the same period—they are both attributed to <i>Rhodian</i> artists.</p>	<p>290 The colossus of the god of the sun at <i>Rhodes</i> by <i>CHARÉS</i>: overthrown by an earthquake, 222. The group of the <i>Lancon</i> is referred to about the same period. It was found by pope <i>JULIUS II.</i> in 1506 in the baths of <i>TITUS</i>, and now stands in the <i>Belvedere</i> at <i>Rome</i>. The <i>Farnesian Hercules</i> belongs to the same period—they are both attributed to <i>Rhodian</i> artists.</p>	<p>290 The colossus of the god of the sun at <i>Rhodes</i> by <i>CHARÉS</i>: overthrown by an earthquake, 222. The group of the <i>Lancon</i> is referred to about the same period. It was found by pope <i>JULIUS II.</i> in 1506 in the baths of <i>TITUS</i>, and now stands in the <i>Belvedere</i> at <i>Rome</i>. The <i>Farnesian Hercules</i> belongs to the same period—they are both attributed to <i>Rhodian</i> artists.</p>	<p>400</p> <p>293 <i>First sun-dial</i> at <i>Rome</i>.</p> <p>264 <i>First exhibition of gladiators</i>.</p> <p>240 <i>First drama</i> at <i>Rome</i>.</p>
<p>214 The great wall of <i>China</i>, said to have been built in one summer.</p> <p>! The <i>Eretheion</i> in the <i>Acropolis</i> at <i>Athens</i>, the most perfect specimen of <i>Grecian Ionic</i> which is left us.</p>				<p>215 <i>First sumptuary law</i> against the rising luxury of the <i>Roman ladies</i>—the <i>lex Oppia</i> repealed twenty years later notwithstanding <i>Cato's</i> opposition.</p> <p>200</p>

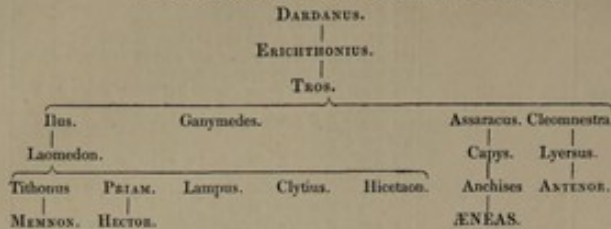
	<p>ROMANS. GREEKS. EASTERN NATIONS. JEWS.</p> <p>RELIGION.</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT.</p>	<p>LEGISLATION AND JURISPRUDENCE.</p>
<p>B. C. 200 to A. C. 476</p>	<p>176 <i>The Jews under the tyrannic dominion of ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES, king of Syria: their religious rites prohibited, and the sanctuary polluted.</i></p> <p>167 <i>Regain their freedom under the heroes MATTHIAS and JUDAS MACCABEUS.</i></p>		
<p>100</p>	<p>Ab. 110 <i>Sects of the Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes, among the Jews.</i></p>	<p>146 <i>After Asia Minor, Carthage, Greece, and Macedonia had been made Roman provinces, rise of a new aristocracy in Rome, the nobles or optimates (rich families of the magistrates and senators), and struggle between them and the people, plebs.</i></p> <p><i>Troubles of the Gracchi from 133—the two brothers press for the division of the public lands among the poor citizens—strongly opposed by the rich aristocrats—CAIUS GRACCHUS, 122, forms the knights (ordo equestris) into a political body, and confers upon it the iudicia (right of administering justice), hitherto confined to the senate, whose influence and authority is lessened by this measure.</i></p> <p><i>After the murder of the two brothers the agrarius law was crossed by the repeal of the act, forbidding the transfer of the national lands already divided—the lex Thoria crossed, a stop to all further divisions—a land-tax to be distributed among the people instead—even this is afterwards abolished.</i></p> <p>107-101 <i>Power of the senate checked by the six consulates of MARIUS, a homo novus and democrat.</i></p> <p>89 <i>At the close of the social war, the rights and privileges of citizenship conferred on the Italians.</i></p> <p>88 <i>Civil war of MARIUS and SYLLA: MARIUS heads the democracy, SYLLA the aristocracy.</i></p> <p>82 <i>SYLLA perpetual dictator—re-establishes the power of the senate, limits that of the tribunes of the people.</i></p> <p>70 <i>POMPEY, in effect, succeeds to SYLLA's power—triumph between the nobles and the people—restores the tribunitian authority.</i></p> <p>63 <i>CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY.</i></p> <p>60 <i>First triumvirate of CÆSAR, POMPEY, and CRASSUS, at Rome.</i></p> <p>45 <i>CÆSAR perpetual dictator—wishes to become king—murdered, 44.</i></p> <p>43 <i>Second triumvirate, ANTONIUS, LEPIDUS, and OCTAVIANUS.</i></p> <p>42 <i>The last of the republicans, BRUTUS and CASSIUS, slain at Philippi.</i></p> <p>32 <i>Civil war of OCTAVIANUS and ANTONY—the victory of Actium purchases OCTAVIANUS the sole dominion of Rome, and</i></p> <p>30 <i>The Republic is changed into a Monarchy—AUGUSTUS, as emperor, governs it under republican forms, uniting in himself the dignities of consul, tribune, imperator, and Pontifex Maximus—the senate becomes the great council of the empire—the assembly of the people continued, but without any real power—the emperor master of the army and treasury, consequently of the state—first paid magistrates.</i></p> <p>27 <i>New organisation of the government of the provinces: they are divided between the senate and emperor—the emperor takes the frontier provinces, which he governs by lieutenants, with the highest civil and military powers—the senate governs theirs by proconsuls, with only civil authority.</i></p>	<p>Ab. 150 <i>Ordinances for preventing the oppression of the provinces—frauds upon the public treasury—liberty in obtaining state offices, etc. The four pretors for the provinces holding from this time the quaestiones perpetuae by a standing commission from the people, remain a year in Rome to execute their office before setting out for their provinces, where they held the supreme civil, judicial, and military authority.</i></p> <p>122 <i>The knights obtained, by the Sempronian law of C. Gracchus, the office of judges, hitherto confined to the senate, to which, at a later period, it is partially restored—these judges, who were chosen by the pretor, the supreme judge in the republic, nearly corresponded to our juries—their business was to enquire into the facts of the case, and according to their vote the pretor gave judgment.</i></p> <p><i>High character of Roman jurisprudence.</i></p> <p>81 <i>Legislation of SYLLA—his dreadful proscriptions.</i></p> <p>46-44 <i>Legislation of CÆSAR.</i></p>
<p>100</p>	<p>Ab. 65 <i>Decline of the Roman religion from the time of CICERO—the auspices and auguries, which had hitherto been held so sacred that the Romans would begin no business without them, fall into disuse.</i></p>		<p>20 <i>Legislation of AUGUSTUS.</i></p> <p><i>To the laws and decrees of the senate were now added the constitutions of the emperors.</i></p> <p><i>The two schools of Roman jurisprudence, CÆPURI and LARBUS—SABINUS and PROCLUS, their most celebrated scholars, founded also two schools, named after themselves.</i></p>
<p>Birth of Christ.</p>	<p>13 <i>AUGUSTUS Pontifex Maximus—thus the civil and religious power, which had been separated from the expulsion of Tarquin, again became united.</i></p> <p><i>Oriental, and particularly Egyptian, principles are introduced into the Roman religion—(Egyptian mysteries—worship of Serapis)—but it gradually sinks into gross sensuality and materialism.</i></p> <p><i>Throughout the whole empire the old religion and manners seemed dissolved, and a pressing want was everywhere felt of a new, spiritual, living principle.</i></p> <p>The word of truth was published in Palestine</p> <p><i>—its simple and sublime doctrines satisfied this pressing want, and were eagerly adopted. Thus the greatest revolution which ever took place was brought about almost without notice—in 100 years Christianity had spread into the most remote provinces of the Roman empire.</i></p>	<p>A. C. 14 <i>Despotic government of TIBERIUS—he transfers what duties the popular assemblies had retained to the enslaved senate.</i></p> <p>41 <i>CLAUDIUS, the first emperor chosen by the pretorian guards and not by the senate.</i></p> <p>98 <i>TRAJAN restores the rights of the people, senate, and magistrates.</i></p>	<p>A. C. 23 <i>From the time of TIBERIUS, who transfers the comitia to the senate, the laws of Rome cease—his iudicia maiestatis.</i></p>
<p>A. C. 100</p>	<p>A. C. 102 <i>Official report of PLINY, governor of Bithynia, to TRAJAN, respecting the great number of Christians.</i></p>	<p>180 <i>Rome a military despotism from the death of MARCUS AURELIUS.</i></p> <p>215 <i>CARACALLA confers the right of citizenship upon all Roman subjects.</i></p> <p>284 <i>DIOCLETIAN's oriental form of government—the emperor receives divine honours—the monarchy considered as hereditary—the emperor governs by his ministers with unlimited power—first division of the empire, and nomination of CÆSARS as co-rulers.</i></p>	<p>131 <i>Perpetual edicts, collected from the yearly edicts of the pretors by SALVIUS JULIANUS, established by ADRIAN.</i></p> <p><i>Reformation and improvement of Roman jurisprudence: a science in which the Romans particularly excelled—period of the great jurist CALPURNIUS, 160, the well known author of the institutes from which the Justinian were principally derived—PAPINIAN juristician prefect, 212, put to death by CARACALLA—ULPIAN (died 208) and PAULUS (died 255), to whom the greater portion of the Justinian pandects are ascribed.</i></p> <p><i>Flourishing period of Roman law at Rome, 135-500—the school at Beirut in Syria, flourishes till 570.</i></p> <p><i>From 296 the Codex Gregorianus, and from 265 the Codex Hermogenianus, both collections of imperial rescripts, were adopted in all tribunals without imperial confirmation.</i></p>
<p>200</p>		<p>320 <i>Seat of government changed from Rome to Constantinople.</i></p> <p>331 <i>New division of the empire into four prefectures, Gallia, Italia, Illyria, Oriens—again subdivided into thirteen dioceses and 116 provinces—a prefect is placed as civil governor over each prefecture—the army under its own commanders—Rome and Constantinople have their particular prefects.</i></p>	<p>425 <i>School of law at Constantinople: five years' course of instruction.</i></p> <p>426 <i>Constitution of VALENTINIAN III.—the writings of the great lawyers admitted as legal authority.</i></p> <p>430 <i>First official code of laws of the emperor THEODOSIUS II.</i></p>
<p>300</p>	<p>312 <i>Christianity made the religion of the empire by CONSTANTINE.</i></p>	<p>395 Final division of the Roman Monarchy into the Eastern and Western Empires.</p>	
<p>400</p>			
<p>476</p>		<p>476 Overthrow of the Western Empire.</p>	

FINANCE.	WAR AND MARINE.	AGRICULTURE.	TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.
<p>168 Taxes no longer paid in Rome after the war with Perses of Macedon: the Roman treasury was now supplied by the tribute of the Italian allies—but chiefly by heavy imposts levied in the provinces—but chiefly by the national domains in Italy (especially Campania) and in the provinces, let on four-year leases by the censors; to those sources of revenue must be added the customs—the mines, particularly those of Spain—and the duty on enfranchised slaves.</p> <p>The Roman treasury was managed by <i>questors</i> under the control of the senate.</p>	<p>146 Roman standing armies in the provinces after the great conquests beyond Italy.</p>		<p>146 Destruction of Carthage and Corinth not attended with very great results—their trade had already passed to Alexandria and Rhodes.</p>
<p>From about 100 the public revenues in the provinces were farmed by the knights.</p>	<p>Ab. 100 The <i>proletarii, capite censi</i>, are first admitted by MARIUS into the legions.</p>	<p>82 Decline of agriculture by the depopulation of Italy, by the civil wars of MARIUS and SYLLA—husbandry almost entirely left to slaves—the lands converted into pleasure-grounds and gardens—corn supplied from the provinces—after the time of AUGUSTUS the fertile Egypt sent yearly its fleets laden with corn to Rome.</p>	
<p>After 62 The Roman treasury greatly enriched by POMPEY and CÆSAR—Pompey is said to have paid in about two and a half and Cæsar eleven millions sterling.</p>	<p>82 Colonies for the veterans founded, and donations to the soldiers by SYLLA—at POMPEY'S triumph each private obtained nearly 30<i>l</i>.</p>	<p>74 The cherry-tree first brought to Europe from Asia, by LUCULLUS.</p> <p>TERENTIUS VARRO: three books on agriculture.</p>	
<p>30 The emperors become masters of the Roman finances, by gradually confounding the <i>fiscus</i>, their private purse, with the <i>erarium</i>, the public treasury.</p> <p>Improvement of the Roman customs, under AUGUSTUS—an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of from one fortieth to one eighth was imposed upon imports and exports—the heaviest duty was laid upon Arabian and East Indian goods.</p> <p>Tax of five per cent. on inheritances, <i>vigesima hereditatum</i>.</p> <p>Introduction of an indirect tax, one per cent. on all goods sold, the <i>centesima rerum venalium</i>—TIBERIUS lowered this half per cent. as it had become odious.</p> <p>Fine upon celibacy by the <i>lex Julia Poppæa</i>.</p> <p>The revenue of the Roman empire amounted to about forty millions sterling.</p>	<p>50 Roman legions in their highest perfection for discipline and courage under CÆSAR, the greatest of all the Roman generals.</p> <p>Germans in the Roman armies—they aid Cæsar at the battle of Pharsalus against Pompey.</p>	<p>The Roman emperors possess gold mines in Asia Minor, Macedonia, Ægypt, Sardinia, Italy, Gaul—and productive silver mines in Spain.</p>	<p>EREBUS, in Asia Minor, becomes, next to Alexandria and Antioch, the chief place of trade in the Roman empire.</p> <p>Direct trade of the Romans with India—from the East were brought silks, cottons, jewellery, and spices to Rome. Pliny tells us that 400,000<i>l</i> were sent yearly to India.</p> <p>Silk and linen manufactories of the Roman empire—silks in Italy—linsen in the trading towns of Spain.</p> <p>Cotton manufactories at Malta.</p> <p>Purple dyes in the Balearic islands, Toulon, etc.</p> <p>Thirty-nine manufactories of arms in the fifth century, A. C., in the Roman empire.</p>
<p>14 A. C. The Roman treasury partly supplied by confiscations from the time of TIBERIUS.</p>	<p>30 The emperors become masters of the Roman armies.</p> <p>Regular settlement of twenty-eight colonies of veterans in Italy under AUGUSTUS—First standing army in Rome—10,000 prætorian guards, in ten cohorts, encamped about the city.</p> <p>The Roman army 400,000, and the navy 50,000 men. See page 18.</p> <p>The Roman armies employed upon great buildings in time of peace.</p>	<p>A. C. 10 The apple-tree brought from Syria into Italy.</p>	
	<p>A. C. 41 Rising power of the prætorian guards—they raise CLAUDIUS to the purple.</p>	<p>50 COLUMELLA born in Spain—twelve books on husbandry—his book on the culture of trees.</p>	
<p>215 Improvement of the finances by CARACALLA, who grants the right of Roman citizenship to all the provinces in order to render them liable to the taxes on inheritances and enfranchisements.</p>	<p>69 VESPASIAN re-establishes the discipline of the prætorians.</p>	<p>215 CARACALLA'S grant to all Roman subjects of the right of citizenship, leads many substantial farmers to leave the lands of Italy uncultivated to reside in the capital.—Rome becomes dependent on the provinces for a supply of food.</p>	
<p>312 General land tax, according to a register of lands renewed every fifteen years (<i>indictiones</i>), introduced by CONSTANTINE.</p> <p>Tax upon trade, levied on almost every kind of moveable property, and collected every four years, <i>aurum laurale</i>.—The <i>aurum coronarium</i>, the custom of presenting the emperors with golden crowns upon certain occasions, was now changed into fixed sums to be paid by every considerable city.</p>	<p>180 The prætorians almost exclusively dispose of the purple after the death of MARCUS AURELIUS—they exact in proportion considerably larger donations.</p>		<p>452 Foundation of Venice by refugees from the sword of the Huns.</p>
	<p>312 The prætorian guard broken up by CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.</p> <p>Foreigners, from this time, form the sinews of the Roman army—whole hordes of barbarians are taken into pay by Constantine—they are not formed into legions, but, under their own chiefs, and retaining their national arms and discipline, protect the empire for a stipulated tribute.</p> <p>Reduction of the legions from 12,500 to 1600 and 1500 men—Constantine keeps up 132 legions, forming together about 180,000 men.</p>		<p>460 The Mediterranean trade almost annihilated by the conquest of Africa by GENSERIC the Vandal—a robber by land and pirate by sea.</p>
<p>476 ODOACER, general of the Germans, who formed part of the imperial body guard, overthrows the Western Roman Empire.</p>	<p>476 ODOACER, general of the Germans, who formed part of the imperial body guard, overthrows the Western Roman Empire.</p>		

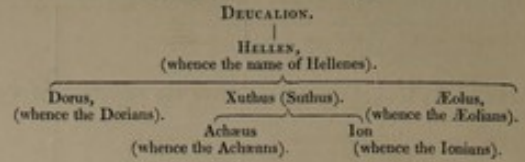
CIVILISATION IN GENERAL.	POETRY AND RHETORIC.	PHILOSOPHY.	PHYSICS.	HISTORY.
<p>Ab. 200.</p> <p>Ab. 175 <i>Library and museum at Pergamos, by EUMENES II.—pretended discovery of parchment, whereby ancient literature has been preserved: (the Jews already wrote upon similar materials).</i></p>	<p>TERENCE, b. 195, d. 159, imitator of MENANDER—comedies taken from Roman life written in the purest style.</p> <p>LUCILIUS, b. 148, d. 103, father of Roman satire.</p> <p>NICANDER—HIPPARCHUS—AGATHARCHIDES, fl. 113—ARTEMIDORUS, fl. 103, Greek poets.</p>			<p>POLYBIUS, about 210—124, Greek historian, ambassador, and general—the first who traced the cause and effect of events (<i>πρὸς αἰτίαν</i>).</p>
<p>163 <i>Greek philosophy in Rome: from this time Greek civilisation prevailed among the Romans. Comedies of TERENCE.</i></p>	<p>100 <i>Roman school of orators formed upon the Grecian—M. ANTONIUS—L. CRASSUS. MELLEGER, fl. 95, first collector of the Greek anthology.</i></p> <p>Ab. 100 PANINI, author of grammatical <i>Sūtras</i> or aphorisms. SUDRAKA, author of the drama <i>the Mrich-cho-Kuti</i>, translated by professor Wilson, (<i>Hindu Theatre</i>).</p>	<p>163 <i>Greek philosophy at Rome—the two later systems of Epicurus and the Stoics had a vast influence upon Roman life—CATO, SENECA, M. ANTONIUS were celebrated Stoics; but the Epicurean school generally prevailed.</i></p>		<p>DIODORUS SICULUS, fl. 60—30—of his <i>Library of History</i>, upon which he spent thirty years, only a few fragments remain.</p>
<p>63 <i>Flourishing period of Roman literature, reaching from CICERO to TRAJAN, begins—CICERO, CATULLUS, LUCRETIUS, CÆSAR, COEN. NEPOS, SALLUST—library of LUCIUS.</i></p> <p><i>Splendid buildings of the Roman nobles—the houses of CLAUDIUS and CICERO, villas outside the city such as those of SYLLA and LUCIUS—the theatre of the wdlle, M. SCAURUS, for 30,000; of POMPEY for 40,000; and the circus maximus for 300,000 spectators.</i></p>	<p>CICERO, b. 106, d. 43, the greatest orator, philosopher, and perhaps statesman, that Rome can boast of.</p> <p>CATULLUS, b. 87, songs, elegies, epigrams.</p> <p>LUCRETIUS, d. 55, celebrated poet and philosopher.</p>	<p>LUCRETIUS.</p>	<p>ASCLEPIADES of PRUSS, fl. 91—the most esteemed physician of Rome.</p>	<p>SALLUST, b. 86, d. 34, history of <i>Catiline's Conspiracy</i>, and <i>the Jugurthine war</i>, both excellent.</p> <p>COEN. NEPOS, fl. 40, author of <i>Lives of the most illustrious Greek and Roman generals.</i></p>
<p>56 <i>Flourishing period of Sanscrit literature under the patronage of VEKRAMADITYA, king of Oagein. Nine authors, called the "nine gems," are said to have existed at this time, of whom DHANWANTARI wrote on medicine; VARARUCHI on grammar; AMERA SINHA was a lexicographer, and KALIDASA a dramatic writer and poet.</i></p>	<p>56 KALIDASA, the great Sanscrit poet of India, author of <i>Sakuntala</i>, translated by Sir W. Jones; and of <i>Vikramorvasi</i> (<i>Hindu Theatre</i>); and of the <i>Mrigha Duta</i>, or <i>Cloud Messenger</i>, a poem, translated by professor Wilson.</p>	<p>CICERO—his celebrated treatises on <i>Friendship</i>, on the <i>Moral Duties</i>, <i>Old Age</i>, etc.</p>	<p>45 JULIUS CÆSAR improves the Roman calendar.</p>	<p>JULIUS CÆSAR: the finest Roman historian, in the style of memoirs. We still have six books of his Gallic and three of his Civil wars.</p>
<p>Ab. 30 Age of Augustus: the golden period of Roman literature—MECENAS—the poets VIRGIL, HORACE, OVID—the historian LIVY—VARRO, the critic.</p> <p>The Greek language adopted at court.</p> <p>The great buildings of the Roman emperors—temples, theatres, etc.</p> <p>Treasures of Egyptian art brought to Rome.</p>	<p>VIRGIL, the greatest epic and didactic poet of Rome, d. 19 B. C. aged 51.</p> <p>HORACE, the great lyric poet, patronized by MECENAS, d. 8 B. C. aged 57.</p> <p>OVID, died in banishment at Tomos, 17 A. C. aged 59.</p> <p>TIBULLUS and PROPERTIUS, elegies—PRÆDREX, fables.</p>	<p>A. C. 30 PHILO, an Alexandrine Jew—he was much attached to the philosophy of PLATO.</p> <p>30 SENECA, moral philosopher—his pupil, NERO, ordered him to be bled to death, 65.</p>	<p>A. C. 15 CÆLUS, the Roman HIPPOCRATES, whose systems he transplanted to Rome.</p> <p>30 SENECA's <i>Questions Naturales</i>.</p>	<p>LIVY, the celebrated historian—born at Padua—flourished under AUGUSTUS, and died at Rome, A. C. 19, aged 75.</p> <p>VALERIUS MAXIMUS—Celebrated actions and sayings of the Romans and other illustrious persons.</p> <p>VELLIUS PATERCULUS, historian.</p>
<p>Birth of Christ.</p>	<p>A. C. 50 LUCAN, heroic poem on the civil wars of CÆSAR and POMPEY.</p> <p>PERSIUS, PETRONIUS, satires.</p> <p>SENECA, tragedies.</p> <p>80 JUVENAL, satires—VAL. FLACCUS, Argonauts.</p>	<p>90 PLUTARCH, moralist and biographer—he wrote also upon education and music—died about 140.</p> <p>EPICETUS, the Stoic, a Phrygian slave—his <i>Morals</i>.</p>	<p>60 PLINY, the elder—this great naturalist has left us an encyclopædia of nature and art, in thirty-seven books—he was killed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A. C. 79.</p>	<p>STRABO, the great geographer, born about 60 B. C. still living A. C. 14. (See F. C. iii. 552).</p> <p>30 POMPONIUS MELA, wrote a geographical compendium.</p> <p>70? QUINTUS CURTIUS—history of Alexander the Great.</p>
<p>A. C. Ab. 81 DOMITIAN introduces the censorship.</p>	<p>SILIUS ITALICUS, historical poet.</p> <p>90 MARTIAL, epigrammatist.</p> <p>SEPTIMIUS, the Thebaid, etc.</p> <p>QUINTILLIAN, rhetorician—he wrote under DOMITIAN.</p> <p>DIO CHRYSOSTOM, of PRUSS, orator.</p>	<p>160 APULIUS, miscellaneous philosophical treatises.</p> <p>The ANTONINES, sometimes called the <i>philosophic emperors</i>: the latter, MARCUS, was a strict disciple of the Stoics.</p>	<p>150 GALEN of Pergamos, a Greek by birth—celebrated physician of Rome—distinguished for his attention to anatomy and symptoms. His system prevailed throughout the middle ages.</p> <p>PTOLEMY of Alexandria, the greatest astronomer of antiquity. He was the first who published a system of the universe—he made the world to stand still, and the other heavenly bodies to move round it. He also left a treatise on geography.</p>	<p>FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, b. 37, d. 93—<i>Antiquities and Wars of the Jews</i>.</p> <p>90 TACITUS, contemporary with TRAJAN—a deep thinker, and splendid philosophical historian.</p> <p>SUETONIUS, ADRIAN's secretary—<i>Lives of the twelve Cæsars</i>.</p> <p>FLORES, an <i>Epitome of Roman history</i>.</p>
<p>95-138 <i>The last flourishing period of Roman culture under TRAJAN and ADRIAN—the great historians PLUTARCH, TACITUS, SUETONIUS—the great Ulpian library—public schools in all the provinces—jurisprudence flourishes—edifices, the forum Trajani—triumphal arches—baths.</i></p>	<p>100 PLINY, the Younger, panegyrics.</p> <p>160 LUCIAN, witty satiric dialogues—he died under COMMODUS.</p> <p>160 APULIUS, satirical romance of the golden ass—the beautiful episode of <i>Psyche</i>.</p>	<p>210 DIOGENES LAËRTIUS—lives of the philosophers.</p>	<p>250 LONGINUS, philosopher and critic—treatise on the sublime, d. 273.</p>	<p>PTOLEMY, geographer, etc. in the reign of ADRIAN and ANTONINUS PIUS.</p> <p>Ab. 170 PAUSANIAS, the first writer of travels—his <i>Description of Greece</i> contains the best account of ancient works of art.</p> <p>APPIAN, historian, under TRAJAN and the ANTONINES.</p> <p>ARRIAN, Alexander's expedition—India, etc.</p> <p>AULUS GELLIUS, <i>Noctes Attice</i>, fragments from ancient writers.</p> <p>JUSTIN, abridgement of TROGUS POMPEIUS's history.</p> <p>DIO CASSIUS (b. 155)—fragments only exist of his great history, from ÆNEAS to ALEXANDER SEVERUS.</p> <p>ÆLIAN, <i>Various history</i>.</p> <p>HERODIAN, Roman history in eight books—he flourished between 180-235.</p>
<p>200 <i>Decline of Roman civilisation, from the death of M. AURELIUS.</i></p>	<p>300 ANONICUS, epigrams and idyls.</p> <p>CLAUDIAN, epic and occasional poet, under the emperor THEODOSIUS.</p>	<p>360 The emperor JULIAN's philosophical writings.</p>	<p>300 D. Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ: SPARTIANUS, CAPITOLINUS, TREBELLIVS, VOPISECVS, GALLICANVS, LAMPRIIDIUS—44 lives from ADRIAN to CÆCILIUS.</p>	<p>380 AURELIUS VICTOR—lives of celebrated Romans.</p> <p>ENTROPIUS—abridgement of Roman history, from the foundation of the city to VALENS.</p> <p>390 AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS—Roman historian.</p>
<p>312 From the time of CONSTANTINE the intellectual powers of man become almost entirely absorbed in religious controversies.</p>				<p>420 PAULVS OROSIUS—universal history.</p> <p>ZOSIMVS, history of the emperors from AUGUSTVS to 410.</p>
<p>Europe reduced to a state of barbarism by the invasion of the Goths, Vandals, and other barbarians.</p>				

ARCHITECTURE.	SCULPTURE, ETC.	PAINTING.	MUSIC.	LUXURY, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS.	
Greek works of art brought to Rome after the conquest of Greece and Macedonia.					B. C. 200 to A. C. 476
146 <i>Temple of Jupiter Stator and Juno at Rome</i> —the first a magnificent temple of marble, built by Q. METELLUS MACEDONICUS—large colonnades were also built by the same person for the reception of the works of art taken from the Greeks.				186 <i>The Bacchanalia introduced at Rome.</i> 184 <i>The censorship of CATO.</i> 183 <i>First law against the sale of offices of state.</i> 181 <i>The Lex Orchia, a new law against luxury, limiting the number of guests at entertainments.</i> 174 <i>First baker in Rome</i> —bread previously made by the women. 156 <i>Building of theatres forbidden at Rome</i> —POMPEY built the first of stone. 122 <i>Distributions of cura to the poor, "Panem et Circense"</i> from this time the cry of the Romans—under CESAR 320,000 persons were thus supplied; but he reduced the number to 150,000. <i>The games of the circus</i> —chariot races, combats of horse-men, combats with wild beasts, naval engagements, for which the circus maximus was laid under water; but the chief attraction was the combats of gladiators.	100
82 From the time of Sylla the Romans acquire a passionate taste for the fine arts—Greek artists find in Rome the greatest patronage—Rome becomes the chief seat of Grecian arts and science.					
ROME BECOMES THE GREAT CENTRE TO WHICH THE TREASURES OF THE WORLD FLOW.					
60 <i>Theatre of the Edile M. ÆMILIUS SCAURUS, at Rome, built of wood, to hold 30,000 spectators</i> —it was supported by 360 columns of marble thirty-eight feet high, and adorned with 3000 brazen statues. <i>The first stone theatre built by POMPEY THE GREAT</i> : the present palace of Ursini, at Rome, stands upon its ruins—it held 40,000 spectators. <i>Houses of CLODIUS and CICERO</i> — <i>Villas outside Rome in the Campagna</i> , after the example of LUCULLUS and SYLLA. <i>The curia of POMPEY.</i> <i>The Fora and Basilica of Rome</i> : the <i>forum Julium of CESAR</i> —the <i>basilica Æmilia</i> —the magnificent <i>basilica Pauli</i> , founded by ÆMILIUS PAULUS—the <i>Nauvachia of CESAR</i> —the enlarged <i>circus</i> . 45 <i>VITRUVIUS, the greatest Roman architect</i> : his ten books of architecture are the only writings on this subject antiquity has left us. <i>Foundations of magnificent temples under AUGUSTUS</i> : the <i>Pantheon</i> , in the Field of Mars, by AGRIPPA, the only building of antiquity preserved entire, the present <i>Santa Maria ad Martyres (o della Rotonda)</i> — <i>temple of Vesta at Tivoli</i> . <i>Foundations of the magnificent theatre of MARCEL-LUS</i> for 40,000 spectators—the ruins still exist (<i>Pi-rænesi Antichità di Roma</i>).	Beautiful statues of the Roman emperors and their families: of AUGUSTUS, NERO, AGRIPPINA, etc.	The paintings of Her-culansean and Pompeii: such as have been got off the wall are placed in the Museo Borbonico at Naples.	Music for theatres and concerts among the Romans. In music the Romans were never more than scholars of the Greeks.	The wealth of some of the Roman citizens is scarcely credible—CRASSUS possessed nearly two millions sterling in landed property—CICERO'S house cost nearly 40,000 <i>l.</i> —that of CLODIUS upwards of 100,000 <i>l.</i> —CESAR at his first triumph feasted the people at 22,000 tables, and made presents of money to 320,000 of about 2 <i>l.</i> each: at the public games he gave, there were about 600 fencers—ROSCIUS, the tragedian, contemporary with CESAR, obtained about 4000 <i>l.</i> annually—SYLLA exhibited 100 lions at the public games, POMPEY 500 and 18 elephants—3000 golden crowns, above 20,000 pounds weight, were borne before CESAR'S triumphal car, as presents from the kings and states allied to Rome. 41 <i>Frost of CLEOPATRA</i> in the most sumptuous and extravagant style of the east, graced by all the refinement of this alluring and accomplished courtesan—pearls were dissolved in drinks to render them more expensive, and all that was most costly and recherché was served at table. <i>The population of the Roman republic</i> , at the accession of AUGUSTUS, was 120 millions—half of these were slaves, 40 millions were tributaries and freedmen, only 20 millions enjoyed the full right of citizens. <i>The luxury of the Romans</i> in buildings, villas, gardens, baths, banquets, spectacles, slaves, dress, etc., rose to the highest pitch. <i>Grandeur of the theatres at Rome</i> under the emperors: 3000 female dancers and as many singers. <i>The two celebrated pantomimes</i> : the comic BATHYLLUS, and the serious PTLADES. <i>The first emperors had no court</i> , but were served by slaves and freedmen. 20 <i>Golden milestones in Rome</i> by AUGUSTUS.	
A. C. ab. 50 <i>Aqueduct of the emperor CLAUDIUS</i> , of which a considerable portion is still standing. 64 <i>NERO'S golden palace</i> with fields etc. inside it—so extensive that TACITUS calls the rest of Rome an appendage to it. <i>New and more regular buildings in Rome</i> after the fire. 69 <i>The Colosseum of VESPASIAN</i> —now one of the greatest ruins of Europe. 80 <i>The Therma of TITUS</i> . 81 <i>The new Capitol of DOMITIAN</i> —the dome double gilt. <i>The amphitheatre at VERONA</i> , ascribed also to DOMITIAN, one of the best preserved monuments of this kind—it held 22,000 men.	The reliefs on TRAJAN'S pillar—the reign of A-DRIAN was the golden period of Egyptomania at Rome: costly mixture of brass with silver—statues of porphyry, granite, basalt, etc.	60 The very beautiful paintings in the Therma of TITUS—partly preserved.	68 Upon NERO'S death 500 singers and virtuosi were paid off—the emperor himself had exhibited in public.	A. C. 41 <i>Women possess great influence at the imperial court under CLAUDIUS</i> .—MESSALINA—AGRIPPINA. 96 <i>Capitoline and</i> 88 <i>Secular games.</i>	Birth of Christ.
100 <i>Splendid edifices of TRAJAN and ADEIAN</i> : architect APOLLONORUS from Athens— <i>Trajan's forum</i> said to have been the most astonishing in Rome— <i>Trajan's pillar</i> of white marble, in commemoration of his victory over the Dacians—the <i>triumphal arch of TITUS</i> —the <i>bridge of TRAJAN over the Danube</i> . 120 <i>Moles Adriani</i> , the present <i>Castle of St. Angelo</i> , ADEIAN'S sepulchre—the <i>Villa Adriani</i> at Tivoli, now a labyrinth of ruins thirty miles round. <i>The great buildings of PALMYRA and Bosbec</i> —temple of the sun at Bosbec by SEPT. SEVERUS (Wood's Palmyra). <i>Beginning of the third century: Triumphal arch of SEPT. SEVERUS</i> — <i>Therma of CARACALLA</i> .	The sarcophagi, in the time of the emperors, with their basso-reliefs, in the style of the stone coffins of the Egyptians—(POMPEY'S burying ground). 180 <i>The equestrian statue of M. AURELIUS</i> upon its column in the Capitol.	The paintings in the Therma of CONSTANTINE: a proof that the art was thus early on the decline. <i>Miniature paintings in manuscripts</i> —the <i>Vaticus Virgil</i> and <i>Terrence</i> , the <i>Antro-sion Iliad</i> , etc. <i>The Roman Mosaic</i> —the Mosaic paintings form the connecting link of ancient and modern art. (Celebrated Mosaics of Praeneste—those lately discovered at Pompeii: one of Alexander's battles, etc.).	! 90 <i>PLUTARCH'S treatise on music.</i>	100 <i>Establishments for the education of poor children under TRAJAN</i> . 180 <i>COMMODUS WEARS</i> a perfumed peuke powdered with gold dust. 218 <i>HELIOGABALUS the most debauched of the emperors</i> —he was the first who wore silk, which after him came into general vogue.	A. C. 100
284 <i>DIOCLETIAN'S baths</i> : containing above 3000 benches of marble, the walls were adorned with mosaic paintings, the water issued from mouths of massive silver— <i>chateau and villa of Spolatro in Dalmatia</i> .	320 <i>CONSTANTINOPLE becomes the seat of arts and literature</i> , and continues so till taken by the Turks, 1453—statues of the Hippodrom, and of the church of St. Sophia. 379 <i>Statues of heathen gods pulled down under THEODOSIUS</i> — <i>destruction of ancient works of art.</i>			284 <i>Under DIOCLETIAN the court was established completely in the oriental style</i> —first court ceremonial, and first groom of the bedchamber in Europe. The court of Nicomedia with its ceremonial was the model of the later Christian European courts. The emperors appeared from this time in great pomp and splendour, covered with gold, silk, and jewels—from AUGUSTUS till now they had only worn a woollen toga, adorned with purple.	200
323-334 <i>Foundation of Constantinople by CONSTANTINE the Great</i> . Celebrated dome of the church of St. Sophia.				323 <i>Under CONSTANTINE THE GREAT</i> court splendour rose to such a pitch that henceforward it cost more than the legions—thousands of cooks, butlers, footmen, messengers, eunuchs, barbers, etc.—court ceremonial rigidly observed—court titles introduced— <i>dukes, counts, illustrious, honourable, etc.</i> CONSTANTINE distributes 80,000 loaves daily in his new capital.	300
a	b	c	d	e	400
					476

Trojan Genealogy. (FROM HEEREN AND CLINTON.)



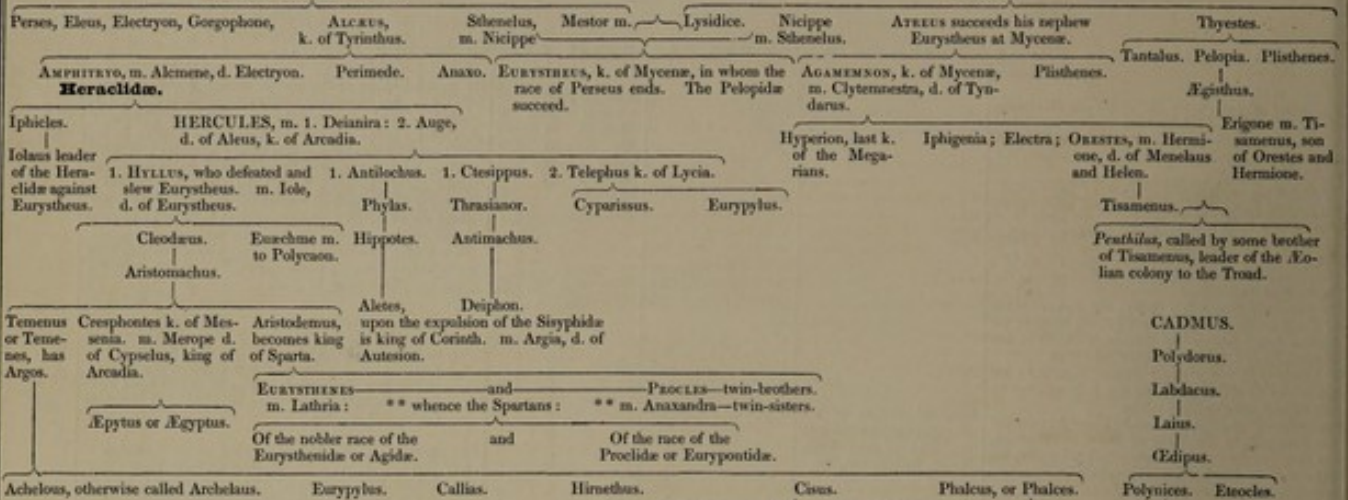
Early Greek Genealogy.



Perseidae.

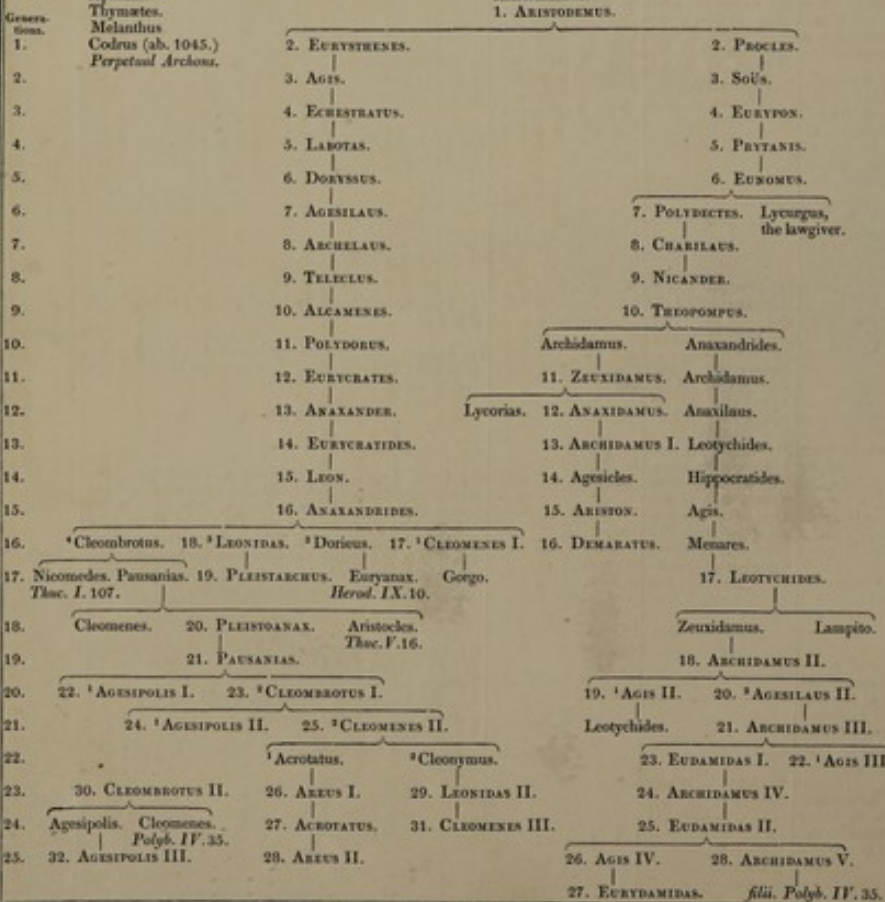
DANAUS. (Four generations between Danaus and Perseus.)

PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.

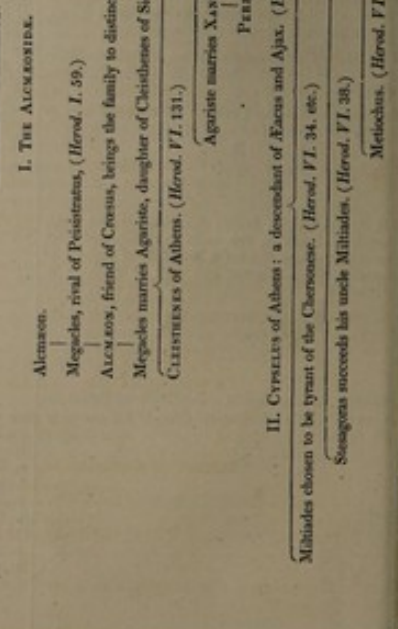


Kings of Sparta.

(Hercules).
 (Hyllus).
 Cleodaeus.
 Aristomachus.
 1. ARISTODEMUS.

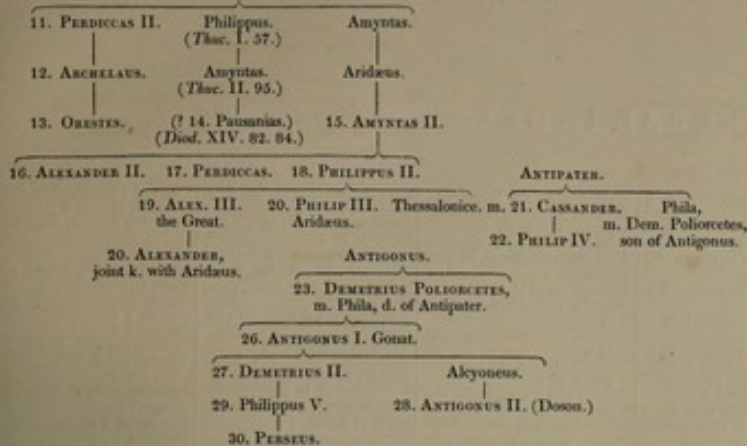


Athenian Families.

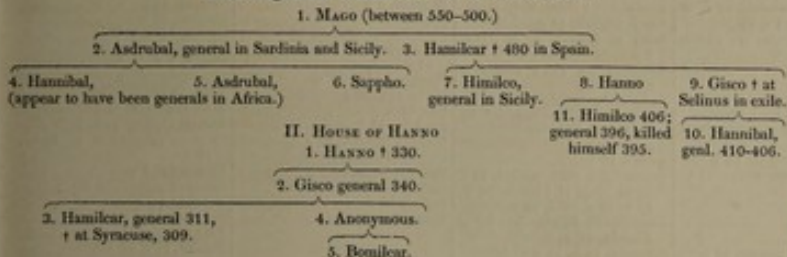


Kings of Macedonia. (Early Kings, see p. 9 e, etc.)

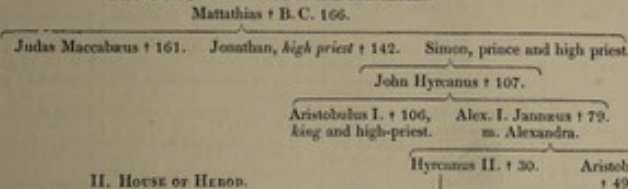
10. ALEXANDER I. (Caranus being reckoned the first.)



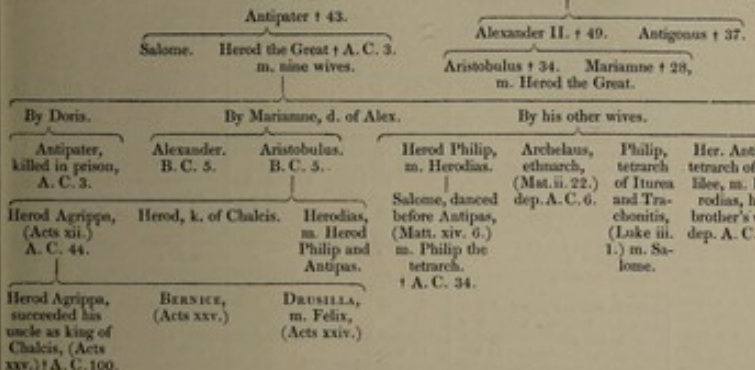
Carthaginian Families. I. HOUSE OF MAGO.



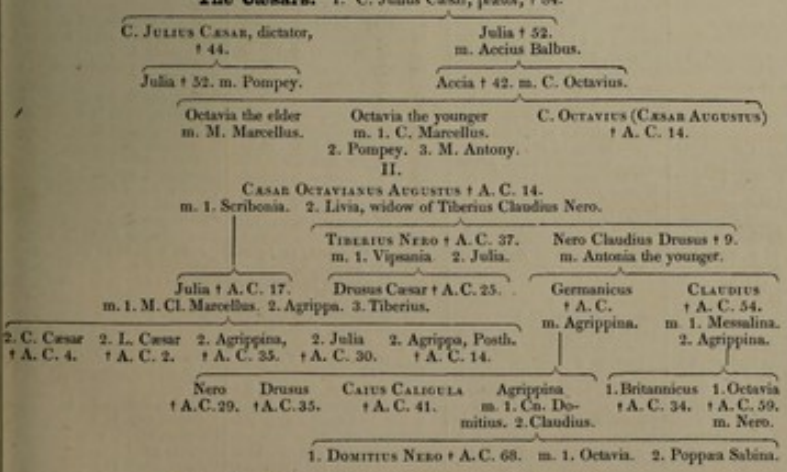
The Jews. I. HOUSE OF THE MACCABEES.



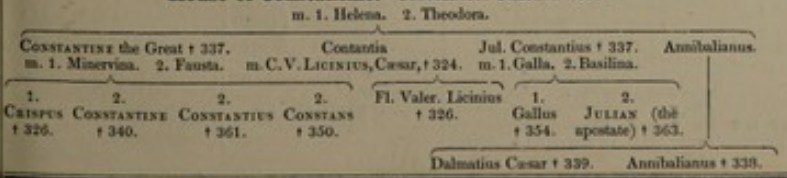
II. HOUSE OF HEROD.



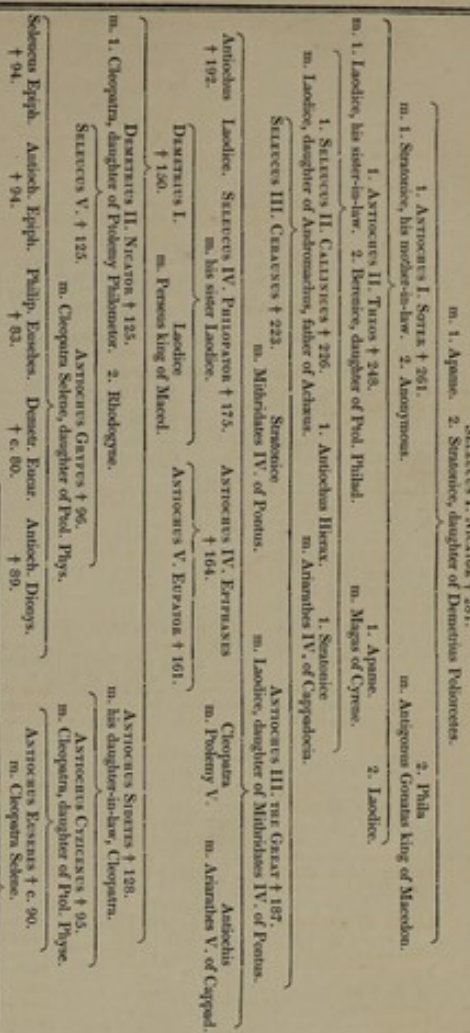
The Caesars. I. C. JULIUS CAESAR, pretor, + 84.



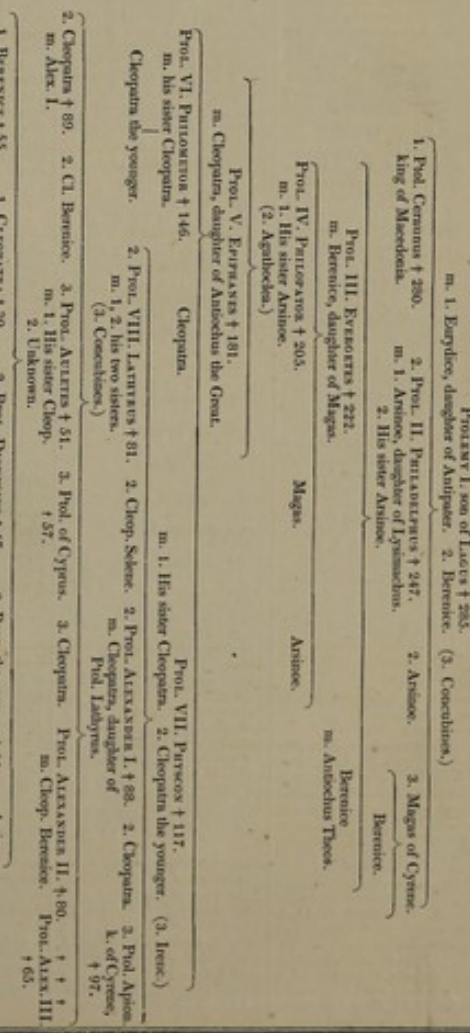
House of Constantine. CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS + 306.



The Seleucidae.



The Ptolemies.



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ERRATA.

- page 5 col. b for successors read successors.
 — 5 — d for Pacetus read Paectius.
 — 6 — e in some copies for Abijah read Abijam.
 — 9 — a for Dodecarechy 685—690 read 670—655.
 — 9 — a for Psammeticus 600—617 read 670—617.
 — 9 — e for Perizans read Pierians.
 — 9 — f Silylline books should be under Tarquinus II.
 — 9 — f for Apries 505 read 594.
 — 10 — a for Xerxes 464 read 465.
 — 10 — a for five millions of men read five millions of souls.
 — 10 — a for Longomanus read Longimanus.
 — 10 — a for Parysates read Parysatis.
 — 10 — f dele from about to kingdom.
 — 11 — a for Anactosum read Anactorium.
- page 11 col. a for 400 Expulsion of the tyrants read 403.
 — 11 — c for Candia read Caria.
 — 11 — d for 417 The Athenians read 417.
 — 11 — e line 22 from top add only.
 — 12 — a for Artaxerxes III. 349 read 350.
 — 12 — m for Ariarathes II. read Ariarathes I.
 — 12 — m for Ariarathes III. read Ariarathes II.
 — 12 — n for Zerates read Zopyrus.
 — 14 — a for Antiochus 250—248. read 261—246.
 — 14 — m for 283 read 285.
 — 15 — n for 201 Battle of Zama read 202.
 — 15 — o for 210 P. N. Scipio read P. C. Scipio.
 — 15 — p The death of Archimedes should be placed at 217.
 — 16 — a for 129 Antiochus slain read 126.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

OF MODERN HISTORY

FROM THE OVERTHROW OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE WEST
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

CONTAINING

ALL THE GREAT EVENTS OF THE CIVIL, RELIGIOUS, AND LITERARY HISTORY OF THE
EUROPEAN NATIONS, AND OF SUCH OTHERS AS ARE CONNECTED WITH THEM,
IN A SERIES OF PARALLEL COLUMNS, SO AS TO PRESENT TO THE
READER, AT ONE VIEW, THE TRANSACTIONS AND CONDITION
OF THE VARIOUS STATES OF THE CIVILISED WORLD.

TOGETHER WITH

SYNCHRONISTICAL TABLES

OF

MODERN CIVILIZATION, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE, GENEALOGICAL TABLES OF THE
REIGNING HOUSES IN EUROPE, AND A COMPLETE INDEX.



OXFORD:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY D. A. TALBOYS.

AND 113, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

M DCCCXL.

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M DCCC XXXVIII.

FORMATION OF NEW STATES UPON THE DISMEMBERMENT OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

400	BRITAIN.	SPAIN.	FRANCE.
	<p><i>Britain is derived from <i>Brit-tan</i>, i. e. <i>Tis-land</i>.—O. BRITEN.</i></p> <p>During the abode of the Romans in Britain, its inhabitants gradually adopted the civilisation and manners, the dress, language, and literature of their conquerors; and when the Roman legions no longer remained to protect them, they armed themselves, declared themselves independent, and drove from their coasts the barbarians who had been excited by <i>Gerontius</i> to invade them. Independent Britain, from the year 410, contained many independent republics or <i>civitates</i>, each governed by magistrates, a senate, with other necessary officers. There was generally a bishop in each, whose power frequently extended to lay matters.—These <i>civitates</i> were relics of the Roman government.</p> <p>From this time to the settlement of the Saxons, the country was torn by the domestic quarrels of numerous petty chieftains, and harassed by the continual incursions of the Scots and Picts, and the <i>Ghetae</i> or <i>Jutes</i>.</p> <p>VORTIGERN, 445-484, is said to have been chosen chief monarch of the Britons, who, 456, complain in vain to ÆTIUS, the Roman governor of Gaul, of the incursions of the Scots and Picts.</p> <p>ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD, 449-1066.</p> <p>449 HENGIST and Horsa, visiting the Isle of Thanet with three ships, are engaged, with 5000 men, by VORTIGERN, to expel the Scots and Picts. After riddling the country of these marauders, they quarrel with the Britons; and being strongly reinforced by fresh bands of their countrymen, they gradually settle in the country, the ancient inhabitants being either murdered, reduced to slavery, or driven into the mountainous districts of Wales. In the struggle which takes place Horsa is killed, but HENGIST founds the</p> <p>Kingdom of Kent, 454-823. comprising Kent, Middlesex, Essex, and part of Surrey: capital, Canterbury. HENGIST, descended from WODEN, 454-488. ESC, 488-512, succeeds HENGIST.</p> <p>The success of the freebooters encouraged fresh attempts, and seven or eight Saxon kingdoms were successively founded; the king of one of these however was generally acknowledged as chief by the others, and had the title of <i>Bretwalda</i> (weilder or sovereign of Britain). The first of these was ELLA, who landed 477, and founded the</p> <p>Kingdom of Sussex, (south Saxons), 490-721, containing Sasse and part of Surrey. Of this insignificant kingdom no records remain after the time of Scissa.</p> <p>ELLA, 490-514, Bretwalda I.</p> <p>These kings were merely military leaders, who could do nothing without the consent of their beothen warriors. It was only by degrees that their powers increased, and they became intrusted with the execution of the decrees passed in the <i>Witena-gemot</i>, or assembly of the elders of the people. The king was the creation of his people; for though generally some one of the royal family was chosen, the throne was rather elective than hereditary—hence the power of these kings was more limited than that of almost any others in Europe.</p> <p>OCTA, 512-542, in Kent.</p> <p>CERDIC, after twenty-four years of arduous warfare with the Britons, (who bravely defended themselves under AMBROSIUS (d. 508), and KING ARTHUR, who is said to have defeated the Saxons in several battles, particularly CERDIC, at the battle of <i>Mount Badon</i> (<i>Bath</i>), 511), founds the</p> <p>Kingdom of Wessex, (West Saxons), 519, which ultimately unites to itself the whole English monarchy. It included Hants, Dorset, Wilts, Berks, Isle of Wight, Devon, Cornwall, etc.</p> <p>CERDIC, 519-534, gains little more than Hants.</p> <p>CYNRIC, 534-560, a warlike prince—gains Wilts, Oxfordshire, and Bucks.</p> <p>Kingdom of Essex, (East Saxons), 520-823, is founded by EOWIN, 527-584,—it makes but little figure in history—comprised Middlesex and London.</p> <p>EOBENRIC, 542-560, succeeds in Kent. <i>Arthur's death, 542.</i></p> <p>The Kingdom of Bernicia was founded by IDA, 547-559, a descendant of WODEN—it comprised Northumberland, Durham, and part of Scotland. About the same time</p> <p>The Kingdom of Deira was founded by ELLA, 560, upon the conquest of Lancashire and Yorkshire—these two kingdoms were united by the marriage of ETHELFRITH, grandson of IDA, with ACCA, daughter of ELLA, and formed together</p> <p>Northumbria.</p> <p>The progress of the Angles in the north was slow—the Britons appear to have fought more bravely here than in any other part.</p> <p>ETHELBERT, 560-616, king of Kent, a warlike prince, subdues most of the other Saxon kings.</p> <p>CRAWLIN, 560-591, k. of Wessex, defeats the Britons in several battles—gains Gloucestershire and part of Somersetshire, and reigns as</p> <p>Bretwalda II., 571: his brother defeats the Britons at <i>Beiford</i>.</p> <p>East-Anglia, ab. 575, is formed into a kingdom by UFFA.</p> <p>The name of <i>Angle-land</i> was at first given only to a small part of the eastern coast, <i>East-Engle-land</i>.</p> <p>The Kingdom of Mercia, 586, was the last founded by the Angles, and seems at first to have been considered as part of Deira.</p> <p>CRIDA, 586, is named as its first sovereign, but his grandson PENDA first separated it from the dominion of the Northern Angles.</p> <p>CRAWLIN adds SUSSEX to his dominions—upon his death, 591, ETHELBERT, k. of Kent, gains the preponderance and becomes</p> <p>Bretwalda III.</p> <p>ETHELBERT is converted to Christianity by St. Augustine and forty monks, who are sent to England as missionaries by Pope Gregory, 596.</p> <p>Nearly the whole of the western coast, from the mouth of the Clyde to the Land's-end, still belonged to the Britons.</p> <p>The conquests of the Saxons replunged Britain into that state of barbarism from which it had been raised by the Romans. On many occasions towns and villages, with their inhabitants, were involved in the same ruin—the captives, without distinction of rank, sex, or age, were divided with the lands among the conquerors—many found an asylum in the mountains—a large body, altogether abandoning the country, settled in <i>Armorica</i>, and gave their name to the present <i>Bretagne</i>.</p>	<p>The earliest inhabitants of Spain were Iberians, and then Celts, whose origin is wrapped in impenetrable darkness. Before the times of history it became the seat of commerce—the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Phocians had settlements here, and the Carthaginians almost entirely subjugated the country—it next became the theatre of war between this nation and the Romans—it was reduced to a Roman province 205 B. C., and became one of the most flourishing of the empire.</p> <p>395-402 Spain was agitated by the invasions of the fierce hordes of barbarians who poured into Europe from the north. The Sævi, under HERMERIC, the Alans, under ATACE, and the Vandals or Silingi, under GUNGERIC, broke through the Pyrenean barrier, and poured the tide of destruction over the Peninsula.</p> <p>The Visigoths.</p> <p>ATAULPHUS, who had married Placidia, the sister of Honorius, in 411, makes a triumphal entry into Barcelona—is assassinated, 415.</p> <p>415 SIGERIC succeeds him, a cruel monster.</p> <p>WALLIA, 415-419, elected—he obtains an advantageous peace from Rome, 417—by successive victories he exterminates the Silingi, and forces the Sævi, the Alans, and Vandals to take refuge in the mountains of Gallicia.</p> <p>THEODORIC I., 419-451,—he strengthens the power of the Visigoths in the south of France and Spain.</p> <p>429 The Vandals, under GENSERIC, cross over into Africa.</p> <p>The history of the Sævi in Gallicia and part of Lusitania, is surely an account of their wars with the Visigoths. They became first <i>Arizans</i>, but afterwards embraced the Catholic faith. In 372 they were united to the Spanish monarchy.</p> <p>Theoderic falls in the battle of Chalons-sur-Marne, in which Attila is defeated, 451.</p> <p>THEODORIC, 451-453, assassinated by his brother,</p> <p>THEODORIC II., 453-466, who is murdered by his brother,</p> <p>ERIC, 466-484,—he and his brother Theoderic are regarded as the two best and greatest monarchs of the Visigoths. Fratricide, in those days, was thought so little of as scarcely to detract from this character.</p> <p>ERIC becomes entirely independent of Rome, and is regarded as the real founder of the Gothic monarchy of Spain.</p> <p>LEGISLATION OF THE VISIGOTHS.</p> <p>ALARIC II., 484-507.</p> <p>507 Defeated and slain by Clovis, aided by the Burgundians, at <i>Vouglé</i>, near Poitiers.</p> <p>Toulouse and Aquitaine conquered by the Franks.</p> <p>These pretended kings of France and Spain, were nothing more than military chiefs, elected by their soldiers; and must not be regarded as monarchs bent to subvert a fixed territory, but as semi-barbarous conquerors, encamped in the midst of a country which they had subdued. Their courts, or head-quarters, were continually changed—the habits of a wandering life could not be broken through at once. An odd mixture of religions, laws, and government prevailed—the retained paganism of Greece and Rome, the savage creeds of the Celtic, German, and Scandinavian races, with the pure faith of Christianity, dwelt side by side. In laws and government, the power of the church, the Roman laws and the rude customs of the barbarians, were mingled in the same manner.</p> <p>GESALIC, 507-509.</p> <p>THEODORIC THE GREAT, king of the Ostrogoths, 508-526, rules the affairs of Spain—he preserves Narbonne, wrested from the Visigoths by Clovis, to this empire, but joins Arles and Provence to his own.</p> <p>AMALARIC, 522-531,—the first Gothic king who establishes his court in Spain: capital, Seville. Marries Clotilda, daughter of Clovis; but persecuting her on account of her religion, she applies to her brother, Childbert—a war ensues, in which Amalaric is slain.</p> <p>THEUDIS, 531-548, elected king.</p> <p><i>Loves Gothic Gaul.</i></p> <p><i>Tolerates the Catholics.</i></p> <p>THEODISIL, 548, (<i>Licentious</i>).</p> <p>AGILA, 549-554.</p> <p><i>Civil commotions, in which the king is slain.</i></p> <p>ATHANAGILD, 554-567.</p> <p>About this time the Greeks from Africa obtain possession of the southern coast, from the straits to <i>Valencia</i>.</p> <p>LIUVA, 567-572.</p> <p>Interregnum.</p> <p>LEOVIGILD, 572-586,—victorious against the Greeks and numerous rebellions—also over his son Erusevige.</p> <p><i>Persecutes the Catholics.</i></p> <p>Makes an entire conquest of the kingdom of the Sævi, which is entirely overthrown 587.</p> <p><i>Improves the laws.</i></p> <p>RECARED, 586-601, good and prosperous reign—establishes the Catholic faith throughout Spain—the clergy obtain great authority.</p> <p><i>The Latin language supercedes the Gothic.</i></p> <p>The Visigoths were the most civilized of the German tribes: the royal authority was better established among them, and exercised a wholesome sway even in times of peace.</p>	<p>The present France was inhabited in remote ages by Celtic tribes—to these succeeded the Gauls—the origin of both being lost in the darkness of antiquity.</p> <p>The Gauls long and bravely struggled against the legions of Rome: CÆSAR, however, finally subdued them; and after that event they soon lost their nationality and became confounded by the ties of blood with their vanquishers, sharing their honours and glory, their dangers and miseries.</p> <p><i>Draids and Berds.</i></p> <p>The Franks, from whom the present French nation claims descent, were of German origin, and dwelt in the districts which now form the provinces of <i>Francia, Westphalia, and Thuringia</i>. They united with the Alemanni, and overran Gaul in the time of VALERIAN and GRATIAN, 253-269, and took possession of some of the finest provinces of the empire. They were soon, however, taken into the pay of the Romans, and faithfully and valiantly protected their frontiers, particularly upon the invasion of <i>Radogaisus</i>, 406.</p> <p>The Frankish chiefs were now trusted with the highest military posts and honours—on several were conferred the consular dignity. They worshipped the sun, moon, fire, and other material objects; sacrificed human victims, wolves, sheep, etc.: their chiefs were elective, power limited, tribute voluntary—their historians, bards or scalds.</p> <p>FIRST DYNASTY—MEROVINGIANS.</p> <p>1.) PHARAMOND, ab. 420-428.</p> <p>This prince, whose existence has been doubted, is said to have led the Franks across the Rhine, and to have taken up his quarters in Flanders. This house is now generally attributed to Clovis.</p> <p>2.) CLODOIN, 428-448, defeated at Soissons by ÆTIUS.</p> <p>3.) MEROVICUS, 448-456,—he powerfully assists in the defeat of Attila, and thus earns the privilege of giving his name to the first race of French kings.</p> <p>4.) CHILDERIC, 456-481, exiled 457—restored 465—extends the dominions of the Franks to the Loire.</p> <p>5.) Clovis, 481-511, the true founder of the French monarchy: capital Paris.</p> <p>486 Defeats Syagrius at Soissons—END OF THE ROMAN DOMINION.</p> <p>496 Gains a victory over the Alemanni, at Tolbiac—they submit to him, and are governed by their own dukes till the time of Pepin—embraces Christianity, and is baptized at Rheims.</p> <p>500 Defeats Gundobald and ravages Burgundy.</p> <p>Clovis not the king of Gaul, but k. of the Franks—overtook captain of the army—grants of land to his soldiers.</p> <p>Rise of the Feudal System.</p> <p>General assimilation in the Champ de Mars and elsewhere on all public affairs—the towns still governed by Roman laws under municipalities—a Frankish gulf, or coast, generally added.</p> <p>The rural people slaves.</p> <p>510 Causes the other Frankish kings to be massacred.</p> <p><i>New compilation of the Salic law, 511.</i></p> <p><i>First council at Orleans.</i></p> <p>CLOVIS dies, 511, and his dominions are divided between his four sons:</p> <p>1.) CHILDEBERT, k. of Paris, left an only daughter, who did not succeed—<i>First example of the Salic law.</i></p> <p>2.) CLODOIN, king of Neustria, slain 524, in the Burgundian war—his children were murdered by Childbert and Clothaire, who divided his possessions between them.</p> <p>3.) CLOTAIRE, at Soissons, 511-561. <i>Thuringia conquered.</i></p> <p>4.) THIERRY, at Metz, 511-534.</p> <p>THEODERIC, 534-539, succeeds Thierry at Metz—expedition into Italy for the purpose of making conquests—Provence and Rhetia wrested from the Ostrogoths, 536.</p> <p>CLOTAIRE, 559-561, sole monarch—collates to benefices.</p> <p>Upon his death the kingdom is again divided (still with the consent of the Franks) between his four sons—the states were federative and had a general assembly, in which were debated the affairs common to them all.</p> <p>1.) CARIBERT, reigns at Paris, 561-567.</p> <p>2.) GONTRAN, king of Orleans and Burgundy, 561-593.</p> <p>3.) SIGEBERT, king of Austrasia, (at Metz), 561-575,—wife Brunehilde.</p> <p>4.) CHILPERIC I. (the French Nero), king of Neustria, (at Soissons), 561-584—married the beautiful Fredegonda.</p> <p>561-613 Continual changes in the possessions of the Merovingian princes, accompanied by scenes of tumult and bloodshed—Brunehilde and Fredegonda are celebrated for their crimes, and the power they exercise over these princes, whom they instigate to the most horrid deeds.</p> <p>567 Caribert dies—his kingdom occasions much strife, as each of his brothers wish to possess it—they finally come to an agreement, and live together at Paris.</p> <p>CHILDEBERT II., king of Austrasia, 575-596.</p> <p>The aristocracy acquires great power, feebly controlled by the mayors of the palace, who are chiefs of the army, of the treasury, and of the government.</p> <p>CLOTAIRE II., 584-628, succeeds Chilperic in Neustria, and reigns under his mother Fredegonda.</p> <p>THIERRY II., 596-613, king of Burgundy, and THEODERIC II., 596-612, king of Austrasia, succeed their father Childbert, under the tutelage of their grandmother Brunehilde.</p> <p><i>Rising power of the mayors of the palace.</i></p>
500			
600			

BARBARIAN PERIOD.

GERMAN NATIONS.	ITALY.	CHURCH HISTORY AND BISHOPS OF ROME.	GREEK EMPIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.	NEW PERSIA, OR PARTHIAN EMPIRE.
<p>THE BERGUNDIANS, a numerous and warlike people of the Fandal race, early occupied part of the Roman empire, and were soon taken into its pay—in the middle of the fourth century they were seated on the Elbe; out about 413, the Vandals, which form the present province of Burgundy, were coded to them by Honorius, and the Kingdom of the Burgundians was founded by Gondicab, 413.</p> <p>Embraces Christianity about 417—Catholics.</p> <p>Gondicab, 426.</p> <p>They obtain the lands between the Loire and Alps, and Switzerland as far as the Aar: capital, Lyons.</p> <p>HILPERIC, 466, is associated with his father, and afterwards succeeds him.</p> <p>Gondebald, his brother, ab. 477, revokes against him, and in the end puts him and the rest of his family to death, and seizes the crown.</p> <p>ONDERALD, 491-516.</p> <p>Gondebald publishes a collection of the rights and customs of the Burgundians; and his valuable document forms the <i>Gombette law</i>—Hendison, legislation.</p> <p>Many Germanic tribes, particularly the Bavarians and Saxons join the Lombards and Avars in their invasion of Italy.</p> <p>36 Tributary to the Franks.</p> <p>36 SIGISMUND.</p> <p>The Lombards, (Langobardi), under ALBOIN, having, with the aid of the Avars, etc., destroyed the Gepids, 568, abandon Pannonia, and invade Italy, 568.</p> <p>Seventh migration of the German nations.</p> <p>Alboin's expedition from Pannonia into Italy, 568—and conquest of the country, 572.</p> <p>Kingdom of the Lombards.</p> <p>A military feudal system, but the Roman municipal government continues—the Lombards Arians.</p> <p>CLEF, 573 (elected)—murdered 575.</p> <p>575-584 General assemblies govern in the various provinces—they elect dukes as presidents, of which there are from 20 to 26.</p> <p>AUTHARIS (elected) 584-591.</p> <p>Successful against the Greeks and Franks.</p> <p>Many troubles follow, but the monarchy by degrees becomes partly hereditary—population and agriculture increase—towns are rebuilt—civilization advances.</p> <p>AGILULF, 591-615.</p> <p>War with the Franks.</p>	<p>In 476 the tottering empire of the west was finally overthrown by Odoacer's sack of Rome—the great event which divides ancient and modern history.</p> <p>Still the imperial government of Italy seems to have been but little changed by it—the senate still assembled—the consuls were yearly appointed—and the imperial laws were duly administered—and none of the municipal or provincial authorities were changed. But Italy was nearly a desert—its population had been swept away by every scourge under heaven—war, plague, famine, public tyranny, and domestic slavery.</p> <p>476 Odoacer, king of Italy—he also subjugates Noricum and Raetia;—of the latter he brings numerous bodies into Italy to cultivate its lands, which had become depopulated.</p> <p>The Ostrogoths, under THEODORIC, invade Italy—Odoacer defends it bravely—after losing three battles and enduring a three years' siege in Ravenna, he obtains an honourable capitulation, but is murdered soon after.</p> <p>THEODORIC completes the conquest of Italy and Sicily, and founds</p> <p>The Empire of the Ostrogoths.</p> <p>THEODORIC THE GREAT, 493-526.</p> <p>This empire included, besides Italy and Sicily, the provinces between the Danube and the Adriatic sea, Rhaetia, Noricum (Bavaria), Pannonia, Western Illyria, and the Upper Messia: capitals, Ravenna and Verona.</p> <p>Theodoric followed the example of Odoacer in granting his troops, half a million men (Arians), one-third of the lands as military fiefs—he established many wise institutions—consolidated the liberties of the Goths, their popular judicial proceedings, public deliberations, etc.—toleration of religion—liberties and municipalities of the Romans preserved.</p> <p>500 Edict of Theodoric.</p> <p>508 Conquest of Arles and Provence.</p> <p>ITALY FLOURISHES.</p> <p>Boethius and Symmachus condemned by Theodoric.</p> <p>526 Theodoric d.—buried at Ravenna. ATHALARIC (5 yrs. old), 526-534, under AMALASONTHA.</p> <p>THEODATUS, 534—slain 536.</p> <p>Unsuccessful war with Justinian, 535-553—the troops revolt and elect VITIGES, 536-541.</p> <p>Belisarius takes Rome 536; but 537 it endures a long and disastrous siege from Vitiges.</p> <p>538-539 The Franks, whom Vitiges calls to his succour, savage Italy, sack Milan and Genoa, and cut to pieces on the same day the armies of the Goths and of the Greeks, which had both reckoned on their assistance—they finally almost all perish by famine.</p> <p>539 Vitiges raises the siege of Rome, and surrenders Ravenna, and himself as prisoner to Belisarius.</p> <p>VOTILA, 541-552, re-establishes the powers of the Ostrogoths—takes Rome, 546, raises the walls, and expels the inhabitants.</p> <p>552 Narses, the general of Justinian, invades Italy with 30,000 men—defeats the Goths near Rome (Totila slain) and at Naples, 553, Totila slain.</p> <p>OVERTHROWS THE GOTHIC MONARCHY.</p> <p>554 ITALY UNDER GREEK ENARCHES, who exercise civil, military, and even ecclesiastical power.</p>	<p>The Christian church at the beginning of the fifth century was no longer what it had been at its rise—a simple association of believers in one common faith, meeting together to express their common opinions and convictions, and to enjoy their common emotions and feelings. The apostolic purity and simplicity in which it had been founded, had been corrupted by human inventions—various superstitious rites and ceremonies had been introduced—heresies and controversies were daily increasing—the simple truths of the gospel were adulterated by philosophical speculations and mysticisms—the bishops began to seek for worldly authority.</p> <p>Oligarchy of the Bishops of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem—all striving for supremacy.</p> <p>The favour of princes had given a new character to the church, and makes it necessary that we should henceforward consider it under a more political aspect than it had hitherto assumed.</p> <p>SEMPLECIUS, 468-483.</p> <p>FELIX II. or III., 483-492—he was excommunicated by Acacius, bishop of Constantinople.</p> <p>Litanies and bells first used.</p> <p>GELASIUS I., 492-496.</p> <p>ANASTASIUS II., 496-497.</p> <p>LAURENTIUS, 498,—schism between him and SYMMACHIUS I., 498-514.</p> <p>Publication of the <i>Genara</i>, or <i>Talmud of Babylon</i>.</p> <p>HORMISDAS, 514-523.</p> <p>During this century genuine simplicity declines, and luxury, ambition, and avarice, especially among ecclesiastics, increase—the episcopal power weakens stronger.</p> <p>The bishops of Rome and Constantinople struggle for supremacy.</p> <p>The bishops of Rome are still elected by the clergy and Roman people, and confirmed by the kings of Italy—the cardinals as yet are only presbyters, curates, or curators, over the great churches at Rome, Ravenna, and Milan.</p> <p>JOHN I., 523-526.</p> <p>FELIX III. or IV., 526-530.</p> <p>Extreme unction introduced.</p> <p>529 Foundation of the monastery of <i>Benedictines</i>, at Monte Cassino, near Naples, the first monastery of the west—this order spreads rapidly—its original characteristics were not wealth and idleness, but austerity, poverty, and labour.</p> <p>BONIFACE, 530-532.</p> <p>JOHN II., 532-535.</p> <p>AGAPETUS, 535-536.</p> <p>SILVERIUS, 536-538.</p> <p>536 Separation of the Armenians Christians from the Greek church.</p> <p>VIGILIUS, 538-555,—he gains the papal chair by hypocrisy and violence.</p> <p>553 Fifth general council of Constantinople, convoked by order of Justinian, and over which the patriarch of Constantinople presided, although the bishop of Rome was in the city.</p> <p>PELAGIUS I., 555-559.</p> <p>JOHN III., 559-572.</p> <p>BENEDICT I., 573-577.</p> <p>Miracles greatly increase.</p> <p>PELAGIUS II., 578-590.</p> <p>GREGORY I., THE GREAT, 590-604.</p> <p>Canon of the mass established.</p> <p>St. Augustine and forty monks go as missionaries into England—convert the Anglo-Saxons—St. Augustine the first archbishop of Canterbury, 598.</p> <p>Christianity had been professed in this island by the British, more than 400 years before the arrival of St. Augustine—about sixteen bishops of British Christians are recorded—the bishopric of London, founded by king LUCIUS, 176, was the first.</p> <p>Rites and superstitions increase—relics of martyrs sought for and worshipped—litanies addressed to the Virgin come into use, as well as fanciful priestly garments, lights in the day, exorcisms, etc.</p>	<p>The division of the Roman world between Arcadius and Honorius, marks the final establishment of the empire of the east, which endured 1038 years (395-1453) in a state of gradual decay. It was bounded by the <i>Adriatic</i> and the <i>Tigris</i>—the populous countries included within it were the seat of art and learning, of luxury and wealth; and its inhabitants, who had assumed the language and manners of Greece, styled themselves the most enlightened and civilized portion of the human race. The government was an absolute monarchy—the emperors imitating, in the luxury and magnificence of their court, and the obedience they exacted from their servile subjects, the parade and despotism of eastern rulers.</p> <p>438 Theodosian code of laws published.</p> <p>Five emperors, MARCIAN, 450-457, LEO, 457-474, LEO II., 474, ZENO, 474-491, ANASTASIUS, 491-518, were old men, feeble in mind and body, and raised to the throne by women, who governed in their name.</p> <p>Ab. 475 THEODORIC (educated as an hostage at Constantinople), succeeds his father as king of the Ostrogoths, inhabiting Pannonia—he invades the eastern empire and terrified Zeno into a purchase of his friendship—but a quarrel arising between them, Theodoric ravages Thracia with great cruelty.</p> <p>Sixth great migration of the German tribes.</p> <p>THEODORIC'S EXPEDITION FROM THRACE ETC. INTO ITALY, 489-493—the army and entire nation of the Ostrogoths leave Thracia; and, joined by Bulgarians, Gepids, and Sarmatians, invade and conquer Italy.</p> <p>499 First invasion of the Bulgarians.</p> <p>502-5 War with Persia.</p> <p>507 Long walls built to protect Constantinople from the Bulgarians.</p> <p>512 Tumult at Constantinople—10,000 killed.</p> <p>JUSTIN, 518-527.—Proclia his minister.</p> <p>JUSTINIAN, 527-565. Theodora.</p> <p>Persian war, 529-531.</p> <p>The schools of Athens suppressed.</p> <p>532 Sedition occasioned by the disputes of the greens and blues.</p> <p>533 Justinian's pandects and code of laws—Tribonian.</p> <p>533-534 Belisarius overthrows the empire of the Vandals in Africa.</p> <p>St. Sophia and other churches and palaces founded.</p> <p>War with Persia, 540—Syria, Armenia, and Colchis completely devastated.</p> <p>541 Roman consubship abolished.</p> <p>Plague at Constantinople, 542-594—during three months from 5 to 10,000 died daily.</p> <p>548 Lombards settle in Pannonia.</p> <p>550 Greeks settle on the Spanish coast.</p> <p>553 Narses overthrows the empire of the Ostrogoths, and settles the affairs of Italy.</p> <p>Trade with China.</p> <p>Silkworms introduced from China.</p> <p>559 The Bulgarians advance to the gates of Constantinople—repulsed by Belisarius—he is disgraced, 561—dies 565.</p> <p>JUSTIN II., 565-578.</p> <p>Wars with Persia, 571-591.</p> <p>574 TIBERIUS associated in the government.</p> <p>570-600 The Avars flourish under BAIAN—invalidate the eastern empire, and spread over Hungary, Poland, and Prussia.</p> <p>TIBERIUS II., 578-582.</p> <p>MAURICE, 582-602.</p> <p>The empire extended to the Araxes, and almost to the Caspian.</p> <p>592 War with the Avars.</p>	<p>400</p> <p>SASSANIDES.</p> <p>BAHRAM GOR (FOROZ F.) 420,—persecutes the Christians—war with the Greeks—a truce 422.</p> <p>Invasion of the Huns, 430-440, who are repelled.</p> <p>YEZDEGERD (<i>Jalegerdes II.</i>) 438.</p> <p>HURMAZ, 456.</p> <p>Feroz, his elder brother, aided by the Huns, invades Persia, and defeats and puts to death Yezdegerd.</p> <p>Feroz, 457 or 458, killed 484 (Malcolm), or 488 (Gibbon)—one of the most celebrated princes of Persia.</p> <p>Dangerous wars with the</p> <p>PALLAS (<i>Beltesch</i>), 484-488.</p> <p>White</p> <p>CORAD (<i>Chobades</i>), 488-531.</p> <p>Huns.</p> <p>NOUSHIRVAN (<i>Chosroes</i>), 531-579, the just—he establishes four viziers over his four provinces of Assyria, Media, Persia, and Bactriana.</p> <p>The fables of Pilpay translated into Persian, and the game of chess introduced from India.</p> <p>War with Justinian—invasion of Syria and capture of Antioch—BELISARIUS in Syria.</p> <p>Siege of Petra, 549-551.</p> <p>Persarmenia, oppressed by the Magi, submits to the Greeks.</p>
<p>Ab. 550 The DUCHY OF POLAND is said to have been founded by LECH I., chief of the Sclavonians—after his death the country was governed by twelve palatines, or vavodes.</p> <p>Ab. the same time ZECK, brother of Leck, was the first duke of Bohemia.</p>	<p>EXARCHES AT RAVENNA.</p> <p>NARSES, 554—recalled 567.</p> <p>LONGINUS, 568.</p> <p>SMARAGDUS, 584-590.</p> <p>ROMANUS, 590-597.</p> <p>CALLINICUS, 597-602.</p> <p>WAR WITH THE FRANKS.</p> <p>EXARCHES.</p>	<p>PELAGIUS II., 578-590.</p> <p>GREGORY I., THE GREAT, 590-604.</p> <p>Canon of the mass established.</p> <p>St. Augustine and forty monks go as missionaries into England—convert the Anglo-Saxons—St. Augustine the first archbishop of Canterbury, 598.</p> <p>Christianity had been professed in this island by the British, more than 400 years before the arrival of St. Augustine—about sixteen bishops of British Christians are recorded—the bishopric of London, founded by king LUCIUS, 176, was the first.</p> <p>Rites and superstitions increase—relics of martyrs sought for and worshipped—litanies addressed to the Virgin come into use, as well as fanciful priestly garments, lights in the day, exorcisms, etc.</p>	<p>570-600 The Avars flourish under BAIAN—invalidate the eastern empire, and spread over Hungary, Poland, and Prussia.</p> <p>TIBERIUS II., 578-582.</p> <p>MAURICE, 582-602.</p> <p>The empire extended to the Araxes, and almost to the Caspian.</p> <p>592 War with the Avars.</p>	<p>500</p> <p>NOUSHIRVAN (<i>Chosroes</i>), 531-579, the just—he establishes four viziers over his four provinces of Assyria, Media, Persia, and Bactriana.</p> <p>The fables of Pilpay translated into Persian, and the game of chess introduced from India.</p> <p>War with Justinian—invasion of Syria and capture of Antioch—BELISARIUS in Syria.</p> <p>Siege of Petra, 549-551.</p> <p>Persarmenia, oppressed by the Magi, submits to the Greeks.</p>
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ROMAN CIVILISATION DISAPPEARS—BRUTE FORCE AND BARBARISM PREDOMINATE.

	BRITAIN.	SPAIN.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.
600	<p>CEOLWULF, k. of Wessex, 597-611, makes Wessex to be feared by all his neighbours, Saxon and British—his sons, Cynewald and Caedwallan, 611-642, (the first Christian sovereigns of the state), resist Penda, and maintain the superiority of their country.</p> <p>St. Paul's and St. Peter's (now Westminster Abbey) founded about this time by Sabert, (nephew of Ethelbert, k. of Kent), who introduces Christianity into the kingdom of Essex.</p> <p>ETHELBERT publishes the first code of laws in Britain.</p> <p>EADBALD, k. of Kent, 616-640.</p> <p>REDWALD, k. of East-Anglia, 617.—</p> <p>Bretwalda IV.—he defeats and kills Ethel-frith, king of Northumbria, at Retford, and places EDWIN, son of Ella, on the throne, 617-633, who becomes</p> <p>Bretwalda V.—he embraces Christianity and becomes powerful, but falls in the battle of Hatfield, against Penda, king of Mercia, and Cadwallan, k. of North Wales, 633, who ravage his kingdom—Eanfrit's succeeds.</p> <p>PENDA, 627-655, a brave and restless warrior, gives to Mercia a formidable preponderance.</p> <p>OSWALD, k. of Northumbria, 634-642,</p> <p>Bretwalda VI., a virtuous monarch—propagates Christianity—falls in battle against Penda, 642.</p> <p>OSWY succeeds and becomes</p> <p>Bretwalda VII., 642-670,—he subdues Mercia and East-Anglia, and introduces Christianity into the former; but in the end Northumbria decreases in power—he loses his conquests, and, though his successor, EGGFRID, 670, for some time maintains a superiority, the kingdom falls a prey to civil broils—a rapid succession of princes, and the invasion of the Danes.</p> <p>Penda, k. of Mercia, destroys three kings of East-Anglia, 643, but falls in battle against Oneg, 655, at Winesfield near Leeds.</p> <p>CENWALCH, k. of Wessex, 643-672, is driven from his throne by Penda, 645, who keeps possession of Wessex for three years, and though Cenwalch is restored, he loses ground against Wulfhere, Penda's son.</p> <p>Mercia embraces Christianity.</p> <p>656-675 WULFHHERE, k. of Mercia, shakes off the yoke of Northumbria.</p> <p>Northumbria declines, and Wessex and Mercia increase in power.</p> <p>The</p> <p>Abbey of Whitby, and monastery of Gilling, founded.</p> <p>Anglo-Saxons</p> <p>EGGFRID, 670-685, succeeds, Oneg in Northumbria—he defeats the Picts, and, 679, invades Mercia.</p> <p>improve</p> <p>in</p> <p>ETHELRED, k. of Mercia, 675-704, defeats the Cantuarians and ruins their cities, 677.</p> <p>civilisation</p> <p>and</p> <p>684 Egfrid sends an army into Ireland.</p> <p>Literature flourishes in some of the Irish monasteries.</p> <p>power</p> <p>Egfrid makes an expedition against the Picts, in which he is slain.</p> <p>ALFRED, the Wise, 685-728, succeeds him—an amiable monarch, and great encourager of literature.</p> <p>by the</p> <p>CAEDWALLA, 685, the first Christian king of Wessex, subjugates Kent and Sussex—dies at Rome, 688.</p> <p>INA, 688-728, succeeds him—a valiant king—legislator, and encourager of learning—dies at Rome, 728, where he founds a Saxon school, to maintain which he grants Peter's pence—he annexed Essex to his dominions.</p> <p>introduction</p> <p>of</p> <p>Wessex declines to the time of Egbert.</p> <p>Christianity.</p>	<p>Kingdom of the Visigoths.</p> <p>LIUVA II., 601—assassinated by VITIGERIS, 603—assassinated.</p> <p>gonDEMAR, 610.</p> <p>SISEBERT, 612-621,—successful against the Basques and Greeks.</p> <p>Persecution of the Jews—80,000 are baptized, and many escape into France.</p> <p>RECARED II., 621,—three months.</p> <p>SWINTILA, 621,—deposed 631—defeats the Basques.</p> <p>623 The Greeks expelled Spain.</p> <p>SISENAND, 631-636.</p> <p>633 Fourth council of Toledo.</p> <p>The authority of the church and bishops increases.</p> <p>CRINTILLA, 636-640.</p> <p>638 Sixth council—edict against the Jews.</p> <p>TULOA, 640,—civil broils.</p> <p>CHINDASWIND, 642-653,—he re-establishes peace in his dominions, strengthens the throne, and punishes the nobles who had taken part in the revolutions and conspiracies which for forty years had distracted Spain—he reforms the law of the Visigoths, and causes all his subjects to be amenable to the same code and the same magistrates.</p> <p>649 Associates his son.</p> <p>RECESWIND, 653-672,—he relaxes the authority of the sovereign, who henceforward is simply the first magistrate intrusted with the execution of the laws—all is regulated by the national assemblies, in which</p> <p>The clergy have great power.</p> <p>Defeats the Basques.</p> <p>WAMBA (elected), 672-680.</p> <p>673 Rebellion of Paul.</p> <p>675 Naval victory over the Arabs, who attempt to invade Spain—turns monk, and abdicates—dies 683.</p> <p>ERWIO, 680-687.</p> <p>EOICA, 687-701.</p> <p>Rigid persecution of the Jews.</p> <p>696 Witiza associated in the government.</p>	<p>Kingdom of the Franks.</p> <p>MEROVINGIANS:</p> <p>THIERRY, k. THEODOBERT CLOTAIRE II. of Orleans and II. k. of Austrasia and Burgundy.</p> <p>A succession of civil wars is carried on between these monarchs with varied success; but</p> <p>613 The Burgundians and Austrasians under Brunchilda desert to Clotaire, who, having put Brunchilda to death, and having all the descendants of Clovis in his power, becomes sole monarch.</p> <p>Clotaire II., sole monarch, 613-628, grandson of Clovis,—his power extends over all the Gauls to the Pyrenees—the Saxons and Lombards tributary: capital, Paris.</p> <p>615 Council at Paris—a national assembly attended by lay lords as well as bishops.</p> <p>During the fifteen years' tranquil reign of Clotaire, commerce and the arts of peace improve.</p> <p>622 DAGOBERT, son of Clotaire, made k. of Neustria and Austrasia.</p> <p>625 War with the Saxons.</p> <p>The power of the mayors of the palaces increases by their being appointed regents over the countries conquered by Clotaire.</p> <p>Dagobert, 628-638, CHARIBERT, his brother, is appointed k. succeeds Clotaire.</p> <p>Pepin, the elder, is made mayor of the palace and duke of Neustria.</p> <p>631 Dagobert sole monarch.</p> <p>Dagobert gives himself up to all manner of luxury and debauchery—"This king had three queens, and so many concubines that I shrink from the task of inserting them in this chronicle."—Fregisire, quoted by Sismondi.</p> <p>631 9000 Bulgarian families, to whom Dagobert had exercised hospitality, are massacred in one night, by his orders, lest his sheltering them should offend the Avars.</p> <p>After the death of Dagobert the kings of France become mere ciphers in the hands of the mayors of the palace, who hold not their authority of the king, but are elected by the nobles of the countries they govern.</p> <p>638 The Kingdom again divided:</p> <p>CLOVIS II. (five years old) k. of Neustria and Burgundy, 638-656.</p> <p>Ega mayor of the palace.</p> <p>CLOTAIRE III., 656-670,—after the death of Sigebert, sole king till 660.</p> <p>THIERRY III., 670, is placed on the throne by Ebroin; but the nobles, in hatred of Ebroin, depose him, and</p> <p>CHILDERIC II., 670-673, becomes sole monarch.</p> <p>THIERRY is restored 673.</p> <p>DAGOBERT, who returns from Scotland, 674-679.</p> <p>After six years of war, massacre, and pillage, between the Neustrasians and Austrasians, PEPIN D'Héristal gains</p> <p>687, the battle of Testry, and becomes, as hereditary duke, the ruler of France, under the cipher-king Thierry.</p> <p>This victory was the triumph of the aristocracy over the monarch and the people—it caused the Teutonic language to supersede the Latin—national assemblies to be re-established, held more regularly, and to obtain supreme authority—unfortunately they were only assemblies of the nobles.</p> <p>CLOVIS III., 691-695,</p> <p>CHILDERIC III., 695-711,—kings only in name.</p> <p>The nations beyond the Rhine regain their independence.</p> <p>Aquitaine, Burgundy, and Provence become separate states under their own dukes.</p>	<p>GERMANY.</p> <p>AGILULF—615.</p> <p>602 He embraces the Catholic faith.</p> <p>Successful wars against the Greeks.</p> <p>ADALVALD, 615.</p> <p>Civil broils and wars against the Greeks prevail during this century.</p> <p>ARIVALD, 625-636.</p> <p>636, a merchant of France trading with the Slavi, or Veneti, in Bohemia, stimulates them to shake off the yoke of the Avars—under him they are victorious and make him their king.</p> <p>War with the Slavi.</p> <p>Legislation of Rotharis and gradual formation of the Italian language.</p> <p>Invasion of the Slavi, who are repulsed.</p> <p>RADOLF, duke of Thuringia.</p> <p>RADOLF, 652.</p> <p>ARIBERT, 653-661.</p> <p>PERTHARIS at Milan, and GONDEBERT at Paris, 661.</p> <p>GRIMOALD, 662, duke of Benevento, comes to aid Gondebert, but kills him and seizes the crown. PERTHARIS flees into Pannonia—Grimoald makes conquests in Lower Italy.</p> <p>PERTHARIS restored, 671-686,—protects Wilfred, archbishop of York.</p> <p>CUNIBERT, 677, associated with his father.</p> <p>686 Cunibert alone.</p> <p>The Alemanni, Bavarians, Frisians, Thuringians, and Saxons, while France is occupied with the dissensions of the mayors of the palace, shake off the Frankish yoke.</p>	<p>ITALY.</p> <p>KINGDOM OF THE LOMBARDS.</p> <p>SMARAGDUS, 602-611, (the second time.)</p> <p>LEMIGIUS, 611-616.</p> <p>ELEUTHERIUS, 616-619.</p> <p>619 Eleutherius is killed in an attempt to assume the purple.</p> <p>ISAAC, 619-638.</p> <p>The maritime cities of Italy,</p> <p>PLATO, 638-649.</p> <p>nominally subject to the Greek empire, begin to form into</p> <p>THEODORUS CALLOPAS, 648, 649.</p> <p>free republics, in which</p> <p>was preserved</p> <p>the</p> <p>OLYMPIUS, 649-652.</p> <p>THEODORUS restored, 652-666.</p> <p>spirit of liberty</p> <p>that, afterwards,</p> <p>Gregory, 666.</p> <p>became diffused over western</p> <p>Europe.</p> <p>THEODORUS II., 678-687.</p> <p>JOHN PLATO, 687-702.</p> <p>697 Venice begins to have its Doges—LUC ANASTETIO the first.</p>
625					
650					
675					
700					

RISE OF MOHAMMEDANISM.

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CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.

LITERATURE, CELEBRATED MEN, ETC.

GREEK EMPIRE.

ARABS, OR MUSSULMANS.

PERSIA.

SABINIAN, 604-606.
BONIFACE III., 606.
 The power of the popes increases by the conversion of Paganism—the title of universal bishop is now first assumed—the churches of the east, of Wales and Scotland, do not submit to this usurpation. The Waldenses still preserve the simplicity of the Gospel, and acknowledge no dependence upon Rome—SPURDINE; but KACHE, who quotes BEDA, lib. i. c. 20, and II. 17, states that the supremacy of Rome was acknowledged in England in 602 and 607, when the archbishop of Canterbury and York received the pallium from the popes.
BONIFACE IV., 607-614.
 The Anglo-Saxons embrace Christianity—as do also, during this century, the Frislanders, Westphalians, Thuringians, Danes, Swedes, Germans, and Franks.
 614 Jerusalem taken by the Persians, who kill 90,000 persons and carry off the cross of Christ.
DEODATUS, 614 or 615-617 or 618.
BONIFACE V., 617-625.
Monks and Monasteries greatly increase.
HONORIUS I., 625-638—he had a taste for splendid cathedrals and processions—much money spent in building churches.
 Some few monasteries still continued to be nurseries of the arts, repositories of learning, and, at least in appearance, the abodes of frugality, chastity, and concord.
 Africa and Asia, with the churches of Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch, lost to the Christian world by the progress of Mohammedanism.
SEVERINUS, 640.
JOHN IV., 640-642.
TREDDORUS I., 642-649—the first pope who assumes the title of SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.
MARTIN I., 649-655—he commands the row of celibacy to be kept by the clergy.
 Rise of the schism between the Greek and Roman churches.
EUGENIUS, 654-657.
VITALIAN, 657-672.
 He commanded the universal use of the Latin language in divine service.
ADODATUS, 672-676.
DOMNUS, 676-678.
 The popes become independent of the Greek emperors.
AGATHO, 678 or 9-682.
 680 Sixth general council at Constantinople, called by the emperor CONSTANTINE, who presided.
LEO II., 682, 683—usurps the right of investiture.
BENEDICT II., 684, 685.
FORN V., 685, 686.
CONON, 686, 687.
SEVERINUS, 687-701.

SECUNDUS, historian of the Lombards, d. 615.
 Saxon code of laws published in Britain.
ISIDORUS of Spain—grammarian, philosopher, and historian of the Goths and Vandals, d. 656.
THEOPHYLACTUS SIMOCATTA, historian.
JOHN of Alexandria, surnamed Philoponus, grammarian, and commentator on Aristotle.
PAUL FGINETUS, Greek physician.
 Code of the Franks published.
GEORGE PISIDES, historian and poet—d. ab. 641
Literature, which the continual wars of the barbarians almost entirely extinguished in Europe, begins to be cultivated towards the end of this century in Arabia, under the Khalifa—the publication of the Koran fixes the classic language of that country—poetry begins to flourish—medical, astronomical, and other writers are translated from the Greek.
643 Lombard code of laws published by ROTRARIUS.
652 MAXIMUS, of Constantinople, theologian.
CALLINIUS, of Hellespolis, invents and brings to Constantinople THE GREEK FIRE, a composition of sulphur, pitch, and sulphur, which, once ignited, could not be extinguished by water—it adhered to wood, and consumed with equal facility a single ship or a fleet—when thrown on the combatants it incandesced itself between the joints of their armour, and destroyed them by a death of torture—from the pores of vessels and the walls of towns it was projected with amazing velocity into the air, where it immediately caught fire—it approached its victims in the form of fiery dragons, and at last fell in a burning shower upon vessels and men—an hour's fight would cover the sea with this flaming oil, and give it the appearance of a sheet of fire.
691 JULIAN, of Toledo, historian and moralist.
697 BEDE, the venerable,—b. 673,—d. 735.

602 Revolt of the army, which elects PHOCAS, 602-610, a brutal, lustful tyrant—murder of Maurice and his five sons.
 War with Persia, 603-620.
 Phocas is put to death by HERACLIUS, 610-641.
610-22 Twelve years of distress—the Persians conquer the eastern provinces, and the Arabs ravage the west—the empire reduced to little more than Constantinople and part of Greece.
617 Ambassadors sent to Chosroes to request peace, which he refuses unless the Greeks will forsake Christianity and worship the sun.
622-625 Successful expeditions of Heraclius against the Persians, after which he maintains a superiority over them.
626 Vain attempt, of the Persians and Avars combined, upon Constantinople.
Heracius forms an alliance with the Turks, and, 627, makes another successful campaign against Persia.
628 Peace with Persia.
Decay of Arts, Agriculture, and Population.
632 The Greeks defeated in Syria by the Arabs, under Khalid, who captures Damascus.
636 gains a victory over Heraclius on the Yarmuk, and drives the Greeks out of Syria.
637 Captures Jerusalem.
 The Christians allowed the exercise of their religion—paying tribute. Omar founds a mosque at Jerusalem, which Moslems consider nearly as sacred as Mecca.
THE SLAVS found the kingdom of Servia and Croatia, 650.
CONSTANTINE III., (Heraclius), 641.
CONSTANS II., 641-668.
THE EMPIRE DECLINES TO 668.
 A Saracen army advances to Constantinople—Constans purchases their retreat.
CONSTANTINE IV., (Pogonatus), 668-685.
668-675 First siege of Constantinople by the Arabs—the Greek fire saves the city, and obliges the Khalifa to purchase, 678, a peace of thirty years, by a yearly tribute.
680 Kingdom of the Bulgarians founded between the Danube and the Balkan, lasts till 1018, when it is again reduced to a Greek province.
JUSTINIAN II., 685—he breaks the truce with the Saracens, is defeated, and compelled to relinquish Armenia.
 The emperor is deposed and his nose cut off by LEONTIUS, 695-698, dethroned, and his own nose cut off by Ahasinarius, who succeeds under the name of TIBERIUS, 698,—dethroned 705.
 Syria recovered, and 200,000 Saracens slain.

The Arabs profess to be descended from Abraham through Ishmael and Hagar; and the affinity of their language proves the Jews and Arabs a kindred race.
 Their valour, and the nature of the land they inhabit, preserved it from becoming a province of the Roman empire.
 At the beginning of this century Arabia became the theatre of events which wrought an entire change in the condition of the nations of the east, and threatened to do the same for those of the west.
609 MOHAMMED, a native of Mecca, (born 569), assumes the character of a prophet, and endeavours to convert his countrymen from idolatry to a belief in one God—his flight from Mecca, where he is opposed by Abu Sufian, which takes place July 16, 622, forms the era of the Mohammedans, and is called **The Hijra, or Flight, of Mohammed, 622.** He enters Medina, and is acknowledged as prophet and military sovereign.
623-632 Conquers all Arabia—in his last pilgrimage to the Kaaba, 114,000 Mussulmen march under his banner.
 Mohammed taught a future state of rewards and punishments; and made it incumbent on all his disciples to spread his doctrines by the sword.
Khalifs at Medina:
 1.) ABU BEKR 632-634, Mohammed's father-in-law, succeeds as Khalif, and reigns from the Euphrates and Tigris to the Mediterranean.
 2.) OMAR, 634-644.
 Egypt and part of Syria subdued.
The Koran published.
Alexandria captured by Arabs, and its library burnt, 640.
 One sect of Mohammedans, the Shiaks, regard the first three Khalifs as usurpers; while another, the Sunnis, consider them legitimate—this schism still exists—the Persians generally are Shiaks, the Turks and Arabs, Sunnis.
647 Arabs capture Mauritania and nearly all northern Africa.
648 Cyprus captured, and
653 Rhodes—complete destruction of the celebrated colossus.
 4.) ALI, the cousin and son-in-law of Mohammed, 656-660. Moneymah and Amr, governors of Syria and Egypt, rebel—the hostile armies meet at Kufe, where they wage a desultory war of 110 days, when Ali is assassinated by a fanatic.
 5.) HASEN, reigns six months and abdicates.
Ommeyyades, 656-750,—thirteen Khalifs.
 1.) MOAWIAH, 661-680,—makes Damascus his capital, and the khalifat hereditary—forms a navy—invasades Sicily—besieges Constantinople.
 Alexandria shares with Constantinople the commerce of the Indies.
 Grand Cairo founded, 670.
 The rapid extension of the religion of Mohammed was solely owing to the character and circumstances of the people to whom it was first addressed, or on whom it was first imposed. It converted the brave, hardy, and indolent tribes of Arabia to battle, plunder, and pleasure, and granted death of its slaves by the assurance that when incurred in religious warfare it was an incontrovertible title to an eternity of enjoyment. The courage thus animated was condoned by the success which attended the attacks of the Arabs upon the effeminate and ill-protected people of Palestine and Syria; and the confidence of conquest combined with the enthusiasm of religion to render the soldiers of Islam invincible before they encountered the numerous but not over-zealous hosts of Persia and the Greek empire. To the fire-worshippers of Persia, as to the idolaters of Arabia, Mohammedanism offered a more rational creed, and the impression which the sword first made was extended and established by conviction. To the Christians and Jews of Asia and Egypt, the exercise of their religion was permitted upon payment of a slight tribute, and their political connection with Constantinople was not of a nature to inspire loyalty or patriotism. The administration of the Government in both the Greek empire and Persian kingdoms was singularly defective, and the functionaries, both civil and military, corrupt, luxurious, and debauched; whilst the rule of the Khalifs was simple and vigorous, and the leaders of their armies distinguished by disinterested zeal, judicious energy, and intrepid valour.
 2.) YEZID, 680-683.
680 Death of Husein, son of Ali, who endeavours to obtain the khalifat.
 3.) MOAWIAH II., 683, reigns six weeks.
 4.) ABDALLA, 684,—he is opposed by Mervan I. in Syria.
 5.) ABDULMELEK, 685-705,—he discontinues the tribute to the Greeks.
695 A national mint, and silver and gold coins struck.
696 Armenia subdued, and, 697-725, the provinces between the Black and Caspian sea.
698 Carthage raised, and the north coast of Africa completely subdued.

DYNASTY OF THE SASSANIDES.
CHOSROES II., at Madain.
602 Invades the Greek empire—conquers Syria, 611—Palestine and Jerusalem, 614—Egypt, 616, and Asia Minor except the coasts—overruns Africa.
 Splendid court of Persia—960 elephants—the tent & baggage of Chosroes were borne by 12,000 large, and 8000 lesser camels—his celebrated palace had 40,000 columns of silver, and contained 1000 globes of gold, representing the zodiac and planets.
622 Invasion of Heraclius.
625 Victory of Ni-seeek.
628 Conquest of Madain—Chosroes flees—revolution—he is deposed and murdered by his son SIROES, 628, eight months.
 Peace with Constantinople.
Twelve In four years, eight monarchs contest the throne. years YEZDEGERD, 632-651, the last king, of The Arabs attack Persia, and, under Othman, completely subdue it. anarchy.
 From Ali are descended the twelve Imams of the Persian creed.
 The Magian religion gives way to the Mohammedian; but a few Ghibers still maintain the ancient faith in remote provinces.
 700

PREDOMINANCE OF THE FRANKS. CHARLEMAGNE.

	BRITAIN.	SCOTLAND.	SPAIN.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.
700	<p>Anglo-Saxon Octarchy.</p> <p><i>Seven kings at this time:</i></p> <p>ALFRED THE WISE, Northumbria, 700.—ISA, Wessex and Sussex, abdicates, 726.—ETHELRED, in Mercia, 724.—WIFRITH, in Kent, 725.—ALFWOLD, East-Anglia.—OS, in Essex.</p> <p>GERAINT, k. of the Britons, in Cornwall, defeated by Isa, 710.</p> <p>ETHELWALD, 716-755, k. of Mercia, succeeds Costrel—establishes his superiority over all the kingdoms from the Humber to the Isle of Wight—founds Croyland Abbey.</p> <p>718 INGILS, the brother of Isa, dies: from him are descended EGBERT, ALFRED, etc.</p> <p>Isa rebuilds Glastonbury Abbey, 718.</p>	<p>As far back as the time of Constantine, Scotland was inhabited by two powerful and distinct tribes—the Scots, or men of the hills, dwelling in the west, of Irish origin—and the Picts, or men of the plain, dwelling in the east and midland provinces.</p> <p>They began their incursions into Britain as early as the fourth century.</p> <p>PALLADIUS, the successor of St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, is said to have converted the Scots to Christianity ab. 460.</p> <p>Upon the Saxon invasion Ida subdued the March, Teviotdale as high as Melrose, and the three Lothians; and of these five provinces the Saxons maintained the possession, though not without some severe contests with the Picts, the most numerous and powerful people of Scotland.</p> <p>EDWIS, between 617-633, founded the castle called after him <i>Edwin's-burgh</i>, now Edinburgh.</p> <p>In 685 a check was given to the encroachment of the Saxons by the defeat of <i>Egfrid</i> at the battle of <i>Drumcetton</i>, in which himself and most of his troops were slain.</p> <p>NECTAN, or NANTON, is mentioned as king of the Picts ab. 709.</p> <p>[A long list of kings of Scotland, beginning before the birth of Christ, has been compiled, but with no authority beyond that of uncertain legends, and the traditions of the Scottish bards.]</p> <p>The Picts maintain a continual struggle with the Saxons on one side, and with the Scots-Irish on the other.</p>	<p>Kingdom of the Visigoths.</p> <p>WITIZLA, 700,—he is driven from the throne for his bad government and cruelty, by RODERIC, ab. 710, who is elected in his stead.</p> <p>The two sons of Witizla conspire with count <i>Julius</i> to replace their father on the throne—they call in the aid of the <i>Arabs</i> from Africa—<i>Tarik</i> lands at <i>Gibraltar</i>, April 30, 711, gains a decisive victory at <i>Xeres</i>, Nov. 11, 711, in which Roderic, the last of the Goths, is killed, with whom ends the GOthic MONARCHY OF SPAIN.</p> <p>713, 714 <i>Tarik</i> and <i>Moss</i> complete the conquest of Spain, which is ruled by governors appointed by the khalif.</p> <p>Christians. The Christians maintain themselves in the <i>Asturias</i> and <i>Navarre</i>.</p> <p>Mohammedans. 711-1492. The <i>Fingols</i> preserve their freedom—their property, heavily taxed, their religion, and language.</p> <p>THE ASTURIAS.</p> <p>PELAYO, 718-737, 719, and strengthens his kingdom.</p> <p>718 <i>Sansa</i>, governor—is killed in a great battle at <i>Toulouse</i>, with the <i>Franks</i>, under <i>Eudes</i>, duke of <i>Aquitaine</i>, in which 360,000 <i>Saracens</i> are said to have been slain, 721.</p> <p>The <i>Arabs</i> take <i>Narbonne</i>, 721.</p> <p>731 The <i>Arabs</i>, under <i>Abderrahman</i>, invade France, and penetrate as far as <i>Scas</i>, but</p> <p>732 Charles Martel gains the decisive victory of <i>Tours</i>, which saves the liberties and religion of Europe.</p> <p>737 <i>Lose Narbonne.</i></p> <p>743 <i>Theodomir</i> in <i>Marcia</i> is succeeded by <i>Athanaold</i>—this kingdom ends ab. 755.</p> <p><i>Alfoano</i> extends his kingdom by the conquest of <i>Galicia</i>, <i>Leon</i>, and <i>Castile</i>, and is regarded as the founder of the KINGDOM OF LEON.</p> <p>Kings of Oviedo.</p> <p>FRUELA I., his son, 757-768.</p> <p>760 Defeats the Mohammedan general, <i>Omar</i>, and makes him prisoner, in memory of which he builds <i>Oviedo</i>.</p> <p>Most of these kings are elected, but always out of the royal family.</p> <p>AURELIO, 768-774. Sejo, 774-783.</p> <p>MAUREGATO, 783-788, usurps the throne, which <i>Alphonso</i>, the rightful heir, does not contend for.</p> <p>Yearly tribute of 100 beautiful maidens to the <i>Arabs</i>.</p> <p>BERNEDO I., 768-791, (elected).</p> <p>791 Victory over <i>Hushem</i>—in which 60,000 Moors are slain.</p> <p>Abdicates in favour of ALPHONSO II., the <i>Chaste</i>, 791-842.</p> <p>He defeats and expels the <i>Arabs</i>, who invade his dominions, and from this time may be dated the real independence of the Christians.</p> <p>3.) <i>ALBAKEN</i>, 796-821. Rebellion of his warden suppressed.</p>	<p>Kingdom of the Franks.</p> <p>CHILDERSBERT III.,—711.</p> <p>Neustria.</p> <p>DAGOBERT III., 711-715.</p> <p>Austrasia.</p> <p>PEPIN D'HERISTAL mayor of the palace—the true founder of the Carlovingian dynasty.</p> <p><i>Charles Martel</i>, 715-741, establishes himself as mayor of the palace, and is chosen duke of <i>Austrasia</i>—he is complete master of the French monarchy.</p> <p>CHILPERIC II., 715-720.</p> <p>THIERRY IV., 720-737,—<i>Charles</i> still governs all.</p> <p>720-729 The <i>Arabs</i> invade France, but are several times defeated and driven back by <i>Eudes</i>, duke of <i>Aquitaine</i>.</p> <p>732 Charles Martel gains the decisive victory of <i>Tours</i>, which saves the liberties and religion of Europe.</p> <p>732-752 Conquest of <i>Septimania</i>—the inhabitants preserve their liberties by treaty, whence the privileges of <i>Languedoc</i>.</p> <p>735 On the death of <i>Eudes</i>, <i>Charles</i> adds <i>Aquitaine</i> to his dominions, and, 736, grants it as a fief to <i>Hansald</i>, son of <i>Eudes</i>, who does homage for it to him and his two sons without mention of <i>Thierry</i>.</p> <p>737 <i>Narbonne</i> wrested from the <i>Arabs</i>.</p> <p>741 <i>Two Nancis</i>, the first that visit France, bring the keys of <i>St. Peter's sepulchre</i>, and various presents, to <i>CHARLES</i>, from <i>Pope Gregory III.</i>, who requests his aid against the <i>Lombards</i>.</p> <p>CARLOMAN and PEPIN the Short, 741; <i>Carloman</i> takes the cowd 746, when PEPIN becomes sole monarch.</p> <p>752 CHILPERIC III. who had been crowned 742, is compelled by PEPIN to retire to a cloister, and this is</p> <p>The end of the Merovingian dynasty.</p> <p>CARLOVINGIAN DYNASTY.</p> <p>1.) PEPIN the Short, 752-768, consecrated king in a general assembly of the nation, at <i>Soissons</i>—he greatly enriched the clergy—was the first who took the title "by the grace of God," and called bishops to the national assemblies.</p> <p>754-756 <i>Pepin</i> makes two expeditions into Italy at the request of <i>STEPHEN</i>—defeats <i>ASTOLPHUS</i>, and bestows the exarchate, <i>Pentapolis</i>, and <i>Comacina</i>, upon the pope—<i>Pepin</i> protector of <i>Rome</i>.</p> <p>CHARLEMAGNE, 768-814, and CARLOMAN, —the former one of the greatest monarchs that ever lived, becomes sole ruler upon the death of <i>Carloman</i>, 771.</p> <p>777 Expedition against the <i>Saxons</i>—<i>Champ de Mai</i> at <i>Paderborn</i>—he subdues the <i>Saxons</i>, and causes 4500 of them to be beheaded in one day, and transplants 10,000 into various parts of France and Italy.</p> <p>778 Expedition against the <i>Arabs</i>,—and Roland's retreat and death in the valley of <i>Roncesvalles</i>.</p> <p>Conquest of the <i>Spanish Marche</i>.</p> <p>In this campaign the <i>Franks</i> suffered severely from the <i>Arab</i> light horse; and this led them almost immediately to adopt the method of fighting on horseback—<i>rise of chivalry</i>.</p> <p><i>Charlemagne's</i> love of letters and learned men, and the ambition of founding learned institutions, were partly caught from the <i>Arabs</i>—the system of propagating Christianity by the sword more decidedly so.</p> <p>791-3 Campaign against the <i>Avars</i> or <i>Huns</i>, from <i>Ravensburg</i>—<i>Charlemagne</i> attempts to unite the <i>Rhine</i> and <i>Danube</i> by a canal.</p> <p>794 Synod at <i>Frankfort</i>: the clergy of the empire convoked by <i>Charlemagne</i>.</p> <p>798 Embassy of <i>Harun al Rachid</i>.</p> <p>Charlemagne restores <i>Leo</i>, & is crowned by him emperor of the West at <i>Rome</i>.</p>	<p>Numerous Slavonian republics exist in <i>Bohemia</i>, the most considerable of which was in the province of <i>Prague</i>. This, by war, marriage, and alliance, unites the others to itself.</p> <p>716 RADBOLD, duke of the <i>Frisons</i>, defeats <i>Charles</i>.</p> <p>722 PRIMISLAU marries LIBUSSA and becomes duke of <i>Bohemia</i>—his family rules till 1306.</p> <p>725-728 <i>Charles</i> subdues the <i>Barbarians</i>, <i>Saxons</i>, <i>Saracens</i>, and <i>Frisons</i>.</p> <p>743-745 CARLOMAN makes a successful campaign against the <i> Germans </i>—defeats <i>Theodoric</i>, duke of the <i>Saxons</i>.</p> <p>748, 749, <i>Pepin</i> defeats the <i>Saracens</i> and <i>Barbarians</i>, and, 752, obliges the former to pay him a yearly tribute of 300 horses.</p> <p>772-803. Thirty years' struggle with the</p> <p>776 DIDIER, 756, the last king, quarrels with <i>Pope Adrian</i>, 772, at whose request <i>Charlemagne</i> crosses the <i>Great St. Bernard</i> from <i>Geneve</i>, takes <i>Peria</i>, dethrones <i>Didier</i>, and thus, 774, heads the kingdom of the <i>Lombards</i>, which had lasted 206 years.</p> <p>776 ABBIGIS, duke of <i>Be-senvento</i>, submits to <i>Charlemagne</i> and holds his duchy as a fief.</p> <p>WITIKING, who had repeatedly induced the <i>Saxons</i> to revolt, compelled to embrace Christianity.</p> <p>Charlemagne subdues and compels to embrace</p> <p>796 ABBIGIS, duke of <i>Be-senvento</i>, submits to <i>Charlemagne</i> and holds his duchy as a fief.</p> <p>796 ABBIGIS, duke of <i>Be-senvento</i>, submits to <i>Charlemagne</i> and holds his duchy as a fief.</p>	<p>KINGDOM OF THE LOMBARDS.</p> <p>700 LEUTBERT, eight months, then RAGIMBERT.</p> <p>ARIMBERT II. THEOPHYLACT, 701-712.</p> <p>(709 <i>Pausipius Anuletus</i>, duke of <i>Venice</i>.)</p> <p>JOHN RIZOCOPUS, 710.</p> <p>ETTYCIUS, 711,—recalled 713.</p> <p>LUTHBRAND, SCROLASTICUS, 712-744—a great and virtuous prince.</p> <p><i>Luitbrand</i> takes advantage of the civil broils in Italy, captures <i>Ravenna</i> and several cities from the pope.</p> <p>PAUL, 727,—he is ordered by <i>Leo the Isaurian</i>, to procure the assassination of <i>Gregory II.</i>, for his zealous attachment to image-worship; but the <i>Romans</i> fly to arms in defence of their pastor. <i>Past</i> goes to <i>Ravenna</i>, where he is as badly received, and killed in a tumult, 728.</p> <p>ETTYCIUS, the second time, 728.</p> <p>He again invades the exarchate—takes several cities, and threatens <i>Rome</i>—but cedes them to <i>ZACHARY</i>.</p> <p>HILDEBRAND, 744, deposed by the nation, who elect <i>RACHIS</i>, 744, duke of <i>Friuli</i>—abdicates 749.</p> <p>ASTOLPHUS, 749-756.</p> <p>752 He defeats the Greek exarchs, and demands a tribute from <i>Rome</i>—<i>Eutychius</i> flees.</p> <p>End of the Greek Exarchate.</p>
725						
737						
750						
775						
800						

a

b

c

d

e

BRILLIANT PERIOD OF THE ARABIAN EMPIRE.—HARUN AL RASHID.

CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.	LITERATURE, CELEBRATED MEN, ETC.	SCANDINAVIA.	GREEK EMPIRE.	KHALIFAT.	
<p>JOHN VI., 701-705. 704 The first province given to the pope.</p> <p>JOHN VII., 705-707.</p> <p>SHISHNIUS, 708, twenty days. CONSTANTINE, 708-715.</p>	<p>The west had never been so absolutely without an historian as during the first half of this century—barbarism every where reigned, and monarchs, nobles, and people seemed utterly regardless of transmitting any knowledge of their existence to posterity.</p>	<p>This region was remarkable in the eighth century for its numerous petty kings who ruled on land, and its sea kings who swarmed on the ocean.</p>	<p>JUSTINIAN II., 713,—restored 705-711.</p>	<p>Ommiyade Khalifa at Damascus.</p> <p>6.) WALID I., 705-715.</p> <p>705-707 Mass reduces the Berbers in Africa, and subdues Mauritania and the whole northern coast.</p>	<p>700</p>
<p>Christianity greatly extended among the <i>Germans</i> and northern nations; but almost exterminated in Africa and the east by the progress of Mohammedanism.</p> <p>Increasing power,</p> <p>GREGORY II., 715-731.</p> <p>both spiritual</p>	<p>ALDELMINE, or ADELINUS, Latin poet,—d. 709.</p> <p>Art of making paper brought from Samarcand by the <i>Arabs</i>.</p> <p>Dark</p>	<p>Norway</p> <p>in the eighth century contained a hardy population, divided into numerous sovereignties, called <i>Fylki</i>. HAROLD HARFAGRE, after a long struggle, unites these into one monarchy.</p> <p>Sweden</p> <p>in the eighth century contained a numerous, warlike, and hospitable population, divided into many petty kingdoms, of which <i>Upfal</i> was the chief, and to which the rest were tributary. IVAR VIDFARE, the little potentate of <i>Scania</i>, conquers this kingdom, which continues to increase in its power and prepondance.</p>	<p>PHILIPPICUS, 711-713.</p> <p>ANASTASIUS II., 713,—dethroned 716.</p> <p>THEODOSIUS III., 716.</p> <p>LEO III., the Isaurian, 718-741.</p>	<p>707 Victory of <i>Catibul</i> over the <i>Turks</i> beyond the <i>Jilou</i>—conquest of <i>Bokhara</i> and <i>Samarcand</i>. 707 Expedition into <i>India</i>.</p> <p>711-714 Conquest of <i>Spain</i>.</p> <p>7.) SOLIMAN, 715-717.</p> <p>8.) OMAR II., 717-720.</p> <p>9.) YEZID II., 720-724.</p> <p>10.) HASHEM, 724-743.</p>	<p>The house of Ommiyah is held in abhorrence by the Mohammedans of the <i>Shiik</i> sect, who consider the descendants of the prophet, as better entitled to his throne and pulpit. The <i>Fatimites</i>, who have the prior claim, lack the talents and courage to enforce it; but the <i>Abbasides</i>, descended from the prophet's uncle, <i>Abbas</i>, were prudent, united, and possessed numerous and powerful partisans, particularly in <i>Persia</i>.</p>
<p>711 Custom of kissing the pope's foot introduced.</p> <p>and</p> <p>GREGORY III., 731-741.</p> <p>temporal,</p>	<p>GEORGE SYNCELLUS, a Greek chronologist.</p> <p>Dark period</p> <p>BEDE, the Venerable, 673-735,—grammarian, philosopher, historian, and theologian.</p>	<p>Denmark</p> <p>was anciently possessed by many contemporary kings, called <i>Fylk Konger</i>, or provincial kings; but ambition, previous to the eighth century, had reduced these to five. This number was further decreased; and on their first invasion of <i>England</i> there was only one king over <i>Jutland</i>, and another over the <i>isles</i>.</p>	<p>The <i>Arabs</i> invest <i>Constantinople</i> by land with 120,000 men, and by sea with 1800 ships—the city is saved by the <i>Greek fire</i>—the <i>Arab</i> fleet totally destroyed, and the army nearly so.</p> <p>726 Edict forbidding image worship, which leads to the loss of nearly all the <i>Greek</i> possessions in <i>Italy</i>.</p> <p>Images destroyed, 736.</p>	<p><i>Armenia</i> and the <i>Khazars</i> of the <i>Caucasus</i>, subdued 722-729.</p> <p>732 <i>Charles Martel</i> checks the conquests of the <i>Arabs</i> in the west.</p> <p>11.) WALID II., 743, 744,—his debaucheries cause a revolt, in which he is slain by</p> <p>12.) YEZID III., 744, six months.</p> <p>13.) IBRAHIM, 744,—abdicates after reigning three months in favour of</p> <p>14.) MIRVAN II., 744-750.</p>	<p>725</p> <p>This country becomes the theatre of a struggle between the <i>Greeks</i>, or <i>Ommiyades</i>, and the <i>Blacks</i>, or <i>Abbasides</i>. The latter make head in <i>Khazars</i> under the brothers <i>Ibrahim</i> and <i>Abul-Abbas</i>, and refuse to acknowledge <i>MIRVAN</i>. The latter, after being defeated on the banks of the <i>Zab</i>, flees into <i>Egypt</i>, whither he is followed by <i>Abdallah</i>, and, in another battle on the banks of the <i>Nile</i>, is defeated and slain.</p>
<p>Wulfrod, an Anglo-Saxon, preaches the Gospel to the Frisians—d. 739.</p> <p>ZACHARY, 741-752.</p> <p>He dethrones <i>Childeric</i>, king of <i>France</i>, by a papal decree.</p> <p>of the</p> <p>744 <i>Abbay of Fulda</i> founded.</p> <p>Popes.</p> <p>STEPHEN II., 752, four days.</p> <p>STEPHEN III., 752-757. 754 He journeys to <i>Pavia</i> to implore his protection.</p>	<p>WINIFRED, of Essex, a Saxon monk, afterwards Boniface, the great apostle of Germany—Letters and Sermons—the first archbishop of Mentz—killed by the Frisians, 755.</p> <p>EGBERT, archbishop of York.</p> <p>of</p> <p>748 VIRGILIUS, a priest, is condemned as a heretic for believing in the existence of antipodes.</p> <p>Letters of exchange invented by the <i>Lombards</i>.</p> <p>European</p>	<p>The Sea kings and Vikings.</p> <p>These were sovereigns who, with no wealth but their ships, no subjects but their crews, and no hope but their swords, swarmed upon the ocean, plundered every district they could approach, and for above two hundred years spread blood and misery over all the nations of <i>Europe</i>. Never to sleep under a smoky roof, nor to drink a cheerful cup over a hearth, were the boasts of these pirates. All their habits, all their feelings and associations, were ferocious; they regarded piracy and plunder as the most honourable method of acquiring riches, raw flesh and blood as a delicacy, tears and mourning as unmanly, and to wrench the infant from its mother's breast, and to toss it from one to another on their lances was with them a sport or exercise.</p>	<p>CONSTANTINE V., Copronymus, 741-775.</p> <p>746 Defeats the <i>Arabs—Rhodes, Cyprus, and Antioch</i> captured.</p> <p>754 Council of Constantinople.</p>	<p>Dynasty of the Abbasides, 750-1258, thirty seven Khalifs:—</p> <p>1.) ABUL-ABBAS, 750-754,—the fourth in descent from Abbas, the uncle of Mohammed.</p> <p>2.) ABULAFER-ALMANSUR, or the Victorious, 754-775.</p> <p>752 Destroys the cities of <i>Ctesiphon</i> and <i>Selencia</i>, and founds <i>Bagdad</i>, which becomes the seat of the Khalifs, the centre of commerce, and rises to great opulence and splendour. <i>Almansur</i> left behind him, after his wars and buildings, about thirty millions sterling.</p>	<p>750</p> <p>All the <i>Ommiyades</i> are now put to death, except <i>Abderrahman</i>, who escapes and founds the <i>dynasty of the Ommiyades in Spain</i>, which is lost to the <i>Khalifat</i> 755.</p>
<p>Constantine, 767, deposed.</p> <p>STEPHEN IV., 768-772.</p> <p>769 Council of <i>Lateran</i>.</p> <p>ADRIAN I., 772-795.</p> <p>claim</p>	<p>JOHN OF DAMASCUS, a founder of the scholastic philosophy, 760.</p> <p>Literature.</p> <p>FREDEGAIRE, who continued the history of Gregory of Tours.</p> <p>The Abbasides encourage literature and science—schools of Bagdad, Cufa, Alexandria, of Fez and Cordova—the works of the Greek philosophers, physicians, and mathematicians, translated into Arabic—rise of chemistry—geography and other sciences advanced.</p>	<p>They only valued peaceful society as a rich harvest easy to be pillaged; knew no glory but in the destruction of their fellow-creatures; and when they invaded a country it was not merely to plunder, but to desolate its agriculture, and to murder or make slaves of its inhabitants.</p> <p>In 787 they begin their attacks on <i>England</i>—and about 800 begin to molest the <i>Franks</i>.</p>	<p>774 Great victory over the <i>Bulgarians</i>.</p> <p>LEO IV., 775-780.</p> <p>Conspiracy of Nicephorus and his brothers.</p> <p>CONSTANTINE VI., 780-797, with his mother, the empress <i>IRENE</i>, as guardian.</p> <p>787 <i>IRENE</i> restores the worship of images.</p> <p>790 The emperor reigns alone.</p>	<p>Flourishing period of</p> <p>3.) MOHAMMED MENDI, 775-785.</p> <p>Such was the magnificence of the <i>khalifs</i> at this epoch, that this prince expended 666 millions of gold crowns in a pilgrimage to <i>Mecca</i>.</p> <p>Arabian Astronomy,</p> <p>Poetry, Philosophy.</p> <p>780 <i>Harun al Rashid</i> presses as far as <i>Nicomedia</i>, on the sea of <i>Mormora</i>, and compels the empress <i>IRENE</i> to pay him a yearly tribute of 70,000 dinars of gold.</p>	<p>775</p> <p>Architecture, and</p> <p>4.) MUSA AL HADI, 785-786.</p> <p>5.) Harun al Rashid, (Arrou the Sage), 786 809,— he was the great friend and patron of learning—was always surrounded by learned men, and never built a mosque without attaching a school to it.</p> <p>general Literature.</p>
<p>779 Imposition of <i>Tithes</i> enforced by <i>Charlemagne</i> for the support of bishops, the clergy, churches and schools, and the poor.</p> <p>to</p> <p>785 Forceful conversion of the <i>Saxons</i> by <i>Charlemagne</i>.</p> <p>787 Seventh general council, or second of <i>Nice</i>.</p> <p>universal</p> <p>793 Foundation of schools in monasteries and cathedrals by <i>Charlemagne</i>—the Gregorian chant, and organs brought into use in <i>France</i>.</p> <p>Leo III., 795-816.</p> <p>dominion.</p>	<p>The age of Arabian learning lasted 500 years—it was equal with the darkest period of <i>Europe</i>; but as the sun of science arose in the western hemisphere, it declined in the east.</p> <p>Schools of grammar, arithmetic, and all the known sciences, founded in religious houses by <i>Charlemagne</i>.</p> <p>The first elephant seen in <i>France</i>, sent as a present to <i>Charlemagne</i> by <i>Harun al Rashid</i>.</p> <p><i>Charlemagne</i> the restorer of letters—he established a school in his palace, gathered about him the learned of every country, and thus laid the foundation of the <i>University of Paris</i>, the mother of all the academies of the west—he founded also, about 800, universities at <i>Pavia</i> and <i>Bologna</i>.</p>	<p>In 787 they begin their attacks on <i>England</i>—and about 800 begin to molest the <i>Franks</i>.</p> <p>The exarchate of Ravenna lost.</p> <p>IRENE alone, after killing her son, 797-802.</p> <p>The <i>Saracens</i> ravage <i>Thrace</i>.</p>	<p>799 <i>Harun</i> sends an embassy to <i>Charlemagne</i>—among the presents is a hydraulic clock.</p>	<p>Decline of the Khalifat.</p> <p>The luxury of the <i>khalifs</i> begins to relax the forces of the empire—the revenue, instead of being devoted to the extension of the dominion and religion of <i>Mohammed</i>, is squandered in the vices and extravagances of the court. The martial spirit and stern enthusiasm of the <i>Moslem</i> soldier is softened by ease and prosperity—the passion for war, and the heavenly paradise to which it opened the gates, cools in the enjoyment of domestic life, and the pomp and pleasures of the palace. The empire in the next century is torn and weakened by numerous divisions; but its fatal disease is the decline of the free-born and martial virtues of the desert—it receives its death-blow by the employment of the hardy but blind <i>Turk</i>.</p>	<p>750</p>
<p>800 The pope finally separates from the eastern empire, and becomes supreme bishop of the western—<i>Charlemagne</i> protector of western <i>Christendom</i>.</p>	<p>ALCUIN, of York, a scholar of Bede's, resides at Tours—forms schools—his Opera—d. 804—he was patronized by Charlemagne, and was considered the most learned man of his times.</p> <p>PAUL WAREFREDUS, Diaconus, the historian,—d. 801.</p>				<p>800</p>

ALFRED THE GREAT. EUROPE BROKEN INTO NUMEROUS STATES, 841-1073.

800	BRITAIN.	SCOTLAND.	SPAIN.	EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE.
	<p>Anglo-Saxon Octarchy. <i>Anglo-Saxon kings at this time:</i> ROBERT, in Kent—EADWULF, in Northumbria—KENWULF, in Mercia—SIOBERT, in Essex—EGBERT, in Wessex, etc., but the powers of Wessex, Northumbria, and Mercia greatly predominate.</p> <p>EGBERT, k. of Wessex, 800-836, the last scion of the house of Cerdic, and true founder of the English monarchy—educated in the court of Charlemagne.</p> <p>813 He defeats the Britons in the west.</p> <p>KENWULF, the able and powerful king of Mercia, d. 819, and the distractions which follow, leave this kingdom a prey to Egbert.</p> <p>823 BEORNWULF, k. of Mercia, makes war on Egbert, who defeats him at Wilton—subdues Kent and Essex—incites the East-Angles to revolt against Mercia, and when he finds the military prowess of that country destroyed, he invades it, 825, and defeats WIGLAF, its new king, who submits, 827, to become his vassal and tributary.</p> <p>827 He invades Northumbria, whose king, EANRED, submits to him, and</p> <p>827 Egbert becomes king of all England. Egbert increased the power of the monarch, and made all the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms subordinate to his own; but he assumed no higher title than king of the west Saxons.</p> <p><i>The Danes or Northmen ravage the Isle of Sheppey, 825—defeat Egbert in Thurst, 825—but he gains a great victory over them, 826, and compels them to retreat to their ships.</i></p> <p>EDELWULF, 836-856, famed for his bounty to the church, whose possessions he exempts from the service of the state. <i>Alstan, his intelligent, powerful, and warlike minister.</i></p> <p>Alfred the Great born, 849.</p>	<p>Continual struggles between the Picts and Scots till the marriage of UNGUIS, king of the Picts, with AYCHA IV., king of the Scots.</p> <p>ALPINE, 833-836, their son, succeeds as k. of Scots. Upon his death the Pictish throne is claimed by KENNETH, 836-859, the son and successor of Alpine.</p> <p>842 WRAD, the last king of the Picts, is slain, and the nation subdued by KENNETH.</p> <p>Kenneth is said to have extirpated the whole race of Picts; this may be an exaggeration; but it is certain that after his victory over Wrad, no more is said in Scottish history of Pictish kings or people. Even their very language is lost, and what dialect they spoke remains a subject of doubt.</p> <p>DONALD III., 859, who is succeeded by CONSTANTINE, killed in repelling an invasion of the Danes, ab. 873.</p> <p>AODH, EOGHA, and GRIG, succeed him, reigning conjointly; and about</p>	<p>Mohammedans. Christians. AHAKEM, —822. The tyranny of Yusuf occasions insurrections in Toledo. Insurrections in Cordova, 807—numerous insurgents are expelled, a body of whom capture Crete, 813, and found Ceosia. ABDERRAHMAN II., 822-852—he crushes the rebellion of his great-uncle, Abdallah. Science and literature encouraged by the Khalif. Revolts in Merida and Toledo. RAMIRO I., 842-850, (elect) —he suppresses several rebellions—defeats the sea-kings; as he is also said to have done the Sarracens. 844 Eruption of the sea kings. ORDONO I., 850-866—he fortifies the frontier cities against the Sarracens, whom he repeatedly defeats. At his death the whole country, from the Bay of Biscay to Salamanca, tranquilly submitted to his authority. MOMHAMMED I., 852-886. Unsuccessful against the Christians. Rebellion of Omar, 860-881. ALFONSO III., 866-910—suppresses several rebellions.</p>	<p>800 Charlemagne king of the Franks and emperor of the west— his empire extended from the Elbe and Tiber in the south, to the Elbe and Eyder in the north—it included all France, Germany, Spain to the Elbe, Italy to Benevento, several isles of the Mediterranean, and the greater portion of Pannonia. 806 Charlemagne divides the empire between his three sons, two of whom die, 810, 811. 808 First descent of the Normans upon France—preparations against them, 809-811. <i>Hamburg founded.</i> 813 National assembly at Air—Louis co-ruler—Charlemagne dies there, Jan. 28, 814. LOUIS, the Pious, 814-840—crowned emperor at Rheims, 816, by Pope Stephen IV. 817 Louis divides the empire between his three sons, and, 823, a fourth, Lothaire, is associated in the empire. HENRY, king of Italy, is defeated—sables troops—submit to Louis, and is shamefully put to death. 820 Invasion of the Normans. THE FALL OF THE EMPIRE may be attributed, 1st. To the incapacity of its rulers; the descendants of Charlemagne were imbecile wretches, who neither exercised industry nor affection. 2dly. To the exhaustion, under Louis and Charlemagne, of the race of Franks, already exhausted by Charlemagne's wars. 3dly. To the intolerable oppression of the nobles, which depopulated the provinces.—The most dreadful diseases arose—the intestine is torn by continual civil wars.—Sarracens, Bulgarians, and Northmen cruelly ravage the frontiers—a nightful traffic is carried on; the nobles, both ecclesiastical and secular, making no scruple, when pressed for money, to sell the children of their own to the Mohammedans, knowing that these purchase them to convert them to Molochism. 829 The Sarracens settle in Calabria—chief seat Bari. 830 Rebellion of Louis's three sons, and succession of quarrels between them till Louis's death—Field of Lies at Abbece, 833—Louis is deposed, but soon restored. The Normans pillage Maravilla, 838; Rouen, 841; Paris, 845; Bourdeaux, 846. Two hundred and fifty Danish vessels arrive, 853, and ascend the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Saone—these and every other power, disregard the affairs of the empire, and leave it to the people a prey to their own barbarism; the cities are left without defence; the rural population hunted like beasts by the Sarracens and Normans, and have no heart to till and sow lands they have no hopes of reaping; while almost every year brings with it a pestilence or famine. Many fiefs hereditary, and several dukedoms established. Louis dies, 840—his sons quarrel respecting the division of the empire. 841 Battle of Fontenay between Lothaire, Charles, and Louis—Louis is defeated. Partition of the Carolingian empire at Verdun, 843, when properly begins the history of France, Germany, and Italy as separate states. ITALY. FRANCE. GERMANY. LOTHAIRE, emperor, 843-855—obtains Italy and Lotharingo, or Lorraine. CHARLES the Bald, 843-857—obtains France; boundaries: the Meuse, Saone, Rhone, Scheldt, and Elbe. LOUIS the German, 843-876—obtains Germany to the Rhine, with Mayence, Spire, and Worms. Charles is supported against his two brothers by the people of Gaulish and Roman descent, who hated the Germans, or barbarians. The German language here gave place to the corrupted Latin or Romance, which has been considered into the modern French—the manners and language of the people because that of the court—they were no longer Frankish, but French. 843 The king is compelled to promise that he will deprive no one of his office except according to law and justice, and to continue to every order its privileges—851 to transmit no state affairs without the consent of the nobles—854 to declare for himself and successor, that the nobles had the right, whenever their demands and desires should be unjust, to make common cause against them. The empire, by the almost universal system of division and subdivision, is broken up into an immense number of petty states. 855 Kingdom divided. LOUIS II., emperor—obtains Italy and Raetia till 875. CHARLES, Procer, till 863, when it is divided. LOTHAIRE II.—899 Lorraine. Law and justice, and to continue to every order its privileges—851 to transmit no state affairs without the consent of the nobles—854 to declare for himself and successor, that the nobles had the right, whenever their demands and desires should be unjust, to make common cause against them. Aristocratical feudal system.—The nobility, under the weak successors of Charlemagne, make their lands, and what is of more importance, their offices and titles, their dukedoms and earldoms, hereditary. The ancient republican governments, with their laws and liberties, are supplanted by the new feudal system, of which, inheritance and an hereditary nobility are essential features. The nobility and clergy become more the predominant powers in the state—the royal authority sinks to nothing, and the great body of free yeomanry are compelled to give up their lands to the great barons, and hold them as dependent fiefs. National assemblies are changed for baronial courts. In this period the king and the people are nothing—the nobles all. Lorraine divided between Germany and France. 861 Robert, great grandfather of Hugo Capet, duke of Neustria. 875 CHARLES the Bald becomes emperor and k. of Italy. 877 CARLOMAN k. of Italy. 879 CHARLES the Fat, king of Italy—881 emperor. Louis II., the Stammerer, 877-879. LOUIS III., 879-882, and CARLOMAN, 884. CHARLES the Fat, 884-887. 885 Paris for two years besieged by the Normans—Eudes, son of Robert, duke of Neustria, count of Paris, saves the city—Charles raises the siege by a disgraceful treaty. Eudes becomes k., 888-898. 887 CHARLES is deposed by a German diet. ARNULF (a bastard son of Carloman), elected, 888-899. From this time Germany forms a distinct empire—the crown elective. 890 Swentibold founds the Kingdom of Bohemia—his unsuccessful attempt to become independent. 891 Arnulf gains a great victory over 90,000 Normans. 896 Captures Rome. LOUIS the Child, 899-911.</p>
825	<p>828 Subjugates Wales as far as Angles.</p> <p><i>The Danes or Northmen ravage the Isle of Sheppey, 825—defeat Egbert in Thurst, 825—but he gains a great victory over them, 826, and compels them to retreat to their ships.</i></p> <p>EDELWULF, 836-856, famed for his bounty to the church, whose possessions he exempts from the service of the state. <i>Alstan, his intelligent, powerful, and warlike minister.</i></p> <p>Alfred the Great born, 849.</p>			
850	<p>851 The Danes winter in the Isle of Thanet, but, 852, are defeated with great slaughter by Ethelwulf.</p> <p>856 Revolt of Wessex, Alstan and Ethelbold at the head—Ethelwulf is deposed.</p> <p>ETHELWULF, 856-860.</p> <p>ETHELBERT, 860-866.</p> <p>865 Ragnar Lodbrok, the Danish sea king, is made prisoner and put to death by Ella, to revenge which.</p> <p>866 A dreadful invasion of the Danes. 20,000 warriors, led by the sons of Lodbrok, defeat the Northumbrians and subdue that kingdom, 867—they ravage Nottingham and Lincolnshire, burn the churches and monasteries, putting the inmates to the sword without distinction of age or sex, —language cannot describe their devastations: it was only repeat the words plunder, murder, rape, famine, and distress—829 they overrun Mercia and East-Anglia, and invade West-Anglia—various battles are fought between them and the Saxons—they are routed near Wulfingford by Ethelred and Alfred, but the former is soon after mortally wounded at Merston, 871.</p> <p>Alfred the Great, 871-900 or 901. <i>First seven years imprudent.</i></p> <p>The Northmen no longer fight for plunder and fame, but for the lasting possession of the country. <i>Alfred's troops are defeated in the sixth pitched battle, fought in the year of his accession, and he makes peace with them.</i></p> <p>874 The Danes conquer Mercia, and possess all the island except Wessex.</p> <p>876 They again attack Alfred—he gains a naval victory, and buys a second peace.</p> <p>877 He builds large vessels and defeats the Danes at sea—new swarms arrive, and Alfred is compelled to become a fugitive, and conceal himself in the Isle of Athelney, 878. He fortifies his retreat, gathers together his friends, attacks the Danes, and gains the decisive <i>Battle of Ethandun, 878.</i></p> <p>The Danes surrender, give hostages, are baptized with Guthrum their chief, and allowed to settle in East-Anglia.</p> <p>The reign of Alfred, from his restoration, is soix and prosperous.</p> <p>During fifteen years of tranquillity Alfred improves the army and navy, creates a militia and builds fortresses, reforms and purifies the courts of justice, and encourages learning and the arts.</p> <p>883 The Danes, under Hastings, invade England, but after a three year's contest are driven from the island.</p> <p>? Division of England into shires, hundreds, and tithings.</p>	<p>851 The Danes winter in the Isle of Thanet, but, 852, are defeated with great slaughter by Ethelwulf.</p> <p>856 Revolt of Wessex, Alstan and Ethelbold at the head—Ethelwulf is deposed.</p> <p>ETHELWULF, 856-860.</p> <p>ETHELBERT, 860-866.</p> <p>865 Ragnar Lodbrok, the Danish sea king, is made prisoner and put to death by Ella, to revenge which.</p> <p>866 A dreadful invasion of the Danes. 20,000 warriors, led by the sons of Lodbrok, defeat the Northumbrians and subdue that kingdom, 867—they ravage Nottingham and Lincolnshire, burn the churches and monasteries, putting the inmates to the sword without distinction of age or sex, —language cannot describe their devastations: it was only repeat the words plunder, murder, rape, famine, and distress—829 they overrun Mercia and East-Anglia, and invade West-Anglia—various battles are fought between them and the Saxons—they are routed near Wulfingford by Ethelred and Alfred, but the former is soon after mortally wounded at Merston, 871.</p> <p>Alfred the Great, 871-900 or 901. <i>First seven years imprudent.</i></p> <p>The Northmen no longer fight for plunder and fame, but for the lasting possession of the country. <i>Alfred's troops are defeated in the sixth pitched battle, fought in the year of his accession, and he makes peace with them.</i></p> <p>874 The Danes conquer Mercia, and possess all the island except Wessex.</p> <p>876 They again attack Alfred—he gains a naval victory, and buys a second peace.</p> <p>877 He builds large vessels and defeats the Danes at sea—new swarms arrive, and Alfred is compelled to become a fugitive, and conceal himself in the Isle of Athelney, 878. He fortifies his retreat, gathers together his friends, attacks the Danes, and gains the decisive <i>Battle of Ethandun, 878.</i></p> <p>The Danes surrender, give hostages, are baptized with Guthrum their chief, and allowed to settle in East-Anglia.</p> <p>The reign of Alfred, from his restoration, is soix and prosperous.</p> <p>During fifteen years of tranquillity Alfred improves the army and navy, creates a militia and builds fortresses, reforms and purifies the courts of justice, and encourages learning and the arts.</p> <p>883 The Danes, under Hastings, invade England, but after a three year's contest are driven from the island.</p> <p>? Division of England into shires, hundreds, and tithings.</p>		
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900	<p>! Trial by Jury.</p>			

DECLINE OF THE KHALIFAT. DIVISIONS AMONG THE MOHAMMEDANS.

CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.	LITERATURE, CELEBRATED MEN, ETC.	SCANDINAVIA, SLAVONIC NATIONS, ETC.	GREEK EMPIRE.	KHALIFAT AND EASTERN MUSSULMANS.
<p><i>Charlemagne reforms the church.</i></p> <p>Many bishoprics founded during this century—the number of monasteries throughout Europe becomes immense, and swallow up much of the riches of the inhabitants.</p> <p>The Popes</p>	<p>Harun al Rashid sent Charlemagne as a present, a clock with automaton figures which moved and played on various musical instruments.</p>	<p>SCANDINAVIA.</p> <p>The Normen sea kings continue, during this century, to ravage almost every coast of Europe.</p>	<p>IRENE,—802.</p> <p>801 Negotiations with Charlemagne respecting a marriage with him, and a union of the two empires.</p> <p>802 Irene is deposed by Nicephorus, and banished to Lesbos—d. 803.</p> <p>NICEPHORUS, 802-811.</p>	<p>800</p> <p>Abbaside Khalifs.</p> <p>Harun al Rashid at Bagdad,—808.</p> <p>Dynasty of the Aglabites, founded at Cairouan and Tunis, 800-941.</p> <p>Edrisites at Fez, 808 till 908.</p>
<p>STEPHEN V., 816-817.</p> <p>PASCAL I., 817-824.</p> <p>go on increasing</p> <p>in anti-christian</p>	<p><i>The Augustan age of Arabian literature.</i></p>	<p>Denmark.</p> <p>826 The Danish prince, HARALD, is baptized at Ingelheim.</p> <p>Christianity first preached in Denmark ab. 826, and in Sweden ab. 830.</p>	<p>803-806 The Saracens defeat the Greeks, ravage Asia Minor, capture Cyprus, and compel Nicephorus to pay a tribute.</p> <p>Nicephorus is defeated and killed by CROMANUS, king of the Bulgarians, July 6, 811.</p> <p>STEAURACIUS, 811, a few months.</p> <p>MICHAEL I., 811-813—he is defeated by CROMANUS in May, and retires to a monastery, July 11, 813.</p> <p>LEO, the Armenian, 813-820.</p>	<p>6.) AMIN, 809-813.</p> <p>7.) MAMUN, 813-833.</p> <p>The reign of this prince may be regarded as the Augustan period of Arabian literature.</p>
<p>EUGENIUS II., 824-827.</p> <p>and</p> <p>The Danes converted 826, and the Swedes 830, by Ansgar, the apostle of the north.</p> <p>usurpation.</p>	<p>EGINHARD, historian, secretary to Charlemagne, d. 842.</p>	<p>RAGNOR LADBRUG, one of the most celebrated sea kings, attacks France, 845, and soon after England, where he is taken and sent to death—cause of the Danish invasion of England.</p>	<p>MICHAEL II., the Stammerer, 820-829.</p> <p>Crete lost to the Arabs, 823, and Sicily to the African Aglabites.</p>	<p>820 First dismemberment of the Arabian monarchy in the east.</p> <p>The dynasty of the Taherites founded at Aherassan, 820-872.</p> <p>823 A band of Arabs from Spain takes Crete, and builds the city of Candia, which becomes the name of the island.</p> <p>Euphemius invites the Saracens of Africa into Sicily—they take Palermo.</p>
<p>VALENTINE, 827, forty days.</p> <p>GREGORY IV., 828-844.</p> <p>Paschasius Radbertus, a monk of Corbeiy, the parent of the doctrine of Transubstantiation, ab. 831. This doctrine was disowned by the English church: Ratramus and the celebrated Scotus Erigene both held much the same opinions on this subject as Luther.</p>	<p>TURPIN, archbishop, to whom is attributed the famous <i>De Vita Caroli Magni et Rolandi</i>.</p>	<p>GOEM THE ELDER, (descended from Odes), unites Jutland and the Danish isles, and becomes king of Denmark, 863—his descendants reign till 1043.</p>	<p>THEOPHILUS, 829-842.</p> <p>828 The American war between Theophilus and Motasem—the latter successful. Scopetra, the native place of Motasem, having been razed by Theophilus, and its inhabitants treated with the greatest cruelty, Motasem, in revenge, attacks Amorion, the birthplace of Theophilus, and destroys it. These wars, between the Christians and Arabs, were conducted with the most savage spirit: quarter was seldom given in the field; those who escaped were doomed to hopeless servitude, or exquisite torture—the Saracens of Crete were flayed alive, or plunged into caldrons of boiling oil.</p>	<p>8.) MOTASSEM, 833-841. He builds Saumera, which he makes the seat of government.</p> <p>About this time Turkish captives or slaves are formed into the body-guards of the Khalifs, and, like the Roman pretorians, soon obtain the chief power.</p>
<p>SEVERUS II., 844-847,—with him originates the custom of assuming a new name upon being elected to the papal chair—his former name was "Bucca Porci" (Pig's Cheek).</p> <p>LEO IV., 847-855.</p>	<p>AIMOIX, historian, d. 836.</p>	<p>Foundation of the Republic of Iceland, by the Normans, 874.</p> <p>The Normans discovered this island 861—the government aristocratic. The national assemblies in these northern kingdoms were called <i>Althings</i>.</p> <p>Norway.</p> <p>HARALD HAREFODRE, 875, of the race of the Ynglings, supreme king of Norway. This dynasty lasts till 1319</p>	<p>MICHAEL III., 842-867.</p>	<p>9.) WATHEK BILLAH, 841-847.</p> <p>10.) MOTAWAKEL, 847-861—a persecutor of the Jews and Christians, whom he compels to wear broad belts of leather to distinguish them from Mussulmans.</p> <p>From this time the authority of the Khalifs declines—they are venerated as heads of the Muslim religion, but have little temporal power beyond Bagdad and its vicinity.</p> <p>Motawakel was jealous and cruel tyrant: odious to his subjects he treated to his Turkish guard, who, tempted by the rich promise of a revolution, murdered him, and placed his son on the throne. After this act of treason</p>
<p>Controversy respecting predestination and grace fomented by <i>Godschalvus</i>.</p> <p>Pope Joen.</p> <p>BENEDICT III., 855-858.</p> <p>NICHOLAS I., 858-867.</p>	<p>RABANUS MAURUS, d. 856.</p> <p>ADO, historian, d. 856.</p>	<p>SLAVONIC NATIONS.</p> <p>The Slavi, a warlike, barbarous, idolatrous, and peculiar race, occupied, under different names, the countries from the Don to the Elbe, and in part to the Danube. Besides Poland and Russia, the population of Courland, Prussia, Bohemia, and Moravia, was Slavonic.</p>	<p>MACEDONIAN DYNASTY, 867-1056.</p> <p>BASIL, 867-886. This prince rose from the stable to the throne, yet his reign showed much vigour of judgment. He reformed the administration of finances, the army, the laws, and government in general.</p>	<p>11.) MUNTESSER, 861, 862.</p> <p>12.) MUSTATIN, 862-866.</p> <p>13.) MCATTETZ, 866-868.</p> <p>14.) MAHTEDS, 869, 870.</p> <p>15.) MUATTEMED, 870-892,—re-establishes the capital at Bagdad, and reduces the strength and power of the Turkish guards.</p>
<p>64 Christianity preached in Bohemia, Bulgaria, Russia, etc.</p> <p>Cyrillus and Methodus, apostles of the Slavi.</p> <p>The Bible translated into Slavonic.</p> <p>ADRIAN II., 867-872.</p>	<p>JOHN SCOTUS ERIGENA, d. 883.</p>	<p>Poland.</p> <p>DYNASTY OF THE PIASTS, 840-1370.</p> <p>Dukes at Kranciz:—</p> <p>PIAST, 840-861.</p> <p>ZIEMOWIT, 861-892.</p> <p>LESKO IV., 892-921.</p> <p>The Poles were originally divided into many small republics, under <i>Palatin</i> or <i>Viatrodes</i>—some date the foundation of this kingdom with MISCZKAS I, 962.</p>	<p>Crete and the Sicily recovered from the Arabs.</p> <p>Publication of the <i>Basilica</i>.</p> <p>872 The Taherites overthrown, and</p>	<p>THE TURKISH GUARDS DISPOSE OF THE THRONE AT THEIR PLEASURE.</p>
<p>The clergy are no longer amenable to the ordinary courts of justice, but only to spiritual courts.</p> <p>860 Separation of the Greek and Latin churches.</p> <p>MARTIN II., or <i>Maris</i>, 882-884.</p> <p>ADRIAN III., 884, 885.</p> <p>Investiture by the emperors no longer necessary; nor their confirmation of the election of the popes.</p>	<p>PROTUS, patriarch of Constantinople, deposed 896.</p> <p>ANASTASIUS, the librarian, d. 886.</p>	<p>Russia.</p> <p>Foundation of the Russian monarchy by the Normans or Varangians, under RURIC, about 850-862. Ruric is succeeded by OLEG, 879-913,—capital, Novgorod and Kiev.</p> <p>This dynasty lasts till 1598.</p>	<p>LEO VI., the Philosopher, 886-911.</p>	<p>875</p> <p>Safarian dynasty founded by YAKUB BEN LEIS, in Persia, 872.</p>
<p>FORMOSUS, 891</p> <p>896—Sergius, 891.</p> <p>Proficiency of the Roman church and pontiffs—from Martin to Theodoras: they obtain the see by tumult, bribery, or perjury; or disgrace it by their actions.</p> <p>BONIFACE VI., 896, twenty-five days.</p>	<p>JOHN ASSER, historian, d. 909.</p> <p>University of Oxford founded about this time by Alfred.</p>	<p>Hungarians,</p> <p>or Magiers, advance from the foot of the Ural Mountains, across the Volga, Dnieper, etc., in seven tribes to the modern Hungary, which they conquer.</p> <p>ARPAD, 895-907, chief of the seven tribes, lays the foundation of the present kingdom. His descendants reign till 1301.</p> <p>900 They invade and ravage Bosnia, France, Spain, and Italy.</p>	<p>890 Southern Italy subject to the Greek empire.</p>	<p>16.) MOTADHED BILLAH, 892-902.</p> <p>A set of fanatics who declare eternal war to the pomp of the court of Bagdad. At a later period they were called <i>Hassanians</i>, after their leader Hassan Sabak; and hence our word "Assassins."</p>
<p>STEPHEN VII., 896, 897—ROMANUS, 897, 898—THEODORUS II., 898-900—JOHN IX., 898-900—schism between these four.</p>				<p>898 Turkestan independent under ISMAIL SAMANI, who assumes the title of Sultan of Mawerhal Nahr, including Samarcand and Bokhara; he conquers Persia, 902.</p> <p>900</p>

FLOURISHING PERIOD OF MOHAMMEDAN SPAIN. THE OTHOS IN GERMANY.

BRITAIN.		SPAIN.		FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	
900	ENGLAND. <i>The Northern colonies still possess Northumbria and East-Anglia.</i> EDWARD the Elder, 901-924, (elected). —the first prince who takes the title of <i>Rex Anglorum</i> —he incorporates Mercia with his dominions—builds many fortresses, which in the Norman period became towns and municipal corporations—compels the Danes to do him homage and pay tribute.	SCOTLAND. CONSTANTINE III. He joins the sea king, <i>Anlaf</i> , in his invasion of England; shares the defeat of the Northmen by <i>Athelstan</i> , at Brunanburgh, in which his son is slain. He retires into a cloister, 952.	Mohammedans. KHALIFS OF COBDOVA. ABDALLA —912. Abderrahman III. ,—912-961 THE GREAT ARAB PRINCE OF SPAIN — SPLENDID EDIFICES BUILT — LEARNING EN COURAGED — COMMERCE FLOURISHES.	Christians. KINGS OF LEON AND THE ASTURIAS. ALFONSO III. ,—910. Rebellion of the barons, headed by his son Garcia, in whose favour he abdicates. GARCIA , 910,—he transfers the seat of government to Leon, hence the Kingdom of Leon. ORDONO II. , 914-923—successful against the Mohammedans. Commencement of the heroic age of Spain.	Carlovingians. CHARLES the Simple , deposed 922. Capit. Laon. <i>France is now divided among the powerful barons, who exercise sovereign power in their respective domains. The Carlovingians become mere cipher kings under the Capetians.</i> <i>Rollo, the Dane, forces Charles to confer on him the province of Normandy, and becomes, by baptism, 912 Robert, duke of Normandy—capital Rouen.</i> DUKES OF NORMANDY. <i>Rollo, died . . . 917</i> <i>William, his son . . . 943</i> <i>Richard I . . . 1002</i> <i>Richard II . . . 1026</i> <i>Robert . . . 1035</i> <i>William the Conqueror.</i>	Carlovingians. LOUIS IV. ,—911. 900-923 <i>The Huns pass into Germany and Italy, and commit the greatest excesses: cities and towns laid in ashes, and heaps of dead bodies mark their progress.</i> The Germans are at this time divided into five nations, each under its own duke, and distinguished by difference of laws and origin; viz. the Franks, Saxons, Burgundians, Saracens, and Lorrainers—upon the death of Louis they elect CONRAD , duke of Franconia, 911-918,—successful against his vassals, but killed in an encounter with the Huns. House of Saxony. HENRY I. , the Fowler, 919-936,—a great prince—he consolidates the empire; humbles the Hungarians; improves the military system; and builds and fortifies several towns. 929 <i>Founds the margravate of Meissia, and 930 that of North Saxony (Brunswick).</i> 931 <i>Subdues Slavic.</i> 933 <i>Decisive victory over the Huns.</i> Otho the Great , 936-973. Bohemia. <i>St. WENESLAW, murdered by his son BOLESLAW, 936-967.</i> <i>Bohemia renounces Christianity, maintains a fourteen years' war against the empire, but at last submits.</i> 940 <i>Burgundy a fief of the empire.</i> <i>Ab. 950 Saxony is bestowed on Herman Billung.</i>	HERINGER ,—924. <i>Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, and part of Naples, are occupied by Saracens (the <i>Aplones</i> of Africa),—becomes emp. 901.</i> <i>Continued broils.</i> <i>Aristocracy of the nobles in Rome.</i> <i>Theodora and Marozia rule in Rome, 912.</i> BERINGER emperor, 915. 924 <i>The Huns burn Paris.</i> RUDOLF , king of Burgundy, elected king of Italy in opposition to Beringer, 922—is driven from the throne 926. HUGO , count of Provence, 926-946,—he obtains great power—oppresses the aristocracy—932 marries Marozia—the nobility cast their eyes on Beringer, who, aided by Otho, enters Italy, convokes the states of Lombardy at Milan, who invest him with the administration, but elect LOTHAIRE king, 945-949. BERINGER II. , 950-961. 951 <i>Otho, invited by the nobles, invades Italy to release them from the tyranny of Beringer—marries Adelaide, the widow of Lothaire—Beringer cedes to him the march of Treviso, and does homage to him as his vassal, 952.</i> 955 <i>Decisive victory over the Huns, which leads to the consolidation of the margravate of Austria.</i> (936 to) 960 <i>The Slavs subdued to the Oder by Gero, and the German dominion extended to the Warthe.</i> 961-965 <i>Otho's second expedition into Italy—he deposes Beringer—is crowned king, and afterwards emperor, Feb. 2, 962—makes Rome his capital—deposes John XII., and elects Leo VIII.</i> 966-972 <i>Otho's third expedition into Italy—acquires additional importance, with the dignity of Defender of Western Christendom—defeats the Saracens—conquers Apulia and Calabria—attacks Lower (Greek) Italy—war with the Greeks till 970.</i> 967 <i>Otho II. crowned emperor.</i> 972 <i>Marriage of Otho II. with Theophania, step-daughter of Nicephorus Phocas—Greek manners introduced at the German court.</i> Otho II. , 973-983. 980-983 <i>Otho in Italy—981 he endeavours to expel the Greeks, but they unite with the Saracens, and the emperor suffers a decisive defeat, 982, at Basentello. Revolt of the Slavs, and irruption of the Danes, 983.</i> Otho III. , 983-1002, (aged three years). <i>Under wise councillors he triumphs over the Slavs, and forces duke Mieszko of Poland to do him homage.</i> CAECILIUS , son of Theodora, rules in Rome, 990-998. PROGRESS OF FREE CITIES. <i>The cities of Italy, left exposed by the frequent absence of the emperors, and the retirement of the nobles to their own castles and fortresses, naturally seek the means of defending themselves. Their walls gradually become fortified, and their constitutions improved; and this most likely under the sanction of the emperors, who were glad to protect their subjects from the yoke of the aristocracy, and to foster a power by which they might hope to humble it.</i> THESE GOVERNMENTS. —In each city were generally 1. <i>The Council</i> , annually elected by the inhabitants, judges in peace and general in war. 2. <i>A Council of Citizens</i> , composed of a few members, whose duty it was to advise, counsel, and assist the two councils, whose duties were purely executive. 3. <i>The Senate</i> , a more numerous body, in which laws were prepared before being submitted to the 4. <i>General Assembly</i> , consisting of all the male citizens, only convoked on extraordinary occasions. <i>Each community was divided into four wards, each having its own companies of horse and foot.</i> <i>By commerce and industry the cities of Italy rapidly increase in power. 900-1200 is the period in which their greatest works were performed—fortifications, quays, docks, palaces, etc., which to this day fill us with admiration by their grandeur and magnificence.</i>
	925	ATHELSTAN , 924-940. He wrests Northumbria from the Danes, and is the first Saxon prince who extends his authority over Cumberland—the other princes of the island, British and Scottish, meet him at Eadmore, take the oath of fealty, and pay him tribute. <i>Invasion of Anlaf the Dane, who, aided by several Scottish, Irish, and Scandinavian kings, endeavours to reconquer Northumbria. Athelstan, by the decisive victory of Brunanburgh, 924, cures the title of conqueror—he takes the title of king of all Britain.</i> The Anglo-Saxon monarch becomes of importance in the eyes of Europe—he forms relations with Bretagne, Norway, the German empire, etc. First political connection between England and France. 939 <i>An English fleet sails to aid Louis of France.</i> EDMUND I. , 941-946. <i>Anlaf again invades England, and gains by treaty the whole of the country north of Watling-street.</i> EDRED , 946-955. <i>Northumbria incorporated with the Saxon monarchy.</i> <i>Odo, archbishop of Canterbury, d. 958.</i> <i>St. Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury, attempts to reform the church and clergy by establishing the rule of St. Benedict in the English monasteries, by restoring clerical celibacy, and by expelling all the married clergy from canonries and prebendaries, that they might be succeeded by Benedictines.</i> EDWIN , 955-959. <i>St. Dunstan insults the queen Elgiva—he is treated cruelly, and finally put to death.</i> EDGAR , 959-975. <i>Edgar emboses the cause of the monks, recalls Dunstan, makes him his minister, and raises him to the see of Canterbury (969).</i> <i>The Saxon fleet consists of 300 sail, in three squadrons, and makes the circuit of the island under the command of the king, the clergy, and monks.</i> <i>Edgar makes many reforms in church and state—receives homage from eight princes at Clerkenwell, who now him across the Danes among them were Kenneth of Scotland, and Malcolm of Cumberland.</i>	MALCOLM I. —he receives the kingdom of Reged, consisting of Cumberland and Westmoreland as a fief from EDMUND I. INDULF. DUFF. CULEN. KENNETH III. strengthens his kingdom, and gains the decisive victory of <i>Lawcarty</i> over the Danes. He is treacherously murdered by <i>Fenella</i> . KENNETH IV. , called <i>the Grim</i> , 994,—slain by KENNETH IV. , called <i>the Grim</i> , 995, who, after eight years of broils and bloodshed is slain by MALCOLM II. , 1003.	ORDONO III. , 950-955. Numerous rebellions, which he overcomes. SANCHE I. , the <i>Fat</i> , 955-967. He is driven from his throne by <i>Ordelo</i> , son of <i>Alfonso IV.</i> , but recovers it by the aid of the k. of Cordova. RAMIRO III. , 967-982. Golden age of Arabian literature in Spain. HIXEM , 976, under the regency of <i>Almanson</i> ; who was in fact king. <i>Almanson</i> was an enlightened statesman, famous for his numerous rebellions, and the successive victories over the <i>Arabs</i> . He is defeated by their joint forces at <i>Calet Ansoor</i> , 998 (? 1001), and dies soon after. BERMUDO II. , 982-999,—an unfortunate reign, from numerous rebellions, and the successful invasions of the <i>Arabs</i> . ALFONSO V. , 999.	LOUIS IV. , <i>d'outre Mer</i> , 936-954, son of <i>Charles the Simple</i> , is elected by the nobles—he had been protected by <i>Athelstan</i> , with whom he afterwards makes a treaty. 940 <i>Otho the Great</i> comes out of Germany to protect the king against his overbearing vassals. <i>Hugo the Great, son of Robert, is duke of Neustria, Burgundy, and France; count of Paris.</i> LOTHAIRE , 954-980,—he owes the crown to <i>Hugh</i> or <i>Hugo</i> the Great. THE NOBLES 949 <i>Louis</i> possesses to more than <i>Loon</i> . DURING <i>The six great barons who afterwards obtained the exclusive title of Peers of France, were</i> 1. <i>Count of Flanders.</i> 2. <i>Count of Champagne.</i> 3. <i>Duke of Normandy.</i> 4. <i>Duke of Burgundy.</i> 5. <i>Duke of Aquitaine.</i> 6. <i>Duke of Toulouse.</i> <i>The French government at this time is an aristocracy of above forty great barons, of which Hugh Capet, by his accession, becomes nothing more than the chief.</i> THIS 977-980 <i>War with Otho respecting Lorraine—he advances to Paris, but is compelled to a fief of the French crown.</i> CENTURY. HOUSE OF CAPET. HUGH CAPET , (son of <i>Hugh the Great</i>), 987-996,—he enters into a sworn and written obligation to preserve to the nation its laws and government. <i>Hugh causes his son Robert to be elected as his associate, and crowned as his successor. This custom continues till the time of Philip, Aug. 1189.</i> ROBERT (son), 996-1031.		
		950	EDWARD the Martyr , 975-978. EDMUND the Unready , 978-1016. <i>Dunstan still minister. The people become discontented—the nobles factions and dissol.</i> New invasion of the Danes. <i>Under this weak and despicable king, the Danes renew their attacks with more vigour—the king buys them off, which only excites new adventures.</i> 994 SVEYN of Denmark, and OLAF of Norway, arrive with a hundred vessels, and ravage the southern counties—the king purchases their retreat. <i>The following is part of a catalogue of England's miseries at this time, as given by <i>Lucan</i>, a contemporary Anglo-Saxon bishop: "We perpetually pay them tribute, and they ravage so daily: one of them will put ten of our men to flight. Very often they seize the wives and daughters of our thames, and cruelly violate them before the chieftain's face. Soldiers, famine, flames, and effusion of blood, abound on every side. Theft and murder, pestilence, disease, calumny, hatred, and rapine, dreadfully afflict us."—TURNER'S Anglo-Saxons, ii. 323.</i>	ALHALEM , 961-976. GOLDEN AGE of Arabian literature in Spain. KENNETH IV. , called <i>the Grim</i> , 994,—slain by KENNETH IV. , called <i>the Grim</i> , 995, who, after eight years of broils and bloodshed is slain by MALCOLM II. , 1003.	ALFONSO V. , 999.	LOUIS IV. , <i>d'outre Mer</i> , 936-954, son of <i>Charles the Simple</i> , is elected by the nobles—he had been protected by <i>Athelstan</i> , with whom he afterwards makes a treaty. 940 <i>Otho the Great</i> comes out of Germany to protect the king against his overbearing vassals. <i>Hugo the Great, son of Robert, is duke of Neustria, Burgundy, and France; count of Paris.</i> LOTHAIRE , 954-980,—he owes the crown to <i>Hugh</i> or <i>Hugo</i> the Great. THE NOBLES 949 <i>Louis</i> possesses to more than <i>Loon</i> . DURING <i>The six great barons who afterwards obtained the exclusive title of Peers of France, were</i> 1. <i>Count of Flanders.</i> 2. <i>Count of Champagne.</i> 3. <i>Duke of Normandy.</i> 4. <i>Duke of Burgundy.</i> 5. <i>Duke of Aquitaine.</i> 6. <i>Duke of Toulouse.</i> <i>The French government at this time is an aristocracy of above forty great barons, of which Hugh Capet, by his accession, becomes nothing more than the chief.</i> THIS 977-980 <i>War with Otho respecting Lorraine—he advances to Paris, but is compelled to a fief of the French crown.</i> CENTURY. HOUSE OF CAPET. HUGH CAPET , (son of <i>Hugh the Great</i>), 987-996,—he enters into a sworn and written obligation to preserve to the nation its laws and government. <i>Hugh causes his son Robert to be elected as his associate, and crowned as his successor. This custom continues till the time of Philip, Aug. 1189.</i> ROBERT (son), 996-1031.	

SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY AND CIVILISATION IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.

BENEDICT IV., 900.
LEO V., 903-905.
CHRISTOPHER, 903, 904.
SERGIUS III., 905.
ANASTASIUS III., 911.
The Normans in France embrace Christianity, 912.

LEUBO, 913.
JOHN X., 914.
The Bohemians embrace Christianity, 921.

The greatest superstitions prevail in every where believed that the end of the world is near; and an army marching under Otto is so terrified by an eclipse, which it takes for a token of this event, that it hastily disperses.

LEO VI., 928.
STEPHEN VIII., 929.
JOHN XI., 931.

Many bishops and abbots, under the Roman emperors, become counts and princes over cities and provinces, both in Germany and Italy—hence had men, and even more children, obtain the most elevated situations in the church; an archbishop of Rheims only five years old; John XII. is only twelve when raised to the papal throne.

LEO VII., 936.
STEPHEN IX., 939.
MARTIN III., 943.
AGAPETUS II., 946.

The council, or parliament, of Augsburg, convoked by Otto, forbids all the clergy, from the bishop to the deacon, to marry, or have any connection with their wives, upon pain of deposition.

955 Baptism of Olga, and conversion of Russia to Christianity.

JOHN XII., 956,—quarrel with the emperors respecting investitures.

John is deposed by the Roman citizens, who elect

LEO VIII., 963, whilst BENEDICT V., 964, 965, is elected by a council.

JOHN XIII 965.

Poland embraces Christianity, under Miecislus.

BENEDICT VI., 972-974,—Boniface VII., 973, deposed and banished for his crimes.

DOMNUS II., 974.
BENEDICT VII., 975.

JOHN XIV., 984.
JOHN XV., 986.

980 Christianity propagated in Russia by Vladimir—they hold to the Greek church.

983 First canonisation of saints.

GREGORY V., 906,—schism between him and

John XVI. 997.

Stephen, duke of Hungary, propagates Christianity among his subjects, 997.

SYLVESTER II., 999.

LITERATURE, CELEBRATED MEN, ETC.

A sterility of genius and literature prevailed during this century—the minds as well as actions of men seem under an evil spell. The public schools of theology, laws, philosophy, and languages are gradually closed—instruction in the monasteries goes little beyond chanting, singing, and a superstitious and blind reverence to the popes.

University of Cambridge founded, 915.

Cordoba, in Spain, becomes the seat of Arab learning, science, industry, and commerce.

In celebrated schools of geometry, astronomy, chemistry and medicine, together with its equally celebrated poets and philosophers, reader it shines throughout the world. The princes of Christendom send their sons here to be educated.

EUDAS, monk of Clavi.

AROPHI, an Arabian astronomer.

933 Printing invented among the Chinese.

LUITFRAND, the historian, d. 970.

ALFARAGIUS, Arabian astronomer.

Literature and science flourish among the Moors and Arabs, and is protected in eastern Europe by Constantine and others.

RHAZES, Arabian physician, d. 1010, aged ab. 90.

Manufactories of linens and woollens in Flanders, which becomes the seat of commerce in the west.

Silk manufactures in Spain.

GERER, Arabian astronomer.

St. DUNSTAN, archbishop of Canterbury.

Silver mines in the Hartz mountains.

SUIDAS, grammarian and lexicographer.

ROSWITHA, a nun and celebrated authoress.

Grand Cairo (Alkahera) founded.

978 ABBO, monk and astronomer, d. 1003.

981 ALBIUNIUS, Arabian geographer.

982 Greenland discovered by the Norwegians.

AIMOIN, historian, d. 1008.

Dublin much frequented for trade, as also many places in the Baltic.

991 The present characters used in arithmetic brought into Europe.

Venice and Genoa begin to drive a flourishing trade between Asia and western Europe.

SCANDINAVIA, SLAVONIC NATIONS, ETC.

SCANDINAVIA.

Denmark. GORM the Aged, is succeeded by his son HARALD II., Blue Toeth, 936-985. Otto invades Jutland, ab. 948. Harold embraces Christianity.

Sevin rebels, and drives his father HARALD from the throne; but he soon recovers it by the aid of Richard of Normandy—he builds the city of Jomsberg, the largest city of the north, famous for its piracy, opulence, and paganism.

SVEN-OTHO succeeds, 985. Eric, king of Sweden, invades and remains master of Denmark till his death, when Sevin returns.

Norway.

HARALD HARFAGRE, (Fair Hair), subdued all the little kings of Norway, and formed it into one monarchy. He aspired to legislate and to civilise, as well as to conquer, the countries he subdued. He suppressed piracy.

Conquest of the Shetland, Orkneys, and Hebrides.

He sends his son, Haco, to be educated at the court of Athelstan.

ERIC, 933-936,—he puts all his brothers to death—his people invite Haco to deliver them from his cruel yoke.

ERIC expelled, becomes king of Northumbria.

HACO the Good, 936-961. Agriculture and trade prosper. Greenland discovered, ab. 982. Troubles till 994.

OLAF I., 995-1000, succeeds, and Christianity is introduced. Drontheim founded, 997.

Sweden

is an obscure but advancing kingdom—piracy ceases, and trade and commerce flourish—gross idolatry prevails—temple at Upsal—human sacrifices.

SLAVONIC NATIONS.

Poland.

DUKES (PIASTS) at KRUSWEE. ? LESKO IV.,—921—an amiable prince. ? ZEMONTSE, 921-962.

MIECISLUS, 962-999,—marries a Hungarian princess, and establishes Christianity in Poland.

968 Victory over the Serons—submit to the Otthos—opposes the Russians—defeats the Bohemians.

BOLESLAS I., the Lion-hearted, 999-1025.

Russia.

Expéditions against Constantinople (see GREEK EMPIRE). IGOR, 912-945. SWATOSLAV, 945-972.

Olga, widow of Igor, and her retinue, baptized at Constantinople. Christianity introduced. Swatowlas overruns Bulgaria.

JAEOPALE, 972-980. WLADIMIR I., 980-1015,—marries Anna, sister of the emperor Basil II.

Paganism abolished, and Christianity established.

Prussia, Bohemia, etc., still remain in savage and mostly independent idolatry.

Hungary.

ARPAID, Chief of the Seven Hordes. 900 The Hungarians invade Germany; 924 France; 933 defeated at Meersburg.

948 Two Hungarian princes baptized at Constantinople. 958 Defeated at Augsburg.

963 Ravage the east as far as Thessalonica and Constantinople. GREISA, 972-997, great-grandson of Arpad. 973 Embraces Christianity—civilisation increases, and the people become settled. STEPHEN (Saint), 997-1038,—the first hereditary king—propagates Christianity—extends his kingdom towards the east—gives it a constitution and written laws.

GREEK EMPIRE.

LEO VI., the Philosopher, and ALEXANDER.

904 Russian expedition against Constantinople, with 2000 ships, or rather canoes, under Oleg.

917 The Bulgarians besiege Constantinople, under Simeon, their king.

CONSTANTINE VII., Porphyrogenitus, 911-919,—under his mother Zoe.

ROMANUS I., Lecapenus, 919-945, with his three sons, Christopher, Stephen, and Constantine VIII.

930 The Karamites, under Taber, storm and plunder Mecca.

19.) KAHER, 932-934,—blinded and deposed.

20.) RAZI, 934-940. An annual tribute of 50,000 dinars paid to the Karamites.

21.) MOYAKI, 940-944. 22.) MUSTEKI, 944.

945 Ahmed, the Bagide, establishes himself as the vizier of the khalif at Bagdad, and he and his descendants, under the title of Amir al Amra, engross all political power.

23.) MUTELA, 945-974.

CONSTANTINE VII., restored 945-959.

956 Armenia and the provinces between the Black and the Caspian sea, recovered from the Saracens.

ROMANUS II., 959-963.

962 Crete and the north of Syria captured from the Saracens.

NICOPHORUS II., (Phocas), 963-969.

963-975 TWELVE

964-975 et seq. Cyprus, Cilicia, and Antioch are captured by Nicophorus—Syria is overrun, and, under Zimice, the Greeks penetrate to the Tigris and threaten Bagdad.

YEARS OF

969 JOHN ZIMICES, d. 976. BASIL II., and CONSTANTINE IX.

971-976 Bulgaria subdued by Basil.

MILITARY

972 Theophania, daughter of Komnatos, marries Ottho II.—her sister marries Wladimir, grand duke of Russia 988.

ACHIEVEMENT.

976 BASIL II.,—1025, and CONSTANTINE IX.,—1028.

25.) KAHER, 991-1031,—a just and pious prince.

KHALIFAT AND EASTERN MOHAMMEDANS.

Khalifs at Bagdad—Abbasides.

The Karamites flourish in the east of Arabia to the end of this century.

17.) MUKTEFI, 902.

903 The caravan to Mecca plundered by the Karamites, and 20,000 pilgrims slain.

Turkestan and Persia. Ismael Samani, conquers Persia, 902.

Fatimites in Egypt. 908 MOHAMMED AL MERDI, descended from HOSSSEIN, the son of Ali and Fatima, whence the race is called Fatimite, claims the khalifat in western Africa, and subverts the Aglabite and Edrasite dynasties.

925

930 The Karamites, under Taber, storm and plunder Mecca.

19.) KAHER, 932-934,—blinded and deposed.

Insurrections in Persia end in the elevation of Ismael al Daulah, who founds

933 The Buyide, or Deylimate Dynasty, which lasts till 1056. Under their sway the language and genius of Persia revive.

20.) RAZI, 934-940. An annual tribute of 50,000 dinars paid to the Karamites.

21.) MOYAKI, 940-944. 22.) MUSTEKI, 944.

945 Ahmed, the Bagide, establishes himself as the vizier of the khalif at Bagdad, and he and his descendants, under the title of Amir al Amra, engross all political power.

23.) MUTELA, 945-974.

956-972 MALE AD DIN, fourth Fatimite khalif, subdues the whole of Africa and Egypt, where he builds Kahera, or Cairo, and (968) makes it his capital.

961 Principality of Ghizni established as an independent state, by ALP TEGIN, a slave and officer of Abdolmalek, sultan of Turkestan.

975

975 ISAAC, his son, succeeds. 976 SABAKTEGIN, a slave of Alp Tegin, succeeds, and extends the sovereignty.

24.) TAIA, 974, deposed.

975 ISMAEL succeeds—is deposed by his brother MAHMUD sultan, 997-1028,—the most celebrated of the Ghiziride kings—he adds Transoxiana, Cabul, and part of India to his dominions; and in twelve different expeditions into Hindostan, captures and plunders many cities, destroys and pillages many temples and idols, and enriches Ghizni with the spoil.

He patronises literature.

1000

The promulgation of Christianity in the north, and the admission of the Russians, Hungarians, and the Scandinavian and other nations into the pale of civil and ecclesiastical society, delivers Europe from the depredations of those barbarians, and spreads among them the blessings of civilisation. Irruptions cease; piracy is suppressed; industry and commerce begin to flourish; and though valour is still the pride of these rude people, the sweets of landed property and domestic life begin to be felt.

THE NORMAN CONQUEST. PREDOMINANCE OF THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

	SPAIN.	SCOTLAND.	BRITAIN. ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.
1000	Mohammedan KHALIFS AT CORDOVA. ALFONSO V. in the Asturias and Leon till 1027. SANCHE II. the Great, in Navarre and Castile. Alfonso endeavours to repair the damages caused by the invasions of Al- manzor. SULEIMAN, 1012 —from Africa. ALI, 1015. ABDERRAHMAN IV., 1017. ALCASSIM, 1018. ABDERRAHMAN V., 1023.	MALCOLM II., 1003- 1033,—an able and re- nowned prince—de- feats the Danes, 1010, and again under Seign. 1020 He ac- quires Lo- thian, for which he does homage.	ETHELRED, —1016; marries, 1002, Emma, daugh- ter of Richard, duke of Normandy. 1002 DREADFUL MASSACRE OF ALL THE DANES— Seign, whose sister is one of the victims, lands with a large armament—after inflicting much misery upon the kingdom, he receives 30,000 <i>l.</i> to depart. 1010 Edward surrenders sixteen counties, and pays 48,000 <i>l.</i> to the Danes. 1013 Seign lands, and is joined by several Saxon counts—Ethelred flees to Normandy. SVEN king of England—dies, and appoints Canute his heir. Ethelred recalled, but his death, 1016, leaves ED- MUND Ironside, and CANUTE, to contend for the throne—after a severe struggle, they divide the king- dom; a month after which, Edmund is murdered. <i>Rise of Earl Godwin, a herdsman's son.</i> Danish Kings. CANUTE THE GREAT, 1016-1035, king of Denmark, marries Emma, the widow of Ethelred, 1016—mur- ders, or gets rid of Ethelred's relations—slays and banishes several of the English nobility, and divides their estates among his Danish friends. He be- comes humanised by Christianity, administers even- handed justice to his subjects, and <i>patronises literature and the church.</i> 1031 Canute penetrates into Scotland—subdues Mal- colm and two other kings. He reigns over six kingdoms. 1032 Performs a pilgrimage to Rome. 1035 HAROLD, —1040, and HARCANUTE, —1042. Violent death of Alfred and his companions. HARCANUTE sole monarch, —1042. His oppressive reign breeds many insurrections, and makes the Dan- ish government hateful. 1042 The Saxon line restored. EDWARD the Confessor, 1042-1066,—prosperity re- turns under his mild sway, but his partiality for the French Normans becomes a new source of trouble. 1051 Rebellion of Godwin and his sons—they flee. William, duke of Normandy, visits Edward. 1052 Landing of Godwin and his sons—terror and flight of the Normans: they are proscribed. <i>Dane-gelt abolished. Godwin dies, 1053.</i> The Welch and Irish several times invade England, but are repressed by Harold, son of Godwin. HAROLD, 1066, elected king. <i>Tostig, Harold Herdrada, king of Norway, and William, duke of Normandy, are competitors for the crown. The two former are defeated and slain, in a decisive battle near York. Three days after, Wil- liam lands, Harold flies to meet him, but is defeated and slain in the battle of Hastings, which gives Eng- land to William.</i> Norman Kings. William the Conqueror, 1066-1087. He completes the conquest of England—Edgar Atheling flees to Scotland. <i>England is divided and partitioned out among the Norman chieftains, fortified with their castles, and gar- risoned by their soldiers. The Eng- lish opposition, rebel, are again subdued and the opposition re- doubled. All places of trust, spi- ritual and temporal, are taken from them, and given to Normans; no English are raised to any dignity in church or state for above a hun- dred years.</i> The country is depopulated—in Yorkshire for nine years there is not one inhabited village, and nearly an inhabitant. Oxford, which had contained 731 houses, is reduced to 243, and so of other cities. <i>Domesday book.</i> The feudal system esta- blished in England. but the royal authority not relaxed. FRANKS, 1066, receives the fealty of all landholders in England, both of those who held in chief, and of tenants. A rigid police is established— the curfew—domestic peace maintained. Norman French is taught in all schools, and made use of in all legal proceedings. In short, by the Norman con- quest, the English become the poor, the miserable, and oppressed, the serfs and vassals of past ages, and the middle and lower classes of the present—the Normans become the rich, the noble, and the oppressors.	Capetians. ROBERT, —1031. 1001 He succeeds to Bur- gundy. <i>France, for a long period be- fore and after the accession of the Capets, has no national his- tory—the royal authority is now restricted to the city in which the court resides—the kingdom is not only split into a great number of fiefs, but each of these contains many barons, pos- sessing exclusive immunities, waging war at their pleasure, administering justice, and free from all control beyond the terms of the feudal compact. The people are everywhere serfs or slaves—society consists but of two classes, the oppres- sors and the oppressed.</i> THE POWER Persecution of the Albi- genes (Manicheans) in Languedoc. OF THE MONARCH CONTINUES TO DECLINE, WHILE THE FEUDAL SYSTEM HENRY I., 1031-1066. GAINS STRENGTH, AND GIVES RISE TO 1035 Henry grants his brother Robert the duchy of Burgundy in fief. CONTINUAL TRUCE OF GOD introduced as a check to private war- fare, which it forbade from every Wednesday evening till Monday morning. PRIVATE WARS 1046 Dispute between William the Conqueror and William of Arques, for the duchy of Nor- mandy. AMONG THE GREAT BARONS. PHILIP I., 1060-1106.	Emperors of Germany and Kings of Italy. <i>Bohemian tributary.</i> HENRY, duke of Bavaria, 1002-1024,—a just and pious king, living in trou- blesome times. 1004 Henry goes into Italy—Pavia is burnt in a quarrel between his troops and the peo- ple, which causes mutual hatred. Continual wars with the Poles. <i>Dreadful civil wars till 1039, respecting feudal tenures.</i> The free cities. Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, rise in power, opulence, and civilisation. House of Franconia. CONRAD II., (the Salic), 1024-1039, elected in a full diet, attended by the great feudatories of the German nation. 1025-1027 Expedition into Italy. 1029-1032 War with the Poles. 1032-1034 Burgundy an- nexed to the empire. 1035-1038 Second ex- pedition into Italy. HENRY III., 1039-1056, —elected and crowned during his father's life— he defeats the Bohemians and Hungarians, and makes both tributary. This prince renders him- self very powerful, and one of the most despotic sovereigns of Germany— he disposes of duchies without consulting the diet, and puts an end to the form of popular concu- rence in conferring them; he also claimed and main- tained the right of nomi- nating to the papal chair. HENRY IV., 1056-1106, aged six years—under the tutelage of his mother. Quarrels between the Popes and German em- perors respecting investitures and nomination to the Holy see, 1059. It appears certain that while Rome was regarded as a dependency of the eastern empire, the pope, though still elected by the clergy, senate, and people, could not be con- secrated to the papal chair until the election had been sanctioned by the emperor at Constantinople. When they became inde- pendent of Greece, though acknowledged as heads of the church universal, they were still not consecrated without the approba- tion of the western emperors. Hence arose the claim of the em- perors to nominate, or at least to ratify the election of the pope; a power which the pope, so soon as they could do without their protection, declared wholly and degrading. The pope, on the other hand, asserted the necessity of their crowning the emperors before they could be lawfully acknowledged as such; and he boasted to prove that the right of disposing of the empire was involved in this prerogative, and that Germany was in fact a fief of the Holy see. 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1025	HIXEM III., 1026,—a virtu- ous monarch— the last of the Ommiyade kha- lifs, and with him ends the Khalifat of the West, 1030. Mohammedan Spain, divided into MORAMMED, 1044. numerous independent petty states, rapidly declines. From 1030 there is no supreme chief till the establishment of the kingdom of Granada, 1238. The Old. Toledo is taken by Alfonso VI. after a three years' siege, 1085—the Mohammedans invite the Almoravides from Africa to their aid— Yusef lands, and Alfonso and Sancho are defeated in The battle of Zalaca, 1086. YUSEF, by vio- lence and per- fidy, founds the Dynasty of the Almoravides, 1094. PEDRO I., k. of Navarre and Aragon, 1094-1104,	BERMUDO III., 1027, in the As- turians and Leon. GARCIA III., 1035, in Na- varre; RA- MIRO I., in Aragon. FERNANDO I., king of Cas- tile, succeeds to Leon, 1037, in right of his wife—after set- tling the affairs of his domi- nions, he car- ries on a suc- cessful war a- gainst the Mo- hammedans till his death, 1065. DUNCAN, 1033,—who is defused and slain by MACBETH, 1039. Macduff, an offended no- ble, with the aid of Si- ward, defeats him at Dun- stons, 1056, and he is slain soon after. MALCOLM III., 1056. He marries, 1067, Mar- garet, the sister of Ed- gar Atheling, who, with many Eng- lish, take re- fuge in Scot- land upon the conquest of England. 1070 Mal- colm ravages Durham. Peace between the Normans and Scots, 1072—Malcolm does ho- mage for Lothian. Malcolm is slain in an incursion which he makes into England, near Alnwick castle, by Roger de Mowbray, 1093. DONALD BANK, 1094, banishes the English and Norman no- bles. Duncan usurps, but is slain. Donald is deposed and blinded by EDGAR, 1098, third son of Malcolm and Margaret. His sister is married to Henry I	1031 Canute penetrates into Scotland—subdues Mal- colm and two other kings. He reigns over six kingdoms. 1032 Performs a pilgrimage to Rome. 1035 HAROLD, —1040, and HARCANUTE, —1042. Violent death of Alfred and his companions. HARCANUTE sole monarch, —1042. His oppressive reign breeds many insurrections, and makes the Dan- ish government hateful. 1042 The Saxon line restored. EDWARD the Confessor, 1042-1066,—prosperity re- turns under his mild sway, but his partiality for the French Normans becomes a new source of trouble. 1051 Rebellion of Godwin and his sons—they flee. William, duke of Normandy, visits Edward. 1052 Landing of Godwin and his sons—terror and flight of the Normans: they are proscribed. <i>Dane-gelt abolished. Godwin dies, 1053.</i> The Welch and Irish several times invade England, but are repressed by Harold, son of Godwin. HAROLD, 1066, elected king. <i>Tostig, Harold Herdrada, king of Norway, and William, duke of Normandy, are competitors for the crown. The two former are defeated and slain, in a decisive battle near York. Three days after, Wil- liam lands, Harold flies to meet him, but is defeated and slain in the battle of Hastings, which gives Eng- land to William.</i> Norman Kings. William the Conqueror, 1066-1087. He completes the conquest of England—Edgar Atheling flees to Scotland. <i>England is divided and partitioned out among the Norman chieftains, fortified with their castles, and gar- risoned by their soldiers. The Eng- lish opposition, rebel, are again subdued and the opposition re- doubled. All places of trust, spi- ritual and temporal, are taken from them, and given to Normans; no English are raised to any dignity in church or state for above a hun- dred years.</i> The country is depopulated—in Yorkshire for nine years there is not one inhabited village, and nearly an inhabitant. Oxford, which had contained 731 houses, is reduced to 243, and so of other cities. <i>Domesday book.</i> The feudal system esta- blished in England. but the royal authority not relaxed. FRANKS, 1066, receives the fealty of all landholders in England, both of those who held in chief, and of tenants. A rigid police is established— the curfew—domestic peace maintained. Norman French is taught in all schools, and made use of in all legal proceedings. In short, by the Norman con- quest, the English become the poor, the miserable, and oppressed, the serfs and vassals of past ages, and the middle and lower classes of the present—the Normans become the rich, the noble, and the oppressors.	1001 He succeeds to Bur- gundy. <i>France, for a long period be- fore and after the accession of the Capets, has no national his- tory—the royal authority is now restricted to the city in which the court resides—the kingdom is not only split into a great number of fiefs, but each of these contains many barons, pos- sessing exclusive immunities, waging war at their pleasure, administering justice, and free from all control beyond the terms of the feudal compact. The people are everywhere serfs or slaves—society consists but of two classes, the oppres- sors and the oppressed.</i> THE POWER Persecution of the Albi- genes (Manicheans) in Languedoc. OF THE MONARCH CONTINUES TO DECLINE, WHILE THE FEUDAL SYSTEM HENRY I., 1031-1066. GAINS STRENGTH, AND GIVES RISE TO 1035 Henry grants his brother Robert the duchy of Burgundy in fief. CONTINUAL TRUCE OF GOD introduced as a check to private war- fare, which it forbade from every Wednesday evening till Monday morning. PRIVATE WARS 1046 Dispute between William the Conqueror and William of Arques, for the duchy of Nor- mandy. AMONG THE GREAT BARONS. PHILIP I., 1060-1106.	Emperors of Germany and Kings of Italy. <i>Bohemian tributary.</i> HENRY, duke of Bavaria, 1002-1024,—a just and pious king, living in trou- blesome times. 1004 Henry goes into Italy—Pavia is burnt in a quarrel between his troops and the peo- ple, which causes mutual hatred. Continual wars with the Poles. <i>Dreadful civil wars till 1039, respecting feudal tenures.</i> The free cities. Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, rise in power, opulence, and civilisation. House of Franconia. CONRAD II., (the Salic), 1024-1039, elected in a full diet, attended by the great feudatories of the German nation. 1025-1027 Expedition into Italy. 1029-1032 War with the Poles. 1032-1034 Burgundy an- nexed to the empire. 1035-1038 Second ex- pedition into Italy. HENRY III., 1039-1056, —elected and crowned during his father's life— he defeats the Bohemians and Hungarians, and makes both tributary. This prince renders him- self very powerful, and one of the most despotic sovereigns of Germany— he disposes of duchies without consulting the diet, and puts an end to the form of popular concu- rence in conferring them; he also claimed and main- tained the right of nomi- nating to the papal chair. HENRY IV., 1056-1106, aged six years—under the tutelage of his mother. Quarrels between the Popes and German em- perors respecting investitures and nomination to the Holy see, 1059. 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RISE OF THE CRUSADES: PETER THE HERMIT, GODFREY OF BOUILLON.

CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.	LITERATURE, CELEBRATED MEN, ETC.	SCANDINAVIA, SLAVONIC NATIONS, ETC.	GREEK EMPIRE.	KHALIFAT AND EASTERN MOHAMMEDANS.	
<p>SILVESTER II.—1003. <i>Hungary a fief of the Romish church.</i></p> <p>JOHN XVIII., 1003-9, <i>abdicates.</i></p>	<p>Spain the seat of Arabian and Jewish learning.</p>	<p>SCANDINAVIA. Denmark.</p>	<p>BASEL II.—1025; and CONSTANTINE IX. 1028.</p>	<p>Khalifa. 25.) KADIR, — 1031.</p> <p>Ghiznives. MAMMUD, — 1028.</p>	<p>1000</p>
<p>Most of the popes of this century obtained the papal crown by violence or corruption; and most of their lives were prodigal and wicked. <i>Silvester II., Benedict IX., and Gregory VI., are termed "monsters of men, infamous anti-christs, flagitious in their lives, tyrants in their rule, and diabolical in their arts."</i></p> <p>SEVERUS, 1009-12.</p> <p>BENEDICT VIII., 1012-24.</p> <p>JOHN XIX., 1024-1033, gained his election by bribery, before which he was consul, duke, and senator of Rome; so that the same day saw him a layman and pope.</p> <p>BENEDICT IX., 1033, only ten years of age when raised to the Holy see by the money of his father—1038 is driven from the throne by the Romans for his scandalous manners, but is re-established by the emperor Conrad. Becoming more and more hateful by his infamous life, his rapes and murders, he is again driven from the throne, 1044.</p> <p>Silvester III., three months, when Benedict, by the aid of the counts of Tusculum, his relations, is again restored. His monstrous life again compels him to retire, and he sells the papal chair to GREGORY VI., 1044-46.</p>	<p>Foundation of the house of Wisdom at Cairo—an academy of learning.</p> <p>The French language first begins to be written.</p> <p>The churches of the west built in a new style of architecture (<i>Gothic</i>).</p> <p>BOUCHARD, bishop of Worms.</p> <p>LEO, the grammarian.</p> <p>The arts faintly revive in Italy: paintings in distemper, fresco, and mosaic.</p>	<p>Swens invades England, which he conquers, 1013.</p> <p>1014 HARALD III.</p> <p>1016 KNUT, or CANUTE THE GREAT, k. of England.</p> <p>1019 Conquers Norway.</p> <p>1036 HARD CANUTE III.,—king of England 1039.</p> <p>1042 MAGNUS the Good, of Norway, succeeds.</p> <p>1047 SVENY ESTRITSON founder of a dynasty which lasts 300 years; but for some time</p> <p><i>The country is desolated by civil war.</i></p> <p>1064 Peace with Norway, which secures the possession of the throne.</p> <p>1076 HAROLD IV.</p>	<p>1018 Bulgaria again reduced to a Grecian province.</p>	<p>1004 <i>Somanius</i> extinct in <i>Abu Ibrahim</i>, tenth sultan; his territories are divided between Mahmud of Ghizni, and Ilek, khan of Kashgar.</p> <p><i>Literature, the arts and sciences, and commerce flourish at Ghizni.</i></p> <p><i>Ferdus, ab. 1028, the Persian Homer—Shah-namah of 60,000 distichs.</i></p>	<p>The kingdom of Ghizni declines, after 1032, and is confined to India; falls, 1183.</p>
<p>ROME is at this time so infested with murderers and robbers that pilgrims, except in large companies, dare not visit it. The pope is deposed for simony by a council called by Henry III.</p> <p>CLEMENT II., 1046.</p> <p>DAMASCUS II., 1048, twenty three days.</p> <p>LEO IX., 1048-54.</p> <p>THE HOLY SEE VACANT ONE YEAR.</p> <p>Excommunication of the patriarch of Constantinople and the Greeks.</p> <p>VICTOR II., 1055-57.</p> <p>STEPHEN IX., 1057-58.</p> <p>Benedict X., 1058, antipope.</p> <p>NICOLAS II., 1058-61.</p> <p>Roger, duke of Apulia, becomes a vassal of the pope.</p> <p>Decree which transfers the election of pope to a conclave of cardinals.</p>	<p>AVICENNA, famous Arabian chemist and physician, d. 1050, aged 80.</p> <p>1024 Musical scale, consisting of six notes, invented by GUIDO ARETINO.</p> <p>FULBERT of Chartres, d. 1029.</p> <p>GLABER-RAD, historian, died ab. 1048.</p> <p>CAMPANUS of Novaro, astronomer.</p> <p>HERMANNUS-CONTRACTUS, monk and mathematician, d. 1054.</p> <p>FRANCO, mathematician.</p> <p>GEORGE CEDRENS, historian.</p> <p>MICHAEL CERULARIUS, d. 1058.</p> <p>MICHAEL PSELLUS, celebrated Greek philosopher and historian, d. ab. 1079.</p> <p>A law made in England forbidding parents to sell their children.</p> <p>! <i>First age of scholastic philosophy.</i></p> <p>PETER DAMIANI, d. 1072.</p> <p>1073 Knight errants in Spain.</p> <p>INGULFRIUS, 1030-1109 (secretary to William the Conqueror) historian.</p> <p>WILLIAM of Spire, mathematician.</p> <p>MARIANUS SCOTUS, d. 1086.</p> <p>BERENGARIUS writes against transubstantiation—d. 1088.</p> <p>LANFRANC, archbishop of Canterbury, d. 1089.</p> <p>RAMELINUS of Compeigne, head of the nominalists.</p> <p>THEODORUS PRODROMUS.</p> <p>EUTHYMUS ZIGABENTUS.</p> <p><i>London Bridge and Westminster Hall built.</i></p> <p><i>Booksellers first heard of.</i></p>	<p>Troublesome times for nearly a century. Of nine kings, five are assassinated. The power of the clergy and nobles increases, that of the monarch diminishes.</p> <p>Norway, after the death of Olaf, is mostly subject to the Danes.</p> <p>1015 OLAF II.</p> <p>1037 MAGNUS I., the Good.</p> <p>1047 HARALD III.</p> <p>1066 MAGNUS II.</p> <p>1068 OLAF III.</p> <p>Ab. 1070 Bergen built.</p> <p><i>The king endeavours to refine the life and manners of the people.</i></p> <p>1087 HACO II. and MAGNUS III.</p> <p><i>Attempt upon Ireland.</i></p> <p>Sweden. OLAF, king, introduces Christianity.</p> <p>The race of <i>Wifodeni</i> ends 1061, and STENKIL founds a new dynasty.</p> <p>The blind zeal of the Christians drives the pagans into rebellion, and they choose</p> <p>1080 BROTSWEN for their king, whose descendants, under the name of <i>Sveerker</i>, reign in <i>Gotthland</i>, at the same time with the <i>Stenkils</i>.</p>	<p>ROMANUS III., 1028, is raised to the throne by marrying Zoe, daughter of Constantine; as is also</p> <p>MICHAEL IV., 1034; and again</p> <p>MICHAEL V., 1041.</p> <p>ZOE, AND THEODORA, her sister, 1042, reign together; but Zoe marries</p> <p>CONSTANTINE X., Monomachus, 1042.</p> <p>First invasion of the <i>Seljuk</i> Turks.</p> <p>1043 The Russians invade Thrace with 100,000 men—are repeatedly defeated by the Greeks.</p> <p>THEODORA, 1054, the last of the Macedonian dynasty.</p> <p>MICHAEL VI., <i>Stratioticus</i>, 1056.</p> <p>ISAAC, COMNENUS, 1057—resigns, 1059.</p> <p>CONSTANTINE XI., <i>Ducas</i>, 1059.</p>	<p>The kingdom of Ghizni declines, after 1032, and is confined to India; falls, 1183.</p>	<p>1025</p>
<p>ALLEXANDER II., 1061-1073.</p> <p>He forbids the massacre of the Jews.</p> <p>He deposes Harold, and gives England to William the Conqueror.</p> <p>Gregory VII., 1073-85.</p> <p>The usurpations of the Holy see carried to the highest pitch—it claims supreme dominion, both spiritual and temporal, over all the states of Christendom.</p> <p>1074 Simony and celibacy forbid.</p> <p>1075 Investitures forbid.</p> <p>Papal legates sent to the various courts of Europe.</p> <p>Gregory cites Henry IV. to Rome—Tuscony and Genoa besought to the Holy see by Matilda.</p>	<p>1024 Musical scale, consisting of six notes, invented by GUIDO ARETINO.</p> <p>FULBERT of Chartres, d. 1029.</p> <p>GLABER-RAD, historian, died ab. 1048.</p> <p>CAMPANUS of Novaro, astronomer.</p> <p>HERMANNUS-CONTRACTUS, monk and mathematician, d. 1054.</p> <p>FRANCO, mathematician.</p> <p>GEORGE CEDRENS, historian.</p> <p>MICHAEL CERULARIUS, d. 1058.</p> <p>MICHAEL PSELLUS, celebrated Greek philosopher and historian, d. ab. 1079.</p> <p>A law made in England forbidding parents to sell their children.</p> <p>! <i>First age of scholastic philosophy.</i></p> <p>PETER DAMIANI, d. 1072.</p> <p>1073 Knight errants in Spain.</p> <p>INGULFRIUS, 1030-1109 (secretary to William the Conqueror) historian.</p> <p>WILLIAM of Spire, mathematician.</p> <p>MARIANUS SCOTUS, d. 1086.</p> <p>BERENGARIUS writes against transubstantiation—d. 1088.</p> <p>LANFRANC, archbishop of Canterbury, d. 1089.</p> <p>RAMELINUS of Compeigne, head of the nominalists.</p> <p>THEODORUS PRODROMUS.</p> <p>EUTHYMUS ZIGABENTUS.</p> <p><i>London Bridge and Westminster Hall built.</i></p> <p><i>Booksellers first heard of.</i></p>	<p>Poland. BOLESLAS till 1025.</p> <p>Poland raised to a kingdom, 1001.</p> <p>Wars successfully with Bohemia, the German empire, and Russia; and labours for the good of the people.</p> <p>MIESCILAS II., 1025-34,—inglorious wars—licentiousness—madness and death.</p> <p><i>Interregnum, 1034-1041.</i> <i>Great misery and anarchy.</i></p> <p>CASIMIR, 1041, the Restorer,—war, and defeat of the rebel Masow—wise government—promotes civilisation.</p> <p>BOLESLAS II., 1058.</p> <p>1062-1076 War with the Bohemians, Hungarians, and Russians.</p> <p>1079 Murder of Stanislas, bishop of Cracow—the king is excommunicated and driven from the throne—dies, 1081.</p> <p>ULADISLAV I., the Careless, 1079.</p> <p>Wars with the Prussians, Bohemians, etc.</p> <p><i>Poland again a duchy, till 1295.</i></p> <p>Russia. WLADIMIR the Great.</p> <p>The kingdom begins to flourish.</p> <p>1015 Russia is divided under several chiefs, of which <i>Sentopolsk</i> is the head.</p> <p><i>Continual intestine wars.</i></p> <p>It is reunited by JAROSLAV, 1036, but again divided, 1054.</p> <p>The Grand duke of Kiev had perhaps some authority over the others; but it was little cared for. Family wars arose upon every succession, foreigners were called in by all parties, and the country was distressed and depopulated by civil broils.</p>	<p>ROMANUS III., 1028, is raised to the throne by marrying Zoe, daughter of Constantine; as is also</p> <p>MICHAEL IV., 1034; and again</p> <p>MICHAEL V., 1041.</p> <p>ZOE, AND THEODORA, her sister, 1042, reign together; but Zoe marries</p> <p>CONSTANTINE X., Monomachus, 1042.</p> <p>First invasion of the <i>Seljuk</i> Turks.</p> <p>1043 The Russians invade Thrace with 100,000 men—are repeatedly defeated by the Greeks.</p> <p>THEODORA, 1054, the last of the Macedonian dynasty.</p> <p>MICHAEL VI., <i>Stratioticus</i>, 1056.</p> <p>ISAAC, COMNENUS, 1057—resigns, 1059.</p> <p>CONSTANTINE XI., <i>Ducas</i>, 1059.</p> <p>The Comneni uphold, for a time,</p> <p>EUDOCIA, 1067, who marries</p> <p>ROMANUS III., Diogenes,—he valiantly but vainly opposes the Turks—is defeated and taken prisoner.</p> <p>the fate</p> <p>MICHAEL VII., <i>Porphyrogenet</i>; ANDRONICUS I.; and CONSTANTINE XII., 1071-81.</p> <p>of the stinking empire.</p> <p>NICEPHORUS III., 1078.</p> <p><i>Southern Italy lost to the Normans.</i></p> <p>ALEXIUS I., Comnenus, 1081.</p> <p>1082 Defeated by the Normans at <i>Durazzo</i>. (<i>Rob. Guiscard</i>).</p>	<p>26.) KAIM, 1031:</p> <p>SELJUK, a Turk officer of the khan of <i>Tartary</i>, becomes a Mohammedan, and settles in Samarcand, 980.</p> <p>1.) TOGHREL BRO, his grandson, passes the <i>Jilou</i>, defeats <i>Mansur</i>, second sultan of Ghizni, 1032, and takes the title of sultan at <i>Mishapur</i>, 1037.</p> <p>Invades and conquers Persia, 1042.</p> <p><i>Seljuks in Kerman, 1042-1187.</i></p> <p>1050</p>	<p>1.) TOGHREL BRO, his grandson, passes the <i>Jilou</i>, defeats <i>Mansur</i>, second sultan of Ghizni, 1032, and takes the title of sultan at <i>Mishapur</i>, 1037.</p> <p>Invades and conquers Persia, 1042.</p> <p><i>Seljuks in Kerman, 1042-1187.</i></p>
<p>1084 Henry triumphs over Gregory, who flees to Salerno, where he dies, 1085, in exile.</p> <p>VICTOR III. 1086-87.</p> <p>URBAN II., 1089-99.</p> <p>These popes continue the struggle against the empire.</p>	<p>1084 Henry triumphs over Gregory, who flees to Salerno, where he dies, 1085, in exile.</p> <p>VICTOR III. 1086-87.</p> <p>URBAN II., 1089-99.</p> <p>These popes continue the struggle against the empire.</p>	<p>Poland. BOLESLAS till 1025.</p> <p>Poland raised to a kingdom, 1001.</p> <p>Wars successfully with Bohemia, the German empire, and Russia; and labours for the good of the people.</p> <p>MIESCILAS II., 1025-34,—inglorious wars—licentiousness—madness and death.</p> <p><i>Interregnum, 1034-1041.</i> <i>Great misery and anarchy.</i></p> <p>CASIMIR, 1041, the Restorer,—war, and defeat of the rebel Masow—wise government—promotes civilisation.</p> <p>BOLESLAS II., 1058.</p> <p>1062-1076 War with the Bohemians, Hungarians, and Russians.</p> <p>1079 Murder of Stanislas, bishop of Cracow—the king is excommunicated and driven from the throne—dies, 1081.</p> <p>ULADISLAV I., the Careless, 1079.</p> <p>Wars with the Prussians, Bohemians, etc.</p> <p><i>Poland again a duchy, till 1295.</i></p> <p>Russia. WLADIMIR the Great.</p> <p>The kingdom begins to flourish.</p> <p>1015 Russia is divided under several chiefs, of which <i>Sentopolsk</i> is the head.</p> <p><i>Continual intestine wars.</i></p> <p>It is reunited by JAROSLAV, 1036, but again divided, 1054.</p> <p>The Grand duke of Kiev had perhaps some authority over the others; but it was little cared for. Family wars arose upon every succession, foreigners were called in by all parties, and the country was distressed and depopulated by civil broils.</p>	<p>ROMANUS III., 1028, is raised to the throne by marrying Zoe, daughter of Constantine; as is also</p> <p>MICHAEL IV., 1034; and again</p> <p>MICHAEL V., 1041.</p> <p>ZOE, AND THEODORA, her sister, 1042, reign together; but Zoe marries</p> <p>CONSTANTINE X., Monomachus, 1042.</p> <p>First invasion of the <i>Seljuk</i> Turks.</p> <p>1043 The Russians invade Thrace with 100,000 men—are repeatedly defeated by the Greeks.</p> <p>THEODORA, 1054, the last of the Macedonian dynasty.</p> <p>MICHAEL VI., <i>Stratioticus</i>, 1056.</p> <p>ISAAC, COMNENUS, 1057—resigns, 1059.</p> <p>CONSTANTINE XI., <i>Ducas</i>, 1059.</p> <p>The Comneni uphold, for a time,</p> <p>EUDOCIA, 1067, who marries</p> <p>ROMANUS III., Diogenes,—he valiantly but vainly opposes the Turks—is defeated and taken prisoner.</p> <p>the fate</p> <p>MICHAEL VII., <i>Porphyrogenet</i>; ANDRONICUS I.; and CONSTANTINE XII., 1071-81.</p> <p>of the stinking empire.</p> <p>NICEPHORUS III., 1078.</p> <p><i>Southern Italy lost to the Normans.</i></p> <p>ALEXIUS I., Comnenus, 1081.</p> <p>1082 Defeated by the Normans at <i>Durazzo</i>. (<i>Rob. Guiscard</i>).</p> <p>Seljukian kingdom of Rum. founded by the Turks after the conquest of Asia Minor, 1084.</p> <p>The Christians oppressed.</p> <p>Normans, Turks, and the northern barbarians threaten Constantinople; but the crusades create a new state of affairs, and by the prudence of Alexius public and private order is restored—learning and commerce are revived—and the empire extended.</p>	<p>27.) MONTEDI, 1075.</p> <p>HUMAN SABAH, of Nishapur, adopts the <i>Immacian</i> heresy, 1071,—acquires the strong hold of <i>Almovent</i>, in Persia, whence he is called the <i>Sheikh ab jabul</i>, or 'old man of the mountain,' 1090—his followers, called <i>assassins</i>, numerous in Persia and Syria.</p> <p>Egypt. <i>Mastali</i>, the eighth fatimite khalif, takes Jerusalem from the sons of Ortok, 1098—loses it to the crusaders, 1099.</p> <p>4.) BUIGIARUK, sultan of Persia.</p>	<p>1075</p>
<p>PASCAL II., 1099.</p>	<p>The Crusades, 1095-1270. Their two great causes: 1st. The impulse of religion—the crusades were the continuation and zenith of the great struggle, which had already lasted four centuries, between Christianity and Mohammedanism. 2nd. The passion of the European nations for military adventure and renown; this was the heroic age of Europe, and the crusades became its Trojan war. Their immediate cause was the progress of the Turks and their oppression of the Christian pilgrims. Gregory VII. had projected the arming of all Europe against Asia; but Urban II. moved by the complaints of the emperor Alexius and the preaching of Peter the Hermit, first proclaimed this enterprise at the council of Placentia, 1095, which he again enforces and preaches at the council of Clermont, where the multitude cry out "it is the will of God!" Restoration of penance, the abolition of all sins, plenary indulgence, and eternal felicity, are promised to all who embrace the cross—courage, restlessness, love of licence, thirst for war, emulation, ambition add their incentives, and the public mind is wrought up to a frenzy. 1096 First Crusade—Peter the Hermit and Walter the Pious lead an army of a vast rabble, 300,000 of whom perish before the warriors are ready to start. <i>Chief leaders of the first crusade: 1. GODFREY of Bouillon; 2. HUGH of Flanders; 3. ROBERT of Normandy; 4. ROBERT of Flanders; 5. SYRPH of Chartres; 6. RAYMOND of Toulouse; 7. BOHEMOND; and 8. TANCRED. These, at the head of 600,000 warriors (300,000 cavalry) besides numerous priests, monks, women and children, march to Constantinople—they do homage to the emperor Alexius—siege of Nice—victory of Dorylaeum, which secures their march through Asia Minor.</i></p> <p>Baldwin founds the principality of Edessa, 1097-1149. 1097, a. Capture and victory of Antioch. 1099 Siege and capture of Jerusalem.</p> <p>Foundation of the kingdom of Jerusalem, 1099. GODFREY of Bouillon, 1099, elected king by the army. Victory of Ascalon over Mastali at the head of 100,000 horse and 400,000 foot.</p>	<p>Hungary. STEPHEN (Saint). 1038 PETER, a vassal of the German emperor, struggles for the throne till 1077 LADISLAV I. 1095 COLOMAN. <i>Internal quiet—conquest of Croatia and Dalmatia.</i></p>	<p>27.) MONTEDI, 1075.</p> <p>HUMAN SABAH, of Nishapur, adopts the <i>Immacian</i> heresy, 1071,—acquires the strong hold of <i>Almovent</i>, in Persia, whence he is called the <i>Sheikh ab jabul</i>, or 'old man of the mountain,' 1090—his followers, called <i>assassins</i>, numerous in Persia and Syria.</p> <p>Egypt. <i>Mastali</i>, the eighth fatimite khalif, takes Jerusalem from the sons of Ortok, 1098—loses it to the crusaders, 1099.</p> <p>4.) BUIGIARUK, sultan of Persia.</p>	<p>1075</p> <p>Jerusalem captured, 1076. <i>The Christian pilgrims are insulted, robbed, and oppressed—a cause of the crusades.</i></p> <p>Melch patronises literature and science. <i>Seljuks in Asia Minor, 1084.</i></p> <p>Upon the death of Melch, 1092, his kingdom is divided among his kinsmen and generals. <i>The Seljuk power declines.</i></p>	<p>1100</p>

RISE OF THE RIVALRY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE. PREDOMINANCE OF THE CHURCH.

SPAIN.		BRITAIN.		FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	
1100	Mohammed-ans. ALMORIVIDE DYNASTY.	Christians. LEON & CASTILE; NAVARRE & ARAGON.	SCOTLAND. EDGAR.	ENGLAND. Normans. HENRY I. (Beauclerc), 1100 — to propitiate the English he grants them a charter, and marries Mead, of Sarum race.	Capetians. PHILIP I., —1108.	1102 Matilda's donation to the church.	
1107	ALI succeeds his father, Yasauf	1104 ALFONSO I. succeeds Pedro in Navarre and Aragon — marries Urraca, who succeeds Alfonso VI. in Leon and Castile, 1109-26.	ALEXANDER I. 1106.	The Normans and English still continue two distinct races — to appease the latter, Henry promises to restore the laws of Edward the Confessor. Curfew abolished.	LOUIS VI. (le Gros), 1100-37. Abbe Suger minister.	ROGER, duke of Sicily, —1111.	
	Ali attacks the Christians with several large bodies of troops from Africa; but		Successful struggle against the archbishops of York and Canterbury, each of whom claims a spiritual superiority over Scotland.	1101 Robert, duke of Normandy, invades England — pacification — 1103-6 Henry invades and conquers Normandy: Robert is made prisoner at the	Numerous struggles with his vassals; but the power of the crown begins to revive, and society to consolidate.	Rivalry of Milan and Pavia, in which the cities of Lombardy take part.	
	The		The state of England at this time was wretched, Henry had some feeling of that charity which begins in softness society, but it was exclusively a generosity towards high born dames and noble warriors; it never stooped so low as justice and good faith towards all men. Wherever the king went, there was full licence to his company to harrow the wretched people — his exactions were cruel — justice was a source of revenue — judicial murder a frequent instrument of extortion.	1106 Battle of Tinchebrai, 1106, and remains a captive till his death.	The rights of princes are better respected — private warfare is checked by the interference of the clergy — and the	1109 The dispute respecting investitures renewed with great violence — the emperor marches into Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him and give up the investitures. This forced concession of the pope is annulled by a council which, 1112, excommunicates Henry. Nearly all Germany rebels; yet he keeps the field, and, 1116, again marches into Italy — 1119 is again excommunicated; but, 1122, a concordat is concluded at the diet of Worms. Henry renounces the right of nomination to benefices and of influencing elections — he is to invest with the sceptre, but not with the cross and ring.	1106 Milan revolts, and erects itself into a republic. Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, are greatly enriched by the Crusades.
	Mohammed-ans	1110 Captures Saragossa.	DAVID I., 1124 — brought up in Henry's court — promotes civilization and patronises the church.	1107 Quarrel and compromise with Anselm.	1109 The rights of princes are better respected — private warfare is checked by the interference of the clergy — and the	1109 The dispute respecting investitures renewed with great violence — the emperor marches into Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him and give up the investitures. This forced concession of the pope is annulled by a council which, 1112, excommunicates Henry. Nearly all Germany rebels; yet he keeps the field, and, 1116, again marches into Italy — 1119 is again excommunicated; but, 1122, a concordat is concluded at the diet of Worms. Henry renounces the right of nomination to benefices and of influencing elections — he is to invest with the sceptre, but not with the cross and ring.	
	continually	1126 ALFONSO VII. (the emperor) in Leon and Castile.	1134 GARCIA IV. in Navarre.	1120 Shipwreck and death of Prince William and 140 noblemen.	1109 The rights of princes are better respected — private warfare is checked by the interference of the clergy — and the	1109 The dispute respecting investitures renewed with great violence — the emperor marches into Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him and give up the investitures. This forced concession of the pope is annulled by a council which, 1112, excommunicates Henry. Nearly all Germany rebels; yet he keeps the field, and, 1116, again marches into Italy — 1119 is again excommunicated; but, 1122, a concordat is concluded at the diet of Worms. Henry renounces the right of nomination to benefices and of influencing elections — he is to invest with the sceptre, but not with the cross and ring.	
	lose, and the	1134 RAMIRO II. in Aragon — he is succeeded by Petronella his daughter, 1137.	Foundation of Kelso, Melrose, Holyrood-hall, Jedburgh, Newbattle, Kinross, Dryburgh, etc.	1127 Matilda, the king's daughter, marries Geoffrey Plantagenet, of Anjou.	1109 The rights of princes are better respected — private warfare is checked by the interference of the clergy — and the	1109 The dispute respecting investitures renewed with great violence — the emperor marches into Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him and give up the investitures. This forced concession of the pope is annulled by a council which, 1112, excommunicates Henry. Nearly all Germany rebels; yet he keeps the field, and, 1116, again marches into Italy — 1119 is again excommunicated; but, 1122, a concordat is concluded at the diet of Worms. Henry renounces the right of nomination to benefices and of influencing elections — he is to invest with the sceptre, but not with the cross and ring.	
	Christians	Kingdom of Portugal, 1139.	Henry of Beaugency is created first count of Portugal, 1095, by Alfonso VI., k. of Leon. ALFONSO his son succeeds him and gains,	1127 Matilda, the king's daughter, marries Geoffrey Plantagenet, of Anjou.	1109 The rights of princes are better respected — private warfare is checked by the interference of the clergy — and the	1109 The dispute respecting investitures renewed with great violence — the emperor marches into Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him and give up the investitures. This forced concession of the pope is annulled by a council which, 1112, excommunicates Henry. Nearly all Germany rebels; yet he keeps the field, and, 1116, again marches into Italy — 1119 is again excommunicated; but, 1122, a concordat is concluded at the diet of Worms. Henry renounces the right of nomination to benefices and of influencing elections — he is to invest with the sceptre, but not with the cross and ring.	
	gain ground.		1136 He takes part with the queen against Stephen — invades England, and is defeated in the battle of the Standard at Coton Moor, 1138. Peace of Durham, 1139.	1127 Matilda, the king's daughter, marries Geoffrey Plantagenet, of Anjou.	1109 The rights of princes are better respected — private warfare is checked by the interference of the clergy — and the	1109 The dispute respecting investitures renewed with great violence — the emperor marches into Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him and give up the investitures. This forced concession of the pope is annulled by a council which, 1112, excommunicates Henry. Nearly all Germany rebels; yet he keeps the field, and, 1116, again marches into Italy — 1119 is again excommunicated; but, 1122, a concordat is concluded at the diet of Worms. Henry renounces the right of nomination to benefices and of influencing elections — he is to invest with the sceptre, but not with the cross and ring.	
	1144 TÁXIN. Dynasty of the Almohades.	1139 The battle of Ouriques, and is immediately proclaimed k. of Portugal — captures Lisbon, 1147.	Hereditary succession suspended for four score years — discussion, murder, and rapine prevail — numerous castles are built by the nobles and filled with devils and evil men — they burn all the towns — for a day's journey not a man might be found in a town, nor an acre of land tilled.	STEPHEN of Blois, 1125-54, an usurper.	1109 The rights of princes are better respected — private warfare is checked by the interference of the clergy — and the	1109 The dispute respecting investitures renewed with great violence — the emperor marches into Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him and give up the investitures. This forced concession of the pope is annulled by a council which, 1112, excommunicates Henry. Nearly all Germany rebels; yet he keeps the field, and, 1116, again marches into Italy — 1119 is again excommunicated; but, 1122, a concordat is concluded at the diet of Worms. Henry renounces the right of nomination to benefices and of influencing elections — he is to invest with the sceptre, but not with the cross and ring.	
	1147 ABDELMUMLIK.	1150 SANCHE V. in Navarre.	He yields up his possessions in Cumberland and Northumberland to Henry II., and does homage to him for Lothian.	A reign of	1109 The rights of princes are better respected — private warfare is checked by the interference of the clergy — and the	1109 The dispute respecting investitures renewed with great violence — the emperor marches into Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him and give up the investitures. This forced concession of the pope is annulled by a council which, 1112, excommunicates Henry. Nearly all Germany rebels; yet he keeps the field, and, 1116, again marches into Italy — 1119 is again excommunicated; but, 1122, a concordat is concluded at the diet of Worms. Henry renounces the right of nomination to benefices and of influencing elections — he is to invest with the sceptre, but not with the cross and ring.	
	1150	1157 FERNANDO II., son of Alfonso the emperor, succeeds in Leon; and	He is knighted by Henry and serves under him in his French wars.	1126 Matilda asserts her claim to the throne — is unsuccessful in Normandy.	1109 The rights of princes are better respected — private warfare is checked by the interference of the clergy — and the	1109 The dispute respecting investitures renewed with great violence — the emperor marches into Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him and give up the investitures. This forced concession of the pope is annulled by a council which, 1112, excommunicates Henry. Nearly all Germany rebels; yet he keeps the field, and, 1116, again marches into Italy — 1119 is again excommunicated; but, 1122, a concordat is concluded at the diet of Worms. Henry renounces the right of nomination to benefices and of influencing elections — he is to invest with the sceptre, but not with the cross and ring.	
	The dissensions of the Christians	1157 SANCHE III., another son, succeeds in Castile — dies 1158, and is succeeded by his son, ALFONSO VIII.	Foundation of the military order of Calatrava, 1158.	1129 Robert, earl of Gloucester, the leader of her party, invades England — after a struggle of two years Stephen is made prisoner at anarchy, misery, the battle of Lincoln, 1141, and Matilda is crowned; but Stephen is soon released, and Matilda flees to Normandy. and civil war.	1109 The rights of princes are better respected — private warfare is checked by the interference of the clergy — and the	1109 The dispute respecting investitures renewed with great violence — the emperor marches into Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him and give up the investitures. This forced concession of the pope is annulled by a council which, 1112, excommunicates Henry. Nearly all Germany rebels; yet he keeps the field, and, 1116, again marches into Italy — 1119 is again excommunicated; but, 1122, a concordat is concluded at the diet of Worms. Henry renounces the right of nomination to benefices and of influencing elections — he is to invest with the sceptre, but not with the cross and ring.	
	1162 ALFONSO II., son of Petronella, succeeds in Aragon.	? Poem of the Cid.	1162 ALFONSO II., son of Petronella, succeeds in Aragon.	1141 the battle of Lincoln, 1141, and Matilda is crowned; but Stephen is soon released, and Matilda flees to Normandy. and civil war.	1109 The rights of princes are better respected — private warfare is checked by the interference of the clergy — and the	1109 The dispute respecting investitures renewed with great violence — the emperor marches into Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him and give up the investitures. This forced concession of the pope is annulled by a council which, 1112, excommunicates Henry. Nearly all Germany rebels; yet he keeps the field, and, 1116, again marches into Italy — 1119 is again excommunicated; but, 1122, a concordat is concluded at the diet of Worms. Henry renounces the right of nomination to benefices and of influencing elections — he is to invest with the sceptre, but not with the cross and ring.	
	alone save the		1162 ALFONSO II., son of Petronella, succeeds in Aragon.	1141 the battle of Lincoln, 1141, and Matilda is crowned; but Stephen is soon released, and Matilda flees to Normandy. and civil war.	1109 The rights of princes are better respected — private warfare is checked by the interference of the clergy — and the	1109 The dispute respecting investitures renewed with great violence — the emperor marches into Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him and give up the investitures. This forced concession of the pope is annulled by a council which, 1112, excommunicates Henry. Nearly all Germany rebels; yet he keeps the field, and, 1116, again marches into Italy — 1119 is again excommunicated; but, 1122, a concordat is concluded at the diet of Worms. Henry renounces the right of nomination to benefices and of influencing elections — he is to invest with the sceptre, but not with the cross and ring.	
	Mohammedans from		1162 ALFONSO II., son of Petronella, succeeds in Aragon.	1141 the battle of Lincoln, 1141, and Matilda is crowned; but Stephen is soon released, and Matilda flees to Normandy. and civil war.	1109 The rights of princes are better respected — private warfare is checked by the interference of the clergy — and the	1109 The dispute respecting investitures renewed with great violence — the emperor marches into Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him and give up the investitures. This forced concession of the pope is annulled by a council which, 1112, excommunicates Henry. Nearly all Germany rebels; yet he keeps the field, and, 1116, again marches into Italy — 1119 is again excommunicated; but, 1122, a concordat is concluded at the diet of Worms. Henry renounces the right of nomination to benefices and of influencing elections — he is to invest with the sceptre, but not with the cross and ring.	
	being driven from Spain.		1162 ALFONSO II., son of Petronella, succeeds in Aragon.	1141 the battle of Lincoln, 1141, and Matilda is crowned; but Stephen is soon released, and Matilda flees to Normandy. and civil war.	1109 The rights of princes are better respected — private warfare is checked by the interference of the clergy — and the	1109 The dispute respecting investitures renewed with great violence — the emperor marches into Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him and give up the investitures. This forced concession of the pope is annulled by a council which, 1112, excommunicates Henry. Nearly all Germany rebels; yet he keeps the field, and, 1116, again marches into Italy — 1119 is again excommunicated; but, 1122, a concordat is concluded at the diet of Worms. Henry renounces the right of nomination to benefices and of influencing elections — he is to invest with the sceptre, but not with the cross and ring.	
	1195 Battle of Alarcón, in which the Christians are defeated.		1162 ALFONSO II., son of Petronella, succeeds in Aragon.	1141 the battle of Lincoln, 1141, and Matilda is crowned; but Stephen is soon released, and Matilda flees to Normandy. and civil war.	1109 The rights of princes are better respected — private warfare is checked by the interference of the clergy — and the	1109 The dispute respecting investitures renewed with great violence — the emperor marches into Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him and give up the investitures. This forced concession of the pope is annulled by a council which, 1112, excommunicates Henry. Nearly all Germany rebels; yet he keeps the field, and, 1116, again marches into Italy — 1119 is again excommunicated; but, 1122, a concordat is concluded at the diet of Worms. Henry renounces the right of nomination to benefices and of influencing elections — he is to invest with the sceptre, but not with the cross and ring.	
1200			1162 ALFONSO II., son of Petronella, succeeds in Aragon.	1141 the battle of Lincoln, 1141, and Matilda is crowned; but Stephen is soon released, and Matilda flees to Normandy. and civil war.	1109 The rights of princes are better respected — private warfare is checked by the interference of the clergy — and the	1109 The dispute respecting investitures renewed with great violence — the emperor marches into Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him and give up the investitures. This forced concession of the pope is annulled by a council which, 1112, excommunicates Henry. Nearly all Germany rebels; yet he keeps the field, and, 1116, again marches into Italy — 1119 is again excommunicated; but, 1122, a concordat is concluded at the diet of Worms. Henry renounces the right of nomination to benefices and of influencing elections — he is to invest with the sceptre, but not with the cross and ring.	

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PERIOD OF THE CRUSADES: RICHARD CEUR DE LION, SALADIN.

CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.	LITERATURE, CELEBRATED MEN, ETC.	SCANDINAVIA, SLAVONIC NATIONS, ETC.	GREEK EMPIRE.	The Crusades.	KHALIFS AND SELJUK SULTANS OF PERSIA.
<p>PASCAL II.,—1118.</p> <p>Order of St. John of Jerusalem instituted—knights templars, 1120.</p>	<p>A faint gleam of light breaks upon Europe during this century, and relieves the midnight darkness into which it had been plunged. The study of civil law; the foundation of universities; the application of modern languages to literature; and the revival of ancient learning; may all be regarded as harbingers of that brighter day, which from this period progressively opens upon Europe.</p>	<p>Civilisation much advanced among these nations by the spread of Christianity, chiefly by English missionaries.</p> <p>Piracy abolished.</p>	<p>ALEXIUS I. till 1118,—reigns with much prudence in troublesome times, and improves the condition of the empire.</p> <p>Order, learning, and commerce revive.</p>	<p>CHRISTIAN PRINCES.</p> <p>GODFREY of Bouillon, king of Jerusalem.</p> <p>BOHEMOND, prince of Antioch.</p> <p>JOSCELIN, prince of Edessa.</p>	<p>1100</p> <p>Kharizm independent under Kattab ad din, 1098-1127.</p> <p>5.) MOHAMMED, 1104.</p>
<p>GELATIUS II., 1118.</p>	<p>The opposition of Abelard to the church of Rome, and the persecution of the Albigenses and Waldenses, promote the cause of literature: while the crusades increase the intercourse and promote the civilisation of Europe.</p>	<p>SCANDINAVIA.</p> <p>Denmark.</p>	<p>Kingdom of Rum.</p> <p>The Seljuk, KILIC ARSLAN, driven from Nice, makes Iconium his capital—destroys a large army of crusaders, 1102.</p>	<p>These three states were rather kingdoms of names than of real power and permanence. The Christian army that remained to support them, scarcely numbered 200 horse and 2000 foot. They were surrounded by Mosleman enemies, and could only with difficulty procure the common necessities of life. The new adventurers who arrive only enable them to add a few maritime towns to their dominions.</p>	<p>6.) SANJAR, 1117,—subdues Khorasan and Samarkand, and leaves Persia under the government of his nephews, Mahmud and Masud.</p>
<p>CALISTUS II., 1119.</p>	<p>NATHAN BEN JEREMIE, learned Jew, d. 1105.</p>	<p>Sweden.</p>	<p>The sultans of Iconium war against the French and Greek emperors, with varied success.</p>	<p>Acre taken, 1104.</p> <p>Tripolis taken, 1109.</p> <p>Berytus and Sidon, 1111.</p>	<p>29.) MUSTERSID, 1118.</p>
<p>First Lateran, or ninth general council, 1123, on discipline.</p> <p>East of the dispute respecting investitures.</p>	<p>JEFFREY of Monmouth, historian, d. 1138.</p> <p>TOGRAI, HABIETI, and ABDALLAH SHEARFADDIN, Arab. poets, 1120.</p>	<p>Norway.</p>	<p>JOHN I., COMNENUS, 1118, a great and noble prince—reforms the manners of his people, and is successful against their enemies.</p>	<p>Tyre taken, 1124, by the aid of the dogs of Venice—archbishopric, 1127.</p>	<p>30.) RASHID—he defends Bagdad against the Turks, but is murdered by the "Assassins," 1135.</p>
<p>HONORIUS II., 1124.</p>	<p>Scholastic philosophy attains its highest point by the writings of PETER ABELARD, d. 1143, aged 63.</p>	<p>Poland.</p>	<p>By the courage and talents of the Comneni</p>	<p>ZENGI (or Sanguis), governor of Mosul, 1120-45,—a great prince.</p>	<p>31.) MUSTEKFI, 1137.</p>
<p>INNOCENT II., and Anacletus, rival popes, 1130.</p>	<p>ROBERT PALLENUS, d. ab. 1150.</p> <p>Aristotle's logic comes into repute.</p>	<p>Sweden.</p>	<p>MANUEL 1143,—his reign of thirty-seven years is filled by his wars with the Turks, the Christians, and the wild hordes beyond the Danube.</p>	<p>NUBADIN, his son, makes himself king of Aleppo, Damascus, etc., 1145,—he wages incessant war against the Christians—sends his emir, Shirko, against Egypt, who defeats both the Egyptians and crusaders in a decisive battle.</p>	<p>32.) MUSTANJES, 1160.</p>
<p>ARNOLD of Brescia preaches a religious and political reformation at Rome—put to death 1155.</p>	<p>AVERRROES, the commentator, d. 1206.</p> <p>ANNA COMNENA, Greek historian.</p>	<p>Poland.</p>	<p>The Normans, under Roger, arrive before Constantinople, but are repulsed by Manuel, 1148, 9.</p>	<p>1144 Edessa captured by the Turks.</p> <p>This event alarms Europe, and gives rise to</p> <p>The second Crusade, 1146, in which Conrad, emperor of Germany, and Louis VII. join—the emperor's army is defeated and destroyed by the sultan of Iconium, 1146, and that of Louis in Ludicia, 1147. This second crusade cost Europe 200,000 men. From this time</p>	<p>33.) MUSTANZI, 1170,—proclaimed khalif in Egypt by Saladin, 1171.</p>
<p>1138 Victor III. succeeds Anacletus—but soon resigns, and the schism ceases.</p>	<p>Study of the civil law revived, as it is said, by the discovery of a copy of the Pandects at the capture of Amalfi, 1135—it makes great progress, especially at Bologna, where</p>	<p>Russia.</p>	<p>becomes an object of terror or respect to the powers of Asia and Europe.</p>	<p>The power of the crusaders decline.</p>	<p>34.) NASER AD DIN, 1180,—reigns forty-six years.</p>
<p>1139 Second Lateran, or tenth general council.</p>	<p>INSERIBUS (or Vernerus), opens a school, d. 1190—Bulgaria and Gonia, his disciples.</p>	<p>Russia.</p>	<p>1155 The Greeks reduce Apulia and Calabria—Manuel forms the design of conquering Italy and the western empire—fails—peace, 1156.</p>	<p>1183 He takes Aleppo, and deposes the sultan of Mosul.</p>	<p>Great disorders in Persia; the governors of provinces assuming independence, and contending with each other for supremacy.</p>
<p>CELESTIN II., 1143.</p> <p>LUCIUS II., 1144.</p> <p>EGENSIUS III., 1145.</p>	<p>VACARIUS teaches it at Oxford.</p> <p>WILLIAM of Malmabury, English historian.</p>	<p>Hungary.</p>	<p>ALEXIUS II., 1180.</p>	<p>1186 Saladin directs all his efforts against the crusaders—gains</p>	<p>1187 The decisive victory of Tiberias.</p>
<p>ANASTASIUS IV. 1153.</p> <p>ADRIAN IV., 1154—(an Englishman: Nicholas Breakspere).</p>	<p>GRATIUS publishes the canon law, after twenty-four years labour, ab. 1140.</p> <p>FLORENCE of Worcester, historian.</p>	<p>Hungary.</p>	<p>ANDRONICUS I., COMNENUS, 1183,—his romantic adventures.</p>	<p>1187 Captures Jerusalem, which leads to</p> <p>The third Crusade, 1189.</p>	<p>In this, Richard Ceur de Lion, Philip Augustus, and Frederic Barbarossa engage. It is the spirit of chivalry, rather than religion, which now makes men crusaders.</p>
<p>1159 Victor IV., 1159; Pascal III., 1164; Calistus III., 1168; Innocent III. 1178, are antipopes.</p>	<p>OSIBRIUS (or Vernerus), opens a school, d. 1190—Bulgaria and Gonia, his disciples.</p>	<p>Hungary.</p>	<p>ISAAC II., ANGELUS, 1185.</p>	<p>In this, Richard Ceur de Lion, Philip Augustus, and Frederic Barbarossa engage. It is the spirit of chivalry, rather than religion, which now makes men crusaders.</p>	<p>1190 Frederic Barbarossa's death.</p> <p>1191 Richard and the French king before Acre, which capitulates—</p> <p>Kerolam of Richard—he defeats Saladin at Azotus—storms Joffa, and, after many a glorious deed of chivalry, concludes an honourable peace with Saladin, by which the safe pilgrimage of Christians to Jerusalem is secured.</p>
<p>1160 Order of Carmelites instituted ab. 1160.</p>	<p>WILLIAM of Malmabury, English historian.</p>	<p>Hungary.</p>	<p>Invation of the Bulgarians.</p>	<p>Kingdom of Cyprus founded, 1191.</p>	<p>TOGHREI, last seljuken sultan of Persia, is killed in battle with Takab Khan, fifth sultan of Kharizm, 1194.</p>
<p>THE WALDENSES.</p>	<p>English commerce is confined to the exportation of wool—a woollen manufactory is established at Worsted, and soon after at Norwich.</p>	<p>Hungary.</p>	<p>Iconium is taken from the Seljuks by Fred. Barbarossa, but is restored, 1190.</p>	<p>SALADIN dies, 1193,—his dominions divided.</p>	<p>The Immoletes, successors of Hassan Sabak (the old man of the mountain), murder many eminent men, both Mohammedans and Christians.</p>
<p>1179 Third Lateran, or eleventh general council, on discipline.</p>	<p>HENRY of Huntingdon, historian.</p> <p>WILLIAM of Newbury, historian.</p>	<p>Hungary.</p>	<p>ALEXIUS III., 1195—usurps, after dethroning and blinding his brother.</p>		
<p>LUCIUS III., 1181.</p> <p>URBAN III., 1185.</p>	<p>PETER, Comestor, d. 1198.</p> <p>JOHN of Salisbury, historian, d. 1187.</p>	<p>Hungary.</p>			
<p>GREGORY VIII. 1187.</p> <p>CLEMENT III., 1187.</p>	<p>1190 BOAHODDS IBU SHADDAD, author of a Life of Saladin, in Arabic.</p> <p>PETER DE BLOIS, hist.—d. 1200.</p>	<p>Hungary.</p>			
<p>Teutonic order instituted about 1190.</p>	<p>ROGER DE HOVEDEN, historian.</p> <p>CAMPANUS of Lombardy, astronomer.</p>	<p>Hungary.</p>			
<p>CELESTIN III., 1191.</p> <p>INNOCENT III., 1198.</p>	<p>WILLIAM of Tyre, hist.—d. 1218.</p>	<p>Hungary.</p>			

RISE OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENTS—DEPUTIES FROM CORPORATE CITIES.

	PORTUGAL.	SPAIN.		SCOTLAND.	BRITAIN.		FRANCE.	GERMANY.
		Christians.	Mohammedans.		ENGLAND.		Capetians.	House of Hohenstaufen.
1200	SANCHO I. disputes with the church.	ALFONSO IX. in Leon and Castile.	ALMOHADES.	WILLIAM, the Lion, till 1214.	JOHN, Lockland, —1216.	Plantagenets.	PHILIP, August, —1223.	PHILIP and OTTO continue to struggle for the imperial crown till 1208.
	ALFONSO II., the Fat, 1211.	1212 Battle of Navas de Tolosa—a splendid victory for the Christians—160,000 muslims slain.		Clergy gains ground in Scotland.	War with France, 1201-6—Philip espouses the cause of prince Arthur, who, falling into the hands of John, is murdered by him—this cruel act sets all men against him, and the king of France makes an easy conquest of nearly all his continental dominions, etc. (Roger de Lacy's vigorous defence of Chateau Gaillard.)		1209 Crusade against the Albigenses and Raymond, count of Toulouse, under Simon de Montfort—Languedoc is laid waste, its cities burned, and its inhabitants treated with brutal barbarity—the king takes part against them, 1222.	OTTO IV., 1208-18, sole emperor upon the assassination of Philip.
		JAMES I., the Conqueror, in Aragon, 1213-76.	Mohammedan	ALEXANDER II., 1214, a wise and active man—endeavours to civilise his Celtic dominions (the Highlands), and enforce their obedience to law, which occasions many civil contentions.	1207 Dispute with the Holy see respecting the appointment of Langton to the see of Canterbury—interdict, 1208—communication, 1209—deposition, 1212, and the kingdom promised by the pope to Philip of France.		France consolidated	1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
		HENRY I. king in Castile, 1214-17.	Spain again		1208 London obtains the right to elect its own Lord Mayor.		and the power of the	FREDERIC II., 1212-50,—becomes anti-emperor—Otto loses the battle of Bovino, 1214, after which he is without friends or power—dies, 1218.
		Ferdinand (Saint) king of Castile, 1217-52.	1224, and its		1213-15 War with France—the English lose		1214 Battle of Bouvines, in which Philip gains a decisive victory over Otto IV., John Lockland, and the earl of Flanders.	OTTO IV., 1208-18, sole emperor upon the assassination of Philip.
	SANCHO II., 1223, successful against the Moors.		power		1218 Many English and French nobles join		Appeals from the baronial courts to that of the king introduced.	1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
1225		1230 FERDINAND finally unites the kingdoms of Leon and Castile, and employs their joint power against the muslims.	Foundation of the kingdom of Grenada, 1238, by MOHAMMED I.		1218-15 War with France—the English lose		Permanent militia.	1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
		Ferdinand, 1233-38, captures Toledo, Cordova, the whole of Murcia, Jaen, and Seville. James conquers the Balearic Isles and Valencia.			1218 Many English and French nobles join		increased.	1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
	1245 He is deposed by pope Innocent IV.	1242 First war fleet, at the conquest of Sicily.			Medicines established at Oxford.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
	ALFONSO III., 1248.				William, earl of Pembroke, d. 1239—Hubert de Burgh ministers.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					Intestine troubles.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1225 An aid granted to the king by parliament on the condition of his renewing the charter: First instance of combining supplies with a redress of grievances.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					but England			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1229 First expedition of Henry into France for the recovery of his estates—unsuccessful.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1233 First discovery of coal at Newcastle—Cornwall the mines &			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1240 Richard, earl of Cornwall, the king's brother, heads THE SIXTH CRUSADE, and redeems Jerusalem.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1242 Second expedition of Henry into France—he is joined by the count De La Marche, but, defeated at Taillebourg and at Saintes, they are obliged to make peace.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1246 The king's marriage with Eleanor of Provence brings over new breeds of foreigners—offensive to the nobles and people.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1253 Solemn ratification of Magna Charta in parliament—Simon de Montfort.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1258 Famous parliament at Oxford,—the twenty-four barons, under Simon de Montfort, and subject to parliament to be held three in the year, and administer the government—Henry in vain attempts to escape from their authority, 1261—both parties agree to refer their differences to St. Louis IX., who removes the authority of the king, the privileges and liberties of the charter.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1259 Peace with France—Louis cedes several			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1265 First regular parliament, to which two knights for each county, two citizens for each city, and two burgesses for every borough are summoned by writ.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					Origin of representative government.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1265 The barons again arm—prince Edward successful in his father's cause—the king is made prisoner at Lewes, but Edward gains			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					The decisive battle of Evesham, in which Montfort is killed, and the barons entirely subdued.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1270 Prince Edward joins the eighth crusade.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					EDWARD I., 1272-1307 (son, aged 34).			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1274 The king returns from the crusade.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					Conquest of Wales, 1283.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1278 Edward advances to Sweden against Lewellin, the last king of Wales, who submits to a humiliating peace—new war, in which Lewellin is killed—in 1283 David, his brother, is taken prisoner, tried, and executed—Edward, the king's son, born at Caernarvon, made Prince of Wales.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					For two centuries after this, Wales suffers all the ills of anarchy and misrule.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1285 King's Bench instituted—justices of the peace.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1291 Edward claims, as lord paramount, to arbitrate between the disputants—the Scottish nobles and prelates formally acknowledge the sovereignty of Edward, who, 1292, decides in favour of Balliol—dispute between Edward and Balliol, which he had, 1296, to a war—the Scotch are everywhere defeated, and Balliol submits.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1297 Sir William Wallace, a hero and patriot, struggles for the independence of Scotland,—is successful in several engagements—gains the battle of Stirling—invades England—Edward invades Scotland, and gains a decisive victory at Falkirk.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1298 The English invade Scotland, but are defeated by Sir J. Comyn—Edward, 1298, invades and subdues Scotland—Wallace is betrayed into his hands and executed.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					Roger Bacon.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1292 A peevish warfare between the French and English, which ends in Philip's getting possession of Guineas.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					Parliaments frequently held during this reign.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					No taxes without the consent of parliament, 1297.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					The English towns begin to flourish and enjoy a prosperous trade, especially London.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					Pope Boniface claims Scotland as paramount lord.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1299 A peevish warfare between the French and English, which ends in Philip's getting possession of Guineas.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					Quarrels with the pope.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
					1297 Successful invasion of Flanders.			1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and
1300								1210 Otto offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a ban, and

THE ALBIGENSES. THE INQUISITION.

ITALY.

CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.

LOMBARDY. SICILIES.
FREDERIC I. (II.) in Sicily.

Continued struggles of the Lombard cities with the emperors; but their domestic feuds, their mutual wars, the fierce assaults of their national enemies, check not their strength, their wealth, nor their population.

From the eleventh century, when the cities became virtually republics, they put out those vigorous shoots which are the growth of freedom alone. The disorders which ruffled their surface appear slight and momentary, in comparison with the blessings of industry protected, injustice controlled, and emulation awakened.

1204 Venice aggrandised by the conquest of Constantinople.
The four celebrated bronze horses brought to Venice.

1210-12 First war of Venice and Genoa.
1212 Frederic's expedition into Germany, where he becomes emperor.

Rude manners of the Italians at this time—a man and his wife ate off the same plate—no wooden handled knives, nor more than one or two drinking-cups in a house—candles unknown, a servant held a torch during supper—the clothes of men were of leather and wool—small stock of corn seemed riches—the pride of men was to be well provided with arms and horses, that of the nobility to have strong and lofty towers; of these the cities of Italy were full.

1220 Frederic returns, and makes Naples the seat of government.

1221 University of Padua.
1225 Second league of the Lombard cities encouraged by the papacy against the emperor—they obtain an advantageous peace, 1227.

1227-59 Eccelino da Romano, tyrant and lord of Treviso.

Struggle of the Guelphs and Ghibelines.

1234 Indecisive war of the Lombard cities with the emperor—1237 Frederic gains the victory of Cortenuova and the great banner (the *Corcovio*) of Milan—he subjects Lombardy as far as Milan and Brescia.

1238 Venice and Genoa declare against the emperor—1239 he is excommunicated—the pope publishes a crusade against him. Pope Innocent IV. flies to Lyons, where he deposes Frederic by a council, 1245.

1253 Rome under Brancasione (senator).
CONRAD, 1250-54, king of Sicily.

The Lombard republics, after the death of Frederic, fall under the yoke of leading citizens, who become lords and tyrants; yet, protected by their pope, commerce and industry flourish.

CONRADIN, 1254-68, his uncle Manfred guardian, who, 1258-66, assumes the royal title.

1257 Milan under the tyranny of the Torriciani—struggle with the Visconti.

Silk manufacture at Lucca; woolen in Milan and Tuscan.

1258 Dreadful naval war between Venice and Genoa.

1265 Manfred calls representatives of cities to parliament.

House of Anjou.

CHARLES I., 1265-85, count of Provence, and brother of St. Louis, by the aid of the pope, king—fiel of the holy see—victory at Benevento, in which Manfred is killed.

Refinement and luxury increase.

Conradin attempts to regain his inheritance—is made prisoner and beheaded.

Charles acquires great power in Lombardy, Tuscany, Piedmont, and Genoa, and aims at the sovereignty of Italy.

King of Jerusalem, 1277—prepares to attack the Great empire.

1277 The Visconti lords of Milan.

1282 Sicilian Vespers.

Massacre of all the French in Sicily—John of Procida, who had fomented this conspiracy, calls in Peter of Aragon, who had married Constantia, the daughter of Manfred.

Naples. Sicily.

CHARLES OF ANJOU. PETER I., (III.), 1282-85.

War till 1302.

CHARLES II., 1285-1309. JACOB, 1285-95—he succeeds to Aragon, and is obliged to abdicate Sicily.

CHARLES II., 1295-1337, his brother.

1284 Great naval victory of Genoa over Pisa at Meloria, which extinguishes the sea power of the latter.

1290 Completion of the democratic constitution of Florence.

1293 Naval war between Genoa and Venice.

INNOCENT III. till 1216.

INNOCENT III., celebrated for his talents, courage, and disinterestedness, maintains with great boldness and success, the claims of the church to spiritual and temporal supremacy. To effect this he lit up the flames of war in every quarter—laid Sicily, France, Portugal, and Spain under interdict—deprived the emperor Philip of the royal dignity—pushed on the persecution of the Waldenses and Albigenses, and filled their country with blood and slaughter. He announced himself as arbiter of differences and conservator of peace throughout Christendom.

The power of the Roman pontiffs is carried to the highest pitch during this century—Rome is once more mistress of the world, and kings are her vassals.

1209 Crusade against the Albigenses, and institution of the Inquisition the tribunal, properly so called, was not established till 1233, by Gregory IX.

1213 England a fief of the holy see through John Lackland till 1266—a yearly tribute of 1000 silver marks to be paid to the pope.

1215 Fourth Lateran and twelfth general council against the Albigenses and all heretics.

Doctrines of transubstantiation and auricular confession established.

1215 The election of bishops is transferred from the clergy and people to the chapters.

HONORIUS III., 1216-27.

The interests of the church become opposed to the welfare of Christendom.

GREGORY IX., 1227-41—his whole reign embittered by quarrels with the emperor.

1229 Inquisition established at Toulouse. The scriptures strictly prohibited to all laymen.

The Waldenses, deserted by Raymond, count of Toulouse, are dispersed over various countries of Europe, in which they disseminate their opinions. The Wickliffites, Hussites, and Moravians are the fruit.

CELESTIN IV., 1241—eighteen days.

Interregnum of twenty months.

INNOCENT IV., 1243-54.

Continued struggles with the emperor—the pope flies to Lyons and deposes the emperor in the thirteenth general council, 1245—among other crimes, he accuses him of paying equal veneration to Christ and Mohammed—of having treated too much friendship for the sultan of Babylon, and polluted himself by his impure love for Saracen women.

Sect of the Flagellants.

ALEXANDER IV., 1254-61.

The Jews everywhere persecuted. Seventy-one Jews imprisoned on a charge of coining a boy, of which twenty-five knights make oath.

URBAN IV., 1261-64.

The popes claim the right of presenting to every benefice in the world.

1264 Charles of Anjou, senator of Rome.

1265 The struggle between the popes and emperors for the dominion of Italy ends in favour of the pope, who, after the fall of the Hohenstaufen, seats a French prince, Charles of Anjou, on the throne of Naples.

The monastic orders, by their wealth, obedience, and popular influence, become powerful instruments of political ambition.

CLEMENT IV., 1265-68.

1266 Henry of Castile, Roman senator.

1268 No pope for about two years and nine months.

GREGORY X., 1271-76.

Fourteenth general council, at Lyons, 1274. First reunion of the eastern and western churches, 1274-83.

Many advantages were conferred on society by monachism—increased cultivation of lands—hospitality and refuge for the wretched—charity and spiritual consolation for the lower orders, and examples of piety and humanity to all—education was promoted, manuscripts preserved, etc.—but they were steady defenders of every superstition, abuse, and wrong enemies of all reform.

INNOCENT V., 1276—four months.

ADRIAN V.—one month.

JOHN XXI.—eight months.

NICHOLAS III., 1277-80, enriching his family at the expense of the church, he introduces nepotism.

MARTIN IV., 1291-85.

HONORIUS IV., 1285-87.

NICHOLAS IV., 1288-92.

He patronises civil and religious literature—the improvement and embellishment of Rome.

1292 The holy see vacant two years and three months.

CELESTIN V., 1292-94—abdicates.

Institution of the order of Cistercians.

BONIFACE VIII., 1294-1303.

1296 Struggles with France.

1290 Boniface commands a jubilee to be held at Rome, at which he grants a plenary indulgence and pardon of every sin, to those who should visit the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul, and perform certain rites.

1297 Commission of Louis IX.—301 witnesses, (besides Jean de Dinteville), are examined touching the king's life and the miracles performed by him since his death: sixty-five of the latter are verified.

CIVILISATION ADVANCES. HANSEATIC LEAGUE.

LITERATURE, CELEBRATED MEN, ETC.	DENMARK.	NORWAY.	SWEDEN.	PRUSSIA AND LIVONIA.
<p>Civilisation makes rapid strides during this century—national intercourse, commerce, luxury, and industry are promoted by the crusades—the manners of the great are softened by chivalry and minstrelsy—learning and science receive a new impulse by the foundation of universities and colleges—the modern languages are cultivated—the social condition of mankind is bettered by the improvement of the great body of the people, and by the rise of parliamentary representation for the cities as well as great landed proprietors.</p> <p>Chivalry rose in the feudal age, was fostered by the training of the poorer nobility in the halls of the great, and perfected by the crusades—where loyalty, devotion, munificence, gallantry, courtesy, valor, and a keen thirst for glory, became essential attributes of the knightly character. Chivalry elevated and purified the moral feelings; it softened the rigour of war, encouraged the minstrel's song and a taste for poetry, cultivated the love of justice and desire to redress wrong; but it led to a thirst for war as personal rather than on patriotic grounds—its gallantry too often led to licentiousness—its high feelings nourished that aristocratic pride which has kept the large mass of mankind in a state of degradation; chivalry declined after the invention of gunpowder, and the knight gave way to the gentleman.</p> <p>Universities founded at Paris, 1200—Oxford, 1209—Padua, 1222—Naples, 1224—Cambridge, 1229—Toulouse, 1229—Salamanca, 1229—Lisbon, 1179.</p> <p><i>Flourishing period of the Troubadours in France, the Minstrels in England, and the Minnesingers in Germany.</i></p> <p>VILLE HADOUIN, historian, 1203. SAHO GRAMMATICUS, historian, d. 1204. SNOORO STURLESON, the Elder, d. 1241. MATTHEW PARIS, monk of St. Albans and historian, d. 1259. ELMKIN, Arabic historian, d. 1273. ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER, the first English writer in rhyme. PETRUS DE VINEIS, d. 1249. JOHN DE JOINVILLE. THOMAS LARIMONT, of <i>Ercildoune</i>, called <i>Thomas the Rhymer</i>—Scottish poet, <i>Wallace</i>, and <i>Sir Tristan</i>.</p> <p>Scholastic philosophy maintains a high character during this century.</p> <p><i>The doctrine and methods of Aristotle, by the industry of the schoolmen, predominate in schools and colleges.</i></p> <p>1221 Mendicants established at Oxford.</p> <p>Greek writers. NIKETAS AKOMINATOS, d. 1206. GEORGIUS ACRIPOLITA LONGIOTHEIS, d. 1202 NICEPHORUS BLEMMITAS. JEAN. ACTUARIUS, physician. GEORGIUS PACHYMERES. JOHANNES VECCHUS, d. 1298.</p> <p>Civil law—Bologna, its great university, contains 10,000 students, ab. 1200—<i>period of the Glosses</i>: PLACENTINUS'S Summary of the Code and Institutes—AZO, another superior, before 1220—HUGOLINUS'S <i>Abridgement of the Pandects</i>—ACCURSIUS, his celebrated <i>Corpus Juris Glossatum</i>.</p> <p>1234 RAYMOND DE PENNAFERT publishes five books of Decretals.</p> <p>1243 Origin of the Hanseatic league—its primary object was the protection of commerce from piracy and pillage—is opposed by the nobles, whose exactions it was also designed to withstand—eighty of the most considerable places constituted the confederacy, divided into four colleges, of which <i>Lubeck, Cologne, Brunswick, and Danzig</i> were the leading towns—its four principal factories abroad were <i>London, Bruges, Bergen, and Norgorod</i>, all endowed by the sovereigns of those cities with considerable privileges, to which all Hanseatic merchants were entitled—it enacts commercial statutes, and codes of maritime laws.</p> <p>STEPHEN LANGTON, archbishop of <i>Canterbury</i>, d. 1228. ST. EDMUND OF CANTERBURY, born at <i>Abingdon</i>, d. 1249. JOHN PECKHAM, archbishop of <i>Canterbury</i>, d. 1291. ROBERT GROSTETE, or GROSHED, bishop of <i>Lincoln</i>, d. 1253. JOHN OF SACRO BOSCO, mathematician of <i>Halyfax, Yorkshire</i>, d. 1256. RUBRUQUIS travels among the <i>Mongols</i>, 1253. 1272 MARCO POLO, travels in the east as far as <i>Pekin</i>. 1273 First patent of nobility granted to his goldsmith by the king of <i>France</i>. 1285 Institution of the three great courts of law in <i>England</i>—<i>England</i> divided into circuits, and judges appointed to go them. ROGER BACON, of <i>Oxford</i>, d. 1292—perhaps the most learned man of the middle ages. ALBERT, the mathematician and Provençal poet. PETER OF ABRANO, astrologer, physician, and naturalist, 1250—1315. JOHN HOLYWOOD, of <i>England</i>, astronomer. ALAN OF LILLE, d. 1294. RICHARD MIDDLETON, d. 1304. CIMABUS, the first of the modern painters at <i>Florence</i>, d. 1300. ARNOLFO DI LAPO, father of modern Italian architecture. NIC. PISANO, d. 1270, father of modern Italian sculpture.</p>	<p>CANUTE IV. — 1202.</p> <p><i>Holstein and Schœerir subdued.</i></p> <p>WALDEMAR II. 1202-41.</p> <p>He annexes to his dominions <i>Upland, 1203, coast of Prussia, 1206, Polish Pomerania, 1218, coast of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland, 1218.</i></p> <p>1214 The emperor <i>Frederic</i> cedes all the provinces beyond the <i>Elbe</i> and <i>Eder</i> to <i>Denmark</i>.</p> <p>1218 <i>Waldemar</i> is now master of the entire coast of the <i>Baltic</i> as far as <i>Holstein</i>, together with <i>Lubeck</i> and <i>Hamburg</i>; but he is taken prisoner by stratagem and detained three years by the duke of <i>Schœerir</i>, and loses most of his conquests.</p> <p>1231 <i>Eric IV.</i> crowned as his successor.</p> <p>1240 <i>Leus of Waldemar</i>.</p> <p>Partition and decline of the kingdom.</p> <p><i>Eric IV.</i>, 1241-50.</p> <p>1249 The <i>Hanse</i> towns capture <i>Copenhagen</i>.</p> <p>ABEL, 1250-52.</p> <p>Deputies from the cities to parliament.</p> <p>CHRISTOPHER, 1252-59.</p> <p><i>Eric V.</i> (<i>Glipping</i>), 1259-86.</p> <p>MAGNUS VII. <i>Lagsbitter</i>, (law reformer), 1263-80. 1266 He cedes the <i>Hebrides</i> and <i>Isle of Man</i> to <i>Scotland</i>. 1270 <i>Hanseatic</i> merchants at <i>Bergen</i>. Formation of an aristocratic nobility. 1273 <i>Storthing</i> at <i>Bergen</i>.</p> <p>1280 County deputies of the peasantry to parliament, as a separate class.</p> <p>1282 <i>Danish</i> parliament at <i>Wirtzenburgh</i>—1st. <i>Hansdæte</i>. No new and arbitrary taxes—parliaments to be held yearly.</p> <p><i>Eric VI.</i>, 1286-1319.</p>	<p>SUERRE, — 1202.</p> <p>1209 Natural children excluded the succession.</p> <p>HACO V. 1217-63.</p> <p>The kingdom for the first time tranquil.</p> <p>1223 First general assembly (<i>Storthing</i>) at <i>Bergen</i>—spiritual and temporal lords and landholders.</p> <p>1247 Solemn coronation of the king—he refuses the German crown.</p> <p>1261 <i>Iceland</i> subjected. 1262 <i>Greenland</i> tributary. MAGNUS VII. <i>Lagsbitter</i>, (law reformer), 1263-80. 1266 He cedes the <i>Hebrides</i> and <i>Isle of Man</i> to <i>Scotland</i>. 1270 <i>Hanseatic</i> merchants at <i>Bergen</i>. Formation of an aristocratic nobility. 1273 <i>Storthing</i> at <i>Bergen</i>. Election to the crown superseded in favour of the family of <i>Harald Harfagre</i>. No laws without <i>storthings</i>. <i>Eric II.</i> 1280-99—marries <i>Margaret</i>, daughter of <i>Alexander III.</i> of <i>Scotland</i>. HACO VII. 1299-1319.</p>	<p>SWERKER II.</p> <p>Flourishing trade of <i>Helsing</i>, from about 1250,—it becomes one of the <i>Hanse</i> towns.</p> <p><i>ERIC N.</i> (<i>Knutson</i>) 1210-16.</p> <p>The clergy (except from taxes) have the chief power.</p> <p>JOHN, <i>Sveerker's</i> son, 1216-22 —the <i>Sveerker</i> family becomes extinct.</p> <p><i>ERIC XI.</i>, <i>Eric's</i> son, 1222-30.</p> <p>1230 Arrival of the <i>Teutonic</i> order (inst. 1190) under <i>Herm. Balck</i>, with 28 knights and 100 men at arms in the territory of <i>Culm</i>.</p> <p>Thorn founded, 1231—<i>Culm</i>, 1232.</p> <p><i>Fifty-three</i> years war with the natives.</p> <p>1237 Union with the <i>Shortswords</i> in <i>Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland</i>—the <i>Shortswords</i> preserve their own master.</p> <p>1239 <i>Elbing</i> founded.</p> <p>1254 <i>Riga</i> an archbishoprick.</p> <p><i>Ottocar</i>, king of <i>Bohemia</i>, invades with 60,000 men—founds <i>Königsberg</i>, 1255.</p> <p><i>Germans, Poles, Bohemians,</i> etc., supply the place of the <i>Prussians</i>, who are extirpated.</p> <p>The country finally conquered by the <i>Teutonic</i> order, 1283.</p>	

CLOSE OF THE CRUSADES. RAVAGES OF THE MONGOLS. FOUNDATION OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

POLAND.	HUNGARY.	RUSSIA.	CRUSADES.	GREEK EMPIRE.	PERSIA.	TARTARY AND CHINA.	1200
<p>Piasts-MIECISLAS III., — 1202.</p> <p>LESKO, the White, restored 1202-27.</p> <p>1206 <i>Mausoleum and Cathedral to COSMUS LELES: founder of the Mausoleum line (-1206).</i></p>	<p>EMERIC, — 1204.</p> <p>VLADISLAS III., 1204, 5.</p> <p>ANDREW II., Emeric's brother, 1205-35.</p> <p>1214 <i>Galeria, Lohmeis (Red Russia) subdued.</i></p> <p>1217 Chief of the FIFTH CRUSADE.</p> <p>1222 <i>Charter of Andrew II. (Golden Bull), the foundation of the national liberty.</i></p> <p>Exception from war-service at private cost, out of the kingdom, and from providing royal quarters—consolidation of hereditary possession of property—yearly parliaments. This charter is confirmed 1234, when the action is freed from taxes—the king promises to be satisfied with his national domain—the clergy not amenable to temporal laws.</p> <p>BOLESLAS V., 1227-79 (aged 6).</p> <p>1237 Salt works of <i>Waliczka.</i></p>	<p>House of Ruric.</p> <p>Weakened by numerous rival sovereignties and the invasions of the Hungarians and the Poles.</p> <p>1213 JURJE II.</p> <p>1216 CONSTANTINE.</p> <p>1224 First invasion of the Mongols.</p> <p>The great prince of <i>Kiev</i> is defeated on the <i>Kalke.</i></p> <p>The great prince of <i>Kiev</i> is defeated on the <i>Kalke.</i></p>	<p>PALESTINE, SYRIA, AND EGYPT.</p> <p>THE FOURTH CRUSADE, 1202.</p> <p><i>French, Germans, and Venetians</i> set out under the <i>Marguis Monterrat</i>; but they turn their arms against <i>Constantinople</i>, and bound their exploits to its capture.</p> <p>THE FIFTH CRUSADE, 1217, 18.</p> <p>by <i>Andrew II.,</i> king of Hungary—fruitless.</p> <p>THE SIXTH CRUSADE, 1228.</p> <p>under <i>Frederic II.</i> (excommunicated)—he obtains the restitution of <i>Jerusalem</i>, and several other cities, which the Christians hold till 1244.</p> <p>1225 The <i>Mongols</i> seize <i>Armenia.</i></p> <p>1243 The <i>Karismian Turks,</i> driven forward by the <i>Mongols,</i> invade <i>Palestine,</i> sack and burn <i>Jerusalem,</i> 1244.</p> <p>THE SEVENTH CRUSADE, 1228.</p> <p>under <i>St. Louis of France</i>—he sails to <i>Egypt</i> with 1800 ships and 50,000 men—takes <i>Damietta,</i> 1249—in marching to <i>Cairo</i> he is made prisoner—released 1250—sails to <i>Acce,</i> where he wastes four years, unable to visit <i>Jerusalem.</i></p> <p>Mamelukes rule in Egypt, 1250-1302.</p> <p>These were originally <i>Turkish</i> slaves, whom the sultan of <i>Egypt</i> (successor of <i>Saladin</i>) had instructed in arms, and of whom 8000 formed his body-guard (1240)—they soon become too powerful to remain slaves—seize the government and put the sultan to death. They make head against the <i>Mongols</i>—occupy <i>Damasus</i> and <i>Aleppo,</i> 1260—they attack the Christians, and take <i>Antioch,</i> 1268.</p> <p>EIGHTH AND LAST CRUSADE, 1270.</p> <p>under <i>St. Louis,</i> who dies before <i>Tunis</i>—our <i>Edward I.</i> delivers <i>Acce</i> from a siege, advances to <i>Nazareth</i> with 9000 troops, extorts a ten years' truce, and escapes, with a dangerous wound, the dagger of an assassin.</p> <p>End of the kingdom of Jerusalem, 1291, with the capture of <i>Acce</i> by the <i>Mamelukes.</i></p> <p>From this time the spirit of crusading quite dies away—Europe had been incited by their trials—their manners were refined by intercourse with the more cultivated nations of the east—navigation inventions and improvements in science, in the mechanical and useful arts, in husbandry, etc., were introduced—a wonderful spirit was given to commerce and to geographical research and adventure, which led to the discovery of <i>America</i> and the doubling of the <i>Cape</i>—in short, a new impulse was given to the mind of man, a new world was opened before it, and no doubt but the development both of man and society was greatly accelerated by them.</p>	<p>ALEXIUS III.</p> <p><i>Alexius (IV.),</i> son of <i>Isaac,</i> implors the aid of the crusaders, who besiege and capture <i>Constantinople,</i> and place him on the throne.</p> <p>ALEXIUS IV., 1203, 4, with his father.</p> <p>1204 New revolution—<i>Alexius</i> and his father murdered—the crusaders return, again take <i>Constantinople,</i> and divide the provinces among themselves.</p> <p>Latin empire, 1204-61.</p> <p>1.) BALDWIN, count of <i>Flanders,</i> till 1206.</p> <p>Union of the two churches.</p> <p>2.) HENRY II., 1206-16.</p> <p>Continual wars</p> <p>3.) PETER, 1216-21.</p> <p>with the</p> <p>4.) ROBERT, 1221-28.</p> <p>Bulgarians</p> <p>5.) JOHN, of Brienne, 1229-37.</p> <p>and Greeks.</p> <p>6.) BALDWIN II., 1237-61.</p> <p>THEODORE LASCARIS, third emperor, at <i>Nice,</i> 1255-59.</p> <p>JOHN LASCARIS, 1259, (aged 9), deposed.</p> <p>MICHAEL PALEOLOGUS, 1260-1282.</p> <p>1261 He reconquers, with the help of the <i>Genoese, Constantinople</i> from the <i>Latins</i>—<i>Baldwin,</i> and the principal <i>Latin</i> families, escape to <i>Italy.</i></p> <p><i>Genoa</i> obtains <i>Gabata, Pera, Caffa,</i> and <i>Ace.</i></p> <p><i>Mongols</i> in <i>Asia Minor.</i></p> <p><i>Michael</i> blinds and banishes the young prince, <i>John Lascaris,</i> and is excommunicated by the patriarch <i>Arsenius.</i></p> <p>ANDRONICUS, the elder, associated with his father, 1273.</p> <p>1274-85 Union with the <i>Latin</i> church.</p> <p>1277-82 Persecution of the <i>Greeks.</i></p> <p>Rise of the Ottomans.</p> <p>1.) SULEIMAN SHAH, a <i>Turk</i> officer, in the service of <i>Jelal ad din.</i></p> <p>2.) OSMAN, his son, enters the service of <i>Ala ad din,</i> and has lands assigned him in <i>Iconium.</i></p> <p>3.) OTTMAN, his son, establishes himself in the north of <i>Asia Minor,</i> as chief of 400 families, 1201.</p> <p>ANDRONICUS, alone, 1201-1322.</p> <p>1292 The <i>Mongols</i> drive the last sultan of <i>Iconium</i> from his throne—he dies at <i>Constantinople,</i> 1308.</p> <p>The <i>Genoese</i> obtain the trade of the <i>Black Sea,</i> and great power.</p> <p>OTTMAN presses through the passes of <i>Olympus,</i> invades <i>Nicomedia,</i> and founds the Ottoman empire, 1299.</p>	<p>KHALIFS AT BAGDAD TILL 1258.</p> <p>NASIR, — 1215.</p> <p><i>Persia</i> is subject partly to the sultans of <i>Khorassan,</i> partly to petty native princes.</p> <p>MOHAMMED, sultan of <i>Khorassan,</i> attacked by the <i>Mongols,</i> who invade <i>Khorassan</i> and <i>Persia.</i></p> <p>JELAL AD DIN, 1220, last sultan of <i>Khorassan,</i> driven into <i>India</i>—<i>Iran</i> and <i>Azerbaijan</i> overrun—<i>Tebriz</i> taken.</p> <p>35.) AL ZAHIR, 1225, <i>khaliif</i>—reigns a few months.</p> <p>36.) MUS-TANNAAR, <i>khaliif,</i> 1226-43.</p> <p>gols, but the native princes suffered to rule as feudatories.</p> <p>37.) MUS-TAZEM, <i>khaliif,</i> 1243—put to death by the <i>Mongols,</i> 1258.</p> <p>End of the khaliifat of Bagdad.</p> <p>The uncle of the last <i>khaliif</i> goes to <i>Egypt,</i> 1261, where the <i>khaliifat</i> continues as a spiritual power till 1347.</p> <p>1260 Dominion of the Mamelukes in Syria.</p> <p>2.) ARAKA, 1265, extends his power over the <i>Seljuk</i> Turks of <i>Anatolia,</i> 1272—his troops defeated in <i>Syria</i> by the <i>Mamelukes,</i> 1280.</p> <p>3.) NEKODAR, 1281, or sultan <i>Almed</i>—becomes a <i>Mohammedan.</i></p> <p>4.) ABGHUS KHAN, 1284—persecutes the <i>Mohammedans.</i></p> <p>5.) KAI KHATEV, 1291—attempts to introduce paper money—causes a general panic and insurrections.</p> <p>6.) BALDU KHAN, 1295—reigns five months.</p> <p>7.) GHAZAN KHAN, 1295-1304—compels his <i>Mongol</i> subjects to become <i>Mohammedans.</i></p> <p>1291 <i>Sadd,</i> the poet, dies, aged 116, at <i>Shiraz.</i></p> <p>1299 Dreadful famine and pestilence—50,000 die in <i>Shiraz.</i></p> <p>1300 <i>Syria</i> and <i>Palestine</i> conquered; but reconquered in 1303 by the <i>Mamelukes.</i></p>	<p>North of <i>China</i> taken possession of by the <i>Khitans,</i> or <i>Leue Tartars,</i> 906.</p> <p><i>Chinese</i> dynasty of the <i>Song</i> at <i>Kaifong Fu,</i> in the north of <i>China,</i> 960.</p> <p>1114 <i>Nische,</i> or <i>Tungusian Tartars,</i> invade <i>China,</i> and drive the emperor of the <i>Song</i> to the southward.</p> <p><i>Mongols</i> become powerful in western <i>Tartary.</i></p> <p>Mongols.</p> <p>1.) JANGIZ KHAN, or TEMUCHIN, 1206-27, <i>Khán</i> of all the tribes, takes the north of <i>China</i> from the <i>Nische.</i></p> <p>1216 Subdues all <i>Tartary.</i></p> <p>1218 Invades <i>Turkistan</i> with a prodigious host.</p> <p><i>Bokhara, Samarband, Urgun,</i> taken—immense multitudes massacred.</p> <p>1222 Pursues <i>Jelal ad din</i> to the <i>Indus</i>—destroys <i>Balkh</i> <i>Bamian</i> <i>Ghazni</i></p> <p>1224 Vain attempt upon <i>India.</i></p> <p>1225 <i>Junges Khan</i> returns from <i>India</i> through <i>Persia</i>—general master of his troops at <i>Karacorum,</i> between the rivers <i>Tala</i> and <i>Gichon</i>—marches for <i>China,</i> and five upon the expedition: the empire is divided among his four sons.</p> <p>2.) OGUTAI KHAN, 1227-41—completes the conquest of north <i>China.</i></p> <p>Khán of Kipchak.</p> <p>BATU KHAN, 1236-43—nephew of <i>Ugtaï</i>—invades <i>Europe</i>—devastates <i>Russia, Poland, Hungary,</i> and advances to the <i>Danube</i>—establishes himself as first <i>Khán</i> of <i>Kipchak.</i></p> <p>1241-45 Troubles and interregnum upon <i>Ugtaï's</i> death.</p> <p>3.) GUTUG KHAN, 1245-48—encourages <i>Christian</i> missionaries.</p> <p><i>Another interregnum,</i> 1248-51.</p> <p>4.) MANOU KHAN, 1251-59—sends his brother <i>Hakala</i> to reign in <i>Persia</i>—subdues <i>Thibet</i> as far as <i>India.</i></p> <p>5.) KUBLAI KHAN, 1259-94—resides chiefly in the north of <i>China</i>—builds <i>Pekin</i> and makes it his capital—his dynasty is called <i>YUEN</i> by <i>Chinese</i> historians.</p> <p>1279 Subdues the southern kingdom of <i>China.</i></p> <p>Great Khán of China, 1279-1368.</p> <p><i>Kublai</i> adopts the <i>Chinese</i> religion and manners.</p> <p>It was he whom <i>Marcus Polo</i> visited in his travels in the east, 1272-95.</p> <p>6.) TYMUR KHAN, 1294, grandson of <i>Kublai</i>—a weak prince—the power of the house of <i>Junges</i> declines till 1368, when <i>Tokuus-Tywar,</i> the last emperor of this family, is driven from <i>China</i> by the <i>Ming,</i> and he and his descendants become petty princes of <i>Korekorum.</i></p>	<p>1200</p> <p>1225</p> <p>1250</p> <p>1275</p> <p>1300</p>
<p>1226 CONRAD, of <i>Massovia,</i> unable to maintain himself against the <i>Prussians,</i> invites the <i>Teutonic</i> order, and cedes <i>Cafu</i> to them.</p> <p>1237 Salt works of <i>Waliczka.</i></p>	<p>1246 Defeat and death of <i>Frederic of Austria.</i></p> <p>Depopulation of <i>Austria.</i></p> <p>Wars with <i>Bohemia,</i> 1252-4, and 1259-61.</p> <p><i>Syria</i> lost.</p> <p>STEPHEN V., 1270-72.</p> <p>War with <i>Bohemia.</i></p> <p>VLADISLAS VI., 1272-90—war with <i>Bohemia</i>—<i>Ottocar</i> makes great conquests.</p> <p>1277 Alliance with the emperor <i>Rodolph</i> against him.</p>	<p>1276 Hussaric settlement at Novegorod: this was the most celebratedemporium in Europe—it traded from <i>Ireland</i> to the frontiers of <i>China</i>—its population, 400,000, were virtually independent of the state—its greatness became proverbial—"Who can resist <i>God</i> and <i>Novegorod</i> the great"—its factions and internal feuds led to its decline—it was sacked, and its inhabitants butchered by the despot, <i>Ivan II.,</i> in 1569.</p>	<p>THE INFLUENCE OF THE CRUSADES on the civilization of Europe was very great—the minds of men were expanded by their trials—their manners were refined by intercourse with the more cultivated nations of the east—navigation inventions and improvements in science, in the mechanical and useful arts, in husbandry, etc., were introduced—a wonderful spirit was given to commerce and to geographical research and adventure, which led to the discovery of <i>America</i> and the doubling of the <i>Cape</i>—in short, a new impulse was given to the mind of man, a new world was opened before it, and no doubt but the development both of man and society was greatly accelerated by them.</p>	<p>1292 The <i>Mongols</i> drive the last sultan of <i>Iconium</i> from his throne—he dies at <i>Constantinople,</i> 1308.</p> <p>1299 Dreadful famine and pestilence—50,000 die in <i>Shiraz.</i></p> <p>1300 <i>Syria</i> and <i>Palestine</i> conquered; but reconquered in 1303 by the <i>Mamelukes.</i></p>	<p>1279 Subdues the southern kingdom of <i>China.</i></p> <p>Great Khán of China, 1279-1368.</p> <p><i>Kublai</i> adopts the <i>Chinese</i> religion and manners.</p> <p>It was he whom <i>Marcus Polo</i> visited in his travels in the east, 1272-95.</p> <p>6.) TYMUR KHAN, 1294, grandson of <i>Kublai</i>—a weak prince—the power of the house of <i>Junges</i> declines till 1368, when <i>Tokuus-Tywar,</i> the last emperor of this family, is driven from <i>China</i> by the <i>Ming,</i> and he and his descendants become petty princes of <i>Korekorum.</i></p>	<p>1200</p> <p>1225</p> <p>1250</p> <p>1275</p> <p>1300</p>	

SUCCESSFUL WARS OF ENGLAND AGAINST FRANCE AND SCOTLAND—EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

	PORTUGAL.	SPAIN.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1300	DENNIS, — 1325. The third estate send representatives to parliament.	The Mohammedans possess only Granada, and never recover their power. Nunarro joined to the French crown. ARAGON. CASTILE & LEON. JACOB II. till 1327. FERDINAND IV. till 1312. 1309 Captures Gibraltar (lost again, 1333.) Persecution and, 1310, suppression of the Knights Templars. ALFONSO XI., 1312-50. 1314 Tunis tributary. 1319 Parliament at Taragosa—the kingdom consolidated and declared indivisible.	1303 Edward invades Scotland—Wallace is betrayed, captured and beheaded—Scotland submits. 1306 Bruce slays Comyn, the heir of Balliol, and is proclaimed king—Edward holds a grand military court at Westminister, at which he and his son solemnly swear never to rest till Scotland is entirely subdued—Bruce is obliged to flee—he wanders about and suffers the greatest privations—gains some slight advantages—Edward dies on the borders. Bruce strengthens himself by repeated adventures and prudent conduct. 1314 Edward invades Scotland, and is defeated at Bannockburn. The Scots repeatedly invade England—advance into Yorkshire. The Scots, under the king's brother, invade Ireland—unsuccessful. 1319 The pope excommunicates Bruce and his adherents—spirited reply of the Scotch parliament. 1326 The Scots ravage the English borders—expedition of Edward III. against them, with little success, 1327—peace between the two countries, in which the independence of Scotland is acknowledged.	Plantagenets. EDWARD I. —1307. 1303 Guicene restored to Edward by Philip. EDWARD II., 1307-1327, aged 23 years. Maucler, 1307, Isabella, daughter of Philip IV. of France; through whom come the pretensions to the French crown. Weak government by favourites—P. Gaveston. 1311 The barons extort a reformation of abuses—parliaments to be held every year, and to appoint to all great offices—Gaveston banished—returns and is executed, 1312. 1311 Lyons united to France. LOUIS X. (Hatia), 1314-16. 1315 Edict for the enfranchisement of slaves. PHILIP V. (the Long), 1316-22. He succeeds, by virtue of the salique law, now first established. CHARLES IV. (the Fair), 1322-28. The wives of the last three monarchs were all convicted of adultery. In default of male issue the crown goes to the House of Valois. PHILIP VI. of Valois, 1328-50. Brother's son of Philip the Fair. Edward of England claims the throne. 1332 The Flemings are persuaded by Robert D'Artois and Artevelde to revolt, and to acknowledge Edward III., who supports them, as king of France.	WAR with Flanders—victory of Mons en Puelle, 1304. The papal court at Avignon. 1306 Persecution of the Jews. 1307 Persecution of the Knights Templars, who are finally suppressed, 1313. 1311 Lyons united to France. LOUIS X. (Hatia), 1314-16. 1315 Edict for the enfranchisement of slaves. PHILIP V. (the Long), 1316-22. He succeeds, by virtue of the salique law, now first established. CHARLES IV. (the Fair), 1322-28. The wives of the last three monarchs were all convicted of adultery. In default of male issue the crown goes to the House of Valois. PHILIP VI. of Valois, 1328-50. Brother's son of Philip the Fair. Edward of England claims the throne. 1332 The Flemings are persuaded by Robert D'Artois and Artevelde to revolt, and to acknowledge Edward III., who supports them, as king of France.
1325	ALFONSO IV., 1325-57. Private warfare forbidden—the nobility compelled to see in the ordinary courts of justice.	1326 Sardinia conquered from Genoa, in consequence of the gift of the pope, 1297. Internal troubles, 1324-38. ALFONSO IV., 1327-30. 1334 War with Castile. PETER IV., 1336-87. 1344 The Balearic kingdom of Mallorca, Roussillon, and Cerdaña acquired. 1347 The barons unite against the king; but he overcomes them by the help of the people, 1348—abolishes the privilege of union, but enacts many laws for the security of the subject, and gives great authority to the judiciary. 1355-58 War with Castile.	1332 Edward invades Scotland—Balliol is set up and crowned; is again expelled. 1333 Edward's victory at Halidon Hill—restores Balliol, who does homage to Edward, and cedes to him the southern parts of Scotland. DAVID II., 1329-Randolph regent. 1332 Edward invades Scotland—Balliol is set up and crowned; is again expelled. 1333 Edward's victory at Halidon Hill—restores Balliol, who does homage to Edward, and cedes to him the southern parts of Scotland. Civil war interrupts husbandry—a famine and pestilence ensue, and produce the greatest misery.	EDWARD III., 1327-77, aged 14 years. Under a council of regency, the Queen-mother and Mortimer at its head—their conduct excites discontent—they arrest the earl of Kent, uncle to the king, accuse, condemn, and execute him—the king escapes from their power, 1330—Mortimer is arraigned in parliament, condemned, and executed—the queen confined for life. 1337 Edward lays claim to France (through his mother, Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fair), which gives rise, 1338, to a Struggle for the French crown of 120 years' duration. 1338 War with France—Edward's first campaign in Flanders fruitless—invades France, 1339—gains, 1340, the great naval victory of Helvoet Sluys, which gives a great superiority of strength and spirit to the English navy—attacks Tournay—new campaign, 1341-3— Navy of England establishes its superiority. 1341 New war—new invasion of France, 1346—Edward, with his son, the Black Prince, overruns Normandy, and advances upon Paris—retreats, and is in danger of being cut off. 1346 Glorious battle of Cressy , in which were slain John, king of Bohemia, the king of Navarre, the count of Flanders, the French king's brother, 1200 knights, 1200 gentlemen, 4000 men at arms, and 20,000 infantry. 1347 Siege and capture of Calais (retained till 1356)—truce, 1348. 1349 Order of the Garter instituted. 1350 Victory of Edward over the Spanish fleet. Parliament divided into two chambers, lords spiritual and temporal—knights for the shires and burgesses, as at present. During this reign the Commons establish several rights: 1. The illegality of raising money without their consent; 2. The necessity that the two Houses should concur for any alteration in the law; 3. Right of the Commons to enquire into public abuses, and to impeach public functionaries. Manufactures and commerce exhibit an affluence, and an expanding growth. Edward invites over many Flemings, who introduce the fine manufacture of woollen cloth—commerce, next to liberty, becomes the leading object of parliament—merchants are esteemed more honourable than heretofore; many possess great wealth. The clergy evince a disposition to shake off the despotic yoke of papacy. The parliament, in 1366, unanimously puts an end to the annual payment to the holy see. 1356 Battle of Poitiers , in which Edward, the Black Prince, takes John prisoner, and completely routs the French army, 60,000 strong, the English only 8000—two years' truce. The noble conduct of the Prince of Wales to his royal captive, a brilliant display of the chivalric character. Charles, the dauphin, regent—Insurrection in Paris, headed by Marcellus. Civil war of the jacquerie (peasantry). Peace of Breigny, by which John	1332 The Flemings are persuaded by Robert D'Artois and Artevelde to revolt, and to acknowledge Edward III., who supports them, as king of France. Dreadful famine and plague. 1338 No taxes without parliament. JOHN (the Good), 1350-64. Civil troubles—the king causes count Harcourt, and other nobles, to be put to death without trial. Turbulence of Charles (the Bad), king of Navarre. More frequent meeting of the states-general, and desire for constitutional freedom. CHARLES V. (the Wise), 1364-1380. 1365 War with Navarre, ended by the battle of Asroy. CHARLES VI. (the Mad), 1380-1422. Charles crushes the rising spirit of constitutional freedom. Absolute monarchy. Struggle of the dukes of Anjou, Berry, and Burgundy for the regency—insurrections in Paris, Rouen, etc. 1382 Battle of Rosbecq, in which the insurgent Flemings, under Artevelde, are routed, and Artevelde killed. 1383 Punishment of the Parisian insurgents—taxes forcibly collected—the third estate subjected and enslaved. 1386 Fruitless attempt to invade England. 1392 The king seized with madness, and remains a maniac, with few lucid intervals, till his death. Struggle of the dukes of Orleans and Burgundy for the regency. A wretched reign.
1350	PETER I., 1357-67. The third estate favoured. Clergy depressed. FERDINAND, 1367-83.	1337 Private revenge forbidden—disputes to be settled by law tribunals. 1340 Great victory over the Mohammedans at Toriffa. 1349 Parliament of Alcalá de Henares—eighteen principal cities acknowledged free—publication of the code called Partida. PETER (the Cruel), 1350-69. One hundred and twenty years struggle with the aristocratic nobles, who consolidate their power. 1355-58 War with Castile.	1346 David invades England with a large force—he is defeated and made prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross. The Stuart regent. 1356 Edward III. again invades Scotland, but is obliged to retreat.	1350 Victory of Edward over the Spanish fleet. Parliament divided into two chambers, lords spiritual and temporal—knights for the shires and burgesses, as at present. During this reign the Commons establish several rights: 1. The illegality of raising money without their consent; 2. The necessity that the two Houses should concur for any alteration in the law; 3. Right of the Commons to enquire into public abuses, and to impeach public functionaries. Manufactures and commerce exhibit an affluence, and an expanding growth. Edward invites over many Flemings, who introduce the fine manufacture of woollen cloth—commerce, next to liberty, becomes the leading object of parliament—merchants are esteemed more honourable than heretofore; many possess great wealth. The clergy evince a disposition to shake off the despotic yoke of papacy. The parliament, in 1366, unanimously puts an end to the annual payment to the holy see. 1356 Battle of Poitiers , in which Edward, the Black Prince, takes John prisoner, and completely routs the French army, 60,000 strong, the English only 8000—two years' truce. The noble conduct of the Prince of Wales to his royal captive, a brilliant display of the chivalric character. Charles, the dauphin, regent—Insurrection in Paris, headed by Marcellus. Civil war of the jacquerie (peasantry). Peace of Breigny, by which John	1332 The Flemings are persuaded by Robert D'Artois and Artevelde to revolt, and to acknowledge Edward III., who supports them, as king of France. Dreadful famine and plague. 1338 No taxes without parliament. JOHN (the Good), 1350-64. Civil troubles—the king causes count Harcourt, and other nobles, to be put to death without trial. Turbulence of Charles (the Bad), king of Navarre. More frequent meeting of the states-general, and desire for constitutional freedom. CHARLES V. (the Wise), 1364-1380. 1365 War with Navarre, ended by the battle of Asroy. CHARLES VI. (the Mad), 1380-1422. Charles crushes the rising spirit of constitutional freedom. Absolute monarchy. Struggle of the dukes of Anjou, Berry, and Burgundy for the regency—insurrections in Paris, Rouen, etc. 1382 Battle of Rosbecq, in which the insurgent Flemings, under Artevelde, are routed, and Artevelde killed. 1383 Punishment of the Parisian insurgents—taxes forcibly collected—the third estate subjected and enslaved. 1386 Fruitless attempt to invade England. 1392 The king seized with madness, and remains a maniac, with few lucid intervals, till his death. Struggle of the dukes of Orleans and Burgundy for the regency. A wretched reign.
1375	1382 Ferdinand declares his daughter Beatrice successor, and marries her to John I. of Castile. 1383 Revolution—John (natural son of Peter I.) regent—war with Castile till 1411. The spurious Burgundians, 1385-1386. JOHN I., king, 1385-1433. Victory of Aljubarrota over Castile, 1385.	1363 Alliance with Edward the Black Prince against France and Henry, Peter's brother, who invade Castile. 1366 Peter is driven from the throne; but restored by the aid of the Black Prince, 1367. Battle of Navarre. HENRY II., of Trastamara, natural brother of the king, 1368-79—he defeats and murders Peter. Henry maintains himself in opposition to the claims of the king of Portugal and the duke of Lancaster. JOHN I., 1379-90. 1382 Marries Beatrice of Portugal. HENRY III., 1390-1406, (aged nine yrs.) Domestic troubles.	1364 Marriage of David to Margaret Logie. 1366 Peter is driven from the throne; but restored by the aid of the Black Prince, 1367. Battle of Navarre. HENRY II., 1371-90, aged 55, grandson of Mergery, sister of Robert Bruce. 1378-81 War with England—chiefly on the borders. 1384 The Scots, assisted by France, invade England. 1385 The English burn Edinburgh, at this time composed of little more than "miserable huts." 1388 Battle of Otterbourne, in which Hotspur is defeated—truce, 1389. ROBERT III., 1390-1405. The king's brother, the earl of Fife, afterwards duke of Albany, has the chief role. Torn by private feuds. 1396 Combat between the clans Chattan and Quhere. Albany schemes against the king's son David, duke of Rothsay—destroys him. 1400 Henry invades Scotland.	1350 Victory of Edward over the Spanish fleet. Parliament divided into two chambers, lords spiritual and temporal—knights for the shires and burgesses, as at present. During this reign the Commons establish several rights: 1. The illegality of raising money without their consent; 2. The necessity that the two Houses should concur for any alteration in the law; 3. Right of the Commons to enquire into public abuses, and to impeach public functionaries. Manufactures and commerce exhibit an affluence, and an expanding growth. Edward invites over many Flemings, who introduce the fine manufacture of woollen cloth—commerce, next to liberty, becomes the leading object of parliament—merchants are esteemed more honourable than heretofore; many possess great wealth. The clergy evince a disposition to shake off the despotic yoke of papacy. The parliament, in 1366, unanimously puts an end to the annual payment to the holy see. 1356 Battle of Poitiers , in which Edward, the Black Prince, takes John prisoner, and completely routs the French army, 60,000 strong, the English only 8000—two years' truce. The noble conduct of the Prince of Wales to his royal captive, a brilliant display of the chivalric character. Charles, the dauphin, regent—Insurrection in Paris, headed by Marcellus. Civil war of the jacquerie (peasantry). Peace of Breigny, by which John	1332 The Flemings are persuaded by Robert D'Artois and Artevelde to revolt, and to acknowledge Edward III., who supports them, as king of France. Dreadful famine and plague. 1338 No taxes without parliament. JOHN (the Good), 1350-64. Civil troubles—the king causes count Harcourt, and other nobles, to be put to death without trial. Turbulence of Charles (the Bad), king of Navarre. More frequent meeting of the states-general, and desire for constitutional freedom. CHARLES V. (the Wise), 1364-1380. 1365 War with Navarre, ended by the battle of Asroy. CHARLES VI. (the Mad), 1380-1422. Charles crushes the rising spirit of constitutional freedom. Absolute monarchy. Struggle of the dukes of Anjou, Berry, and Burgundy for the regency—insurrections in Paris, Rouen, etc. 1382 Battle of Rosbecq, in which the insurgent Flemings, under Artevelde, are routed, and Artevelde killed. 1383 Punishment of the Parisian insurgents—taxes forcibly collected—the third estate subjected and enslaved. 1386 Fruitless attempt to invade England. 1392 The king seized with madness, and remains a maniac, with few lucid intervals, till his death. Struggle of the dukes of Orleans and Burgundy for the regency. A wretched reign.
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SWISS CONFEDERACY. RISE OF THE MEDICI.

PLANE FOUNDS A NEW EMPIRE.

GERMANY.
ALBERT of Austria, — 1309.
Albert plans to unite Austria and Thuringia.
WENCESLAS, k. of Bohemia, till 1306.
RUDOLF of Austria, 1306-7.
HENRY of Luxembourg, 1308-13.
The emperor's son, John, king of Bohemia, 1310.
1310 Goes into Italy—is making preparations against Robert of Naples, but dies suddenly in Tuscany, 1313.
LOUIS of FREDERICK, 1314-47. Austria, 1314-30.
The empire is distracted by civil war and double elections; while its great principalities are much reduced by partitions and subdivisions.
1318 Six years' truce between Austria and the Swiss.
1322 Frederic of Austria defeated & taken prisoner by Louis's general, Schewppemora.
The pope declares the throne vacant, and claims the government of the Empire.
1324 Louis excommunicated by John XXII.—appeals to a general council.
1327 Louis invades Italy—his perfidy towards the Visconti and Pisa—coronation 1328—excommunicated—he is unable to effect any thing against Robert of Naples, and is compelled to return.
1338 Declaration of the Diet of Frankfort, that the pope had no temporal power within the Empire.
Louis sides with the English in the French war.
John of Bohemia killed in the battle of Cressy.
House of Luxembourg.
CHARLES IV., king of Bohemia, 1346-78.
The empire is offered to Edward III. of England, who declines it—Gunter of Schwartzburg is set upon the same year.
1354 Expedition into Italy—Florence submits to him for protection from the Visconti—he becomes also lord of Pisa and Siena—crowned at Milan.
1355, 6, Promulgation of the golden Bull—it fixes the prerogatives of the electoral college; to consist of seven electors—the electoral territories are declared unalienable, and to descend to the eldest son. Bohemia, Silesia, etc. incorporated with the empire.
1362 WENCESLAS, son of Austria acquires the crown of Bohemia, crowned April, 1363.
Flourishing period of the Hanseatic league.
1361 Foundation of Carlsbad—1363 of The University of Vienna.
1368, 9, Second expedition into Italy—he suffers Pisa to recover its liberty—is threatened at Siena—restores to Lucca its independence.
First German patent of nobility.
1376 Wenceslas, king of the Romans.
WENCESLAS, 1378-1400.
deposed, but reigns in Bohemia till 1419; a licentious and brutal monarch.
Confederations of the nobles and cities in the south west of Germany—wars between them, which the emperor endeavours to stay by confiding districts to impartial bailiffs, and forming confederations to maintain public peace.
1383 War between Austria and Switzerland.
1386 Battle of Sempach—Louis of Austria defeated and slain—death of Arnold of Winkelried.
1390 Victory at Naples, and peace with Austria till 1412.
1394 The emperor, for his brutal conduct, is imprisoned by the people of Prague.

SWITZERLAND.
The Swiss towns rise into importance during the twelfth century; in the thirteenth they form the house of Hapsburg, under Rudolph and Albert, obtain a great ascendancy over them. Albert appears the Swiss towns—sends bailiffs, who by their exactions drive them into revolt.
1387 Stodwacher of Schützli, friend of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwald, swears to assert the liberties of the cantons.
William Tell shoots Gessler.
General insurrection, 1303.
Ten years confederacy of Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwald.
1386 Henry VII. confirms the rights and independence of the Waldstätte, or Forest Cantons.
1315 Leopold of Austria defeated in the Battle of Margarten, 1315, thirteen hundred Swiss foot against twenty thousand Austrian cavalry—the first modern instance of the superiority of infantry.

ITALY.
Amid the struggles of the Guelfs and Ghibelines, of tyrants and republics, Italy becomes the cradle of modern literature and improving civilisation.
Dante, d. 1321; Petrarch, d. 1374; Boccaccio, d. 1375.
Struggle between the families of Della Torre (Guelfs) and Visconti (Ghibelines), at Milan—Matteo Visconti establishes himself, 1313.
Robert the Good acquires great power in Lombardy, as head of the Guelfs, and aspires to the dominion of all Italy.
1310 Conspiracy of Tiepolo, and creation of the council of ten at Venice.
Robert becomes podesta of Florence—is proscribed by Henry VII., who visits Italy, and is joined by Genoa and Sicily.
1314-15 General war between the Guelfs and Ghibelines.
1316 Castruccio, lord of Lucca and Pisa—he threatens Florence—dies, 1328.
1319 Final establishment of oligarchical government at Venice.
1330 John of Bohemia, as imperial governor of Italy, conquers verona 1331—in Italy again 1333—he abandons or sells all his lordships and quits Italy.
Successful league of Florence and Venice against Scala, lord of Verona.
1339 Simon Boccanegra, doge of Genoa.
1339 Rise of mercenary companies, Condottieri.
1342 Walter of Brienne, duke of Athens, lord of Florence.
1343 Commercial treaty between Venice and the sultan of Egypt and Syria.
The great company of duke Guiscard levies contributions on all countries—Sir John Hawkwood, an Englishman, commands another with great military skill.
1350-55 Furious naval war between Venice and Genoa.
1356 The Visconti lords of Bologna, and of great power in Lombardy—John, till 1349—his nephews: Matteo, —1355; Barnabo, —1355; and Galeazzo, divide the state.

NETHERLANDS.
1355 Conspiracy at Venice, and execution of the doge Marino Faliero.
1356-8 First war between Hungary and Venice.
University of Pavia.
1362 War between Pisa and Florence.
1367 League against the Visconti.

NETHERLANDS.
1380 Joanna adopts Louis, d. of Anjou.
Charles of Durazzo causes Joanna to be smothered, 1382.
CHARLES II., 1382-85.
LADISLAUS, 1385-1414.
Venice predominates.
Glorious administration of the Alberti at Florence, 1381-1434—chief of a moderate aristocracy.
John Galeazzo, 1385-1402, sole lord of Milan.
1391 Pisa falls under the yoke of the Visconti.

NETHERLANDS.
1387 Maria marries MARTIN, the younger son of Martin of Aragon, 1387-1409.
1390 Louis II. of Anjou, son of Louis I., marries himself in Naples Oct 1400.
The feudal system and aristocracy weakened by Ladislaus.

RUSSIA.
SUBJECT TO THE KHAN OF KIPCHAK.
Russia continues under the humiliating yoke of the Golden Horde.
The grand dukes, and other princes, are compelled to visit the Khan, to obtain the confirmation of their dignities.
Narograd and Li-thuania independent.
1318 Moscow the residence of the grand dukes, instead of Wladimir.
1320 The grand duchy of Wladimir, with several dependent principalities, is conferred by the Khan on IVAN DANILOVITCH.
The Lithuanians capture Fillypina 1318, Kiovia 1320, some other places, and all the territory north of the Dnieper, 1340.
Divisions among the Russian princes leave the country open to the attacks of the Lithuanians, Poles, and others.
The Lithuanians, weakened by intestine divisions, lose 1318, Red Russia to Poland.
1348 War with the Genoese—defeat of the Greeks and Venetians, 1352—peace in favour of Genoa.
1380 Dimitry Iwanowitch, grandson of Jean Doolowitch, gains a victory over the Tartars, near the Don, whence he is surnamed Donkoi; but the Tartars still maintain their power—they sack Moscow 1382—Dimitry implores their clemency, and sends his son to them as hostage.
1389 Timur subduces the khan of Kipchak, and advances to the Volga.
1395 Timur again overruns Kipchak and Russia—devastates Moscow and Asor.

GREEK EMPIRE.
ANDRONICUS PALAEOLOGUS, — 1328.
1303-7 War of the Catalans, or great company, under Roger de Flor.
The knights of St. John of Jerusalem established at Rhodes, which emerges into fame and opulence—lasts, 1310-1523.
1320-27 Disputes and civil war between the emperor and his son Michael—the latter obtains: 1. half the empire; 2. a coronation, 1323; 3. the abdication of the old emperor, 1328—dies, 1332.
ANDRONICUS, the younger, 1328-41.
JOHN PALAEOLOGUS, 1341-91, aged nine years.
John Cantacuzene repudiated, but attacked and proscribed by Apocata, the great admiral, by the empress Anne, of Saxe, and by the patriarch, John of Asop, he assumes the purple, defeats his enemies, and gains Constantinople.
JOHN CANTACUZENE, 1347-55.
His daughter marries John Palaeologus, who takes up arms against him 1352—John abdicates 1355.
1348 War with the Genoese—defeat of the Greeks and Venetians, 1352—peace in favour of Genoa.
1353 Establishment of the Ottomans in Europe—conquest of Gallipoli, the key of the Hellespont.
MURAD I. (Assarath), 1360-89—conquers Thracia, & makes Adrianople his capital, 1362.
Janissaries.
Formation of the Turkish government—a military despotism—division of the empire into great pashalics, the pasha being invested with the highest civil and military authority—the grand vizier at the head of affairs—he presides in the divan—the Koran the foundation of law—the Mufti head of the spiritual power, at whose command the sultans are frequently deposed and executed.
1373 Treaty of the Greek emperor with Murad—the Greeks retain only Constantinople, Thessalonica, part of the Morea, and one or two islands.
1380 Conquest of Nablus by the gradual subjection of the lesser Turkish emirs.
1382 Great victory over the Caraman Oghli, in Cilicia.
Conquest of part of Albania.
1389 Victory over the Christians (Wallachians, Albanians, Bulgarians, and Hungarians), at Keroso, in Servia—Murad is slain.
1390 Bayezid (Bajazet), Iberian, or, The Lightning, 1389-1403.
1390 Conquest of the last Greek possession in Asia.
1390-96 Conquest of Bulgaria (Stratitsa, Nicopolis, Wallachia)—part of Servia.
1395 Constantinople invested by sea and land.
1396 Great victory of Nicopolis over Sigismund of Hungary—the army consisted of Hungarians, Wallachians, Germans, and 6000 French.
1399 Protects Sultan Ahmed and Kara Yusuf.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.
OTHEMAN, — 1306.
He increases his possessions—fortifies towns and castles, and renounces the pastoral life for the baths and palaces of his infant capitals.
1320-27 Disputes and civil war between the emperor and his son Michael—the latter obtains: 1. half the empire; 2. a coronation, 1323; 3. the abdication of the old emperor, 1328—dies, 1332.
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1399 Protects Sultan Ahmed and Kara Yusuf.

TARTARY.
Divided among various petty chiefs, mostly descended from Jangez Khan.
Timur-lang (the Lame), Tamerlane, of Turk descent, but allied to the family of Jangez, son of a petty chief, born at Kesh, 1326.
Acquires political power, and is elected Khan of Maver-al-nahr, or Transoxiana.
Timur founds a new empire, and makes Samarkand its capital, 1369-1405.
Reduces Karizm, Khorasan, & Kandahar, 1383.
Invades Persia, 1384—Ispahan taken, and the people massacred—pyramids of human heads, 1387.
War with the Kipchak, and western and northern Tartars.
1393 Again invades Persia, takes Bagdad, and expels Sultan Ahmed.
1396 Kipchak and Russia overrun—Moscow taken.
1398 Invades Hindostan—plunders Delhi.
1399 Returns to Persia—retakes Bagdad—invades Syria, and threatens Egypt.

PERSIA.
Khan of Persia.
GHAZAN KHAN, — 1304.
Khanian era, 1303 March, 1302.
8.) MOHAMMED KHODABANDEH, or Ujjuita Khan, 1305-17.
Persecutes the Sunnis, 1307.
9.) ABBAS SAID, 1317-26—a brave prince, but his reign much distracted by rebellions.
THE POWER OF THE MINGOLDS DECLINES.
10.) ARPA KHAN, 1336, five months.
11.) MUSA KHAN, two months.
12.) MOHAMMED KHAN, 1338-38.
13.) SAKTI Beg, d. of Mohammed Khodabandeh, 1338.
14.) TERHAN TUMEK, add
15.) SULTAN KHAN.
16.) MUKHOMAN, 1344.
The sultan a mere puppet in the hands of the emir, who again became independent in their several principalities.
Sultans of Bagdad.
1.) SHEIKH HASAN.
300,000 persons die of a pestilence at Tabriz.
2.) SULTAN AWES—conquers Azerbaijan.
3.) SULTAN HASAN, 1374.
4.) SULTAN AHMED, 1384.
1375
1395 Ahmed returns, but is again expelled, 1399, and takes refuge with Bajazet.
1399 Returns to Persia—retakes Bagdad—invades Syria, and threatens Egypt.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH WARS—HENRY V. WARS OF THE TWO ROSES.

	PORTUGAL.	SPAIN.		SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.
1400	Burgundians. JOHN I.—1433. Wars with Castile. Improves the administration of the laws and government. 1411 Peace with Castile. 1415 Ceuta taken. 1419 Commencement of the	ARAGON. MARTIN V.,—1410. <i>The Mohammedans still possess Granada.</i> 1409 Gains Sicily, as the heir of his son. Dreadful troubles on the king's death respecting the succession. 1411 Nine arbitrators chosen to elect a king, they choose FERDINAND of Castile, 1412-16—he is acknowledged in Spain and Sicily. ALFONSO V., 1416-56. 1421 Alfonso is adopted by Joanna of Naples—she retracts. 1426 The king invades Naples and is made prisoner, 1433, he is released, 1435—he overcomes his enemies, and unites the crowns of Naples and the two Sicilies, 1443. 1428 Reform of the justitia. 1438 Law to prevent the king from displacing the judiciary. JOHN II., 1458-79, king of Navarre, by marriage since, 1425. Ferdinand, bastard son of Alfonso, succeeds in Naples. 1458-73 <i>Continual wars with</i> 1460 Union of Sicily and Sardinia with Aragon. <i>the rebel</i> 1474 Pretensions of the king to Castile, and consequent war—he is compelled to renounce them by the peace of Alcázar, 1479. JOHN II., 1481-93. <i>The spirit of maritime discovery revives.</i> 1481	CASTILE. HENRY III.,—1496. Embassy to France, and settlement of a commercial treaty. JOHN II., 1405-54. One year old—his mother and uncle, Ferdinand, who, 1413, becomes king of Aragon, guards. The weak character of the king leaves the government in the hands of DON ALVARO de Luna. Civil broils in Aragon. 1430 Continued favour to Alvaro, and consequent discontent of the Castilians. 1445 Alvaro declines in favour—is condemned and executed, 1453. HENRY IV., 1454-65, and 1468-74. Gibraltar captured. Insurrection of the barons—the king is deposed by the Cortes. ALFONSO, 1465-68. War between the two brothers, till the death of Alfonso, 1468. HENRY declares his sister Isabella his successor, and Johanna, and Johanna, to be spurious. FERDINAND, ISABELLA of Castile, sister, 1474-1504. 1478 Institution of the Hermandad. Alliance of the Castilian cities against the nobles. Union of Aragon and Castile, 1479. FERDINAND II., 1479-1516, and ISABELLA, —1504. Nansore goes to Elmore, Ferdinand's sister. THE ARISTOCRACY HUMBLED, AND THE DOMAINS OF THE CROWN REDUCED, 1480. 1480 <i>The inquisition introduced</i> —(first seats de fe, 1484, at Seville). XERIKES, Bishop of Toledo, grand inquisitor and cardinal—d. 1385. 1482 The last war with Granada begins. Conquest of Granada, 1492. This glorious event, a consubstantiality to the loss of Constantinople, eternally dates the Spanish monarchy, and raises it to high estimation in Europe. Discovery of America, by Columbus, 1492. Edict by which the Jews are compelled to be baptized, or to leave Spain—800,000 depart. 1495 Ferdinand joins the league of Venice against France. 1496 Takes the title of Catholic—marriage of the infanta, Johanna, with Philip of Austria.	ROBERT, —1405. 1400 Henry IV. invades Scotland. <i>The Scots, under Douglas, defeated at Homp.</i> Percy and Hotspur. 1405 Capture of prince James by the English. JAMES I., 1405. The duke of Albany continues regent. Content between the Highlanders and Saxon population—defeat of Donald of the Isles, by the earl of Mar, at Harlow, 1411. 1411 University of St. Andrews. 1419 Death of Albany—Murdach, his son, regent. The Scotch assist the French against England. 1423 King James is released—endeavours to repress disorder, and improve the civilisation of the kingdom. 1425 Arrest of the late regent, the earls of Douglas, Angus, March, etc. Attempts to humble the nobility. 1436 War with England. 1437 Conspiracy of nobles against the king, headed by Wallace, earl of Athol, and Sir Rob. Graham—the king is murdered at Perth. JAMES II., 1437. Sir Will. Crichton and Sir Alex. Lindsay regents—their dissensions cause much trouble—feudal aristocracy prevails. 1440 Murder of William, earl of Douglas, and his brother. Struggles 1444 The king takes the government upon himself. Earl of Douglas, lieutenant of the kingdom, successful against the English. between 1450 Parliament at Edinburgh. the king and 1452 The king stabs Douglas—his five brothers flee to arms—truce, 1454—in arms again, 1455—total defeat, and flight of Douglas into England. the aristocracy University of Glasgow, 1452. for power. 1459 Invasion of England. JAMES III., 1460. Capture of Roxburgh and Berwick. 1467 Acquisition of the Orkney Islands. 1479 War with England—conspiracy of nobles—they murder Cockrane, earl of Mar—make the king prisoner—refuse to act against the invading army of England, which takes Berwick. 1487 Conspiracy of nobles—the king slain. JAMES IV., 1487, son. Scotland enjoys a season of tranquillity. 1496 James assists Perkin Warbeck—truce with England. Learning and civilization increase. University of Aberdeen.	House of Lancaster. HENRY IV., 1399-1413. 1401 Owen Glendower rebels, as do, 1403, the Percies, and earl Mortimer, who claims the throne—they are defeated in the battle of Shrewsbury. The riches, pride, ambition, and luxury of the clergy, turn men's attention to the abuses of the church; non-residence—negligence of duty—the poor not provided for. The followers of Wickliffe greatly increase. Persecution of the Lollards throughout this century. 1412 Wickliffe's bones burnt—Sir John Oldcastle burnt, and many of his followers, 1417. The church is in possession of above half the great landed property of England, besides tithes, personal goods, etc.—the clergy are superior in wealth and power to any other order in the state. 1415 Henry invades France, takes Harfleur, and gains the battle of Agincourt (Oct. 25), with 10,000 men against 100,000—takes Rouen and all Normandy—advances upon Paris—Philip, the young duke of Burgundy, meets his father's army over, with the queen, the English, and offers Henry the French crown. 1417 Henry's second invasion. TREATY OF TROYES, 1420, by which Henry V. marries Catherine of France, and becomes immediately regent of that kingdom, and successor to Charles VI., to the exclusion of the Dauphin and all the royal family. 1422 Henry and Charles both die this year, when Henry VI. is proclaimed at Paris king of France and England, under the regency of the duke of Bedford, who maintains the power acquired by the English, with much success—victories of Cressant, 1423, and Tewkesbury, 1426; the latter over the united forces of France and Scotland—the earls of Douglas and Buchan, in French pay, both slain—Charles retains only Bourges (the little king of Bourges)—the duke of Gloucester marries Jacqueline, of Holland, which leads to a rupture with Burgundy. Warwick, Salisbury, and Talbot, renowned warriors. 1429 Orleans, after holding out seven months, is about to capitulate, when it and France are saved by the sudden appearance of Joan of Arc, the virgin of Orléans, which at once turns the tide of affairs in favour of Charles—after assisting in many victories, Joan is taken prisoner, condemned, and executed as a witch, 1431. 1433 Philip, duke of Burgundy, is reconciled to Charles—death of the duke of Bedford—Richard, duke of York, succeeds him as regent. The English by degrees lose all their French conquests except Calais. Truce with France, 1444. 1444 Marriage of Henry to Margaret of Anjou—Suffolk, the queen, and Winchester have the chief management of affairs—they conspire against Gloucester—he is arrested, 1447—dies suddenly (? murdered). 1447 Suffolk's unpopular administration—he is impeached by the Commons, 1550—banished—murdered. Popular insurrections. 1450 Jack Cade (self-called Mortimer) heads one, which camps on Blackheath and defeats the king's forces—enters London—is dispersed—Cade executed. General discontent prevails, as respects both church and state. Civil war of the two roses, till 1485. —Richard, duke of York, second son, is the head of the house of York, or white rose; next to Henry VI., the d. of Somerset assumes to be the head of the house of Lancaster, or red rose. The duke of York's claims are revived by his popular virtues, the indignities of Henry, the arrogance and violence of Margaret, by the loss of France and long disquiet brought to the English arms, and by the attempt to govern without a parliament—the birth of Edward, prince of Wales, 1453, leads to an immediate struggle. Impeachment of Somerset—Henry declared incapable by the House of Lords, and the parliament makes, 1454 RICHARD, Protector. 1453 End of the French and English wars, without any formal peace. The English retain Guernsey, Jersey, and Calais. 1455 Battle of St. Albans, gained by the Yorkists—1456 Richard displaced. 1460 Defeat of the Yorkists, near Ludlow. 1460 Defeat of the queen's army at Northampton—the duke of York enters London, and claims the crown—he is defeated and slain at Wakefield. House of York. EDWARD IV., 1461-83, son of Richard, duke of York. Bloody battle of Tewkesbury (30,000 Lancastrians, 40,000 Yorkists) gained by Edward—22,000 Englishmen and Margaret flee into Scotland—1464 invade England, routed in the battle of Hexham. Edward attends the earl of Warwick (king-maker) by his marriage with Elizabeth Woodville. 1469 Warwick and the duke of Clarence are banished—become reconciled to Margaret. 1470 Warwick, under the name of Henry VI., assumes supreme authority—Edward gains. 1471 The decisive battle of Barnet—Warwick slain—victory of Tewkesbury follows—the Lancastrians entirely defeated, and prince Edward slain—Henry VI. dies in the Tower. Ab. 1471 Printing in England—Caxton. EDWARD V., 1483, 9th of April—26th of June, aged 14, Richard protector—the king and his brother, the duke of York, are murdered in the Tower. RICHARD III., 1483-85, usurper, brother of Edward IV., aged thirty. Buckingham's revolt and execution—Jane Shore's presence. 1485 Henry, earl of Richmond, lands at Milford Haven. Battle of Bosworth Field, in which Richard is defeated and slain. House of Tudor—Union of the two Roses. HENRY VII., 1485-1509, aged 29, grandson of Owen Tudor, by the widow of Henry V., and son of Edmund, earl of Richmond, by Margaret, heiress of the Somerset line—he marries Elizabeth, sister of Edward V. Cousin-german made in England. Body-guards appointed. 1486 Imposture of Lambert Symnel—he invades England—defeated and made a turnspit. Henry aids Maximilian in order to keep Flanders from the French. 1492 Perkin Warbeck assumes to be Richard, duke of York—is favoured by Margaret and the Irish, the king of France, and others—1490 invades England, is defeated on Blackheath, and beheaded. 1491 Attempts made to reform the church. The Lollards persecuted. 1495 Popping's act for Ireland—its parliament independent, till 1792. 1497 Cabot makes discovery in America. 1499 Unjust execution of the earl of Warwick, the last of the Plantagenets—Henry reduces the power and influence of the nobles—leads them to cultivate a taste for peaceful industry and domestic comforts—strengthens the royal authority—enforces the laws—encourages navigation.	Capetians—House of Valois. CHARLES VI. (the Beloved)—1422. The kingdom torn by the factions of Burgundy and Orleans. Jean sans peur, duke of Burgundy, assumes the duke of Orleans. CIVIL WAR, 1410—both parties intrigue with Henry V. of England—the Parisians favour the Burgundians, who are also joined by the infamous queen, 1417. 1418 Dreadful massacre of the Armagnacs (Orleanists) in Paris. 1419 Reconciliation—but the murder of the duke of Burgundy in the king's presence occasions Direful troubles. FRANCE HORRIBLY DEVASTATED BY ENGLISH WARS. 1429 Charles VII. is crowned at Rheims—makes a valiant attempt to gain Paris. Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles, inspires him with sentiments of honour, which overcome his natural indolence. The Pragmatic sanction of Bourges, 1438, establishes the liberties of the Gallican church. 1440 The Dauphin (Louis XI.) rebels, but is disarmed and pardoned. The spirit of feudalism, which had been declining from the time of Charles V., almost entirely sinks under the power acquired by this and the next monarch, who become absolute. The people, weary of civil strife, and the exactions of the nobles, refuse to second their efforts for the preservation of freedom, although in these the injuries of the people are not forgotten. Establishment of the companies of Archers, 1446, the first national standing army, and of a permanent tax for their support, become powerful means of oppression in the hands of the French monarchs. 1456 The dauphin, Louis, again revolts—retires to the court of Burgundy. LOUIS XI., 1461-83. 1464 War, called for the public good, against Louis—battle of Montbray followed by the peace of Conflans, in which Louis promises all, hoping to evade all. 1466 Louis rashly visits Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who compels him to march with him against the Liegeois, and to make a disadvantageous peace. 1475 War between Louis, leagued with the Swiss, and Charles of Burgundy—Louis buys off the English. 1476 Charles, defeated in the battles of Granson and Morat, rushes on his fate at Nancy, where he is slain, 1477. Artois and Burgundy united to the French crown. CHARLES VIII., 1483-98. 1484 Assembly of the States-General—remarkable for its bold eloquence and liberal sentiments. 1487 War with Maximilian—peace, 1489. 1491 Bretagne united to the crown by the king's marriage with Anne. France was now consolidated into a great and powerful kingdom; the feudal system was at an end. Having conquered herself, she was prepared to carry her arms into other countries, and to extend the sphere of glory and power upon the theatre of Europe. 1494 Charles' expedition into Italy, where he conquers Naples, but is compelled to evacuate the country. LOUIS XII. (called the father of his people), 1498-1515.

PERIOD OF GREAT DISCOVERIES—GUNPOWDER, PRINTING, AMERICA. REVIVAL OF LEARNING.

NEW DUCHY OF BURGUNDY.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	BOHEMIA.	HUNGARY.	ITALY.	NAPLES AND SICILY.
<p>In the last days of the feudal system, when the king of France had almost achieved the subjugation of its great vassals, the dukes of Burgundy attained sufficient power to dispute the field against the crown.</p> <p>JOHN, king of France, grants the duchy to his third son, PHILIP (the Bold), 1363-1404.</p> <p>1300 Marries Margaret of Flanders, and acquires Flanders, Artois, the country of Burgundy, and the Netherlands.</p> <p>JOHN, 1404-19.</p> <p>1416 Allies with England against France.</p> <p>PHILIP (the Good), 1419-67.</p> <p>Acquires, by various titles, the remaining provinces of the Netherlands.</p> <p>1433 Peace of Arras. The duchy independent of France.</p> <p>Extraordinary prosperity of these provinces, at this time the richest and most fruitful in Europe.</p> <p>Flourishing period of woollen manufacture and general trade.</p> <p>The court of Burgundy celebrated for its pageants, tournaments, and splendour.</p> <p>CHARLES (the Bold), 1467-77.</p> <p>The richest and most powerful prince of Europe—rival of Louis XI. of France.</p> <p>Insubordination of the Flemish cities.</p> <p>1472 Comines enters the French service.</p> <p>1476 Defeat of Charles at Grandson and Morat, by the Swiss.</p> <p>1477 Defeat and death of Charles near Nancy, by the duke of Lorraine.</p> <p>1477 MARIA, marries Maximilian of Austria.</p> <p>War with France, 1477-82.</p> <p>PHILIP, 1482-1506.</p> <p>1484 Inauguration of the Pléniery, assisted by France.</p> <p>1496 Philip marries the Infanta, Joanna of Spain, and the Netherlands become united to the Spanish monarchy.</p>	<p>FREE REPUBLIC.</p> <p>Under the outlawed Frederic, Austria loses all its Helvetic possessions.</p> <p>1422 War with Milan.</p> <p>1436-50 Domestic troubles—war of Zurich against Schwitz and Glaris respecting Toggenburg.</p> <p>Zurich, at war with Austria, calls in the aid of the French, who obtain a victory at Basle, 1444.</p> <p>Peace, 1446.</p> <p>1460 University of Basle.</p> <p>The Swiss join France against Burgundy, 1474, and gain, 1476, the victories of Grandson and Morat, over Charles the Bold, and, 1477, of Nancy, in which Charles is slain.</p> <p>Permanent union with Austria.</p> <p>Civil broils.</p> <p>1480 First subsidiary treaty with France.</p> <p>1481 Pilburg and Soleure join the Swiss confederacy.</p> <p>The Swiss, famous for the excellence of their troops, are courted by the rival princes of Europe.</p> <p>Successful war against Maximilian—peace, and ratification of Swiss independence, 1500.</p>	<p>ROBERT (count palatine), elected, 1400-1410.</p> <p>1401 Unsuccessful expedition against Milan.</p> <p>1404 League of Marback.</p> <p>1409 University of Leipsic founded.</p> <p>SIGISMUND of Josse of Luxemburg, Moravia, brother of Wenzel, rival emperor—dies, 1411-37, king of Hungary.</p> <p>1413 Unsuccessful expedition to Milan.</p> <p>1415 Frederic, d. of Austria, outlawed.</p> <p>1416 Sigismund at Paris and London.</p> <p>1420 Sigismund becomes king of Bohemia.</p> <p>1427 First imperial tax: the general penny against the Hussites. Paid militia.</p> <p>1431 Sigismund visits Italy—crowned emperor, by Eugenius IV., 1433.</p> <p>1436 Invention of printing at Magence.</p> <p>1438 Compact at Ayles.</p> <p>House of Hapsburg, 1438-1740—in Hungary, 1438-1457.</p> <p>ALBERT II., 1438, 9. (married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sigismund, queen of Bohemia and Hungary).</p> <p>FREDERIC III., 1440-93, cousin.</p> <p>1446 War with Hungary, for refusing to give up the young prince Vladislas.</p> <p>1447 Concordat with Rome—acknowledgment of the rights of the German church—another at Vienna, 1448, between Eugenius Sylvester and the emperor, without the concurrence of the states.</p> <p>1448 The count of Holstein-Oldenburg becomes king of Denmark.</p> <p>1451 Expedition to Rome, and marriage of the king to Eleanor of Portugal.</p> <p>1451 Frederic is compelled by the nobles of Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary, to give up the young king Vladislas to the earl of Coligny.</p> <p>1452 Austria an hereditary duchy.</p> <p>1453, etc. Several diets held in vain to form an expedition against the Turks.</p> <p>1462 The emperor is besieged in his court at Vienna, but is delivered by G. Podiebrad of Bohemia.</p> <p>1468 War with G. Podiebrad.</p> <p>1469-80 Invasions</p> <p>1472 University of Ingolstadt.</p> <p>1473 Treaty with Charles the Bold of Burgundy.</p> <p>1477 MARRIAGE OF MAXIMILIAN and MARIA of BURGUNDY.</p> <p>The Netherlands and Burgundy are united to Austria by this marriage—in name was Philip, who married Johanna, heiress of Castile, by whom he had Charles V., hence the rivalry of France and Spain.</p> <p>Turks.</p> <p>1483 Matthias of Hungary captures France—the emperor goes to Lina. Maximilian king of the Romans.</p> <p>1484 Second Swedish league.</p> <p>1491 War with France.</p> <p>MAXIMILIAN I., 1493-1519.</p> <p>1494 Second marriage of Maximilian, with the rich daughter of Galeazzo, of Milan, Bianca Maria.</p> <p>1495 Diet of Worms—establishment of a perpetual public peace and imperial chamber.</p> <p>Joins the league of Venice against France.</p> <p>Wartburg an hereditary duchy, 1495.</p> <p>1496 Unfortunate Italian wars against France.</p> <p>Marriage of his son, Philip, with Johanna of Castile.</p>	<p>WENZEL is deposed, but continues to reign in Bohemia till 1419.</p> <p>JOHN HUSS.</p> <p>First great movement in Germany for the liberty of the church; principally occasioned by the spread of Wickliffe's writings.</p> <p>Huss opposes many abuses in the church; burns, 1412, a papistical letter of indulgence—goes to the council of Constance, under a safe-conduct from the emperor Sigismund; which is disgracefully violated, and Huss is burnt, 1413.</p> <p>Jerome, of Prague, undergoes the same fate.</p> <p>War of the Hussites, who try to arise upon the number of their teacher, and refuse to acknowledge Sigismund. JOHN ZISKA becomes their leader, 1419-34.</p> <p>CRUSADES AGAINST THE HUSSITES, 1429.</p> <p>1432 Sigismund defeated and driven from Bohemia—division among the Hussites—Calixtus and Faberites—the latter gain some remarkable victories, but are at last entirely defeated, and acknowledge Sigismund, 1433.</p> <p>1436 Compact at Ayles.</p> <p>WAR OF THE HUSSITES, 1438-1740—in Hungary, 1438-1457.</p> <p>ALBERT II., 1438, 9. (married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sigismund, queen of Bohemia and Hungary).</p> <p>FREDERIC III., 1440-93, cousin.</p> <p>1446 War with Hungary, for refusing to give up the young prince Vladislas.</p> <p>1447 Concordat with Rome—acknowledgment of the rights of the German church—another at Vienna, 1448, between Eugenius Sylvester and the emperor, without the concurrence of the states.</p> <p>1448 The count of Holstein-Oldenburg becomes king of Denmark.</p> <p>1451 Expedition to Rome, and marriage of the king to Eleanor of Portugal.</p> <p>1451 Frederic is compelled by the nobles of Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary, to give up the young king Vladislas to the earl of Coligny.</p> <p>1452 Austria an hereditary duchy.</p> <p>1453, etc. Several diets held in vain to form an expedition against the Turks.</p> <p>1462 The emperor is besieged in his court at Vienna, but is delivered by G. Podiebrad of Bohemia.</p> <p>1468 War with G. Podiebrad.</p> <p>1469-80 Invasions</p> <p>1472 University of Ingolstadt.</p> <p>1473 Treaty with Charles the Bold of Burgundy.</p> <p>1477 MARRIAGE OF MAXIMILIAN and MARIA of BURGUNDY.</p> <p>The Netherlands and Burgundy are united to Austria by this marriage—in name was Philip, who married Johanna, heiress of Castile, by whom he had Charles V., hence the rivalry of France and Spain.</p> <p>Turks.</p> <p>1483 Matthias of Hungary captures France—the emperor goes to Lina. Maximilian king of the Romans.</p> <p>1484 Second Swedish league.</p> <p>1491 War with France.</p> <p>MAXIMILIAN I., 1493-1519.</p> <p>1494 Second marriage of Maximilian, with the rich daughter of Galeazzo, of Milan, Bianca Maria.</p> <p>1495 Diet of Worms—establishment of a perpetual public peace and imperial chamber.</p> <p>Joins the league of Venice against France.</p> <p>Wartburg an hereditary duchy, 1495.</p> <p>1496 Unfortunate Italian wars against France.</p> <p>Marriage of his son, Philip, with Johanna of Castile.</p>	<p>SIGISMUND, —1437.</p> <p>1401 The king eighteen weeks blockaded—marries Barbara, countess of Cilley.</p> <p>1403 Vladislas of Naples crowned at Zara.</p> <p>1403 Cities represented in the parliament of Ofen—two houses: 1. Magyars (prelates and nobles, as state-officers); 2. Commoners (land-holders and burghers)—40,000 available armed, in the national election held at Babos, near Pest.</p> <p>Fundamental law respecting the administration of justice and police.</p> <p>1410 Sigismund king of the Romans.</p> <p>1412 Mortgage of the Zipser cities.</p> <p>1417 First appearance of gipsies.</p> <p>1420 Dalmatia lost to Venice.</p> <p>Sigismund king of Bohemia.</p> <p>1422 Elizabeth, Sigismund's daughter, married to Albert of Austria.</p> <p>1425 Capture of Belgrade—it becomes the bulwark of Hungary.</p> <p>1430-35 Invasions of the Hussites.</p> <p>1435 Fundamental law respecting the new organisation of royal proclamations—on account of dangers threatened by the Turks.</p> <p>1437 Election of ALBERT II. of Hapsburg.</p> <p>1439 Turkish war—Albert dies upon his return.</p> <p>VLADISLAS III., 1440-43, k. of Poland.</p> <p>1441 Turkish war—victory of John Hunniades, near Nissa—peace of Cegedina, broken 1444—battle of Farna—Vladislas defeated and killed.</p> <p>1443 JOHN HUNNIAD, third son of Sigismund, vicar-general of the kingdom till 1453.</p> <p>War with the emperor Frederic for not giving up Vladislas and the holy crown.</p> <p>1448 Defeat near Komanos.</p> <p>Vladislas confirms Hunniades in the regency.</p> <p>1455 John Hunniades saves Belgrade—d. 1456—his eldest son is beheaded by Vladislas, 1457.</p> <p>MATTHIAS CORVIN, 1458-90, younger son of John Hunniades.</p> <p>Corvin, who had been confined as a prisoner at Prague, and given him his daughter Catherine in marriage.</p> <p>Hungary, under his government, becomes formidable to her neighbours, and a respectable independent power in the republic of Europe.</p> <p>First election capitulation: yearly parliament at Pest—the nobility and descendants to be free from taxes.</p> <p>1462 Election of Frederic III.</p> <p>1463 Agreement with Frederic, who gives up the throne, but keeps the title of k. of Hungary—Bosnia wrested from the Turks.</p> <p>1464 Turkish war—abolition of the old Magyar war-system, and formation of a standing army of infantry—the celebrated black guard.</p> <p>1465 University of Ofen, for 40,000 students.</p> <p>1466 Moldavia acquired.</p> <p>1468-9 War with Podiebrad of Bohemia.</p> <p>1470-71 Rebellion of the nobility on account of the taxes.</p> <p>War with Bohemia and Poland.</p> <p>1472 First printing at Ofen.</p> <p>1473 Marriage with Beatrice, daughter of Ferdinand of Naples.</p> <p>Matthias invites from Italy, artificers, painters, architects, printers, manufacturers, artisans, agriculturists, and learned men of all kinds.</p> <p>Large library at Ofen—300 copies of MSS.</p> <p>1477 War with Frederic III.—peace 1478—war renewed 1480—Matthias takes Vienna, 1481—troops, 1482; Matthias retains Vienna, New-stadt, and all his other conquests in Austria.</p> <p>1480 Death of Matthias, at Vienna.</p> <p>Vladislas II. becomes king of Hungary, 1496, where he resides.</p> <p>1491 Peace with Frederic III.; cession of all conquests—accession to Austria secured—Frederic and Maximilian preserve the royal title.</p> <p>1492 Gives up Poland.</p> <p>1494 Gives up Moldavia.</p> <p>Yast power and wealth of the bishops—predominating influence of court—suppression of the lesser nobility by the magnates.</p>	<p>ITALY.</p> <p>The Medici in Florence. John, the first banker of Italy, 1397-99, patron of the poor burghers—he becomes posthumous, 1493.</p> <p>The Visconti in Milan. John Galeazzo dies at ascending king of Italy; dies, 1402—John Maria, 1402-13—succeeds in Milan, its power declines—Philip Maria, 1412-37.</p> <p>1404, 5, Venice acquires Vicenza, Bassano, Verona, and Padua.</p> <p>1406 Florentines capture Pisa.</p> <p>1409 Massacre of the French in Genoa, which recovers its liberty—governed by doges, 1413.</p> <p>1412 Numerous tyrants in Lombardy—all the virtues of Italy take refuge in Florence.</p> <p>1427-54 Five wars between Venice and Milan—the first, 1427, 8.</p> <p>Cosmo de Medici in Florence, 1429-63—great patron of the arts and sciences—banished, 1433, 34—library founded in Florence, 1444. He is ambitious, and a great enemy to liberty and republics.</p> <p>1431-33 Second war between Venice and Milan.</p> <p>1436-42 Third war between Venice and Milan.</p> <p>1446-48 Fourth war between Venice and Milan.</p> <p>1447 Republic of Milan re-established—extinction of the Visconti.</p> <p>House of Sforza in Milan—FRANCIS, duke, 1450-66.</p> <p>1454-64 Struggle between Cosmo de Medici and the aristocracy he had created.</p> <p>1457 Foscarini, doge of Venice, deposed—dies immediately.</p> <p>1458-61 The French rule in Genoa—Milan obtains it, 1464.</p> <p>1463-70 War of Venice with the Turks—death of Scanderbeg, 1466.</p> <p>PIETRO DE MEDICI, 1464-69, succeeds Cosmo at Florence.</p> <p>GALLEAZZO duke of Milan, 1466-76.</p> <p>LORENZO DE MEDICI (the Magnificent), 1469-92, succeeds Pietro at Florence.</p> <p>1470 Conspiracy of Bernardo Nardo against the Medici.</p> <p>1473 The Genoese lose their possessions in the Crimea, and the trade of the Levant.</p> <p>Venice acquires many Greek islands, which seek her protection against the Turks—Cyprus, 1472.</p> <p>1476 Galeazzo Sforza murdered—LUDOVICO (the Moor), his brother, succeeds, 1476-99, by expelling his nephews.</p> <p>1477, 8 The Turks enter Italy—Venice makes peace with them, 1479.</p> <p>1478 CONSPIRACY OF THE PAZZI at Florence, fomented by pope Sixtus IV.</p> <p>Giulio, brother of Lorenzo, is assassinated in the cathedral—Lorenzo escapes—murder of the Pazzi—Lorenzo is commended for having long an archbishop; but he obtains the support of Ferdinand of Naples and the pope.</p> <p>The power of the Medici increases—Learning flourishes.</p> <p>Lorenzo gives up trade, and turns landed proprietor—his advice and mediation is sought for by the various parties of Italy.</p> <p>PIETRO II., 1492-94, succeeds his father, Lorenzo, in Florence.</p> <p>He breaks with Milan, and invites the French into Italy—ex. 1493-d. 1504.</p> <p>1494 Expedition of Charles VIII. into Italy—sixty-five years of Italian wars.—1559.</p> <p>1495 Charles invades Naples—the conquest of Italy completed in four months and a-half.</p> <p>1495 League of Venice against Charles, between the emperor Maximilian, Ferdinand of Spain, the pope, Ludovico Sforza of Milan, and Venice, Charles retreats from Naples—gains a victory at Fornovo, and fights his way back to France.</p> <p>The French capitulate—Ferdinand restored.</p> <p>FREDERIC III. uncle, 1496—loses the kingdom to Ferdinand the Catholic, 1500, which is joined to Spain 6th 17th.</p>	<p>VLADISLAS, —1414.</p> <p>1409 Sicily a province of Aragon.</p> <p>1403 Crowned king of Hungary at Zara.</p> <p>1408 Lord of Rome.</p> <p>1409 Campaign in Tuscany.</p> <p>Plans the conquest of Italy.</p> <p>1413 Driven from Rome by the pope, dies mad.</p> <p>JOANNA II., sister, 1414-35.</p> <p>Under this weak and licentious queen, the kingdom relapses into anarchy.</p> <p>1420 Louis III. of Anjou, son of Louis II., is invited to Naples by Sforza.</p> <p>1421 The queen adopts Alfonso V. of Aragon—revokes this adoption and substitutes Louis III., 1423—Alfonso retreats to Sicily.</p> <p>Sicilian nobles obtain unlimited power over their subjects.</p> <p>1434 Death of Louis.</p> <p>1435 Naples becomes a province of Aragon, and is united to Sicily under Alfonso V.</p> <p>1438 Regnier, brother of Louis III., endeavours to make good his pretensions to Naples, but is compelled to give way to Alfonso.</p> <p>1445 University of Catania.</p> <p>Alfonso joins to the virtues of civility an enthusiasm for literature—magnificence in architecture, and a splendid court, give lustre to his reign.</p> <p>Ferdinand, natural son, 1458-94.</p> <p>John, son of Regnier of Anjou, claims the throne of Naples, but gives way, 1464.</p> <p>1460 Sicily and Sardinia united to Aragon.</p> <p>1461 Scanderbeg called to aid the king, obtains several sefs.</p> <p>1480 The Turks capture and destroy Otranto (12,000 Christians slain or made prisoners) evacuate it the next year.</p> <p>1487 Fall of the aristocracy—the king causes a great number of unruly nobles to be taken and murdered at a banquet.</p> <p>ALFONSO II., 1494, 5, resigns.</p> <p>Ferdinand II., 1495, 6, flees to Ischia.</p> <p>1495 Charles invades Naples—the conquest of Italy completed in four months and a-half.</p> <p>1495 League of Venice against Charles, between the emperor Maximilian, Ferdinand of Spain, the pope, Ludovico Sforza of Milan, and Venice, Charles retreats from Naples—gains a victory at Fornovo, and fights his way back to France.</p> <p>The French capitulate—Ferdinand restored.</p> <p>FREDERIC III. uncle, 1496—loses the kingdom to Ferdinand the Catholic, 1500, which is joined to Spain 6th 17th.</p>

GREAT GENERAL COUNCILS. RISE OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE. IVAN I.

CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.

BONIFACE IX.—1404.
BENEDICT at Avignon.
INNOCENT VII. 1404-6.
GREGORY XII. 1406,—deposed, 1409,—abdicates, 1415,—d. 1417.
The council of Pisa (1409) deposes Gregory and Benedict, and elects
ALEXANDER V. 1409-10—
 as neither will give way.
Three Popes at once.
JOHN XXIII. 1410,—deposed, 1415, by the council of Constance.
 The articles of impeachment against him were, "that he was notoriously infamous, perjured, tyrannical, inhuman, homicidal, incestuous," etc.
Council of Constance, 1414-18—the second great general council for the reformation of the church, and one of the most numerous assemblies of Christendom—its famous decree was the superiority of councils over the papal chair.
John Huss, the forerunner of Luther, burnt at Prague, 1415 (see under Bohemia), and Jerome, 1416.
MARTIN V. 1417-31.
CLEMENT VIII. 1424, resigns, 1429—end of the schism, which had lasted fifty-one years.
EUGENIUS, 1431-47.
Council of Basle, 1431-48—the third great general council for the reformation of the church—it abolishes annates, reservations, and other abuses of papal authority.
 Adoption of the decrees of Basle for the liberties of the church, in France, 1438, by the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges, and in Germany, 1439.
NICHOLAS V. 1447-53.
1448 Concordat of Aschaffenburg, by which the liberties of the German church are compromised.
 The principal nations of Europe make a stand against the despotism of the pope. Venetians, as the Wislites, Hessians, Calabrians, Waldenses, and others, all agree in opposing the establishment of a reformation.
PIUS II., both in doctrine and morals. The public sale of indulgences, and pardons for sin, scandalize all Christendom.
PAUL II., 1464-71.
The councils of Pisa, Constance, and Aims, vote for a general reformation of the church.
SIXTUS IV. 1471-84.
1481 Spanish Inquisition established—originally intended to confiscate the property of the rich Jewish families. According to Llorente, in three centuries 800,000 suffered in person or estate, and 30,000 were executed. The Jews, driven from Spain, are received in Portugal.
1484 The first auto da fe at Seville.
INNOCENT VIII. 1484-92.
ALEXANDER VI. 1492 The Jews entirely driven from Spain—800,000 exiled to Africa.
 1492—1497 Persecution of the Jews in Portugal.
 Naples, carried to a vast extent by Alexander, merges the interests of the holy see in that of the families of their kindred, the popes mingle in the conspiracies of this bad age, and are only distinguished by the more scandalous torpitude of their views, from the petty tyrants around them. The profanity, lust, cruelty, and avarice of Alexander and his son, Cesar (Borgia), are unparalleled in history. Being concerted together to poison a newly-created cardinal, in order to seize their wealth, they by mistake drink themselves of the cup. The pope is poisoned, Cesar recovers, but is stripped of his treasures and slain, 1507. Lucretia, his sister, is celebrated as a pious miser.

CIVILISATION, LITERATURE, CELEBRATED MEN, ETC.

In this century, which forms as it were a bright morning between the night of the foregoing centuries and the splendid day of the last three hundred years, those great events occurred which form an imaginary boundary between modern history and that of the dark ages.—1. The capture of Constantinople by the Turks, 1453; 2. The discovery of America by Columbus; 3. of the maritime passage to the East Indies by Vasco de Gama, 1497; 4. Changes in the art of war by the use of gunpowder; 5. Manufacture of paper and art of printing; rising spirit of free inquiry, which places general councils above the decrees of the pope, and leads to the Reformation; 6. The revival of ancient learning, and with it of a better taste, and an improved philosophy; 7. The formation of a middle class of citizens; 8. The consolidation of civil authority; and lastly, The advancement of experimental philosophy and the sciences.
Universities founded—Wurzburg, 1409—Falenca, 1409—Paris, 1409—Leipzig, 1409—St. Andrews, 1411—Rostock, 1410—Louvain, 1426—Cass, 1428—Pechiera, 1431—Florence, 1433—Bardonia, 1433—Cantua, 1435—Glasgow, 1434—Groningen, 1435—Prague, 1437—Bole, 1469—Bologna, 1469—Buda, 1469—Fesice, 1478—Basilstadt and Trier, 1473—Upsala, 1476—Mente and Yulking, 1477—Copenhagen, 1479—Old Aberdeen, 1487—Tulio, 1489.
Libraries—Valican, at Rome, 1427—St. Mark, at Venice, by Card. Bessarion, 1468—at Buda, by Math. Corvinus.
Literature and the Arts and Sciences flourish at Florence, under Cosmo and Lorenzo de Medicis.
 (POETRY, PAINTING, AND MUSIC, see page 24.)
Revival of Greek literature in Italy, whence it spreads over the rest of Europe.—JOHN AGRYPOULUS, Bessarion of Trebizond, d. 1472—DEMETRIUS CHALCONDYLAS of Athens, (edits Homer jointly with DEMETRIUS CRETENSIS,) d. 1488—teach and translate Greek in Italy. *Writers*: SIMON, 1429—EMAN. MOSCOPIULUS, philologist, 1453—GEORGE CODICUS, JOHN DECAS, MICH. GLYCAS, LAONICUS CHALCONDYLAS, GEORGE PHANZES, BYZANTINE historians—CONSTANTINE LASCARIS, d. 1493, grammarian—GREGORIAS TIPHERNAS, and HIER. ALEXANDER, teach Greek at Paris—RUDOLPH AGRICOLA, 1442-85—CONRAD CELTES, d. 1508, in Germany
 Rome the seat of classical literature under NICOLAS V.—foundation of the Vatican, 1447—LAUR. VALLA, and THEOD. GAZA.
Philosophy—Scholastic philosophy, with its subtleties and quibbles, falls still more into disrepute, and mysticism continues to prevail—see page 24.
Theologians (mystics): PETER d'AILLY, d. 1425, and JOHN GERSON, d. 1429, chancellors, and NICHOLAS DE CLEMANGIS, d. ab. 1440, rector of the university of Paris, all oppose it, and promote the study of the Scriptures—RAYMOND DE SARDONNE, d. ab. 1436 (nat. theol.)—THOMAS HAMERKEN (Maleolus), called **Thomas a Kempis**, b. 1380, d. 1471. (His "Imitation of Jesus Christ," is said to have been printed 1800 times)—JOHN WESSEL (GANSFORD), d. 1489.
 The works of Aristotle and Plato, in their original form, come into repute.
Neoplatonic System, founded by NIC. CUSA, d. 1464, patronised by COSMO and LORENZO DE MEDICI, flourishes at Florence—see page 24.
The revival of Classical Literature and consequent decline of the Scholastic Philosophy.
Natural Sciences, etc.—LEONARD OF PISA introduces algebra into Italy—GEORGE OF GEMINUS, astronomer at Vienna, 1440—GEORGE OF PHEREAS, 1425-61, professor of astronomy at Vienna, father of modern trigonometry; his celestial hemisphere; his "Theoria Planetarum"—JOB. MULLER REGIOMONTANUS, 1436-76, astronomer and mathematician; his excellent Ephemerides lead to the use of algebra in Germany—LADY JULIANA BERNERA, 1481, one of the earliest female English writers; her book on Hawking, Hunting, and Heraldry—DOM. MARIA NOYERA, d. 1514, celebrated as teacher of astronomy to Copernicus—1492 MARTIN BEHAIM's (of Nuremberg) map of the world; he greatly assists the Portuguese in their discoveries, d. at Lisbon, 1496.
Historians—PREBART, d. 1491, History and Chronicle from 1260-1490—MONTRELLER, his companion till his death, 1453—J. ROYER, of Eisenbach, 1458—ROBORTUS DE ZANNO, 1467-76, Spanish historian—LEONARDO BERNI ARSINO, d. 1444, historian of Florence; and PA. POCGIO BRACCOLINI, d. 1499, both secretaries of Macchiavelli—JOHN HARDING, Chronicle of England, d. ab. 1463—CARTON, d. 1491, Chronicle of England—REN. STYL. PICCOLINI (Pope Pius II.), Hist. de Tempore—ANT. BRUCCELLA PANOFIUS—MERGON, d. 1496, and KONZEL, his son, two great Persian historians—PHILIP DE COMINES, 1460-1509, Memoirs—FRANCO, Lives of the Popes—JO. DEUCORON, Polish Hist., 1415-96—FRANCOIS DE PERRAN, Spanish Hist.—ROBERTUS, the Hungarian Ley, d. 1392.
Flourishing period of art at Florence under the Medicis—the statues, GRIFFINI, DONATELLO—Florentine architecture: the palace PIZI, RICHARDI, STROZI, by BRUNELLESCHI, MICHELANGELO, BERNINIO MAJANO—its school of painters—see page 24.

DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN.

Union of Calmar.
MARGARET,—1412.
 ERIC VII., of Pomerania, 1412-39—d. 1459—grandson of Margaret's sister.
 1412-35 Unsuccessful war with the counts of Holstein, in order to wrest from them the Danish fief, Sleswic—the Hanse towns aid the counts from 1426.
 1433 ENGELBERT, leader of the Dalekarians, expels the Danish general.
 Agreement at Stockholm.
 ERIC grants an amnesty, but breaks his word.
 CHAR. KNUTSON (Bonde) protector of the kingdom till 1441.
 The three kingdoms renounce their allegiance to ERIC—he retires into Gothland till 1449—dies in Pomerania, 1459.
 1439 The Danes alone elect CHRISTOPHER OF BAVARIA, ERIC's sister's son, 1439—d. 1448.
House of Oldenburg.
 CHRISTIAN I., 1448-81, aged 22—marries Dorothy of Brandenburg, Christopher's widow.
 1449 Coronation at Upsal.
 Capitalation—the crown acknowledged to be elective.
 Great power of the national royal council.
 1450 Christian crowned at Drontheim.
 1457 Charles is compelled by the offended clergy to flee to Dantzic.
 Charles abdicates.
 Christian king—coronation at Upsal.
 1464 Charles returns, and, 1465, is again expelled by the clergy.
 1467 Returns a second time—maintains himself as protector of the kingdom—dies, 1478.
 NIKS SVEN, his nephew, 1471-1503, protector.
Civilisation progresses in Sweden.
 University of Upsal, 1476.
 JOHN, 1481-1513.
 1483 Coronat. of John in Sweden, where he is partially acknowledged.
 1483 Hard capitalation.
 1490 John is compelled to share Sleswic and Holstein with his brother Frederic.
 1493 Alliance with Russia against Sweden.
 First printing press at Copenhagen.

PRUSSIA.

THE TEUTONIC ORDER, now at the height of its power, possesses the whole line of coast from Dantzic to Narva; with an extensive population, and a flourishing trade.
 1409-11 War with Poland—signal victory of the king of Poland at Tannenberg—the grand master and 40,000 of the order slain.
 Peace of Thorn, 1411, by which Samogitia is ceded to Poland.
 The power of the order declines.
 Its oppressive government and heavy taxes, occasioned by continual wars, induce the nobles and cities of Prussia and Pomerania to confederate against it.
League of Marienwerder, 1440.
 They seek the protection of Poland.
 Dantzic, after the fall of Wisly, capital of Prussia and Livonia—viceroy of the House mercantile.
 1441 Christopher is acknowledged in Norway and Sweden—coronation at Drontheim and Upsal.
 CHARLES VIII. (Knutson Bonde) becomes king, 1448-70.
 Coronation at Upsal.
 Coronation of Charles VIII. at Drontheim.
 1457 Charles is compelled by the offended clergy to flee to Dantzic.
 Christian king—coronation at Upsal.
 1464 Charles returns, and, 1465, is again expelled by the clergy.
 1467 Returns a second time—maintains himself as protector of the kingdom—dies, 1478.
 NIKS SVEN, his nephew, 1471-1503, protector.
Civilisation progresses in Sweden.
 University of Upsal, 1476.
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 First printing press at Copenhagen.

POLAND.

House of Jagello.
VLADISLAS II.—1434.
Wallackis acknowledges the sovereignty of Poland, 1401.
 Tartars of the Golden Horde.
 The horde of Kaptschak is weakened by the invasion of Timur and by intestine divisions, while the grand dukes of Moscow consolidate their power by the union of several principalities.
 Many troubles—Lithuania a prey to the ferocity of the Russians and the Teutonic knights.
 1440 VLADISLAS CHOSEN KING OF HUNGARY—proposed that he should marry the widowed queen—he marries her eldest daughter.
1443 Turkish war—successful—victory of John Huniades at Nyssa—peace 1443; broken by the Christians, 1444—BATTLE OF VABNA, in which Vladislas is slain.
 CASIMIR IV., 1445-92, brother—elected—he objects to swear to the pacta conventa, but is compelled.
 CONFIRMATION OF THE NATIONAL LIBERTY in the Diet at Petrikas, 1453.
 1449 Agreement with Hungary.
 1454 The confederate nobles and cities renounce their allegiance to the order, and submit to Poland.
 WAR OF THE ORDER WITH POLAND, 1454-66—long and bloody—the order loses Marienberg and Conitz, and is thereby cut off from all communication and help from Germany. Of 21,000 villages, only 3000 were spared.
 Marriage of Casimir with ELIZA, daughter of the emperor, Albert II.
1455 National legislation: no laws and no war, without the consent of the diet.
Peace of Thorn, 1466, by which the grand master, and eastern Prussia, becomes a vassal and fief of Poland—West Prussia (Marienberg, Dantzic, Elbing, Culm), is ceded to Poland—fruitless opposition of the German emperor.
1468 First Diet of the country Deputies at Petrikas.
 Each palatinate sent two or more deputies (in all 400); every nobleman may still however attend.
 The power of the king reduced to nothing—the peasants enslaved—the aristocracy everything.
 The senate the second body—comprises the bishops, palatines, castles, and ministers.
 1469 Vladislas, the king's son, elected king of Bohemia.
 1471 War with Hungary respecting Moldavia and Wallachia—peace.
 Struggle of the grand master against the Polish superiority.
 1491 First printing press at Cracow.
 JOHN ALBERT, 1492-1501—Casimir's second son—never married.

FALL OF THE GREEK EMPIRE—MOHAMMED II. PORTUGUESE IN INDIA—VASCO DI GAMA.

GREEK EMPIRE.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	TARTARY AND PERSIA.	INDIA, 1000—1500.
<p>MANUEL II.—1425. 1400 Peace with Bayezid: the Turks obtain some of the principal streets, and some separate cadis in Constantinople—the Greek emperor pays a yearly tribute of 30,000 ducats.</p>	<p>BAYEZID I. (<i>Bayazet</i>).—1403. 1402 Timur's second invasion of Asia Minor—Bayezid defeated and made prisoner in <i>The battle of Angora.</i> 1403 Bayezid dies in Timur's camp: <i>Ten years' anarchy—civil wars of his sons.</i> MOHAMMED I., 1413—21—subdues all other pretenders, and reduces the Seljuk emirs to subjection. Acquisition, 1415, of Bosnia, and, 1418, of Wallachia. MURAD II. (<i>Amurath</i>), 1421—51.</p>	<p>TIMUR.—1405. Alliance of Timur with the Greeks—expedition into Natolia. 1401 Conquest of Syria. Turkmen of the Black Sheep in Persia, Armenia, and Mesopotamia, 1403—67. CABA JOSUP, 1403—20. Ahmed, after the death of Timur, recovers part of his kingdom; but is defeated and put to death, 1410. Conquest of <i>Bagdad.</i> SEKANDAR, SOB, 1420, succeeds—is defeated by SHAH RUKH, who raises his brother ICHAH SHAH to the throne. 1437 He conquers Georgia, great part of Persia, and Kashmir. Turkmen of the White Sheep. This tribe was established in Mesopotamia and Natolia—independent under Kara Uluq Osman, <i>Hasan Bey</i> (1406), left his territory (1444) to his nephew, <i>Jehangir</i>, who was expelled (1407) by his brother, <i>Uzun Hasan</i>. The dominions of Timur are held by different princes, his descendants: BAKER, in Khorassan, till 1456. ARUSHAID, great grandson of Timur, 1457. Abusaid's dominions are divided among his eleven sons, most of whom are dispossessed by HASEIN-MIRZA, a descendant of Timur, prince of Mazenderan, 1470—1505. He patronises literature. Under him the celebrated Persian historians, <i>Mirkand</i> and <i>Khondemir</i>. Under him the celebrated Persian historians, <i>Mirkand</i> and <i>Khondemir</i>. Under him the celebrated Persian historians, <i>Mirkand</i> and <i>Khondemir</i>. Under him the celebrated Persian historians, <i>Mirkand</i> and <i>Khondemir</i>.</p>	<p>In the tenth century India was divided amongst various native principalities: in the north, <i>Lahore, Ajmer, Delhi, Kanauj, etc.</i>; and in the south, <i>Pandya, Chola, Chera, Kerala, etc.</i> 1400 1001—25 Repeated invasions of Mahmud of Ghizni, who places VALLABHA (or <i>Dabshelma</i>) on the throne of Guzerat, or Ashahwara. BHOJA, raja of Dhar, 1030. The Hindus recover all the places taken by Mahmud, except Lahore, and remain unmolested by the Mohammedans. VIRALA DEVA CHOUGHAN, of Ajmer, reduces most of the princes of Upper India to his authority, 1025. MAHICHANDRA RANTORE founds a new dynasty at Kanauj, 1048. BEHRAM, of Ghizni, driven out of Ghizni by Mohammed Ghor, retreats to India, and makes Lahore his capital, 1145. PRITHWI RAI, raja of Ajmer and Delhi, 1150. MOHAMMED GHORI, sultan of Ghizni, invades India, 1176—defeated in Guzerat, by Bhima Deva, 1178—takes Lahore, and puts an end to the Ghizni princes, 1186—defeated by Prithwi Rai, 1191—defeats the confederated rajas on the Saraswati, Prithwi Rai taken and put to death, 1192. JAYA CHANDRA, of Kanauj, defeated and slain, and the Mohammedan authority of India first established, 1194.</p>
<p>MANUEL journeys in vain to Italy, France, and England, to obtain help. 1422 Vain attempt upon Constantinople with 200,000 men. JOHN VII., 1425—48. 1438 The emperor journeys to Italy to obtain help against the Turks—submits himself to the pope. <i>Second union of the Greek and Latin churches—of short continuation.</i></p>	<p>MURAD II. (<i>Amurath</i>), 1421—51. 1439 Vain attempt upon Belgrade. 1443 Victory of J. Hunyades and Scanderbeg, near Nissa. <i>After this victory Scanderbeg achieves his independence in Albania—dies, 1467. Murad's first abdication.</i> 1444 Peace of <i>Seydin</i>: the pope's legate investigates the Christian princes to violate it—Vladislas, king of Poland, presses to the Black sea—Murad resumes the government. <i>Battle of Varna</i>, in which the king of Poland and the legate are killed. <i>Murad's second abdication.</i> 1446 Again resumes the government, upon the mutiny of the janizaries at Adrianople. 1448 Victory of <i>Cosaca</i> over J. Hunyades. MOHAMMED II., 1451—81—conqueror of two empires, twelve kingdoms, & 300 cities.</p>	<p>SEKANDAR, SOB, 1420, succeeds—is defeated by SHAH RUKH, who raises his brother ICHAH SHAH to the throne. 1437 He conquers Georgia, great part of Persia, and Kashmir. Turkmen of the White Sheep. This tribe was established in Mesopotamia and Natolia—independent under Kara Uluq Osman, <i>Hasan Bey</i> (1406), left his territory (1444) to his nephew, <i>Jehangir</i>, who was expelled (1407) by his brother, <i>Uzun Hasan</i>. The dominions of Timur are held by different princes, his descendants: BAKER, in Khorassan, till 1456. ARUSHAID, great grandson of Timur, 1457. Abusaid's dominions are divided among his eleven sons, most of whom are dispossessed by HASEIN-MIRZA, a descendant of Timur, prince of Mazenderan, 1470—1505. He patronises literature. Under him the celebrated Persian historians, <i>Mirkand</i> and <i>Khondemir</i>. 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JELAL AD DIN FEROS, 1288—a severe famine in Hindostan, 1291—the Dekkin first invaded, and Ramesdeva, raja of Devagiri, made tributary, 1294. 2.) ALA AD DIN, 1295—captures the strong fort of Chitore, 1298—gains many victories over the Hindus—fixes the price of all articles of consumption—sends an army into the Dekkin—Warungul, the capital of Zelingani, taken, 1309—the Dekkin ravaged to Cape Comorin, and Dwara Samudra destroyed, 1310. 3.) UMAR, 1316, three months. 4.) MURARIS, 1317—carries his arms into Guzerat, and the south to Malabar, 1319. THIRD TURKISH, OR TOGHLEK DYNASTY, AT DELHI. 1.) GHEIAS AD DIN, 1321, governor of Lahore, is elected king. 2.) MOHAMMED TOGHLEK, 1325, a highly accomplished and gallant prince, becomes a fierce and capricious tyrant—issues, 1325, a copper currency at an arbitrary valuation—occasions great distress—an army sent to China, across the snowy mountains—destroyed, 1337—removes the entire population of Delhi to Dowlatabad, in the Dekkin, 1339—hunts the peasantry like wild beasts, and hangs their heads on the walls of Delhi, 1340—permits the people to return from Dowlatabad to Delhi—a famine, vast numbers perish, 1341. THE POWER OF THE SULTANS OF DELHI GREATLY DECLINES DURING THIS REIGN. HAMIR OF MUVAT recovers Chitore, and re-establishes the Hindu principality of Udayapur, 1330. FAHR UD DIN, 1338, king of Bengal. The powerful Hindu state of Vijaya Nagar in the Dekkin, founded 1340. ALA AD DIN BAHMINI, establishes the kingdom of <i>Kalbarga</i>, or the Dekkin, 1347. 3.) FEROZ TOGHLEK, 1351—partly repairs the evils of his predecessor—a munificent promoter of public works. 4.) GHEIAS AD DIN, 1388. 5.) ABURERK, 1389. 6.) NASIR AD DIN, 1390. 7.) MAHMUD, 1394—civil dissensions in this and the preceding reigns leave the sultan of Delhi little power. SEVERAL KINGDOMS FOUNDED. MALIK RAJA FAMEI, king of Kandedh, 1375. DILAVAN GHORI, king of Malwa, 1387. MUZEPPER SHAH, king of Guzerat, 1396. KHAJA JERAN, king of Jompur, or the East, 1396. Petty kingdoms also of Lahore, Samana, Byana, and Kalpi, 1396. Timur-Long, or Tamerlane, invades India and takes Delhi, which is plundered, 1398. MAHMUD flies to Guzerat, 1398—TIMUR retires. MAHMUD returns to his capital, 1401—opposed by his nobles, and retreats to Kanauj, 1402—recovers his capital, but has no authority beyond it, 1405.</p>
<p>CONSTANTINE XI., 1448—53. The last emperor.</p>	<p>1453 End of the Greek Empire—Siege and capture of Constantinople by the Turks, with 300,000 men, and 300 ships—the Christians obtain security and the free exercise of their religion. 1455 Vain attempt upon Belgrade. 1456 Athens conquered—Moldavia tributary. 1458—60 Conquest of Serbia (except Belgrade), the <i>Morava, Mitylowa, Trebisand</i>, and after Scanderbeg's death, of all Albania. <i>Victory over Uzun Hasan of Persia.</i> 1469—80 Repeatedly invades the Austrian territories. 1473 Victory over Uzun Hasan—peace. 1474, 5 Acquisition of the possessions of the Genoese in the Crimea, and subjection of the Tartars there—(dominion of the Gheerai family, from 1441—1783). 1479 Peace with Venice—the republic pays tribute for trading in the Black sea. Fruitless attempt upon Rhodes, which is defended by the grand-master, <i>D. Assolsson</i>. BAYEZID II. (<i>Bayazet</i>), 1481—1512. The first unwarlike sultan. 1493 First Turkish establishment of a voyiade of Wallachia. 1493, sqq. Wars with Egypt, Hungary, and Venice.</p>	<p>1449 Put to death by his son, who is slain, after six months' rule, by his own soldiers. The dominions of Timur are held by different princes, his descendants: BAKER, in Khorassan, till 1456. ARUSHAID, great grandson of Timur, 1457. Abusaid's dominions are divided among his eleven sons, most of whom are dispossessed by HASEIN-MIRZA, a descendant of Timur, prince of Mazenderan, 1470—1505. He patronises literature. Under him the celebrated Persian historians, <i>Mirkand</i> and <i>Khondemir</i>. Under him the celebrated Persian historians, <i>Mirkand</i> and <i>Khondemir</i>. Under him the celebrated Persian historians, <i>Mirkand</i> and <i>Khondemir</i>. Under him the celebrated Persian historians, <i>Mirkand</i> and <i>Khondemir</i>.</p>	<p>1425 1450 FOURTH TURKISH, OR SADAT DYNASTY, AT DELHI. 1.) SAYID KHIZEN KHAN, 1414, its founder, obtains the sovereignty of Delhi—proposes to reign as the viceroy of Timur and of Shahrokh—recovers great part of the Doab. 2.) SAYID MURARIS, 1421, engaged in hostilities with the Gakars in the Punjab. 1429 The Punjab invaded by Amir Sheikh Ali, the Mogul governor of Kabul, who commits great ravages, but is defeated by the kings. 1435 Builds Mubarakabad on the Jumna, but is soon after assassinated in consequence of a conspiracy amongst his nobles. 3.) SAYID MOHAMMED, his son, placed on the throne by the conspirators. Behlol Lodi establishes himself in the government of Lahore. Delhi besieged by the sultan of Malwa, but relieved by Behlol Lodi. 4.) SAYID ALA AD DIN, 1446, succeeds his father—removes his capital to Badson—Delhi occupied by Behlol Lodi, in whose favour the king abdicates, being allowed to reside at Badson unmolested till his death, in 1478. FIFTH, OR AFGHAN DYNASTY, CALLED LODI. 1.) BEHLOL LODI, 1450—recovers the districts surrounding Delhi, 1455—defeats the king of Jompur, and reannexes that kingdom to Delhi, 1478. 2.) SEKANDER LODI, 1488—opposed by his brothers, but he subdues them—extends his authority to Bahar and Tirhut, 1494. A public controversy, held by order of the king, between a number of Mohammedan doctors and a Hindu, who asserts that both religions are equally acceptable with God. The Hindu commanded to adopt Mohammedanism, and, refusing to apostatize, is put to death. The Portuguese, under Vasco di Gama, arrive in India.</p>
<p>1493 First Turkish establishment of a voyiade of Wallachia. 1493, sqq. Wars with Egypt, Hungary, and Venice.</p>	<p>1493 First Turkish establishment of a voyiade of Wallachia. 1493, sqq. Wars with Egypt, Hungary, and Venice.</p>	<p>1493 First Turkish establishment of a voyiade of Wallachia. 1493, sqq. Wars with Egypt, Hungary, and Venice.</p>	<p>1493 First Turkish establishment of a voyiade of Wallachia. 1493, sqq. Wars with Egypt, Hungary, and Venice.</p>
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PHILOSOPHY.

During the centuries of barbarism, the philosophic spirit dwindled to a very slender thread; but the reign of Charlemagne, and the schools founded by him, opened for it a new career.

In these schools, and in the universities, especially of Paris and Oxford, a considerable degree of zeal for science shot forth. An alliance now became formed between Faith, which implicitly received the doctrines of the Romish hierarchy, and Reason, which laboured to investigate the principles of the same truths. The means employed were Logic and Metaphysics, or Dialectics. This was the origin of

The Scholastic Philosophy.

It divides into four periods, deducible from the history of the question concerning the reality of ideas, and the relations of philosophy to religion.

First period, to the Eleventh Century: A blind realism, which endeavours to apply the elements of philosophy to theology. The attempts of philosophy during this period, under the constraints of the hierarchy, were feeble and imperfect.

Principal writers: ALICUIN, born at York, 735-804—his pupil, RICHARDUS MAYERA, who introduces it into Germany—JOHN SCOTUS, ERIGENA, an Irishman, one of the first writers of the middle ages who dared to think for himself, taught and died at Oxford, 840—HILDEBRAND, bishop of Rheims—GERTBERT (Kilvert) 1125, d. 1203—BERENGAR, d. 1200—LANFRANCUS, archbishop of Canterbury, d. 1090—HILDEBERT OF TOURS, d. 1134—(Oribli and Honorius, two monks and mystics).

Second period, from the Eleventh to the Thirteenth Century: The first appearance of nominalism, and of a more liberal system of inquiry, is quickly suppressed by the church, which establishes the authority of realism: a closer alliance is formed between philosophy and religion.

Principal writers: ROSCELIN, canon of Compeigne, ab. 1089, head of the nominalists, and regarded by some as the founder of scholastic philosophy, revives the question as to the reality of universal ideas—ST. ANSELM, his great adversary, 1034-1109—WILLIAM OF CHAMPEAUX, dies 1120, opens a school of logic at Paris, head of the realists—ABELARD, b. 1079, d. 1142, his pupil and opponent, teaches at Paris, and gives a new impulse to scholastic philosophy; Paris becomes another Athens, students flock to it from all parts of the world—HUGO DE ST. VICTOR, b. 1096, d. 1140—ROBERT OF MILAN, d. 1173—ROBERT FULLEYN, Englishman, d. ab. 1150—ROBERT DE ST. VICTOR, Scotchman, d. 1173—PETER LOMBARDUS, d. 1164, his book, 'Liberi Sententiarum,' gained him the name of 'Magister Sententiarum'—JOHN OF SALISBURY, d. 1180, a great promoter of learning.

Notwithstanding the many absurdities of this age, independence of thought increases, but is for a time subdued by pre-occupations, superstitions, and innovations. The most distinguished leaders of the adverse party were, ST. BERNARD, b. 1091, d. 1153—H. ABER, abbot of St. Victor, both mystics.

Third Period, about 1240-1350: Exclusive dominion of realism—complete alliance between the church and Aristotelians.

The works of Aristotle (through the medium of the Arabians) are widely disseminated—the circle of the sciences, and the field of inquiry become enlarged. Averroes, translator of, and commentator upon, Aristotle.

Principal writers: ALEXANDER OF HALES, d. 1245, the first who turned to account the works of the Arabians—WILLIAM OF AUVERNE, d. 1249—MICHAEL SCOTT, translator of Aristotle—ALBERT THE GREAT, 1193, d. 1280, dominican and realist—BOAVENTURA, 1221-74, scholastic and mystic—THOMAS AQUINAS, 1224-74, doctor universalis et angelicus, a realist and dominican, founder of the sect of Thomists—PETER HISPANUS, d. 1277—DUNS SCOTUS, native of Northumberland, ab. 1275, d. 1308—ROGER BACON, 1214, d. 1294, he taught at Oxford, opening new paths to inquiry by the study of nature and the languages; perhaps the most learned man of the middle ages—RAYMOND LULLI, b. 1234, d. 1315—FR. MATRONIS, d. 1325, a Scotist, he founded the celebrated disputations in the Sorbonne.

Oxford, in the thirteenth century, only second to Paris in the number of its students and the celebrity of its scholastic disputations—it produced an invincible Hales, an admirable Bacon, an excellent, well grounded Hildesheim, a subtle Scotus, an approved Berkeley, a resolute Baconthorpe, a solid Holot, and a profound Bradwardine.

Fourth Period, ab. 1350-1500: Struggle between nominalism and realism, and partial success of the former—philosophy gradually detached from theology—new disputes grow out of the attempts at reform in both.

Principal writers: G. DE REND DE ST. PIERRE contributes to the downfall of realism, but WILLIAM OCCAM, d. 1347, a Franciscan, is considered as its consequence: his opponents were, WALTER BURLEIGH, b. 1273, d. 1357, professor at Oxford—THOMAS DE BRADWARDINE, abp. of Canterbury, d. 1330—THOMAS DE STRASBURGH, and MARCELINUS OF INGHEN, d. 1396, etc.

Celebrated nominalists, after Occam: JOHN BURLIAND—PETER DE AILL—ROBERT HOLCOT, d. 1340—GREGORY OF RIMINI—RICHARD SWINFIELD, taught at Oxford, ab. 1325 and others.

A spirit of independence, and a tendency to enlarged views in philosophy, show themselves among the nominalists—scholastic philosophy loses ground.

Mysticism is revivified with great ardour by JOHN TUNER, d. 1301—JOHN CHARLES DE GERMEN, b. 1303, d. 1420—NICOLAUS DE CLEMANG, d. 1440—but the man who had the greatest influence in his own and succeeding ages was

Thomas a Kempis, b. 1380, d. 1471. Nearly all these regard revelation as the only true fountain of knowledge and wisdom.

The revival of classical literature diminishes the authority of the scholastic philosophy.

The works of Aristotle and Plato, in their original form, come into repute by the labours of GEORGE GEMISTHUS PLETHO, of Constantinople, at Florence, 1380—at GEORGE SCHOLARUS of Thessalonica, d. ab. 1418—and GEORGE OF TREBIZOND, d. 1461-6.

Neoplatonic system founded by PLOTINUS, d. 160, patronized by GEMINI and LORENZO DE MEDICI; it flourishes at Florence, where it is taught by MARSHALLUS Ficinus, 1433-99, a physician, who translates Plato, Plotinus, Jacobellius, Proclus, etc.; his great work, 'Theologia Plotiniana,' his disciple, JOHN PICO, of Mirandola, 1463-94, endeavours to unite the philosophy of Aristotle, Pythagoras, and Plato with the scholastic writings and revelation; his nephew, T. FE. PICO, Mirand., follows his steps—both regard the Bible as the only source of truth, and the Christian religion as the only true philosophy.

POETRY, ETC.

Romance poetry of the Middle Ages begins about 1096. Provence and the south of France was the cradle of romance and knightly poetry.

William, duke of Guienne, b. 1070, d. 1127, was the first of the Provencal troubadours: Fred. Barbarossa, Richard the Lion-hearted, with his celebrated friend and minister, Blonday, Roger of Sicily, Alfonso II, and Peter III, of Aragon, with numerous other French, Spanish, and Italian princes and nobles, patronized and cultivated the Provencal poetry.

After William of Guienne the troubadours are not heard of till about the middle of the twelfth century; after which they were very numerous till the close of the thirteenth. In the Norman French we have an immense number of poets belonging to the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries: 127 are known by name in the twelfth alone. THIERIAULT, king of Navarre, ab. 1250, is accounted the best as well as noblest of the French poets.

Metrical romances: 'Havelock the Dane,' before 1150, translated into English about 1270-80—ROBERT WACE'S (of Jersey) 'Brit d'Angleterre,' ab. 1150, a free translation of Jeffrey of Monmouth's history—ab. 1250, 'Le Roman de le Rose,' by WILLIAM OF LORRIS, in 22,000 stanzas; and after this time the 'Contes' and 'Fabliaux.'

From Provence the troubadours' songs spread into Lombardy and the east of Spain, Catalonia and Aragon. In Castile THE CID, ab. 1150—Portuguese poets, equally early, are recorded.

Romance poetry of the Middle Ages flourishes: about 1325, 'The Amadis of Gaul,' attributed to PASCO LOBEIRA, a Portuguese—PRINCE JEAN MANUEL'S (d. 1362) 'Conte Lucanor,' a book of novels in prose.

The reign of JOHN II, king of Castile, 1407-54, was the golden age of lyric poetry in Spain. The 'Cancionero General,' a collection of Spanish poetry, from the age of 'Juan de la Mena,' about 1407 to 1517, contains the productions of 136 poets.

In Germany the flourishing period of knightly poetry falls between 1170-1250—in which time the Swabian dialect became formed.

HENRY OF VELDEK (1170?), stands at the head of the Minnesingers. Other celebrated poets of this period are: GOTTFRED V. STRASBURG—WOLFRAM V. ESCHLIRACH—HEINRICH V. OSTERDEN—HARTMANN V. D. AUE—ULRICH V. LICHTENSTEIN—CONRAD V. WÜRZBURG—and particularly WALTHER V. D. VOGELWEIDE. The celebrated collection of the knight REDIGER V. MANTISE of Zurich, which dates 1313, contains the productions of 1401 poets.

No poetry of the Swabian period is so national as the epic romances; of these the two most celebrated are the 'Helden Buch' (Book of Heroes), and the 'Nibelungen Lied' (Lay of the Nibelungs), ab. 1200. German poetry declines with the rise of the Meister-singers. The flourishing period of its popular ballads was about 1476, the war songs of VIET WEEBE—1483 'Til Eulenspiegel,' satyres—in 1494 'Sebastian Brant'—JOHN GELLER V. KALSBERG, d. 1510—1498 'Reynard the Fox,' by HEINRICH V. ALCMAR.

In England the Anglo-Saxon very gradually changed into English: the 'Saxon Chronicle' is continued to 1154 with but little loss of the purity of its language. From 1150 to 1250 what has been called semi-saxon prevailed; in this is written LYAMON'S translation of WACE'S 'Romance of Brut,' ab. 1200.

Some metrical lives of saints, ab. 1250, may be deemed English; but the first specimen, bearing a precise date, is a proclamation of Henry III. to the people of Huntingdonshire.

ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER'S 'Chronicle,' after 1297. LAURENCE MINOR'S poem, ab. 1332, perhaps the first original poet in our language now extant. JOHN BARBOUR'S epic of 'The Bruce,' ab. 1373. BLEND HARRY'S 'Acts of Wallace' (1361). GEOFF. CHAUCER, 1364, the father of English poetry. JOHN GOWER, 1402, French, Latin, and English poet.

'Vision of Piers Plowman,' by THOMAS LONGLANDS, ab. 1390.

In prose, the first English book was, 'Sir John Mandeville's Travels,' 1356; it was followed by WICKLIFFE'S 'Translation of the Bible,' 1383—FRIDRICH'S 'Version of Higden's Polychronicon,' 1385—and CHAUCEUR'S 'Astrolabe,' 1392.

About this time French generally goes out of use in England, and English takes its place.

In the fifteenth century English poetry declines: HOCCLIVE—LYDGATE—JAMES I. of Scotland.

'The Paston Letters,' 5 vols. 4to., written in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., proofs of literary improvement in England.

At the close of this century we may notice, ANDREW OF WYNTON—WILL. CANTON, first English printer, d. ab. 1491—LADY JULIANA BERNERS, 1481—STEPHEN HAWES, poet—JOHN SKELTON, poet, d. 1521—WILL. DUNBAR, 1465-1530—GAVIN DOUGLAS, 1475-1522.

In Italy came last of those countries where Latin had been spoken to the possession of an independent language and literature; not even a few lines of Italian have been found earlier than the end of the twelfth century.

The three great Florentines: DANTE, 1265-1321, father of modern Italian poetry—PETRARCH, 1304-74, reviver of ancient learning, and the first founder and collector of any considerable library of ancient literature—Boccaccio, 1313-75, father of modern Italian prose. Sacchetti, follower of Boccaccio, ab. 1400.

Italian writers—Petrarch, poet, 1304—Lorenzo Felio, 1427—Giov. Marotti, 1470—Giovanni Frasso, 1480—Poggio, 1433—Nic. Perrotino, d. 1480—Giov. Philippi, 1481—Bartol. Platino, 1485—Angel Poltrone, 1454-94.

French—Alex. Chastillon, poet, etc., d. 1458—Carleval, satirist, 1488.

Rise of the modern Drama: at first mysteries, or representations of scriptural places—the Mystery in Italy—the Mysteres des Confreres de la Compassion, ab. 1300 in France—the Mysteres in England, Spain, etc.

PAINTERS, MUSIC, ETC.

I. Early Florentine School: GIOV. CIMABUE, 1240-1300, the father of the modern school of painters. He leaves the style of the Greeks, his teachers, studies ancient statues, and founds a new school, distinguished for boldness, majesty, and strength—GIOTTO, 1276-1336, a shepherd boy, whom for his great talents, Cimabue adopted and taught. He is the first who drew portraits from life: of his school, a TADDEO GADDA, d. 1352—SPINELLO DI AREZZO—SEMONO DI MARTINO, d. 1344—LIFFO MEMMI—GIOTTINO (properly Thomas di Stefano), 1324-50, distinguished above all his contemporaries by the beauty of his pictures—ANDREA DI CIONE, 1329-89—MASACCIO, 1402-43—FRA. ANGELOICO DA FIESOLE, 1367-1455, and his scholar, BENIGNO GOZZOLI, 1469—FRA. FILIPPO LIPPI, 1400-69—DOMENICO GHIRLANDAIO, 1491-95—VERROCCHIO, 1432-88—LUCA SIGNORELLO, 1440-1521.

Leonardo da Vinci, 1444-1519, sculptor, architect, and painter, discovered perspective—FRA. BARTOLOMEO, 1469-1517—MARTINO ALBERTELLI, d. 1512—ANDREA DEL SARTO, 1480-1530—ROSSO (Maire Ross), d. 1541.

II. Early Roman School: PIETRO CAVALLETTI, ab. 1432—NICOLA ALUNNO, between 1458-1492—PET. PERUGINO, 1446-1524, founder of the Roman school, and teacher of Raphael—PINTURICCHIO, 1454-1513.

III. Early Lombard, Milanese, and Bologna Painters: ANDREA MANTEGNA, 1430-1506—FRANCESCO MORENO, 2nd, and GIROLAMO DEI LIBRI, both Venetians, ab. 1500—BORGGIONE (Milan), ab. 1500.

IV. Germans and Flemings: MEISTER WILHELM OF COLOGNE, ab. 1380—JOHN VAN EYCK, 1390; ab. 1470 HUBERT VAN EYCK, 1366-1428, fellow-labourer, who left the gold ground of the Greeks and followed nature—they were the inventors of painting in oil.

Scholars of the brothers Eyck: ROENY OF BRUGES, ab. 1455—HYCO VAN D. GORR, ab. 1480—HANS MEMLING (Meung), ab. 1480—QUENTIN MESSIS, 1460-1529.

V. Germans: MICHAEL WOLGEMUTH, 1434-1519 (teacher of Durer)—MARTIN SCHONGAUER (Schöner), d. 1499—HANS HOLBEIN, the elder.

Music, throughout the Middle Ages, was chiefly devoted to the use of the church.

The Twelfth to the Fifteenth Century: Profane songs come into use—heroic and love songs of the troubadours, minstrels, minnesingers, etc. These songs were usually accompanied by the harp and viol.

1025 GUIDO OF AREZZO, the greatest musical genius of his age, invents the modern system of musical notation. The representation of notes by dots and lines, the division of the scale into an *hexachord*, (to which he gave the names of *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*; the *se-seventh, si*, was not added till afterwards,) are usually ascribed to him.

1066 FRANCO VON COLOGNE was the founder of musical time, which gave rise to counterpoint and fuges. His system was extended and improved by MARCHETTI of Padua, 1274.

JOHN DE MURIS, ab. 1323, introduces notes of different length into music, and invents the method of distinguishing breves, minims, crochets, quavers, etc. The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were the period of grand and simple church music.

In the fifteenth began the flourishing period of the Flemish School, which became the pattern and nursery for the rest of Europe.

JAC. OBERCHT, one of the earliest Flemish composers, teacher of ERASMUS (his masses)—JOB. OCKENHEIM, the Bach of his time (masses and motets).

JOSEPH DE PREZ, founder of the French school (chapel-master to Louis XII., and afterwards to the emperor Maximilian), the greatest musical genius of his age (masses and motets).

Other Masters of the French School: PIERRE DE LA RUE—ANT. BREMMILLOTREY, and J. MOTTON; the compositions of the two latter are much celebrated.

A German School arose: J. GODENBACH (Bononcini), 1473—HEN. ISAAC—THOMAS STOLZER, and STEPH. MAHU (the beautiful songs of the two latter).

1470 BERNHARD invents the pedal to the organ.

Organs and instrumental music come into general use in churches.

1473 Printed musical notes.

1484 FRANCESCO GABRIELI, organist and professor in the first public school of music at Milan. He studies the works of the ancients—TINCTOR, his contemporary, at Naples, a considerable composer.

Flourishing period of grand and simple cathedral music.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

There can hardly be said to have been any trade in modern Europe prior to the Crusades.

After the conquest of Alexandria by the Arabs, 630, Constantinople became the great staple for the wares of the East. In the seventh century, Bagdad became the seat of general commerce. Ab. 800 a little trade in western Europe, mostly conducted by Jews.

Trade of Venice with the East.

Tenth Century: Flourishing period of trade in Spain with Constantinople and Cairo.

After the crusades, by increased intercourse with the East, the trade and industry of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, spread and flourish.

1161 The citizens of London obtain their first charter from Henry I., and the privilege to elect their own sheriff.

1154 Bordeaux, belonging to the English, enjoys an extensive wine trade.

ROGER, king of Sicily, introduces the manufacture of silk, 1147—silk manufacture at Lucca, 1224—at Venice and Florence soon after.

1283 First mention of coal at Newcastle, in Northumberland—the tin mines of Cornwall flourish.

1286 Paper money in use in China—it came from the east into Italy.

1243 Origin of the Hanseatic league.

1247 League of the cities on the Rhine.

Cities increase in power and prosperity by industry, manufactures, commerce, free governments.

Cities represented in parliament: in Portugal, 1200—France, 1302—Netherlands, 1306—Sweden, 1309—English parliament divided into an upper and lower House, 1343—Castile, 1348.

Commerce flourishes in the Italian cities in spite of the troubles and distress occasioned by the struggle of the republics—Milan, Lucca, Pisa, Florence, Verona, Bologna, Genoa, and Venice, the most prosperous—they have an extensive trade in the Levant, Black sea, all over the East, probably as far as China.

Flourishing period of wool and linen manufactures in Flanders and Brabant—the foundation of the riches of the Netherlands and of the great power of the house of Burgundy. Introduction of gold regulations in the cities of Germany and the Netherlands for the protection of the citizens against the nobility—Ghent, in its most flourishing period, could raise 80,000 soldiers—most, except in England, has the political confederations of guilds and municipal corporations, and the responsibility of merchants, less maintained.

First trading company in England, 1319, The Staple Merchants—the second, under Edward, 1358, called at first The Thomas à Becket Society, but afterwards The Society of Merchant Adventurers. First woolen manufactures in England, by Flemish refugees, 1331.

Interest of money in England 45 per cent., 1367.

1345 First bank at Genoa—ab. 1377, banking establishments at Florence.

Great Herring trade of the Dutch: at this time very lucrative, as herrings were the common food on fast days. DE WIT, in his memoirs, describes this trade as the foundation of the after-greatness of Holland.

Ab. 1430 England enjoys a considerable trade in the Mediterranean.

Florence, under the Medici, becomes the great seat of trade and commerce.

Florence was the London of this period—here all great money and mercantile transactions were carried on for the various princes and great merchants of Europe—Italian merchants were to be found in every part of the world.

1450 Most flourishing period of the trade of Flanders: all European nations have warehouses at Bruges and Ghent—Book trade at Mayence, originally connected with printing—FAVET, dies at Paris, 1466, whither he twice journeys to sell his Latin Bible.

1464 Post letters in France and England—at first a mere political convenience.

1470 First silk manufactory at Tours in France.

1488-1585 Antwerp's Flourishing Period: from the fall of Bruges, under Maximilian.

The discovery of America, 1492, and of the new passage to India, 1498, changes the commerce of the world.

Rise of the Colonial System: 1419, first Portuguese colonies on the coast of Africa, Madeira, etc.—Spanish colonies in America—England: JOHN AND SERAFCABOT discover Newfoundland, and explore the coast of North America, 1497, 8.

Lisbon the great seat of trade—that of Venice declines, as does the Arabian trade to India.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

OF MODERN HISTORY

CONTAINING

ALL THE GREAT EVENTS OF THE CIVIL, RELIGIOUS, AND LITERARY HISTORY OF THE
EUROPEAN NATIONS, AND OF SUCH OTHERS AS ARE CONNECTED WITH THEM,
IN A SERIES OF PARALLEL COLUMNS, SO AS TO PRESENT TO THE
READER, AT ONE VIEW, THE TRANSACTIONS AND CONDITION
OF THE VARIOUS STATES OF THE CIVILISED WORLD.



OXFORD:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY D. A. TALBOYS,

AND 113, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

M DCCCXXXIX.

PERIOD OF THE REFORMATION : LUTHER, ZUINGLIUS, CALVIN, ETC.

1500	PORTUGAL.		BRITAIN.		FRANCE.	
	SCOTLAND.		ENGLAND.		House of Valois.	
	EMMANUEL.—1521.		HENRY VII.—1509.		LOUIS XII.—1515.	
1501	Discovery of <i>St. Helena</i> and of <i>Greenland</i> by Corte- real.		1501 Marriage of Arthur, prince of Wales, with Catharine of Spain—death of the prince, 1502.		1500 Treaty with Ferdinand of Aragon for the conquest and partition of <i>Neples</i> .	
1503	<i>Portuguese conquests</i> in the East.		1503 Death of queen Elizabeth.		1501 War with Ferdinand in Naples—ceded to Spain by treaty of 1505.	
1506	Violent dissensions of old and new Christians: the latter admitted to common rights, 1507.		1504-5 Introduction of forced loans, called <i>beneficence</i> .		1502 Proposed union of Burgundy and Brabant as a marriage portion with the princess Claude to Charles of Austria— <i>forbidden</i> by the States General as a dis- memberment of France.	
1507	1507 <i>Ceylon</i> discovered by Almeida.		Conspiracy of the duke of Suffolk, 1505.		1508 <i>League of Cambray</i> against <i>Venice</i> —battle of Agnadello gained by Louis in person, 1509.	
1508	1508 <i>Mozambique</i> settled.		1506 Visit of the archduke Philip, king of Castile, to England.		<i>Much</i>	
	Rapid extension		HENRY VIII., son, 1509-47, heir of both York and Lancaster.		1510 The king summons a council at Tours to sup- port him against the <i>Holy League</i> .	
	Venice stirs up the sultan of <i>Egypt</i> to assist the natives against the Portuguese—de- feat of the combined fleets of Genoa and <i>Egypt</i> , 1509.		1512 Alliance with Spain and the Pope against France—useless expedition to <i>Fonterabie</i> —indisicive sea-fight off Brest.		1512 Battle of Ravenna: victory and death of <i>Gaston</i> de Foix, <i>Duc de Nemours</i> .	
	of Portuguese power		1513 Alliance, offensive and defensive, with France, against England.		1513 Defeat of Novara by the Swiss—loss of <i>Milan</i> and <i>Genoa</i> .—Invasion of Burgundy by Swiss and <i>German</i> , and siege of Dijon.	
1510	1510 <i>Sumatra</i> discovered— Albuquerque viceroy— <i>Goa</i> seat of government.— <i>Malacca</i> and <i>Java</i> disc., 1511. <i>Ormus</i> and <i>Mascat</i> occu- pied.—Death of Alb. 1515.		1512 Duke of Suffolk executed.		France attacked on all sides, and almost driven out of Italy, obliged to conclude disadvantageous treat- ies.—Peace of Blois with <i>Venice</i> and the Pope.	
	in India.		1513 Duke of Suffolk executed.		<i>of the</i>	
1515	The Portuguese officers first trade on their own ac- count, whence final ruin of their trade.		1514 Peace with France— <i>Tourney</i> ceded to England—Louis marries princess Mary, Henry's sister.		1510 The king summons a council at Tours to sup- port him against the <i>Holy League</i> .	
1517	Commercial treaty with <i>China</i> , settlement of <i>Macao</i> —of <i>Aden</i> on the Red sea, 1518.—of <i>Colombo</i> in <i>Cey-</i> <i>lon</i> , 1519.		1515 <i>Wolsey</i> chancellor and cardinal, possesses great authority— <i>pope's</i> <i>legate</i> , 1518.		1512 Battle of Ravenna: victory and death of <i>Gaston</i> de Foix, <i>Duc de Nemours</i> .	
	Commerce		1518 Jealousies between France and England arranged— <i>Tourney</i> restored to France on payment of a sum of money.		1513 Defeat of Novara by the Swiss—loss of <i>Milan</i> and <i>Genoa</i> .—Invasion of Burgundy by Swiss and <i>German</i> , and siege of Dijon.	
1520	1520 Discovery of <i>Pegu</i> and <i>Siam</i> .		1519 Execution of the duke of Buckingham.		France attacked on all sides, and almost driven out of Italy, obliged to conclude disadvantageous treat- ies.—Peace of Blois with <i>Venice</i> and the Pope.	
	greatly extended		1522 Charles V. again in England—war with France at his instigation—Earl of Surrey invades France, but no results.		<i>of the</i>	
	JOHN III., son, 1521-57.		1522 War with England— <i>Albany</i> invades England with 60,000 men, but retires shamefully before the earl of Surrey—Peace.		1510 The king summons a council at Tours to sup- port him against the <i>Holy League</i> .	
	by relations		1523 The demand of a subsidy of 800,000 <i>l.</i> for the French war refused by the <i>Ceconsists</i> —the duke of Suffolk invades France, and threatens Paris.— Peace, 1525, from fear of Charles's too great predominance.		1512 Battle of Ravenna: victory and death of <i>Gaston</i> de Foix, <i>Duc de Nemours</i> .	
	Continual wars with the Moors in North Africa absorb the wealth derived from India.		1527 First attempt to discover a North-west passage.		1513 Defeat of Novara by the Swiss—loss of <i>Milan</i> and <i>Genoa</i> .—Invasion of Burgundy by Swiss and <i>German</i> , and siege of Dijon.	
	with China		1527 Henry offended at the Pope's reluctance to grant a divorce from <i>Catharine</i> .		1510 The king summons a council at Tours to sup- port him against the <i>Holy League</i> .	
	30,000 persons destroyed in Lisbon by an earthquake.		1527 England joins France in the "Holy League" against the increasing power of the Emperor.		1512 Battle of Ravenna: victory and death of <i>Gaston</i> de Foix, <i>Duc de Nemours</i> .	
	and Japan;		1529 General peace, "La paix des Dames," at Cambray, between <i>England</i> , <i>France</i> , and the <i>Empire</i> .		1513 Defeat of Novara by the Swiss—loss of <i>Milan</i> and <i>Genoa</i> .—Invasion of Burgundy by Swiss and <i>German</i> , and siege of Dijon.	
	1522 Xavier plants Chris- tianity in <i>India</i> .		Sir Thomas More lord chancellor.		1510 The king summons a council at Tours to sup- port him against the <i>Holy League</i> .	
	and also		Rise of <i>Crommer</i> archbp. of Canterbury.		1512 Battle of Ravenna: victory and death of <i>Gaston</i> de Foix, <i>Duc de Nemours</i> .	
1526	The Inquisition introdu- ced in spite of the oppo- sition of the nobles, to whose power it gives the last blow —persecution and expulsion of the Jews—extended to <i>India</i> .		Commencement of the Reformation.		1513 Defeat of Novara by the Swiss—loss of <i>Milan</i> and <i>Genoa</i> .—Invasion of Burgundy by Swiss and <i>German</i> , and siege of Dijon.	
1530	by numerous		1532 The king marries <i>Anne Boleyn</i> —birth of Elizabeth, afterwards queen, 1533.		1510 The king summons a council at Tours to sup- port him against the <i>Holy League</i> .	
1529	1529 <i>Moluccas</i> ceded by Spain for a sum of money.		1534 Final breach with the Pope—the king sole head of the church.		1512 Battle of Ravenna: victory and death of <i>Gaston</i> de Foix, <i>Duc de Nemours</i> .	
1529	and large		1534 Rebellion of the Fitz-Geralds in Ireland; suppressed.—English laws ex- tended to <i>Wales</i> .		1513 Defeat of Novara by the Swiss—loss of <i>Milan</i> and <i>Genoa</i> .—Invasion of Burgundy by Swiss and <i>German</i> , and siege of Dijon.	
1529	1529 Xavier preaches in <i>Jap- an</i> —dies, 1552.		1535 Bp. Fisher and Sir Thomas More beheaded, for denying the king's supremacy.—Henry excommunicated by pope Paul III.		1510 The king summons a council at Tours to sup- port him against the <i>Holy League</i> .	
1531	colonies		1536 Death of queen <i>Catharine</i> .—Accusation and execution of queen <i>Anne</i> .— The king marries <i>Jane Seymour</i> —birth of <i>Edward</i> , Prince of <i>Wales</i> , and death of queen <i>Jane</i> , 1537.		1512 Battle of Ravenna: victory and death of <i>Gaston</i> de Foix, <i>Duc de Nemours</i> .	
1531	1531 Sarat sacked by Silvey- ra—occupation of <i>Diù</i> , 1553.		1536 Suppression of the smaller monasteries.—First complete translation of the Bible.— Discontent of the people at the deposition of the king and suppression of the monasteries produces partial revolts.—Insurrection of the northern gentry, called the " <i>Pilgrimage of</i> <i>Grace</i> "—suppressed, 1537.		1510 The king summons a council at Tours to sup- port him against the <i>Holy League</i> .	
	in Brazil.		1536 Suppression of the remaining monasteries.—The "Six Articles" established as a rule of faith.		1512 Battle of Ravenna: victory and death of <i>Gaston</i> de Foix, <i>Duc de Nemours</i> .	
	<i>Progress of the Portuguese</i> in the <i>Dekhin</i> .		Proclamations by the king declared to have the force of law, 1339.—(repealed, 1347.)		1513 Defeat of Novara by the Swiss—loss of <i>Milan</i> and <i>Genoa</i> .—Invasion of Burgundy by Swiss and <i>German</i> , and siege of Dijon.	
1538	An Ottoman force from <i>Egypt</i> besieges <i>Diù</i> without success.		The religious sufferings of the king cause continual persecution.		1510 The king summons a council at Tours to sup- port him against the <i>Holy League</i> .	
1540	1540 Introduction of <i>Jesuits</i> .		<i>Anne of Cleves</i> queen, divorced 1540.— <i>Catharine Howard</i> queen, beheaded, 1542.— <i>Catharine Parr</i> queen, 1543.		1512 Battle of Ravenna: victory and death of <i>Gaston</i> de Foix, <i>Duc de Nemours</i> .	
	Lisbon the market of the world.		1540 Disgrace and execution of <i>Cromwell</i> . Execution of the countess of <i>Salisbury</i> , the last of the line of Plantagenet.		1510 The king summons a council at Tours to sup- port him against the <i>Holy League</i> .	
	University of Lisbon removed to <i>Columbo</i> , 1548.		Church property everywhere confiscated.		1512 Battle of Ravenna: victory and death of <i>Gaston</i> de Foix, <i>Duc de Nemours</i> .	
1542	Commercial treaty with <i>Japan</i> .		1542 War with England—dissensions in the Scotch army— Rout of <i>Solway Moss</i> —James dies of a broken heart.		1513 Defeat of Novara by the Swiss—loss of <i>Milan</i> and <i>Genoa</i> .—Invasion of Burgundy by Swiss and <i>German</i> , and siege of Dijon.	
	The prosperity of Portugal at its greatest height.		1542 Mary, 1542-66. only surviving child, a week old.		1510 The king summons a council at Tours to sup- port him against the <i>Holy League</i> .	
1548	1548 Orange-trees first intro- duced into Europe.		Earl of <i>Arroz</i> regent.		1512 Battle of Ravenna: victory and death of <i>Gaston</i> de Foix, <i>Duc de Nemours</i> .	
1550	Greatest extent of Indian Empire.		Henry wishes to marry his son <i>Edward</i> to the queen of Scots—frustrated by cardinal <i>Beaton</i> . <i>Edinburgh</i> taken by the English, 1544.		1513 Defeat of Novara by the Swiss—loss of <i>Milan</i> and <i>Genoa</i> .—Invasion of Burgundy by Swiss and <i>German</i> , and siege of Dijon.	
			Peace with France and Scotland, 1545.		1510 The king summons a council at Tours to sup- port him against the <i>Holy League</i> .	
			1546 Arbitrary execution of the earl of <i>Surrey</i> .		1512 Battle of Ravenna: victory and death of <i>Gaston</i> de Foix, <i>Duc de Nemours</i> .	
			1546 Murder of card- inal <i>Beaton</i> by the master of <i>Rothas</i> .		1513 Defeat of Novara by the Swiss—loss of <i>Milan</i> and <i>Genoa</i> .—Invasion of Burgundy by Swiss and <i>German</i> , and siege of Dijon.	
			1547 <i>Somerset</i> invades Scotland, and defeats the Scots at <i>Pinkie</i> , 10,000 Scots killed.		1510 The king summons a council at Tours to sup- port him against the <i>Holy League</i> .	
			1548 The young queen sent to France: 6000 French troops sent to Scotland.		1512 Battle of Ravenna: victory and death of <i>Gaston</i> de Foix, <i>Duc de Nemours</i> .	
			English invasion: fruitless.		1513 Defeat of Novara by the Swiss—loss of <i>Milan</i> and <i>Genoa</i> .—Invasion of Burgundy by Swiss and <i>German</i> , and siege of Dijon.	
			1550 Peace with England.		1510 The king summons a council at Tours to sup- port him against the <i>Holy League</i> .	
					1512 Battle of Ravenna: victory and death of <i>Gaston</i> de Foix, <i>Duc de Nemours</i> .	

PERIOD OF ITALIAN WARS, 1492-1515. RIVALRY OF CHARLES V. AND FRANCIS I., 1515-1536.

ITALY.	PAPAL STATES AND FLORENCE.	NAPLES & SICILY.	CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.	SPAIN.	NETHERLANDS.
<p>LOMBARDY AND GENOVA: SAVOY.</p> <p>1501 Appointment of three state-inquisitors from the council of ten.</p> <p>1507 Revolt of the Genoese commons agst. the nobles—the French expelled—Louis XII. enters Genoa, 1507, restores the nobles, and builds a citadel.</p> <p>1508 League of Cambray: Naples, France, the Pope, and the Emperor, against Venice.</p> <p>1509 Venetians defeated at Agnadello—Peace, 1510.</p> <p>1510 Holy League formed by the Pope for the expulsion of the French from Italy.</p> <p>1512 The French expelled from Genoa & from Milan by the Swiss, who bring in Maximilian Sforza—Battle of Ravenna; the Spaniards defeated by the French.</p> <p>1513 Sforza defeats the French at Novara.</p> <p>1515 Victory of Marignano—the French recapture Milan and Genoa.</p> <p>Rome under Leo X. becomes the chief seat of literature and the fine arts.</p> <p>1521 The Spaniards take Milan from the French.</p> <p>1522 Victory of Bicocca—the French driven from Italy—Genoa restored by the Spaniards—Francis Sforza, brother of Maximilian, in Milan.</p> <p>1524 The French recover Milan for the fifth time.</p> <p>1525 The victory of Pavia gives Spain the ascendancy in Italy.</p> <p>1526 Bourbon made duke of Milan by the Emperor—killed at the storming of Rome, 1527.</p> <p>1527 The French retake Genoa—but are finally expelled 1528 by Andrew Doria—establishment of an aristocratic republic, with biennial doges.</p> <p>1529 Francis Sforza restored in Milan: dies without issue 1535, when Milan becomes a Spanish province.</p> <p>1530 CHARLES V. crowned at Bologna, the last imperial coronation in Italy.</p> <p>1532 Savoy seized by France—Geneva and the Valais join the Swiss confederation.</p> <p>1538-40 Many of the Venetian possessions in the Archipelago and Morea lost to the Porte—Malvasia and Napoli, the only fortresses remaining in the Morea, ceded 1540.</p> <p>1540 The investiture of Milan conferred by Charles V. on his son Philip.</p> <p>1542 Siege of Nice by the French and Turkish fleets.</p> <p>1544 Battle of Cerignolle.</p> <p>1545 Council of Trent, the last general council, meets.</p> <p>1547 Conspiracy of Fieschi, count of Lavagna, to become absolute in Genoa frustrated by his accidental death.</p>	<p>1502 Movement in Florence in behalf of Pietro Medici—suppressed by aid of the French.</p> <p>Machiavelli, secretary of state, died 1527.</p> <p>1503-13 The papacy assumes a warlike character under Julius II.: his disputes with Venice relative to Romagna lead to the</p> <p>1504 Acquisition of Rimini on the failure of the Malatesta family; and of other towns in Romagna.</p> <p>1509 Pisa finally taken by the Florentines.</p> <p>1510 Holy League formed by the Pope for the expulsion of the French from Italy.</p> <p>1512 Parma and Placentia annexed to the territories of the Pope, till 1545.</p> <p>1520 Invasion by the Pope—he concludes peace with Lannoy, 1527, but too late to save Rome.</p> <p>1527 The kingdom overrun by the French under Lautrec—their fleet defeated by Doria.</p> <p>1528 They besiege Naples—retreat without success.</p> <p>1530 Malta given to the expelled knights of Rhodes (held till 1798).</p> <p>1532 Defence of the castle of St. Elmo against the French by the viceroy Toledo.</p> <p>1535 20,000 Christian captives from Tunis released by Charles at Naples.</p> <p>1537 Apulia ravaged by the Turkish fleets.</p> <p>1543 The Turkish fleet under Barbarossa burns Rheggio—appears at the mouth of the Tiber, and besieges Nice in concert with the French.</p> <p>Restoration of the university of Pisa.</p> <p>1543 The Spanish garrisons withdrawn from Tuscany, on payment of 150,000 gold crowns to the Emperor.</p> <p>1545 Parma and Placentia erected into a duchy for Pietro Farnese, natural son of pope Paul III.—he is assassinated, 1547, and the duchies seized by the Emperor.</p> <p>1548 Leghorn made a free port.</p>	<p>1501 Treaty of partition with France broken—French expelled by Gonzalvo de Cordova, 1501-4.</p> <p>1504 Unsuccessful attempts to introduce the Inquisition at Naples.</p> <p>1505 Ferdinand marries Germaine de Foix as a second wife, and the French claim to Naples given up as her dowry.</p> <p>1507 Ferdinand marries Germaine de Foix as a second wife, and the French claim to Naples given up as her dowry.</p> <p>1510 Inquisition again unsuccessfully attempted—The Jews expelled.</p> <p>1513 Palermo made the capital of Sicily—Inquisition established in Sicily.</p> <p>1516 Revolts in Sicily.</p> <p>CHARLES, Emperor, and king of Spain, grandson, 1516-55.</p> <p>1517 Tumults in Palermo suppressed.</p> <p>1524 Lannoy the viceroy mortgages the revenues to raise money—fruitless invasion of the French under Stuart, d. of Albany.</p> <p>the Pope—he concludes peace with Lannoy, 1527, but too late to save Rome.</p> <p>1527 The kingdom overrun by the French under Lautrec—their fleet defeated by Doria.</p> <p>1528 They besiege Naples—retreat without success.</p> <p>1530 Malta given to the expelled knights of Rhodes (held till 1798).</p> <p>1532 Defence of the castle of St. Elmo against the French by the viceroy Toledo.</p> <p>1535 20,000 Christian captives from Tunis released by Charles at Naples.</p> <p>1537 Apulia ravaged by the Turkish fleets.</p> <p>1543 The Turkish fleet under Barbarossa burns Rheggio—appears at the mouth of the Tiber, and besieges Nice in concert with the French.</p> <p>New attempts to introduce the Inquisition.</p> <p>1547 Revolts in Naples—suppressed.</p>	<p>ALEXANDER VI. (Borgia),—1503.</p> <p>PIUS III. (Piccolomini), nephew of Pius II., 1503, a month.</p> <p>JULIUS II. (de la Rovere) 1503-13.</p> <p>The warlike and intrighing spirit of this Pope, who forsook the character of a prince for that of a temporal prince, gave a fatal blow to the already tottering spiritual power of the papacy, and paved the way for the reformation. He reannexed the papal territories by force of arms, personally leading his troops—and formed in 1509 the League of Cambray against Venice; he excommunicated the republic, which appeared to a general council.</p> <p>1506 Commencement of the building of St. Peter's, finished 1614, cost 78 millions of dollars.</p> <p>1508 Bull of dispensation for Henry VIII. of England to marry his brother's widow; the origin of the English reformation.</p> <p>1511 COUNCIL OF PISA assembled under the influence of the king of France to check the papal usurpations—LATERAN COUNCIL, 1512-16, called in opposition by the Pope; abolishes the Pragmatic Sanction in France, and substitutes a Concordat, restoring the first-fruits to the Pope, but giving the king the nomination to benefices: this is opposed by the French clergy.</p> <p>LEO X. (de Medici) 1513-22.</p> <p>A magnificent patron of literature and arts.</p> <p>1517 Thirty-one cardinals made at one time.</p> <p>The sale of indulgences by the Dominicans authorized in order to raise money for St. Peter's.—The abuse of this privilege by Tetzel in Germany causes the opposition of Martin Luther, who, supported by the duke of Saxony, defies the Pope, and burns the bull of excommunication at Wittenberg, 1520.</p> <p>Commencement of the Reformation by Luther in Germany, and by Ulrich Zuinglius (1519) of Zurich in Switzerland. Luther's doctrines condemned by the Diet of Worms, 1521, but diffused rapidly in Germany by Carlostadtus, Melancthon, Bucer, etc.—Eckius and cardinal Cajetan the principal advocates of the Pope, 1520.</p> <p>ADRIAN VI. (tutor of Charles V.), 1522-3.</p> <p>CLEMENT VII. (de Medici), cousin of Leo X., 1523-34.</p> <p>Xavier, the apostle of the Indies, 1522-52.</p> <p>New monastic orders sanctioned—Theatines, 1524, Capuchins, 1525.</p> <p>1526 The Pope heads the "Holy League" against the Emperor—Rome sacked, and the Pope made prisoner, 1527, by the Imperialists under Bourbon, who falls in the assault.</p> <p>1528 Luther marries a converted nun.</p> <p>1527-34 Henry VIII. of England in vain negotiates for a divorce from Catharine of Spain, his brother's widow.</p> <p>1529 The German reformers called Protestants from protesting against the decree of the Diet of Spire—Constitution of Augsburg drawn up at their sole of faith by Melancthon.</p> <p>1527 Lutheranism tolerated in Denmark and Sweden—formally established in Sweden, 1531, by the exertions of Olaus Petri—in Denmark, 1539—six Swiss cantons reformed by Zuinglius and Ecolampadius, 1529—The Protestants in France for the present kept down by persecution.</p> <p>PAUL III. (Farnese), 1534-50.</p> <p>1534 Henry VIII. of England throws off his spiritual allegiance to Rome, and declares himself head of the English church.</p> <p>1536 Publication of the bull "In Cens Domini" for the assertion of the papal authority—the Pope endeavours to assemble a general council at Mantua or Vicenza, but fails.</p> <p>1534-5 Excesses of the Anabaptists in Germany—Agricola starts the Antinomian doctrines, 1538.</p> <p>1540 The order of Jesuits, founded five years before by Ignatius Loyola, finally approved and sanctioned by the Pope.</p> <p>1541 Calvin heads the church of Geneva; which causes a division of the reformers into Lutheran and Calvinist, or Reformed Churches.</p> <p>1542 Council of Trent (the last general council) summoned, not acknowledged by the Protestants—meets 1545, anathematizes most of the Lutheran doctrines, declares the Apocrypha of equal authority to the other Scriptures, and confirms most of the abuses which had crept into the church—is translated to Bologna 1547, under pretence of the plague.</p> <p>1545 The Pope makes his son duke of Parma.</p> <p>1546 Death of Luther.</p> <p>1546-7 Religious war of the Smalkaldists in Germany—unfavourable to the Protestants.</p> <p>1548 Imperial decree of the Interim promulgated at the Diet of Augsburg, for the temporary regulation of religious matters.</p>	<p>ARAGON. CASTILE.</p> <p>FERDINAND—1516, & ISABELLA—1504.</p> <p>1500 Conquest of Naples by Fr. and Spaniards.</p> <p>1502 Compulsory baptism of the Moors: consequent revolts.</p> <p>War with France in Naples.</p> <p>JOANNA & PHILIP of Austria, 1504, succeeded Isabella in Castile.</p> <p>1506 Ferdinand m. Germaine de Foix, niece of Louis XII. of France, and has Naples ceded as her dowry.</p> <p>1507 Ferdinand acknowledged as regent for his grandson Charles by the Cortes of Castile.</p> <p>Ministry of cardinal Ximenes. (Universities of Compostella and Alcala.)</p> <p>1509-10 Oran and Bogia taken by Card. Xim.—Algiers, etc., tributary.</p> <p>Council of the Indies established, 1507—see America.</p> <p>1508 Ferdinand joins the League of Cambray against Venice.</p> <p>1510 Holy League against France.</p> <p>1512 Conquest and final incorporation of Spanish Navarre, from John d'Albret.</p> <p>1513 Peace of Blois with France.</p> <p>Charles king of all Spain and the Netherlands, 1516-55.</p> <p>Ximenes regent—controls the nobles by burgher troops—forbids the sale of papal indulgences—dies, 1517.</p> <p>1516 Ineffective treaty of Noyon with France.</p> <p>1517 Charles first visits Spain—unpopularity of his Flemish ministers.</p> <p>1519 Charles Emperor—but obliged to declare Spain independent of the empire—goes to Germany.</p> <p>1500 Conquest of Mexico.</p> <p>1520 Revolt of the Comuneros in Castile, Valencia, and Majorca, under Padilla—suppressed, 1522—Charles in Spain, 1522-9.</p> <p>Rivalry of Spain and France begins.</p> <p>1521-6 First French war.—Congress of Bruges, treaty between Charles and Henry of England concluded by Wolsey.</p> <p>1291 Concordat with the Pope—bishops dependent on the king.</p> <p>1525 Battle of Pavia—Francis I. of France prisoner—Treaty of Madrid, 1526, makes</p> <p>The Spanish power supreme in Italy.</p> <p>1526 Inquisition introduced, but abolished, 1531.</p> <p>1526 Charles marries Isabella of Portugal.</p> <p>Second French war, 1527-9, from breach of treaty of Madrid by France—Italy theatre of war.</p> <p>1527 The Cortes of Castile refuse to grant supplies for foreign wars.</p> <p>Tumults from oppression of Moors.</p> <p>1529 Treaties of Cambray with France, and of Barcelona with the Pope.</p> <p>France keeps Burgundy, cedes Flanders, &c.</p> <p>1535 Charles reduces Tunis to tribute.</p> <p>Conquest of Peru, 1533.</p> <p>1536 Acquisition of Milan on the death of Francis Sforza; thence</p> <p>Third French war, 1536-8, in Italy—Congress of Nice, 1538, between the Emperor, King, and Pope—Ten years' truce, each to keep what he had, 1538.</p> <p>Spain predominates</p> <p>1541 Ill-fated armament against Algiers commanded by Charles.</p> <p>The French attempt to recover power in Italy: hence</p> <p>Fourth French war, 1542-4—terminated by peace of Crepy, 1544, which establishes the preponderance of Spain.</p> <p>1543 Philip regent of Spain.</p> <p>affairs of Europe.</p> <p>1547 First fleet of galleons to Seville.</p>	<p>PHILIP—1506, becomes king of Castile on the death of Isabella, 1504, in right of his wife Joanna.</p> <p>Margaret of Austria regent for her nephew Charles, 1506-30.</p> <p>The real authority held by the senate of Ghent.</p> <p>The Netherlands, though forming but one state under a common head, had each its own constitution, assembly of states, and several a stadtholder.</p> <p>General assemblies of all the states were irregularly held.</p> <p>The seventeen provinces, united 1586, were:</p> <p>The four duchies of Brabant, Limburg, Luxembourg, Gelderland;</p> <p>The seven counties of Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Holland.</p> <p>Zeland, Namur, Zeuphen;</p> <p>The margraviate of Antwerp;</p> <p>The five lordships—Mechlin, Frisland, Utrecht, Groningen, and Overysel;</p> <p>Cambray, French Conde.</p> <p>Mary, sister of Charles V., regent, 1531-55.</p> <p>Progress of the Anabaptists, 1535—suppressed, 1536.</p> <p>1539 Revolt of Ghent caused by the levy of a subsidy—reduced by the Emperor, and stripped of all its privileges.</p> <p>The power of the prince much restrained by the assemblies of states, and still more by the spirit of the people, in whom commerce, prosperity, and wealth had inspired a love of liberty, and hatred of despotism.</p> <p>1548 Philip acknowledged as heir by the Flemings.</p>

RELIGIOUS TROUBLES IN GERMANY, ETC. TURKISH WARS.

SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	BOHEMIA.	HUNGARY.	NORWAY & DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	PRUSSIA.
1501 Basle & Schaffhausen join the confederacy.	MAXIMILIAN I.—1519. 1501 First institution of the Aulic council. 1502 University of Wittenberg. 1506 University of Frankfurt-on-Oder. Imperial police: regular tribunals established for causes both between minor states and individuals. 1508 Maximilian enters Italy in order to be crowned by the Pope—forcibly refused passage through the Venetian territory—styles himself "Emperor elect of the Romans." Joins the League of Cambray (Pope, France, and Spain) against Venice. 1511 Forms a wild desire of being nominated coadjutor and successor to the Pope! 1512 Division of the Empire into ten circles (including Burgundy)—The functions of the Imperial Chamber and the Aulic Council finally determined. 1513 Joins the Holy League formed by the Pope against France, and joins the English army in Picardy as a volunteer. 1516 Unsuccessful invasion of Milan—deserted by the Swiss—peace with France. 1517 Commencement of the Reformation. Luther summoned before the Diet of Augsburg, 1518, by the legate cardinal Cajetan, but supported by Frederick the Wise, elector of Saxony. 1520 Death of Maximilian: the kings of France and Spain candidates; the electors offer the imperial crown to Frederick of Saxony, but he refuses in favour of CHARLES V. king of Spain, grandson, 1519-58. Obliged to sign the first Capitulation with the electors, securing the privileges and immunities of the electors, princes, and free cities—the non-introduction of foreign troops into the empire, etc., etc.—a form signed by all succeeding emperors:—is crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1520, and first assumes the title of Majesty. 1520 Luther burns the Papal bull at Wittenberg. 1521 Marriage of the Archduke Ferdinand to Anne, sister of Louis—whence the accession of Hungary and Bohemia to the House of Hapsburg. 1521 Diet of Worms—Luther put to the ban of the Empire, but protected by his own party. War with France. 1522-9 Charles in Spain—his brother Ferdinand president of the council of regency during his absence. 1525 General insurrections of the peasantry, in Swabia, Saxony, and Thuringia, under Thomas M�nzer: suppressed 1526. 1526 Charles marries Isabella of Portugal. Death of Frederick the Wise, elector of Saxony. 1526 Connection of Bohemia and Hungary with the dominions of the House of Hapsburg. 1527 First Protestant University founded at Marburg. 1529 The Turks invade Germany from Hungary, and besiege Vienna. Diet of Spire—Name of Protestants first applied to the Lutherans. Diet of Augsburg against the Protestants—Confession of Augsburg—League of Smalcald formed by the Protestant princes. 1531 Ferdinand elected king of the Romans. 1532 Diet of Ratisbon—Armament against invasion by sultan Soliman, who is obliged to retreat—Convention of Nuremberg with the Protestants. 1534 Luther's German Bible. 1536 League of Smalcald renewed for 10 years. War with France: Charles invades Provence without success—unfortunate siege of Marseilles. The Catholic and Protestant persuasions divide Germany almost equally. 1538 Congress of Nice between the Emperor, Pope, and king of France: ten years' truce. Catholic league in Germany, opposed to that of Smalcald. 1541 Diet of Ratisbon—"Recess" for a general council. 1543 War, in alliance with England, against France.—Conquest of the duchy of Cleves. 1544 Fruitless invasion of Champagne: separate peace at Crespy. 1545 Diet of Worms—religious disputes—Council of Trent meets. 1546 The Protestants put to the ban of the Empire—War of the Smalcaldists with the Emperor. Death of Luther. 1547 Disunion of the Protestants—and submission of many members of the league—Battle of M�lberg, defeat and forfeiture of the elector of Saxony and landgrave of Hesse—Duke Maurice becomes elector of Saxony. 1548 Diet of Augsburg—Imperial decree of the "Interim" unpalatable to both parties.	VLADISLAV II.—1516. 1498 or 1501 Diet of the nobles of Silesia first summoned. LOUIS, 1509, three years old, crowned at Prague by command of his father. LOUIS II., 1516-26. succeeds his father at the age of ten years, under the tutelage of the Emperor and the king of Poland. War with the Turks, and loss of Belgrade, Salankaman, and other fortresses. The kingdom wretchedly devastated by civil wars and by the ravages of the Turks, who become masters of most of the fortified places, take Buda, and burn the library of Matthias Corvinus, 1526. Discontent from the attempt of the king to destroy civil and religious liberty, and establish hereditary succession. 1543 Leaves the crown, falling issue male, to the descendants of his second daughter, Anne duchess of Bavaria. 1543 The Diet refuses to attack the Elector of Saxony.—Bloody Diet held by Ferdinand after the battle of M�lberg—people distressed and oppressed, and the Emperor's policy repudiated.	Publication of the code entitled <i>Jus Consuetudinarium Hungaricum</i> . 1501 Alliance with Venice, and victory over the Turks in Bosnia. Frequent insurrections of the peasantry against the oppression of the nobles. 1514 Crusade declared against the Turks, but the levies revolt against the magnates—truce with the Turks, 1515. LOUIS II., 1516-26. succeeds his father at the age of ten years, under the tutelage of the Emperor and the king of Poland. Anarchy from the king's minority: the palatines and valvodes jealous of the influence and power of the bishops. War with the Turks, and loss of Belgrade, Salankaman, and other fortresses. The kingdom wretchedly devastated by civil wars and by the ravages of the Turks, who become masters of most of the fortified places, take Buda, and burn the library of Matthias Corvinus, 1526. The Diet of Pest elect John Zapolski Valvode of Transylvania to the throne; but a diet held at Preburg confines Ferdinand of Austria—Zapolski defeated at Tokay, offers to hold Hungary as the vassal of sultan Soliman, 1526. 1535 Ferdinand cedes the kingdom to John for his life, with the succession for himself, but John breaks this treaty on the birth of a son in 1539. 1537 Croatia seized by the Turks after the victory of Essek over the Austrians. 1541 Death of John Zapolski: Martinuzzi, bishop of Waradin, guardian of his infant son Stephen, calls in the Turks against Ferdinand—Soliman occupies Hungary, and makes Buda the seat of a pasha, assigning Transylvania to John Sigismund Zapolski—war with Ferdinand renewed—truce for five years 1548. The national independence may be considered at an end: the prince of Transylvania vanquishes the sultan; the remainder goes in pieces by Turkish domination, and the constant efforts of the house of Austria to establish its own power.	Union of Calmar. JOHN, king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. 1500 The flower of the Danish nobles fall in battle against Dillmarsh. 1502 The king suppresses the power of the Norwegian nobility. CHRISTIERN II. 1513-23, (the Wicked) son: succeeds in Denmark and Norway. 1515 Marries Isabella, sister of Charles V. Discontent from the attempts of the king to make himself absolute. 1517 Christiern invades Sweden, supported by the Archbishop. 1520 Sten Sture defeated and killed at Bogesund: Christiern acknowledged by the diet of Upsala—massacres 94 of the Swedish nobles and bishops, and proscribes all of the opposite party. 1523 The nobles of Jutland provoked by the arbitrary infraction of their privileges by the king, expel him, and call to the throne his uncle, the duke of Sleswic-Holstein. FREDERICK I. 1523-33, (the Peaceful). Obliged to sign a capitulation, leaving the nobles power of life and death over their vassals. Union of Calmar finally dissolved. 1524 Treaty of Malmo with Sweden: Denmark keeps Gotland. Progress of Lutheranism opposed by Norway: the diet of Odense gives universal liberty of conscience, and allows priests to marry, 1527. Printing introduced in Iceland 1528. 1531 Christiern II. attempts to reinstate himself in Norway by the help of the Catholics, is taken and imprisoned for life: dies 1539. 1532 Union of Norway & Denmark. 1533 Death of the king. Interregnum. CHRISTIERN III. son, 1534-59. War continues, the clergy favouring the Catholics, the nobles the Protestants. 1536 Copenhagen taken, peace with Lubeck. Papery and Episcopacy abolished, and church property confiscated: the king joins the League of Smalcald. Norway made a province, and its diet abolished, as a punishment for its support of Christiern, 1536. 1542 Treaty of Fontainebleau, between Norway, Sweden, and France, against Charles V. 1544 Peace with the Empire—the Flemings allowed free navigation of the Baltic, a fatal blow to the Hanseatic trade. 1544 Treaty of partition between the royal house of Denmark and the allied branch of Holstein-Gottorp. 1548 The Bible translated into Danish.	Union of Calmar. JOHN, king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. 1502 Sten Sture expels the Danes, and re-establishes himself as administrator—dies 1503. SWANTE-NILSSON-STURE, marshal of the kingdom, elected administrator, 1504-12. Fruitless attempts of the Danish king to re-establish his power either by arms or policy. CHRISTIERN II. 1513-23, (the Wicked) son: succeeds in Denmark and Norway. Disensions between Sten Sture and Troll, archbishop of Upsala, distract the country. 1517 Christiern invades Sweden, supported by the Archbishop. 1520 Sten Sture defeated and killed at Bogesund: Christiern acknowledged by the diet of Upsala—massacres 94 of the Swedish nobles and bishops, and proscribes all of the opposite party. The Swedes revolt unanimously, under Gustava Vasa, 1523-60, (Ericson) son of the duke of Gripsholm—king of Sweden. FREDERICK I. 1523-33, (the Peaceful). Obliged to sign a capitulation, leaving the nobles power of life and death over their vassals. Union of Calmar finally dissolved. 1524 Treaty of Malmo with Sweden: Denmark keeps Gotland. The king deprives the bishops of their castles: they excite the peasantry against him. 1527 Diet of Westerbass in favour of Lutheranism—the four orders in the diet established—nobles, clergy, town-deputies, and peasants. 1531 Olaus Petri at Upsala finally establishes Lutheranism. 1532 Is put to the ban of the Empire in consequence of the reclamations of the Teutonic knights, but is defended by the king of Poland Encourages agriculture, and ameliorates the condition of the peasants. 1537 Truce for seventy years with Russia. 1542 Treaty of Fontainebleau, between Norway, Sweden, and France, against Charles V. 1544 Peace with the Empire—the Flemings allowed free navigation of the Baltic, a fatal blow to the Hanseatic trade. 1544 Treaty of partition between the royal house of Denmark and the allied branch of Holstein-Gottorp. 1548 The Bible translated into Danish.	Frederick duke of Saxeony refuses homage to Poland. Victory of Pleskow by Livonian knights over Russians, 1502. Truce for fifty years. Albert of Brandenburg, grand-master, 1511, (nephew of the king of Poland) swears allegiance to the Empire, and refuses homage to Poland. 1519 War with Poland on the question of homage: unsuccessful siege of Danzic by the Order: truce 1521. 1521 Livonian branch of the order independent under Walter de Plettenberg by paying a sum of money to the grand-master. Plettenberg makes peace with Russia, 1522 1525 Prussia secularized, and erected into an hereditary duchy by Albert, but as a fief of Poland. Establishment of Lutheranism. Dukes of Prussia. ALBERT, 1525-68 Little more than head of the nobles, who retain the chief power. 1527 Marries the princess Dorothea of Denmark. 1532 Is put to the ban of the Empire in consequence of the reclamations of the Teutonic knights, but is defended by the king of Poland Encourages agriculture, and ameliorates the condition of the peasants. 1537 Truce for seventy years with Russia. 1542 Treaty of Fontainebleau, between Norway, Sweden, and France, against Charles V. 1544 Peace with the Empire—the Flemings allowed free navigation of the Baltic, a fatal blow to the Hanseatic trade. 1544 Treaty of partition between the royal house of Denmark and the allied branch of Holstein-Gottorp. 1548 The Bible translated into Danish.

EXTENSIVE COLONISATION OF INDIA AND AMERICA BY EUROPEANS.

POLAND.	RUSSIA.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	EGYPT & AFRICA.	PERSIA.	INDIA.	AMERICA.	
ALEXANDER, br. 1501-6. Final re-union of Lithuania to Poland. War with Russians and Tartars, great victory over the latter, 1506. SIGISMUND I. 1506-48, (the Great) br. 1506 Gliniski palatine of Lithuania flees into Russia—bloody but indecisive war—peace 1509. Sigismund subsidizes the Tartars against Russia. The emperor Maximilian excites Russia against Poland. 1512 War renewed—Russians take Smolensko, 1514; but routed by the Poles on their retreat. The influence of the king promotes civilization and literature to a degree hitherto unknown in Poland. 1515 Treaty of Vienna, between the Emperor, Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia. 1519, 20 War with Prussia. 1523 Peace between Poland and Russia. Peace with Prussia, 1525. 1526 Union of Mearia to Poland.	IVAN VASILEVICH, 1505. The power and splendour of Russia date from Ivan; but he degraded the cultivators into serfs, and introduced the punishment of the knout, etc. VASILI OF BASIL IV., son by Sophia, 1505-33. Unsuccessful expedition against the Tartars of Kasan. 1506 Gliniski palatine of Lithuania flees into Russia—bloody but indecisive war—peace 1509. Russia laid waste by the Tartars of Kasan and the Crimea, 1510. 1521 Irruption of the Crim Tartars, who besiege Moscow, but retire on promise of tribute; repulsed from Rezan. 1523 Peace between Poland and Russia. Unsuccessful war against the Tartars of Kasan. 150,000 Russians defeated on the Volga by the Tartars, 1524. 1530 An army under 30 Valivodes repulsed from the siege of Kasan. Peace with the Tartars. IVAN IV. 1533-84, (the Terrible) son, four years old. Disorders during minority from the tyranny of the regent Chwofski. 1541 Sahhib Gherai, khan of Crim, signally defeated in invading Russia. 1545 Public coronation by the patriarch (the first in Russia)—Ivan assumes the title of Czar—a ferocious prince, but active and warlike. Publication of a code of laws called <i>Yezubnik</i> . Formation of the corps called <i>Streletsk</i> (archers), the first regular army. 1547 Ivan attempts to engage artificers and engineers to emigrate from Germany into Russia, but in vain. 1550 War renewed with the Tartars of Kasan.	BAYZEID II. —1512. Great increase of the different orders of dervishes in Turkey. 1503 Peace with Venice. 1505 Rebellion of the Sheahs in Anatolia, under the dervish Shahtan-Kuli, who being driven into Persia, takes refuge with Shah Ismail, the founder of the Soodi dynasty—war between Turkey and Persia. The unwarlike character of Bayezid renders him an object of contempt to the Janizaries. SELIM I. (<i>the Ferocious</i>), 1512-20, de thrones and puts to death his father Bayezid, and destroys all his brothers. 1514 The Persians, under Shah Ismail, utterly routed at Kalderoon, Aug. 17—Mesopotamia and Kurdistan added to the Ottoman empire. 1516 The mameluke sultan Kansh-Ghori defeated and killed near Aleppo, Aug. 17.—Cairo taken by storm, and the mameluke dominions in Egypt, Syria, etc., annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1517. The phantom of an Abasside Khalifat finally extinguished, after a duration of nearly 800 years. Mecca and Medina become subject to the Ottoman sultans, who henceforth style themselves <i>Commanders of the faithful</i> . SOLIMAN (<i>the Magnificent</i>), son, 1520-66. Regulates the laws and finances of the empire by a fixed code—establishes the corps of Bostangis as a counterpoise to the Janizaries. The Turkish 1521 Belgrade taken by storm. 1522 Rhodes capitulates. The grand-master de Fisle-Adam, and the remnant of the knights, take refuge in Italy; and eight years afterwards establish themselves in Malta. power attains 1526 Invasion of Hungary: victory of Mohaca, and death of the Hungarian king, Louis II. its highest 1529 Invasion of Germany, and fruitless siege of Vienna. pitch. 1532 Second invasion of Germany, without any result. 1534 Armenia, etc., overrun, but speedily recovered who gain a victory near Sultaniah. Bagdad taken. The war with Persia languishes for some years. The Turks become virtually masters of Hungary. 1536 Alliance with France, the first with any Christian power. its navy 1537 Conquest of Croatia, etc.—Victory over the Austrians at Essek—War with Venice: fruitless siege of Corfu, and invasion of Naples. becomes 1538 Conquest of Yemen and other provinces of Arabia. 1541 Buda made the seat of a pasha. formidable to Europe. 1547 The Turks, aided by a fugitive Persian prince, subdue Aderbajan, and take Ispahan, but do not long retain their conquests. 1550 War renewed with the Tartars of Kasan.	Sultan of Egypt and Syria. KANSH-GHORI, 1501-16. The dynasty of the Sheahs, now reigning in Morocco, founded about this time: their chronology and history are little known. 1504 Allies himself with the king of Calicut against the Portuguese. 1511 Forms a league with the Prince of Armenia, the Shah of Persia, and the Knights of Rhodes, against the Ottoman Porte. Abyssinia becomes known to Europe through the search of the Portuguese for the kingdom of Prester John. 1518 Corsairs in Algiers. Hercules and Hayreddin Barbarossa possess themselves of Algiers, etc. The latter, after the death of his brother, places his dominions under the protection of the Porte, and commences the system of piracy for which the Barbary states were henceforth notorious. The Ottoman navy becomes formidable under the command of Barbarossa—his lieutenants contest the sovereignty of the Mediterranean against Doria and the Knights of Malta. 1535 Tunis seized by Barbarossa, becomes dependent on the Porte—but the emp. Charles V. heads an expedition in person, and restores the Moorish king. 1538 A fleet sent by the pasha of Egypt against the Portuguese in India. 1541 Destruction of an armament led by the emp. Charles V. against Algiers. 1543 Barbarossa ravages the coasts of Italy—dies 1546, succeeded by his lieutenant Dragut.	SOODI DYNASTY, 1502. ISMAIL SHAH SOODI, 24th from the caliph Ali, expels the Turks from the White Sheep, and makes himself sole sovereign of Persia, 1502-23. 1503 The descendant of Timur expelled from Transoxiana by the Chabaks, who still retain it. 1504-8 Ismail reduces Kerman, Mesopotamia, Bagdad, etc. 1510 Defeats and kills Shahi-bek Khan Uzbek, and reduces Khorasan and Balkh. The Portuguese war with the Turks—battle of Kalderoon, 1514—Tahreez taken by the Turks. Persia, under the Soodi family, begins again to assume the form of a settled monarchy. 1519 Conquest of Georgia. TAMASP I., son, 1523-76. Continual wars in Khorasan with the Uzbeks of Transoxiana. 1530 Victory over Obeid Khan Usbek at Herat. 1533-36 War with the Turks. 1535 Acquisition of Kandahar. 1538 A fleet sent by the pasha of Egypt against the Portuguese in India. 1541 Destruction of an armament led by the emp. Charles V. against Algiers. 1543 Barbarossa ravages the coasts of Italy—dies 1546, succeeded by his lieutenant Dragut. 1543 Munificent reception of the Mogul emperor Humayun. Shere Shah extends his authority to Malwa and Mooltan. SELIM SHAH SOODI, son, 1543-55. Juditions of the nobles.	SEKANDER LODI, king of Delhi.—1517. The Bahmani kingdom of the Dekkin divided into those of Bejapore, Ahmednuggur, Golconda, Berar, and Ahmedabad, 1490, 1526. Agra destroyed by an earthquake, 1505. 1506 Hurwungthur conquered from the Rajpoots. Baber, a descendant of Timur, expelled from his kingdom of Ferghana by the Uzbeks, possesses himself of Kabul, 1505-9. Power of Guzerat under Mahmud Shah, 1459-1511. Progress of the Portuguese on the Western coast; obstinate naval contests with the moslem princes, who are supported by the sultan of Egypt. IBRAHIM LODI, son, 1517-26. Power of Krishna Ruy raja of Bejapoor in the Dekkin; invades Bejapoor with 600 war elephants, 1518. 1519 Baber advances to the Indus. Continual intermissions; discomfiture of the Rajpoot princes under Rana Sanga, raja of Oudepore. 1524 Baber takes Lahore, and is joined by Dowlat Khan Lodi. 1526 Ibrahim defeated and slain by Baber at Paniput—End of the Afghan power. Tartar Dynasty, usually called The Great Moguls. ZEHR-EDDIN BABER, Emperor, 1526-30. 1527 Defeats a vast Rajpoot army under Rana Sanka at Byana. 1529 Invades Bengal, and reduces it to tribute. HUMAYUN, son, 1530-56. 1532 Reduces Mohammed Khan Lodi in Jonpore. 1533 Conquers great part of Guzerat. 1534 Bahadur shah of Guzerat conquers Chittore—is killed in an affray with the Portuguese at Dis, 1537. 1535 Revolt of the Afghans in Bengal. 1536 Rebellion of the brothers of Humayun, who is driven from India by them and the Afghans, 1539. Afghans restored at Delhi. SHERE SHAH SOODI, 1539-45. 1542 Humayun driven from Cabul, takes refuge in Persia. 1543 Munificent reception of the Mogul emperor Humayun. Shere Shah extends his authority to Malwa and Mooltan. SELIM SHAH SOODI, son, 1543-55. Juditions of the nobles.	First discovered by the Spaniards under Columbus, 1492. The Norwegian may have known the coasts of Greenland and Labrador in the sixth century; but the traditions are vague and unsupported; and the stories of Balain, Madoc, etc., appear to be altogether fabulous. 1493 Second voyage of Columbus: Spanish colony at Hispaniola. 1498 Third voyage of Columbus: discovery of Trinidad, and of New Spain on the S. continent. 1499 Voyage of Ojeda and Amerigo (whence AMERICA) Vespucci; S. American coast explored. 1500 Cabral, a Portuguese, discovers Brazil by accident on his voyage to India. Columbus superseded and sent home in chains by Bouvaidilla. 1502-4 Fourth voyage of Columbus—wrecked on Jamaica—returns to Europe, and dies at Valladolid, 1506. 1506 Sugar cane first planted in Hispaniola, introduced from the Canaries. 1507 Board of American trade instituted at Seville. 1509 Diego Columbus, son of Christopher, governor-general. 1510 First settlement on the mainland planted at Darien. 1511 Cuba conquered—Florida discovered 1512—Great S. Sea first reached by Balboa, 1513. Las Casas advocates the cause of the oppressed natives. 1515 Panama founded—Rio de la Plata disc. by de Salis. First patent granted for importing Negroes, 1517. Mexico discovered by Grijalva, 1518. 1519 Invaded by Cortez, who advances to the capital.—1520 The emperor Montezuma seized and compelled to become a vassal of Spain—the natives revolt—death of Montezuma—retreat of the Spaniards—ferocity of the natives, who sacrifice their prisoners.—1520 Cortez again advances, takes the capital, and subdues the whole empire—Execution of the last emperor Guatinotzin. 1519 Magelhaens doubles the S. extremity of America—discovers the Ladrones and Philippines, where he is killed by the natives, but his ships, under Cano, perform The first complete Circumnavigation of the Globe, 1522. 1524-6 Peru discovered by Pizarro and Almagro—its fertility, riches, and civilisation—ancient race of princes called Incas. 1530 Establishment of the viceroyalty and court of audience of New Spain—Mendoza first viceroy. 1531 Peru invaded by Pizarro and Almagro—1532 First Spanish colony at San Miguel—Pizarro avails himself of the dissensions among the Incas, and treacherously seizes Atahualpa at Caxamalca—he pays a ransom estimated at £500,000, but is put to death.—1533 Capture of the capital cities of Cuzco and Quito—1533 Lima founded—Chili invaded by Almagro—revolt of the Peruvians, who besiege Cuzco—finally subdued 1536—Conquest of New Granada—1537-8 Dissensions of the Spaniards: Almagro put to death by Pizarro. 1532 Foundation of Cartagena and Porto Bello. 1532 Mines of Zacatecas discovered—Conquest of Terra Firma. 1536 Cortez discovers California—returns to Spain 1540, and dies in neglect 1547. 1537 Papal bull declaring the natives of America to be rational beings! Archbishopsrics founded at Mexico and Lima, and afterwards at Caracas, Bogota, and Guatimala. 1540 Orellana sails down the Amazon river to the sea. 1541 Pizarro assassinated by the son of Almagro—civil war—Vaca de Castro governor, defeats and executes Almagro, 1542—1543 Viceroyalty and court of audience established—regulation of <i>encomiendas</i> —Discontent and civil wars, till Gonzalo Pizarro is defeated and executed by Gasca (1548), who restores order. Mines of Potosi discovered, 1545. 1550 Conception, capital of Chili, founded. Universities of Mexico and Lima, 1551.	1500 1510 1520 1530 1540 1550

GROWING PROSPERITY OF ENGLAND UNDER ELIZABETH. RELIGIOUS WARS IN FRANCE.

1551	BRITAIN.		FRANCE.	
	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.		
<p><i>The English Constitution.</i></p> <p>With the accession of the Tudors began a struggle in England between despotism and liberty. The monarchy, backed by the clergy, laid claim to absolute power; the people would not tamely submit to it: the end of the strife was the establishment of free constitutional government.</p> <p>Under Henry VII. the English monarchy first became consolidated. The power of the nobles had been so reduced by the civil wars, that they could no longer make head against the king—it was still further lessened by their being able to dispose of their estates, and by confiscations and fines under the Tudors. The commons, or middle class, in the meantime had arisen, and continued to rise, rapidly in wealth and intelligence, and by degrees acquired power to check the exorbitant pretensions of the crown.</p> <p>In theory the English monarchy might still be considered as limited, but in practice it certainly approached very nearly to despotism.</p> <p><i>Checks upon the royal authority at this period.</i>—1. No taxes could be legally levied without consent of parliament; 2. No new law had any force till it had received the sanction of parliament; 3. No subject could be imprisoned without a legal warrant, which implied, 4. Trial by jury; 5. Officers and ministers of the crown were liable to prosecution for any illegal act they might do in the name of the king. But although these may be regarded as established principles of the English government at this period, the Tudors found too many means of evading them: the groovy exactions, benevolences, and forced loans of Henry VII. and his successors, were direct infringements of the first; the arbitrary power of the Star Chamber, which threatened and punished all persons who in parliament, courts of justice, and elsewhere, opposed the will of the crown, led to infractions of nearly all the remainder.</p> <p>During the reign of Henry VIII. the power of the crown attained its highest pitch; the liberty, the property, and the life of every individual seem to have been directly or indirectly at the will of the monarch. Had it not suited the plans of Henry to have used the parliament as a machine for turning the property of the church into his exchequer, it is doubtful whether the commons would not have lost all force as the guardian of the rights of the people, and have sunk into a mere courtly office for drawing up and registering the wishes of the monarch.</p> <p>The Reformation, and the religious disputes to which it gave rise, had a general tendency to make men reflect upon civil authority, and to whom of right it belonged. This was favourable to the growth of liberty; while the use made of parliament by the crown, in settling religious forms, greatly increased its importance: by this parliament was brought to take an active share in the government, and in the general affairs of the state; it thus grew into a part of the state itself, and laid the true foundation of representative government.</p> <p>But, though friendly to liberty, the Reformation long halted before it reached the great object to which it seemed directed—the emancipation of the human mind; during the reigns of the Tudors, acts of supremacy and uniformity were made the means of perpetual religious persecution.</p>	<p>MARY, —1567.</p> <p>1554 Arran resigns the regency—Mary of Guise, the queen-mother, regent. French ascendancy unpopular.</p> <p>1555 War with England languidly carried on.</p> <p>1557-8 Religious wars between the protestant lords of the "Congregation" under the guise of St. Andrew, and the regent and her French adherents—English aid the protestants in the siege of Leith.</p> <p>1558 The queen marries the Dauphin: they assume the English royal title in opposition to Elizabeth.</p> <p>1560 Death of Mary of Guise—Catholicism abolished by parliament.</p> <p>1561 Mary arrives in Scotland—unpopular from her adherence to Catholicism.</p> <p>1562 Revolt of the earl of Huntley: battle of Corrichie.</p> <p>1565 Marries her cousin lord Darnley.</p> <p>1565 Revolt of the Protestants—fomented and then disowned by Elizabeth.</p> <p>1566 Murder of Rizzio.</p> <p>1567 Darnley murdered—the queen marries Bothwell, earl of Bothwell, but is dethroned and imprisoned in Lochleven by the nobles.</p> <p>English influence predominates.</p> <p>JAMES VI., son, 1567-1625, one year old. Mary regent.</p> <p>1568 Mary of Scotland her release—rebellion of the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, 1569.</p> <p>1570 Mary shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh.</p> <p>Civil wars—Morton regent, 1572-8.</p> <p>Consolidation of church property—Tulchan bishops.</p> <p>1578 James assumes the government.</p>	<p>House of Tudor.</p> <p>EDWARD VI., —1553.</p> <p>1551 Northumberland at the head of affairs Somerset tried and unjustly beheaded, 1552.</p> <p>Northumberland intrigues to set aside the princesses and settle the crown on his own daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, great-granddaughter of Henry VII.—he is attainted and executed, 1553—Lady Jane and her husband executed, 1554.</p> <p>1554 The queen marries Philip of Spain: but the parliament refuses her power to change the succession. Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion.</p> <p>1555-8 Bloody persecution of the Protestants—Crommer, with four other bishops, and many persons of all ranks, burnt for heresy.</p> <p>An unpopular and unfortunate reign. 1558 Victory of English Twenty-two new boroughs created.</p> <p>ELIZABETH, half-sister, 1558-1603.</p> <p>Rizzo, chancellor; Cecil, lord Burleigh, secretary of state.</p> <p>Protestantism finally established.</p> <p>England the bulwark of Protestantism in Europe.</p> <p>The Puritan sect begins to show itself.</p> <p>1558 Laws of uniformity and supremacy.</p> <p>The foreign policy of England assumes an importance before unknown.</p> <p>1560 The XXXIX Articles ratified—Establishment of Poor Laws.</p> <p>1562 The Huguenots protected—an English garrison in Havre de Grace: lost, 1563.</p> <p>1562 The Commons attempt to claim liberty of speech, but their debates are peremptorily restrained by the queen—A member in this reign obtained a seat for a borough for a bribe of £4.</p> <p>1571 Money and troops sent to the aid of the Huguenots.</p> <p>Ineffectual proposals for a marriage between the queen and the duke of Anjou—repeated, 1581, but opposed by the nation.</p> <p>The internal administration vigorous, and the country tranquil and prosperous: force of the militia 103,000. Crown nearly despotic.</p> <p>1572-8 Negotiations with the Dutch insurgents, who offer to place themselves under the sovereignty of England—refused, but assisted with money and troops.</p> <p>Privateer expeditions to South America common. Sir Francis Drake's voyage round the world, 1577-80.</p> <p>1580 Intrigues of Spain with the English Catholics—Spanish troops sent to Ireland—English colleges for Catholics founded at Rheims, Doucy, and Rome, 1581.</p> <p>1580 Coaches first used.</p> <p>1580 Levant Company chartered.</p> <p>1584 Catholic conspiracies—Severe penal laws—Increase of Puritans. Unsuccessful attempts to colonize Virginia by Gilbert, 1578, and by Raleigh, 1584.</p> <p>1585 War with Spain—The queen's favourite, Leicester, commands in the Netherlands.</p> <p>1586 Drake in the West Indies—Tobacco first brought to Europe.</p> <p>1586 Babington's conspiracy—suppressed—Queen of Scots tried and condemned for pretended participation—beheaded, Feb. 7, 1587.</p> <p>1587 Drake burns a Spanish squadron in Cadiz harbour.</p> <p>1588 The Spanish armada defeated and destroyed by the English under Lord Howard, Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, etc.—It consisted of 150 ships of war and 30,000 troops.</p> <p>Commencement of Maritime supremacy of England.</p> <p>First newspaper in England.</p> <p>1589 Alliance with Henry IV. in aid of Protestantism—troops sent to France under Lord Willoughby.</p> <p>1591 Naval actions against Spain.</p> <p>English first in India (first patent to East India company, 1600).</p> <p>1590 Act for religious conformity, aimed against the Puritans.</p> <p>1596, 7 Naval expeditions of Drake, Raleigh, Hawkins, etc. in South America—Cadiz taken, and the Spanish fleet burnt, by the queen's favourite, the earl of Essex, 1596.</p> <p>Trade oppressed by numberless monopolies—The Commons petition against them, but with little success, 1597.</p> <p>Privileges of the Hanse towns abolished.</p> <p>1598 Death of Burleigh.</p> <p>1599 Troubles in Ireland—Revolt of O'Neill, earl of Tyrone—Essex led lieutenant, unsuccessful, recalled: succeeded by Lord Mountjoy—Spanish invasion in Kerry, defeated, 1601—rebellion suppressed.</p> <p>1601 Revolt and execution of Essex.</p> <p>1603 James becomes king of England—Union of the two crowns.</p>	<p>HENRY II., —1559.</p> <p>1550 University of Rheims.</p> <p>1551 Treaty of Friedewalde with Maurice of Saxony.</p> <p>1552 Fifth war with Charles V.—Lorraine invaded; Metz, Toul, and Verdun taken.</p> <p>Increase and persecution of the</p> <p>1554 Terouenne and Hesdin taken by Charles V.</p> <p>Parliament of Bretagne established.</p> <p>1555 Antoine, duke of Bourbon, becomes king of Navarre by marriage with the heiress Jane, daughter of Henri d'Albret.</p> <p>Protestants throughout this reign.</p> <p>1556 Truce of Vaucelles.</p> <p>1557 War with France to support Spain—Calais taken from England by the duke of Guise.</p> <p>1557 The French defeated at St. Quentin. English and Spaniards over French at Gravelines.</p> <p>1559 Peace of Chateau-Cambresis: Calais given up to France.</p> <p>1559 The king accidentally killed at a tournament.</p> <p>FRANCIS II., son, 1559-60, (husband of queen Mary Stuart).</p> <p>The government in the hands of the queen-mother and the Guises.</p> <p>Public debt £2 millions.</p> <p>1560 The magistrate Anne de Bourg, the first protestant martyr.</p> <p>1560 The Jemits in France—Calvinist conspiracy of Amboise against the Guises. The prison of Couste leads the Protestants. The Chancellor L'Hopital.</p> <p>CHARLES IX., brother, 1560-74.</p> <p>1560 States-general of Orleans, the first held for 80 years. The queen-mother favours the Huguenots (Protestants), to counterbalance the power of the Guises.</p> <p>1561 Religious conferences of Poisy—Queen Mary returns to Scotland.</p> <p>English garrison in Havre de Grace: lost, 1563.</p> <p>1563 Religious liberty granted to the Protestants—Slaughter of Huguenots at Vassy by the duke of Guise: hence religious civil wars—Orleans Huguenot head-quarters.</p> <p>1563 First war—The Huguenots supported by England—defeated at Dreux, 1563—Duke of Guise murdered by Poltrot—Pacification of Amboise, and toleration, 1563.</p> <p>1564 The Tuilleries founded.</p> <p>1565 Conferences of Bayonne between the queen-mother and Alva—hence originates</p> <p>1567 The second war—Huguenots defeated at St. Denis, aided by the Elector Palatine.</p> <p>1568 Peace of Longjumeau, "la petite paix"—war resumed in six months.</p> <p>1569 Huguenots routed at Jarnac (Coadre killed), and at Montmorancy.</p> <p>Henry, king of Navarre, heads the Huguenot party.</p> <p>1570 Peace of St. Germain on Laye, establishing religious freedom.</p> <p>1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 79,000 Huguenots perish throughout France.—It is recommenced—Peace of Rochelle, 1573, favourable to the Huguenots.</p> <p>1573 Henry, duke of Anjou, elected king of Poland.</p> <p>1574 The factions of the Montmorency and the Politignac join the Huguenots.</p> <p>HENRY III., brother, 1574-89, king of Poland.</p> <p>1574 Fifth war with the Huguenot confederates—Peace and toleration, 1576, edict of pacification.</p> <p>1576 The Catholic League formed by Henry of Guise against the Huguenots: the king compelled to sign it at the States-general of Blois.</p> <p>1577 Sixth religious war—six months—pacification of Bergerac.</p> <p>1578 Bridge of Post-Norm commenced.</p> <p>1579 Order of St. Esprit.</p> <p>France in a state of anarchy and confusion: the profigency of the king destroys his authority, which is despised by all parties.</p> <p>1584 Henry of Navarre, a Huguenot, becomes heir to the crown by the death of the duke of Anjou: hence the seventh religious war.</p> <p>1585 Edict of Nemours—the king compelled to revoke the Huguenot privilege.</p> <p>1585-86 War of the League with the Huguenots, called the "War of the three Henries."</p> <p>1587 Cabal of the "Sixteen" in Paris—the Leaguers defeated at Courtras by the king of Navarre.</p> <p>1588 Revolt of Paris—Journie des Barricades—the king flees to Rouen—Guise murdered at Blois by the king's orders.</p> <p>1589 The duke of Mayenne, brother of Guise, heads the League.</p> <p>The king murdered by a monk—end of the House of Valois.</p> <p>HOUSE OF BOURBON.</p> <p>HENRY IV., 1589-1610, king of Navarre; heir male of Louis IX.</p> <p>His accession opposed by the League and Spain—Victory of Arques, 1589, and of Ivry, 1590, over the Leaguers.</p> <p>1590 Siege of Paris—raised by the Spaniards under the prince of Parma.</p> <p>1593 Henry abjures Protestantism—enters Paris, 1594.</p> <p>1594 Chatelet attempts to assassinate the king at the instigation of the Jemits, who are banished from France.</p> <p>1595 War with Spain continued—the Leaguers submit by degrees.</p> <p>1595 Henry formally reconciled with the Pope.</p> <p>1598 Peace of Vervins—mutual restitution of conquests with Spain.</p> <p>Ministry of Sully—re-establishment of finances, and restoration of order.</p> <p>1598 Edict of Nantes, establishing toleration—12,000 fortified towns granted as places of security to the Protestants.</p> <p>1599 Manufactures of silk, glass, etc. established—Tobacco introduced by Jean Ricot, 1600.</p>	
	1560			
	1570			
	1580			
	1590			
	1600			

DECLINE OF PORTUGAL AND SPAIN. RELIGIOUS DISPUTES.

PORTUGAL.	SPAIN.	ITALY.	NAPLES AND SICILY.	CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.
<p>JOHN III., —1557.</p> <p>1550 The king grand master of all orders.</p> <p><i>The Portuguese possessions in North Africa now mostly lost.</i></p> <p>1554 Concan in India lost.</p> <p>SEBASTIAN, 1557-78, grandson, three years old.</p> <p>Educated by the Jesuits, who now engrave all offices. The king, in their hands, endeavours to turn everything to the account of the Church.</p> <p>The kingdom begins to decline.</p> <p>1562 Cardinal Henry regent.</p> <p>The Indian territories divided into three distinct governments, Ceylon, Malacca, and Goa.—<i>Portuguese power in India on the wane.</i></p> <p>1566 Successes of Lala de Ataliba in India: Ouzar taken, 1566. General attack of Madama repulsed, after a ten months' siege of Goa, 1570.</p> <p>1571 Nereonha vicerey of Goa: general peace.</p> <p>1572 Lusial of Camoens published.</p> <p>1574 Expedition to Africa.</p> <p>1578 Loando, Congo, and Angola settled, to supply negroes for Brazil.</p> <p>1578 Second African expedition—Battle of Alcazar-quivir, Aug. 4: the king and a great part of the nobility perish.</p> <p>Ruin of Portuguese power.</p> <p>HENRY, 1578-80, great uncle, a cardinal and childless.</p> <p>Antonio, prior of Crato, natural son of a son of Emmanuel, claims the throne on Henry's death, 1580, but</p> <p>1580 Portugal is overrun by the duke of Alca, and falls under Spanish dominion till 1640.</p> <p>PHILIP of Spain, 1580-98.</p> <p>1581 Cortes of Tomar; independence of Portugal guaranteed.—Successes of Mascarenha in India.</p> <p>1582 Tyranny of Philip.</p> <p>Execution of nobles of the party of Antonio (celebrated) drowned in the Tago; all offices given to foreigners. Philip returns to Spain, 1583.</p> <p>Discontent of the people: four successive false Sebastianis.</p> <p>The defeat of the Spanish armada, 1588.</p> <p>1589 An English expedition of volunteers under Drake and Norris repulsed from Lisbon.</p> <p>1592 Defeat of a great Moslem armament at Choul.</p> <p>1594 Portuguese attacked by the Dutch in the Indian seas; their first European rivals.</p> <p>PHILIP III., son, 1598-1621.</p> <p>Ministry of Sandoval, duke of Lerma.</p>	<p>The Emperor CHARLES V., —1556.</p> <p>1552 Fifth year with France.</p> <p>1554 Law of the indivisibility of the Spanish monarchy. Philip marries Mary of England.</p> <p>1555 Death of queen Joanna.</p> <p>Commencement of the Spanish national debt.</p> <p>1556 Truce of Vaucelles for five years with France. Charles abdicates:—dies, 1558.</p> <p>PHILIP II., son, 1556-98.</p> <p>1557 Victory of St. Quentin, and of Gravelines, 1558, over France.</p> <p>1559 Peace of Chateau-Cambresis.—The capital moved to Madrid from Toledo.</p> <p>1560 Marries Isabella of France.</p> <p>Persecution of heretics—many clergy suspected—<i>Autos de Fe.</i></p> <p>The king a sullen despot—arbitrary taxation.</p> <p>1563 Escorial founded: cost 8,000,000 ducats.</p> <p>1564 Acquisition of the Philippines.</p> <p><i>Beginning of the troubles in the Netherlands.</i></p> <p>1567 Carnages in America founded.</p> <p>1568 Mysterious death of Don Carlos, prince of the Asturias.</p> <p>1569 Rebellion of the oppressed Moriscos in Granada under Abu Humaya; suppressed, 1571, by Don John of Austria, the king's natural brother.</p> <p>1570 War with the Turks; naval victory over them at Lepanto, 1571.</p> <p>1572 Manila built, and made the seat of a vicerey.</p> <p>1572 General insurrection of the Netherlands—Alva recalled, 1573.</p> <p><i>Cervantes describes.</i></p> <p>Unfortunate interference in the civil wars of France.</p> <p>1578 Death of Don John.</p> <p>Hostilities with England.</p> <p>1586 Death of the minister Guevella.</p> <p>The revolt of the Netherlands gives the first great blow to Spanish power—and</p> <p>1592 Revolt of Saragossa in defence of the Aragonese liberties (violated as to the secretary Perez)—repressed, and their rights much curtailed.</p> <p>1595 War with France, to assist the League against Henry IV.</p> <p>1596 Cadix taken by the English—loss to Spain, 20,000,000 ducats.</p> <p>1598 Peace of Vervais with France; conquests mutually restored.</p>	<p>1553 Corsica revolts against Genoa under San Pietro, count of Ornano, aided by the French and Turkish fleets.</p> <p>Venice obliged by the decline of her power to observe a prudent neutrality.</p> <p>1556 The Pope allies with France against Spain.</p> <p>1557 Siena restored to Florence by Philip II., in acquittal of the sums borrowed by Charles V.—Ottavio Farnese, son of Pietro, restored in Parma & Piacenza, which are held by his line as fiefs of the Pope till 1731.</p> <p>1559 Peace of Chateau-Cambresis terminates the French wars in Italy.</p> <p>Tranquillity for 66 years under Spanish ascendancy.</p> <p>Savoy restored by France to the duke Emmanuel Philibert, 1539-80.</p> <p>1560 Death of Andrew Doria.</p> <p>1564 Second rebellion of San-Pietro in Corsica—quelled, 1569.</p> <p>1566 Chiostaken by the Turks.</p> <p>1570 War of Venice with the Porte—Cyprus reduced by the Turks, 1571.</p> <p>1572 Naval victory of Lepanto over the Turks—<i>not followed up—Antonio Colonna, general of the papal galley, entered Rome in the style of an ancient triumph!</i></p> <p>1573 Venice makes peace with the Porte, gives up Cyprus, and pays 200,000 ducats for the restoration of the Dalmatian frontier. <i>House dates the entire decay of her power.</i></p> <p>FRANCIS-MARIA, son, 1574-87, succeeds CONSO.</p> <p>1576 Dissensions at Genoa between the old and new nobles—the latter at length admitted to a community of privileges.</p> <p>1576 Acquisition of Orneglia and Tenda to Savoy.</p> <p>CHARLES EMMANUEL I., (the Great,) 1580-1630, succeeds his father as duke of Savoy.</p> <p>1584 Public bank of Venice.</p> <p>Vigorous government of Pope Sixtus V. 1585-90</p> <p>—public buildings at Rome—restoration of the Vatican library, etc.</p> <p>1588 The duke of Savoy possesses himself of Saluces and Chateau-Dauphin during the civil wars in France.</p> <p>1590 Invades Provence, and attempts to recover Geneva, but without success.</p> <p>1592 The Rialto and the Piazza di San Marco built at Venice.</p> <p>1598 The pope, Clement VIII., possesses himself of the duchy of Ferrara on the extinction of the male line of the House of Este.</p>	<p>The Emperor CHARLES V., —1554, cedes the crown to his son, on his marriage with the queen of England.</p> <p>PHILIP II., 1554-98, son, governs by viceroys, never appearing in Italy throughout his reign.</p> <p>The coasts devastated almost annually by the Turkish fleets.</p> <p>1559 The armament against Tripoli, under the duke de Medina-Celi, vicerey of Sicily, destroyed by the Turks at Galves.</p> <p>The Inquisition prohibited by a royal edict, 1563.</p> <p>1565 The Turks repulsed from Malta, after a five months' siege, by the grand master, De la Valette.</p> <p>The city of Valeta founded.</p> <p>1571 Battle of Lepanto.</p> <p>1571 The Pope attempts to claim temporal jurisdiction in Sicily unsuccessfully.</p> <p>1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Public thanksgivings ordered at Rome by the Pope (the father of the christian world!) for the slaughter of the Huguenots. Yet Gregory's character, apart from bigotry, was mild even to weakness.</p> <p>1574 Congregation of Saxon divines at Torgau—the Crypto-Calvinists condemned, and their leading members imprisoned.</p> <p>1575 Congregation of "the Oratory" founded by St. Philip Neri.</p> <p>1576 The "Book of Torgau," or "Formula of Concord," drawn up by Andrew by order of Augustus of Saxony, in order to reconcile the Lutherans, and mark their differences with the Calvinists, whose opinion on the eucharist was condemned—its total failure occasioned Hospitians to term it "Concordia Discors"—It was solemnly rejected in 1577, by an assembly of the Calvinist divines of the Palatinate at Frankfurt.</p> <p>Continual disputes in Germany between the Lutherans and Calvinists—and tumults between Catholics and Protestants—the seeds of the Thirty Years' War.</p> <p>1580 Fruitless attempts to unite the Russian church to that of Rome, by the jesuit Possevin.</p> <p>1582 Gregorian era. Reformation of the Calendar—adopted henceforth by all catholic countries.</p> <p>1585 The Pope receives an embassy from Japan.</p> <p>SIXTUS V. (Peretti), 1585-90.</p> <p>Active and energetic: re-establishes the police regulations, which Gregory had neglected.</p> <p>1586 Corrects abuses in the church, and limits the number of the college of cardinals to 70—repairs the Roman aqueducts, re-erects the obelisks, etc.</p> <p>1589 Repairs the Vatican library, which had been in ruins since the sack of Rome, 1527.</p> <p>1590 Death of Sixtus—the destruction of his statues by the mob, to whom his rigid exercise of justice made him obnoxious, occasioned a regulation that no statues should be raised to any future pope in his lifetime.</p> <p>URBAN VII. (Castagna), 1590, 13 days.</p> <p>GREGORY XIV. (Sfondrato), 1590-91.</p> <p>INNOCENT IX. (Facciniotti) 1591, two months.</p> <p>CLEMENT VIII. (Aldebrandini), 1591-1605.</p> <p>1595 Henry IV. of France confers, and is received into the catholic church—tolerates protestantism by the edict of Nantz—repealed by Louis XIV., 1685.</p> <p>1595 Tasso dies at Rome on the eve of being crowned in the capital.</p> <p>PHILIP III., son, 1598-1621.</p> <p>1598 Commencement of the congregations "de Auxiliis" at Rome, for deciding the disputes of the Jesuits and Dominicans.</p>	

INSURRECTION OF THE NETHERLANDS. RELIGIOUS DISPUTES.

NETHERLANDS.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANIC EMPIRE.	BOHEMIA.	HUNGARY.	DENMARK & NORWAY.	SWEDEN.	PRUSSIA.
The Emperor CHARLES V., —1555.	Subsides into peaceful obscurity.	CHARLES V. —1558.	FERNAND. —1564.	1551 Dispossesses the young John Sigismund of Transylvania—procures the murder of Martinuzzi.	CHRISTIAN III. —1559. <i>A peaceful reign: commerce and agriculture encouraged; the administration of justice reformed.</i>	GUSTAVUS VASA. —1560. 1550 Commercial treaty with England and the Netherlands. <i>Commerce and navigation encouraged; and foreign artisans and manufacturers attracted to settle in the country.—A full and general treasury.</i>	ALBERT. —1568. Duke of Prussia as a vassal of Poland.
Charles resigns in favour of his son.	THE STATES AGAIN FLOURISH.	1551 Secret treaty between Maurice of Saxony and France, in behalf of the Protestants. Maurice suddenly attacks the emperor, who flies to Villach.— <i>Treaty of Passau, securing religious liberty to the Protestants.</i> Fruitless siege of Metz by the emperor.	1556 Charles abdicates, but the administration carried on in his name till his death in 1568.	1552 The Turks expel the Austrians, and re-estate John Sigismund in Transylvania, 1553.	Decrease of the influence of the Hanse towns.	1555-7 Short war with Russia. <i>Prosperity.</i>	The power under the sovereign entirely with the nobles.
PHILIP II., 1555-98, king of Spain.	Alliance of catholics and protestants, etc.	1553 Maurice killed in the battle of Sieverhausen against Albert of Brandenburg.	1556 Charles abdicates, but the administration carried on in his name till his death in 1568.	1561 Introduction of the Jesuits.	FREDERIC II., son, 1559-88. <i>The king restrained by the opposition, on accession, from conferring nobility without consent of the council.</i>	ERIC XIV., son, 1560-68. 1561 Estonia and Revel put themselves under the protection of Sweden; hence 1562 War with Russia and Poland.	Disorders from religious quarrels and cabals.
1557 Victory of St. Quentin over France.	FEW FOREIGN WARS.	1555 Diet of Augsburg— <i>Justification of religious freedom to the Protestants, coupled with the "Reservatum Ecclesiasticum," preserving to the Catholic church the benefices of such ecclesiastics as should afterwards become Protestants.</i>	1558 Charles abdicates, but the administration carried on in his name till his death in 1568.	1562 Eight years' truce with the Porte: Ferdinand cedes Transylvania to John Sigismund, with a pension of 30,000 guilders (100,000 ducats).	1560 Subjugation of Ditmarsh.	1563 War with Sweden on the subject of national supremacy, and the national quarterings.	
1559 Philip returns to Spain—the duchess of Parma regent, cardinal Granvelle minister, till 1563.	THE INDUSTRY OF	1556 Introduction of the Jesuits.	FERNAND I., brother, 1558-64.—King of Hungary and Bohemia, now definitively joined to the Empire. Coronation by the Pope finally relinquished.	1566 Invasion by Soltan, who dies before Zigeth.	1566 The protestant cantons make reclamations against the persecution of the Huguenots.	Counts and houses first created in Sweden. <i>The Swedes generally victorious by sea.</i>	
Attempts to introduce the Inquisition; 12 new bishoprics.	1566 The protestant cantons make reclamations against the persecution of the Huguenots.	1558 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1563 Council of Trent finally dissolved.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1567 Duke of Alva governor, with the title of Generalissimo—his sanguinary tribunals—Egmont and Horn beheaded, 1568— <i>Reign of Terror.</i>	1567 The king massacres the whole of the Sture family through jealousy—becomes insane and is dethroned, 1568—dies by poison, 1577.	
1564 Attempt to enforce the decrees of the Council of Trent.	THE NATIONAL FORCES ARE EXERTED ON PEACEFUL ARTS, MANUFACTURES, ETC.	1563 Council of Trent finally dissolved.	MAXIMILIAN II., son, 1564-76, son-in-law of Charles V.—crowned king of Bohemia, 1562, and of Hungary, 1563, in his father's life.	1570 Peace of Stettin: mutual concessions: Denmark yields the supremacy over Sweden: Sweden cedes Norway and its own southern provinces.	1569 The extraction of the tenth penny produces a general revolt—8000 artisans emigrate to England.	1578 Albert Frederic becomes imbecile.	
1566 The association of Gueux or beggars (2000 soldiers) prevent the "Compromis" at Breda to the regent.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1566 Invasion by Soltan, who dies before Zigeth.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	The <i>Water Gueux</i> attack the Spanish commerce—take Brill, 1572.	JOHN III., brother, 1568-92.	1569 Invested at Lublin by the king of Poland. <i>Joachim margrave of Brandenburg united to the inheritance, with the reversion in case of Albert's line failing—hence the subsequent succession of Joachim's descendants.</i>
Religious tumults; the Catholic churches defaced by the Calvinists and the images destroyed.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	Defeat and death of Louis of Nassau by Requesens, 1574.		
1567 Duke of Alva governor, with the title of Generalissimo—his sanguinary tribunals—Egmont and Horn beheaded, 1568— <i>Reign of Terror.</i>	AGRICULTURE, ETC.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	William, prince of Orange, 1576-8, leader of the malecontents.	Religious disputes. <i>The king, at the instigation of his wife, Catharine of Poland, attempts to restore Catholicism, and frames a mixed liturgy, which is rejected by both parties, and by the Pope, but the Diet resolves in 1583, Charles, the king's brother, heads the Protestants, and by the convention of 1583, both sects are alike tolerated:—death of queen Catharine, 1583.</i>	
1569 The extraction of the tenth penny produces a general revolt—8000 artisans emigrate to England.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
The <i>Water Gueux</i> attack the Spanish commerce—take Brill, 1572.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
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William, prince of Orange, 1576-8, leader of the malecontents.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
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The Spanish troops mutiny for pay, and plunder Antwerp.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
DON JOHN OF AUSTRIA, 1576-8.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
Pacification of Ghent, ineffectual, except as a bond of union among the insurgents, 1578—the insurgents headed by the archduke Mathias.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
1578-92 The prince of Parma governor for Spain.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
England assists the insurgents, 1578.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
1579 Union of Utrecht among the seven northern provinces—the Belgian provinces remain subject to Spain.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
1581 The United Provinces formally declare their independence, choose the duke of Anjou sovereign—but he retires, 1583.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
1584 William of Orange assassinated at Delft: succeeded as stadtholder by his son	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
MAURICE OF ORANGE, 1585-1625.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
1585 Antwerp taken by the prince of Parma.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
1585 Brill, Flushing, and Rammekeins given into the custody of the English: the earl of Leicester commandant for the Dutch, 1585-7, unsuccessful.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
1586 Barneveld, Grand-Pensionary, defines the powers of the states-general, and the constitution of the republic.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
1586 Battle of Zetphen—death of Sir Philip Sidney.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
1590 Maurice takes Breda, and expels the Spaniards from the seven provinces.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
1595 The Dutch attack the Spanish and Portuguese trade in India, and establish themselves in Java.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		
1598 Philip gives up the sovereignty of the Netherlands to his daughter and her husband, the archduke Albert of Austria.	1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Loern and Friburg.	1568 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.	1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.	1571 Death of John Sigismund of Transylvania—succeeded by Stephen Bathori.	1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor. <i>Fruitless attempts at conciliation.</i>		

GREAT MOGUL EMPIRE ESTABLISHED IN INDIA—AKBAR.

POLAND.	RUSSIA.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	PERSIA.	INDIA.	AMERICA.
SIGISMUND AUGUSTUS, —1572. Protestantism prevalent among the nobles.	IVAN IV. —1584. 1552 Kazan taken and the inhabitants massacred. 1552 English merchants at Archangel. 1554 Conquest of the Tartars of Astrakhan.	SOLIMAN (the Magnificent), —1566. 1551 Tripoli in Africa taken from the Maltese knights. 1552 Invasion of Hungary—conquest of Transylvania, made tributary under queen Isabella. 1553 Soliman, at the instigation of his favourite wife Roxalana, unjustly puts to death his eldest son Mustapha—it gives rise to discontent and mutinies among the troops. 1558 War with Persia renewed: peace 1555.	TAMASP, —1576. 1552 Georgia invaded and devastated.	<i>The Mogul dynasty.</i> HUMAYUN, —1556. <i>Alphons de Delhi.</i> SALIM SHAH SOOR, —1553. <i>Dimensions of Selim's death.</i> 1554 Defeats Sikander Shah Soor, who flees into Bengal. 1555 Takes Delhi and Agra—dies, 1556.	1553 New Mexico discovered by the Spaniards.
1556 War with Livonia in behalf of the archbishop of Riga: peace, 1557.	1555 The khan of Siberia tributary. War with Sweden in Livonia: peace, 1557.	1558 War with Persia renewed: peace 1555.	Erivan taken, 1554:	JELALEDDIN AKBAR, SON, 1556-1605.	
1557 Offensive and defensive treaty of Poswal, with the Livonian knights against Russia.		Building of the great mosque of Solimanyah at Constantinople.	1556 Kandahar conquered by Persia.	Beiram Khan, regent: defeats a general revolt of Hindoos and Afghans under Hemoo: Mogul power finally established, 1556.	
1558-60 War of Russia with the Livonian branch of the Teutonic order: Desolated devastation; the last master, Gothard Kettler, cedes Livonia to Poland, by the treaty of Wilna, 1561, reserving Courland and Semigalia as an hereditary neutralized duchy under Polish protection; Esthonia and Revel go to Sweden: hence a general war.		1559 Naval victory of Galves on the African coast gained by Dragut over the Christians. <i>The military power of the Turks, at its greatest height</i>		<i>The Usbeks threaten Northern India.</i> 1558 Portuguese defeated at Belaur by the king of Guzerat.	1559 The Portuguese renew the foundation of settlements in Brazil.
1562 War with Sweden, and with Russia, respecting Livonia. 1562 The diet of Wilna admits Protestants to participate in all dignities, confirmed by the diet of Grodno, 1568, to all Christians of whatever sect.	1565 Massacre of the population of Novgorod for correspondence with Poland.	1562 Truce for eight years with the Empire. Bajazet, second son of Soliman, flees into Persia: is given up and beheaded.	1562 An English ambassador, Anthony Jenkinson, in Persia.	1561 Beiram Khan disgraced and murdered. The Mogul empire is raised to	1561 Sayri Caput, a descendant of the ancient kings of Persia, submits to the Spaniards, and accepts a pension—he is poisoned, 1563—his brother refuses to leave his refuge in the mountains.
The Poles hard pressed by the Russians in Livonia.	Ivan, upon the death of his wife, 1563, becomes a sanguinary tyrant.	1565 Unsuccessful siege of Malta, defended by the grand-master John de la Valette. <i>under Soliman,</i> 1566 Invasion of Hungary—death of Soliman at the siege of Sigeth. <i>declines under</i>	Khorassan overrun by continual incursions of the Usbeks in the old age of Tamasp.	The Hindoos tolerated and raised to public employments by Akbar. a high pitch of	1564 Coligny sends a colony of Huguenots to Florida—destroyed by the Spaniards, who hang all the French as heretics. The French retake it 1565, and hang the Spaniards—abandon it, 1567.
1569 Lithuania, hitherto a personal fief of the Jagellon family, incorporated as part of Poland.	1570 First encounter with the Turks, on the Volga.	1566 Invasion of Hungary—death of Soliman at the siege of Sigeth. <i>declines under</i> SELIM II., 1566-74, son by Roxalana, indolent and luxurious—five brothers murdered. 1567 Peace with the Empire—each power to keep its present possessions. <i>his successors, who,</i>	1569 English merchants reach Persia by way of Russia and the Caspian sea.	1562 Marwar and Malwa conquered. is raised to	1567 Caracas founded by the Spaniards.
1572 Extinction of the Jagellons by the death of Sigismund without issue. INTERREGNUM, 1572-4. The kingdom, heretofore purely elective, became as it were a volcano in the midst of Europe: of eleven elections from 1574 to 1578 scarcely one was unanimous: a wild spirit of faction reigned throughout.	1571 Battle of Lepanto, Oct. 7—The Turkish fleet destroyed by the combined fleets of Spain and Italy under Don John of Austria—this great advantage not followed up by the Christians. <i>immersed in luxury,</i>	1570 War with Venice—conquest of Cyprus, 1571. 1571 Battle of Lepanto, Oct. 7—The Turkish fleet destroyed by the combined fleets of Spain and Italy under Don John of Austria—this great advantage not followed up by the Christians. <i>immersed in luxury,</i>	1571 Great plague and famine. Karvin becomes the capital.	1566 Revolt of Akbar's brother, Mohammed Hakeem. by Akbar, a	1572 Confederaacy of the Dekkin kings against the Portuguese; successful siege of Goa for ten months; peace, 1571.
HENRY OF VALOIS, 1574, 5. Obligated to sign the Peace of Amboise, releasing his subjects from their allegiance if he violates their privileges, and engaging not to marry without consent of the senate: abdicates next year on becoming king of France.	1574 First invasion of Siberia by the Cossack Hetman Yermak—it is conquered, and becomes subject to Russia, 1581-98.	1573 Peace with Venice: Cyprus yielded to the Porte. 1574 Goletta taken by the corsair Oecchiali—the Spaniards driven from Tunis, which becomes tributary to the Porte. <i>seldom head their</i>	ISMAEL II., SON, 1576, 7, preferred by the nobles to his brother Hyder: puts to death most of the royal line: dies from a debauch of wine.	1567 Chittoor taken by storm from the Rajpoots. munificent patron of	1572 Castille built by Spain, and made the seat of a viceroy. Annual galleons there—Aspicio.
STEPHEN BATHORI, 1575-87, prince of Transylvania.	1577 The Don Cossacks subject to Russia. Printing introduced.	AMURATH OF MURAD III., SON, 1574-95. Peace with the Empire maintained till 1593. troops in person. 1576 War with Persia till 1590.	MOHAMMED KHODABENDAH, brother, 1577-85.	1572 Conquest of Guzerat completed by Akbar in person. in which he is	1578 Sir F. Drake takes possession of California—discovers and explores New Albion.
1576 Marries Anna, sister of Sigismund Augustus. Ukraine Cossacks subjugated.	1578 Alliance with Sweden against Russia: the czar, attacked by the Tartars on the other side, sees for peace by the mediation of the Pope through the Jesuit Pansavia: ceding Livonia to Poland by the peace of Zapolia, 1582, and Courland and Ingria to Sweden 1583—Russia then shut out from the Baltic.	1578 Invasion of Persia by the grand vizier and the Khan of Crim Tartary—Tabreec and Shirwan conquered, but soon recovered by the Persians, who maintain a bloody but indecisive war—Hamzah, son of Mohammed, retieves the Persian defeats, but is assassinated, 1584.	1578 Final subjugation of Malwa. his celebrated ministers,	1575 Bahar and part of Bengal conquered from Daud Khan Kirani, the successor of Sikander Shah Soor. assisted by	1580 Buenos Ayres, in Paraguay, retaken by Ortiz—he divides the country into four large provinces—Tucuman, Santa Cruz, Paraguay, and Rio de la Plata.
1581 The three high courts of Ferrara, Lodi, and Wilna, for the nobles. No plebeian to be admitted without the consent of the Diet. Prevalence of Socinianism. 1582 Jesuits in Poland.	1584 Ivan puts his eldest son to death: dies himself the same year. FREDOR IVANOVICH, SON, 1584-98. An imbecile prince; Boris Godunov, his brother-in-law, holds all the power; murders the czar's only brother, Demetrius, 1591.	1578 Peace with Venice: Cyprus yielded to the Porte. 1574 Goletta taken by the corsair Oecchiali—the Spaniards driven from Tunis, which becomes tributary to the Porte. <i>seldom head their</i>	1578 Mohammed Hakeem again rebels, and is subdued. Abu Fazl and Sheikh Faizi (brothers).	1578 Final subjugation of Malwa. his celebrated ministers,	1582 Drake ravages the coasts of Peru.
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STRUGGLES OF THE CROWN AND PARLIAMENT—CIVIL WARS—CROMWELL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FRANCE.

1600

The English Constitution.

The government of England still a monarchy greatly limited by law, but exercising continually a degree of arbitrary power...

Disputes between the Crown and Parliament.

1601 The first parliament disputes with the king respecting its privileges—refuses its sanction to a legislative union between England and Scotland...

The weak character and extravagance of James increase the power of the Commons, already backward in voting money, and bent upon lessening royal prerogatives...

1621 Increasing hatred of despotism.

The advocates of absolute power and the high church party preach up divine right and passive obedience...

The opposition in parliament, including for the first time some peers, becomes organized and consistent. Sir Edward Coke takes up the popular cause.

1610

Formation of a court party and a country party—afterwards whigs and Tories.

Revival of impeachments.

Lord chancellor Bacon impeached, convicted and fined £40,000 for corruption—the impeachment of the earl of Middlesex, 1624, establishes this constitutional privilege.

Protection of the Commons in favour of their own rights and independence: the king imprisons several of their leaders.

A deep and lasting love of freedom had now taken hold of every class, (except perhaps the clergy,) which, opposed to the high pretensions of the court, leads to the violent struggle of the next reign.

1625 Charles's first parliament, remembering that none of the chief grievances had been redressed, votes supplies slowly, and is dissolved—the second, 1626, is dissolved for impeaching Buckingham. Sir John Elliot, Sir Dudley Digges, are sent to the Tower by the king for their conduct in parliament...

These frequent dissolutions irritate the public mind.

1620

1625 Forced loan levied by the king.

Letters are issued to the lord-lieutenants of all the counties, setting forth what each such person should pay; an approach towards a regular system of arbitrary taxation, which the nation would not bear.

The whole nation becomes indignant at this stretch of arbitrary power over person and property, and at the king's systematic attempts to obtain absolute power.

1628 New parliament called to raise supplies for the French war—it embodies the pressing grievances of the nation, viz. forced loans, arbitrary imprisonments, billeting of soldiers on private persons, setting up martial law, etc., in the

Petition of Rights.

agreed to by both houses, and, (reluctantly,) by the king.

1629 Disputes respecting tonnage and poundage: parliament objects to it as a tax levied upon goods and merchandise without authority of law—this and religious disputes moves the king to a sudden dissolution. Several members imprisoned by the king for their speeches in parliament.

The most illegal exertions are now resorted to for raising money—compositions for knighthood, forest laws, monopolies, etc., but the prime resource was

1630

1634 Ship money.

formerly levied only on the sea-ports, but now extended all over the kingdom, as a regular impost—trial of Hampden for refusing to pay it: the judges pronounce against him, which increases the discontent.

All these abuses are upheld and extended by an usurping exercise of the

most tyrannical proceedings in the court of Star-chamber,

which takes cognizance of nearly every kind of offence, and all misdemeanours; adjudging any punishment short of death. Fine and imprisonment are the most usual, the former as profitable; but the pillory, whipping, branding, and cutting off the ears, grow into use, as party feeling becomes more vindictive.

The Long Parliament, an assembly of doubtful character, effected more for our liberties than any that had gone before or has followed it, but unfortunately fell into contempt, from its own weakness, before Cromwell.

General revolt of the Irish Catholics, and massacre of the Protestants.

A schism takes place in the constitutional party—the more violent opposers of the Court, headed by Pym, Hampden, Hollis, Haslerig, and Strode, etc., get the upper hand—they draw up the Remonstrance.

1640

1642 Charles's attempts to impeach these five members of high treason, and strike terror into the parliament, inflames that body against him, leads to a series of encroachments on its part: as the militia bill, and sixteen propositions which go to abrogate the whole existing constitution, by taking all power from the king and making parliament supreme.

Civil war and Revolution, 1642-48—Most of the ability and piety, all the high church party and Catholics, with the king; the commons, the Presbyterians, and all other sects with parliament. Republic Generals: prince Rupert, Lucas, Goring, etc.; Parliamentary: Essex, Skippon, Fairfax, Cromwell, etc.—Roundheads and Cavaliers: the former austere, rigid, and fanatic; the latter ostentatious, licentious, and dissolute.

The king's party at first successful: 1642, Battle of Edgehill, indecisive, but favourable—on the king's advance to Colchester, parliament sees for peace—negotiations at Oxford—the republican party oppose peace, impeach the queen—discovery of Waller's plot strengthens their cause; the king weakens his by a declaration denying the title of parliament to the two houses at Westminster, and by his impolitic conduct towards the earls of Holland, Bedford, and Clarendon, who leave the parliament to join him. 1643 Essex raises the siege of Gloucester, gains the battle of Newbury—parliament makes a new great stand—the

Solemn League and Covenant between the Scotch and English parliaments, turns the tide of affairs against the king—21,000 Scots invade England, Jan., 1644—the king unsuccessful in his attempts to bring over a body of Irish, only increases his unpopularity thereby.

Defeat of Rupert at Marston-Moor—1645, Fruitless treaty of Uxbridge: the parliamentary propositions unreasonable, and the king elated by the success of the royalists under Montrose in Scotland.

The self-denying ordinance raises the Independents, under Vane and Cromwell, to great power in parliament.

The army now modified—mostly composed of Independents, fanatics, and republicans—and improved by the better discipline and superior talents of Fairfax and Cromwell.

Battle of Naseby in England, and of Philiphaugh in Scotland, ruin the king, and place the parliament and nation in the hands of Fairfax and Cromwell.

1646 The king takes refuge with the Scots—choosing rather to be no king than to desert the Church and adopt Presbyterianism. The queen's bad conduct and advice. The king much injured by the publication of his letters taken at Naseby, and his treaty with Glamorgan in favour of the Catholics. The army under Cromwell overruns the parliament, and seizes the king. He rejects its proposals founded on two-year parliaments, equal and popular representation, liberty of conscience, with a modification of the Established Church.

Scotch invasion.—The Presbyterians and Constitutionals for a short time recover their power in parliament.—Treaty of Newport.—The army determines to bring the king to trial. 1646 Cromwell routs the Scotch army under Hamilton.

1650

1649 Trial and execution of the King, Jan. 30, by the High Court of Justice, formed by an ordinance of the Rump.

Monarchy and the House of Lords abolished.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Stuart, 1603-88—England and Scotland United.

JAMES I. (King of Scotland), 1603-25.

Great-grandson of Margaret, daughter of Henry VIII.

1603 Cecil minister—conspiracy of Raleigh and Cobham in favour of lady Arabella Stuart suppressed. Peace till the end of this reign.

1605 The Gunpowder Plot, concocted by the Catholics to blow up the two houses of parliament, and place the infant princess Elizabeth on the throne, detected and punished.

1606 James takes the title of King of Great Britain. Abolition of the Brehon laws in Ireland: English law substituted, and a regular House of Commons.—Ulster colonized by Scotch and English Protestants; the English laws of succession introduced instead of Gaelic and Irish; courts of justice throughout the kingdom.

1610 Court of High Commission in Scotland. 1611 Institution of baronets: to raise money for the colonization of Ulster.

Authorized version of the Bible published.

1612 Death of Henry, prince of Wales, aged 18. Earl of Essex's divorce, 1612.

English factories in the East at Surat, 1612. Gombroon, 1612.

1613 Marriage of princess Elizabeth with Frederick, the elector-palatine.

Ministry of Villiers, duke of Buckingham, 1616-23.

1616 The cautionary towns restored to the Dutch for £250,000.

1617 James visits Scotland. Death of Shakespeare, aged 52. Disputes with the Scotch about the king's ecclesiastical supremacy.

1618 Sir Walter Raleigh's unsuccessful voyage to America—beheaded on his return.

1618 Negotiations of marriage between Charles, prince of Wales, and the Infanta of Spain—Buckingham and the prince visit Spain, 1623—match broken off, 1624.

1619 James refuses to aid his son-in-law, the elector palatine in Bohemia, to the great discontent of the nation, who consider this an abandonment of the protestant cause.

1624 Rapture with Spain. Introduction of silk manufactures into England, 1627—Silk trade with Persia.

English troops levied for the Palatine, but no effect.

CHARLES I. 1625-49, son, marries Henrietta Maria of France.

The duke of Buckingham continues prime minister, to the great discontent of the nation.

1627 War with France in support of the Huguenots—Duke of Buckingham's unsuccessful expedition to Rhé.

Various attempts made to raise money without parliament—Contract for troops and ammunition from Flanders, to awe the nation into obedience.

1629 No parliament for eleven years. 1629 Charter of Massachusetts.

1630 Peace with France and Spain, without stipulations in favour of the Huguenots or the Palatine.

Ministry of Westworth, earl of Strafford, 1630-41—Lead in church affairs.

1633 The king visits Scotland, holds a parliament, and is crowned at Edinburgh.

Payson, Barton and Harwick, Lilburne, Leighton, Williams, and others, cruelly maltreated by the court of Star-chamber.

Scotch troubles, 1637. It being Charles's design to overthrow the Scotch Presbyterian church, and to make that nation adopt the English episcopal form, Lord prepares a liturgy, which the bishops of Edinburgh are commanded to have read publicly, at Easter, 1637. The attempt occasions

Great tumults at Edinburgh, a general insurrection takes place—the Scotch organize a new form of government, 1638—

The community is divided into four classes: nobility, gentry, clergy, and burghers; they send delegates to Edinburgh, who draw up

a solemn League and Covenant, by which all bind themselves to defend their social and religious rights, and the national independence.

Episcopacy abolished.

Fanatic intolerance of the Presbyterians.

War with Scotland, 1639—temporary pacification of Berwick: ineffectual—Charles, reduced to the greatest distress, compelled to call a parliament, 1640—dissolved without effecting anything. A fatal crisis for the king's popularity—many, before long, turned from him. The Scotch invade England—Charles, without means, summons all his nobles to the council of York, which joins in the national cry for a new parliament.

Meeting of the Long Parliament, Nov. 3, 1640. Presbyterianism predominates.

Attack on the king's party. Impeachment of Stafford and Laud. Triennial Bill, by which every parliament is of itself dissolved in three years—ship-money, tonnage and poundage, and all other imposts without parliament abolished; as also the Star-chamber, High Commission Court, and all other arbitrary tribunals.

Act against the dissolution of parliament without its own consent.

1641 Strafford beheaded.

1642 Bishop expelled parliament.

1643 Victory of Rocroi by Condé over the Spaniards—destruction of the renowned Spanish infantry.

1644 Turin taken by the French.

1645 Alliance with Portugal against Spain, Catalonia and Roussillon revolt from Spain, and submit to France.

1646 Cinq-Mars and de Thou beheaded for a conspiracy against Richelieu, who dies soon after, aged 58.

1647 Alliance with Sweden against Austria—Invasion of Gascony by the Spaniards and of Picardy by the Imperialists, who threaten Paris.

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1610 Court of High Commission in Scotland. 1611 Institution of baronets: to raise money for the colonization of Ulster.

Authorized version of the Bible published.

1612 Death of Henry, prince of Wales, aged 18. Earl of Essex's divorce, 1612.

English factories in the East at Surat, 1612. Gombroon, 1612.

1613 Marriage of princess Elizabeth with Frederick, the elector-palatine.

Ministry of Villiers, duke of Buckingham, 1616-23.

1616 The cautionary towns restored to the Dutch for £250,000.

1617 James visits Scotland. Death of Shakespeare, aged 52. Disputes with the Scotch about the king's ecclesiastical supremacy.

1618 Sir Walter Raleigh's unsuccessful voyage to America—beheaded on his return.

1618 Negotiations of marriage between Charles, prince of Wales, and the Infanta of Spain—Buckingham and the prince visit Spain, 1623—match broken off, 1624.

1619 James refuses to aid his son-in-law, the elector palatine in Bohemia, to the great discontent of the nation, who consider this an abandonment of the protestant cause.

1624 Rapture with Spain. Introduction of silk manufactures into England, 1627—Silk trade with Persia.

English troops levied for the Palatine, but no effect.

CHARLES I. 1625-49, son, marries Henrietta Maria of France.

The duke of Buckingham continues prime minister, to the great discontent of the nation.

1627 War with France in support of the Huguenots—Duke of Buckingham's unsuccessful expedition to Rhé.

Various attempts made to raise money without parliament—Contract for troops and ammunition from Flanders, to awe the nation into obedience.

1629 No parliament for eleven years. 1629 Charter of Massachusetts.

1630 Peace with France and Spain, without stipulations in favour of the Huguenots or the Palatine.

Ministry of Westworth, earl of Strafford, 1630-41—Lead in church affairs.

1633 The king visits Scotland, holds a parliament, and is crowned at Edinburgh.

Payson, Barton and Harwick, Lilburne, Leighton, Williams, and others, cruelly maltreated by the court of Star-chamber.

Scotch troubles, 1637. It being Charles's design to overthrow the Scotch Presbyterian church, and to make that nation adopt the English episcopal form, Lord prepares a liturgy, which the bishops of Edinburgh are commanded to have read publicly, at Easter, 1637. The attempt occasions

Great tumults at Edinburgh, a general insurrection takes place—the Scotch organize a new form of government, 1638—

The community is divided into four classes: nobility, gentry, clergy, and burghers; they send delegates to Edinburgh, who draw up

a solemn League and Covenant, by which all bind themselves to defend their social and religious rights, and the national independence.

Episcopacy abolished.

Fanatic intolerance of the Presbyterians.

War with Scotland, 1639—temporary pacification of Berwick: ineffectual—Charles, reduced to the greatest distress, compelled to call a parliament, 1640—dissolved without effecting anything. A fatal crisis for the king's popularity—many, before long, turned from him. The Scotch invade England—Charles, without means, summons all his nobles to the council of York, which joins in the national cry for a new parliament.

Meeting of the Long Parliament, Nov. 3, 1640. Presbyterianism predominates.

Attack on the king's party. Impeachment of Stafford and Laud. Triennial Bill, by which every parliament is of itself dissolved in three years—ship-money, tonnage and poundage, and all other imposts without parliament abolished; as also the Star-chamber, High Commission Court, and all other arbitrary tribunals.

Act against the dissolution of parliament without its own consent.

1641 Strafford beheaded.

1642 Bishop expelled parliament.

1643 Victory of Rocroi by Condé over the Spaniards—destruction of the renowned Spanish infantry.

1644 Turin taken by the French.

1645 Alliance with Portugal against Spain, Catalonia and Roussillon revolt from Spain, and submit to France.

1646 Cinq-Mars and de Thou beheaded for a conspiracy against Richelieu, who dies soon after, aged 58.

1647 Alliance with Sweden against Austria—Invasion of Gascony by the Spaniards and of Picardy by the Imperialists, who threaten Paris.

1648 Invasion of Spain by the French, an fruitless siege of Fontenablis.

1649 The French defeated at Thionville by Piccolomini.—Sedition of the Nudis-pius in Normandy quelled.

1650 Turin taken by the French.

1651 Alliance with Portugal against Spain, Catalonia and Roussillon revolt from Spain, and submit to France.

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SPAIN DECLINES AND FRANCE RISES IN POWER.

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.	ITALY.	NAPLES & SICILY.	POPES AND CHURCH HISTORY.
<p>United till 1640.</p> <p>PHILIP III.—1621.</p> <p>602 The Portuguese colonies attacked by the Dutch.</p> <p><i>Indolence of the king; all power in the hands of the minister Lerma—Decay of the revenue.</i></p> <p>1604 Peace with England.</p> <p><i>The trade of Spain with the East and West Indies cut off almost entirely by the Dutch, who are masters of the sea.</i></p>	<p>VENICE, GENOA, TUSCANY, SAVOY, LOMBARDY & MILAN.</p> <p>Ferdinand de Medici, grand-duke, —1609.</p> <p>Charles-Emmanuel, the Great, —1630.</p> <p>1601 Peace of Lyons, between Savoy and France.</p> <p>1602 Unsuccessful attempt to take Geneva by escalade.</p>	<p>PHILIP III. of Spain, —1621.</p> <p>These kingdoms continue to be treated as Spanish provinces—ruled by oppressive viceroys, and never thought by the court of Madrid obtains vast sums from them by arbitrary taxation.</p>	<p>CLEMENT VIII.—1605.</p> <p>Christianity preached in China by the Jesuits under Ricci.</p> <p><i>Emigrations of the English Puritans to North America.</i></p> <p>LEO XI. (<i>dei Medici</i>), 1605, one month.</p> <p>PAUL V. (<i>Borghese</i>), 1605-21.</p>
<p>Portugal oppressed by the Spanish authorities.</p> <p>607 Moluccas conquered by the Dutch.</p> <p>1609 Twelve years' truce with the Dutch, and acknowledgment of their independence.</p>	<p>1006-7 Dispute of Venice with the Pope, on account of a Venetian edict against the too great increase of ecclesiastical buildings—settled by the mediation of France.</p> <p>COSMO II., son, 1609-21.</p> <p>1612-17 Wars with the Dalmatian and Istrian pirates called <i>Uscoci</i>, and with their protector, Ferdinand, arch-duke of Graz.</p>	<p>1006 Dispute on the papal claim of feudal supremacy revived by card. Barozzi.</p> <p>1610 Viceroyalty of the duke of Ossuna in Sicily, and in Naples 1615—he represses the depredations of the Turks on the coasts.</p>	<p>1605-7 The Congregations "De Auxiliis" resumed, but without effect.</p> <p>1606 Papal brief, forbidding the English Catholics to take the oath of allegiance.</p> <p>1606 Rupture between the Pope and Venice.</p> <p>1610 "Bull of Paul V." confirming that "In Causa Domini."</p>
<p>608 The Dutch obtain free navigation to India—the ruin of Portuguese trade.</p> <p>1609-10. Expulsion of the Moors—600,000 leave Spain for Africa—consequent ruin of Spanish manufactures and agriculture—revenue stopped by raising the excise, and tampering with the coinage—popularity of Lerma.</p>	<p>1613-17 War between Savoy and Spain from the aggressions of the former on Montferrat: peace, on the former footing, 1617.</p>	<p>1610 Dispute on the papal claim of feudal supremacy revived by card. Barozzi.</p> <p>1610 Viceroyalty of the duke of Ossuna in Sicily, and in Naples 1615—he represses the depredations of the Turks on the coasts.</p>	<p>1607 The Pope reconciled to Venice by the mediation of Henry IV. of France.</p> <p>1614 Great dissensions at Leyden on predestination, between the Gomarists and Arminians, decided in favour of the former, 1618, by the Synod of Dordrecht.</p>
<p>613-17 Wars of the <i>Montferrat</i> succession in Italy.</p> <p>615 Marriage of the Infanta Anne to Louis XIII. of France: ad of Philip, prince of Asturias, to Elizabeth of France.</p> <p>Spain.</p> <p>1616 Death of Cervantes.</p> <p>617 Treaty of succession with Austria—Philip, now next heir to the emperor Matthias, as son of his eldest sister Anne, cedes his right in favour of Ferdinand, archduke of Graz, afterwards Emperor.</p>	<p>The "Spanish Triumvirate" in Italy: Bedmar envoy at Venice; Toledo, viceroy of Lombardy; and Ossuna in Naples.</p> <p>Flourishing state of the Arts, Sciences, and Commerce, under the pacific rule of the Medici.</p> <p>1618 The famous conspiracy of Bedmar, the Spanish envoy, to seize Venice, and reduce it under subjection to Spain, detected and prevented.</p>	<p>1610 Dispute on the papal claim of feudal supremacy revived by card. Barozzi.</p> <p>1610 Viceroyalty of the duke of Ossuna in Sicily, and in Naples 1615—he represses the depredations of the Turks on the coasts.</p>	<p>1614 Great dissensions at Leyden on predestination, between the Gomarists and Arminians, decided in favour of the former, 1618, by the Synod of Dordrecht.</p> <p>1615 Persecution of the Christians in Japan, ending in their total suppression there, 1632.</p>
<p>618 Lerma, supplanted by his own son, the duke of Uzeda, retires in disgrace.—Government by prime ministers now become a part of the system.</p> <p>1621-48 Dutch war.</p> <p>Spain supports Austria during the Thirty Years' War.</p>	<p>1618 The famous conspiracy of Bedmar, the Spanish envoy, to seize Venice, and reduce it under subjection to Spain, detected and prevented.</p> <p>1620-31 Disputes concerning the <i>Faltine</i>. The Spanish governors in Milan assisting the Catholics against their Gironi masters; the importance of the territory was its communicating on one side with the Germans, on the other with the Italian dominions of the House of Austria.</p>	<p>1610 Dispute on the papal claim of feudal supremacy revived by card. Barozzi.</p> <p>1610 Viceroyalty of the duke of Ossuna in Sicily, and in Naples 1615—he represses the depredations of the Turks on the coasts.</p>	<p>1615 Persecution of the Christians in Japan, ending in their total suppression there, 1632.</p> <p><i>Last attempts to form a union between the Greek and Roman churches: frustrated, 1621, by Cyrillus Lucaris, patriarch of Constantinople, who attempts to introduce Protestant doctrines.</i></p>
<p>PHILIP IV., son, 1621-65, marries Isabella of France, 1621.</p> <p>Ministry of the "Count-Duke" of Olivarez.</p> <p>622 Loss of Orenos to Persia.</p> <p>1624 Defeat of the Spanish fleet in South America off Lima, by the Dutch.</p>	<p>1620-31 Disputes concerning the <i>Faltine</i>. The Spanish governors in Milan assisting the Catholics against their Gironi masters; the importance of the territory was its communicating on one side with the Germans, on the other with the Italian dominions of the House of Austria.</p> <p>Ferdinand II., son, 1621-70.</p>	<p>1610 Dispute on the papal claim of feudal supremacy revived by card. Barozzi.</p> <p>1610 Viceroyalty of the duke of Ossuna in Sicily, and in Naples 1615—he represses the depredations of the Turks on the coasts.</p>	<p>1615 Persecution of the Christians in Japan, ending in their total suppression there, 1632.</p> <p><i>Last attempts to form a union between the Greek and Roman churches: frustrated, 1621, by Cyrillus Lucaris, patriarch of Constantinople, who attempts to introduce Protestant doctrines.</i></p>
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<p>28-31 Wars of the <i>Mantuan</i> succession in Italy.</p> <p>1630 Peace with England.</p> <p>1631 Peace of Chierasco puts an end to the Spanish ascendancy in Italy.</p>	<p>1625-31 War between Genoa and Savoy for the territory of Zaccarello—Savoy supported by France, Genoa by Spain; the allies propose to subdue Genoa, and divide her territory; but she maintains herself, and concludes an advantageous peace, 1631.</p> <p>1627 Conspiracy of the plebeians in Genoa, under Vachero, against the aristocracy, detected and suppressed.</p> <p>1628-31 General Italian war on the death of the duke of Mantua, the last male of the Gonzagas: Spain wishes to divide the duchy with the duke of Savoy; France aids the collateral heir, the duke de Rhetoil, of the House of Nevers.</p>	<p>1610 Dispute on the papal claim of feudal supremacy revived by card. Barozzi.</p> <p>1610 Viceroyalty of the duke of Ossuna in Sicily, and in Naples 1615—he represses the depredations of the Turks on the coasts.</p>	<p>1615 Persecution of the Christians in Japan, ending in their total suppression there, 1632.</p> <p><i>Last attempts to form a union between the Greek and Roman churches: frustrated, 1621, by Cyrillus Lucaris, patriarch of Constantinople, who attempts to introduce Protestant doctrines.</i></p>
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GREAT POWER OF HOLLAND. THIRTY YEARS' WAR—WALLENSTEIN.

NETHERLANDS.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	BOHEMIA.	HUNGARY & TRANSYLVANIA.	DENMARK.
<p>The Dutch and Belgian provinces heretofore separated—the former a republic under the presidency of the house of Orange—the latter subject, under Spain, to the archduchess Isabella and her husband.</p> <p>MAURICE OF ORANGE, —1625, stadtholder and commander-in-chief.</p> <p>1609 Dutch East India Company: invented with the government of the Indian conquest.</p> <p>1609 Belgium. Company: invented 1609 Spinola takes the command.</p> <p>1604 Ostend capitulates after a siege of more than three years.</p> <p>1607 Conquest of the Moluccas from Portugal: Amboyna and Banda settled.</p> <p>1609 Truce with Spain for twelve years—the provinces acknowledged independent of the archdukes: their subjection to Spain waived.</p> <p>Bank of Amsterdam established.</p> <p>1610 A governor-general appointed for the Indies.</p> <p>1611 First intercourse with Japan.</p> <p>1614 Religious dissensions of Gomar and Arminius at Leyden—the former supported by the stadtholder, the latter by the pensionary Barneveldt.</p> <p>1616 The cautionary towns of Brill, Flushing, and Rammekeins, restored by the English on the payment of £250,000.</p> <p>1617 The stadtholder aims at absolute power.</p> <p>1618, 19 Synod of Dordrecht—Condemnation of the Arminians or "Remonstrants"—ajust execution of Barneveldt, 1619.</p> <p>1619 Batavia founded, and made the seat of government in India. Subsidies to the revolted Bohemian Protestants.</p> <p>1621 War with Spain renewed—Spinola commands in Belgium. West India Company founded.</p> <p>1622 Arminian conspiracy against the tyranny of the stadtholder—suppressed. Massacre of the English in Amboyna.</p> <p>HENRY FREDERICK, brother, 1625–47.</p> <p>Extends toleration to the Arminians.</p> <p>1625 Breda taken by Spinola.</p> <p>1627–9 Naval successes of Hein in the West Indies: the Spanish plate-fleet taken off Cuba, 1628.</p> <p>1628 Spinola removed to the command in Italy.</p> <p>1631 Acquisition of St. Eustatius, the first West Indian settlement—Curaçao, 1634—Brazil gradually subdued by count Maurice of Nassau.</p> <p>1633 Belgium reverts to Spain on the death of the archduchess Isabella childless.</p> <p>1635 Alliance with France—the French invade Belgium—invasion unsuccessful.</p> <p>The United Provinces</p> <p>1637 Breda retaken by the stadtholder.</p> <p>Acquisition of Elmina on the Gold-coast.</p> <p>1639 <i>Great naval victory by Tromp over the Spanish fleet in the Downs, Oct. 21. 50 ships taken, burnt, or sunk.</i></p> <p>at the height of their power</p> <p>WILLIAM II. SON, 1647–50, and grandeur.</p> <p>1648 Peace of Westphalia, the basis of all subsequent treaties: signed at Munster.</p> <p><i>From this time originates the system of "the balance of power."</i></p> <p>1648 The Swiss republic recognised at the peace of Westphalia.</p> <p>1650 The stadtholder vainly attempts to seize Amsterdam, and make himself absolute—dies of the small-pox.</p>	<p>The Swiss take little or no part in the general politics of Europe during this century.</p> <p>1602 The duke of Savoy unsuccessfully attempts to surprise Geneva. Renewal of the alliance with France.</p> <p>Troubles from French and Spanish factions.</p> <p>1618 Switzerland neutral in the Thirty Years' War.</p> <p>1620 The Spaniards occupy the Valteline, in order to protect the Catholic inhabitants against the Grisons, who call in France on the other side: consequent disputes.</p> <p>1626 The Valteline restored to the Grisons by the treaty of Monçon.</p> <p>1628 The Spaniards in the Mantuan war of succession again occupy the Valteline, till 1631.</p> <p>1635 Occupation of the Valteline by the French, under the duke de Rohan, till 1637.</p> <p>1639 "Capitulation of Milan" between the Grisons & Spain.</p>	<p>RUDOLPH II., Emperor, and king of Bohemia and Hungary.</p> <p>The "<i>Fraternal Contest</i>," the archduke Mathias endeavours to compel Rudolph to abdicate, and wrests from him Hungary, 1608, and Bohemia, 1611.</p> <p>1606 Truce of Comorra for twenty years with the Poete—"Pacification of Vienna" with the Hungarian malecontents, recognises Bocskai in Transylvania, and concedes religious liberty, 1606. Bocskai dies the next year.</p> <p>1608 <i>Protestant Union under Frederick, the elector-palatine,</i> (son-in-law of James I. of England), opposed by 1610 The Catholic league under the duke of Bavaria: the germs of the Thirty Years' War—disputed succession to the duchies of Cleves and Juliers, 1609, sets the two parties in array, but the storm is delayed for some time.</p> <p>MATHIAS, brother, succeeds as Emperor, 1612—previously crowned king of Bohemia, 1611, and of Hungary, 1608–19.</p> <p>1615 The truce of Comorra with the Porte confirmed and defined.</p> <p><i>The Protestant princes murmur at the post-office being subjected to general regulations throughout the Empire—a proof of the exasperation of party, and of the little regard paid to imperial authority.</i></p> <p>1618 The house of Brandenburg succeeds to the duchy of Prussia.</p> <p>The Thirty Years' War, 1618–48.</p> <p>1619 Alliance of the Bohemian revolters, under count Thurn, with Bethlen Gabor, and the Hungarians: who invade Austria and threaten Vienna.</p> <p>FERDINAND II., archduke of Graz: first cousin—Emperor, 1619—king of Bohemia, 1617—and of Hungary, 1618–1637.</p> <p>1620 Victory of the White Mountain, near Prague, over the Bohemians—the elector-palatine flees, and is put to the ban (1621)—<i>massacre of Prague:</i> the Protestant religion totally suppressed, and all the privileges of the kingdom abolished—<i>horrible persecution of the malecontents</i>—30,000 <i>protestant families banished.</i></p> <p>1627 FERDINAND III., son, crowned king of Bohemia, in his father's life-time—and of Hungary, 1625—signs the same capitulation as his father.</p> <p>The right of election and the "Letters of Majesty" forcibly abrogated.</p> <p>1629 Death of Bethlen Gabor.</p> <p>BETHLEN STEPHEN, count, 1626, 31.</p> <p>GEORGE RAOCCI, 1621–28, son of Sigismund—prince of Transylvania, under the protection of the Porte.</p> <p>1637 <i>The intrigues of the Jesuits cause a general revolt of the Protestants.</i></p> <p>FERDINAND III., son, 1637–57—already king of Bohemia and Hungary.</p> <p>1637 Galas successful against the Swedes, who retreat into Pomerania.</p> <p>1638 Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar defeats the Imperialists at Rheinfeld; takes Brisach.</p> <p>1639 Death of Bernhard—Victories of Olnitz and Brandeiz gained by the Swedish general Banner—he dies, 1641.</p> <p>1641 Preliminaries of peace opened at Hamburg.</p> <p>1642 Torstensohn routs the Austrians at Leipsic—invades Holstein, and compels the Danes to desert Austria, 1643—routs the Austrians in Bohemia, 1645.</p> <p>1645 <i>Negotiations for peace at Munster and Osnabury.</i></p> <p>1646 Wrangel succeeds Torstensohn—invades Bavaria, and compels the Elector to the armistice of Ulm, 1647—on its breach, defeats the Austrians and Bavarians at Zumberhausen, and devastates Bavaria, 1648.</p> <p>The free exercise of all forms of Protestantism secured—the church lands fixed as in 1624, the <i>Reservatum Ecclesiasticum</i> being ratified for the future. Alsace ceded to France—Pomerania, Wismar, etc., to Sweden, with rights as a state of the Empire. The Palatine made the eighth elector: Magdeburg, etc., ceded to Brandenburg. The Swiss and Dutch republics recognised, and declared independent of the Empire—and the free right of trade, navigation, and colonisation, in the East and West Indies, secured to the Dutch by a separate treaty with Spain.</p>	<p>Religious disputes: allayed for a time by the edict of 1609, called the "<i>Letters of Majesty</i>," allowing free exercise of the Protestant religion.</p> <p>1617 Mathias abdicates—Ferdinand crowned at Prague: swears to the "Letters of Majesty."</p> <p>1618 Insubordination at Prague on the demolition of a protestant church—Ferdinand deposed by the diet, and Frederick, elector-palatine, declared king of Bohemia, 1619.</p> <p>1617 Mathias abdicates—Ferdinand crowned at Prague: swears to the "Letters of Majesty."</p> <p>1618 Insubordination at Prague on the demolition of a protestant church—Ferdinand deposed by the diet, and Frederick, elector-palatine, declared king of Bohemia, 1619.</p> <p>1619 Alliance of the Bohemian revolters, under count Thurn, with Bethlen Gabor, and the Hungarians: who invade Austria and threaten Vienna.</p> <p>FERDINAND II., archduke of Graz: first cousin—Emperor, 1619—king of Bohemia, 1617—and of Hungary, 1618–1637.</p> <p>1620 Victory of the White Mountain, near Prague, over the Bohemians—the elector-palatine flees, and is put to the ban (1621)—<i>massacre of Prague:</i> the Protestant religion totally suppressed, and all the privileges of the kingdom abolished—<i>horrible persecution of the malecontents</i>—30,000 <i>protestant families banished.</i></p> <p>1627 FERDINAND III., son, crowned king of Bohemia, in his father's life-time—and of Hungary, 1625—signs the same capitulation as his father.</p> <p>The right of election and the "Letters of Majesty" forcibly abrogated.</p> <p>1629 Death of Bethlen Gabor.</p> <p>BETHLEN STEPHEN, count, 1626, 31.</p> <p>GEORGE RAOCCI, 1621–28, son of Sigismund—prince of Transylvania, under the protection of the Porte.</p> <p>1637 <i>The intrigues of the Jesuits cause a general revolt of the Protestants.</i></p> <p>FERDINAND III., son, 1637–57—already king of Bohemia and Hungary.</p> <p>1637 Galas successful against the Swedes, who retreat into Pomerania.</p> <p>1638 Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar defeats the Imperialists at Rheinfeld; takes Brisach.</p> <p>1639 Death of Bernhard—Victories of Olnitz and Brandeiz gained by the Swedish general Banner—he dies, 1641.</p> <p>1641 Preliminaries of peace opened at Hamburg.</p> <p>1642 Torstensohn routs the Austrians at Leipsic—invades Holstein, and compels the Danes to desert Austria, 1643—routs the Austrians in Bohemia, 1645.</p> <p>1645 <i>Negotiations for peace at Munster and Osnabury.</i></p> <p>1646 Wrangel succeeds Torstensohn—invades Bavaria, and compels the Elector to the armistice of Ulm, 1647—on its breach, defeats the Austrians and Bavarians at Zumberhausen, and devastates Bavaria, 1648.</p>	<p><i>Upper Hungary Austrian—Lower Hungary Turkish.</i></p> <p>SIGISMUND BATHORI, —1609, prince of Transylvania.</p> <p>1609 Tyranny of the Austrian general, George Basta—the Transylvanian revolt, and diet, under the protection of the Porte.</p> <p>STEPHEN BOCKKAI, 1606–7.</p> <p>1605 General revolt of Vienna with the Hungarian malecontents, recognises Bocskai in Transylvania, and concedes religious liberty, 1606. Bocskai dies the next year.</p> <p>SIGISMUND RAOCCI, 1607, 8, elected prince of Transylvania by the diet of Clansburg.</p> <p>GABRIEL BATHORI, 1606–13.</p> <p>The capitulation provides: 1. No foreign troops in the kingdom; 2. No peace or war without the diet; 3. Restoration of the dignity of Palatine; 4. Full toleration, etc., for Protestants; 5. Expulsion of Jesuits.</p> <p>1613 Bathori put to death by the push of Basta for tampering with Austria, and succeeded by</p> <p>BETHLEN GABOR, 1613–20.</p> <p>1618 Ferdinand crowned king of Hungary on the abdication of Mathias—Forced to ratify and even strengthen the former capitulation.</p> <p>1620 <i>General revolt of the Hungarian Protestants—Bethlen Gabor elected king.</i></p> <p>1622 Peace between Bethlen Gabor and the Emperor, but not of long duration—second peace at Vienna, 1624—The Emperor cedes the Silesian duchies of Ratibon and Oppelen, on condition of Bethlen Gabor abandoning the title of king.</p> <p>1625 War with Bethlen Gabor till 1627.</p> <p>1629 Death of Bethlen Gabor.</p> <p>BETHLEN STEPHEN, count, 1626, 31.</p> <p>GEORGE RAOCCI, 1621–28, son of Sigismund—prince of Transylvania, under the protection of the Porte.</p> <p>1637 <i>The intrigues of the Jesuits cause a general revolt of the Protestants.</i></p> <p>FERDINAND III., son, 1637–57—already king of Bohemia and Hungary.</p> <p>1637 Galas successful against the Swedes, who retreat into Pomerania.</p> <p>1638 Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar defeats the Imperialists at Rheinfeld; takes Brisach.</p> <p>1639 Death of Bernhard—Victories of Olnitz and Brandeiz gained by the Swedish general Banner—he dies, 1641.</p> <p>1641 Preliminaries of peace opened at Hamburg.</p> <p>1642 Torstensohn routs the Austrians at Leipsic—invades Holstein, and compels the Danes to desert Austria, 1643—routs the Austrians in Bohemia, 1645.</p> <p>1645 <i>Negotiations for peace at Munster and Osnabury.</i></p> <p>1646 Wrangel succeeds Torstensohn—invades Bavaria, and compels the Elector to the armistice of Ulm, 1647—on its breach, defeats the Austrians and Bavarians at Zumberhausen, and devastates Bavaria, 1648.</p>	<p>CHRISTIAN IV., —1648.</p> <p>1606 Visits his sister, Anne, queen of England, in London.</p> <p>1609 Copenhagen fortified.</p> <p>1611 War with Sweden: Calmar and Rishy taken by the Danes.</p> <p>1613 Peace of Sjörod.</p> <p><i>Many cities built.</i></p> <p>1615 First standing army, 3000 men: augmentation of the navy, and equipment of a corps of seamen.</p> <p><i>University of</i></p> <p>1618 A fleet sent out to India: settlement of Tranquebar in Coromandel.</p> <p><i>Copenhagen enlarged.</i></p> <p>1619 Incorporation of the Greenland and Iceland Company.</p> <p>1622 University of Sool for the nobility.</p> <p><i>Manufactures increase.</i></p> <p>1625 Christian heads the league for the restoration of the elector-palatine in Bohemia.</p> <p><i>Northern fisheries protected.</i></p> <p>1626 Defeated at Lutter.</p> <p><i>and voyages of discovery fitted out.</i></p> <p>1627 The Danes defeated by Wallenstein, lose all Holstein and Sleswick, except the fortresses of Glückstadt and Kreupen.</p> <p>1629 Peace of Lubeck—the Imperialists restore their conquests, on Denmark withdrawing from the Protestant league.</p> <p>1637 <i>The counts Ulfeld and Sehested, married to two natural daughters of the king, exercise predominant influence.</i></p> <p>1643 Alliance with the Emperor, and war with Sweden: disapproved by the diet; and unfortunate for Denmark.</p> <p>1644 Torstensohn overruns Holstein and Jutland; Horn subdues the Danish provinces in the south of Sweden.</p> <p>1645 Peace of Brömsebro under the mediation of France: Denmark cedes Oesel, Gothland, Halland, Jemtland, Herjedalen, etc., and the free navigation of the Sound and the Belts.</p> <p>FREDERICK III., son, 1648–70.</p> <p>His election opposed by his brother-in-law, who succeeded in exerting a capitulation, reducing the royal power almost to nothing.</p>

OTTOMAN EMPIRE BEGINS TO DECLINE. POWER OF THE GREAT MOGUL AT ITS HEIGHT.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	PERSIA.	INDIA.	CHINA.	AMERICA.
<p>MOHAMMED III. —1603. 1601 War with Persia till 1618. <i>The pashas appointed by the Porte suggested about this time in the African expeditions by days chosen by the troops.</i></p> <p>AHMED I., son, 1603-17. 1603 Recovery of Tabreez; defeats of the Turks in Anatolia, 1605.</p> <p><i>Disastrous</i> 1605 Great revolt in Syria and Caramania under the pasha of Aleppo. Bostkal of Transylvania in alliance with the Porte.</p> <p><i>wars</i> 1606 Truce of Comorra for 20 years with the Empire; the Porte retains the frontier towns of Raah, Gran, etc. Commercial treaty with France and Holland. Tobacco first brought to Turkey.</p> <p><i>with Persia, which consume the strength of the Empire, and prevent</i></p> <p>MUSTAPHA I., brother, 1617-8. Deposed for imbecility after three months.</p> <p><i>its</i> OSMAN II., son of Achmet, 1618-22. <i>interfering</i></p> <p>1618 Great Persian victory over the Turks and Tartars at Shibli—peace—the Turks cede Georgia, Erivan, and Tabreez.</p> <p><i>in the</i> 1620 War with Poland in Moldavia; and unsuccessful invasion of Poland—peace, 1622, the Poles retire from Moldavia, and cede Choczim.</p> <p><i> intestine disputes</i> Revolts in many of the provinces of Hungary. 1622 War renewed with Persia.</p> <p>The sultan strangled in a revolt of the Janizaries—Mustapha restored five months, then strangled.</p> <p>MEKAD IV., 1623-40, surnamed Ghazi, bro. of Osman, A warlike prince—restores tranquillity, and punishes the revolted pashas. 1625 Victory over the Turks: conquest of Bagdad, Mosul, etc.</p> <p>1625 Truce with the Empire renewed—the Persian war prevents the Porte from entering Germany during the Thirty Years' War.</p> <p>1628 Great slaughter of Janizaries in punishment of a revolt.</p> <p><i>Revolts and troubles among the Crim-Tartars, and Cossacks, and among the Druses in Syria.</i></p> <p>1634 Murad in person invades Persia, and takes Tabreez.</p> <p>The Janizaries 1636 Peace with Poland renewed. <i>begin to decline.</i></p> <p>Troubles on the Tartar frontier; Azoph taken by the Cossacks, 1637.</p> <p>1637 Bagdad taken by the Turks; peace, 1639. All Abbas's conquests given up, and the frontiers re-established as in the reign of Soliman the Magnificent, by the peace of 1555.</p> <p>IBRAHIM, brother, 1640-48. <i>Unwarlike rulers,</i></p> <p>1642 Recapture of Azoph from the Cossacks. <i>who revel in effeminate</i></p> <p>1645 Truce with the Empire again prolonged. War with Venice till 1669—<i>Candia the theatre of war.</i> <i>and luxurious enjoyments,</i></p> <p>1648 The sultan deposed and strangled for immorality, by command of the Muffi. <i>and leave the government</i></p> <p>MOHAMMED IV., 1645-87, son, four years old. <i>to the care of grand viziers.</i></p>	<p>ABBAS (the Great). —1627. 1601 War with the Porte; 12,000 musketeers, the first regular troops, organized by the English traveller Shirley.</p> <p>1606 Acquisition of Laristan in the west, and Kandahar on the east frontier, from the Moguls.</p> <p><i>Great improvements in the internal state of the country: roads, causeways, bridges, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Armenian manufacturers settled at Julfa.</i></p> <p>1613 English factory at Gombroon. <i>Pietro della Valle travels in Persia, 1614-96.</i></p> <p>The power Alliances with the European powers in India. of Persia carried to 1621 Abbas puts to death his eldest son Soofi, and blinds his second son. a high pitch 1622 Ormuz taken from the Portuguese by the assistance of the English. 1622 War renewed with Persia.</p> <p>by Abbas the Great, declines 1626 English embassy of Sir D. Cotton—commercial treaty. SAM MIERZA, of SHAH SOOFI I. 1627-41, grandson, son of Soofi. rapidly <i>The king, a drunken tyrant, puts to death and blinds many of the nobles, and most of the royal family.</i> under his 1636 Kandahar recovered from Persia. cruel and <i>Traveller travels in Persia between 1617 and 1669.</i> effeminate successors. ABBAS II., son, 1641-66. 1642 The Usbek princes of Balkh take refuge in Persia from the intrigues of Shahjehan.</p> <p><i>Period of tranquillity follows the Turkish wars: commerce and arts flourishing: many Europeans resort to Persia.</i></p> <p>1648 Kandahar finally annexed to Persia.</p>	<p>JELALEDDIN AKBAR. —1605. <i>The Mogul dominion now at its height of power and wealth, though not of territory, the Dekkin being still independent.</i> <i>The possessions and trade of Spain and Portugal in the East are torn from them by their diligent and enterprising rivals the Dutch. Their East India Company is founded 1602, and proves a very prosperous monopoly.</i></p> <p>JEHANGIR, son, 1605-27. 1606 Revolt of his son Khosroo suppressed. 1609 Arrival of Hawkins, the first English envoy from the East India Company. <i>All the affairs of the Empire disposed of by the sultans, Noor-Mahal, and her brother, the vizier Aziz.</i></p> <p>1611 The Afghans invade Cabul, but are repulsed. 1612 English factory at Surat. 1615 Revolt of the Coolies in Guzerat, suppressed with great slaughter. 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador from James I. of England. Khosroo murdered by his elder brother Khurram, afterwards Shahjehan. 1617 War with Rama Sinka of Udayapur. The Dutch East India trade in its fullest power and glory. <i>Shahjehan, after reducing great part of the Dekkin to pay tribute, revolts against his father, but is reduced by Mohibet Khan.</i> the Company extending its possessions on every side, 1626 War renewed in the Dekkin, on the death of Malek Umber. Imbecility of Jehangir—upon his death, Mohibet and the vizier Aziz agree in placing on the throne his younger son. particularly among the islands. SHAHJEHAN, son, 1627-58, massacres all his male relatives of the house of Timur. 1629 The Uzbeks attack Kandahar and Cabul, but are signally repulsed. Revolt of Lodi Khan, who engages the princes of the Dekkin in rebellion: suppressed by Mohibet, 1630. <i>Peace for several years: improvements of the empire by roads and buildings: the Jumma Masjid and the Taj-Mahal built: the new city of Delhi, or Shah-jehanpoor, founded.</i> <i>The civil troubles of the English prevent their energies from having full play in this quarter at present; but a rivalry is already growing up between them and the Dutch, whom they soon outstrip in every thing connected with ships, colonies, and commerce. Madras and Fort St. George the only settlements at this time of the English in the Carnatic.</i></p> <p>Wars in the Dekkin renewed, 1640-55. 1640 Fort St. George, or Madras, founded by the English.</p> <p>1637-9 Revolt and subjugation of the raja of Bundelcund. 1642 The Usbek princes of Balkh take refuge in Persia from the intrigues of Shahjehan. <i>Jealousies arise among the four sons of Shahjehan; Dora Sheko, Shah Sujah, Murad Baksh, and Aurang Zeb.</i> The foundations of the Mahratta power laid by Sevajee on the frontiers of the Dekkin.</p>	<p>The dynasty called Ming, which had ruled since the expulsion of the race of Zingis in 1368, attacked by the Manchow Tartars in 1616, who succeed, in 1647, in placing a prince of their own nation, (the now reigning family,) on the throne.</p> <p>The dynasty of Tsing, or the Manchow, reckoned the twentieth successive dynasty by the Chinese, began in the person of Chum-Chi, 1647-61.</p> <p>The followers of the Grand Lama become the dominant sect in China.</p>	<p>1602 Portuguese colonies attacked by the Dutch. 1604 Acadia, or New Brunswick, colonised by France. 1606 Discovery of Hudson's Bay. First royal charters for the colonies of Virginia and New England, the first to the London, the second to the Plymouth Company. 1607 Jamestown founded in Chesapeake Bay—<i>The first permanent English settlement.</i> 1608 Quebec founded; in 1622 it contained only forty inhabitants. 1609 The Spanish colonies weakened by the diminished exports consequent on the exhaustion of the mother country. Commencement of the Jesuit missions in Paraguay. <i>The English North American Colonies make rapid strides during this period. The troubles in England, and the persecution of the Puritans and Independents, drive large bodies across the Atlantic, where the maxims of freedom and equality which they introduce, take deep root and bring forth glorious fruit. Of the colonies they found, Virginia is the most flourishing, but their efforts are much cramped by the restrictions of the Company. The colonists, bringing with them a taste for free government, convene, 1619, a General Assembly, and form a constitution upon the English model. A dispute arises between the King and Company, which he abolishes 1624.</i></p> <p>1612 Commencement of "buccaneering" from the Dutch and Portuguese wars. Occupation of Bermuda by the English Company. 1616 The tobacco plant first brought into Virginia. 1618 The Maranon explored, and the city of Belem in Gram Para founded. 1620 Negro slaves first imported to Virginia. Emigration of Puritans to New England. <i>Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth—John Carver first governor.</i></p> <p>1621-4 Brazil overrun by the Dutch—who defeat the Spanish fleet on the west coast, and sack Lima, 1624. 1621 Dutch West India Company incorporated. 1624 Virginia dependent on the English crown—Foundation of Manhattan, or New Amsterdam, (now New York) by the Dutch. 1625 The English settle Barbadoes and St. Kitt's—Nevis, 1628—Bahamas, 1629—Antigua and Montserrat, 1632. 1627 Boston founded. <i>English Newfoundland fisheries begin to prosper.</i></p> <p>1628 Massachusetts Bay state first colonised. Capture of the Spanish treasure fleet off Havana by the Dutch. 1629 New Hampshire granted to J. Mason—Wouter Van Twiller governor of New Amsterdam. 1630 Carolina granted to Sir Robt. Heath—Connecticut to Lords Say and Brook 1631—Maryland to Lord Baltimore, 1632. 1630 Settlement of the Buccaneers in Tortuga about this time. <i>The Dutch almost sole masters of Brazil.</i></p> <p>1632 Maryland settled by a catholic colony under Lord Baltimore. Isle of St. Eustatia settled by the Dutch—Curacao, 1634. 1633 Connecticut first settled—Guadaloupe and Martinique settled by the French. 1637 Maine and New Hampshire colonised from Connecticut. <i>Harvard college founded. First printing office in America at Cambridge by Sam. Green.</i></p> <p>1640 English in Surinam—Portuguese, 1643. 1641 The sugar-cane introduced into Barbadoes from Brazil. 1643 French colony in Cayenne. Confederation of the colonies of New England for mutual defence—<i>Cambridge Platform adopted,</i> 1648. <i>Whole number of emigrants to New England up to this time 21,000.</i> <i>Thomas Mayhew preaches to the Indians.</i></p> <p>1647 Peter Stuyvesant governor of New Amsterdam. 1649 J. Winthrop governor of Connecticut. 1650 First settlement of N. Carolina, about Albermarle Sound.</p>

COMMONWEALTH—RESTORATION—GLORIOUS REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1650

Constitutional History.

Military government may be now considered as established—by military force, with the approbation of an inconceivably small portion of the people, the king had been beheaded, the ancient laws of the country overthrown, and supreme authority placed in the hands of a mutilated House of Commons, rarely mustering more than seventy or eighty members, who appointed the council of state, and to all offices, most of which they shared among themselves.

The fundamental charter of the English commonwealth under the Protector, was "The instrument of government," drawn up by the council of officers, 1653, and approved by parliament. The power of the Protector is increased, 1657, when he has conferred upon him all the privileges of monarchy but its name—the crown is offered him, and refused.

1654 New parliament; 400 for England, 30 each for Scotland and Ireland; electoral qualification in counties, £200, in freehold or moveable property—dissolved without passing a single Act.

1660

1656 New parliament, 100 obnoxious members excluded—1657 Cromwell summons a House of Lords—great majority against him in the Commons, dissolved 1658.

The military government of Cromwell—his rigorous measures—his arbitrary tax of 10 per cent on all who had sided with the king—the capital executions of his high court of justice, without trial, cause a general discontent, and a burning desire for the ancient monarchy. All that had been gained by civil war was—
a more severe despotism than Charles had ever attempted.

During the reign of Charles II. the fundamental privileges of the subject were less invaded, and the prerogative swerved into fewer excesses than perhaps in any former reign of equal length. Frequent sessions of parliaments prevented illegal taxation: the attempts to revive the Star-chamber and High Commission courts failed, so that no means remained by which to punish political offenders except the regular law tribunals; certainly not as yet sufficiently untrammelled to leave the subject full protection, but, from their very publicity alone, beyond comparison superior to the dark and secret courts of James and Charles I.

1670

The great shackles upon liberty and law were: 1. restrictions upon the press; 2. illegal proclamations, though few in number; 3. fixing of juries for their verdicts. On the other hand the Commons kept a sharp and vigilant eye upon every stretch of arbitrary prerogative in the crown—voted that the Lords should not alter money bills; successfully oppose their attempts to exempt themselves from an equal submission to the law, as shown in their attachment to the bills for regulating the press, 1661, and to prevent infection from the plague, 1665; and defeat their design to establish their right to an original jurisdiction in civil suits, though they make good their claim to hear appeals from the court of equity. [Cases of Skinner and the East India Company, 1668—Shirley and Fagg, 1673.]

Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679—it had been passed by the Commons in 1609, 70, 75, 74, 75, 76, and rejected by the Lords.

The great objects which Charles and James II. had at heart, were the re-establishment of popery and absolute power; and although they might not perhaps have set aside the use of parliaments altogether, if they could by corruption or force have rendered them subservient to their own wills, they evidently disliked them, and would have got rid of them by any means that offered.

1680

In 1685 the crown was nearly absolute; for so submissive and corrupt was parliament now become, that had not James alarmed the high church party by a too early betrayal of his intention to give place and power only to Catholics, he might have repealed the Habeas Corpus and Test acts, and rendered the monarchy despotic. In 1686, upon the reluctance of the Commons to come into his measures, he showed very plainly, that with a bench of judges to pronounce his commands, and an army to enforce them, he would not suffer constitutional restrictions to stand in his way.

The King's Bench confound the right of the crown to dispense with the Test act; establishment of new ecclesiastical commission; the former seals the destiny of the Stuart; for what chance was there for liberty with an hereditary line of kings, possessing a power, acknowledged by law, of setting aside Acts of parliament?

The Declaration of Rights: revokes the illegal and arbitrary acts of the late king, the consequent vote of abdication, and settles the throne on the prince and princess of Orange. It further declared, that it is illegal for the crown without consent of parliament to suspend the execution of laws or to dispense with them, to create commissions for ecclesiastical or other causes, to levy money, or to maintain a standing army in times of peace; that it is the right of the subjects to petition, to bear arms; elections to be free; freedom of speech in parliament, and that parliaments should be held frequently. It was confirmed by the Bill of Rights, which also limited the succession of the crown to Protestants.

1690

The Great Revolution, borrowing nothing from the heroism or motives of those who brought it to pass, derives all its splendour from the great principle on which it rests, that the public good is the great end of government. It breathed a new life into the constitution, not so much by any alteration of its fundamental maxims, as by the spirit and feelings which henceforward prevailed among the people. Absolute power, passive obedience, and hereditary right, were destroyed. The struggle between the crown and the people—between despotism and liberty—which had continued from the days of John downward, almost always to the advantage of the monarch, now ended by the triumph of parliament and the people. A sovereign was virtually declared to have forfeited his right to the nation's allegiance. The crown, which had hitherto predominated in the mixed government of England, was abased, and the aristocracy (including landed proprietors and the clergy) has since possessed the greatest power, and might have become unbearable but for the gradual extension of the blessings of civil and religious liberty, to the rest of the community.

Constitutional improvements under William III.: Corporations reformed—appropriation of supplies—parliamentary interference and inquiries more frequent and regular—trials of parliaments, 1694—law of high treason amended—liberty of the press—adignous toleration to all, except Papists and such as deny the Trinity.

1700

The Commonwealth.

Government administered by a Council of State, supported by an army of 30,000 veterans under the command of Cromwell.

1649 The royalists in Ireland reduced by Cromwell. The Scots proclaim Charles II.—Montrose taken and hanged, 1650—Charles lands in Scotland; all power in the hands of the Covenanters—Victory of Cromwell over the Scots at Dunbar—Charles enters England, 1651—defeated at Worcester by Cromwell—escapes to France—the royal party is everywhere suppressed—everything in the hands of the army. The Navigation Act: restricting imports in foreign vessels—aimed against the Dutch trade—the first appearance of the prohibitory system in commerce.

1652-4 Naval war with Holland: Blake, Asongh, and Penn, English admirals; Tromp, Ruyter, and de Witt, Dutch: continual sea-fights in the Channel. 1653 The Long Parliament forcibly dissolved by Cromwell—"Barebone's Parliament" summoned—resigns its power into the hands of Cromwell.

Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector of the three Kingdoms, 1653-8.

Naval victory over the Dutch—Peace of Westminster, 1654, and alliance with Holland: the honour of the flag conceded to England. 1655 Royalist conspiracy crushed—England divided into twelve military governments. 1655-6 Five million acres confiscated in Ireland, and divided among the republicans and English soldiers. 1655-60 War with Spain: Jamaica conquered by Penn; Plate fleets taken by Blake at Cadix and Santa Cruz. 1658 Discontent and conspiracies—the Millenarians, Fifth-Monarchy Men, and other fanatics.—Death of Cromwell, Sept. 3rd.

RICHARD CROMWELL, 800, succeeds as Protector, 1658-9.

Cabal of Wallingford house among the officers, 1659—the Protector resigns. 1659 The Rump parliament re-assembled, but soon expelled by the army—Committee of Safety—the nation refuses to pay taxes—apprehensions of anarchy. 1660 Gen. Monk, governor of Scotland, marches to London, calls "the Convention parliament"—king restored by acclamation.

Restoration of the Stuarts.

CHARLES II., 1660-85.

General amnesty and indemnity, except to the late king's judges—Revenue fixed at £1,200,000 per annum—"wardship and purveyance" commuted for £300,000 a year—The army disbanded, except 1000 horse and 4000 foot (the first royal standing army)—Ripie, earl of Clarendon, lord chancellor and prime minister, 1660-67. The "Convention parliament" dissolved, Dec. 1660.

1661 New parliament—139 peers summoned. 1661 Alliance with Portugal—1662 the king marries Catharine of Portugal. Denmark sold to France for £200,000, to pay the king's debts. 1664-7 War with Holland, from commercial jealousy.

1665 Naval victory gained by the duke of York—1666 Sea-fight for four days: doubtful victory of the English—1667 the Dutch enter the Thames by surprise, and burn the shipping—Great plague of London: 100,000 deaths—the parliament held at Oxford, 1665. Great fire of London: 13,000 houses destroyed.

Peace of Breda: New-York ceded to England. Clarendon's decline—impeachment, 1667—flight, and consequent banishment. 1669 The Triple League between England, Holland, and Sweden, against France.

1670 The Cabal Ministry (Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Lauderdale) introduce councils tending to absolutism and popery. Secret alliance with France—for rendering Charles despotic, establishing popery in England, for the conquest and partition of Holland, &c. and the overthrow of the liberties of Europe. Lauderdale makes the royal authority absolute in Scotland.

Religious persecution, enormous taxation, the shocking depravity of the court, &c., give rise to discontent, and increase the power of the opposition in parliament. 1672 War with Holland, in conjunction with France. 1673 Fall of the Cabal—Ministry of Danby, to 1678—Extensive corruption of parliament. 1674 Peace with Holland:

Conquests mutually restored; the Dutch pay £200,000, and yield the honour of the flag; new regulations of trade—the king continues in secret correspondence with France, whence he receives a degrading pension of 1,200,000 livres, afterwards increased to 2,000,000.

Disputes on the doctrines of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance. 1677 Parliament addresses the king to form an alliance with Holland—he refuses. Rise of the names of Whigs and Tories—the king, fearful of offending parliament by supporting France, or of losing his pension by declaring in favour of Holland wavers, and becomes universally distrusted by the nation.

1678 Peace of Nimeguen: discomfit in England at the advantages conceded to France. The Popish plot concocted by the infamously Oates and Bedloe. Murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. 1679 Outcry against the duke of York, who retires to Brussels.—Fresh executions for the Popish plot. The Meal-tub plot. 1681 Trial and acquittal of Shaftesbury for high treason.

1678 Dissolution of parliament upon the impeachment of the earl of Danby, after sitting 17 years—New parliament, 1679: bill of Exclusion against the duke of York; Habeas Corpus Act: second impeachment of Danby and five Catholic peers; dissolved—New parliament, 1680: Exclusion bill rejected by the Peers: unjust condemnation and execution of Stafford; violence of the Commons; dissolved—New parliament at Oxford, 1681: recommence the Exclusion bill and impeachment of Danby; again dissolved—

No parliament for four years. Power of the crown nearly absolute. 1683 London and other corporations deprived of their charters to influence elections. Ryehouse plot, 1683, headed by Monmouth, for setting aside the duke of York's succession—execution of Lord Russel and Algernon Sydney.

JAMES II., brother, 1685-8, succeeds without opposition, and promises to maintain the constitution in church and state. 1685 Caryl sent to Rome.—Parliament: a life revenue settled on the king.—Rebellion of the duke of Monmouth in England, and Argyle in Scotland: both defeated and executed. Bloody assize of Jeffreys: 37 persons executed, and 855 transported.

1686 Court of Ecclesiastical Commission. Penal laws against Catholics suspended. Increasing discontent and alarm of the nation—1688 Trial and acquittal of the seven bishops for petitioning the king against the Declaration of Indulgence.—Birth of the prince of Wales—the Protestants apply to the prince of Orange, who lands in England with 15,000 men—the king flees to France. The throne declared vacant in England and Scotland, but James still acknowledged in Ireland.

Revolution—WILLIAM III. AND MARY II., daughter of James II., 1689-1702. Declaration of Rights. War with France. 1689 Civil war in Scotland: victory of the Jacobites at Killiecrankie—James lands in Ireland and is universally acknowledged; Catholic parliament in Dublin—siege of Londonderry. 1690-1 War in Ireland: William in Ireland: Battle of the Boyne, July 1; James defeated, and returns to France: unsuccessful siege of Limerick: William returns to England. 1691 Irish army defeated at Aughrim: Limerick taken, and the whole kingdom submits; Treaty of Limerick, guaranteeing civil and religious liberty to the Irish Catholics; 12,000 nevertheless emigrate. 1692 Insurrection concerted in favour of James, who prepares to invade England from Normandy: Naval victory of La Hogue by the Dutch and English (admiral Russel) over the French. Loans raised by government (the germ of the NATIONAL DEBT) for maintaining foreign relations. The corruption of parliament by court favour, and the influence of the monied interest, give rise to great discontent.

1693 Incorporation of the Bank of England—Stamp Acts. 1694 Death of queen Mary, followed by conspiracies against the life of William, by Sir G. Barclay, etc.—supp. and punished. 1695 Improvement of the coinage; disputes as to the standard—First window tax. 1696 Illegal execution of Sir John F. twice by a bill of attainder. 1697 Peace of Ryswick, rendered necessary by the financial embarrassment of all parties [see France.]

1698 The king compelled by parliament to disband the Dutch guards, and all the troops, except 10,000 land forces and 2000 marines: Civil list £750,000. Disputes on the charter of the East India Company; a second Company incorporated 1698. England joins the first Partition Treaty (see Spain).

1700 Death of the duke of Gloucester, only surviving child of the princess Anne, and heir presumptive to the crown.—The succession limited by parliament to Sophia, electress-dowager of Hanover (grand-daughter of James I.) and her heirs, being Protestants

Episcopacy re-established in the three kingdoms. The Church has its lands restored—the clergy their benefices—the bishops even take their seats in parliament. The Presbyterians, who had resisted the restoration, hope great things from the king, but are deceived—in his declaration from Breda he had promised liberty of conscience, but it was never granted. Corporation Act against Dissenters, 1661. 1662 Act of Uniformity, by which every beneficed minister, fellow of a college, and schoolmaster, is made to declare his assent and consent to everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer—that no person should hold any living without episcopal ordination—2000 ministers are consequently ejected from their livings. 1664 Act for suppressing conventicles; by which persons attending any place of worship but the Church, are subject to imprisonment and transportation. 1665 All persons in holy orders called upon to swear "that it is not lawful upon any pretence whatsoever to take up arms against the king."

1672 Declaration of Indulgence by the king—opposed by parliament, as a stretch of prerogative—withdrawn 1673. 1673 Test Act: renders the reception of the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, and a declaration renouncing the doctrines of transubstantiation, necessary to all holding office. It is levied chiefly against Catholics, and compels the duke of York, who had sworn himself out, to quit the post of Lord Admiral.

1678 Fresh severities against the Scotch covenanters: 9000 Highlanders quartered on the western counties: "the Highland Host"—murder of archbishop Sharpe, 1679—revolt of the Covenanters—suppressed by the battle of Bothwell-bridge. 1681 Rise of the Camerons in Scotland: Presbyterians and Dissenters everywhere persecuted.

James, in order to favour popery, declares for liberty of conscience, in hopes of exciting the Dissenters in his quarrel against the high church party, which violently opposed every concession and attempt at conciliation.

Abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland. Toleration extended to all, who take the oath of allegiance, and subscribe the declaration against Popery. An attempt to enlarge the basis of the Church by an act of comprehension fails to the ground through the bigotry of the high church faction. Schism of the non-jurors. The king's desire for toleration and to screen the Catholics, is turned into a reproach against him by the Tories and high churchmen.

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PREDOMINATING POWER OF FRANCE: LOUIS XIV. AIMS AT UNIVERSAL MONARCHY.

PORTUGAL.	SPAIN.	FRANCE.	ITALY.	NAPLES & SICILY.
<p>House of Braganza. JOHN IV. —1656.</p>	<p>PHILIP IV. —1665. Spain going fast to ruin by bad government and unsuccessful wars. <i>The country depopulated.</i> 1652 Barcelona taken by Don John of Austria—Ends the revolt of Catalonia: the Catalanian constitution and privileges destroyed. <i>War with Spain continues in Catalonia, in the Netherlands, and in Italy, generally in favour of France.</i> Increase the principal French commander; Condé on the Spanish side. England allies with France against Spain.</p>	<p>House of Bourbon. LOUIS XIV. —1715. <i>Continuation of the troubles of the Fronde:</i> 1651 Condé, etc., released: Turenne resumes his allegiance: Mazarine withdraws to Cologne: the king declared of age.—1652 Condé in rebellion: Mazarine returns to Paris: the king enters Paris and proclaims an amnesty: Rots sent to Vincennes: Condé flees to Spain.—1653 Mazarine returns to Paris in triumph: the capture of Bourdeaux, the headquarters of the Fronde, ends the troubles of the Fronde. <i>The Crown despotic.</i> 1655 Famous declaration of the king, "I am the State;" he dictates, as absolute master, to Parliament.</p>	<p>VENICE. <i>General Republic.</i> 1653-56 Three naval victories over the Venetians: Turkey in the Archipelago and Dardanelles. FERRINAND DE MEDICI, II, grand-duke, —1670. CHARLES EMANUEL II. —1675. LIONARDI AND MELAN SPANISH. <i>The Tuscan territories continue to enjoy profound peace during this period.</i> 1657 The Jesuits allowed to return to the Venetian territories, after 31 years' exclusion.</p>	<p>PHILIP IV. of Spain, —1665.</p>
<p>1654 Recovery of Brazil from the Dutch. ALFONSO VI., son, 1656-67, paralytic and imbecile—queen-mother regent. 656 The Portuguese driven from Ceylon by the Dutch.</p>	<p>1652-59 War with England: the plate-steel taken by the English, 1656—Defeat at sea of Dunkirk, 1658—Loss of Dunkirk. 1659 Peace of the Pyrenees: Spain cedes Artois, Roussillon, etc.—Marriage of Louis XIV. to Maria Theresa, Philip's daughter by his first wife, 1659, whence the subsequent accession of the Bourbons in Spain—she solemnly renounces all possible future pretensions to any of her father's dominions. The war with England ends on the restoration of Charles II., apparently without any formal peace.</p>	<p>1661 Death of Mazarine—Colbert, Comptroller-General of Finance (prime minister), 1661-83. With Colbert's administration commences the era called the <i>Age of Louis XIV.</i>: his single great credit not only in the treasury, but the commerce, manufactures, and naval power of France; and on this commercial prosperity was consequent the social refinement, and the literary and scientific eminence, which have made this period considered the Golden Age of France.—Lyons minister of foreign affairs: Teller minister of war 1680: then succeeded by Louvois. 1662 The court removed to St. Germain, and in 1682 to Versailles—Splendour of the court: introduction of strict and formal etiquette. 1662-4 Disputes with the Pope caused by an insult to the French ambassador: Avignon seized till 1690. 6000 troops sent against the Turks in Hungary.</p>	<p>1657-60 The French and Spaniards in Savoy and Piedmont, terminated by the Peace of the Pyrenees, 1659. 1660 Condé taken by the Turks: France with the Porte: Candia ceded, except the bastions of Suda and Spinalonga. COSMO III., son, 1670-1723.</p>	<p>1654 Unsuccessful attempt of the duke of Guise to excite a fresh revolt in his favour.</p>
<p>661 Invasion of Portugal, now Spain's only enemy, by an army under Don John of Austria. Alliance with England: 1661-5 Troubles in America (see <i>America</i>). 1663 Victory of the Portuguese under count Schomberg over the Spaniards at Estremoz: and another more decisive at Villa-Vieosa, 1665. The queen-mother resigns the regency, and retires to a convent.</p>	<p>CHARLES II., 1665-1700, 4 years old, son—Anne of Austria, king's mother, regent till 1675— <i>Discontent of the nation,</i> The crown settled, in failure of the male line, on Margaret, empress of Germany, younger sister of Maria Theresa; or on Maria Theresa's issue by a second marriage: in no case to devolve on a French prince. 1667-8 War with France: Louis XIV. claims the Spanish Netherlands for his wife, in spite of her renunciation, and invades Belgium with 35,000 men. <i>which sinks to the lowest wretchedness.</i></p>	<p>1664 French East India Company till 1770—and West India Company till 1674— Prohibitory tariffs of customs, 1664 and 1667—Colonies of Cayenne, Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Lucie, Grenada: Canada made a royal province. Académie des Sciences founded, 1666. Canal of Languedoc, from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, 1666-69.</p>	<p>1670-3 War between Genoa and Savoy. 1672 Conspiracy of La Torre in Genoa, in favour of Charles Emmanuel: discovered and suppressed. 1673 Peace by the mediation of France, Spain, and the Pope. VICTOR AMADEUS II., son, 1763-1730, in Savoy.</p>	<p>1663 Discontent in Sicily from the monopoly of the silk exports given to Messina—tumults in Messina on its revocation, and factions of the Meffi and Malvezzi. CHARLES II., son, 1665-1700. <i>Sicily divided into two factions, headed by the cities of Messina and Palermo.</i></p>
<p>667 Revolution at Lisbon: the king deposed for imbecility. PEDRO II., 1667-1706, is regent till the death of Alfonso, in 1683—marries his brother's affianced bride, a princess of Nemours. 668 Peace of Lisbon with Spain, by the mediation of England: independence of Portugal acknowledged: Spain retains Ceuta. 670 Portugal reconciled to the Pope, who had not hitherto acknowledged the House of Braganza. <i>Long peace: the kingdom begins to recover from the exhaustion consequent on wars and Spanish domination.</i></p>	<p>1667-8 War with France: Louis XIV. claims the Spanish Netherlands for his wife, in spite of her renunciation, and invades Belgium with 35,000 men. <i>which sinks to the lowest wretchedness.</i> 1668 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle: France acquires Lille, Tournay, and other places <i>Commerce,</i> 1669 Nitard driven from Spain by Don John of Austria. 1673 War with France for the protection of Holland. <i>agriculture,</i> 1675 The king assumes the government—Don John of Austria prime minister, 1677; dies, 1679: the last great man of the Spanish house of Austria. <i>and finances</i> 1678-9 Peace of Nimwegen with Holland and Spain— Complete restitution between France and Holland: Spain cedes Franco-Condé, and 16 Belgian frontier fortresses; Valenciennes, Cambrai, Ypres, Maastricht, etc.—France retains Freyburg (till 1697) in lieu of Philippsburg (held since 1649).</p>	<p>1664 French East India Company till 1770—and West India Company till 1674— Prohibitory tariffs of customs, 1664 and 1667—Colonies of Cayenne, Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Lucie, Grenada: Canada made a royal province. Académie des Sciences founded, 1666. Canal of Languedoc, from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, 1666-69. 1670 The duke of Lorraine driven from his territories, which France retains till the peace of Ryswick, 1697. 1671 Foundation of the Academy of Architecture and the Hôtel des Invalides: edict declaring that the privileges of nobility were not forfeited by engaging in commerce. 1672-8 War with Holland— Invasion by Louis with 100,000 men: the country overrun: Amsterdam opens the sluices: League of Brandenburg, Spain, and the Empire to save Holland.—1673 Turenne gains the Rhine and attacks Brandenburg: Peace of Faversham—1674 Brandenburg renounces the war.—1674 The prince of Orange routed at Seaër: Franco-Germanic subdued: battles of Sinsheim and Mellissen on the Upper Rhine: the Palatinate revived by Turenne.—1675 Death of Turenne at Salsbach.—1676 Conference for peace opened at Nimwegen, under the mediation of England: but the war meanwhile continues: victory of Mount-Cassel over the prince of Orange, 1677.</p>	<p>1670-3 War between Genoa and Savoy. 1672 Conspiracy of La Torre in Genoa, in favour of Charles Emmanuel: discovered and suppressed. 1673 Peace by the mediation of France, Spain, and the Pope. VICTOR AMADEUS II., son, 1763-1730, in Savoy.</p>	<p>1674 Revolt of Messina in favour of France—Louis XIV. revives the old pretensions, and purposes to make a French prince king of Sicily. 1676 Messina blockaded by the Dutch and Spanish fleets—naval actions—death of the Dutch admiral de Ruyter.</p>
<p>680 Disputes between Portugal and Spain in South America respecting boundaries. 80 The Jesuits in South America: invaded by royal edicts with the political as well as religious government of the Indian Retirees. 687 Second marriage of the king with a princess of Neubourg: birth of a male heir 1688, removes the fears of a disputed succession.</p>	<p>1683 Invasion of the Spanish Netherlands: hence the defensive treaty of the Hague between Spain, Holland, Sweden, and the Empire, against French encroachments. 1684 Luxembourg subdued—Genoa bombarded eleven days for her alliance with Spain. Truce of Ratisbon for twenty years with Spain and her allies: Spain cedes Luxembourg: the Empire cedes Strasburg, etc. <i>undisciplined</i> 1685 The Comte de Oropesa prime minister: desires to save his country. <i>and unpaid:</i> <i>and the monarchy on the</i> 1688-97 War of Spain, the Empire, Holland, Savoy, and England, against France: Luxembourg and Catalonia commanders by land; Tourville by sea. <i>verge of</i> 1689 Spain joins the Grand Alliance against France. Revolt of Catalonia in favour of France. <i>political dissolution.</i> Incursion of the French into Aragon, 1691; and Catalonia, 1694: Barcelona taken by the duc de Vendôme, 1697.</p>	<p>France the most formidable power in Europe. Standing army 140,000 men, besides 60,000 sailors and marines. 1680 "Chambers of reunion" at Metz, Brian, and Beaumont, and forcible seizure of districts in Alsace. 1681 Strasbourg and Colmar, the keys of Upper Germany and Lombardy, seized the same day in the midst of peace. 1682 National council of French Bishops the "Four Articles" against the temporal power of the Pope. 1682-3 Algiers bombarded by De Quasse: and a third time in 1686 by d'Estrees. 1683 Death of Colbert. its resources greatly exhausted by the 1688-97 War of Spain, the Empire, Holland, Savoy, and England, against France: Luxembourg and Catalonia commanders by land; Tourville by sea. 1688-9 The Palatinate horribly devastated with fire and sword by order of Louis. 1689 The Grand alliance against France, headed by William. 1690 Naval victory of Tourville over the Dutch and English off Dieppe.—In the Netherlands—Victory of Luxembourg at Fleurus, 1690; at Soukake, 1691; and at Neerwinden, 1693. After Luxembourg's death, 1695, Villeroi in command.—In Italy—Victory of Cadix at Sarafra, 1691; and Marsaglia, 1691: Savoy and Piedmont overrun.—In Spain—the war less important: Barcelona taken, 1697. 1693 Institution of the Order of St. Louis. continued drain of war. 1694 Peace of Turin with Savoy: Figuerol and all the French conquests restored, for the sake of breaking the confederacy.</p>	<p>1670-3 War between Genoa and Savoy. 1672 Conspiracy of La Torre in Genoa, in favour of Charles Emmanuel: discovered and suppressed. 1673 Peace by the mediation of France, Spain, and the Pope. VICTOR AMADEUS II., son, 1763-1730, in Savoy. 1684 Alliance of Venice with Poland and the Empire against the Porte. 1686 Persecution of the Venetians or Waldensians in Piedmont. 1687-7 Concepts of Morosini in the Morea, Negropont, and Dalmatia; Athens bombarded 1694, to the great injury of the Parthenon, and other antiquities. 1690 Monarchs in the Morea surrender after a year's siege. 1694 Chio taken from the Turks, but recovered by them two years after. 1696 Peace with France: all conquests restored, and Figuerol given up by France. 1699 Peace of Carlouette with the Porte: Venice acquires the Morea, Egina, and the frontier fortresses in Dalmatia.</p>	<p>1678 The French compelled to evacuate Sicily—Messina punished and degraded by the Spanish viceroy, San Estevan. 1687 The duke d'Aranda viceroy. 1693 Great earthquakes in Sicily.</p>
<p>696 or 9 Discovery of the gold mines of Minas Geraes in Brazil by the Paulistas. 697 Last meeting of the Cortes. Vigilante with France, respecting boundaries in America.</p>	<p>1697 General peace of Ryswick: France restores all her conquests to Holland, Spain, and England: acknowledges William III.: reinstates the duke of Lorraine; and retains, of the German "reunions" only Alsace, with Strasburg and Lunenburg. Intrigues for the succession, Charles being childless: hence 1698 First Partition Treaty: secretly concluded by France, England, and the Empire: Spain, Netherlands, and America to the electoral prince of Bavaria, grandson and sole heir of the emperor Margaret: Naples to the Dauphin: Milan to the archbishop Charles, second son of the Emperor, his male—heir male—considered illegitimate by the death of the electoral prince, 1699. 1700 Second Partition Treaty, transferring Spain to the archbishop Charles. Death of the king, who nominates, under the influence of the Pope and cardinal Portocarrero, Philip of Anjou, second grandson of Louis XIV., as his successor.</p>	<p>1698 Peace of Turin with Savoy: Figuerol and all the French conquests restored, for the sake of breaking the confederacy. 1699 Peace of Ryswick: France restores all her conquests to Holland, Spain, and England: acknowledges William III.: reinstates the duke of Lorraine; and retains, of the German "reunions" only Alsace, with Strasburg and Lunenburg. Intrigues for the succession, Charles being childless: hence 1698 First Partition Treaty: secretly concluded by France, England, and the Empire: Spain, Netherlands, and America to the electoral prince of Bavaria, grandson and sole heir of the emperor Margaret: Naples to the Dauphin: Milan to the archbishop Charles, second son of the Emperor, his male—heir male—considered illegitimate by the death of the electoral prince, 1699. 1700 Second Partition Treaty, transferring Spain to the archbishop Charles. Death of the king, who nominates, under the influence of the Pope and cardinal Portocarrero, Philip of Anjou, second grandson of Louis XIV., as his successor.</p>	<p>1699 Peace of Carlouette with the Porte: Venice acquires the Morea, Egina, and the frontier fortresses in Dalmatia. 1697 First partition treaty—Naples to the Dauphin—confirmed as to Naples by the second treaty in 1700.</p>	<p>1697 First partition treaty—Naples to the Dauphin—confirmed as to Naples by the second treaty in 1700.</p>

HOLLAND A FIRST-RATE POWER.		TURKISH WARS IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.			
POPES & CHURCH HISTORY.	THE UNITED PROVINCES.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMAN EMPIRE.	BOHEMIA.	HUNGARY.
INNOCENT X. —1655.	HOLLAND. BELGIUM. WILLIAM II. 1650 Birth of the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. eight days after his father's death. The Republic <i>The Stadtholdership</i> vacant till 1672; the terms appoint their own magistrates, and the States-general command the navy and army. rises to be 1652-4 War with England: ostensible cause, the refusal of the honour of the flag to the English Republic; real cause, commercial rivalry—sea-fights in the Channel: Blake and Tromp. Colonize the Cape of Good Hope. one of the JOHN DE WITT, <i>Grand Pensionary of Holland</i> , 1653-72. 1654 Defeat and death of Tromp: Peace of Westminster with England: Cromwell exacts, at a condition, the Exclusion of the House of Orange from the Stadtholdership; consequent discontent of its partisans. most powerful 1656 Acquisition of Colombo in Ceylon, and Calicut in Malabar. 1658 Naval victory under Opdam over the Swedes in the Sound, and relief of Copenhagen. states of Europe. 1660 Act of Exclusion expelled out of compliance to Charles II. of England, on the Restoration. 1661, 2 The Barbary pirates 1660 Peace of the Pyrenees—part of LUXEMBURG ceded to France. 1664-7 War with England: Causes: commercial jealousy, and Dutch alliance with France: Van Galen, bishop of Munster, in alliance with England. [See England for the events of the war.] 1667 French invasion. 1667 De Ruyter sails up the Thames: Peace of Breda with England. 1668 Triple League with England and Sweden, against the aggressions of France in the Spanish Netherlands—soon abandoned by England from the intrigues of the Cabal ministry: hence 1672 War with France and England: sea-fight off Solebay with the English—French invasion—The country overrun by Turanne and Comte, and reduced to the last extremity—the cities thrown open— <i>salutary terms of peace offered—the people rise in fury, tear the brothers De Witt to pieces, and proclaim as Stadtholders—</i> WILLIAM III. 1672-1702. 1673 The French driven out of Holland. 1674 Peace of Westminster with England (see England.) <i>The Stadtholdership hereditary.</i> 1676 De Ruyter killed in a sea-fight against the French in the Mediterranean. 1677 William completely defeated by marshal Luxembourg at Mont-Cassel—Cambrai and St. Omer reduced by the French. 1677 William marries the princess Mary of York, daughter of James II. 1678 Peace of Nimeguen with France, on equitable terms for Holland: 1683 Defensive treaty with Spain against France—opposed by the States-general. 1684 Twenty years' truce with France: Spain cedes Luxembourg. William head of the anti-French party in Europe. 1688 League of Augsburg—Grand Alliance of Holland, Spain, the Empire, and Savoy, against France: ratified at Vienna, 1689. 1689 William becomes king of England, which joins the Grand Alliance. <i>Heir to the Grand Pensionary.</i> William at the head of the allies in the Netherlands. William defeated by marshal Luxembourg at Steenkirk, 1692, and at Neerwinden, 1693. <i>The Republic becomes too much entangled in the affairs of Europe, which leaves a heavy national debt.</i> <i>The land forces much improved, and the fleet neglected.</i> 1695 Bombardment of Brussels by the French under Villeroi: 14 churches, and 4000 houses destroyed. 1697 Peace of Ryswick, between France, the Emperor, the Empire, &c. Mutual restitution of towns by France and Holland: reciprocal renunciation of pretensions: treaty of commerce. 1698 First Spanish Partition Treaty concluded at the Hague. [See Spain.] 1700 Second Spanish Partition Treaty at the Hague.	1653 General revolt of the Protestant body, called Corpus Evangelicorum. <i>The Imperial government strengthened and consolidated. Religious liberty firmly secured, though the Catholics still endeavor to injure it.</i> 1655, 6 War between the Catholic and Protestant parties. 1663 Renewed alliance with France. <i>The intercourse with France influences opinions, manners, and the national character, especially at many French protestant refugees (1685) introduce their manufactures and industrial arts.</i> 1663 The Diet permanent at Rotisdon, till 1806—the princes of the Empire represented by their deputies. 1664 The German body assists the Emperor against the Porte—Victory of Montecuculi over the Turks at St. Gotthard. 1665 The Tyrol united to Austria. 1666 Marriage of the Emperor with Margareta Theresa of Spain—hence the subsequent claims on the Spanish succession. <i>The inter-course with France</i> 1673 War of Austria and France: the Empire joins, 1674: Cologne, Munster, etc. with France: Rhensish provinces the theatre of war. 1674 Turanne overruns the Palatinate: battles of Sinheim, Mülhausen, and Ensisheim. 1675 Turanne and Montecuculi opposed on the Rhine: death of Turanne at Sasbach. 1675 Victory of Coszarbruck over the French under Crequi: Treves taken. 1679 Peace of Nimeguen with France. Friburg in the Brisgau ceded to France—18 1697. 1680 Great part of Alsace seized by France: and Strasbourg occupied in profound peace by a French army. 1682-99 War with the Porte in Hungary: alliance with Poland against the Porte, 1683. 1683 The Empire joins in the Turkish war: invasion of Austria by 200,000 Turks seize of Vienna: victory of the combined Germans and Poles, under duke Charles of Lorraine, and John Sobieski. 1685 Disputes with France as to the succession in the Palatinate. 1685 Protestant refugees from France in Germany. 1686 Disputes on the election of the archbishop-elect of Cologne: cardinal de Furstenberg, the unsuccessful candidate, supported by France: hence War with France, 1688-97. 1688, 9 Desolation of the Palatinate by the French, through the orders of Louvois—Worms and Spirens burnt, and the tombs of the emperors destroyed, 1689. <i>The finances augmented by the increase of taxes and duties.</i> 1690 Joseph I. elected king of the Romans by the Electoral Diet of Augsburg. 1692 A sixth Elector (Hanover) conferred on the duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg: opposed by the electors as an infringement of the treaty of Westphalia, and not finally ratified till 1708. 1695 The sultan Mustafa invades Hungary in person—is defeated by prince Eugene at Zenta, 1696. 1698 The internal government organized, the German footing. 1699 Peace of Carlowitz: the Turks cede Lower Hungary, Transylvania, Belorussia, & Croatia beyond the Save; retaining only Transylvania, Belgrade, and the Bakowina. 1699 Abaffi resigns for a pension: Transylvania reunited to Hungary.	1653 Saxony at the head of the Protestant body, called Corpus Evangelicorum. <i>The Imperial government strengthened and consolidated. Religious liberty firmly secured, though the Catholics still endeavor to injure it.</i> Formation of standing armies, which continually increase. LEOPOLD I., son, 1657-1705—already king of Bohemia and Hungary. 1658-61 War of the people of Munster against their bishop, Bernard von Galen—they are reduced. <i>Most of the states increase in power, both civil and military.</i> 1663 The Diet permanent at Rotisdon, till 1806—the princes of the Empire represented by their deputies. 1664 The German body assists the Emperor against the Porte—Victory of Montecuculi over the Turks at St. Gotthard. 1665 The Tyrol united to Austria. 1666 Marriage of the Emperor with Margareta Theresa of Spain—hence the subsequent claims on the Spanish succession. <i>The inter-course with France</i> 1673 War of Austria and France: the Empire joins, 1674: Cologne, Munster, etc. with France: Rhensish provinces the theatre of war. 1674 Turanne overruns the Palatinate: battles of Sinheim, Mülhausen, and Ensisheim. 1675 Turanne and Montecuculi opposed on the Rhine: death of Turanne at Sasbach. 1675 Victory of Coszarbruck over the French under Crequi: Treves taken. 1679 Peace of Nimeguen with France. Friburg in the Brisgau ceded to France—18 1697. 1680 Great part of Alsace seized by France: and Strasbourg occupied in profound peace by a French army. 1682-99 War with the Porte in Hungary: alliance with Poland against the Porte, 1683. 1683 The Empire joins in the Turkish war: invasion of Austria by 200,000 Turks seize of Vienna: victory of the combined Germans and Poles, under duke Charles of Lorraine, and John Sobieski. 1685 Disputes with France as to the succession in the Palatinate. 1685 Protestant refugees from France in Germany. 1686 Disputes on the election of the archbishop-elect of Cologne: cardinal de Furstenberg, the unsuccessful candidate, supported by France: hence War with France, 1688-97. 1688, 9 Desolation of the Palatinate by the French, through the orders of Louvois—Worms and Spirens burnt, and the tombs of the emperors destroyed, 1689. <i>The finances augmented by the increase of taxes and duties.</i> 1690 Joseph I. elected king of the Romans by the Electoral Diet of Augsburg. 1692 A sixth Elector (Hanover) conferred on the duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg: opposed by the electors as an infringement of the treaty of Westphalia, and not finally ratified till 1708. 1695 The sultan Mustafa invades Hungary in person—is defeated by prince Eugene at Zenta, 1696. 1698 The internal government organized, the German footing. 1699 Peace of Carlowitz: the Turks cede Lower Hungary, Transylvania, Belorussia, & Croatia beyond the Save; retaining only Transylvania, Belgrade, and the Bakowina. 1699 Abaffi resigns for a pension: Transylvania reunited to Hungary.	FERDINAND III. —1657. FERDINAND IV. (son of the Emperor), —1654. GEORGE RACOCI II. 1681, in Transylvania. LEOPOLD I. (another son), crowned in Bohemia, 1654, and in Hungary, 1655, on the death of Ferdinand. Unsuccessful attempts to get the crown declared hereditary in the House of Austria. 1657 Racocci allies himself with Sweden against Poland, which he invades, but is defeated: deposed. LEOPOLD I., son, 1657-1705—already king of Bohemia and Hungary. 1658-61 War of the people of Munster against their bishop, Bernard von Galen—they are reduced. 1666 Racocci falls in battle against the Turks. MICHAEL APAFFI I., 1661-90, declared prince of Transylvania by the Porte—Austria nominates Kamuel: hence War with the Porte, 1661-4: The Turks take Great Wardein, 1661: Neuhauzel, 1663: Kamuel defeated and killed, 1663. Continual troubles, 1664 Truce of Temenouar for 20 years: Neuhauzel and Great Wardein ceded to the Turks and Abaffi recognized as independent prince of Transylvania. and oppressions: Hungary severely oppressed, Jesuits introduced, and the Protestants persecuted: hence 1670 Conspiracy to throw off the Austrian yoke, headed by the palatine Wesselini and others—detected—several beheaded. Hungary is treated as a conquered country: the dignity of Palatine abolished: all the fortresses garrisoned with Germans: arbitrary taxation: imprisonment and execution of numerous nobles. civil and 1676-9 General revolt under Emeric, count Tekeli, assisted by the French, Poles, and Abaffi of Transylvania: successes of the malecontents, who negotiate with the Porte hence 1681 Diet of Odenburg for redress of grievances: count Esterhazy made Palatine: The ancient privileges restored: national frontier troops established—liberty of conscience, an general amnesty offered—treas released by Tekeli who applies to the Porte. Turkish wars 1682-99 War with the Porte in Hungary: alliance with Poland against the Porte, 1683. 1683 The Empire joins in the Turkish war: invasion of Austria by 200,000 Turks seize of Vienna: victory of the combined Germans and Poles, under duke Charles of Lorraine, and John Sobieski. 1684 Victory of Barkan over the Turks. 1684 The duke of Lorraine besieges Buda takes Neuhauzel 1685: again besieges and takes Buda, 1686, after having been under the Porte 145 years. 1687 Decisive victory of Mohacz: Croatia and Transylvania subdued—Abaffi becomes a vassal of Austria. 1687 Diet of Friburg: Joseph I. crowned and the kingdom forcibly made hereditary—execution of many insurgent nobles at Eperies and Cassovia. <i>The ancient constitution abrogated</i> 1698 Belgrade taken: Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia overrun. 1699 Victory of the prince of Baden: Nissa; Bulgaria subdued. MICHAEL APAFFI II., 1690, 1699-1700. 1690 Nissa, Widdin, Belgrade, Servia, and Bulgaria, recovered by the Turks under Mustapha Kiuprili—defeated and killed: Salankaman, 1691. 1695 The sultan Mustafa invades Hungary in person—is defeated by prince Eugene at Zenta, 1696. 1698 The internal government organized, the German footing. 1699 Peace of Carlowitz: the Turks cede Lower Hungary, Transylvania, Belorussia, & Croatia beyond the Save; retaining only Transylvania, Belgrade, and the Bakowina. 1699 Abaffi resigns for a pension: Transylvania reunited to Hungary.	

SWEDEN PREDOMINATES.

SWEDEN.	PRUSSIA.
SIGISMUND, king of Sweden and Poland. -1604.	ALBERT-FREDERIC, -1618 (imbecile),— Joachim-Frederic, elec- tor of Brandenburg, administrator, 1605-8.
War of Succession between Swe- den and Poland in Livonia, 1600-1660.	
1604 Sigismund deposed by the Diet of Nönköping, and the crown given to CHARLES IX., uncle, 1604-11.	
1605 The Swedes defeated by the Poles at Kerkholm.	
1607 Interference of Sweden with Russia—troops sent to aid the czar, Chwofski. <i>Gottenburg founded.</i>	1608 John Sigismund succeeds his brother Joachim as elector of Brandenburg, and ad- ministrator of Prussia.
1610 The Swedes and Russians de- feated by the Poles at Clusin.	
1611 Novogorod places itself under the protection of Sweden—Kexholm in Carelia taken by de la Gardie.	1611 Receives the in- vestiture of Prussia at Warsaw.
1611 War with Denmark: Calmar and Risby taken by the Danes.	
GUSTAVUS-ADOLPHUS, the Great, son, 1611-32. <i>Axel Oxenstiern, minister.</i>	
1613 Peace of Södert: Denmark re- stores her conquests on Sweden paying 1,000,000 dollars.	
1614 Truce with Poland.	1614 Conforms to the reformed religion, to conciliate his subjects in the duchy of Cleves.
1617 Coronation of the king—restora- tion of the privileges of the nobles, curtailed by Charles IX.	1618 Death of Albert- Frederic.
1617 Peace of Stolbova with Russia.	JOHN SIGISMUND, elector of Brandenburg, 1618, 19.
1618 Polish war renewed—seat of war transferred to Livonia. <i>Legislation improved: trade, literature, and science encouraged: new cities founded.</i>	GEORGE-WILLIAM, son, 1619-40, (brother-in-law to Gustavus-Adolphus.)
1625 Livonia subjugated—and, 1626, Polish Prussia. <i>The privileges of the equestrian order ascertained and defined.</i>	<i>The German provinces overrun and devastated during the Thirty Years' War.</i>
Sweden	
1629 Truce of Altmork with Poland for six years. predominates	
1630 The king lands in Germany with 15,000 men to aid the Protestants— (see Germany.) In the	
1631 Victory of Breitenfeld.	1631 Magdeburg taken and sacked by the Im- perialists, under Tilly and Pappenheim.
1632 Victory of Lützen—Gustavus- Adolphus killed. North.	1635 Peace of Prague, between the Emperor, the electors of Saxony, and Brandenburg.
CHRISTINA, daughter, 1632-54, six years old, under the guardianship of the chancellor Oxenstiern.	1637 The elector claims the succession of Pomerania, on the death of Bogislas, the last duke, childless.
1634 Defeat of the Swedes under Horn at Noerdlingen.	
1635 The truce of Altmork renewed for 26 years. <i>Manufactures introduced by Dutch and Flemings.</i>	FREDERIC-WILLIAM, the Great, son, 1640-88. Receives investiture from Poland, 1641.
1640 University of Abo.	
1643 War with Denmark.	1643 Twenty years' truce with the Swedes.
1644 Naval victory of the Swedes over the Danish fleet commanded by the king.	
1645 Peace of Brönsebro with Den- mark. 1648 Peace of Westphalia—	
Sweden obtains Upper Pomerania (Stettin, Stralsund, etc.), with rights as a state of the Empire; Rügen, Wismar, Bremen, etc.	Prussia gains Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Minden, and Lower Pomerania.
<i>The superiority of the North, which had been doubtful since the dissolution of the Union of Calmar, now de- finitively with Sweden.</i>	

POLISH AND RUSSIAN WARS.

POLAND.	RUSSIA.
SIGISMUND, —1632.	BORIS GODUNOV, —1605,
War of Succession between Poland and Sweden, 1600-1660.	becomes a suspicious and sanguinary tyrant—a Russian monk assumes the character of Demetrius, brother of the czar Feodor, and is supported by Poland—Boris poisons himself.
1605 The Poles defeat the Swedes at Kerkholm.	FEODOR II., son—a few days.
1607 <i>Discontent of the nobles, who confederate at Sandomir, and declare the throne vacant—dispersed by the king, 1608.</i>	DEMETRIUS (the pretender), 1605-6,
1609 <i>Diet of Warsaw—amnesty, and recognition of the right of self-redress in case of violation by the king of his Pacta Conventa.</i>	attempts to introduce the Latin ritual, and is dethroned and put to death by
1610 The Poles invade Russia and besiege Smolensko—Chwofski taken, and dies a prisoner at Warsaw.	VASILII or BASIL CHWOFSKI, (a Boyar,) 1606-10.
<i>Russia devastated by the Poles and Tartars—one party offers the crown to Ladislas, son of Sigismund of Poland, another to the second son of the king of Sweden.</i>	1607 Forms an alliance with Sweden, and obtains a body of troops under general de la Gardie.
1610 The Poles garrison Moscow—Smolensko surrenders, 1611—Novogorod submits to Sweden, and de la Gardie takes Kexholm, 1611—the Poles driven from Moscow, 1612.	1609 A second false Demetrius, supported by Poland—fails, and is killed by the Tartars, 1610.
1610 The Poles defeat the Swedes and Russians at Clusin.	Interregnum and anarchy.
1618 War with Sweden renewed—seat of war transferred to Livonia.	Dynasty of Romanoff, till 1726.
1610 War with Poland continued: Ladislas penetrates to Moscow—truce for 14 years: Poland gaining Smolensko, Tchernigof, etc., Jan., 1619, at Divilina.	MICHAEL ROMANOFF, 1613-45.
1620 War with Turkey in Moldavia—the Turks invade Poland without success—Peace, 1622: the Poles retire from Moldavia, and cede Choczyn.	Descended by females from the house of Rurik, is called to the throne by the unanimous consent of all orders of the state.
1621 Riga taken by the Swedes.	1617 <i>Peace of Stolbova</i> with Sweden.
1625 Subjugation of Livonia by Sweden—and, 1626, of Polish Prussia.	Russia cedes Carelia and Ingria, including all the Baltic coasts—Sweden restores Smolensko.
1629 Truce of Altmark with Sweden for six years: Livonia and the Prussian coasts ceded to Sweden.	<i>The government becomes consolidated,</i>
LADISLAS IV., son, 1632-48.	1623 Renewal of the commercial treaty with England.
The royal power still further limited by the Pacta Conventa.	<i>and</i>
1632 War with Poland on the expiration of the truce: two years' siege of Smolensko, 1632-34—the Russian army obliged to capitulate, and the Polish king advances to Moscow.	1626 The serfs (whose condition had been mitigated by Boris) declared the personal property of the landowners.
1634 <i>Peace of Wismar</i> , ceding Smolensko, etc. to Poland, and entirely disadvantageous to Russia.	<i>Russia</i>
1635 The truce of Altmark with Sweden renewed at Stumsdorf for 26 years.	1629 Commercial treaty with France.
1637 Kodah fortified against the inroads of the Cossacks.	<i>begins to recover</i>
1637 Ladislas marries Cecilia, sister of the emperor Ferdinand.	<i>from the</i>
1647 Introduction of posts for letters.	<i>depression</i>
1648 The Ukraine Cossacks, outraged by the palatine Jatinski, revolt under Bogdan Kmieniński, and cut a Polish army to pieces in the forest of Korsun.	<i>caused by</i>
1648 The czar a candidate for the Polish crown.	<i>the civil wars.</i>
JOHN-CASIMIR, 1648-68, brother, marries his brother's widow.	ALEXIS, son, 1645-76.
1649 Peace with the Cossacks—but the war renewed the next year.	Tyranny of the favourite minister, the Boyar Morozoff.
1649 Peace with the Cossacks—but the war renewed the next year.	1649 <i>General revision of the code of laws.</i>

SYNCHRONICAL TABLES

THE EIGHTEENTH

BOURBON FAMILY COMPACT. GREAT BRITAIN ACQUIRES INCREASING IMPORTANCE IN THE AFFAIRS OF EUROPE.

Table with columns for Portugal, Spain, France, Great Britain and Ireland, and Internal Policy and Constitutional History. Rows are numbered 1700-1748, detailing historical events across these regions.

1748 GENERAL PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE at first between France and the maritime powers, who were weary of a war in which they had no longer any direct interest; accorded to afterwards by the others.

1749 Joseph Emanuel, son, 1750-77. Through the negotiations in Italy were an inadequate compensation for the expenses of the war, Spain was the only land power, excepting France.

1750 a b c d e

WARS OF THE SPANISH AND AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	HEREDITARY STATES.	HUNGARY. TRANSYLVANIA reunited.	ITALY. GENOVA, VENICE, Republics.	TUSCANY.	SAVOY.	LOMBARDY & MILAN. Spanish.	
WILLIAM III., king of England, stadtholder, -1702.		LEOPOLD I. -1705, Emperor, and king of Bohemia. 1701 Frederic, elector of Brandenburg, king of Prussia.		JOSEPH I., son of the emperor, -1711.					
1701-14 WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION 1701-14.									
1701 Grand Alliance of the Hague between Holland, England, and the Emperor, (joined 1702 by the Empire, and 1703 by Portugal,) to place the Archduke Charles on the Spanish throne, and prevent the union of France and Spain.									
1702 Death of William III., childless—authority vested in the States-general and the grand-pensionary Heintius—Marlborough declared generalissimo.		The electors of Cologne and Bavaria side with France. 1703 Defeat of the Imperialists by the elector of Bavaria at Hochstedt. 1704 Great victory of Hochstedt (Blenheim) by the English and Imperialists under Marlborough and Eugene over the French and Bavarians—12,000 killed, 14,000 prisoners—the French driven back to the Rhine.		1701 Revolt of Francis Racozi— 1705 he is assisted by France—1707 The diet of Onod, under his influence, declares the throne vacant—he is		COSMO III. de Medici, grand duke, -1723. 1703 Savoy joins the Grand Alliance, when it is overrun by the French, and the duke strip of nearly all his dominions.	VICTOR AMADEUS II. -1730. 1701 Alliance of Savoy with France. 1702 Victory of Luzzara gained by Philip and Vendome over the Imperialists under prince Eugene.		
Holland makes extraordinary exertions in the war of the Spanish Succession.	1707 The king of Prussia succeeds to the principality of Neuchâtel. 1707 Disturbances in Geneva. 1712-18 Disputes between the protestant and catholic cantons, on account of the county of Toggenburg, which had revolted from St. Gall and embraced Protestantism.	JOSEPH I., son, 1705-11. 1706 The electors of Bavaria and Cologne put under the ban of the Empire. 1706, 7 The Swedes in Saxony. 1710 Treaty of the Hague between England, Holland, and the Empire, for the neutrality of the Swedish provinces in Germany. 1711 Death of the Emperor, which changes the state of European politics by calling to the Empire the claimant of the Spanish throne, as the allies would not allow the union of these two powerful monarchies.	Reversion of the hereditary states of Austria 20,000,000 guilders. 1708 Bohemia admitted to a place in the Diet.	1710 defeated and driven out of Hungary: dies in Turkey, 1735. 1711 Pacification of Sashlimer with the malcontents: Amnesty, restoration of privileges, religious toleration, election, self-protection, &c.				1703 Savoy joins the Grand Alliance, when it is overrun by the French, and the duke strip of nearly all his dominions.	
1713 Peace of Utrecht—Regulation of the frontier with France, advantageous commercial treaty, Sicily and other frontier towns restored to France—the Spanish Netherlands left in the hands of the Republic till the conclusion of a barrier treaty. Peace for Thirty years: 1715 Barrier treaty of Antwerp with Austria, by English mediation the Emperor receives the Spanish Netherlands; the Republic to hold garrisons in Namur, Dunkirk, Warneton, Menin, Ypres, Fort Knocke, and Kerensmeide.—But what are Fortresses without soldiers? National debt 250,000,000 guilders.		CHARLES VI., brother, Emperor, and king of Bohemia The ban against Cologne and Bavaria rescinded at the demand of the other electors. 1713 The peace of Utrecht leaves the Empire alone in the war with France. 1714 Peace of Rastadt and Baden with France: The Empire obtains the restitution of the two electors, the acknowledgment of the Hanoverian electorate, and a general restoration of affairs to the state they were in before the war.—Austria obtains Belgium, Naples, Milan, the Staff degli Presidi, and Sardinia. 1714 George, elector of Hanover, king of Great Britain. 1717 Commercial companies at Trieste, which is made a free port, 1728.	1708 Bohemia admitted to a place in the Diet.	1710 defeated and driven out of Hungary: dies in Turkey, 1735. 1711 Pacification of Sashlimer with the malcontents: Amnesty, restoration of privileges, religious toleration, election, self-protection, &c.				1703 Savoy joins the Grand Alliance, when it is overrun by the French, and the duke strip of nearly all his dominions.	
reform of internal abuses: 1718 Quadruple alliance with France, England, and the Emperor, against Spain: The Emperor renouncing all claim to the Spanish succession.		1718 Exchange of Sardinia for Sicily with Savoy.		1710 defeated and driven out of Hungary: dies in Turkey, 1735. 1711 Pacification of Sashlimer with the malcontents: Amnesty, restoration of privileges, religious toleration, election, self-protection, &c.				1703 Savoy joins the Grand Alliance, when it is overrun by the French, and the duke strip of nearly all his dominions.	
1720 Ostend Company established by the Emperor for trade to the East and West Indies—voluntarily opposed by Holland, which joins the League of Hannoverians, 1726, against Austria, in order to check it—finally abolished, 1731. confiscated property restored, &c.		1720 Exchange of Sardinia for Sicily with Savoy.		1710 defeated and driven out of Hungary: dies in Turkey, 1735. 1711 Pacification of Sashlimer with the malcontents: Amnesty, restoration of privileges, religious toleration, election, self-protection, &c.				1703 Savoy joins the Grand Alliance, when it is overrun by the French, and the duke strip of nearly all his dominions.	
1728 The prince of Orange elected provincial stadtholder of Groningen and Gueldres.		1728 Exchange of Sardinia for Sicily with Savoy.		1710 defeated and driven out of Hungary: dies in Turkey, 1735. 1711 Pacification of Sashlimer with the malcontents: Amnesty, restoration of privileges, religious toleration, election, self-protection, &c.				1703 Savoy joins the Grand Alliance, when it is overrun by the French, and the duke strip of nearly all his dominions.	
1733 Neutral in the war of the Polish succession.		1733 War of the Polish Succession: Austria, Russia, and Denmark for Saxony; France, Spain, and Sardinia for Stanislaus: the Empire joins, 1734.		1710 defeated and driven out of Hungary: dies in Turkey, 1735. 1711 Pacification of Sashlimer with the malcontents: Amnesty, restoration of privileges, religious toleration, election, self-protection, &c.				1703 Savoy joins the Grand Alliance, when it is overrun by the French, and the duke strip of nearly all his dominions.	
1734 Marriage of the prince of Orange with the princess Anne of England, dau. of George II.		1734, 5, Russian and Danish auxiliaries on the Rhine.		1710 defeated and driven out of Hungary: dies in Turkey, 1735. 1711 Pacification of Sashlimer with the malcontents: Amnesty, restoration of privileges, religious toleration, election, self-protection, &c.				1703 Savoy joins the Grand Alliance, when it is overrun by the French, and the duke strip of nearly all his dominions.	
Holland sinks to a second-rate power.	1734-7 Disturbances in Geneva.	1734, 5 Conquest of Lorraine by the French not definitely concluded till—ceded by the peace of 1736—France guarantees the throne to Stanislaus for life, with reversion to France: Francis, duke of Lorraine, indemnified with the reversion of Tuscany.		1710 defeated and driven out of Hungary: dies in Turkey, 1735. 1711 Pacification of Sashlimer with the malcontents: Amnesty, restoration of privileges, religious toleration, election, self-protection, &c.				1703 Savoy joins the Grand Alliance, when it is overrun by the French, and the duke strip of nearly all his dominions.	
1740-48 WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION 1740-48.									
The Pragmatic Sanction falls to pieces on the death of Charles VI. —Spain claims, as heir-general, Bavaria, under the will of Ferdinand I.; and Saxony, from the Electress being dau. of Joseph I.									
1743 Alliance with England in favour of Austria.		Secret alliance of Nymphenburg, 1741: France, Bavaria, Spain, and Saxony. 1741 Mallebois with a French army in Westphalia to keep the maritime powers neutral. The French, Saxons, and Bavarians, under Belleisle, overrun Austria and Bohemia, and take Prague: Charles crowned. CHARLES VI. of Bavaria, elected Emperor, 1742-5. 1743 Bavaria occupied by the Pragmatic army, which gains a victory at Dettingen: the French are driven across the Rhine—Peace and alliance of Austria with Saxony and Sardinia. 1745 Charles recovers Bavaria—dies at Munich—peace of Fussen between Austria and Bavaria—Austria restores her conquests.	1740 Invasion of Silesia by the Prussians—defeat of Mollwitz, 1741—Loss of Silesia. 1741 Coronation of Maria-Theresa. Declaration of the Hungarian nobles "Mariamur pro rege nostro Maria-Theresia." 30,000 Hungarian volunteers march to the relief of Vienna under count Pall. Luxury and extravagance increase. The court party becomes stronger, and the country party declines. The Protestants oppressed.	1737 War with the Porte in alliance with Russia. 1738 Loss of Serbia, Bosnia, and Walachia. 1739 Defeat of the Austrians at Krotka; siege of Belgrade by the Turks. 1739 Peace of Belgrade: all the territories acquired in 1738, except Temeswar, restored to the Porte. 1743 Maria-Theresa codes Finale (Genoese since 1713) to Sardinia: hence, 1745, alliance of Genoa with Spain, France, and Naples, against Austria. 1745 Genoa bombarded by the English. 1746 The Austrians under Botta take Genoa, but are expelled by a rising of the people—siege and gallant defence of Genoa, 1747, raised by French aid. 1746-8 Fresh revolt in Corsica—appeased.				1703 Savoy joins the Grand Alliance, when it is overrun by the French, and the duke strip of nearly all his dominions.	
1744 Invasion of the Austrian Netherlands by Louis XV. in pers. Lille, Ypres, &c. taken—1745 Defeat of the Anglo-Dutch army at Fontenoy by marshal Saxe—1746 Brussels and Brabant occupied: marshal Saxe gains the battle of Raucourt: 1747 invades Dutch Flanders, and gains the victory of La-Basle—in great extremity the States-general declare WILLIAM IV., prince of Nassau-Diez, stadtholder, 1747-51. The dignity made hereditary.		1745 Charles recovers Bavaria—dies at Munich—peace of Fussen between Austria and Bavaria—Austria restores her conquests.		1737 War with the Porte in alliance with Russia. 1738 Loss of Serbia, Bosnia, and Walachia. 1739 Defeat of the Austrians at Krotka; siege of Belgrade by the Turks. 1739 Peace of Belgrade: all the territories acquired in 1738, except Temeswar, restored to the Porte. 1743 Maria-Theresa codes Finale (Genoese since 1713) to Sardinia: hence, 1745, alliance of Genoa with Spain, France, and Naples, against Austria. 1745 Genoa bombarded by the English. 1746 The Austrians under Botta take Genoa, but are expelled by a rising of the people—siege and gallant defence of Genoa, 1747, raised by French aid. 1746-8 Fresh revolt in Corsica—appeased.				1703 Savoy joins the Grand Alliance, when it is overrun by the French, and the duke strip of nearly all his dominions.	
1747 Bergen-op-zoom taken by the French.	1749 Conspiracy of	1749 The Prussians invade Saxony, battle of Kesselsdorf, take Dresden.—Peace of Dresden. 1747 Alliance of Austria with Russia—37,000 Russian troops under Repnin on the Rhine, 1748.		1737 War with the Porte in alliance with Russia. 1738 Loss of Serbia, Bosnia, and Walachia. 1739 Defeat of the Austrians at Krotka; siege of Belgrade by the Turks. 1739 Peace of Belgrade: all the territories acquired in 1738, except Temeswar, restored to the Porte. 1743 Maria-Theresa codes Finale (Genoese since 1713) to Sardinia: hence, 1745, alliance of Genoa with Spain, France, and Naples, against Austria. 1745 Genoa bombarded by the English. 1746 The Austrians under Botta take Genoa, but are expelled by a rising of the people—siege and gallant defence of Genoa, 1747, raised by French aid. 1746-8 Fresh revolt in Corsica—appeased.				1703 Savoy joins the Grand Alliance, when it is overrun by the French, and the duke strip of nearly all his dominions.	
1748 GENERAL PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE 1748:									
Holland recovers the barrier fortresses, though mostly demolished.									
	Henry of Berne—suppressed.	Austria retains all her dominions unbroken, except Silesia, ceded to Prussia: a portion of the Milanese to Sardinia (by the treaty of Worms, as the price of her alliance): and Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla to Don Philip, to be held as an appanage by the younger princes of Spain. Finale restored to Genoa by Sardinia. The Pragmatic Sanction finally confirmed and guaranteed by all parties.		1737 War with the Porte in alliance with Russia. 1738 Loss of Serbia, Bosnia, and Walachia. 1739 Defeat of the Austrians at Krotka; siege of Belgrade by the Turks. 1739 Peace of Belgrade: all the territories acquired in 1738, except Temeswar, restored to the Porte. 1743 Maria-Theresa codes Finale (Genoese since 1713) to Sardinia: hence, 1745, alliance of Genoa with Spain, France, and Naples, against Austria. 1745 Genoa bombarded by the English. 1746 The Austrians under Botta take Genoa, but are expelled by a rising of the people—siege and gallant defence of Genoa, 1747, raised by French aid. 1746-8 Fresh revolt in Corsica—appeased.				1703 Savoy joins the Grand Alliance, when it is overrun by the French, and the duke strip of nearly all his dominions.	

KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA ESTABLISHED—BECOMES A FIRST-RATE POWER.

NAPLES & SICILY.	POPES AND CHURCH HISTORY.	PRUSSIA.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	POLAND.
<p>PHILIP V., of Spain, acknowledged in Naples 1701.</p>	<p>CLEMENT IX. (Albani). 1700-21. <i>The differences of religious faith now begin to lose their importance with the people, as they already had with the rulers.</i></p>	<p>FREDERIC III.—1713. 1701 Prussia erected into a kingdom, and acknowledged by the Emperor in consideration of its help against France. Crowned at Königsberg as FREDERIC I.</p>	<p>FREDERIC IV.—1730. WAR OF THE NORTHERN</p>	<p>CHARLES XII.—1718.</p>	<p>FREDERIC AUGUSTUS I. (elector of Saxony).—1704. 1700 Invades Livonia with a Saxon army; siege of Riga.</p>
<p>1701 Conspiracy in favour of the Austrians detected and suppressed.</p>	<p>Protestant missions sent out to India by the English, Dutch, and Danes.</p>	<p>Count de Wartensberg minister—<i>arr. 24,000 men.</i> 1702 Joins the grand alliance against France.</p>	<p>1700 War with Holstein-Gottorp. Charles XII. lands in Zealand to aid his brother-in-law, the duke of Holstein, and compels the Danes to yield by the help of a Dutch and English fleet—<i>Peace of Travendahl.</i> 1701 Invades Poland—victory of Riga—Courland and Lithuania overrun. 1702 Enters Warsaw—defeats the Saxons (abandoned by the Poles) at Clissa—takes Crauw.</p>	<p>1708 Decisive victory of Pultusk; the diet of Warsaw, at the instigation of Charles, and the Sapieha party, declares the throne vacant, and elects</p>	<p>1700 Invades Livonia with a Saxon army; siege of Riga.</p>
<p>1702 Philip arrives in Naples.</p>	<p>1705 Publication of the bull "Vincem Dominum"—cardinal Tournon, legate in China, imprisoned by the emperor Kam-hi; dies, 1710.</p>	<p>Institution of the order of the Black Eagle, and of the Berlin Academy under Leibnitz. <i>The people impoverished by the profusion and</i></p>	<p>1708 Denmark again acknowledges the independence of the House of Holstein-Gottorp in Schleswick.</p>	<p>1706 Victory of the Swedes under Renschild over the Saxons and Russians at Travenstadt.</p>	<p>1708 Charles invades Russia; crosses the Dnieper to join Mazepa; defeated at Pultowa, May 9, 1709; takes refuge five years in Turkey.</p>
<p>1707 Naples occupied by the Imperialists. 1708 Sardinia subdued by the English fleet for archduke Charles.</p>	<p>1708 The Jesuits expelled from Holland. <i>Rise of the Herrenhutters or Moravian Brethren in Germany.</i></p>	<p>1702 Unsuccessful claim to the principality of Orange, on the death of William III. of England. <i>splendour of the court.</i></p>	<p>1709 War with Sweden.</p>	<p>1707 Patrick given up to Charles, and broken on the wheel.</p>	<p>1709 Charles invades Russia; crosses the Dnieper to join Mazepa; defeated at Pultowa, May 9, 1709; takes refuge five years in Turkey.</p>
<p><i>Peace of Utrecht.</i></p>	<p><i>The disputes concerning Jansenism distract the French church—dispersion of the Society of Port-Royal, 1709.</i></p>	<p>1707 Acquisition of Neuchâtel by inheritance, on the death of the duchess of Nemours.</p>	<p>1710 The Danes driven out of Sweden by Steinbock.</p>	<p>1710 Invasion of Swedish Pomerania by the Danes and Saxons.—1712 Victory of Steinbock over the Danes, Poles, and Saxons, at Gadebusch in Mecklenburg.</p>	<p>1710 The Russian troops withdrawn from Poland, but Russian influence continues henceforth paramount.</p>
<p>1714 VICTOR-AMADEUS, duke of Savoy, crowned king of Sicily at Palermo.</p>	<p>1713 The famous bull "Unigenitus," against the French Jansenists and the New Testament of Quesnel, produces violent debates and divisions in the Gallican church for many years—the Jesuits defending the bull, the Jansenists opposing it.</p>	<p>FREDERIC WILLIAM I., son, 1713-40. <i>The army increased to 50,000 men.</i> 1713 Prussia acknowledged as a kingdom by France and Spain at the peace of Utrecht. Seizes Stettin under pretence of holding it in pledge.</p>	<p>1714 Seizure of Holstein-Gottorp. 1715 Bremen and Verden sold to Hannover.</p>	<p>1714 Seizure of Holstein-Gottorp. 1715 Charles returns to Sweden—Stralsund capitulates. Prussia and England join the alliance against Sweden.</p>	<p>1712 The Russian troops withdrawn from Poland, but Russian influence continues henceforth paramount.</p>
<p>1717 Spain, in pursuance of Alberoni's policy, seizes on Sardinia, and, in 1718, on Sicily.</p>	<p>1715 Bull "Ex illa die" against the Jesuits allowing the Chinese converts to perform religious ceremonies in honour of their ancestors.</p>	<p>1715 Joins in the Northern War against Sweden. <i>Radical reform; all unnecessary show and expense done away with; and the kingdom strengthened by a vigilant care for the working classes and population: erection of Chambers in the Royal Domains; abolition of gifts and hereditary leases; the military system carefully improved and extended.</i></p>	<p>1716 The king of Sweden repulsed in an invasion of Norway. <i>during</i></p>	<p>1716 Ministry of baron de Götz. Loss of the German provinces. 1717 Negotiations of Götz and Alberoni against England, and for the re-establishment of the Stuarts.</p>	<p>1718 Charles XII. invades Russia, and is killed at the siege of Frederickshall.</p>
<p>1720 Sardinia given, as a kingdom, to Savoy, in exchange for Sicily, which is reunited to Naples under the Emperor.</p>	<p>1720 The bull "Unigenitus" at length accepted by the parliament of Paris.</p>	<p>1720 Peace of Stockholm with the Swedes. <i>The country, highly flourishing, obtains great influence in</i></p>	<p>1718 Charles XII. invades Russia, and is killed at the siege of Frederickshall. <i>this reign:</i></p>	<p>1718 Charles XII. invades Russia, and is killed at the siege of Frederickshall. <i>revenue</i></p>	<p>1718 Charles XII. invades Russia, and is killed at the siege of Frederickshall.</p>
<p>CHARLES VI., Emperor, king of Naples and Sicily, 1720-35.</p>	<p>INNOCENT XIII. (Conti), 1721-4.</p>	<p>1721 Arrival of 16,000 emigrants at Salzburg, enticed thither to reinforce the population. <i>The narrow parsimony of Frederic I. lays the foundation of Prussian greatness: he leaves a flourishing revenue, an accumulated treasure, and an army of 70,000 men, surpassing any European troops in discipline: by availing himself of which Frederic II. raises Prussia to a first-rate power.</i></p>	<p>1720 Peace between Denmark and Sweden.—Sweden pays 600,000 dollars, and consents to pay tolls for the navigation of the Sound—Schleswick to Denmark.</p>	<p>1720 Peace between Denmark and Sweden.—Sweden pays 600,000 dollars, and consents to pay tolls for the navigation of the Sound—Schleswick to Denmark.</p>	<p>1721 A fresh colony sent to Greenland.</p>
<p>1728 Disputes with the Pope as to the immunities of the Church, and rights of legation, finally settled.</p>	<p>1724 The Jesuits forbidden to receive novices, with a view to their suppression; the design is frustrated by the death of the Pope.</p>	<p>1725 League of Herrenhausen; England, France, and Prussia against Austria.—Prussia secedes from it, and joins the Imperial party by a secret treaty at Wusterhausen, 1726. <i>the general affairs of Europe.</i></p>	<p>1721 A fresh colony sent to Greenland. <i>three to four millions</i></p>	<p>1721 Peace of Nystad (see RUSIA.) Peace for twenty years.</p>	<p>1728 Disputes with the Pope as to the immunities of the Church, and rights of legation, finally settled.</p>
<p>1734-5 Don Carlos conquers Naples and Sicily—victory of Bitonto over the Austrians.</p>	<p>BENEDECT XIII. (Orsini), 1724-30.</p>	<p>1731 Arrival of 16,000 emigrants at Salzburg, enticed thither to reinforce the population. <i>The narrow parsimony of Frederic I. lays the foundation of Prussian greatness: he leaves a flourishing revenue, an accumulated treasure, and an army of 70,000 men, surpassing any European troops in discipline: by availing himself of which Frederic II. raises Prussia to a first-rate power.</i></p>	<p>1721 A fresh colony sent to Greenland. <i>of dollars.</i></p>	<p>1721 Peace of Nystad (see RUSIA.) Peace for twenty years.</p>	<p>1734 Disputes with the Pope as to the immunities of the Church, and rights of legation, finally settled.</p>
<p>1738 Marries the daughter of Frederic Augustus of Saxony, king of Poland—institution of the Order of St. Januarius.</p>	<p>CLEMENT XII. (Corfini), 1730-40.</p>	<p>FREDERIC II., son, 1740-86. 1740-42 First Silesian war against Maria Theresia. 1741 Victory of Mollwitz; conquest of Silesia. Joins the anti-Austrian confederacy: alliance with France. 1742 Peace of Breslau, after the victory of Czaulau; Austria cedes Silesia (except the county of Trochen) and Glatz. 1744 Second alliance with France and union of Frankfurt with Charles VII., Hesse-Cassel, and the Palatinate, against Austria. <i>The selfish policy of Frederic aimed steadily at his own aggrandizement.</i> 1744-5 Second Silesian war. <i>General toleration.</i> 1745 Victories of Hohenfriedberg and Sorr over the Austrians. <i>Peace of Dresden with Austria and Saxony:</i> Silesia confirmed to Prussia; Saxony pays 100,000 dollars; Prussia recognizes Francis I. as Emperor. <i>Arts, Sciences, and Literature, encouraged and protected.</i></p>	<p>1721 East India Company established. <i>A peaceful and prosperous reign.</i></p>	<p>1721 East India Company established. <i>Sweden now more an aristocracy than a monarchy: origin of the parties "Hats" and "Caps;" the former under French influence, and favourable to war; the latter for Russia and peace—extensive foreign corruption from the poverty of the kingdom and of both parties.</i></p>	<p>1738 Marries the daughter of Frederic Augustus of Saxony, king of Poland—institution of the Order of St. Januarius.</p>
<p>1742 Naples compelled to neutrality in the war of the Austrian succession, by an English squadron threatening to bombard her capital.</p>	<p>BENEDECT XIV. (Lambertini), 1740-58.</p>	<p>1741 Arrival of 16,000 emigrants at Salzburg, enticed thither to reinforce the population. <i>The narrow parsimony of Frederic I. lays the foundation of Prussian greatness: he leaves a flourishing revenue, an accumulated treasure, and an army of 70,000 men, surpassing any European troops in discipline: by availing himself of which Frederic II. raises Prussia to a first-rate power.</i></p>	<p>1721 East India Company established. <i>Christiern VI., son, 1730-46.</i></p>	<p>1721 East India Company established. <i>Sweden now more an aristocracy than a monarchy: origin of the parties "Hats" and "Caps;" the former under French influence, and favourable to war; the latter for Russia and peace—extensive foreign corruption from the poverty of the kingdom and of both parties.</i></p>	<p>1742 Naples compelled to neutrality in the war of the Austrian succession, by an English squadron threatening to bombard her capital.</p>
<p>1749 Institution or revival of the orders of the Seraphim, the Sword, and the Polar Star.</p>	<p>1749 Institution or revival of the orders of the Seraphim, the Sword, and the Polar Star.</p>	<p>1749 Institution or revival of the orders of the Seraphim, the Sword, and the Polar Star.</p>	<p>1749 Institution or revival of the orders of the Seraphim, the Sword, and the Polar Star.</p>	<p>1749 Institution or revival of the orders of the Seraphim, the Sword, and the Polar Star.</p>	<p>1749 Institution or revival of the orders of the Seraphim, the Sword, and the Polar Star.</p>

INCREASING CIVILISATION AND POWER OF RUSSIA.		PROGRESS OF CIVILISATION IN AMERICA.				
RUSSIA.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	PERSIA.	INDIA.	CHINA.	AMERICA.	
PETER (the Great), —1727. <i>Wonderful increase</i>	MUSTAFA II., —1703.	SHAH SULTAN HUSSEIN, —1722.	AURUNG-ZEB, or ALEMGHIR I. —1707.	KAM-HI, —1722.	1701 Philip V. acknowledged as king of Spain by the American colonies.	1700
1700 Invades Ingria—siege of Narva—great defeat by Charles XII. at Narva. <i>in the power and civilisation</i>	1702 Revolt of the Janizaries on the execution of the vizier Daltaban—Mustapha resigns the throne to	1704 Revolt of Goorgeen in Georgia: he is pardoned on turning Moslem; and made governor of Kandahar.	1703 Teeg-Bahadur, chief of the Seiks of the northern provinces, put to death—hence long Seik wars. <i>The English possessions limited to Bombay, Madras, Fort William (Calcutta) in Bengal, and Bencoolen in Sumatra.—Fort William the presidency.</i>	1705 A papal legate arrives in China.	1702 Rice introduced into Carolina from Madagascar.	
Abolition of the patriarchate: the czar head of the church.	1703 Ahmed III., brother, 1703-30.		The Mogul power		<i>Increasing importance of the English trade with the West Indian and North American colonies.</i>	
1703 Petersburg founded—conquest of Ingria and Karolia. <i>of Russia:</i>	<i>Peace for some years:</i>		BAHADUR SHAH, or SHAH-ALIM I., son, 1707-12.			
1704 Successes in Livonia: Narva and Dorpat taken. <i>the military and 1705 University of Moscow, naval forces</i>	<i>the Janizaries</i>		<i>rapidly declines after the death of</i>			
1706 Victory of Kalisch by Mezarikoff over the Swedes. <i>greatly improved;</i>	<i>curbed and reduced</i>		1708 The chaos, or fourth of the revenue, ceded to the Mahrattas, on condition of ceasing their devastations.			
1707 Revolt of the Cossack hetman Mazepa. <i>the empire extended;</i>	<i>to obedience.</i>		Aurung-Zeb.			
1708 Invasion of Charles XII.—defeated at Pultowa—Viborg, Revel, and Riga taken from Sweden. <i>arts and sciences</i>		1709 Revolt of the Ghilji Afghans in Kandahar, and death of Goorgeen Khan—their chief, Meer-Weis, makes himself independent. Succeeded by Meer Mahmood.	<i>Ravages of the Seiks under Gooroo Govind.</i>			
1709 Charles XII. of Sweden takes refuge at Bender after the battle of Pultowa: hence War with the Turks, 1710—the Russians, defeated and surrounded on the Pruth, bribe the vizier Baltaji for the Peace of Falczy, 1711: Azoph restored to the Porte.		1710-13 Unsuccessful attempts to reduce Kandahar.	<i>The Mahrattas masters of the Dekhin.</i>		1711 Incorporation of the English South Sea Company. Newfoundland, Acadia, and Hudson's Bay ceded by France to England at the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Spain cedes the disputed settlements on the Rio de la Plata to Portugal; Louisiana to France: and gives England the <i>Asiento</i> , or right of supplying negro slaves for thirty years—whence arises an extensive smuggling trade.	1710
1711 Establishment of the Directing Senate, the highest tribunal of the empire.			JEMANDAR SHAH, son, 1712, a few months.			
1712-13 Dissensions with the Porte: accommodated by the wily ambassador Tolstoi, the first of the school of Russian diplomacy.			PURBEKSHI, nephew, 1712-17.		1719 Commercial embassy of Ismailoff from Russia.	
<i>introduced;</i>			A puppet in the hands of the brothers Abdulla and Hussein Seik, by whom he is put to death:—after two reigns, occupying together only a few months, the throne is filled by		1720 An imperial edict, forbidding the missionaries to preach.	
Catherine (privately married in 1797) declared <i>czarina.</i>	1713 Charles XII., refusing to leave Turkey, is confined till 1714.		MOHAMMED SHAH, grandson of Bahadur Shah, 1719-39.		1720 Fresh restrictions on the Spanish-American trade—New and higher tariff.	
<i>trade and</i>	1715 Fortunate war with Venice; the Morea conquered by the vizier Ali Koumourdjii.		Puts the Seiks to death.		1728 Discovery of diamond mines in Brazil. Coffee introduced into the French West India islands from Surinam.	
1714 Naval victory over the Swedes in the Baltic—Finland overrun—Aland conquered. <i>manufactures</i>	1716 Unsuccessful war with Hungary—defeat and death of Koumourdjii at Peterwardein; loss of Temeswar, etc.		<i>The reigning families in Dekhin and Oude, founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk and Saadut Khan, become virtually independent.</i>		1732 Charter for colonising Georgia, the southernmost of the thirteen states—Savannah founded, 1733.	
1716-17 Fresh travels of Peter in Holland, Denmark, and France—introduction of French manners and regulations. <i>protected and</i>	1717 Defeat of Crusca near Belgrade: loss of Belgrade.		Indolence of the		1733 A tax imposed by England on the importation of sugar into North America. Denmark purchases from France the island of St. Croix.	
1717 Disaffection of the czarowitz Alexis, who escapes to Naples, but returns and is put to death, 1718. <i>encouraged;</i>	1718 Peace of Passarowitz: The Porte cedes Belgrade, Temeswar, and part of Bosnia to Hungary; and to Venice some frontier fortresses in Albania; but retains Corigo and the Morea conquered from the latter.	1719 Herat taken by the Abdalli Afghans, who become independent.	Emperor:		1739 War between Spain and England respecting the <i>Asiento</i> : The first war for colonial interests. The real point of contest was the right of search claimed by Spain as consequent on her exclusive dominion in the Indian sea.	
1720 Naval victory over the Sweden: the coasts of Sweden devastated by the Russian fleet. <i>foreign artisans</i>	1721 Muhammed-Effendi the first Ottoman ambassador to Paris, whence he brings the first printing-press to Turkey, 1726.	<i>Persia attacked at the same time by the Abdalli and Ghilji Afghans, the Uzbeks, and the Arabs of Muscat.</i>	the Mahrattas		1740-4 Anson's American expedition against the Spaniards—he sails round the world and takes the Manilla galleon.	
1721 Establishment of the "Holy Synod," under the control of the emperor, for the government of the church. <i>invited and</i>		1720 Mahmood invades Persia, but is defeated.	overrun India.		1741 Powerful British force in South America — unsuccessful attack on Carthage.	
<i>Peace of Nystadt, 1721:</i>		1722 Mahmood again invades Persia, gains a battle at Goolnabad, besieges and takes Ispahan; Shah Hussein resigns.	Great		1742 Invasion of Georgia by Spaniards and Indians, repulsed.	
Sweden cedes Karelia, Esthonia, Ingria, Livonia, Viborg, and the islands of Oland, etc. to Russia: Russia restores Finland, pays 2,000,000 dollars as an indemnity, and guarantees the new Swedish constitution. <i>patronised.</i>		1723 Christiania proscribed, and the churches razed, except at Canton.	increase		1743 Settlement of Acadia, now called Nova Scotia, by the English, chiefly discharged soldiers and sailors.	
Russia succeeds		1727 Treaty of friendship with Russia—a Russian envoy resident at Pekin.	of the		1745 Exchange of the Portuguese colony on the Plata for districts in Paraguay — War with the Jesuits, who refuse to retire.	
The czar assumes the title of "Emperor of all the Russias."		1729 Ashraf defeated and driven from Ispahan—again defeated, and killed, 1730.	Trade.			
Sweden as		1730 Mahmood invades Persia, but is defeated.	the Mahrattas			
1723 The Turks and Russians attempt to dismember Persia during the contest—1725 Partition treaty between Russia and the Porte for seizing the north and west provinces of Persia.		1731 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	overrun India.			
the dominant		1732 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	Great			
1723 Peace with Shah Tahmasp—Daghistan, Gililan, Shirwan, and Mazandaran ceded to Russia—retained till 1735. <i>reigns despotically.</i>		1733 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	increase			
1724 Alliance with Sweden. Power in		1734 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	of the			
Russia army 160,000 men.		1735 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	the Mahrattas			
CATHARINE I., widow of Peter, 1725-7. Prince Menshikoff sole and absolute minister.		1736 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	overrun India.			
1726 Alliance with Austria. the North.		1737 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	Great			
Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg.		1738 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	increase			
PETER II., grandson of Peter, 1727-30. Fall of Menshikoff—rise of the Dolgorouki family.		1739 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	of the			
1727 Treaty with China. Establishment of a supreme privy council of eight members.		1740 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	the Mahrattas			
ANNE, niece of Peter the Great, 1730-40. Capitulation, limiting the imperial power in favour of the nobles, enacted by the Dolgorouki, but immediately broken by Anne: Ministry of foreigners: Ostermann, Munnich, Biron.		1741 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	overrun India.			
1732 Treaty of Copenhagen with Austria: the Pragmatic Sanction acknowledged. <i>Interferes in the affairs of Poland.</i>		1742 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	Great			
1735 Restoration to Persia of the territories ceded in 1723.		1743 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	increase			
1736-9 War with the Porte, in alliance with Austria 1737.		1744 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	of the			
The Russians in the Crimea: take Azoph, and 1737 Oczakow, but retreat 1738.		1745 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	the Mahrattas			
1739 Defeat of the Turks near Choczim; loss of Choczim and Moldavia to Russia. <i>Peace of Belgrade, from the losses of Austria:</i>		1746 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	overrun India.			
Russia restores all her conquests except Azoph. But this war avenged the defeat on the Pruth.		1747 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	Great			
IVAN, 1740-1, grand-nephew, (two months old). Elson regent, but soon banished.		1748 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	increase			
1741 War with Sweden. A revolt of the Preobraschenki regiment of guards places on the throne		1749 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	of the			
ELIZABETH, 1740-62, youngest dau. of Peter the Great. Fall of the foreign ministers.		1750 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	the Mahrattas			
1742 Peter of Holstein-Gottorp declared heir.		1751 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	overrun India.			
1743 Peace of Abo.		1752 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	Great			
1747 Fall of Lestocq, the chief of the Prussian party, whence, Alliance with Austria—Russian auxiliary troops sent, 1748.		1753 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	increase			
First interference of Russia as a great Power in the affairs of Western Europe, which she never abandons.		1754 Tahmasp, son of Shah Hussein, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin, MEER ASHRAF, 1725-30.	of the			

ENGLISH-AMERICAN WAR. FRENCH REVOLUTION.

1750	PORTUGAL.	FRANCE.	GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.	
	<p>JOSEPH EMANUEL, —1777.</p> <p>1750-77 Ministry of Carvalho, marquis of Pombal, the boldest and most unscrupulous of reformers.</p> <p>1753 The grants of the alienated crown property revoked.</p> <p>1755 Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake; 20,000 men perished; the British parliament vote £100,000 for the relief of the sufferers.</p> <p>1757 The Jesuits driven from court.</p> <p>1758 Mysterious conspiracy of the Aveiro and Tavora families against the king's life—detected & severely punished.</p> <p>1759 Expulsion of the Jesuits.</p> <p>1760 Marriage of the Infanta Maria, heiress-apparent, to her uncle Don Pedro.</p> <p>1762 War (as an ally of England) with Spain—Spanish invasion—reform of the Portuguese army by the count de la Lippe-Buckeburg.</p> <p>1763 Spain and Portugal replaced on their former footing.</p> <p><i>Reform of the army, navy, and universities; abolition of the Inquis. Expurgations, the distinctions between old and new Christians, etc. And all these reforms fell with Pombal.</i></p> <p>1775 Hostilities with Spain in S. America—final capture of Nova Colonia by the Spaniards.</p> <p>MARIA I., dau., 1777-1816.</p> <p>Diagnose of Pombal—release of 800 political prisoners.</p> <p>1778 Pacification of St. Ildefonso with Spain—American boundaries finally settled.</p> <p><i>The queen well-meaning but inefficient; governed by her confessor, who, from a</i></p> <p>1782 Portugal joins the Armed Neutrality.</p> <p><i>common soldier, had become a monk, and thence archbishop, grand-inquisitor, and prime minister: an able and honest prelate.</i></p> <p>1792 Confirmed insanity of the queen: the prince of Brazil regent.</p>	<p>LOUIS XV., —1774.</p> <p>1751 Foundation of the <i>Ecole militaire</i>, for nobles only.</p> <p>Disputes respecting the bill "Unigenitus" still continue: the parliament of Paris withheld to Pombal, 1753, for refusing the royal edicts, and a "Chambre Royale" substituted; but the parliament is re-instituted the next year.</p> <p>Proficiency of the court: the king's mistress, madame de Pompadour, directs all affairs: Bernis minister, under her influence till 1756—then de Choiseul-Stainville, 1758-70.</p> <p>1756 Capture of Minorca from the English—admiral Byng tried and shot, 1757, for failing to relieve it.</p> <p><i>Alliance with Austria, offensive and defensive: directed against England and Prussia.</i></p> <p>1757 The king's life attempted by Damien—Invasion of Hanover: convention of Kloster-Zeven with Cumberland.</p> <p>1758 Defeat of Creffeldt on the Rhine—the English repulsed in an attempt to invade Normandy.</p> <p>Losses in N. America—Cape Breton taken by the English under Amherst and Boscawen.</p> <p>Goree and the other settlements in Senegal taken by the English.</p> <p>1759 Defeat of Minden by the Anglo-Hanoverians—bombardment of Havre-de-Grace. Attempt to invade Ireland with five ships under Thurot—defeated and killed, 1760.</p> <p><i>Loss of Quebec, Montreal, and all Canada, 1760.</i></p> <p>1761 The Jesuits denounced by the Abbé Chauvelin in the parliament of Paris.</p> <p>1761 The Bourbon Family-Compact: Spain, France, Naples, and Parma, agree to support each other against all enemies.</p> <p>1761 Siege and capture of Belleisle on the French coast by the English.</p> <p>1762 Capture of Martinico by the English.</p> <p><i>Montesquieu's—Spread of infidelity—the Encyclopedists.</i></p> <p>1763 Peace of Paris between France, Spain, and England: France cedes Canada, Cape Breton, Grenada, Tobago, and other West India Islands; Senegal, etc., in Africa; and Minorca (restored) to England;—England restores to France, Pondicherry, Carthagena, etc., in the East Indies, a share in the Newfoundland fishery, and the title of Governor to Spain, Havana, Trinidad, and Manila;—Spain cedes the Floridas to England; receiving Louisiana from France (a transfer not made till 1765).</p> <p>1764 Expulsion of the Jesuits—death of madame de Pompadour.</p> <p>1766 Lorraine united to France on the death of Stanislaus Leczinski—unjust execution of general Lally.</p> <p>1768 Genoa cedes Corsica to France.</p> <p>1769 Ministry of the duc d'Aiguillon—influence of madame du Barry, the king's mistress.</p> <p>1770 Dissolution of the French E. India Company.</p> <p>1771 Abolition of the Parliaments after repeated disputes with the crown: the last shadow of liberty, or popular representation.</p> <p><i>Debt 4,000,000,000 livres: revenue 100,000,000 francs.</i></p> <p>LOUIS XVI., grandson, 1774-93.</p> <p>Married to Maria-Antoinette of Austria.</p> <p>Marquis prime minister—Vergennes minister of foreign affairs—restoration of the parliaments—emancipation of the serfs on the royal domains—Target comptroller-general of finance, 1774-6—the <i>Physiocrats</i>.</p> <p>1776-81 <i>Nuclear constitution-general</i>—Franklin in Paris—contagion of American enthusiasm—arms and money subscribed for the Americans, and many French volunteers join them, who, on their return, head the Revolution in France.</p> <p>1778 Alliance and co-operation with America—War with England—Naval victory of the English under Keppel off Ushant—68 sail of the line obliges the English squadron of 38 to retreat before them in the British Channel.</p> <p>1779 Scheme of invading England from Normandy with 400 flat-bottomed boats.</p> <p>Naval war in America—capture of Grenada.</p> <p>1781 Resignation of Necker.</p> <p>Indecisive naval engagement between Hood and de Grasse in the W. Indies.</p> <p><i>Oathsworn declaring no person can obtain the rank of captain unless ennobled for four generations—and interdicting every military grade to plebeians—one of the secondary causes of the French Revolution.</i></p> <p>1782 Great naval defeat of de Grasse in the West Indies, by the English under Rodney.</p> <p>1783 Peace of Versailles between France, Spain, England, and America: England acknowledges the independence of the United States; restores Tobago, Senegal, and the comports in the E. Indies, to France; Minorca and the Floridas to Spain—Holland cedes Negapatam to England.</p> <p><i>The American war, though ending in the loss of the colonies, showed that the maritime power of England was more than a match for the rest of Europe.</i></p> <p>Rise of French troubles.</p> <p>1783 Calonne minister of finance—national debt now 6,000,000,000 livres! Assembly of Notables—Calonne obliged to flee.</p> <p>Admiral of the queen's necklace raised an outcry against her.</p> <p>1787 Brissot minister of finance—the parliament refuses to register the taxes, and declares that the <i>etat-generaux</i> alone can legalize them—Louis banishes the parliament to Troyes—recalled—further breach.—Duc d'Orleans exiled, and two conspirators of parliament sent to the Bastille—parliament increases its popularity by registering an edict giving civil rights to Protestants—project to create a <i>curia plebena</i> to replace parliament—parliament protests against its acts, and is supported by nearly all France—the minister is dismissed, and Necker returns—<i>Public rejoicings in Paris and elsewhere, mixed with some excesses.</i></p> <p>French Revolution, 1789-99.</p> <p><i>Meeting of the <i>etat-generaux</i>, 1st May, 1789—Frisolons details of etiquette irritate the public—the tiers <i>etat</i> everywhere supported by the people—it proclaims liberty and equality, and the throne totters—vacations opposed induces the tiers <i>etat</i>, upon the proposition of the abbé Sieyès, to declare itself the <i>National Assembly</i>—Paris is surrounded by troops—the people cry—where rise against them—the Bastille taken and rased, June 14—Bailly mayor; Lafayette commander of the national guards.</i></p> <p><i>General emigration of nobles and clergy.</i></p> <p>Aug. 4. Declaration of the rights of man—abolition of privileges—liberty of the press, Nov. 5. Palace of Versailles attacked, and the king brought to Paris.</p> <p>1790 Fête of the confederates in the Champ de Mars, the king swears to the new constitution—Jacobins club still 1790—consolidation of church property—municipalities established.</p> <p><i>Liberty and Equality.</i></p> <p>1791 Flight of the king to Varennes—trial by Jury instituted.</p> <p><i>Legislative assembly, Oct. 1, 1791, till Sept. 20, 1792.</i></p> <p>Lafayette resigns—roy of the Jacobins—massacre and riots—massacre at Avignon.</p> <p>1792 War with Germany—royalty abolished, and France declared a republic—the king beheaded, 1793—Reign of terror.</p>	<p>GEORGE II., —1760.</p> <p>1751 Death of Frederic, prince of Wales, father of George III.</p> <p>1752 The importation of Irish wool to England opened, to two ports only. The New or Gregorian style adopted—the 3rd of September being counted as the 14th.</p> <p>1753 Purchase of the "British Museum" by parliament.</p> <p>1754 Hostilities with England in N. America, respecting the boundaries of Nova Scotia.</p> <p>1755 Naval hostilities: defeat and death of Gen. Braddock on the Ohio.</p> <p>Disputes between the ministry and the Irish parliament on the application of the surplus revenue of Ireland.</p> <p>1756-63 Seven Years' War, connected by treaties with the Seven Years' War on the continent.</p> <p><i>National debt £78,000,000.</i></p> <p>1756 <i>Subsidiary alliance with Prussia.</i></p> <p>1757 The "Militia Bill," making that force efficient.</p> <p>Victory of Plassey in India—the foundation of British supremacy—further successes, 1760—siege and capture of Pondicherry, 1761.</p> <p>England</p> <p>1758 Abrogation of the convention of Kloster-Zeven—second subsidiary treaty with Prussia—British troops sent to Germany—disputes with the Dutch, on the detention of their ships conveying stores to the French, and trading with their colonies.</p> <p>on the pinnacle of</p> <p><i>The English fleets under Hawke and Anson ride triumphant in the Channel.</i></p> <p>Maritime and Colonial</p> <p>1759 Victory of Quebec and conquest of Canada; death of gen. Wolfe.</p> <p><i>Naval victories—off Cape Lagos by Boscawen over the Toulon fleet—off Brest, by Hawke, over the grand fleet under Coillans.</i></p> <p>power.</p> <p>GEORGE III., grandson, 1760-1820.</p> <p><i>Civil list fixed at £200,000.</i></p> <p>1761 Negotiations with France; broken off on the Family-Compact.</p> <p>1762 War with Spain: conquest of Havana, Trinidad, and Manila, with their dependencies, after the preliminaries of peace were signed in Europe.</p> <p><i>The unpopularity of the war since Pitt's retirement compels Bute to make peace in the full tide of success.</i></p> <p><i>National debt increased to £140,000,000.</i></p> <p>1763 Peace of Paris between France, Spain, and England: France cedes Canada, Cape Breton, Grenada, Tobago, and other West India Islands; Senegal, etc., in Africa; and Minorca (restored) to England;—England restores to France, Pondicherry, Carthagena, etc., in the East Indies, a share in the Newfoundland fishery, and the title of Governor to Spain, Havana, Trinidad, and Manila;—Spain cedes the Floridas to England; receiving Louisiana from France (a transfer not made till 1765).</p> <p>1765 The Isle of Man annexed to the crown—death of chevalier de St. George, son of James II.</p> <p>1765 Stamp Act for America: partly as an assertion of power over the colonies, partly to reduce the expenditure of the late war—revoked, 1766, but the right maintained.</p> <p>1767-9 First war with Hyder Ali in Mysore.</p> <p>1768 Attempts at external taxation of the American colonies by duties on the importation of glass, paper, white lead, painter's colors, and tea—and the establishment of an American civil list.</p> <p>1769-9 <i>Walke's riots.</i></p> <p>1770 Abolition of the American duties, except on tea.</p> <p>1772 The American judges salaried by the crown—a measure viewed with suspicion by the Americans.</p> <p>1773 The E. India Company exports tea to America, but it is thrown into the sea at Boston by the Americans.</p> <p>Trial and acquittal of lord Clive for misconduct in India.</p> <p>1775-83 American Revolutionary War. (See America.)</p> <p><i>English generals: Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne, Cornwallis—Americans: Washington, Gates, Sullivan, Lee, etc.</i></p> <p>1775 Lord North's "conciliatory measures" for America rejected by the Colonies—remonstrance of the city of London against the war—17,000 Hessian mercenaries hired for the war in America.</p> <p>1776—the English evacuate Boston—<i>Declaration of American independence, July 4.</i></p> <p>1777 Gen. Burgoyne surrenders with 10,000 men at Saratoga—1777 The American war violently opposed by lord Chatham, but supported by both houses of parliament.</p> <p>1778 Unsuccessful attempts to conciliate the Americans: commissioners sent out to New York; but the American refusal to treat unless as independent—Lord Chatham seized with a fit, while pleading for America, in the house of peers, and dies soon after.</p> <p>1779 Unsuccessful attempts to conciliate the Americans: commissioners sent out to New York; but the American refusal to treat unless as independent—Lord Chatham seized with a fit, while pleading for America, in the house of peers, and dies soon after.</p> <p>1780 Captain Cook killed at Owhyhee.</p> <p>1781 Discovery of a new planet by Herschel.</p> <p>Peace clamorously demanded by the nation.</p> <p>1781 Capitulation of lord Cornwallis with his fleet and army at York-town in America—the American war henceforth hopeless—1782 Opposed by parliament—lord North resigns.</p> <p>1782 Acknowledgment of the independence of Ireland and its parliament from the authority of the British parliament.</p> <p><i>The American war, though ending in the loss of the colonies, showed that the maritime power of England was more than a match for the rest of Europe.</i></p> <p><i>National debt £238,000,000</i></p> <p>1784 Peace with Tipoo Saib.</p> <p>1785 Agitation in Ireland for reform—determination to import nothing from England.</p> <p>1786 Impeachment of Warren Hastings for corrupt government in India—his trial lasts till 1795. Speeches of Burke, Sheridan, etc.</p> <p>England flourishing in peace, and</p> <p>Attempt to assassinate the king by a lunatic.</p> <p>1787 First settlers in Botany Bay.</p> <p>1788 The king insane—Pitt opposes the prince of Wales for regent—Death of Charles Edward, the last pretender.</p> <p><i>its national debt</i></p> <p>1790 July 14, Earl Stanhope and 600 gentlemen meet to celebrate the French Revolution.</p> <p><i>Burke on the French Revolution—Paine's Rights of Man, and Common Sense, widely circulated.</i></p> <p>1791 Act to divide Canada into Upper and Lower—quarrel of Fox and Burke—riots at Birmingham, the houses of Dr. Priestley and others destroyed by the mob.</p> <p>1792 Gradual abolition of the slave-trade agreed to.—Peace with Tipoo Saib, by which he cedes half his dominions to England.</p> <p><i>People in favour of reform, but the government oppose every abstraction—the old creed of the aristocracy.</i></p> <p><i>Numerous emigrants from France.</i></p> <p>Upon the execution of Louis XVI., England joins the Austrian alliance.</p>	<p>1752 Disputes respecting the privileges of parliament, occasioned by an appeal against the Westminster election.</p> <p>New laws—Gause act, acts for naturalising Jews, preventing clandestine marriages, etc.</p> <p>1754 Death of Pelham—ministry of his brother the duke of Newcastle, 1754-56.</p> <p>Ministry of William Pitt the Elder, 1760-63—Leaze chancellor of the exchequer.</p> <p>1761 <i>Ministry of the king's favourite, the earl of Bute</i>—he retires 1763, but retains his influence.</p> <p><i>Grenville ministry 1763-65</i>—Wilkes expelled the house of commons for a seditious libel in the North Briton.</p> <p>1765 <i>Rockingham ministry: general warrants declared illegal—a result of Wilkes' case.</i></p> <p>1766-70 <i>Grafton and Townshend ministry</i>—at first under the influence of lord Chatham (Pitt)—the duke of Grafton retires on the American question.</p> <p>Ministry of lord North 1770-82—hostile to American liberty—Lord Chatham in opposition; in the commons Fox, Burke, Dunning.</p> <p>The right and practice of petitioning parliament on public affairs firmly established and in constant use—numerous petitions about 1780 for reform and retrenchment—still more for the abolition of the slave-trade 1787. Public meetings first called to debate public questions and petition 1769.</p> <p>The great influence which the crown had naturally acquired by the power and respect which England had obtained abroad, joined to her unexampled domestic prosperity—the corrupt influence which was now generally and openly employed in securing parliaments favourable to the court and its ministers—the great increase in places and pensions, connected, as they naturally became in public opinion with the enormous growth of the national debt, give rise to the idea of Parliamentary Reform.</p> <p>1776 Wilkes' attempt—Pitt's motion, supported by Fox, but by 203 to 148, Burke's carried 1782.</p> <p>Rockingham ministry 1782.</p> <p>Fox and Shelburne secretaries of state.</p> <p>Contractors excluded from parliament—customs and excise officers from voting at elections—unless places abolished—better government of Ireland begun—liberal and sound measures generally introduced.—Rockingham dies, Shelburne prime minister till June 1783—Fox resigns.</p> <p>North and Fox coalition ministry till Dec. 1783—generally reprobated—dismissed on the India bill—Sheridan leader of the opposition.</p> <p>First ministry of William Pitt, 1784-1801.</p> <p>First lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, aged only 24—opposed at first by a majority of the commons, but supported by the nation in the general election of 1786.</p> <p>Pitt's Sinking Fund 1786: established to support public credit, now beginning to totter from the vast amount of the yearly interest of the national debt—for some time shortly held up as a sort of miraculous means of paying of the national debt.</p> <p>The stability of the British empire from this time mainly dependent upon public credit. The funding system has so intervened the money affairs of government with those of the nation at large; and both so entirely depend upon an increasing national prosperity, without which it would be impossible to pay the interest on the debt, that the whole fabric of British society rests upon the preservation of industrial and commercial superiority.</p>

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, 1756-63. SUPPRESSION OF THE JESUITS.

Table with columns for HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY (The Empire, Austria, Bohemia), HUNGARY, ITALY (Tuscany, Genoa, Sardinia), NAPLES & SICILY, and SPAIN. Each column contains detailed historical events, dates, and names of rulers and figures.

GREATNESS OF PRUSSIA—FREDERIC THE GREAT. FIRST PARTITION OF POLAND.

Table with 6 columns: POPES AND CHURCH HISTORY, PRUSSIA, DENMARK, SWEDEN, POLAND, RUSSIA. Each column contains historical events and dates corresponding to the reigns of various monarchs and church figures.

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BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA. INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Table with columns: OTTOMAN EMPIRE, PERSIA, CARUL, &c., INDIA, CHINA, AMERICA. Rows list historical events from 1750 to 1792 across these regions.

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WAR—BUONAPARTE—NELSON—WELLINGTON.

FRANCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1793
The French Revolution, 1789-93. **The French Republic.**
 NATIONAL CONVENTION, Sept. 21, 1792—Oct. 26, 1795.
 Decree of fraternisation, offering assistance to all nations struggling for freedom.
 King brought to trial—arrested Jan. 21, 1793.
 The party of the Mountain, headed by Robespierre, and the Jacobin clubs, prevail over the Girondins (or moderates)—assassination of Marat.
De facto alliances with Russia, March 25—Sardinia, April 25—Spain, May 25—Naples, July 12—Prussia, July 14—Austria, Aug. 29—Portugal, Sept. 29—Tuscany, Oct. 25—
 Besides auxiliary treaties with several German princes: namely, all Europe except Sweden, Denmark, and Turkey.
 Duke of York and prince of Saxe-Coburg reduce Valenciennes and Condé, but are filled at Dunkirk—victory of the duke of York at Tourmoy, 1794.
 Successors of the Austrians at Altonhoe and Neerwinden—the Netherlands reconquered—Demourier goes over to the enemy—Valenciennes falls; while the Prussians retreat to Maastricht, and invade Aachen. The Spaniards take Roussillon—
 1794 Victory of Pichegruy at Tourmoy—Jordan at Fleurus—the allies everywhere driven back—
 France freed from enemies.
 1795 Peace with Tuscany—with Prussia at Basle—Sweden acknowledges the Republic—alliance with Holland—peace with Spain.
 1796 Celebrated campaign of Buonaparte in Italy—of Jourdan and Moreau on the Rhine.
 1797 Buonaparte's Austrian campaign.
 Belgium, Ionian Isles, and Genoa acquired, 1798.
 Peace of Campo Formio—Cong. of Rastadt till 1799.
 1798 Buonaparte's expedition to Egypt, with 30,000 men—Malta occupied—war with Turkey.
 1798 Second Coalition against France: alliances of England
 1799 Maladministration of the Directory—France falling again into anarchy—Losses of the French in Italy—Piedmont taken possession of.
 Return of Buonaparte—Revolution of 18th Brumaire (Nov. 9.)
 Fourth Constitution: Buonaparte, (the new Caesar,) first consul; Cambaceres, second; Le Brun, third—a conservative senate and senate council; the legislative power in the tribunate of 100, and the corps legislatif, of 300 members. Talleyrand, foreign affairs; Fouché, police—municipal governments dissolved, and *prefets* appointed by the government, which also reserves to itself the initiative of all bills in the legislative body—the Republic in effect annihilated.
 1800 Buonaparte at the Tuilleries: the infernal machine—emigrants may return.
 1800 Glorious campaigns of Buonaparte in Italy (Marengo) May 3 to July 2.
 Russian ambassador at Paris.
 1801 Concordat with the Pope—Catholic religion restored.
 1800 Great improvements in roads, canals, bridges, etc.
 Peace with Portugal and Russia.
 1802 Buonaparte president of the Italian Republic—he forsakes the cause of liberty, and from this time seeks only to concentrate all power in himself, and to rule by his own will.
 CONSUL FOR LIFE—Legion of Honour—Army 600,000.
 1803 Buonaparte mediator of Switzerland.
 1804 Conspiracy of Georges and Pichegruy against Buonaparte—(capt. Wright)—duke of Enghien seized and shot, March 21.
 France replaces itself under the yoke which it had shaken off by such dreadful exertions.
 NAPOLEON I., Emperor of the French, 1804-18.
 Crowned by the Pope at Paris—the republic created by France become monarchy, with new forms of government.
 Emperor with Russia and Sweden, who refuse to acknowledge the new imperial dignity.
 1805 Buonaparte king of Italy.
 1805 Third Coalition against France formed by England: alliances with Sweden, Russia, and Austria—Prussia unfortunately neutral.
 1805 Austrian Campaign with the Grand Army—Buonaparte, and his generals Bernadotte, Marmont, Davoust, Soult, Lannes, Ney, Angereau, Murat, St. Cyr, Massena, etc. advance from victory to victory—Austerlitz, etc.—Peace of Presburg: France acquires Venice and Dalmatia.
 NAPOLEON PROTECTOR OF THE CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.
 1806 Napoleon's Federative System: Italy joined to the Great Empire—Warat, hereditary duke of Cleves—Joseph Buonaparte, k. of Naples and Sicily—Pauline Bonaparte, p. of Guastalla—Berthier, heret. prince of Neufchatel—Imperial Family States—Louis Napoleon, king of Holland.
 1806 Fourth Coalition against France: England, Russia, Prussia, Saxony, and Sweden.
 Victory of Jena—Napoleon in Berlin and Warsaw.
 1807 Battles of Eylau and Friedland—ten days' campaign of Moscow—Tilsit—creation of the duchy of Warsaw—Jerome Bonap. king of Westphalia—occupation of Erfurt, Danzig, and the Prussian fortresses of Stettin, Cestrin, and Glogau.
 1807 Publication of the Code Napoleon—the tribunate abolished—occupation of Spain, and treaty for the partition of Portugal—Invasion of Portugal: James at Lisbon (see Portugal). 1808 New hereditary nobility—Treaty of Bayonne: Joseph Bonap. k. of Spain—Congress of Erfurt: meeting of Alexander and Napoleon—Nap. in Spain till Jan. 1809.
 1809 Fifth Coalition against France: England, Austria, Spain, and Portugal—
 1809 Victory of Wagram—Peace of Vienna: the Illyrian provinces to Italy—divorce of Josephine.
 1809 Marriage of Buonaparte and Maria Louisa of Austria.
 Arbitrary government: Napoleon's special and provincial laws—restrictions on the press.
 Tariff of France, for colonial produce—Dance of Fontainebleau, for burring all goods of British manufacture in France and her dependencies—Licensing System.
 1812 Russian War: 200,000 men, the flower of the nation of Europe—Alliance with Austria and Prussia—Smolensk, Moscow, Berezina, etc.—of the French army only 40,000 returned.
 Mallev's conspiracy frustrated—Buonaparte returns to Paris, Dec. 18.
 Napoleon repels the Berlin and Milan Decrees.
 1813 Sixth great Coalition against France, and general insurrection of the nations of Europe against French dominion: England, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Austria after the Congress of Prague, with 300,000 men; against France, Italy, the Confederation of the Rhine, and Denmark, with about 400,000 men.
 Victories of Lützen—Bautzen—Dresden—Leipzig.
 The duke of Wellington invades France from Spain in Oct.—the allies cross the Rhine, Dec. 6, compelling the French armies to retreat before them—peace offered the Emperor, with the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrenees for boundaries.
 1814 Junction of the allied armies, 300,000 strong, in Champagne—victory of Blücher at Brienne—Congress of Chaumont, Feb. and March: an independent throne still offered to Napoleon—victory of Blücher at Laon—Nap. expelled at Arcis sur-Aube—manœuvres in the rear of the allies, threatening to cut off their retreat to the Rhine, leaving open the road to Paris; to which, after defeating Marmont and Moutier, they proceed—
 March 31, the Allies enter Paris—Abdication of Napoleon, April 2—retires to Elba.
 House of Bourbon restored—Louis XVIII., 1815.
 First Peace of Paris: England restores all the colonies she had taken from France, except Tobago, St. Lucia, and the Isle of France—retains Malta—the exclusive protection of the Ionian Isles. Boundaries of France as in 1793, with some addition on the side of Savoy, and the possession of Avignon—French Guiana restored by Portugal.
 June 4 The French Charter.
 Declaration of the allies (all Europe) against Napoleon, 1,800,000 men—he takes the field against them—defeats Blücher at Ligny—bet the battle of Waterloo, (at Wellington), June 18, decides his fate—Louis and the allies enter Paris—Buonaparte banished to St. Helena.
 First ministry—TALLEYRAND.
 Second Peace of Paris: the northern and eastern frontier with eighteen fortresses to be occupied by 250,000 of the troops of the allies—
 France to pay a contribution of 700,000,000 francs—monuments of art to be restored.
 Execution of Ney.
 1815 Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle—France joins the Holy Alliance—foreign troops withdrawn.
 Third ministry—DEMOULIÈRE.
 1815 Fourth Ministry—DECREUX—law in favour of the press.
 1816 Association of the duke de Berni by Louvel—reaction against liberty—birth of the duke of Bordeaux.
 Fifth Ministry—ROUSSELIN—restrictions on the press—new law of elections.
 1817 Death of Napoleon, May—Military conspiracy at Saumur.
 Disturbances in Paris.
 Sixth Ministry—VALLEZ, 1817-98—still more retrograde—General discontent in France—Numerous conspiracies.
 1822 Masses expelled from the Chamber of Deputies—War in Spain: duke of Angoulême, with 100,000 men.
 1824 Septennial parliament—continuity of the press, &c.
 Army of France, 100,000—national guards, 600,000.
 CHARLES X., brother, 1821-30.
 Bipedal favourers of the old régime—of the Clergy and Jesuits.
 1825 1,000,000,000 francs, to emigrants; law of sacrifice—abolition of interest—Hayti known as—Disturbances increase.
 1827 The Parisian national guards dissolved for desiring the dismissal of the ministry—restrictions on the press.
 Troubles in Paris—foundation of the Society of 1816 for.
 Seventh Ministry—MARTIGNAC.
 1827 Treaty of London in favour of Greece: between England, Russia, and France—battle of Navarino—French expedition to the Mecca.
 1828 Duke of York dies. 1828 London University opened—Colleges founded on the Swan river.
 July 25 Ordinance of Charles X.: suspension of the public press—Cham. of Dep. dissolved—law of election changed.
 1830 Days Revolution, July 27, 29, 30, 31—Lafayette commander of the national guards—duke of Orléans lieutenant of the king—Charles X. abdicates—the crown accepted by Louis Philippe.
 House of Orleans—LOUIS PHILIPPE, king of the French, 1830.
 Continual change of Ministry—but the king always rules in the cabinet.
 1834 Riot at Lyons: 200 military, and 8000 rioters slain—Quarrel with America respecting £1,000,000 indemnity.
 1834 Quadruple alliance of England, France, Spain, and Portugal, for the pacification of Africa.
 1835 Fieschi's infernal machine—Mortier killed, forty others killed and wounded—Fieschi and two accomp. exec.
 Death of Lafayette. Secret laws against the press, theatres, &c.
 1836 Insurrection attempted at Strasbourg by L. Nap. Buonaparte—another at Vendôme—suppressed.
 The king freed by Meunier.
 1837 Marriage of the duke of Orleans to princess Helena of Mecklenburg.
 The people still struggling for a larger share in the government.

1790-92 Third war with Tippoo Saib. Fruitless embassy to China, Lord Macartney.
 1792 Convention of Reichenbach with Austria and Prussia.
 Question of the Regency. Allen Act, 1793.
 The French Convention declares war, Feb. 1, 1793.
 France directed by England.
 House of Brunswick—GEORGE III., 1820.
 1794 Treaty with the United States of America. Toulon surrenders, and the French fleet carried off or destroyed—Buonaparte commands the Republican artillery, the first scene of his glory.
 Prussia and Holland subdued.
 1795 War with Holland: capture of the Miltar coast—the Cape of Good Hope.
 Marriage of P. of Wales with Caroline of Brunswick.
 Warren Hastings' trial, 140 days—cost £70,000.
 1796 Demerara, Essequibo—the Malacca captured.
 1796 War with Spain—Trinidad capt., 1797.
 Discontents in Ireland from 1794—arrest of the French upon it, 1796, under gen. Hoche, with 16,000 men, fortunately fails—Napper Tandy.
 Great dread of French invasion.
 1796 Princess Charlotte born.
 1799 Suspension of cash payments.
 Malinty at the Nile, suppressed in June—Riots in Scotland—vain negotiations for peace by lord Malborough—Commercial treaty with Russia.
 1799 Irish Rebellion: society of United Irishmen organized throughout the country—send deputies to the French Directory for help—Dublin proclaimed in a state of rebellion—Martial law—numerous engagements between the rebels and the king's troops—general Humbert leads with a French force of 1500 men—defeated and captured—insurrection suppressed in Sept.—col. Burke and major Belfrage executed.
 1800 Union of England and Ireland: carried by the most shameful corruption of the Irish parliament—Ireland to send twenty-eight peers and a hundred commoners to the English parliament—Castlereagh, Buonaparte's letter to the king for peace.
 1801 Armed Neutrality of the North, against the maritime laws of England in respect to neutral powers: joined by Russia, Sweden, Denmark—Peace of Petersburgh.
 1802 Governor Wall executed.
 Colonel Despard's conspiracy discovered—he is executed, with six others.
 Conditions: England restores all conquests, except English garrisons and volunteers attached to 275,945 men.
 1803-5 New and successful war in India. Military force 615,000 men.
 War with Spain. National debt £200,000,000.
 King again ill—recovers.
 St. Lucia reduced—Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice captured from the Dutch—St. Domingo.
 Resolutions against the slave-trade.
 1805 Victory and death of Nelson at Trafalgar, Oct. 21—English fleet, twenty-seven, the French, thirty-three all of the line, etc.—Collingwood. Sir Robert Calder's victory of Ferrol. Sir R. Strachan captures four French ships of the line, Nov. 4. 1805. Cape of Good Hope captured, Jan. 1806. Ceylon captures a French squadron of St. Domingo. Buenos-Ayres captured—retaken by the Spaniards. Attack on Copenhagen, before the declaration of war, and surrender of the Danish fleet. 280 Cayenne and Martinique taken. Victory of Lord Cochrane in the Baque roads—four ships taken. Capture of the Ionian Islands. 1810 Reduction of Guadalupe, Isle of Bourbon, and the Martinique—the French without a single colony—
 1810 The King's malady returns—death of the p. Amelia.
 Great commercial panic in London—thirty to fifty bankrupts in every Gazette—2000 during the year.
 War with Sweden. GEORGE IV., 1811, as prince Regent.
 Bank notes voted equal to gold: Comet in England.
 1812-14 War with the United States. 25,327 prisoners of war in England. Riots in the manufacturing districts occasioned by the denial of relief, the French Continental System, and the Orders in Council (suspended in July)—eight rioters executed at Manchester.
 England joins the alliance between Russia and Sweden.
 Hanover recovered. 1813 New charter to the E. India Company. Canton-house destroyed by fire.
 Treaty of Chaumont, March 1, 1814, between Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain, against France.
 Emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, etc. visit England.
 Peace with America at Ghent.
 1815 Riots in London upon the passing of the Corn Laws. Cuffy and the whole island of Ceylon captured.
 1816 Income tax abolished. Canny and the whole island of Ceylon captured.
 Marriage of the prince Charlotte and Leopold, May 2.
 1817 Riots in various parts of England; increased by the agents of government—Over the egg—Spas fields mob—Hulans Corpus Act suspended—Thamesford, Watson, etc. tried and acquitted of high treason.
 1817 Lord Exmouth's expedition to Algiers—captures set free—Christian slavery abolished. Waterloo bridge opened.
 1817 Death of the princeess Charlotte, Nov. 6. Resumption of cash payments.
 Expedition to discover the North-West passage. 1819 Grant of £1,000,000 to build new churches.
 1819 Disturbances in the manufacturing districts—Revival of a popular party—Burdett, Hunt, Cobbett.
 GEORGE IV., son, 1820-30.
 1819 Gate-street conspiracy—Thistlewood and his associates executed—many others kept for sedition. Bill of Pains and Penalties against the press.
 1824 English troops defeated by the Ashantee. Great improvements in London—new Post-Office, etc.
 War with the Burmese—Commercial treaty with Denmark. Mechanics' institutions begin.
 Convention with Austria, £2,500,000 received in full of all demands, amounting to £20,000,000.
 1823 Acknowledgment of and treaties with the South American republics (Canning). Commercial treaty with Russia.
 1826 Peace with the Burmese: see India. Thames tunnel begun.
 France—battle of Navarino—French expedition to the Mecca.
 1827 Duke of York dies. 1828 London University opened—Colleges founded on the Swan river.
 1829 Riots in the manufacturing districts—new London police established—York minister set on fire.
 Distress general among all the productive interests of the country.
 WILLIAM IV., brother, 1830-37.
 Opening of the Liverpool railway—Haskell killed, Sept. 13. Disputes at Canton with the Chinese.
 Incendiary fires. Great disturbances in Ireland, caused by distress and hatred of tithes.
 New London bridge opened, Aug. 1.—Proclamations respecting cholera.
 Troubles in Canada—see America. Hangerford market opened. Incendiary fires.
 Trade Unions. Houses of parliament destroyed by fire.
 Troops permitted to be raised in favour of the queen of Spain. Death of W. Cobbett.
 VICTORIA, niece, aged 18, 1837.
 Hanover goes to the duke of Cumberland.

PERIOD OF GREAT INTERNAL COMMOTION AND DISCONTENT IN ENGLAND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

Pitt ministry till 1801.—Fox, Sheridan, Grey, in opposition. Burke, North, and other whigs, support the ministry against the French Revolution and liberal movement, 1792. Society of the Friends of the People: founded to promote reform.—lord Lauderdale, Grey, Sheridan, its leaders.—it complains of "royal prerogatives injurious to the public interest, a servile peage, a rapacious and intolerant clergy, and a corrupt representation."

1793 Society of United Irishmen.—Scotch National Convention.—Fox's motion against the French war lost by 277 to 44.—numerous persons tried and punished for political offences: Home Tooke, etc.—Habeas Corpus Act suspended. 1795 Increased disaffection—the Corresponding Society; with ramifications all over the kingdom. Mutiny of the Oxfordshire militia, joined by other regiments, for increase of pay.

Alarm and critical state of England—disaffection at home, and all Europe enemies. 1801 Pitt resigns on the Catholic question.—Addington ministry. 1803 New rebellion in Ireland.—lord chief justice Kilwarden and his nephew killed by the Dublin populace.

1804 Pitt again minister, with lords Hawkesbury, Harrowby, Melville, and Camden, Messrs. Dundas and Canning. Disputes on the Regency question.—1805 Impachment of lord Melville. 1806 Grenville ministry on Pitt's death: Fox, earl Spencer, and Windham, secretaries; lord Erskine, chancellor; lord Sidmouth, privy seal; lord Petty, chan. of the exchequer; duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant of Ireland; Pomeroy, chancellor.—Mr. Fox dies in Sept.—1807 Ministers dismissed on the Catholic question.

Portland ministry: duke of Portland, premier; Percival, chan. of the exchequer; Castlereagh, lord Hawkesbury, and Canning, secretaries.—Whitbread's motion respecting the Poor Laws. 1808 Numerous petitions for parliamentary reform, against sinecure places, and for peace.—Manchester riots. 1809 Duke of Warrle's charges against the duke of York.—duke of Portland dies.—Mr. Percival premier till 1812. WILL. COSSART, the champion of the peasantry and operatives, fined £1000 and two years' imprisonment for libel.

1810 Disputes on the power of parliament to commit for breach of privilege.—Gale Jones.—sir F. Burdett sent to the Tower. Petition from Dublin to repeal the Union. Liverpool ministry: Vansittart, chan. of exchequer; lord Sidmouth, Castlereagh, secretaries; Eldon, chancellor; sir Vicary Gibbs, att. general.—In opposition: Pomeroy; Whitbread, Brougham, Hume, sir F. Burdett, etc.

Disaffection general among the middle and lower classes, 1813-30: Causes: distress of the agricultural and manufacturing population, in want of bread and employment—a depreciated currency—the acknowledged existence and abuses of rotten boroughs, and an intense craving of the people for a greater portion of civil and religious liberty—a general mistrust of the ministry, whose measures are characterised by despotism, extravagance, the most cruel oppressions of the people for daring to complain, or petitioning for relief: their wretched spy-system, gagging acts, ex-officio informations, render them generally odious. Taxes, rack-rent, and religious persecution drive the Irish to madness.

1816 Spafields riots.—Platt shot by young Watson, who escapes to America.—Cashman executed. Petitions for Reform: 600 presented this session (Spafields) signed by 24,000 (lord Falkstone), Manchester by 30,000, Leeds 7000, Poetsdown hill 30,000) praying for universal suffrage, annual parliaments, decrease of expenditure, etc.—sir F. Burdett's motion lost, 265 to 77.—sale of Cobbett's Register increased to 50,000 weekly. Prosecutions of Home for libel.—Thistlewood, Watson, etc. for high treason.—Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam, executed for riots at Derby, Worcester, etc.

Manchester meeting, of 100,000 persons dispersed by the yeomanry, several killed and 100 wounded. 1821 Hunt and others imprisoned for Manchester affair.—sir F. Burdett fined £2000 for a letter against the Manchester massacre.—W. Flower, £1000 and three months' imprisonment for libel on Peel.—numerous prosecutions of Carlisle, his wife, and adherents, for political and religious libels. 1822 Great distress in Ireland: 99,639 in county of Clare, and 132,000 in Cork, absolutely without the means of subsistence.—the king's coronation costs £238,000; his dress alone £24,800.

1822 Peel succeeds lord Sidmouth at the home office.—lord John Russell's motion for reform lost by 367 to 161.—Castlereagh's suicide, Aug. 12.—Canning succeeds.—more liberal system in foreign and domestic policy. 1823 Yorkshire meeting for reform, on requisition of 2000 freeholders.—Hume's motion for reform of the Irish protestant church. 1827 Lord Liverpool attacked by paralysis.

Canning ministry, partly supported by the whigs: the duke of Wellington, Peel, and six other cabinet ministers resign.—secretaries: marquis of Lansdowne, Sturges Bourne, and lord Goderich (Mr. Robinson); Copely (lord Lyndhurst), chancellor; Tierney, master of the mint.—Canning dies, Aug. 8, and is succeeded by lord Goderich. 1828 Jan. Wellington administration: Goulburn, chan. of the exchequer; secretaries: Peel, earl of Aberdeen, lord Palmerston, sir G. Murray; Lyndhurst, chancellor; sir C. Wetherell, att. general; marquis of Anglesoy, lord lieutenant of Ireland. (Mr. Huskisson, lord Dudley and Ward, and Mr. Grant, go out on the East Bedford bill.) More vigour, straightforwardness, and virtue, but no liberality. Public feeling forces the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; opposed by Peel, Huskisson, and Palmerston. Brougham's motion on the state of the law.—Penryn and East Retford disfranchisement bill lost in the Lords.

Catholic Emancipation gradually makes friends: 1815 bill thrown out in the Commons by a majority of four.—1817 lost by 245 to 241.—1824 Catholic rest £1032 7s. 6d., O'Connell.—1825 petition signed by 104,000, presented by lord Donoughmore.—bill for putting down Catholic Association, 236 to 94.—Catholic Bill passes (sir F. Burdett's) 273 to 233; lost in the Lords by a majority of 48.—carried again, 1829, by a majority of six. O'Connell elected member for Clare.—riots in Ireland.—Catholic Association resumes its sittings.

1829 Sir Robert Peel resigns his seat for Oxford University.—the clergy by great exertions and excitement return sir Robert Inglis in opposition to him. The Catholic Relief Bill carried. 1829 Riots in the manufacturing districts and Spafields.—machinery and goods destroyed. Distress general among all the productive interests of the country.

1830 Continued struggle of the opposition in parliament, backed by the people, for reform, and more liberal foreign policy. Nov. 2. New parliament, opened by the king.—Wellington declares himself opposed to all reform.—ministry defeated on the civil list (sir H. Parnell) 233 to 204, resign. Grey ministry (whig)—Grey, premier; Althorpe, chancellor of the exchequer; secretaries: Melbourne, Palmerston, Goderich; lord Brougham, chancellor; Darham, privy seal; Grant, Lansdowne, sir J. Graham, lords Holland and Auckland; marquis of Anglesoy, lord lieutenant of Ireland; Plunkett, chancellor; Stanley, secretary; lord John Russell, P. Thompson, Denman, etc.—Conditions upon taking office: Peace, Economy, and Reform.

1831 Reform Bill introduced by lord John Russell.—ministers defeated on it, March 21. New parliament, June 14. The Reform Bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7.—various outbreaks in the country thereupon.—dreadful riot and fire at Bristol, upon sir C. Wetherell, a violent opposer of reform, entering that city. 1832 The Reform Bill carried in the Commons, 355 to 229.—obstructed in the Lords.—ministers resign.—lord Erskine's motion, and meetings all over the country in favour of reform.—the duke of Wellington cannot form a ministry.—Grey ministry reinstated. The English and Irish Reform Bills pass.

New Parliament, Jan.; very large majority for the whigs: Irish Clerical Bill, Irish Church Temporalities' Bill, Reduction of Assessed Taxes and of Stamp duties on Advertisements.—Abolition of Slavery: £20,000,000 indemnity to the slaveholders.—new India Bill.—Bank of England Charter. 1833 May 13. Coldhath-fields' meeting, to adopt measures for calling a National Convention.—dispersed—a policeman k. 1834 May, Mr. Stanley, sir J. Graham, earl of Ripon, and the duke of Richmond leave the ministry on Mr. Ward's motion "that the Protestant Episcopal Establishment of Ireland exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population, and ought to be reduced"—earl Grey retires.—lord Melbourne, premier.

The Poor Law Bill passed. Numerous incendiary fires. Feb. Meetings in favour of the Established Church, to counteract the Bill for throwing open the Universities. Six Doeberth labourers transported by a straining of the law—much excitement occasioned thereby, and numerous petitions in their favour.—20,000 of the Trades' Union assemble at Copenhagen-fields, and march in procession to deliver a petition, signed by 265,000 persons, to lord Melbourne in their behalf. Objections to Church Rates. Bills in favour of Dissenters, the Jews, against Irish tithes, etc., pass the Commons, but are obstructed by the Lords.—a Bill for the admission of Dissenters to the Universities passes the Commons 321 to 147, and 164 to 73; lost in the Lords 102 to 83.

Great entry among the liberals against the Lords, and of "the Church in danger" among the Tories. Nov. Ministry dismissed on the death of lord Spencer. Peel's administration (four months): sir Robert Peel, premier; Wellington, Aberdeen, Goulbourn, etc.—principles: anti-reform and conservative, with profusion of granting what is reasonable. 1835 General excitement and display of party spirit on the dissolution of parliament, and during the elections. The ministry, beaten on lord John Russell's "appropriation clause" to the Irish Tithes Bill, resign April 8. Melbourne ministry restored; lord John Russell, home secretary, and leader in the house of Commons; lord Mulgrave, lord lieutenant of Ireland.—Animated debates on Orange lodges, Canadian affairs, Irish Poor Law, Education, taking of the duty on newspapers, Church Rates, Dissenters' marriages, etc.

The substitution of a Declaration to be taken by students entering the University of Oxford in lieu of subscription to the Articles, lost in Convocation by 439 to 57. New Poor Law causes great discontent. The Municipal Corporations Reform Bill passed, much damaged by the Lords; who throw out the Irish Church and Tithes' Bill, and some others. Canadian affairs occupy much attention. Duties on paper, Assessed taxes, and newspaper stamps reduced.—Registration, Dissenters' marriage, and other Acts. Ministers, crippled by the opposition of the court and the house of Lords, are unable to carry out their plans of reform; the accession of VICTORIA brings them court favour, and their plans of reform become more moderate and lifelike. 1839 Rise of the Chartists.—Agitation against the Corn Laws.

PORTUGAL.

House of Braganza. MARIA. Prince of Brazil regent.

1793 First Coalition against France: no France. 1794 Invasion of the French. Peace with France, 1795: negotiated by Godoy, hence called prince of Peace.—loses St. Domingo. 1796 Alliance with France—war against England—naval defeat off Cape St. Vincent by the English, and complete destruction of Spanish commerce.

1799 Second Coalition against France: no France. 1799 The prince declares himself king. 1801 Peace with France. 1804 Portugal compelled to join with England.

1807 Treaty between France and Spain for the partition of Portugal: a French army to march through Spain and take possession of Portugal; another to occupy the Spanish frontier.—Revolution of Aranjuez: Godoy insulted and imprisoned by the people.—Charles abdicates. FERDINAND VII., son, 1808-33. Murat, with a French force, enters Madrid.—Charles IV. protests against his abdication.—appeal to Napoleon, who deposes the royal family to Bayonne, where they cede the throne to Napoleon.

1808 Revolt: format of an administrative Junta.—League with England: arrival of British army—victory of Vimiera.—Sir Hugh Dalrymple concludes the Convention of Cintra, which gives great dissatisfaction. 1810 Sir John Moore lands—forms a junction with Sir David Baird at Saldanha—retreat—Soult repulsed at Corunna: d. of sir J. Moore. Soult enters Portugal—takes Oporto.

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1810 French, Italian, Polish, and German troops poured into the peninsula.—Massena, commander: enters Portugal.—Wellesley defeats the plans of the enemy, whom he drives to the frontiers. 1811 Marmont succeeds Massena.—1812 Wellington storms Ciudad Rodrigo.—Badajoz—victory of Salamanca, July 22.—Wellington captures Madrid—junction of Soult and Joseph's armies.—Well. retires.

Wellington appointed generalissimo by the Cortes, Dec. 1812. 1813 Victory of Vittoria, June 21, over Jos. Buon.—Pyrenees, July 28, over Soult, again Aug. 4—enters France—passage of the Nere, Dec. 10 and 13. Entirely under English influence. Brevet generalissimo, 1815-20.

JOHN VI., son, 1816-26, in Brazil. 1820 Revolution by the army at Oporto. Government of the Cortes. 1822 Brazil independent. 1823 Counter revolution by Don Miguel. Upon the death of John, 1826, Don Pedro, the eldest son, cedes the throne to his daughter, MARIA DA GLORIA, 1827, (seven years old), the infanta Isabel regent.

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1829 Constitutional regency at Terceira, etc. 1831 A British squadron demands and obtains satisfaction for insults, etc. to British subjects.—French feet forces the Tago. 1832 Don Pedro lands at Oporto.—1833 sails to Villa Real.—victory of adm. Napier off Cape St. Vincent.—capture of Lisbon.

MARIA II. generally acknowledged.—Don Pedro regent. 1834 Quadruple alliance of England, France, Spain, and Portugal, against Don Miguel and Don Carlos. Don Carlos retires to Portugal.—visits England, and returns.

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Continued civil war, with dreadful atrocities. Cholera at Madrid—riots caused by suspicion. British legion under sir Lucy Evans—proclamation of Don Carlos that all strangers taken prisoners should be shot. Revolution—the constitution of 1812 proclaimed and sworn to by the queen. Cortes assembled, Oct. 24. Carlists repulsed by gen. Frans at St. Sebastian, 1837, by marshals Terceira and Saldanha, likewise defeated.

SPAIN.

House of Anjou, CHARLES IV.—1808.

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RISE AND FALL OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE. BUONAPARTE'S GREAT EMPIRE.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	NAPLES & SICILY.	POPES AND CHURCH HISTORY.
<p><i>Join the first coalition against France.</i></p> <p>1792 Victory of Dumourier at Jemappes, and conquest of Belgium by the French.</p> <p>1793 Reconquered by the Austrians under Coburg—victory of Ais-la-Chapelle.</p> <p>1794 Victory of Pichegru at Toumay—of Jourdan at Fleurus—the whole of Belgium reduced, and joined to France, 1795.</p>	<p>REPUBLIC.</p> <p>1792 Neutral.</p> <p>1794 Revolution in Geneva.</p>	<p>House of Lorraine.</p> <p>FRANCIS II., son, 1792-1835.</p> <p>1792 The French under Custine seize Mentz—retaken, 1793.</p> <p><i>Declaration of war against France, 1793: Dumourier joins the Austrians.</i></p> <p>1794 Battles of Lautern—the French possess all the left bank of the Rhine.</p> <p>1795 Invaded by three French armies: Jourdan crosses the lower Rhine, and invades the Palatinate—Moreau the upper Rhine into Bavaria: truce of Baden and Wurtemburg—victories of the archduke Charles at Amberg and Wurzburg over Jourdan—Moreau's celebrated retreat.</p> <p>1797 Buonaparte again defeats Wurmer at Rivoli—Mantua capitulates—another victory at Tagliamento—he crosses into Austria—Hoche and Moreau's famous passage of the Rhine. Preliminaries of peace at Leoben, ratified at Campo Formio: Belgium and Milan ceded to France; Austria gains Venice as a set off, and acknowledges the Cisalpine Republic.</p> <p>1797-99 Congress of Rastadt—murder of the French ambassadors (April).</p> <p><i>Joins the second Grand Coalition against France.</i></p>	<p>SARDINIA AND SAVOY.</p> <p>1792 The French seize Savoy and Nice.</p>	<p>House of Anjou.</p> <p>Ferdinand IV. -1814.</p> <p>1793 Joins the first Coalition.</p>	<p>PIUS VI. -1799.</p> <p>The French Republic extirpated, 1793.</p> <p><i>Foundation of the great English Missionary Society at London and Calcutta—victory of the Rationalists.</i></p> <p>1796 Revolution—Berthier at Rome.</p> <p>Roman Republic—the Pope returns to Val-d'Aoste in France, 1799.</p>
<p>1795 Pichegru crosses on the ice, and conquers Holland—the stadtholder flees to England; dies, 1806—the French received as deliverers.</p> <p>Batavian Republic.</p> <p>SCHIMMELPENNINK at its head.</p> <p><i>Alliance with France—opening of the Scheldt—war with England.</i></p>	<p>1797-8 General Revolution—the French invade Berne.</p> <p>Helvetic Republic.</p> <p>Central government for the fourteen cantons.</p> <p>Geneva incorporated with France.</p>	<p>1795 Victories of the archduke over Jourdan at Ostrach and Stockach—he penetrates into Switzerland against separated from the Russians (Sept.)—Sawarow generalissimo of the Russian and Austrian army in Italy (April)—victories of Castano, Milan and Turin taken—the French leave Naples—victory of Suwarow at Trebia and Novi—the French are driven from Mantua, Rome, and only retain Genoa—misunderstanding between Austria and Russia respecting Ancona, etc.—the Russians under Suwarow withdraw to Switzerland to join Korsakow (defeated two days before by Massena)—famous retreat of Suwarow over the Alps to Upper Suabia—the French, disheartened, maintain themselves in Switzerland with difficulty.</p> <p><i>Campaign of 1800—Buonaparte in Italy, Moreau in Germany—Buonaparte crosses Mount St. Bernard (while Genoa, long defended by Massena, falls)—enters Milan—restores the Cisalpine Republic—gains the victory of Marengo (June 14) over Milas (death of Desaix)—truce: all Lombardy to Mantua restored to the French—Moreau in Alsace repeatedly defeats Kray—enters Bavaria—takes Munich, etc.—repeated armistices—victory of Hohenlinden—victory of Brune on the Minio in Italy.</i></p> <p><i>Peace of Luneville and Florence: see France.</i></p>	<p>1796 Buonaparte's first campaign from Nice: victories of Monte Notto, Millesimo, Mondovi—truces with Sardinia and Parma—victories of Loati—conquest of the whole Lombardy, except Mantua, besieged from July, 1796, to Feb. 1797—victories of Bona, at Brescia, Lago di Garda, Rovereto, etc. over Wurmser; at Areola over Alivanti—(see Germany).</p> <p>1797 Cisalpine Republic: Modena, Milan, Bologna, Ferrara, Romagna, Mantua, part of Venice, the other part to Austria.</p> <p>Genoa formed into the Ligurian Republic—constitution democratic.</p>	<p>1798 Invasion of the French—insurrection at Naples.</p> <p>The Parthenopean Republic, 1799.</p> <p>The king flees to Palermo.</p>	<p>Pius VII. (Chiaramonti) 1800-23.</p> <p>1801 Concordat with France—where Napoleon restores the Catholic religion.</p> <p><i>Secularisations of religious principalities and monasteries in Germany by the peace of Luneville.</i></p> <p>1804 The Pope crowns Buonaparte at Paris.</p> <p>Foundation of the British and Foreign Bible Society.</p>
<p>1799 Unfortunate invasion of the English (under the duke of York) and Russians.</p> <p>Surrender of the Dutch fleet at the Texel to England.</p> <p><i>Peace of Amiens—cedes Ceylon to the English.</i></p>	<p>Victories of the archduke over Jourdan at Ostrach and Stockach—he penetrates into Switzerland against separated from the Russians (Sept.)—Sawarow generalissimo of the Russian and Austrian army in Italy (April)—victories of Castano, Milan and Turin taken—the French leave Naples—victory of Suwarow at Trebia and Novi—the French are driven from Mantua, Rome, and only retain Genoa—misunderstanding between Austria and Russia respecting Ancona, etc.—the Russians under Suwarow withdraw to Switzerland to join Korsakow (defeated two days before by Massena)—famous retreat of Suwarow over the Alps to Upper Suabia—the French, disheartened, maintain themselves in Switzerland with difficulty.</p> <p><i>Campaign of 1800—Buonaparte in Italy, Moreau in Germany—Buonaparte crosses Mount St. Bernard (while Genoa, long defended by Massena, falls)—enters Milan—restores the Cisalpine Republic—gains the victory of Marengo (June 14) over Milas (death of Desaix)—truce: all Lombardy to Mantua restored to the French—Moreau in Alsace repeatedly defeats Kray—enters Bavaria—takes Munich, etc.—repeated armistices—victory of Hohenlinden—victory of Brune on the Minio in Italy.</i></p> <p><i>Peace of Luneville and Florence: see France.</i></p>	<p>1802 Struggle of the democratic cantons under Rading for federative government, against centralisation.</p> <p><i>Invasion of the French—patriots disarmed—new constitution of nineteen cantons, Buonaparte mediator, 1803.</i></p> <p><i>Alliance with France.</i></p> <p>1806 Berthier prince of Neuchatel.</p> <p>1810 Valais incorporated with France.</p> <p>1813 Entrance of the Allies—abrogation of the Act of Mediation.</p> <p>1814 New federative compact at Zurich.</p> <p>Restoration of the confederacy, with three cantons: Valais, Neuchatel, and Geneva; sanctioned by the Congress of Vienna, 1815.</p> <p>CANTONS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zurich. 2. Berne. 3. Lucerne. 4. Uri. 5. Schwytz. 6. Underwalden. 7. Glaris. 8. Zug. 9. Fribourg. 10. Solothurn. 11. Basle. 12. Schaffhausen. 13. Appenzell. 14. St. Gall. 15. Grisons. 16. Appenzel. 17. Thurgau. 18. Ticino. 19. Val. 20. Felsin. 21. Neuchatel. 22. Geneva. <p>Numerous emigrations to America, 1816-33.</p>	<p>Italian Republic, 1802:</p> <p>Buonaparte President.</p> <p>1805 BUONAPARTE, king of Italy—coronation at Milan.</p>	<p>Massena: victorious till the protection of Austria, the French are driven from the old government restored by card. Ruffo, aided by Brit., Russ., and Turks.</p> <p>Corfs taken by Russians.</p> <p>Republic of the Ionian Islands, under the protection of Turkey and Russia till 1807.</p> <p>Minors, 1796, and Malta, 1800, to England.</p>	<p>1803 Declaration of neutrality—the French occupy Naples under St. Cyr.</p> <p>1805 Neutral in the Austrian war—French troops withdrawn—English and Russian troops land from Corfu—</p> <p><i>Proclamation of Buonaparte from Schbrunnen, "The Dynasty of Naples has ceased to reign."</i></p> <p>1806 The English and Russians withdraw.</p> <p>JOSEPH BUONAPARTE, king of the Two Sicilies, 1806-8.</p> <p>The king (Ferd.) returns to Sicily, where he maintains himself with the assistance of the English.</p> <p>Abolition of feudal privileges.</p> <p>Joseph king of Spain.</p> <p>MURAT, king of Naples, 1806-15.</p> <p>1810 Vain attempt upon Sicily.</p>
<p>1803 Occupied by the French.</p> <p><i>War against England.</i></p> <p>LOUIS NAPOLEON, king, 1806-10.</p> <p>1809 Unfortunate expedition of the English to Walcheren.</p> <p>1810 Holland joined to France.</p> <p>1813 Insurrection against the French.</p> <p>William, son of the hereditary stadtholder, seizes prince.</p> <p>1814 Union of Holland and Belgium.</p> <p><i>Treaty with England: cedes Cape of Good Hope, Beleguio, Demerara, and Berbice. For the last three colonies England builds a series of fortresses on the French frontier.</i></p> <p>William I., 1815, king of the Netherlands, and grand duke of Luxembourg.</p> <p><i>Campaign of the allies against Buonaparte—Waterloo, etc.</i></p> <p>Aug. 24. <i>Constitution for the Netherlands—liberty of the press.</i></p>	<p>1802 Struggle of the democratic cantons under Rading for federative government, against centralisation.</p> <p><i>Invasion of the French—patriots disarmed—new constitution of nineteen cantons, Buonaparte mediator, 1803.</i></p> <p><i>Alliance with France.</i></p> <p>1806 Berthier prince of Neuchatel.</p> <p>1810 Valais incorporated with France.</p> <p>1813 Entrance of the Allies—abrogation of the Act of Mediation.</p> <p>1814 New federative compact at Zurich.</p> <p>Restoration of the confederacy, with three cantons: Valais, Neuchatel, and Geneva; sanctioned by the Congress of Vienna, 1815.</p> <p>CANTONS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zurich. 2. 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Austria obtains Salzburg and Berchtesgaden—1806 Marat grand-duke of Clèves.</p> <p>Dissolution of the German Empire.</p> <p>CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE till 1813.</p> <p>Napoleon Protector.</p> <p>After the battle of Jena all between the Elbe and the Rhine to France—suppression of the houses of Hesse Cassel & Brunswick</p> <p>JOSEPH BUONAPARTE, king of Westphalia.</p> <p>1808 Congress at Erfurt.</p> <p>1809 Metternich minister.</p> <p><i>War with France:—</i></p> <p>battles of Abensberg, Eckmuhl, and Ratisbon—Vienna capitulates to the French—insurrection, in the mean time, in the Tyrol, under Hofer, aided by the Austrians, suppressed—Buonaparte repulsed at Aspern by the archduke Charles, but defeats him in the decisive battle of Wagram, July 5 and 6, which leads to the <i>Expeditious attempt of the British at Walcheren.</i></p> <p>Peace of Vienna: Salzburg, etc., to Bavaria—Byrian provinces to France—West Galicia, etc. to Saxony.</p> <p>Chivalrous retreat of the duke of Brunswick-Oels from Saxony to England.</p> <p>1810 The north of Germany from the Wesel to Lubeck united to France.</p> <p>1811 National bankruptcy of Austria.</p> <p>1812 Alliance of Austria with France against Russia.</p>	<p>1800 The archduke John of Austria penetrates into Italy and defeats the French at Sacile—retires to Hungary.</p>	<p>1807 Treaty, at Halle, and HAMBURG, at Berlin, editors of the Evangel. Kirchzeitung (Evangelical Mag.) heads of the Superintendents and Martin-Grahnert and Wackerbarth of Halle, Paulus of Heidelberg, editors of the <i>Deutschlanders</i>, chiefs of Rationalism.</p> <p>In France, only thirteen years from the Restoration, are 2000 religious houses for females, and 21,000 men—the great activity of the Clergy and Jesuits to regain their former influence and power.</p>	<p>1806 Congress of the Jewish nation at Paris, by Buonaparte.</p> <p>1809 The papal dominions annexed to France.</p> <p>The Pope carried to Savona, and 1812 to Fontainebleau.</p> <p>1810 Church property in Prussia taken possession of by the state.</p> <p>1814 The Pope reinstated by the allies.</p> <p>Restoration of the Jesuits, and the Spanish inquisition—bull against Freemasons.</p> <p>1817 Union of the Lutheran and Reformed churches in Prussia.</p> <p>1817 Concordat with Bavaria and France—1818 with Sicily—1821 with Prussia.</p> <p>LEO XII., 1823-9.</p> <p>The native Missionary Society of N. America.</p> <p>Struggle of Rationalism with Superstition and Mysticism in Germany, etc.</p> <p>1807 Trotschka, at Halle, and HAMBURG, at Berlin, editors of the Evangel. Kirchzeitung (Evangelical Mag.) heads of the Superintendents and Martin-Grahnert and Wackerbarth of Halle, Paulus of Heidelberg, editors of the <i>Deutschlanders</i>, chiefs of Rationalism.</p> <p>In France, only thirteen years from the Restoration, are 2000 religious houses for females, and 21,000 men—the great activity of the Clergy and Jesuits to regain their former influence and power.</p>
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Prince Frederic with an army enters Brussels, but is compelled to retire—National Congress, 20th deputies—appeal of William to the five great powers, who effect an armistice. The National Congress formally assembled, Nov., proclaims the independence of the Belgians, excludes the house of Orange from the throne, forms a new constitution, 1831, and elects to the throne</p> <p>LEOPOLD I., prince of Saxe Coburg, king of the Belgians.</p> <p>1832 Marries Louisa of France—Nov., entrance of French troops.</p> <p>Capitulation of the citadel of Antwerp.</p> <p>Conference.</p> <p>1834 Riots in Brussels.</p>	<p>1830 Revolution—change of the aristocratic government into democratic.</p> <p>Suppression of the patricians of Berne.</p> <p>1831 Separation of the rural common of Berne from the city.</p> <p>Troubles in Neuchatel: Bourquier.</p> <p>1832 Revision of the Act of Confederation.</p> <p>Sarner.</p> <p>1836 Rapture with France: extraordinary diet—adopts conciliatory measures.</p>	<p>1815 <i>German League:</i> Thirty-nine states—a federative diet to be held yearly at Frankfurt on the Main—all the states to have representative governments—equality of civil and religious rights for all Christian sects—liberty of the press—free trade.</p> <p>1816 First diet opened at Frankfurt.</p> <p>Constitutional Charter for Wismar.</p> <p>1818 Constitutional Charter to Bavaria—another to Baden—liberty of the press.</p> <p>Katzebe murdered by Sand.</p> <p>1819 Cong. of ministers at Carlsbad: resolution against political discussions—cessation of newspapers and pamphlets—Constitutional Charter to Wurtemberg to Bona, 1819.</p> <p>1820 Revolution in Brunswick—flight of duke Charles—William of Brunswick-Oels succeeds.</p> <p><i>Political commotions at Dresden and Cassel.</i></p> <p>1821 Constitutional Charter for the electors of Hesse.</p> <p><i>Troubles in Gottingen.</i></p> <p>Constitutional Charter for Saxony.</p> <p>1822 Act of German diet for the maintenance of peace and order—dietary directed against the liberty of the press.</p> <p>Constitutional Charter for Hannover.</p> <p>1833 Riots at Frankfurt.</p> <p>1837 On the death of William IV. Ernest of Brunswick succeeds to the kingdom of Hannover, and immediately issues a proclamation to abrogate the Constitution granted by his brother.</p>	<p>1809 The archduke John of Austria penetrates into Italy and defeats the French at Sacile—retires to Hungary.</p> <p>1813 Prince Eugene in Illyria opposes the Austrians—retreats to the Minio—truce, April, 1814.</p> <p>By the <i>Peace of Paris:</i> VICTOR EMANUEL returns to Turin—king of Sardinia, to which Genoa is united.</p> <p>Kingdom of Lombardy and Venice to Austria.</p> <p>Ferdinand, archduke of Austria (brother of Francis IV.), is reinstated in the grand dukedom of Tuscany.</p> <p>FRANCIS IV. in Modena.</p> <p>MARIA LOUISA, wife of Napoleon, Duchess of Parma and Piacenza. Maria Louisa, ex-queen of Etruria, obtains Lucca, in behalf of her infant son Don Carlos.</p> <p>Republic of the Ionian Islands: Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, St. Marco, Ithaca, Paxos, Corcyra—Constitution, 1817: lord consuls appointed as protector for the king of England.</p> <p>1821 Revolution in Sardinia: for a more liberal government—put down by an army of Austria. The king resigns in favour of his brother CHARLES FELIX, 1821-31. The Austrians withdraw, 1823.</p> <p>LEOPOLD II., son, 1834, grand duke of Tuscany.</p> <p>CHARLES ALBERT (prince of Carignan) succeeds Charles Felix in Modena, 1831.</p> <p><i>General desire for liberty throughout Italy:</i> insurrections in Bologna, and revolution in Modena and Parma all put down by Austrian troops—the Giovine Italia of Lombardy—military conspiracies and executions in Sardinia—new insurrections in Bologna, 1831: Austrian troops again interfere—the French occupy Ancona, 1832.</p>	<p>1815 Calls upon the people of Italy to maintain their independence.</p> <p>War with Austria—Bianchi compels Murat to retreat—Murat flees to France.</p> <p>Restoration of Ferdinand IV., June.</p> <p>Murat makes a descent—is taken and shot.</p> <p>1816 Union of Naples and Sicily into one kingdom.</p> <p>1816 Concordat with the Pope.</p> <p>1820 July. Revolution of the Carbonari at Nola: MORELLA, PEPPI.</p> <p>The king swears to a free constitution, but is constrained to the Holy Alliance at Laybach.</p> <p>Edicts in Sicily, which desires to separate from Naples.</p> <p>1821 An Austrian army enters Naples.</p> <p>Dogation triumphs—thirty-one patriots sentenced to death.</p> <p>The Jesuits obtain all of Acts of public instruction.</p> <p>FRANCIS I. 500, 1825-30.</p> <p>1827 The Austrian troops withdrawn.</p> <p>Ferdinand II. s. 1830-</p> <p>1832 Eruption of mount Vesuvius, and of mount St. Helens, by which Bronte is destroyed.</p>	<p>1828 Repeal of the Test Act in England, which, up to this time, had deprived Dissenters of the rights of citizenship.</p> <p>Emancipation of the Catholics in Ireland, 1829.</p> <p>PIES VIII., 1829-31.</p> <p>1830 The priesthood of France again overthrown by the revolution of three days.</p> <p>Sect. of the St. Simonians: in France, under St. Simon, d. 1825, under their Pope the father ENFANTIN.</p> <p>French Catholic church of the Abbe Chatelet at Paris.</p> <p>GREGORY XVI. -1831.</p> <p>Revolution in the papal states, suppressed by Austrian armies.</p> <p>Turkish edict of toleration for the Kayaks.</p> <p>1833 Reform of the Protestant Church in Ireland</p> <p>Church Commission for the better distribution of Church property in England.</p> <p>1838 Disputes with Prussia.</p> <p>Great discussions among the clergy of the Church of England. "Tracts for the Times."</p>

NEW KINGDOM OF GREECE. EXTENSIVE EMPIRE OF THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	PERSIA.	CABUL, ETC.	INDIA.	CHINA.
SELIM III. -1807.	LUTF ALI KHAN, -95.	SHAH ZEMAN, SON, 1793-1800.	TIPPOO, sultan of Mysore, -1799. SHAH-ALEM II., emp. of Delhi, -1806.	KIEN-LONG, -1796.
EGYPT AND AFRICA.	1795 Lutf Ali taken and put to death.	1793 Embassy from Tipoo	inviting him to invade India.	1794 Dutch embassy under Van Braam.
1798 War with France: alliance with Russia—an auxiliary Russian fleet at Bayukderé.	1798 Invasion by the French under Buonaparte—victory of the Pyramids over the Mamelukes—Cairo taken—the French fleet destroyed by Nelson at the battle of the Nile.	Kadjar dynasty (Persians.)	1793 War with France—Pondicherry occupied by the English till 1802.	1796 Kien-Long abdicates at the age of eighty-seven—dies 1799.
1799 Alliance with England and Naples against France.	1799 Invasion of Syria with the view of marching to Constantinople—fled by the gallant defence of Acre—defeat of the Turks at Abookir—Buonaparte returns to Europe.	AGA MOHAMMED SHAH, 1795-7. Teheran capital.	1794 Death of Mahadajee Sindia—contests of the rival houses of Sindia and Holkar, and consequent decline of the Mahratta power.	1796 Kien-Long dies 1799.
1800 Malta taken by the English.	1800 Kieher murdered—Menon in command—landing of two British armies from India and England—victory at Hassan—death of Abercrombie.	1796 Defeats the Russians and Georgians, takes Tefis, and massacres the inhabitants	MARQUIS WELLESLEY, governor-gen., 1796-1805.	KIA-KING, SON, 1796-1820.
1802 Peace with France on the evacuation of Egypt.	1801 Captivation of Cairo—the French evacuate Egypt.	1799 Crosses the Indus—and again, 1797, when he takes Lahore, but is recalled by revolts at home.	1799 War with Mysore, fomented by France—storm of Seringapatam, and death of Tipoo—fall of the Mysorean kingdom.	
1804 Insurrection of the Servians under Czerni George.	1801-18 War in Arabia with the Wahhabis, who take Mecca 1803—and Medina 1804.	1797 is assassinated for his cruelties, and succeeded by	The English sole masters of Southern India, except the Mahratta states.	1803 Conspiracies in the imperial family, and revolts in all directions.
<i>Organisation of Nizam-Jedid, or regular troops—discontent of the Janizaries.</i>	1806 MOHAMMED ALI, pasha of Egypt.	FUTTEH ALI SHAH, nephew, 1797-1834.	1802 Pondicherry restored to the French.	
1806 Sebastiani, French ambassador—Revival of French influence—hence War with England and Russia.	Occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by the Russians—and of Belgrade by Czerni George.	1799-1800 Invasions of Khorassan, repulsed.	1802 Treaty of Bassein with the Peishwah, who receives a subsidiary force: hence	
1807 The English force the Darda-	1807 Landing of the English, who take Alexandria—but are defeated at El Hamud and forced to capitulate.	1800 Shah Zeman deposed and blinded by	Great Mahratta War, 1803-5.	
1807 Revolt of the Janizaries against the new troops—Selim deposed and imprisoned.	1807 Revolt of the Janizaries against the new troops—Selim deposed and imprisoned.	MAHMOOD SHAH, br., 1800-2.	1803 Poonah taken—Wellesley in the Dekkan—victory of Assaye—Lake in Central India—Delhi and Agra taken—Peace with Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar: acquisition of the Doabah, Delhi, and Agra—the emperor pensioned by the English.	<i>Continual wars with the pirates, headed by Ching-yih, and after his death by his widow: revolts in Fokien,</i>
1807 Revolt of the Janizaries against the new troops—Selim deposed and imprisoned.	MUSTAFA IV., son of Abdul-Hamid, 1807-8.	1801-2 Civil wars with the Ghilji tribes.	1804 War with Holkar continues—he attacks Delhi—routed by Lake—Indore, Holkar's capital, taken.	
<i>Truce of Slobaja with Russia—the army marches to Constantinople to restore Selim, but he is put to death by Mustafa—it then sets up</i>	MAMMOOD II., brother of Mustafa, 1808.	1801 Conquest of Khorassan, except Herat, from	LORD CORNWALLIS, governor-general, 1805—dies in two months—Sir George Barlow administers till 1807.	
1808 Great revolt of the Janizaries, who massacre the new disciplined troops.	1808-13 War with Russia.	1802 Mahmood dethroned by a popular revolt.	1804 War with Holkar continues—he attacks Delhi—routed by Lake—Indore, Holkar's capital, taken.	
1809 Peace with England—war with Russia renewed—	1810 The Wahhabis penetrate to Damascus.	SHUJA-AL-MULK, (uterine brother of Shah Zeman), 1802-9.	1805 Unsuccessful siege of Bhurtpore by Lake—fresh rupture with Sindia.	
1810 Rudnik, Giorgew, and Silistria taken by the Russians—Kamischki repulsed at Shumla.	1811 Massacre of the Mameluke beys at Cairo by Mohammed Ali.	1805-9 The Afghans expelled from the Punjab by the Seiks under Ranjeet Singh.	LORD CORNWALLIS, governor-general, 1805—dies in two months—Sir George Barlow administers till 1807.	
1811 The Viceroy drives the Russians across the Danube, but is afterwards routed at Rudnik.	1812 Mecca and Medina retaken from the Wahhabis.	1808-9 Elphinstone's embassy to Cabul.	1805 Pacific system: Peace with the Mahrattas.	
1812 Peace of Bucharest with Russia: Bessarabia and part of Moldavia ceded—the Pruthi the boundary.	1813 Suppression of the Servian revolt.	1809 Revolt of Futteh Khan, who expels Shuja.	AKBAR SHAH II., son, emp. of Delhi, 1806-36.	
Reform of the military organisation—advancement of arts, public instruction, etc.	1815 The Egyptian army disciplined on the European model.	MAHMOOD RESTORED, 1809-18.	LORD MINTO, governor-general, 1807-13.	
1815 Fresh troubles in Servia—conclusion of a treaty securing to the Servians the free exercise of their religion and liberties.	1816 Algiers bombarded by the English.	FUTTEH KHAN engrosses the whole power.	<i>Pacific policy—rise of the Pindarees under Chettoo and Amir Khan.</i>	1816 Embassy for commercial purposes under lord Amherst—unsuccessful from his refusal to perform KO-TOC.
1815 The Mahomediah canal cut from Alexandria to the Nile.	1818 Subjugation of the Wahhabis.	Rival intrigues of France	1809 Invasion of Berar by Amir Khan, repulsed.	
Greek Revolutionary War, 1821-9.	1821 Revolt in Moldavia under Alex. Ypsilanti—battle of Dragatschan—suppressed—revolt of the Morea—massacre of Greeks at Constantinople, and execution of the patriarch.	1811 Invasion of Herat by the Afghans.	1808 Conquest of Bourbon and Madagas.	
1822 Greek Declaration of Independence—Napoli taken, and the Turks driven out of the Morea—arrival of numerous Philhellene foreigners—massacre of Scio: 40,000 Greeks slain, 30,000 sold as slaves.	1822 Nubia conquered.	1811 Defeat at Chooch by the Seiks.	1811 Bateria conquered by an armament from Bengal—retained till 1816.	1816 Embassy for commercial purposes under lord Amherst—unsuccessful from his refusal to perform KO-TOC.
1823 Turkish invasion repulsed—naval superiority of the Greeks.	1824 Arrival and death of lord Byron at Missolonghi—naval victories of Miaulis—Ipsara taken by the Captain-pasha.	1818 Conquest of Cashmere and Moultan by the Seiks.	1814 New charter for twenty years to the Company—monopoly restricted to China—Indian trade partly opened—bilateral of Calcutta created.	1816 Embassy for commercial purposes under lord Amherst—unsuccessful from his refusal to perform KO-TOC.
1824 Arrival and death of lord Byron at Missolonghi—naval victories of Miaulis—Ipsara taken by the Captain-pasha.	1825 Landing of the Egyptians under Ibrahim pasha in the Morea—recapture of Navarino, Tripolizza, and (1826) Missolonghi—the Greeks everywhere defeated.	1818 Murder of Futteh Khan by order of the king—general revolt—Mahmood abdicates, and flees to Herat.	1814 Ghoorka war in Nepal—unsuccessful campaign—victories of Ochterlony, 1815—Peace, 1816: acquisition of Kumaon and the mountain passes.	1816 Embassy for commercial purposes under lord Amherst—unsuccessful from his refusal to perform KO-TOC.
1825 Landing of the Egyptians under Ibrahim pasha in the Morea—recapture of Navarino, Tripolizza, and (1826) Missolonghi—the Greeks everywhere defeated.	1826 Revolt of the Janizaries in Constantinople, suppressed: 15,000 slaughtered, and the corps proscribed—a new army organised on the European model.	1821-3 War with the Porte—Peace of Erzerum, 1823.	1815 Conquest of the native kingdom of Candy in Ceylon.	1816 Embassy for commercial purposes under lord Amherst—unsuccessful from his refusal to perform KO-TOC.
1826 Convention of Akerman with Russia.	1827 Lord Cochrane in Greece—defeat of the Greeks at Athens, and Acropolis taken—Capo d'Istria elected president of Greece—Treaty of July 6, between England, Russia, and France, for the settlement of Greece—battle of Navarino: Turco-Egyptian fleet destroyed.	1826-8 War with Russia—the crown prince, Abbas Mirza, penetrates to Elisabethopol.	1817 Pindaree war—the British force weakened by the cholera—war with the Mahrattas on their joining the Pindarees—all overpowered in detail—the Peishwah defeated and deposed, and the Pindarees annihilated—Holkar stripped of two-thirds of his territory.	1816 Embassy for commercial purposes under lord Amherst—unsuccessful from his refusal to perform KO-TOC.
1827 Lord Cochrane in Greece—defeat of the Greeks at Athens, and Acropolis taken—Capo d'Istria elected president of Greece—Treaty of July 6, between England, Russia, and France, for the settlement of Greece—battle of Navarino: Turco-Egyptian fleet destroyed.	1828 War with Russia:	1827 Erivan and Tauris taken by the Russians.	1818 Revolt of the Nagpore Rajah, who is overpowered and deposed.	1816 Embassy for commercial purposes under lord Amherst—unsuccessful from his refusal to perform KO-TOC.
1828 Morea evacuated by the Egyptians—provisionally occupied by 15,000 French troops.	1829 Fall of Silistria—Paskewitch takes Erzerum in Asia—defeat of Prevati—Diebitch crosses the Balkan—defeat of Kirk-Kiosch—the Russians take Adrianople, and advance upon the capital.	1828 Peace of Turkmanchai: Erivan ceded—the Araxes made the boundary—the sovereignty of the Caspian ceded to Russia.	1818 Revolt of the Nagpore Rajah, who is overpowered and deposed.	1816 Embassy for commercial purposes under lord Amherst—unsuccessful from his refusal to perform KO-TOC.
1829 Peace of Adrianople:	1830 The Greek fleet burnt at Focia by Mi-assis, to prevent its seizure by the Russians.	1829 The first newspaper in Egypt.	1818 Revolt of the Nagpore Rajah, who is overpowered and deposed.	1816 Embassy for commercial purposes under lord Amherst—unsuccessful from his refusal to perform KO-TOC.
1830 Troubles and dissensions.	1831 Turkey ravaged by the cholera.	1831 Revolt of Mohammed Ali, pasha of Egypt, who invades Syria—is put to the ban of the empire, 1832.	1818 Revolt of the Nagpore Rajah, who is overpowered and deposed.	1816 Embassy for commercial purposes under lord Amherst—unsuccessful from his refusal to perform KO-TOC.
1831 The Greek fleet burnt at Focia by Mi-assis, to prevent its seizure by the Russians.	1831 The Monitor Ottoman—the first Turkish newspaper.	1832 Ibrahim pasha takes Acre, defeats the Turks at Homs, and occupies Aleppo and Damascus—enters Asia Minor—decisive battle of Koniye: 30,000 Turks slain.	1818 Revolt of the Nagpore Rajah, who is overpowered and deposed.	1816 Embassy for commercial purposes under lord Amherst—unsuccessful from his refusal to perform KO-TOC.
1831 Assassination of Capo d'Istria.	1832 The sultan calls in Russian troops—Peace with the pasha of Egypt, ceding Syria and Adana.	1834 Death of Futteh Ali Shah—civil wars among his numerous sons, but England and Russia secure the throne to	1818 Revolt of the Nagpore Rajah, who is overpowered and deposed.	1816 Embassy for commercial purposes under lord Amherst—unsuccessful from his refusal to perform KO-TOC.
OTTO, of Bavaria, declared king of Greece, by the London Conference.	1834 Peace established.	MOHAMMED SHAH, grandson, 1834.	1818 Revolt of the Nagpore Rajah, who is overpowered and deposed.	1816 Embassy for commercial purposes under lord Amherst—unsuccessful from his refusal to perform KO-TOC.
1833 Arrival of k. Otho—the French troops evacuate Greece.	1834 Peace established.	Siege of Herat, 1838.	1818 Revolt of the Nagpore Rajah, who is overpowered and deposed.	1816 Embassy for commercial purposes under lord Amherst—unsuccessful from his refusal to perform KO-TOC.
1833 The Chinese and Indian trade thrown open, on the expiration of the Company's Charter, to all British subjects, who are allowed to settle and possess lands in India—First admission of the natives to the magistracy.	1834 Peace established.	MOHAMMED SHAH, grandson, 1834.	1818 Revolt of the Nagpore Rajah, who is overpowered and deposed.	1816 Embassy for commercial purposes under lord Amherst—unsuccessful from his refusal to perform KO-TOC.
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PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

FORMATION OF NEW S. AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

BOLIVAR.

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Kingdom of Hayti.

1792

WASHINGTON, president, -1796. Proclamation of neutrality as to France. 1794 Commercial treaty of London with England. Commencement of the navy—six frigates built against the Algerines. 1795 Treaty with Spain. 1796 Washington resigns—his farewell address—dies, 1799, aged 68.

JOHN ADAMS elected president, 1797—1801. 1798-1800 Disputes with France. 1800 Seat of government transferred to Washington.—Population 5,300,000. JEFFERSON, president; elected by the democratic party, 1801-9.

1803 Louisiana purchased from France for 60 millions of francs: of immense importance to the U. S. as commanding the outlet of the mighty Mississippi, united with the Missouri and Ohio rivers—the great highway for the produce of the western states. 1805 Disputes with England respecting the trade of neutral Powers—right of search, and seizure of British seamen in American vessels—1807 The U. S. frigate Chesapeake resists this claim—British ships of war forbidden to enter the harbours and seas of the U. S.—Embargo Act passed—Non-Intercourse Act, forbidding all trade with England and France till the French and Berlin Decrees, and the British Orders in Council, should be repealed. Fulton's first successful trial of steam boats, on the Hudson. 1808 Slave trade abolished by Act of Congress.

JAMES MADISON, president, 1809-17. 1810 Intercourse re-opened with France—Napoleon relaxing his system. Third census of U. S.—Population 7,320,000. 1812-15 War with Great Britain: The American navy, under Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, Lawrence, Porter, Chauncey, Perry, and Macdonough, gains glory, capturing 13 British frigates and ships of war at sea, and battles on lakes Erie, Champlain, and Ontario. On land, the Americans are defeated at Detroit, Frenchtown, &c.; but, under Johnson, Dearborn, Macomb, &c., victorious at Queenstown, the Thames, Chippewa, and Plattsburg. 1814 City of Washington burnt by the British. 1815 Battle of New Orleans—Gen. Jackson defeats the British under Sir Edw. Pakenham, who loses 2600 men, Jan. 8.

Peace of Ghent (signed 1814) ratified, Feb. 17: boundaries to be adjusted—all conquests restored. This war leads the Americans to think of manufacturing for themselves, and shows them the necessity of a navy. Attack on Algiers for breach of treaty—advantageous peace made July 4. 1816 United States bank incorporated—Capital 35,000,000 dollars. Indiana received into the Union—1800 State.

MONROE, president, 1817-25. Missouri received into the Union—1803 State. Great canal fund in state of New York—planned by Dewitt Clinton. 1818 Illinois received into the Union—1809 State—1819 Alabama—21st State. First passage of the Atlantic by steam effected by the Savannah, of New York, to Liverpool. 1820 Maine received into the Union—22nd State. Florida ceded to U. S. by treaty with Spain. 1821 Missouri received into the Union—23rd State. 1824 New Tariff adopted, protecting American manufactures of cotton goods. Convention with Great Britain against the slave trade, March 13. Visit of La Fayette, and his triumphal progress through the U. S.—Congress votes him a township, and 200,000 dollars.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, president, 1825, chosen by the 'federal republicans' party—equivalent to the 'Whigs' of England, and opposed to ultra-Democracy. 1826 Death of ex-presidents Adams and Jefferson, on the same day, July 4. 1828 Modification of the Tariff (superseded 1832). ANDREW JACKSON, president, 1829-37. head of the democratic party, whose system he favours—opposes the banking system. Chesapeake and Delaware canal opened. 1830 Treaty with Turkey—securing the free navigation of the Black sea. U. S. ports opened by law to British vessels from West India islands and other colonies. Population of the U. S. 12,426,171. 1831 Commercial treaty with Mexico. Death of ex-president Monroe, July 4. 1832 Piracy of the Malays in Sumatra punished by the U. S. frigate Potomac. New Tariff, increasing the protecting duties, passed June 28—resisted by the 'Nullifiers' of S. Carolina, who finally rescind their protest. Commercial distress: The president vetoes the renewal of the charter of the U. S. bank on the ground of its being a "dangerous and powerful monopoly"—failure of 90 local banks, and universal embarrassment—the war on the banks is supported by the house of representatives, but opposed by the senate. 1835 President's message on the refusal of France to pay the acknowledged claims for indemnity to U. S. France shuffles, on various pretences; but a war is prevented by the indemnity being paid through the mediation of Great Britain, 1836. Great fire in New York, Dec. 15th, 600 large buildings and property to the amount of 20,000,000 dollars destroyed. 1836 Death of ex-president Madison. The national debt having been fully paid off, the surplus revenue of the U. S., amounting to about nine millions of dollars, is apportioned by congress among the several states.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, president, 1837. Continues the policy of his predecessors; opposes the banking system, and advocates an universal and exclusive specie currency—great Commercial Distress—congress rescinds the 'Specie Circular'; 1838, the banks generally resume specie payments, and confidence is again restored. 1838 President's proclamation against all connivance with the rebels in Canada. Condition of the United States in 1839. Generally peaceful and prosperous.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Population (estimated) 15,500,000. Square miles of territory 1,570,000. Exports, in 1836, 128,653,040 dollars. Imports, 1836, 189,500,083. Government revenue, 1835, 35,430,000. Expenses, including army and navy, 17,005,000. Banking capital, 1835, 140,000,000. Ships in navy 52. Standing army 8,721. Miles of railway 1,671. Miles of canal 2,757. Miles of post roads 27,378,629. Number of colleges 95. Pupils in common schools, in proportion to the population, 1 to 7.

The Spanish-American colonies, soon after the French invasion of Spain in 1808, begin a series of struggles for independence. Morillo, with an army of 10,000 men, is sent against them, but after a long and bloody contest, the Spaniards are expelled, and their possessions now form the republics of Mexico, Central America, and Texas in North America; and New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, La Plata, Uruguay, and Paraguay in South America.

Leading events of these revolutions: 1810 First revolt—confederation of Venezuela formed by Mexico, Peru, Buenos Ayres, and Carraacas. 1811 Bogota, or New Granada, independent. 1813 Bolivar, Commander-in-chief, 1816. 1818 Chili freed by San Martin.

Republic of Colombia, 1819, formed by the union of Venezuela and Carraacas—Bolívar president. 1820 Morillo returns to Spain. 1821 Peru and Guatemala independent. 1822 Brazil declared independent of Portugal—PETER I. emperor. Mexico independent—ITURBIDE emperor—banished 1823. 1823 Mexico a republic—Bolívar commander-in-chief in Peru. 1825 Upper Peru independent, under the name of Bolivia. 1826 Paéz rebels against Bolívar. 1828 Bolívar dictator of Colombia—arrests Santander for conspiracy. Oriental republic of Uruguay (Banda Oriental) independ. 1829 Contest between Colombia and Peru referred to the U. S. Revolution in Peru—Gamarra president. Spanish invasion of Mexico defeated by Santa Anna. Venezuela separated from Colombia—Paéz president.

Slavery abolished in Mexico. 1830 Bolívar resigns all his offices, but is rechosen president of Colombia—dies, Dec. 18. 1831 First congress of Venezuela. Brazil made a federative monarchy, with a legislative assembly. New Granada made a separate state—Gen. Santander president. 1832 Revolution in Monte-Video, Uruguay. Slave trade abolished in Brazil. Santa Anna president of Mexico. 1835 Texas, having been settled chiefly by adventurers from the U. S., revolts against Mexico on the slave-holding question. 1836 Texas declared independent of Mexico.—In the course of the struggle, the Mexican president, Santa Anna, is taken prisoner, and sent home, via Washington.

CHIEFS OF THE REPUBLICS FORMED IN THE SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, AND FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN AMERICA.

Table listing various republics and their presidents/chiefs. Columns include: Country, Chief, Dates, and Population. Includes entries for Hayti, Central America, Mexico, Central America, Paraguay, Brazil, La Plata, Buenos Ayres, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, and New Granada.

ISLAND OF ST. DOMINGO. Revolution 1771.

Negroes declared free, and maintain possession of the island against the whites and the English, 1793-97—whites emigrate.

Independent republic under TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, 1790-97.

French expedition. Declaration of the independence of the kingdom of Hayti, 1803.

DESSALINES, king, 1805, 6. New constitution.

CHRISTOPHER, chief of the negroes, president 1806—becomes king, as Henry I. 1811-20. Petion president of the Mulattoes in the north, till 1818—Boyer succeeds.

1820 Insurrection—Henry kills himself—Boyer president of the whole island.

The Canadas ceded to England by France at the peace of Paris, 1763. Test Act repealed, 1764.

The colony thrives under a mild government, and the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

Colonisation of Upper Canada. Representative constitution, 1791. These colonies remain faithful to England during her struggle with the United States, 1812-15.

1834 Ferment in Lower Canada on account of the unpopularity of the legislative council—seventy resolutions passed in the legislative assembly condemnatory of lord Aylmer the governor, and of Mr. Stanley's despatches.

1835 Earl Gosford goes out as governor and head of a commission to investigate and redress their grievances.

1836 May, house of assembly dissolved by Sir F. Head, for stopping the supplies—new session opened by earl Gosford in Sept., dissolved for its opposition to government. Resolutions of the British parliament.

1837 Extraordinary session, convoked by earl Gosford, dissolved, as impracticable.

Rebellion: Riots at Montreal, between the partisans of Papineau and royalists—Dec. conflict at St. Eustace, rebels lay down their arms—insurgents in Upper Canada, under Mackenzie, defeated by Sir F. Head. Sir Geo. Arthur appointed governor of Upper Canada in place of Sir F. Head.

1838 Earl of Durham governor-general, and "Her Majesty's High Commissioner," with full powers to redress grievances, punish rebels, &c., in both provinces.

April 12. He decrees the execution of two of the rebel leaders, and banishes the other prisoners to Bermuda. This and other acts having been censured and annulled by the British house of lords, Durham resigns and returns home, Nov. 1, leaving Sir John Colborne at the head of affairs in Lower Canada. Several new insurrectionary movements in Nov. and Dec. aided by considerable numbers of volunteers from New York and other border states—the rebels defeated at Prescott, and about seventy taken prisoners; and again repulsed at Malden, Upper Canada.

1839 Nine Canadian prisoners, taken as rebels in 1837, tried in the court of Queen's Bench in London.

1839

GOVERNMENT.

First Period: Republican Patriarchal System, to the introduction of kings in the fifth century.

The great German nation, divided into numerous tribes, had nothing more than a kind of democratic clan government. The highest power resided in the great body of the people—every freeman had a share in legislation—all took part in questions of war and peace. They had kings or chieftains chosen by the people from particular families, forming a kind of hereditary nobility, but with no positive privileges; other chiefs, both for war and the administration of justice, were elected by the people solely on account of their merit. The power of the warrior chiefs expired at the close of the war or expedition which they had been chosen to conduct [p. 1, b c]. No fixed division of lands existed.

The people, in this period, were all in all.

Second Period: Monarchical, Patriarchal, and Feudal System, upon the formation of new kingdoms in the fifth century.

Upon the settlement of the German tribes in the conquered lands, the warrior chieftains became permanent military leaders; and, after the foundation of various kingdoms, and the union of various tribes and people into settled states, they soon became chief civil magistrates also. Monarchies became effectively established. The beneficial or feudal system soon took the place of the ancient republican system. According to the former, every freeman had his share (land, allotment) in the division of the conquered country—all took part in the general assemblies (the *Wittanengoten* of the Saxons, the *fields of March* of the Franks, the *Althings* of Scandinavia, &c.), as well as in the election of kings, making of laws, deciding on war and peace, judgments, &c. According to the new system, the king grants to the nobles, his nearest companions, the possession of lands as *leases for life*, upon condition of their attending him certain aid in war. These, his vassals, obtain likewise the highest offices at court, as well as baronies, governorships, provinces, marches, and castles, as marshals, counts, dukes, &c.—all however at lease, and only for life or during pleasure. *Origin of aristocracy as a power in the state. Complete formation of four distinct classes of society—nobility, freemen, proprietors, slaves.* Through at this period were elective in certain families. To the family of the founders a preference was naturally given, and, unless there was some defect of mind or body, the eldest son was usually elected, and thus by degrees hereditary succession grew into use.

In this period the supreme power was divided between the king, the nobles, and the people.

The old inhabitants of the conquered countries, Romans, Britons, &c. are everywhere degraded to an inferior caste.

476 Overthrow of the Western Empire: gradual formation of new kingdoms by the German and Slavonian settlers upon the ruins of the Roman empire.

486 Rise of the feudal system in France under Clovis.

561 Decline of the Merovingian kings of the Franks, and rise of the *Mayors of the palace*: these, from mere officers of the court, become chief ministers of state, of the army, and treasury; they are elected by the people, and stand as mediators between them and the crown.

568 Rise of the feudal system in Italy upon the invasion of the Lombards, who entirely overthrow the old Roman municipal system, which the Ostrogoths had preserved—the kingdom of the Lombards was the first regularly formed feudal state of the West.

632 Establishment of the Khalifat.

In this dignity the highest spiritual and worldly powers were united. A principle which prevails in the East to the present day—while in Christendom the emperor and kings have often been opposed to the Roman pontiff.

732 Charles Martel stays the progress of the Arabs in Europe by his victory at Tours, 732.

752 Overthrow of the Merovingian dynasty by the Mayors of the palace, and elevation of the Carolingian.

800 REVIVAL OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE BY

The Emperor supreme lord and protector of the Western Empire.

827 Egbert first king of England—840 Piat, first duke of Poland—863 Rurik, first grand-prince of Russia—863 Gorm, the elder, first king of Denmark—Eric Edmondson, first king of Sweden—875 Harald Harfrage, first king of Norway.

Third Period: Aristocratic Feudal System, from the ninth century.

The nobility, first in France under the weak successors of Charlemagne, make their estates, offices, and titles hereditary. The ancient republican government gives place to a new system, the principal feature of which is an hereditary nobility, which, with the clergy, becomes the dominant order in the state [p. 8, e f].

884 The French nobility obtain from Charles the Fat the right of resistance to the king, when his acts are illegal.

887 Epoch of the feudal system in France: fiefs, duchies, &c. declared hereditary—the dignity of earl hereditary in England about the same time.

962 Second revival of the Western Empire under Otho the Great.

Germany had become split into six great duchies, Saxony, Thuringia, Franconia, Swabia, Bavaria, and Lorraine, and many lesser nobles.

967 Overthrow of the Carolingian dynasty in France, and establishment of the Capetian—the French monarchy is divided among forty great nobles, the king nothing more than the first among them.

Rise of free republics in Italy—1056 Milan constitutes itself into a free republic—Lombardy, Tuscany, and Romagna are in a short space filled with free cities, in which the republican municipal system prevails over the feudal—see p. 10, f.

1066 Norman Conquest of England under William—introduction of the feudal system—England is divided into 60,000 great baronies and under fiefs, of which the king retains 1400. The kings from this time have been feudal chiefs (sovereigns) of England; to them belong all the land and soil: the people subjects [see p. 12 c].

1077 Great temporal power of the Pope [12 c, 13 a, etc.]

Fourth Period: Representative Government, from the time of the Crusades—feudal system continued.

Emancipation and gradual restoration of the third estate from the time of the crusades—called with the clergy and nobility to parliament. Cities, growing rich by trade and industry, are favoured by the kings, as a check to the too great power of the nobility, and for purposes of taxation. Subjection and oppression of the fourth order, the agricultural labourers, over whom the aristocracy exercise almost supreme control—they only obtain political rights in the three northern states.

Crown hereditary—A sort of balance arises between king, lords, and commons, but the aristocracy greatly predominate.

1101 First Charter of Corporation granted by Henry I. of England.

London obtains the right to elect its own sheriff and justice, with many other commercial and fiscal immunities.

Representative government: William the Conqueror, 1070, causes twelve persons skilled in the customs of England, to be chosen from each county, to instruct him respecting their laws.

1125 The German emperor Lothaire is pre-elected by forty nobles from the four nations of Franks, Saxons, Swabians, and Bavarians.

City deputies (the first of all Europe) are called to the national assembly of Aragon before the middle of this century.

Rise of City Corporations in France under Louis VI.

1172 Formation of the Grand Council of Venice, the real sovereign of the republic.

Composed of 400 members chosen annually by twelve tribesmen, or grand electors, who are chosen by the people, two in each of the six sections into which the republic is divided. More than four members could not be elected from one family. As corporations tend naturally towards aristocracy, the same persons were generally re-elected, and were succeeded by their children. The council members having the appointment of the dogs and magistrates, and being mostly of high birth, easily assumed the right of nominating their own electors, and also of confirming or rejecting their successors before they resigned their office. Thus the annual elections soon became nugatory, and the democratic spirit of the Venetian government gradually changed into aristocracy (see 1207). The Grand Council gave the first example of the creation of a body of judges, assessors, irremovable, and independent.

1179 The doge is deprived of the executive government, which is now given to the senate, composed of sixty members, over which he presides—this has the right of peace and war, of imposing taxes, and the management of all domestic and foreign affairs, submitting them for deliberation to the great council.—The election of the dogs, councilors, &c., is made by a lottery system, partly by lot, and partly by ballot.

Commencement of the consolidation of the great fiefs in France under Philip August, the first step towards hereditary despotism.

1215 Magna Charta signed by king John: complete triumph of the baronial aristocracy in England under this king and the next [see p. 16 e].

1220 and 1232 The privileges of the temporal and spiritual princes of Germany extended by Frederic II.

1222 Charter of Hungary granted by Andrew II., the foundation of Hungarian liberty [see p. 17 g].

1223 The peasantry, for the first time, called to parliament in Norway.

300 years' struggle of the Guelphs and Ghibelines in Italy.

About 1250 the power of the Emperor of Germany declines, and the empire becomes an aristocracy, in the hands of many hundred great and lesser princes—the higher aristocracy of seven electoral princes soon pre-eminent—increasing power of the German cities.

1265 First regular parliament in England, in which two knights for each shire, two members for each city, and burgesses for every borough are summoned—in 1225 parliament had connected the redress of grievances with the granting of supplies. Increase of the power of the landed aristocracy.

City deputies, and (about 1280) country deputies, called to the Danish parliament. Introduction of hereditary nobility in Sweden.

1266 Democratic government in Florence.

1273 First patent of nobility granted by Phillip the Hardy in France [see p. 16 f]—first blow at the landed aristocracy.

1282 First charter (konfeste) in Denmark [see p. 17 b].

1287 The barons of Aragon obtain the right of resisting the king if he attacks the liberties of the nation.

1291 City deputies called to the German parliament—1309 Three imperial colleges, an electorate, a princely, and one for the cities.

1297 Decree, closing the Grand Council of Venice: which changes its democratic government into a close hereditary aristocracy.

The right of electing, or rather of re-electing the Grand Council, is transferred from the tribunes to the Council of Forty; but no one can be elected whose paternal ancestors have not enjoyed the same honours—thus the whole power remained in the hands of the aristocracy, the doge a mere cipher—no new man to have power—the golden book, containing the names of the privileged class, only opened in times of great necessity, in order to obtain names by the insertion of new names.

1311 Council of ten in Venice, appointed to watch over the nobles.

1308 Revolution of the Swiss, who revolt from Austria—1309 First national assembly of nobles, burghers, and peasants in Sweden.

1320 New Handveste (charter) of Denmark. Aristocratic [see p. 19 c].

About 1341 English parliament increases in power, and establishes several important privileges [see p. 18 f]. 1343 It is divided into two houses, and takes nearly its present form. Ministers answerable to it for their conduct. First speaker chosen 1377.

1348 Victory of the king of Aragon over the disaffected barons—right of resistance annulled—the justitia become mediators between the king and the states, as the mayors of the palace had done in France, and the elector of the Rhine in Germany.

1350-1474 Disputes between the barons and crown in Castile, from Peter the Cruel to Ferdinand and Isabella.

1355 Capitulation of Louis of Hungary upon his election to the crown of Poland.

Formation of the Polish Constitution, a republican monarchy—complete equality of the nobles, who exclude all burghers and peasants from civil rights.

1356 Golden bull of the German empire [see p. 18 g h]. 1357 Great outbreak in Paris, headed by Marceus.

Insurrections of the peasantry: the Jacquerie in France, 1358—struggle of the aristocracy and democracy in Germany, 1376—the peasantry under Wat Tyler in England. John Ball, at this time desirous of liberty and equality, sang, "When Adam delved and Eve sown, where was then the gentlemen"—1382 Subjection of the third estate in France by Charles VI., after the great insurrection of the *Moullotins*—insurgent Flemings under Artervelde suppressed.

Municipal corporations and guilds suppressed in France—restored 1415.

1405 Representative government in Hungary [see p. 21 k]—no feudal system, but still an overpowering influence of the landed aristocracy.

1410 Struggles of the houses of Orleans and Burgundy in France—similar to that of the Roses in England.

1429 Electors for counties in England limited to forty shilling freeholders, excluding the great majority of the people who had hitherto voted (see Hallam, iii. 165.)

1454-85 Wars of the Red and White Roses—houses of York and Lancaster—destruction of the ancient noble families of England.

GENERAL POLITICS. LEGISLATION AND JURISPRUDENCE.

10 League of the Ceruski in the north, and Marco-manni in the south.

200 Great league of Alemanni, Goths, Franks, and Saxons.

449 Anglo-Saxon conquest of England.

The Khalifs have dominion in three parts of the world.

711 Kingdom of the Arabians in Spain.

755 Arabian Khalifat in Spain.

Pope head of the church.

843 Dissolution of the empire of Charlemagne by the treaty of Verdun: formation of new Christian feudal kingdoms.

The Crusades, 1096 [see p. 13 a b, 15 c, 17 i].

1204-1261 Latin kingdom of the Crusades.

1238 Two hundred years' dominion of the Mongols in Russia.

1250-1517 Empire of the Mamelukes in Egypt.

1258 Overthrow of the Khalifat of Bagdad by the Mongols, who rule in Persia & China.

1265 Struggle between the Emperors and Popes for dominion in Italy.

1295 First Letters of Marque granted to privateers against the Portuguese by Edward I.

1305-76 Residence of the Pope at Avignon dependent upon France.

Decline of Papal pre-eminence over Europe.

1308 Republic of Switzerland.

1378 Struggle for the French crown between the kings of England, and the French house of Valois—138 years' war, which ends with the loss to the English of all their French possessions.

1357 The Turks in Europe.

1397-1524 Union of Colmar—Sweden, Denmark, and Norway under Margaret.

1419 Rise of the great quarrel between Catholics and Protestants.

1497-1524 Institution of justices of the peace under Edward III.

1590 The parliament of Paris, the supreme court of justice for the crown, becomes permanent. Fourteen similar parliaments become by degrees formed in the provinces.

1620 No laws without parliament in Denmark.

1627 Code of laws for Sweden. The civil law comes into almost general use [see p. 19 b].

1425 Portugal code. In Sicily the barons obtain unlimited power over their subjects.

FIRST PATRIARCHAL PERIOD. Primal legislation among the ancient German tribes upon the principle "every one is master of his herd." The supreme right of judgment resided in the body of the people. SECOND PERIOD. The kings obtain the highest judicial power, but the making and administration of the laws still remain in the hands of the people and public judges. The fundamental principle is that every one shall be tried by his peers or equals. Written laws are compiled among the nations of German origin—first by the Visigoths in Spain, and Salica Franks in the fifth century—the Burgundians and Anglo-Saxons in the sixth—the Bavarians, Alemanni, and Lombards in the seventh. The Salic laws of France were probably compiled under Clovis. 533 The Justinian code.

779 Institution of Tithes by Charlemagne—for the maintenance of the church, schools, and the poor.

CHARLEMAGNE. 800 Laws (capitularies) of Charlemagne [see p. 8 g].

THIRD PERIOD. 847 Territorial jurisdiction under the feudal system: the great barons, independent of the monarch, settle their disputes by private warfare. In lesser affairs the holders of fiefs have the right of jurisdiction in different degrees: the greater barons have the power of life and death; the lesser fiefs can not judge in capital cases, but send their criminals to the court of the superior lord. Introduction (but slowly) of Roman and canon law.

900 Laws of Alfred the Great: England divided into counties, hundreds, and tithings. The county courts, held monthly, became the great safeguard of the civil rights of Englishmen. Here the bishop, the earl, or sheriff, who answered public justice—trial by jury (Frankpledge).

1050 Laws of Edward the Confessor—probably the customs and usages of the Anglo-Saxons, the foundation of the English common law.

Study of the civil law revived by the discovery of the *Pandects* at Amalfi, 1135. It comes into use in Germany and Italy, partly in France, &c., but is rejected in England, where the common law prevails—see *Glossaire*, p. 15 b.

Institution of Justices of Assize, about 1177. As in most other feudal countries, so in England there had been a standing council, called the king's court, which acted as the kings of England in the collection and management of the revenue, in the administration of justice, and other public business. It was composed of the great officers—the chief justiciary, the chancellor, the constable, marshal, chamberlain, steward, treasurer, and others. The business of this court became divided and done in different places, whence grew the separate courts of King's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas.

As few could bring their cases from distant parts of the kingdom to this place for trial (and perhaps because the English loved to be tried by their neighbouring freeholders), Henry II. established itinerant judges to try civil and criminal cases within each county. Twelve judges go the circuit twice a year.

1179 Formation of a body of independent judges, in Venice *The Council of Forty.*

1180 *The Fehm* in North Germany. About 1200 inquisition process—at first against heretics.

1234 Decretals of pope Gregory IX. published by Pennaforte.

1220 Legislation of Janger Khan in Mongolia.

1240 Legislation of Waldimir in Denmark.

1246 Institution of the Council of Castile as a high court of justice

1247 Aragon code of laws.

1260 The civil law translated and brought into use in France by St. Louis—*Code of St. Louis*, the foundation of the French laws, 1216.

Institution of justices of the peace under Edward III.

1590 The parliament of Paris, the supreme court of justice for the crown, becomes permanent. Fourteen similar parliaments become by degrees formed in the provinces.

1620 No laws without parliament in Denmark.

1627 Code of laws for Sweden. The civil law comes into almost general use [see p. 19 b].

Judicial torture comes into use. 1425 Portugal code. In Sicily the barons obtain unlimited power over their subjects.

FINANCE, TAXES, ETC.	WAR, MARINE, ETC.	AGRICULTURE, PEASANTRY, ETC.	ARCHITECTURE.
FIRST PERIOD.	FIRST PERIOD.	FIRST PERIOD.	FIRST PERIOD.—EARLY CHRISTIAN ARCHITECTURE.
No freedom among the ancient German nations paid taxes. It was only the slaves or conquered who did not take part in the wars, and of whom have been formed our present tradesmen and peasants, who paid and provided for the army by husbandry and handicraft.	The earliest system of public defence called upon every man, and especially every landholder, to protect his country. SECOND PERIOD: The feudal system, which compelled every man holding lands to perform military service for them to his suzerain. This system did for the petty quarrels of nobles, but was no way fitted for national wars. Customs, founded upon the poverty of the lesser nobles, limited their martial devices to forty days—hence they could undertake an expedition, but not a campaign; could burn an open town, but not besiege a fortress. This led to the hiring of soldiers, and the receiving of fines (scutages) from tenants in lieu of their attendance.	The emigrations and wars which overthrew the Roman empire destroyed agriculture, and left the finest provinces of Europe unfruitful and desolate. Among the ancient German and Slavonic tribes all agricultural and handicraft labour was done by slaves. About 476, etc., rise of <i>socage tenants</i> , or such as were allowed to hold some portion of their lands in the conquered countries on condition of performing certain services, or yielding up a certain share of the produce; they were bound to the soil. This was the state to which the superior and noble classes were reduced, the poorer were all made slaves.	The origin of the pointed arch of the Christians was the semi-circular of ancient Roman architecture. 325-334 Splendid churches, etc. of Constantine the Great at Constantinople—the Capitol, Forum, Hippodrome, etc.—Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Fourth and fifth centuries: celebrated Basilica at Rome, churches of St. Peter, (burnt down 1504,) of St. Paul, etc. Period of the <i>Ostrogoths in Italy 493-553</i> —Buildings of Theodoric by Greek artists; especially ALOSIVUS of Padua. Palaces at Ravenna, Pavia, Verona, etc. 538 The present church of St. Sophia at Constantinople: built by Justinian at an incredible cost—ANATHEMUS the architect—it was called the Second Solomon's temple. It was the first church in the shape of a cross; has a splendid cupola and four arcades; and became the finest specimen of the modern Greek style.
Upon settling in the conquered land the kings lived upon their private and royal domains, the tribute of the subjected nations, protection money and tolls, and the free-will offerings of the people in the yearly national assemblies.	812 Herbar of Charlemagne: by which every landholder is compelled to serve in the army when called upon. 890 English fleet of Alfred against the Danes. THIRD PERIOD. <i>Hired troops became substituted for the feudal.</i> Canute and Harold II. are said to have had Danish soldiers in pay—William the Conqueror and William Rufus both hired soldiers, but they formed but a very small part of an army till the French wars, when Henry II. and Richard I. retain their followers, at a stipulated payment, after the expiration of their forty days' feudal service, and both they and Philip August hire large bodies of mercenaries (<i>Brabançons</i>), which, however, were always disbanded at the conclusion of the war.	From the fifth to the eleventh centuries land was the least costly of all gifts—large grants were made to monasteries—the church lands were the best cultivated; the monks especially did good service to agriculture. 790 Mines worked in Bohemia and Hungary. 900 Agriculture and horticulture encouraged and protected by Charlemagne—both flourish in Spain under the Khalifs. Gold mines worked in Spain.	Period of the <i>Lombards in Italy, 568-774</i> —Semicircular arches, with much grotesque sculpture—Principal churches: St. Giovanni at Borgo, and St. Michele at Pavia. The modern Greek Lombard style was spread by the monks over the west of Europe. Contemporary were the church of <i>St. Germain des Pres</i> by CHILDBERT at Paris, 557—of <i>St. Deny</i> (the burial place of the French kings) by DAGOBERT, 650. In England, under the SAXONS: church of Lindisfarne, Northumberland, with circular arches, 635—at Canterbury: <i>Glastonbury</i> ; <i>St. Albans</i> ; <i>Winchester</i> , etc. The Saxons built many small, and some large churches and monasteries in England—Ecclesiastical architecture, though far more advanced than any other art, evinces the rudeness and poverty of the times.
Under the feudal system the sovereign received payments from his vassals for reliefs, fines upon alienation, and escheats; and besides these, <i>aids</i> , which he was entitled to call for upon certain occasions; such as for expeditions to the Holy Land, marrying his sister, eldest son, or his daughter, the taking possession of his land, to redeem his person from captivity, etc.	Great fleets of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, during the Crusades—serving as transports for men and provisions to the Holy Land. Burglar troops of the Italian cities in their contest against the Emperor, and in their quarrels with each other. In these cases the cities seem to have poured out their whole population as a loosely organized militia—at the battle of Arsé, 1295, the Guelph Florentines had 26,000 foot and 2000 horse. About this time they began to hire regular troops, which afterwards gives rise to the free companies. Genoa hires the count of Savoy with 2000 horse, 1225—Florence 500 French lancers, 1295, etc.	Fine Arabian breed of horses in Spain, especially the Andalusian—the most noble races of Europe have been produced by mixture with the Arabian and Persian blood. "A respectable class of free socagers, having, in general, full rights of alienating their lands, and holding them probably at a small certain rent from the lord of the manor, frequently occur in Domesday-book," (<i>Hallam</i>)—but the working peasantry still slaves, and subject to great oppressions. English agriculture in a very low condition.	Period of the <i>Lombards in Italy, 568-774</i> —Semicircular arches, with much grotesque sculpture—Principal churches: St. Giovanni at Borgo, and St. Michele at Pavia. The modern Greek Lombard style was spread by the monks over the west of Europe. Contemporary were the church of <i>St. Germain des Pres</i> by CHILDBERT at Paris, 557—of <i>St. Deny</i> (the burial place of the French kings) by DAGOBERT, 650. In England, under the SAXONS: church of Lindisfarne, Northumberland, with circular arches, 635—at Canterbury: <i>Glastonbury</i> ; <i>St. Albans</i> ; <i>Winchester</i> , etc. The Saxons built many small, and some large churches and monasteries in England—Ecclesiastical architecture, though far more advanced than any other art, evinces the rudeness and poverty of the times. In civil architecture the most ancient buildings we can trace in Britain are the forts, duns, peels, and castles, built on a natural eminence or an artificial mound of earth; as <i>Conisborough</i> castle in Yorkshire, and <i>Castleton</i> in Derbyshire; the castle of <i>Corwall</i> , etc.
Besides these, in England and some other countries, the lord had the <i>wardship</i> of his tenants and the <i>profits of their estates</i> during their minority; and the marriage, or right of tendering a husband to his female wards, whom they could not reject without forfeiture—this was afterwards extended to male wards, and became a very lucrative source of extortion to the crown.—As extraordinary means, often had recourse to by the kings of England and France, were the persecution of the Jews—debasement of the coin—exactions from the commons, and particularly from the inhabitants of towns.	1224 Army of 10,000 Arab troops in the pay of the emperor Frederic II. in Sicily. 1229 Immense army of Ocal, great khan of the Mongols, consisting of 1,500,000 cavalry. 1247 First fleet of war in Castile at the conquest of Seville by the Moors. 1260 Burglar troops in Aragon for the protection of the public roads. 1315 <i>Battle of Morgarten</i> : the first modern instance of the superiority of infantry—1300 Swiss foot defeat 20,000 Austrian cavalry. 1339 <i>Rise of Free Companies (Condottieri) in Italy</i> : the citizens remain at home and hire troops—habit soon renders pay and plunder the great motive of the latter, hence companies become formed willing to enter into the service of any party, and to go from one to the other without shame or regret. After a time, from lack of employment in times of peace, they set up for themselves, and levy contributions where they can.	Richard de Rules improves agriculture about Spalding, etc. First inclosure of lands at Spalding; soon after at Croxland. The state of agriculture wretched under the feudal system—but as that declines improvement takes place. From the time of Henry II. the villein, so called, was absolutely dependent on his lord's will, compelled to unlimited services, and neither had, nor could acquire any property—he could not buy his freedom, all he had or could earn belonged to his lord. In Aragon some villeins were so unprotected, that, as Vitalis says, they might be divided into pieces by the sword among the sons of their master.	SECOND PERIOD.—ARABIAN AND SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE. The characteristic of this style is the horseshoe arch: it flourished in the eighth century in Baghdad, etc., and was introduced into Spain and Sicily upon the conquest of these countries—785 Great mosque at Cordova; in the tenth century it attained its highest perfection [see p. 16, c.]—celebrated palace of the Alhambra (completed 1348). About 800 Buildings of Charlemagne, churches and palaces, at Aix la Chapelle, Ingelheim, Tribur, and Nimegueu. Buildings in England towards the end of the Saxon and the beginning of the Norman period: 908 The celebrated cathedral of Ely—1013 The oldest part of Westminster Abbey—1060 Commencement of Canterbury cathedral by LANFRANC—1078 The Tower of London—1086 Church at Lincoln. Origin of <i>Freemasons' lodges in England</i> : 920 General assembly of masons at York—from this beginning lodges spread all over Europe during the middle ages. Numerous churches, ministers, etc., built in Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Venice, etc., 920-1024.
The feudal aids were the origin of taxation, whose purpose they served, till the craving necessities of monarchs and states substituted heavier burthens in their stead. 1154 Scutages introduced in England by Henry II.—a feudal tax by which men relieved themselves from personal service in the wars.	1340 Naval victory of Helvoet Slays—establishes the English superiority at sea [18 c]. <i>Superiority of the English armies in the French wars</i> —Battles of Cressy 1346, Poitiers 1356, and Agincourt 1415 (see p. 18 e, 20 d). Won, not by the nobility of England who were fully matched in the ranks of France, but by the intrepid steadiness of the English soldiers, and the bold yeomen who drew the bow with strong and steady arm. About 1350 great strength of the burglar armies in Germany—Aix la Chapelle and Strauburg 20,000 strong, Nuremberg 50,000. 1362 The Janizaries formed by sultan Murad, the most formidable body of infantry in Europe.	Gradual emancipation of slaves, a consequence of the Crusades. About 1100 excellent agriculture in the Netherlands—many Dutch and Flemings are settled as colonists in Germany and England, where they obtain grants of land at fixed rents. 1200-1300 Much waste land brought into cultivation in England. Lombardy, though very populous, exports large quantities of corn. 1256 Statute of Merton—the lord may enclose the waste lands of his manor, provided he leave sufficient common pasture for the freeholders.	SECOND PERIOD.—ARABIAN AND SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE. The characteristic of this style is the horseshoe arch: it flourished in the eighth century in Baghdad, etc., and was introduced into Spain and Sicily upon the conquest of these countries—785 Great mosque at Cordova; in the tenth century it attained its highest perfection [see p. 16, c.]—celebrated palace of the Alhambra (completed 1348). About 800 Buildings of Charlemagne, churches and palaces, at Aix la Chapelle, Ingelheim, Tribur, and Nimegueu. Buildings in England towards the end of the Saxon and the beginning of the Norman period: 908 The celebrated cathedral of Ely—1013 The oldest part of Westminster Abbey—1060 Commencement of Canterbury cathedral by LANFRANC—1078 The Tower of London—1086 Church at Lincoln. Origin of <i>Freemasons' lodges in England</i> : 920 General assembly of masons at York—from this beginning lodges spread all over Europe during the middle ages. Numerous churches, ministers, etc., built in Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Venice, etc., 920-1024. <i>Foundation of baronial Castles throughout Christendom during the feudal system.</i> 1067 The watch tower of Louis the Springer, etc. Numerous Norman castles built in England during the twelfth century. Something of a fresher spirit arose in Italy with its republican institutions after the time of the emp. Henry IV. Pisa, favoured by its trading connections with the East and the remains of antiquity found within its walls, particularly excelled. Cathedral of Pisa 1063—the Baptistery 1133—Hanging tower 1174, etc. <i>Formation of a proper style in the Norman part of Lower Italy during the twelfth century.</i> A mixture of the Norman, Gothic, and Saracenic elements—Roger's chapel in the palace at Palermo—the cathedral of that city 1182, and that of Monreale 1179.
SECOND PERIOD. Free grants or taxes, with the consent of the states or parliament. 1215 Magna Charta and Statute of Edward I., 1297—No taxes without consent of parliament.	1222 and 1234 Two decrees of Andrew II. secure the Hungarians from taxes—the king binds himself to live upon his domain—The nobility of Sweden free from taxes after 1276—No taxes without consent of parliament in Denmark 1820—in France 1838. 1345 First salt-tax (the <i>Gabelle</i>) in France on account of the wars against the English—long struggle of the states-general and monarchs on this subject—the latter conquer and become absolute—the last stand made by the states was under Louis XI.	About 1300 nine or ten bushels of corn to the acre was considered a full average crop—sixpence an acre the average rent for arable, and a shilling or eighteen-pence for meadow land—Exportation prohibited till the time of Henry VI., when it was allowed so long as the price of wheat did not exceed six shillings and eightpence, or barley three shillings the quarter. In the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VI. English peasants were better paid than at present—a labourer earned one shilling and sixpence a week, with which he could buy a bushel of wheat and twenty-four pounds of meat—1350 Wages of reapers fixed at three-pence a day, equal to five shillings of our money; in 1444, at five-pence, common labourers at three-pence halfpenny, equal to six shillings and eightpence and four shillings and eightpence at present. The yearly wages of a chief hind or shepherd was equal to twenty pounds, with meat and drink.	THIRD PERIOD.—THE ENGLISH, OR MODERN GOTHIC: With its characteristic pointed arches, thin, highly ornamented columns, etc.—The change into this style, at nearly the same time, in every part of Europe, remains to be accounted for. It seems to have received its first character in England among the Normans, and to have been spread over the continent by lodges of freemasons, 12th to the 16th century. Minsters, etc., in England—St. Botolph's priory, Colchester, 1119—Tyngh church, London, 1183—York, the largest church in this style, 1181-1402—Westminster, 1229-1295, the burial place of our kings and great men—Salisbury cathedral, 1220—St. Stephen's chapel, 1247, etc. Germany.—Celebrated minster of Strasbourg, 1015-1430—of Cologne, 1248-1322—of Vienna, 1199-1433—of Nuremberg (completed 1477). France.—Notre-Dame, 1161—Rouen, 1190—Rheims, 1211—Amiens, 1220—Abbeville, etc. Spain.—Splendid cathedral of Burgos, 1217-1442—Toledo, 1122, finished 1217—Barcelona, 1200. Cathedral of Upsal, in Sweden, 1287-1435. Italy.—Magnificent church at Siena in layers of black and white marble; dedicated, 1199; the splendid portal, 1284—Church of the Holy Franciscans at Assisi, 1228.
Taxes, with consent, in the various states of Germany during the fifteenth century—Bavaria, 1425—Saxony, 1428—Wurtemberg, 1487—Brandenburg, 1472. The first imperial tax was the general penny levied for the Hussite war, 1427.	1419-36 Paid militia in the wars of the Empire against the Hussites. The infantry of the Hussites composed of enthusiasts, and commanded by the celebrated generals Zisca and Procop—their heroic deeds, as the Emperor called them, repeatedly defeated the imperial cavalry. 1428 The fleet of the Hanse towns, 248 ships, manned by 12,000 marines.	1419-36 Paid militia in the wars of the Empire against the Hussites. The infantry of the Hussites composed of enthusiasts, and commanded by the celebrated generals Zisca and Procop—their heroic deeds, as the Emperor called them, repeatedly defeated the imperial cavalry. 1428 The fleet of the Hanse towns, 248 ships, manned by 12,000 marines. <i>General discontent of the peasantry in most parts of Europe occasioned by the insolence and oppression of the nobles:</i> The <i>Jacquerie</i> in France, 1358—Wat Tyler's rebellion in England, 1381—Peasants under Artzelseld, 1383, troubles in Germany and Switzerland.	New style of architecture formed in Italy, after the Gothic, in the thirteenth century, in which the architects of Pisa and Florence followed the rules of the ancient architects. ARNOLFO DI LAPO of Florence, the father of modern architecture in Italy; architect of the <i>Palazzo Vecchio</i> , the church of <i>S. Croce</i> 1294, and the magnificent <i>duomo</i> at Florence, 1298, finished by GIOTTO and BUNSELLERCHI. Beautiful church, S. Maria Novella, at Florence, 1279. 1385 Church at Batalha in Portugal, by DAVID HACKET, an Irish architect. The great church at Antwerp, 1422.
			<i>Italian Architects of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.</i> At Florence—GIOTTO, 1276-1336; ANDREA DI CIONE, 1329-1380; FILIPPO BRUNELLESCHI, 1373-1444, under Cosmo de Medici, of the palace Pitti, etc.—FRANCESCO DI MASSIMO, 1448-98. Rome—LEON BATTISTA ALBERTI, 1398-1472, architect to pope Nicholas V., beautiful church at Rimini, and a celebrated writer on architecture—GIULIO DI MAJANO, 1475, palace of St. Marco at Rome, triumphal arch to the Castel Nuovo at Naples. Venice—15647 the second—1525 the <i>Palazzo Nuovo</i> , by FILIPPO CALDARINO.

GOVERNMENT.	POLITICS AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.	LEGISLATION & JURISPRUDENCE.	FINANCE.
FIFTH PERIOD —From about 1450 to 1789 most of the sovereigns of Europe attain to absolute power, by the depression of the nobility.	Formation of a political balance of power in Italy by the Medici in Florence, the Poppi and Sforza in Milan and Venice.	1455 In Poland no new law without parliament.	THIRD PERIOD —Permanent and arbitrary taxation from the fifteenth century—rise of national debts.
Causes. 1st. The discovery of the new world and its treasures—the reformation, and consequent seizure of church property, furnish princes with money, independently of the people. 2dly. After the discovery of gunpowder, cities no longer safe behind their walls, nor soldiers in their armour; and fortified castles are more easily reduced under the authority of princes, whose despotic sway is, 3dly, greatly aided by the introduction of standing armies, permanent taxes, &c.	The wise state-policy of Venice is proverbial. For just eleven centuries, from the election of its first doge (697), and from the firm establishment of its hereditary aristocracy by the great council, the black nobles of Venice elected, with wonderful dexterity, and steady seas the state bar; not even the League of Cambray, by which it had to contend against half Europe, turned it from its course—it was only wrecked in the violent sea of the French Revolution.	Period of absolute monarchies. The nobility and people lose their power in matters of legislation, and new laws are made in the hands of the monarchs. The Roman and canon law is generally adopted as subsidiary law in the west and south of Europe. The secret tribunal of the Inquisition greatly aids the progress of despotism. England alone maintains its ancient free institutions; its common law, trial by jury, right of impeachment, &c. No impostures, or use of torture—see p. 19 b.	1445 The Taille perpetual in France under Charles VII. The first permanent tax—designed to expel the English; it amounted at first to 1,600,000 livres. Alder also permanent under this monarch.
National liberty and parliamentary government decline.	1453 Russia free from the Moguls.	1463 First regular tax in Venice.	1463 First regular tax in Venice.
Monarchs descend from their fallen nobility, who, deprived of their former wealth, have their baronial halls to seek places and distinction at court, (now settled in the capitals), or appointments in the standing armies.	1476 Rivalry of France and Spain till 1756:—the Frenchman's thirst for glory, and the Spaniard's vain desire for universal monarchy, deluge the countries of Europe with blood and misery.	1486 The Star-Chamber established in England—this arbitrary court exists till 1641.	1486 The Star-Chamber established in England—this arbitrary court exists till 1641.
The luxury of the court and nobility rises to a high pitch; the latter in most of the states, already freed from knightly service, find means to exempt themselves, partly or altogether, from military service and taxation.	1492 Discovery of America. Conquest of Granada: Spain drives the Saracens completely out of Europe. Arrival and power of the Spaniards in the West Indies, and of the Portuguese in the East—Goa the principal seat, 1510.	1488 Establishment of public peace in Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella—the holy Hermandad is made the highest law tribunal for the redress of wrongs.	1488 Establishment of public peace in Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella—the holy Hermandad is made the highest law tribunal for the redress of wrongs.
The lower orders, maintained in their attempts for liberty, both in the struggles of the cities and peasantry, are forced to bear away all the burden of the state—taxes, oppression, military services, &c. The power of despotic kings and ministers, joined to such that is still left of the aristocratic tyranny of the feudal system, shut them out from all the rights of citizenship, and leave them little else but slaves.	1500 Brazil colonized by the Portuguese—1508 Cuba by the Spanish. 1508 Empire of the Soots in Persia.	1495 Perpetual public peace in Germany at the diet of Worms—establishment of the imperial chamber and aulic council as high courts of justice.	1495 Perpetual public peace in Germany at the diet of Worms—establishment of the imperial chamber and aulic council as high courts of justice.
In this period the king is nearly all; the aristocracy little; the people nothing.	1509 Foundation of a Spanish kingdom on the north coast of Africa by cardinal Ximenes.	1501 Severe state-inquisition at Venice.	1501 Severe state-inquisition at Venice.
England forms scarcely an exception; for though her free institutions are preserved, parliament becomes first the tool of the monarch, and then of the aristocracy.	1516 Machiavelli, <i>Il Principe</i> , founder of the new Italian policy, which, adopted by France and Spain, after being improved by Richelieu and Mazarin, generally prevails in the cabinets of Europe till the French Revolution.	1514 The <i>Tripartit of Wessex</i> : an assemblage of the customs and common law of Hungary, which, with the <i>Corpus Juris Hungarici</i> , containing the written laws, is still in force.	1514 The <i>Tripartit of Wessex</i> : an assemblage of the customs and common law of Hungary, which, with the <i>Corpus Juris Hungarici</i> , containing the written laws, is still in force.
In Sweden, Poland, and Hungary, the aristocracy still maintains the upper hand.	1525 Extensive empire of the Great Mogul in the East Indies.	1534 Charles V's penal ordinance—introduction of the inquisition.	1534 Charles V's penal ordinance—introduction of the inquisition.
Russia, with its unlimited despotism, enters into the European system, still adding by its example and influence to the evil principle already too rampant.	1526 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1534 Tyranical laws against treason of Henry VIII.—1539 The king's proclamations in England have the force of laws.	1534 Tyranical laws against treason of Henry VIII.—1539 The king's proclamations in England have the force of laws.
1461 First depression of the aristocracy in France—the states rarely assembled.	1529 First siege of Vienna by the Turks.	1538 Charles V's penal ordinance—introduction of the inquisition.	1538 Charles V's penal ordinance—introduction of the inquisition.
1468 First meeting of the Polish county-deputies at Petrikau—Instead of the former assemblies of 100,000 nobles on horseback in the election-field near Warsaw, they are now represented by a body of 400—see p. 22 g.	1533 Algiers and Tunis submit to the Turks—Tripoli, 1550.	1539 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1539 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1472 Ivan of Russia takes the title of sole ruler and czar of all the Russias: oriental despotism.	1535 Spanish expedition of Charles V. to Tunis—1541 to Algiers.	1541 Great political power of Turkey in Europe under Soliman the Magnificent—conquest of nearly all Hungary—Germany threatened.	1541 Great political power of Turkey in Europe under Soliman the Magnificent—conquest of nearly all Hungary—Germany threatened.
1475 Sten Sture, protector of Sweden, favours the cities and peasants, in order to humble the aristocracy and clergy.	1535 France, under Francis I., enters, for the first time, into relations with Turkey—1542 with the Northern powers, Denmark and Sweden: all Europe by degrees sides with France or Spain.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
Depression of the aristocracy, 1470, &c.:	1542 Extensive empire of the Great Mogul in the East Indies.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1479 In Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella, under whom the twelve principalities are united into one—1481 In Portugal by John II.; many nobles beheaded—in England under the Tudors, especially Henry VIII.; the wars of the Roses had greatly thinned and impoverished the old English peerage—1487 by Ferdinand I.—1493 etc. In the papal dominions, pope Burgin—1495, etc. Germany, by the perpetual peace—1502 in Norway, by John, king of Denmark, who, after the battle of Osnaburg, puts a great part of the nobles to death: since this time the nobility has by degrees entirely fallen off, and Norway is now the only country of Europe without nobles—1525 in Sweden, see below, 1528.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1495 Poyning's Act in Ireland—private hostilities declared illegal—all statutes of the English parliament up to this time to have effect in Ireland—no future parliament to be held in Ireland without the king's license.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
Insurrection of peasants in Germany: in Alsace, 1502—in Wirttemberg and Hungary, 1514.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1515 Unlimited monarchy in France under Francis I. after the consolidation of the great fiefs.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
The progress of royal power in France was exactly the reverse of what it was in Germany; in the latter, during the Saxon dynasty, there were one mighty emperor and only six great dukes, but upon the fall of the Hohenstaufen many hundred independent nobles under a very limited emperor; while France, under the weak Capetians, had forty great vassals, but under Francis only one unlimited king.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1519 First Capitalation upon the election of Emperor in Germany, at the election of Charles V.—see p. 28 b.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1520 Great insurrection of the Santa Junta of the Castilian cities—suppressed the following year by Charles V.—the nobility side with the Emperor.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
Suppression of the aristocracy in Sweden by the massacre of the nobility at Stockholm under the Danish king, Christian the Bad.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
The Danish king, by this massacre, as Gustavus Vasa secured the throne to himself by the revolution of 1523—new coins and laws were introduced by his son, Eric XIV.—see p. 28 f.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1524, 5 Great insurrection of the peasantry in Germany: Many at their head the great oppression of the nobles and clergy its cause. The peasants demand the choice of their own clergy—abolition of tithes, or, if continued, a part to the poor—the rivers and woods to be open to all persons—meadows, &c. to revert to common pasture—feudal servitude to cease: 50,000 to 100,000 said to have been slain.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1528 Genoa, an aristocracy with a doge elected every two years.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1530, etc. Absolute monarchy in England under Henry VIII., etc. The creation of a variety of new and burdensome taxes pliers the life, liberty, and property of every individual within the power of the king. 1534 The king's proclamations to have the force of laws. The parliament sinks to its lowest pitch of cowardice and servility, becoming the passive instrument of the blind, fierce, and fanatical Henry, in the enacting of penal laws, which, for number, severity, and inconsistency, are unequalled in the annals of jurisprudence.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1531 The republic of Florence erected into an hereditary duchy by Charles V. for the Medici.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1536 The protestant princes of Germany, England, Denmark, and Sweden, seize upon Church property, and, quite in opposition to the original principles of the Reformation, usurp supreme spiritual authority.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
This leads to the overthrow of the ancient Church aristocracy in Denmark and Sweden—in England it maintains, or perhaps increases its power.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1538 Last meeting of the Spanish Cortes of the first government—the king absolute—see p. 27 f.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1544 Swedish crown settled upon the male issue of Gustavus Vasa.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1546 Smalkaldic war of the German protestant princes and cities against the Emperor. Charles V. breaks his election capitulation by making, of himself, a treaty with the Pope; by publishing a ban against the Elector of Saxony, without a trial; and by the introduction of foreign troops.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1556 The Russian peasantry <i>glebe adscripti</i> , and declared to be the property of their lords.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1560 Despotism in Spain and Italy under Philip II.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1572 Overthrow of the Huguenot nobility of France by the massacre of St. Bartholomew's eve, in which most of them are murdered.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1574 First Pacta Conventa in Poland, upon the accession of Henry of Valois to the throne.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
The first foreign prince who reigned over the Poles since Louis of Hungary. By this compact the right of resistance was legitimized—diets to be assembled every two years, &c.—see p. 33 a.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1576-98 Wars of the League in France: pretensions of Guise to the throne as descended from the Carolingians.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1579 Revolution in the Netherlands, and separation from Spain: It forms into an aristocratic republic under stadtholders, the sovereignty not being in the people but in the provincial states, the body of knights, and the magistrates of the cities.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1599-1611 Ministry of Sully in France: One of the greatest and most noble statesmen of modern times, and that in the most comprehensive sense of the word.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1602 In Spain the two higher ranks are no longer called to parliament, except upon extraordinary cases (to take the oath of allegiance, &c.)—the third estate only to grant taxes: in the Spanish principalities of Naples and Italy national assemblies gradually cease in the same way.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1614 Last meeting of the states-general in France.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1618 Great insurrection of Bohemian nobles against the house of Austria, which gives rise to the Thirty Years' War.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1621 Overthrow of the aristocracy of Bohemia, after the victory of the emperor Ferdinand II. at the White mountain. Nearly all the nobles of Bohemia emigrate or are executed—their property confiscated, and bestowed on Austrian nobles.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1621 Rise of the great struggle in England between the king and parliament—the rights of the people against the divine right of kings—between the Puritans and James I.—formation of a regular opposition in the House of Commons—see p. 34 a, 38 a, 42 e.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
Second humiliation of the aristocracy of France, under the administration of cardinal Richelieu, 1622-42, and rise of unlimited ministerial government—1634 First appointment of intendants, see p. 34 a: set aside in the time of the Fronde—re-established 1653 [which see].	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1627 Austrian despotism in Germany: Ferdinand II. convokes the general assembly of the states of the empire, and only summons the princes and electors devoted to himself—he keeps up an army of 100,000 men to support him in his attempts to obtain absolute power.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1642 First great Revolution in England—the nobility and high Church party for abolition; the third estate for the parliament and constitutional government—see p. 34 a.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1647 Revolt in Naples under Masaniello, on account of excessive taxation—suppressed next year—14,000 executions.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1648 The independence of the republics of Holland and Switzerland acknowledged in the peace of Westphalia.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1648-53 Disturbances of the Fronde in France: the last struggle of the nobility against royal power—completely suppressed by Louis XIV. and Mazarine—34 b, 39 c.	1542 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.	1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.
1649 England a Republic—Charles executed—no House of Lords till 1656.			

WAR AND MARINE.

FOURTH PERIOD: Rise of standing armies in the fifteenth century. 1445 First standing army in France—raised to expel the English. Institutions of the ordinance companies, a body of 9000 horse. To these were added, 1485, the French archers, a corps of 15,000 infantry. Introduction of military uniforms. 1458 Standing army in Hungary under Matt. Corvinius; corps of Hussars, and the celebrated Black Guard, 1464, which he is obliged to disband, 1492. 1477 Swiss first taken into the service of the kings of France. The Swiss infantry became the best in Christendom, as was proved in the Italian wars; they gave the first example of their power in 1515, at the battle of Marignano, against Charles of Burgundy (p. 18 b). 1490 The German Landsknechte (lancers) divided into regiments by the emperor Maximilian and his general, Georg Von Frundsberg (d. 1528). The name of Landsknechte, during the sixteenth century, caused dread and fear from the ranks of the Germans to the Tibet. 1490 No war in Hungary without the consent of the states. 1514 No war without the consent of the states in Wurtemberg—soon adopted throughout the German empire. 1514-17 Glorious expedition of the sultan Selim against Persia and the Egyptian Mamelukes: his army of 90,000 janissaries gained the three great victories of Tercis, Aleppo, and Cairo, subduing Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and part of Arabia, to the Ottoman empire. 1516 Burgher-militia in Castille: Card. Ximenes forms a corps of 30,000 men in order to keep the nobility in check. 1519 Charles V. swears, on being elected to the empire, to begin no war without the consent of the states [p. 28 b]. 1520 Rise of the great Turkish navy under Selim I. under his successor Suleiman the Turkish fleet became very formidable. 1521 The celebrated Spanish infantry, formed by the great generals Ferdinand and Charles V., Gonzalvo de Cordova, Pescara, Alva, etc. Muskets brought into use in the army of Charles V. by duke Alva: the great victory of Pavia, 1525, was chiefly gained by the well-directed fire of the Spanish musketeers. MACHIAVELLI, arte della guerra: he brings together the whole experience of antiquity. 1522 Bomba first made use of at the siege of Rhodes. 1527 Sack of Rome by the Spanish-German troops under Bourbon. ALBERT DÜRER, instructions for fortifying cities—the first work upon military architecture. 1527 TARTAGLIA, Nova Scientia—the first application of mathematics to the science of defence: he discovered the curved path of cannon balls. 1543 First standing army in Sweden—1800 German troops under Gustavus Vasa. About 1550 Formation of the Russian Strelitz corps of 40,000 men, under Czar Ivan, the Dreadful. 1563 Institution of the French guards by Charles IX. 1571 The united fleet of Spain, Venice, and the Pope, under the command of Don John of Austria, obtains the victory of Lepanto over the Turks. It consisted of 200 galleys and 8 galleons, bearing a heavy weight of cannon, by which it mainly secured the victory, and 30,000 soldiers. The Turkish fleet consisted of 300 large galleys. 1580 Philip II. of Spain maintains an army of 220,000 men. 1588 Destruction of the Spanish Armada (see p. 20 c.). Rise of the English naval power under Elizabeth. 1595 Formation of the Dutch navy during the struggle for independence against Spain. The stadholder, Maurice, forms a new system of military tactics, which gives him great advantage in the Spanish war: close and deep order of battle—ten or more ranks in close and deep order behind each other. He was regarded as the greatest general of infantry since the time of the Romans—Spinoza, (d. 1650), was his opponent, and the last great general of Spain. Rise of light cavalry: lancers fall into disuse—formation of dragoons and carabineers, who are taught the first evolutions by duke Alva and Maurice. Rise of fortifications, in the wars of the Netherlands. 1601 Improvement of the French artillery by Sully. 1601-4 Great siege of Ostend by the Spaniards under Spinola: it held out three years and a half. 1610 Henry IV. of France maintains at the time of his death a standing army of 40,000 men. 1615 First standing army in Denmark—5000 men. 1627 Formation of a French navy by card. Richelieu: in 1629 the French fleet consisted of 26 large ships, and 18 galleys. 1630 Swedish army of Gustavus Adolphus: this great general effected a great change in the art of war, by making fire-arms the principal weapon instead of the pike and sword. From this time the extended line of battle, six men deep, with the wings covered by cavalry, displaced the old dense column: he also made great use of light cavalry. He gained the victories of Leipzig and Lützen by the well-kept-up fire of his light movable regiment of musketeers, who, when attacked by cavalry, retreated behind the pikemen, and by the charges of his squadrons, which he placed among his infantry. Gustavus Adolphus was the first who kept up a permanent general staff—general Torstensson, Harnö, Banér, Wrangel, and duke Bernard of Weimar, belonged to his staff. 1622 Wallenstein generalissimo of the imperial troops: in a few weeks assembled an army of 120,000 men under his standard—the counts Tilly and Pappenheim, Italian, etc. 1643 Defeat of the celebrated Spanish infantry near Rocroi by Condé—he and Turenne became the greatest generals of the age. 1648 The princes of the German empire obtain the right of making war and peace in the treaty of Westphalia.

AGRICULTURE, PEASANTRY, ETC.

About 1470 Introduction of Spanish sheep into England under Edward IV. 1471 Discovery of rich silver mines in Saxony. About 1500 Sheep-breeding flourishes in Spain under cardinal Ximenes. Decline of agriculture in Italy through the depopulation caused by the French and Spanish wars. 1514 Great insurrection of the peasantry in Hungary—followed by still greater oppression. Much land goes out of tillage in England: Law of Henry VIII. against turning arable land into pasture—no flock of sheep to consist of more than 2000—hitherto some farmers had kept as many as 24,000. 1524 Great war of the peasantry in Germany, caused by the oppressions of the nobility and the exactions of the feudal system. Hops and garden fruit-trees brought into England. 1532 Spanish gold mines of Zacatecas in Mexico—of Potosi in Peru, 1545. About 1540 Salads, carrots, and turnips, first cultivated in England: most of these vegetables as had hitherto been used were brought from Holland or Flanders. Queen Catherine, when she wanted a salad, was obliged to send a messenger thither for one. 1549 Great distresses of the common people in England: the enclosing of lands and oppression of the peasantry cause complaints and rebellions. 1556 The Russian peasantry are attached to the soil, and declared the property of the nobles. 1586 Potatoes brought to Europe by Sir F. Drake. Agriculture encouraged in England by queen Elizabeth. The breeding of sheep much attended to—the English race-horse much improved upon the accession of the Stuarts. 1589 At this time not above one third of the land in France in cultivation—population fifteen millions—agriculture encouraged by Henry IV. and the great Sully. English population said to decrease from the number of enclosures and the decay of tillage—it probably arose from the prohibition of exporting corn. 1604 Exportation of English wool prohibited: hitherto the Hanse towns had drawn immense quantities of raw wool from England, much of England does now from Germany. 1610 Decline of agriculture in Spain upon the expulsion of the Moors: its native mines are left unworked after the shipment of American gold, and the land becomes depopulated. 1648 Decline of German agriculture—a consequence of the Thirty Years' War. About 1650 Great and hurtful change in the condition of landed population in most of the countries of Europe. The nobility, leaving their country dwellings, seek for favours and distinctions in the splendour of courts, and resort to the capital: hence farmers and husband take the place of proprietors.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

Continued from p. 24. The discovery of America, 1492, and the new route to India, 1498, entirely alters the state and course of trade. The trade with the new world a monopoly in the hands of the crown. 1497 The Emperor Maximilian confirms the three imperial fairs at Leipzig, which becomes the seat of trade for the north of Germany. 1498 Portuguese under Vasco de Gama in the East Indies—see p. 26 a. Goa the seat of the victory—the trade a royal monopoly. Lisbon the great seat of European commerce: the flourishing period of Portuguese commerce lasts till the end of the sixteenth century, when it goes to Holland. Decline of the Arabian trade to India. 1501 Portugal acquires Brazil. 1503 First transportation of negroes to America. The Pagger and Weber families in Augsburg: descended from a weaver near Augsburg—the Pagger became the Medici of Germany, and the richest merchants and princes of the time. They lent large sums to the Emperor—Charles V., when viewing the royal treasury at Paris, said, 'There is a line-weaver of Augsburg who could pay as much as that with his own gold.' 1515 The celebrated tapestry after RAPHAEL'S CARTEONS woven in the Netherlands. 1516 Flourishing period of Spanish silk and stuff manufacture: the Spanish Moors one of the most industrious class of weavers—16,000 silk and woollen looms in Seville alone. 1523 Spain acquires Mexico and Peru. 1530 Jürgens, a German, invents the spinning-wheel for spinning flax. 1536 Foundation of the celebrated silk manufacture at Lyons. 1550 Commercial treaty between England, Sweden, and the Netherlands. Flourishing period of the Dutch linen manufacture. Flourishing period of the Polish trading city Dantzic—at this time one of the richest cities of Europe. 1553 The English drive a considerable trade in Archangel—and with Persia across the Caspian sea. Rise of great trading companies in England. Decline of the Russian trade with the Hanse towns. 1560 Cosmo de Medici becomes the richest prince in Europe by trade and commerce. Lace-making in Saxony. 1567 English manufactures much improved by the protection Eliz. affords to the Dutch refugees. 1569 The Royal Exchange built in London by Sir Thomas Gresham, the Royal Merchant. Great increase of English commerce and maritime power. 1584 Virginia and other English colonies in North America (see p. 33 f)—carried on by companies—First East India Company, 1600. The English obtain from Russia the exclusive right of trading on the Wolga, and over the Caspian sea with Persia. 1585 Decline of Antwerp—rise of Hamburg. 1589 William Lee, of Cambridge, invents the stocking-weaving frame. 1592 Leipzig Easter Catalogue: Leipzig becomes the chief seat of the book trade for Germany and the north of Europe—liberto Frankfort on the Main—19 foreign booksellers attended the Leipzig fair as early as 1607. 1595 Dutch colonies in the East: Java, etc.—[see p. 32 a, and 36 a.] The colonial trade carried on by companies—Holland gains wealth and power by the conquest of the Portuguese colonies: Amsterdam the seat of general trade. 1600 Whale-fishing of the English in the North seas—Greenland, Spitzbergen, etc. 1604 French colonies: Acadia in Newfoundland the first. First canal in France, Briare, between the Seine and the Loire, by Sully. Henry IV. promotes arts and manufactures, especially the silk-trade. Sully was opposed to the establishment of manufactures in France, as likely to draw people from agricultural pursuits and the country to live in towns, which he believed would weaken and ruin the land. 1609 Bank at Amsterdam—at Hamburg, 1619. Flourishing period of the Dutch carrying, ship-building, and spice companies. 1610 Exportation of English wool finally prohibited—see preceding column, 1604. Decline of Spanish manufactures upon the expulsion of the Moors. 1618 First Danish colony: Tranquebar, in the East Indies. Rise of Swedish and Danish trade upon the abolition of the Hanseatic-league monopoly. 1622 The English obtain the silk-trade with Persia upon the expulsion of the Portuguese from Ormuz—First silk-manufacture in England, 1625. East India cotton trade in England, 1631. 1630 Fall of the Hanseatic League—see p. 17 a. The company lost its privileges in Russia, 1618—Sweden, 1626—Norway, 1600—England, 1597. 1636 Flourishing period of the flower trade in the Dutch cities, especially Haarlem. Tatipoot, brought by Bashee, the Austrian ambassador, from Constantinople, became objects of the greatest extravagance: 80,000 francs were once given for a single rose—by which he afterwards became a favourite artist. About 1640 First manufactories in Sweden—by Germans and Belgians.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

FIRST PERIOD—the Middle Ages to Machiavel. The struggle between spiritual and temporal authority. SECOND PERIOD—Machiavel and the Reformation. NICOLAS MACHIAVELLI, 1469-1527. Secretary of state at Florence, and ambassador at several courts. He published Discourses upon Italy, a system of politics drawn from the study of ancient history; and the Prince, a system founded on what he had seen and learned in modern Europe. In these works are displayed and recommended, with much talent, that wretched system of policy called the Machiavelism, the leading feature of which it is, that the end justifies the means, and that policies may triumph under foul religion, honour, and justice, whenever they stand in the way of their interest. Sir T. Elyot's boke of the Governour, 1531. SIR THOMAS MORE'S, 1480-1535, Utopia. Fast influence of the Reformation upon political opinions—greatly extended by the aid of the press and pamphlets. Lutheranism led men to think of their political relations, but did not oppose or propose any form of civil government—Calvinism undesignedly tended to republicanism, as it sought to promote practical equality. The religious disputes of France turn men's minds upon politics, and produce JEAN BODIN'S (1530-96,) great work, De la Republique, in which he gives the first complete essay towards a scientific treatise on politics—he strikes out a middle path between monarchy and democracy, with a strong leaning towards republicanism. HENRY LANGUET'S (1518-81) Flandric contra Tyrannem, published under the name of Janus Brutus. GEORGE BUCHANAN'S (the great historian) De Jure Regni apud Scotos, in favour of national liberty. JUSTUS LIPSIUS, 1547-1606, V. I. libri politicorum, against Machiavel. JUAN MARIANA, 1537-1623 (one of the best of Jesuits) wrote De Rege et Regis Institutione: burned at Paris as a revolutionary work, as it admitted that a tyrant might be deposed. THIRD PERIOD—from GROTIUS to Rousseau, politics of the English Revolution. HUGO GROTIUS, 1583-1645 at once a theologian, jurist, philosopher, classic, poet, historian, statesman, and diplomatist, laid the foundation of national law by his book De Jure Belli et Pacis, 1625. THOMAS HOBBS, 1588-1679, his Leviathan, in which, tracing society from a state of nature, where he places all men in a condition of perpetual war, he makes their desire for peace lead them to form a social contract, which having once entered into, they are bound for ever to observe. Absolute power on the part of government, and implicit obedience on the part of the governed, he held as necessary to the well-being of a state; and the best of all forms of government is therefore the monarchial. SALMASEUS [Claude Salmaise], 1580-1653, Defensio Regis pro Carolo I.—answered by JOHN MILTON, 1608-74, in his celebrated first and second Defensio pro populo Anglicano. Sources of political tracts during the English civil wars.

CIVILISATION IN GENERAL.

From p. 22 b, and p. 24. Augustine period of Arts and Science in Italy. Painters: Raphael, Correggio, Mich. Angelo, Titian, the Carracci—Petrus. Ariosto, Tasso, Galileo—Architects: Bramante, Palladio, Vignola—Artist: Buonvino Cellini—Musicians: Palestrina, etc. Discovery of the Laccas—study of the antique—rise of the Opera. Great Statuans and Historical: Machiavello, Galvani, Pauli, Sargi—Philosophers: Condans, Patricius, Telesius, Campanella. Learning flourishes in England: Erasmus says, England, at this time, was next to Italy, and superior to France or Germany: GROSSE, the patriarch of English learning, died 1515—Lusener, translator of Galen, 1511—Lilly—Smith—Clerke, etc. English printers: successors of CAXTON: Wynkin de Worde, Rich. Pynson, Peter Treveris, etc.—In Scotland, Walter Chapman, about 1506, and his partners, And. Millar, were the first printers—30 books printed in London between 1500 and 1516. English writers: Latimer, Fisher, Thomas More, d. 1535—Sir Thomas Elyot, d. 1546—W. Caxton, d. 1557—Leland, (John), d. 1532, English Antiquary—John Bale, d. 1502, Litter of British History—John Knox, the Reformour, d. 1572. St. Paul's school founded by Colet—Erasmus teaches Greek at Cambridge, 1526. 1514 Richard Croke, an Englishman, teaches Greek at Leipzig. 1517 First Greek lecture at Oxford by Fox—Greek professorship founded, 1519. 1517 The Reformation gives a new impulse to learning: it calls out the genius of Rescius, Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, d. 1535, Ulrich, V. Hutten, etc.—Luther, by his translation of the Bible, becomes the father of German prose—Melancthon (1493-1560) improves the Protestant schools. Flourishing period of German painters: About Durer, Lucas Kranach, Holbein. 1524 Political pamphlets have a great influence in promoting the Reformation. 1530 etc. Advance of natural science by Tycho Brahe, Kepler, Galileo, lord Bacon. Advance of science and literature in France under Francis I., called 'the father of letters.' The royal college founded—the great philologist, Scaliger, d. 1558—the learned printers, Robert (d. 1530) and Henry Stephens, 1528-96—Rabelais, Marot, Comines, Montaigne, Chastillon, etc. Literature, Science, Navigation, and Trade flourish in England under Elizabeth, 1558-1604. Roger Ascham, preceptor to the queen, 1515-68—Sir F. Palgrave—Marlowe—Shakespeare—Ben Jonson—Mansel—Raleigh—Sir Francis Drake—Hollingsted—Buckham. Universities founded: Eton college, 1440—Wittenberg, the chief seat of Protestant theology, 1520—Frankfurt on the Oder, 1526—Strasbourg, 1528—Geneva by Calvin, d. 1564, and Beza, d. 1605—Königsberg, 1544—Mexico, 1551—Jena, 1556—Münch, 1563—Leyden, 1575—Helmstedt, 1576—Erlangen, 1581—Duisin, 1591—Gießen, 1607—Groningen, 1614—Utrecht, 1636—Kiel, 1648. British Schools: St. Pauls, 1560—Shrewsbury school, 1563—Christ's Hospital, 1553—Westminster college, 1560—Merchant Taylor's, 1561—Rugby, 1607—Harrow, 1571—Charter House, 1611. Brilliant period of Spanish literature and art, from the end of the sixteenth to the end of the seventeenth century. Lope de Vega, Cervantes, Calderon, the Escorial—the great historians, Mariana, Herrera, de Solis. The Portuguese Canaries. 1582 Academia della Crusca at Florence, for the Italian language. The Gregorian calendar. 1598 The first English newspaper, The English Mercury, by Lord Burleigh. Flourishing period of Dutch literature and science, during the great political power and prosperity of Holland. Ribens, Rembrandt, Vandyke—Holland becomes the principal seat of classical literature and philology: Brinsley, Vossius, Goussier, Grotius, the Elzevir-Leyden and Utrecht the chief universities.—The Dutch gardens. New impulse to political science and general literature, by the struggle between the Stuarts and the parliament. The Puritan theological writers and commentators in England and Scotland. Progress in France under Henry IV.—Cardinal Richelieu. The First regular French Journal, the Gazette de France—1652 Foundation of the French Academy.

LUXURIES, MANNERS, ETC.	PHILOSOPHY.	PHYSICS.	HISTORY, ETC.	ARCHITECTURE.	MUSIC.
<p><i>Decline of Chivalry.</i></p> <p>1515 At the court of France eight in the morning was the hour for dinner; and about six people went to bed—the beautiful English princess, Mary, is said to have changed this custom.</p> <p>Magnificent and brilliant court of Henry VIII.</p> <p><i>Luxury prevails in the court of Francis I.; great influence of courtiers—rise of court intrigues.</i></p> <p>Splendid tournament in the field of the cloth of gold, at the meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I.</p> <p>1519 <i>Ferd. Magellan's</i>, a Portuguese, makes the first voyage round the world.</p> <p>Chocolate brought into Spain—increased use of foreign spices general in Europe.</p> <p>Looking-glasses and carpets first come into use in England.</p> <p>1522 Protestant clergy adopt black clothing.</p> <p>1525 Tobacco smoking first becomes known in Europe.</p> <p>1538 The diving bell invented.</p> <p>1553 Sealing-wax comes into use in Europe.</p> <p>About 1558 the first masked ball at the French court—in England under Henry VIII.</p> <p>1559 Tournaments done away with in France upon the unfortunate death of Henry II. pierced by a lance—banquets come in instead.</p> <p>The English nobility still keep up the ancient magnificence in their hospitality and the number of retainers:</p> <p>Queen Elizabeth's visit to Leicester at Kenilworth Castle—265 hogsheads of beer drunk at it—the earl of Derby kept 240 servants.</p> <p>At this time only two carriages in Paris—</p> <p>One for the queen, Catherine, and one for the king's natural daughter—horses and bitters were commonly used—a hundred years later there were above 200, and two hundred years later above 20,000 equipages in Paris.</p> <p>The profligacy of the French court increases to a dreadful pitch under Catherine de Medici and her three sons—Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III.</p> <p>Catherine keeps crowds of beautiful women, wives and maids, at her court in order to ensure men to her purpose—Nightingale of Hen. III.</p> <p>Ball fights and Autos de Fé in Spain.</p> <p>The etiquette of the Spanish court was so strict under Philip II. that the queen could only see the princes and princesses at particular times.</p> <p>1560 Staff first brought into France from Portugal by <i>Nero</i>—herba Nicotiana.</p> <p>Knives first made in England—Forks not yet at all in use here.</p> <p>1576 Judicial astrology much in vogue during the sixteenth and to the midst of the seventeenth century.</p> <p>Card. Richelieu consulted astrologers—<i>Nero</i>—William Lilly, 1609-81, and Aubrey during the civil war in England.</p> <p>Pocket watches first in use in England.</p> <p>1577-89 Sir Francis Drake makes the second voyage round the world.</p> <p>1577 Strogonoff, a Russian, discovers Siberia.</p> <p>1589 Gallantries of the court of Henry IV. of France.</p> <p>The fair Gabrielle—marquise of Verneuil—Henry had sixty mistresses—Sully was scandalized at the dissipation of the court.</p> <p>1590 Telescopes in use in the Netherlands.</p> <p>1595 House of correction at Amsterdam.</p> <p>1598 First regular theatre in London, the Globe, in which Shakespeare performed, opened—in Paris about the same time.</p> <p>Great magnificence displayed in the Turkish, Persian, and Mogul courts: court of Soliman the Magnificent at Stamboul—of Shah Abbas at Ispahan, and of Akbar at Delhi.</p> <p>1603 Horse-racing comes into practice in England—great attention paid to the breed of races.</p> <p>1613 Coffee at Venice—in Paris 1672—in Leipzig 1694—first coffee-house in London 1630—at Marseilles 1630—in Oxford 1650.</p> <p>1629 Periwinks first worn at the French court.</p> <p>Thermometers invented by Drebel, a German—Barometers by Torricelli, of Florence.</p> <p>1623 The court of Rome, under Urban VIII., the most luxurious and splendid of Europe—extravagant magnificence of foreign cardinals and ambassadors, whom the Roman nobles endeavored to surpass.</p>	<p><i>Continued from p. 51, a.</i></p> <p>The sixteenth century is the golden period of philosophic study in Italy.</p> <p>The ancient systems are renewed by neo-Platonists, and the cabalistic, magical, and religious philosophers—the scholastic philosophy of the middle ages goes quite out of vogue.</p> <p><i>Cabalistic and magical system:</i> John Reuchlin, 1455-1522, <i>de Arte Cabalastica</i>, a restorer of philosophy and classical literature—F. Geo. Zorzi—H. Corn. Agrippa, 1486-1535, <i>de Occulta Philosophia</i>: a system of extravagant chimeras, in which he represents magic, the key of all the secrets of nature, under the three forms of natural, celestial, and religious. His work on the vanity and uncertainty of science had great reputation—John Wier, 1515-1588, his follower, like Agrippa, opposed belief in witchcraft.</p> <p>The modern Theosophists: at the head of whom stood Theophrastus Paracelsus, 1493-1541.</p> <p>He blended chemistry and therapeutics with the neo-Platonic and cabalistic mysticism, with much extravagance; as did also Valentinus Wriepel, 1522-1588, his follower—Jerome Cardan, 1501-76, a celebrated physician, naturalist, and mathematician, resembled Paracelsus in his vagaries, but was much his superior in information.</p> <p><i>Revival of Aristotle's system and its opposers.</i></p> <p>In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the Aristotelians divided into two sects: the <i>Averroists</i>, who held to the commentary of Averroes, and the <i>Alexandrists</i>, or followers of Alexand. Aphrodisiensis.</p> <p><i>Peripatetics:</i> P. Pomponatius, of Mantua, d. 1509—Paul Jovius, 1483-1533—Joh. Cas. Scaliger, 1484-1559, the celebrated philologist—And. Crescapius, 1509-1603, the most famous Aristotelian of his period—Melancthon, d. 1526—and others.</p> <p><i>Its opposers were:</i> F. Patrizzi, Bruno, Bernier, Magnesia, Telesius, Campanella, and chiefly</p> <p>Peter Ramus, d. 1572, one of its ablest opponents—a distinguished mathematician, and father of modern logic.</p> <p><i>Revival of Stoicism:</i> by Just. Lipsius, 1547-1606.</p> <p>Attempts to found new systems and particular combinations of various doctrines.</p> <p>Nic. Tancredus, 1547-1606, endeavours to separate philosophy from theology, and regards reason as the proper source of philosophical knowledge.</p> <p>Bern. Telesius, 1580-88, a Neoplatonist, and founder of an academy at Cosenza, to oppose the Aristotelians.</p> <p>Franc. Patrizzi, 1529-1593, author of a new theory of emanation.</p> <p>Geord. Bruno, burnt at Rome for heresy, 1600—his system was an extension of that of the Eleatics and Plotinus—a species of pantheism.</p> <p><i>Sceptical writers:</i></p> <p>Of these Michel de Montaigne, 1533-1592, author of the celebrated essays, was the first of modern times—he affirmed that all experience led him to believe in the uncertainty of all human knowledge, and in the feebleness of all human reason. He was followed by Etienne Boetie, d. 1563, and Pierre Charron, 1541-1603, author of a <i>Traité sur la Sagesse</i>.</p> <p>Modern Philosophy.</p> <p>A free and progressive spirit of inquiry into the principles, the laws, and limits of human knowledge; with attempts to systematize and combine them.</p> <p><i>First Period—from Bacon to Kant.</i></p> <p>Fresh and independent attempts of reason, with a more profound and systematic spirit of investigation.</p> <p>I. Attempts to ground philosophical knowledge on experiment.</p> <p>Francis Bacon Lord Verulam, 1561-1626.</p> <p>The most celebrated philosopher of modern times; and who, by substituting nature and experiment for the vain speculations of the schoolmen, and the method of induction for the old system of Aristotle, entirely changes the course of inquiry, and exercises the most important and beneficial influence upon succeeding philosophers.</p> <p><i>Principal works:</i> <i>De dignitate et Augmentis Scientiarum</i>—<i>Novum Organum Scientiarum</i>.</p>	<p>The study of Magic, Alchemy, and Astrology prevails during the dark ages.</p> <p><i>Improvement in medical science by</i></p> <p><i>Ant. Reucianus</i>, of Florence, d. 1502, <i>Alexand. Benedetti</i>, of Padua, d. 1525, struggle against the Arabian system; while <i>Nicolas Leonicenus</i>, d. 1524, revives that of Hippocrates.</p> <p><i>Cora. Agrippa</i> and <i>Paracelsus</i>, (see col. a) also aid this science by their writings.</p> <p><i>Great change in natural philosophy from the time of Copernicus.</i></p> <p>Astronomy and magic are driven out by astronomy, mathematics, and mechanics, as is alchemy by chemistry, and demonology by natural history.</p> <p>Now about begins the period of great discoveries in physics, and of deep calculations: <i>mathematica discipulae</i>, <i>vitæ, ætatis, et certitudo in the study of natural philosophy.</i></p> <p>Nicholas Copernicus, 1473-1543, the creator of modern astronomy.</p> <p>Born at Thorn—discovers, one hundred years before the use of telescopes, the true system of the universe. His great work, <i>de Orbium Cœlestium Revolutionibus</i>, was only printed a short time before his death. His system was condemned by a pope's bull 1616, which was not revoked till 1821.</p> <p><i>The study of Botany and Zoology begins to revive.</i></p> <p>1533 Botanic gardens at Padua 1577, Leyden, &c.</p> <p><i>Natural historians:</i></p> <p><i>Conrad Gesner</i>, 1516-63, of Zurich, the German Pliny—<i>Clydes Adromachus</i>, of Bologna, 1522-1603, zoology—<i>Andreas Casparius</i>, d. 1603, botanist—the first who ranged plants in classes, and orders—<i>Geo. Agricola</i>, d. 1553, mineralogy—<i>Bart. Eustachius</i>, d. 1574, Anatomy—<i>Cas. Fallopius</i>, d. 1563, Comparative Anatomy—<i>Hieron. Cardanus</i>, d. 1575, Mathematics—<i>And. Vesalius</i>, of Brussels, d. 1564, his celebrated work on anatomy, with plates from nature by <i>Tizius</i>—<i>Nic. Tartaglia</i>, d. 1537, founder of the science of gunnery—<i>Gian. B. de la Porta</i>, d. 1615, Natural Magic—<i>Cameromana Obscura</i>—and <i>De Humana Physiognomia</i>, whereby he became the father of physiognomy.</p> <p>Tycho Brahe, 1546-1601, a Dane, and celebrated astronomer—he adhered to the Ptolemaic system, which he greatly improved.</p> <p><i>Telescopes invented about this time—improved by Galileo de Galilei, 1564-1642</i></p> <p>the father of modern physics—founder of statics—discoverer of the laws of falling bodies—pendulum, &c.</p> <p><i>William Gilbert</i>, celebrated English physician, d. 1603—discovers electricity.</p> <p><i>John Kepler</i>, 1571-1630, the greatest astronomer of the sixteenth century. He discovers the Keplerian laws of the elliptical course of the planets, &c.—the foundation of the Newtonian system of gravity—by his <i>Dioptrice</i> he founds the science of optics.</p> <p><i>John Napier</i> invents logarithms, 1614.</p> <p><i>Will. Snell</i>, d. 1626, Dutchman, refraction of rays of light.</p> <p>William Harvey, d. 1657, founder of modern physiology by his discovery of the circulation of the blood.</p> <p><i>Evangel. Torricelli</i>, d. 1647, inventor of the barometer—discoveries respecting air, light, and space.</p> <p><i>Helmoltz</i>, d. 1644—chemical discoveries.</p>	<p>ENGLISH HISTORIANS.</p> <p>The Chronicles of Englobe, with the fruit of Tinnis, St. Albans, 1483—Caxton's Chronicle—the Chronicles of England, with the Deeds of Popes and Emperors, and also the description of England—<i>Wynkin de Worde</i>, 1528—another by <i>Pynson</i>, 1516—another by <i>Eybold</i>, 1539—another by Thomas Petre, 1543—and several others.</p> <p>Chronicles by <i>Ralph Holshed</i>, d. 1581—<i>Froissart</i>, translated by <i>Berners</i>—<i>Felton</i>, d. 1512—<i>Grafton</i>—<i>Hall</i>, d. 1547—<i>Harping's</i>, &c. collected and reprinted in <i>London</i>, 1807, &c.</p> <p><i>John Store</i>, 1523-1605, Summary of English Chronicles, <i>Arthur Kellon's Chron.</i> 1547. <i>John Leland</i>, d. 1532, English antiquarian.</p> <p><i>John Bale</i>, 1495-1563, Lives of British writers.</p> <p><i>Geo. Buchanan</i>, 1506-82, History of Scotland.</p> <p>1507 <i>John Fox</i>, Book of Martyrs.</p> <p><i>N. H. North</i>, translation of Plutarch.</p> <p><i>J. Pitt</i>, 1569-1616, Biog. of Kings, Bishops, &c.—<i>Rich. Knollys</i>, d. 1610, Turkish Hist. <i>William Camden</i>, 1551-1603, history and antiquities.</p> <p><i>Henry Spelman</i>, 1562-1641.</p> <p><i>Walter Raleigh</i>, 1582-1617, History of the World, and other works.</p> <p><i>John Speed</i>, 1555-1625, Hist. of Britain to James I.</p> <p><i>Sam. Daniel</i>, d. 1619, Hist. of England—<i>John Heywood</i>, d. 1627, the same.</p> <p><i>H. B. Cotton</i>, 1570-1631, Antiquities.</p> <p><i>Lord Herbert</i>, 1581-1633, Life of Hen. VII.—<i>Rich. Baker</i>, d. 1645, Chronicles.</p> <p><i>Thomas Fuller</i>, 1605-1661, Church History, Worthies of Devon, &c.</p> <p><i>Voyages and Travels.</i></p> <p><i>Francis Drake</i>, 1545-96, the first Englishman, and the second commander, who sailed round the world.</p> <p><i>John Hawkins</i>, 1520-95, voyage to Guinea.</p> <p><i>John Davis</i>, d. 1609, three voyages for the discovery of a north-west passage.</p> <p><i>Richard Hakluyt</i>, 1552-1616, Collection of Voyages by Englishmen.</p> <p><i>Sammel Purchas</i>, 1577-1628, his Pilgrimages.</p> <p>ITALIAN HISTORIANS:</p> <p><i>Machiavelli</i>, d. 1527, the first of modern classical historians—<i>Storie Fiorentine</i>.</p> <p><i>FRAN. GUICCIARDINI</i>, of Florence, d. 1540, <i>Storia d'Italia</i>.</p> <p><i>Pietro Bembo</i>, Venetian, d. 1547, History of Venice.</p> <p><i>PAUL JOVIVS</i>, d. 1552, <i>Hist. sui Temp.</i></p> <p><i>Geo. Vasari</i>, the painter, d. 1574, Lives of Painters, &c.</p> <p><i>PAUL SONDINO</i>, d. 1585.</p> <p><i>Carlo Farina</i>, d. 1598.</p> <p><i>CASAR BARONIUS</i>, d. 1607, <i>Annals Eccles.</i></p> <p><i>PAUL SIMON</i>, d. 1622, History of the Council of Trent.</p> <p><i>DAVIDA</i>, d. 1621—<i>BENTIVOGLIO</i>, d. 1644—<i>STRADA</i>, d. 1619.</p> <p>SPANISH HISTORIANS:</p> <p><i>Sevillanos</i>, d. 1572—<i>Diego Hurtado de Mendoza</i>, d. 1575—<i>Ocampo</i>, d. 1578—<i>Gomez</i>, d. 1580—<i>Zurita</i>, d. 1580—<i>Morales</i>, d. 1590—<i>Ant. Perez</i>, d. 1614—<i>Sandoval</i>, d. 1621.</p> <p><i>JUAN MARANA</i>, d. 1623, the first great Spanish historian—the second was <i>Ant. Herrera</i>, d. 1625.</p> <p><i>JALD SE BARRIOS</i>, d. 1576, the Portuguese Livy.</p> <p>GERMAN:</p> <p><i>Crispin's Chronicle</i>, 1532—<i>John Sleiden</i>, d. 1556, <i>de Sæta Religiosa</i>, &c.</p> <p>1539-74 <i>Historia Eccles.</i> by the <i>Centuria Magdeburgica</i>.</p> <p><i>Busbey</i>, d. 1592, <i>Epistole</i>.</p> <p>FRENCH HISTORIANS:</p> <p>Mostly Memoirs from the time of Comines.</p> <p><i>Mort. and Rellay</i>, d. 1559 and 1545—<i>Tavernier</i>, d. 1573—<i>Blaise de Montaigne</i>, d. 1577—<i>Brantome</i>, d. 1614—<i>Marguerite de Valois</i>, d. 1615.</p> <p><i>De Thou</i>, 1553-1617, <i>Historia sui Temporis</i>—the first real historical work of the French.</p> <p><i>Sully</i>, d. 1641, <i>Memoirs</i>.</p>	<p><i>From p. 37, d.</i></p> <p>1300-1650.</p> <p>FOURTH PERIOD.—Roman Architecture.</p> <p>I. Italian Architects:</p> <p>FR. LIONARD BRAMANTE, 1464-1514.</p> <p><i>GIUL. DA SANGALLO</i>, d. 1517, and <i>MICHAEL ANGIOLO</i>, revived the elegance of the Grecian, and the splendour of the Roman architecture in Italy.</p> <p><i>St. Peter's</i>, at Rome, the most magnificent building of modern times, 1513-1614—various palaces, &c.</p> <p><i>Other Italian Architects:</i></p> <p><i>RAPHAEL</i>, the painter—<i>BALD. PEARZZI</i>, d. 1556—<i>GIUL. BOWANO</i>—<i>ANT. SANGALLO</i>, d. 1546—<i>AND. COSTUCCI</i>, d. 1579—<i>GALRAZZO ALISSI</i>, d. 1572—<i>PIERO LIGORIO</i>, d. 1580—<i>G. B. DA VIGNOLA</i>, 1507-73: his writings had considerable influence—<i>BART. ANMANATI</i>, d. 1592—<i>AND. PALLADIO</i>, d. 1580—<i>DOM. FONTANA</i>, d. 1607—<i>AL. VITTORIA</i>, d. 1608—<i>V. SCAMONZI</i>, d. 1616—<i>CAR. MADERNO</i>, d. 1629—<i>NIKITTI</i>, d. 1649.</p> <p><i>Sculptors</i>—<i>LORENZETTO</i>—<i>MICH. ANGIOLO</i>—<i>GIUL. AND. DA SANGALLO</i>—<i>BANDINELLI</i>—<i>BENVENUTO CELLINI</i>, d. 1570, &c.</p> <p><i>Discovery of Antiques</i>—The Apollo at Antium—the Laocœon in the baths of Titus.</p> <p>II. English Buildings under the Tudors and Stuarts:</p> <p>Richmond palace—<i>Henry VIII's Chapel</i> in West. abbey, 1502—<i>Abbey church, Bath</i>, 1507—<i>King's Coll. chapel, Camb.</i> finished 1517—<i>Hampden Court</i>, by <i>Card. Wolsey</i>—<i>Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge</i>—<i>Old Somerset House</i>, Strand, by <i>John of Parma</i>, 1549—<i>JOHN SHUTE</i> publishes the first scientific work on architecture, 1563—<i>THEOD. HAUTE</i>, fl. 1570—<i>JOHN THORPE</i>—<i>ROBT. ADAMS</i>, d. 1590—<i>RALPH SIMONS</i>—<i>GERALD CHRISTIAN</i>.</p> <p><i>THOM. HOLTH</i>, the Schools, Merton and Wadham colleges, Oxford.</p> <p><i>Mansions</i>—<i>Burleigh</i>, <i>Kiln</i>, 1580—<i>Kenilworth</i>, 1575—<i>Knowle</i>, 1570—<i>Penshurst</i>, 1570.</p> <p>Inigo Jones, 1572-1652.</p> <p>Introduces the Roman style, and ranks as the greatest architect of England next to <i>Wren</i>—<i>Palace of Whitehall</i>—<i>St. Paul's</i>, Covent Garden: the ancient part of Green-which Hospital, part of <i>Wilton House</i>—<i>Town Hall</i> of Abingdon—beautiful river-front of <i>Somerset House</i>, now no more, &c.</p> <p><i>Sculptors</i>—<i>Manselton</i> of Hen. VII. in. 1519 by <i>Piet. Torrigiano</i>—<i>RI. STEPHENS</i>, ab. 1590, earl of Suffolk's tomb at <i>Boreham</i>—<i>MAXIM. POSTELAN</i> (see COLU.) fl. 1607—<i>NICH. STONE</i>, 1589-1647—<i>EDW. PIERCE</i>, d. 1598—<i>HUBERT SOUVEY</i>, (Frenchman), &c.</p> <p>The earl of Arundel, d. 1654: a great patron and collector of works of art—the Arundelian marbles and statues at Oxford.</p> <p>III. Spanish buildings under Ferd. Charles V., Philip II., III., IV.</p> <p>Cathedral at Seville, 1506-12—at Salamanca, by <i>HONTANON</i>, 1513—palace Medina Cell at Seville, 1520—palace of Charles V. in the Alhambra, by <i>Machuca</i>, after 1527—<i>the Escorial</i>, 1528-86, &c.</p> <p><i>Sculptors</i>—<i>FELIX DE BOISCAU</i>, 1516—sculpture of <i>Ferd. and Isabel</i>, at Granada, 1516—the <i>Arce family</i> celebrated for their works in gold and silver.</p> <p>IV. French Architecture from Fra. I. to Louis XIV.</p> <p><i>Fontainebleau</i>, by <i>SERLIO</i> and <i>FRIMATICCO</i>—commencement of the Louvre at Paris, after the drawings of <i>Leost</i>, d. 1571—<i>Hôtel de Ville</i> at Paris, 1533—<i>PHILIBERT DE LOHME</i>, d. 1578, began the Tuilleries—the Luxembourg, 1615—the Palais Royal, by <i>LE MESSIER</i>, d. 1659, who also built the Sorbonne and church of St. Roch.</p> <p><i>Sculptors</i>—<i>J. GOUZON</i>, d. 1572—<i>PILOS</i>, d. 1590—statue of <i>Henry IV.</i> on the Pont-Neuf at Paris.</p> <p>V. German and Dutch Architecture.</p> <p>The Exchange at Antwerp, 1531—at Amst. 1608-13—council house at Augsburg, 1614—<i>Hôtel de Ville</i> at Amst. 1618, the masterpiece in this style, by <i>VAN CAMPEN</i>, d. 1638.</p> <p><i>Sculptors</i>—<i>PEZ. VINCHE</i>, d. 1536—<i>B. ENGELBRECHT</i>, 1598—<i>ALEX. COLON</i>, 1566.</p> <p>VI. Indian Architecture under the Great Mogul.</p> <p><i>Sevilechur</i> of Akbar, near Agra—that of <i>Shah Jehan</i>—magnificent palace of red granite at Delhi.</p> <p>VII. Persian, under the Soffa.</p> <p>Splendid buildings of <i>Shah Akbar</i> at Ispahan—the great bazaar, which <i>Chardin</i> calls the finest in the world—the great bridge, &c.</p> <p>In this period were founded the principal museums of antiquities and sculptures in Italy, &c.</p>	<p><i>See p. 34, c.</i></p> <p>About 1450 counterpoint rapidly improves—canons and fugues come into use, by the compositions of <i>J. Dunstable</i>, an Englishman, d. 1458—<i>Dr. John Humber</i>, d. 1470—<i>Dr. Robt. Fayfar</i>, <i>Sir Tho. Phelippes</i>—<i>John Taverner</i>, organist of <i>Cardinal</i> (viz. <i>Christ Ch.</i>), Oxon—<i>John Macech</i>, organist of <i>Windsor</i>—<i>JOHN WHITZ</i>, MS. in <i>Christ Ch.</i> Oxon, famous in choral music.</p> <p>200 composers, mostly German and French, fl. 1450-1480—figures and canons in the severe style.</p> <p>I. Flemish School:</p> <p><i>WILLBERT</i>, 1490-1563, founder of the <i>Venetian school</i>—<i>ORLANDO LASSO</i>, 1530-94, the greatest master of this Flemish school.</p> <p>II. Germans:—<i>MARTIN LUTHER</i>, revives psalmody, and makes congregational singing an essential part of the liturgy; <i>LEDO. SENFL</i> was his favourite composer.</p> <p>III. Italian:—<i>C. Porta</i> founds the <i>Leontard school</i>—<i>Fido</i>, <i>Zarlino</i>, author of <i>Instauratio Harmonice</i>, embodying all the systems up to this time, 1571—<i>Philip de Neri</i>, b. 1515, invents sacred oratorio; and <i>Geo. Anonucio</i>, d. 1569, first composes them.</p> <p>Palustrina, 1520-94, founder of the Roman school and of modern Ital. church music, brings choral harmony to the highest perfection—his disciples <i>Nasini</i>, the <i>Gabriel</i>.</p> <p><i>GENSALEO, principe di Vesuvio</i>, d. 1615, founder of the Neapolitan school—celebrated madrigal.</p> <p><i>Cremona violin</i>, the best by <i>Stradivari</i>, <i>Amati</i>, <i>Guarneri</i>.</p> <p>About 1600 <i>cuatrini</i> in the pope's chapel at Rome; contraltos of <i>homores Dei</i> expressly recommended by a papal bull.</p> <p><i>From the end of the Sixteenth to the middle of the Seventeenth Century:</i></p> <p><i>First attempt at recitative style</i>—rise of the opera and of concerted church music—afterwards of dramatic melodies and songs, instrumental accompaniments, &c.</p> <p>Italian:</p> <p>Establishment of the opera at Florence: <i>Vinc. Galilei</i>, <i>Jeronimo's</i> Lament, with violin acc.—<i>JACQ. PERI</i>, <i>Dafne</i>, the first serious opera—<i>ORLANDO VERCELLI</i>, first opera buffa, 1597.</p> <p>Cl. de Monteverde, 1570-1651, Venetian, discovers the harmony of the dominant, compound discords, &c., the greatest composer of his time.</p> <p>At Rome:—<i>G. Carissimi</i>, 1600—<i>GIORG. ALLEGRI</i>, 1590-1640.</p> <p><i>L. VIADINI</i>, of Lodi—first gives a melody to the bass—invents figured basses—founder of church concerts.</p> <p>Giacomo Carissimi, 1626-1674, of Padua, father of dramatic melody.</p> <p><i>BENEVOLO</i>, masses for sixteen voices—<i>CRETE</i>, opera—<i>CAVALLI</i>, of Venice, organist and singer, 45 operas—his <i>Jason</i>, 1649.</p> <p>English Musicians of this period:</p> <p>Thos. Tallis, d. 1585, father of English musicians—one of the greatest composers of Europe—celebrated song in 40 parts.</p> <p><i>WILL. BIRD</i>, b. 1575-1623, famous church music—<i>Nov. Nolle Douce</i>.</p> <p><i>W. BUTCHER</i>, organist of the chapel royal to queen <i>Eliz.</i>—<i>DA. JOSEF BELL</i>, 1563-1622, music professor at <i>Gresham college</i>—<i>Thos. MORLEY</i>, pupil of <i>Bird</i>, d. 1604, his famous burial service.</p> <p><i>Celebrated Virginal book of queen Elizabeth.</i></p> <p><i>ORLANDO GIBSONS</i>, 1583-1625, madrigals and church music—his combined fire, harmony, simplicity, and grandeur.</p>

POETRY AND WORKS OF IMAGINATION.

EDUCATION.

English.
English Poetry under the Tudors, &c.
 Little addition, and no improvement, in English poetry for a century after Chaucer's death.
 William Dunbar, 1465-1530—Gavin Douglas, 1475-1522, Virgil—Scottish poets.
 Lyfiate, d. about 1446, 'The Warres of Troy,' 'Fall of Prynce,' &c. &c.
 James I. of Scotland, 1437.—Harry the Minstrel.
 Stephen Hawes, 'Pastime of Pleasure,' 1517—the best poem of this century.
 The Nut-Brown Maid, a beautiful ballad, anon, about 1520.
 John Skelton, d. 1529, poet laureate.
 Thomas Wyatt, d. 1541, and Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, beheaded 1546: the first English poetry in blank verse—first English sonnets—their works produce a great effect upon English literature.
 Sir Philip Sidney, 1554-1586, 'Arcadia,' a pastoral romance, 'Defence of English Poesy,' &c.
 Thomas Tusser, 1520-80, 'Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.'
Rise of the English Drama.
 The earliest dramatic productions of England were, miracle-plays, or mysteries, founded upon scriptures, or lives of the saints. The earliest known piece acted in Europe was *The Miracle of St. Catherine*, performed prior to 1119 at Dunstable.
 1268 Miracle plays performed at Chester (*The Chester Mysteries*) till 1577:
 supposed to have been translated from the French by *Ralf Hippen*—the clergy were the authors and actors of the earliest English mysteries; churches and monasteries the theatres.
 John Bale, 1495-1562, his religious plays, printed 1558: he was the first who applied the words *tragedy* and *comedy* to English dramatic pieces.
 Moralities (moral plays), in which the characters were allegorical representations of vices and virtues, as Truth, Justice, Peace, &c., were first introduced under Henry VI. and attained their highest perfection under Henry VIII.—'Nature,' and others, by Henry Medwall, about 1490.—'Magnificence,' by John Skelton—and other moralities by W. Wager, Fulwell, T. Lupton, &c. about 1500.
 Moralities resembling tragedy and comedy, after 1569:—Tom Tiler and his Wife.—'The Conflict of Conscience,' by N. Wodes.—'The Disobedient Child,' by T. Ingelund.—'Cunbyones,' by T. Preston—and others.
 1549 All kinds of stage plays forbidden by the council of Edward VI.
 Latin plays acted at the universities, Eton, and other large schools.
 Nicholas Udal writes, about 1540, 'Ralph Roister Doister,'—
the first English comedy.
 John Still writes, about 1566, 'Gammer Gurten's Needle.'
 Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset, 1527-1608, poet and statesman, writes, in conjunction with Thomas Norton, d. 1584, 'Perex and Porrex,' (or 'Gorboduc'), 1561—
the first regular English tragedy.
 Lewis Wager's 'Life and Repentance of Mary Magdalen,' 1567.
 George Gascoigne, d. 1577, poet, author of the first prose comedy, and of 'Jocasta,' the second tragedy, in blank verse.
 John Heywood, d. 1565, author of various interludes, of which he may be considered the inventor. He also wrote 'The Spiler and Filer,' and other poems.
 Jasper Heywood, 1535-97, plays from Seneca.
Edmund Spenser, about 1553-96.
 John Davis, 1570-1626, 'Scourge of Folly,' &c.
 John Owen, d. 1622, Latin epigrams.
 Fulke Greville, lord Brooke, 1544-1628, poetical treatises.
 E. Fairfax, d. 1632, Tasso.
 Michael Drayton, d. 1631, 'Polyolbion,' 'Nymphidia,' &c.
 John Donne, (celebrated divine), d. 1631, satires and miscellaneous poems.
 Z. Sneyde, d. 1643, 'Paraphrase upon the Psalms,' &c.
 Phineas Fletcher, d. 1650, 'Purple Island,' &c.
 George Wither, 1588-1677, satirical poems, &c.
 William Browne, 1590-1645, 'Britannia's Pastorals.'
 William Habington, 1605-54, 'Costars.'
 Francis Quarles, d. 1644, 'Emblems,' &c.
 John Harrington, 1561-1612, *Ariosto*.
 Samuel Daniel, 1562-1619, 'Civil Wars,' sonnets, &c.
 Sir John Davies, 'Immortality of the Soul,' &c.
 Thomas Carew, d. 1630, love elegies, &c.
 William Drummond, d. 1649, sonnets, &c.
 Giles Fletcher, d. 1623, 'Christ's Victories,' &c.
 Sir William Davenant, 1605-68, dramatist and poet, 'Gondibert.'
 Richard Lovelace, 1618-58.
 Hoz. Bruns, 1620-60, songs and poems.
 Robt. Herrick, d. ab. 1660, 'Hesperides,' and other poems.
John Milton, 1608-74.
 John Suckling, d. 1641—Ed. Waller, 1605-1687—Abt. Cowley, 1618-67, celebrated lyrics.
Samuel Butler, 1612-80.
 'Hudibras.'
 Andrew Marvell, 1620-78, letters and poems.

Italian.
Poets during the Italian wars of France and Spain; and during the predominance of the latter.
 Mich. Buonarroti, the great Florentine painter, d. 1564—and
 Piet. Bembo, d. 1547, lyrics in the style of Petrarch: splendid prose writer.
 N. Machiavelli, comedies and novels.
 Matt. Bandello, d. 1562, 149 novels.
 Jac. Sannazaro, d. 1530, 'Arcadia,' a pastoral romance.
 Agost. Boccacci, d. 1590, dramatic pastorals.
 Gioe. Rucellai, d. 1526, 'Le Api.'
 Luigi Alamanni, d. 1556, 'Della Coltivazione,' &c.
 Gioe. Giug. Trissino, d. 1559, 'Italia Liberata,' &c.
Ludovico Ariosto, 1474-1533.
 'Orlando Furioso,' and five comedies after Plautus and Terence.
 Bernardo Tasso, d. 1569, 'Amadigi'—he was father of
Torquato Tasso, 1544-1595.
 'Gerusalemme Liberata,' 'Aminta,' &c.
Giambattista Guarini, 1537-1612.
 'Il pastor fido,' &c., the last of the Augustinian period of Italian poetry, which from this time begins to decline.
 The burlesque poems of Bartier Burchiello, d. 1448—Fran. Berni, d. 1536—and Folengo, of Mantua, d. 1544, are highly celebrated.
 Croce, d. about 1620, the popular romance 'Bertoldo.'
 Aless. Tassoni, d. 1633, founder of the mock heroic: 'Secchia Rapita.'
 Leppi, d. 1644.
 Fran. Bracciolini, d. 1645, 'Scherzo degli Dei,' a mock heroic.
 Giamb. Marino, 1569-1623, 'Adonis,' &c.: bombast instead of poetry.
 Chiabrera, d. 1637, and Tassi, 1646, two superior lyrics poets.
 Filicaja, d. 1707, revives the national taste and feelings.
Spanish and Portuguese.
Flourishing period of Spanish Poetry, formed upon the Italian.
 Juan Boscán, d. before 1544, father of Castilian poetry, sonnets after Petrarch.
 Garcilaso de la Vega, d. 1536, eclogues, &c.
 Gil Vicente, d. 1537: he is said to have introduced the regular drama into Europe—founder of the Portuguese drama by his 'Auto'—tragedies, comedies, and farces.
 Sao de Miranda, d. 1538, sonnets, the first Portuguese classical poet.
 Jorge de Montemayor, d. 1561, pastorals and novels.
 Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, d. 1575, father of Spanish prose in his humorous novel 'Lazarillo de Tormes.'
 Fern. de Herrera, d. after 1578, odes.
 Ant. Ferreira, d. 1569.
Luis de Camoens, 1524-79.
 Portuguese poetry declines upon the Spanish conquest.
 The brothers Leon and Bart. de Argensola, 1613 and 1631.
 Christ. de Castillejo, d. 1596, witty erotic songs.
 Luis de Gongora, d. 1627, 'Des Estilo Culto.'
 Alonso de Ercilla, d. after 1590, 'La Araucana,' epic.
Miguel de Cervantes, 1547-1616.
 'Don Quixote,' poems, and novels.
Lope de Vega, 1562-1625.
 author of eight hundred dramatic pieces—his works, among which are some excellent novels, fill 132,223 pages; more than any other standard writer.
Pedro Calderon de la Barca, 1601-87.
 numerous dramatic pieces of all descriptions.
 Ant. de Solis, the historian and dramatist, d. 1696—Aug. Moreto, about 1654, another dramatist.
 Villégas, d. 1669, the Spanish Anacreon.
 Franc. de Quevedo, 1580-1643, the Spanish Rabelais.

French.
Poets during the Huguenot wars, &c., to the reign of Louis XIV.
 Clement Marot, 1495-1544, epigrams, songs, &c.
 Margaret, queen of Navarre, d. 1549, mysteries, farces, the 'Heptameron,' 100 novels.
 Pierre de Ronsard, d. 1585, called the prince of French poets.
Etienne Jodelle, d. 1573.
 founder of the modern French drama, upon the classic model—his 'Cleopatra,' &c.
 Other dramatists:—Rob. Garnier, d. 1601—La Peironne, author of 'Medea,' the first tragedy in rhyming Alexandrines—Jean de Rotrou, d. 1650—J. Mairet, d. 1630, the immediate forerunners of Corneille, &c.
Francis Rabelais, 1483-1553.
 satirical romance.
 Francis de Malherbe, 1555-1628, father of French lyric poetry.
 Regnier, d. 1613, father of classic French satirical poetry.
 Honoré d'Urfé, 1567-1625, 'Astrée,' a pastoral.
 1592 Foundation of the *Theatre Françoise*, and, 1600, of the *Theatre du Marais*—1645 First Italian opera.
German.
Period from the Reformation to the Thirty Years' War.
 Melchior Pfanzting, 1481-1535, 'Teuridanck,' an epic.
 Sacred lyrical poetry cultivated by the protestant clergy, &c.
 Martin Luther and his contemporaries.
Formation of the German drama:
Hans Sachs, 1494-1576.
 shoe-maker and meistersinger at Nuremberg—author of numerous facetious pieces and revells—founder of the German drama.
 Jacob Ayrer, d. about 1618, dramatist.
 Many English comedians in Germany—plays at the *Marrionet theatre*.
 Johann Fischart, 1511-1581, satirist and translator of Rabelais.
 Rollenhagen, d. 1605, 'Froschmäusler,' a mock heroic.
 Catholic Lyrics:—Balde, d. 1608—Van Speer, d. 1635, jesuit—Ang. Silesius, d. 1677, mystic poet.
 Protestant Lyrics:—Paul Melissus, d. 1602—Rud. Weckherlin, about 1631, Paul Gerhardt, d. 1676, the finest sacred lyric poet after Luther.
 Paul Flemming, d. 1640.
Martin Opitz, 1597-1639.
 the father of modern German poetry—the French school introduced.
 Andreas Gryphius, 1616-64, father of the modern German drama.
 Logau, d. 1635, epigrams—Laurenberg, d. 1639, satires.
 Hoffmannswaldau, 1618-79, and Lohenstein, d. 1683, bombastic writers.
Sundry Nations.
 Poles:—Kochanowski, 1532-84, the Polish Pindar—Sarbiewski, 1555-1640, Latin odes: the Polish Horace.
 Dutch Poets, &c.:—Pieter Corne. Hooff, 1581-1647, tragedy and pastoral.
 Just van der Vondel, 1587-1679, the greatest dramatic poet of Holland.
 Jacob Cats, 1577-1660, the Dutch Fontaine.

Education, which during the dark ages had been confined to monasteries, the clergy, and some few of noble rank, receives a vast impulse by the discovery of the art of printing, and the Reformation; the latter creating a new desire for knowledge among almost every class, and the former facilitating the means of acquiring it.
 The foundations of Oxford and Cambridge, ranking among the foremost universities of the world for wealth, learning, and knowledge, and the great schools of Winchester, 1373, Eton, 1440, &c., had raised the intellectual and moral character of the English nation, and more especially of her clergy, to a high point of celebrity.
 Erasmus, d. 1536—treatise de *seruis Institueudi*.
 Colet, d. 1319, founder of St. Paul's school, 1369, tutor to queen Elizabeth. He was so highly esteemed by Erasmus, that he calls him the wisest preceptor.
 About 1524, Luther and Melancthon, by their writings and exertions, promote the work of education, especially in Germany. Luther's letter to the magistrates of all the cities of Germany, desiring that everywhere Christian schools should be maintained.
 Roger Ascham, 1515-68, tutor of queen Elizabeth, 'The Schoolmaster.'
 Foundation of Brasenose, Corpus, and Christ Church, Oxford, as well as of other colleges. Numerous free-grammar schools in various parts of England.
 Foundation of Jesuit colleges about the middle of the sixteenth century, by the Pope, in opposition to the Protestant schools.
 The first at Coimbra, in Portugal—the celebrated *Agua Fria*, d. 1615, the planner of the Jesuit school system. This order regarded education as their great instrument; its Catholic nations it fell almost entirely into their hands; the lower, as well as the higher, and even the highest classes, were under their tuition.
 The circle of learning still too confined—men scarcely yet dared to think as they would, and still less did they dare to communicate what they thought.

GOVERNMENT.	POLITICS AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.	LEGISLATION AND JURISPRUDENCE.	FINANCE.																								
<p>FIFTH PERIOD continued—Absolute Monarchies. 1651 First leveling up of a Polish diet by the <i>Liberum veto</i>—the privilege of every noble to stop to this time the exercise of it had been respectively restored; and Sismak, who first brought it into use, has been generally discredited.</p>	<p>1652 Rivalry of England and Holland: project of the Protector, upon gaining possession of Dunkirk, to found a continental trading state in the Spanish Netherlands. <i>Alliance of Cromwell with Maurice against Spain.</i></p>	<p>1660 The kings of Denmark obtain unlimited legislative authority.</p>	<p>Indirect taxation—prohibitive system—rise of National debts. About 1658 The nobility of Germany and France <i>taxe-free</i>; the ancient nobles, by which the knights served personally in the army, and the burghers and peasantry were employed in handicraft and field labor, was completely changed, to the great advantage of the people, of whom the armies were now principally formed, the places of command and profit being also kept by the nobility; the people being also compelled to pay the burden necessary to keep up the large standing armies. In England the principle of equal taxation was very early established—the arbitrary have never been <i>taxe-free</i>; yet having the power in their own hands, they have taken care to place the great weight of taxation on the shoulders of the indigent classes, to the relief of their own. 1653 Origin of the prohibitive system in England, by the Navigation Act of Oliver Cromwell. 1653 First sickening fund in Holland. 1660 The Civil List first introduced at the Restoration in England. Feudal tenures abolished. The king of Denmark obtains unlimited power of taxation.</p>																								
<p>1653 Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector of England. 1653 Absolute monarchy established in France the king declares in parliament, with a riding-whip in his hand, "Etat est moi" (I am the state.) 1653 Re-establishment of Intendants in France, wholly dependent upon the minister, as deputy managers in all military, financial, judicial, and police matters. The division of France into thirty-two general intendances continued till the Revolution, when Necker sought to place the government of the provinces under representative corporations. The Revolution crushes municipalities—Napoleon sets them aside, and created prefects; and the latter agents of centralization has also been preserved by the new regulations for the departments and municipalities of 1832. In Germany the collegial system holds—the county colleges being composed partly of doctors and partly of the nobility. In England the ancient Anglo-Saxon system has been preserved. The affairs of the counties are managed by justices of the peace and grand juries, who meet at Quarter Sessions. These justices are appointed by the minister of the day, who, of course, leans towards his party; but, whoever may be minister, the present system gives to the land aristocracy almost absolute power over all county affairs; they administer their own game and poor laws, and return their own members to parliament. 1660 Absolute monarchy in Denmark, and depression of the nobles: The third estate confer absolute power upon the king—the nobles still enjoy all great state places—new creations of nobility 1671. Restoration of the Stuarts in England, 1660. 1670 Austrian despotism in Hungary under Leopold I. 1679 The Habeas Corpus Act establishes personal security in England. Arbitrary imprisonments (<i>Lettres de Cachet</i>) in common use in France. 1687 Hungary an hereditary monarchy in the male line, under Leopold I. The crown declared no longer elective, and the right of resistance annulled. 1688 Second Revolution in England: Abolition of James II.—Accession of William III., prince of Orange.—The people take little part in this change, and get nothing by it; the aristocracy are still all in all. 1690 Bill of Rights: legislation and taxation only by parliament—right of petition secured—no standing army in time of peace—freedom of speech in parliament—see p. 43 b. 1692 Liberty of the Press in England.—The surest guarantee of national liberty, which can never be destroyed while it lasts, but by want of virtue in the people. The stamp duty, and the want of a national system of education, still deprive the third estate of this security. 1697 Last meeting of the Cortes in Portugal. 1701 Act of Settlement in England: limiting the power of the crown, and increasing that of the aristocracy—see p. 42. Whigs and Tories first heard of about 1704.—The great difference between these two parties, in principles, is that the <i>Whigs</i> venerate all that distinguishes, and fear to risk improvement, lest it should destroy, while the <i>Tories</i> are for the whig, the former favor and continuous progress towards social perfection—thus the <i>Tories</i> dread knowledge, lest it should disturb society; the <i>Whigs</i> love it, because it improves society. The liberty of the press, the right of free inquiry, toleration, and any extension of political power to the people, are all warmly approved by the <i>Tories</i>, and advocated by the <i>Whigs</i>—the former loves his country, but in it he only sees the crown, the church, and the landed aristocracy; the patriot of the <i>Whigs</i> includes all these, and professes to take in besides the great body of the people. 1707 Union of England and Scotland [see p. 42]. 1713 Despotic monarchy in Spain: National liberty completely overthrown by the French house of Anjou—the Justitia in Aragon abolished—Salic law of succession established—Ministry of Albornoz 161719. Pragmatic Sanction in Austria, in favour of Maria Theresa [see p. 43 c]. The monarchy indivisible and hereditary in the first-born, of male or female descent. 1716 The Bill of Rights infringed in England under George I. by seven year parliaments and a standing army. 1720–43 Swedish crown again elective upon the death of Charles XII. The supreme power in the hands of the states and the perpetual state-council—Diet every three years, for three months—the states have legislative power, and of war and peace, independently of the king. 1721–42 Ministry of Walpole, and systematic corruption of the House of Commons by the government [see p. 42 c]. Peter the Great in Russia allowed arbitrarily to name his successor. Law in Russia respecting the fourteen grades of nobility, which are settled according to military rank: eight hereditary; six personal. Administration of Fleury in France, 1726–43. Administration of Pitt the elder in England, 1757–61. 1764 Russian despotism in Poland under Catharine II. 1770 Freedom of the Press in Denmark till 1799. 1771–74 Dissolution of the parliament of Paris. 1772 First depression of the aristocracy of Sweden by Gustavus III. New constitution; the government centered to what it was in 1766—consent of the states necessary for legislation, taxation, and offensive war—the imperial chamber to counsel; the king to decide. 1775 Revolt of the English Colonies of North America: Declaration of Independence.—1787 Constitution: thirteen named states a federative republic—a president every four years—a congress composed of two chambers, the senate, and house of representatives; the first example of the representation of a whole nation without reference to rank or property—<i>universal suffrage</i>—no qualification required for members, who are allowed six dollars a day each for their expenses—Washington the first President, till 1792 (A. 1790): use of the greatest patriots that ever lived. Each of the separate states, forming together the United States, has its separate government and constitution; in all, the government is divided into three parts: executive, legislative, and judicial—they all adopt the representative principle—they are all republican. No rigid nobility—trial by jury—freedom of the press—no established religion—rights of all to bear arms and to petition government. Sixth Period: Revolutionary Period—foundation of constitutional government, 1792. The French Revolution gives new force to the opinion of the sovereignty of the people: the Declaration of the rights of man sets original freedom of government on a new basis of equality. Struggle between this natural, reasonable, and unalienable right of the people, with the prescriptive right of the feudal nobility and the divine right of kings.—In France, the ancient feudal system, which there had become dreadfully oppressive, was overthrown in one night, and the hereditary nobility and clergy destroyed. Improvement in constitutional government by the establishment of a well-balanced system, composed of the people, the aristocracy, and king. Struggle of liberalism with aristocracy and despotism. Rise of the new aristocracy of the bourgeoisie, viz. of intelligence and learning—of officials and capitalists. The French Revolution—see p. 46 b. Declaration of the rights of man, upon the motion of La Fayette, 26th Aug., 1789, the foundation of the first constitution—freedom and equality, the free and voluntary development of the human powers; establishment of the three great supports of free government, freedom of the press, trial by jury, and the national guard—the municipal system restored—ancient distinction of ranks destroyed; all Frenchmen are citizens, and all such equal—the ancient division of provinces done away, and France divided into eighty-three departments. 1791 France a constitutional monarchy—the suffrage qualification fixed at the payment of direct taxes to the amount of three days' labour, (2s. 6d.)—no qualification for candidates. Act of union and security in Sweden by the dissolution of the perpetual council, by which the king obtains the right of war and peace. 1792 The French Republic: sovereignty of the people proclaimed.</p>	<p>1659 Preponderance of France in the west and south of Europe under Louis XIV., upon the peace of Westphalia and the Pyrenees.—Spain declines to a second-rate power. 1660 Sweden obtains the balance in the east and north by the peace of Oliva: Livonia falls to Sweden.—The superiority of Poland completely overthrown. 1677 Louis XIV. renounces his attack upon the Spanish Netherlands, and obtains by degree considerable portions of them—Franco Comte, 1691; also Strasbourg, from Germany, a place of first-rate importance. England, after the Restoration, without influence in the affairs of Europe—both Charles and James despicable prisoners of Louis XIV. 1675 Foundation of Prussian power laid by the victory of Pebrlellin over Sweden. 1768 First war between Russia and Turkey. 1679 Pontocherry the principal seat of the French in the East Indies. 1681 The French language supersedes the Latin in diplomacy. 1682 Coalition of Austria, Poland, Venice, and Russia, to stay the progress of the Turks. 1683 The Turks for the second time before Vienna—John Sobieski, another CHARLES MARTEL, delivers Europe. 1689 The accession of William of Orange to the English throne leads this power to interfere with all its strength in the politics of Europe. 1699 The Turks lose their preponderance by the peace of Carlowitz. 1700 Great Northern war between the rivals Charles XII. of Sweden and Peter the Great. Coalition of Poland, Russia, Denmark, and afterwards England and Prussia, against Sweden. The Eighteenth Century is remarkable for the European wars of Succession: Two great Wars of Succession: the Spanish and Austrian. Two losers: the Polish and Russian. 1700 Extinction of the Spanish house of Hapsburg—Partition treaty for the Spanish monarchy, and Spanish War of Succession till 1714. Coalition of Austria, etc. against France [see p. 42, 43]. Partition of the Spanish monarchy between France and Austria: Spain to the French house of Anjou; Belgium and Lombardy become Austrian provinces. 1713 Britannia mistress at sea. 1721 Russia predominates in the North: Sweden declines: Peter obtains the Baltic provinces at the peace of Nystadt, and takes the title of Emperor. 1722 First interference of Russia in Persian affairs: upon the overthrow of the empire of the Sols by the Afghans under Nadir Shah—the Caucasus now opened. 1728 Peace, by the treaty of Vienna, obtains Louisa—the last princess of the ancient Kingdom of Lorraine, the possession of which had been the cause of a struggle for centuries between France and Austria. Rivalry of England and France in the East Indies, 1720, upon the overthrow of the great Mogul empire by Nadir Shah. 1740 Pragmatic Sanction in favour of Maria Theresa, upon failure of male issue in the Hapsburg house of Austria—War of the Austrian succession till 1748—France, Spain, Bavaria, and Prussia, against Austria: Beginning of the rivalry between Austria and Prussia. 1756 Celebrated alliance of Versailles between Austria and France, (after 300 years' rivalry,) against Prussia and England. 1756–63 Seven Years' war: France against England, and Austria against Prussia. Coalition of Russia, Austria, France, and Sweden, against Prussia. 1757 Establishment of the English power in India by the victory of Plassey in Bengal, gained by Clive—annihilation of French power in this quarter. 1761 Rousseau's Social Contract gives birth to the notion of the sovereignty of the people, and becomes for the founders of popular rights what Machiavel's Prince had been for monarchs. 1763 Fall of French predominance by the peace of Paris—Rise of the English sole dominion over the sea, and great power in the two Indies and North America. Prussian power firmly established by the peace of Hubertshurg. 1764 Russian dictatorship in Poland. 1765 British preponderance in the East Indies by the treaty of Allahabad: England obtains the frontier province of Bengal—so widely has she been extended her dominions, that more than one-sixth part of the human race now obey her sceptre. 1767 War with the Malabaras. 1772–95 Alliance of Russia, Prussia, and Austria for the partition of Poland. 1774 Foundation of Russian preponderance in the East by the peace of Kutchuk Kainardji with Turkey [48 G]. 1776 The Republic of the United States of North America founded—Revolt of the English colonies in North America—Coalition of North America, France, Spain, and Holland, against England—Peace of Versailles, 1763. 1783 Russia occupied with the Crime Project, for the re-establishment of the Greek empire at Constantinople—Russia becomes a naval power—foundation of Odessa. The French Revolution: First outbreak of the Girondins: France divided into peoples—Cabinet policy for the first time broken— Predominating influence of public opinion. 1790 Decree of the National Convention to assist as brother all nations, who, to establish liberty, should rebel against their governments.</p>	<p>1693 Legislation of William Penn in America: founded upon justice and perfect liberty of conscience. 1693 Code of laws for Denmark by Christian. No foreign laws have any force in Denmark. 1711 The Russian directing senate erected into the supreme tribunal of the empire by Peter the Great. 1720 By the new form of government the legislative power is secured to the Swedish parliament—new code, 1734. FIFTH PERIOD—Great improvement in European legislation from the time of Montespauzen <i>Project for general codes of law in the language of the people, after the French Revolution, and foundation of constitutional governments: restoration of the people to a share in legislation and the administration of justice.</i> 1740 Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, by which he becomes the creator and founder of the new philosophy of practical justice. 1755 Death of Cocceji, High Chancellor of Prussia—in France the first Prussian reformer of the administration of justice, and compiler of a burgher code. 1776 Abolition of torture by Maria Theresa in Germany—in France at the Revolution. FILANGIERI begins his celebrated work, Scienze della Legislazione, which remained unfinished at his death, 1788. 1780 Death of the celebrated BLACKSTONE, author of Commentaries on the Laws of England: a clearer exposition and codex of the system as it then stood, but containing little to advance the science. 1780 Legislation of Frederic II.—New Prussian ordinance for the administration of justice—1776 Ordinance that no civil process shall last above a year—strict separation of the judicial and executive powers. 1781 Legislation of Joseph II.—new civil code, 1786—criminal code, 1787. Punishment of death abolished in Austria. 1786 Leopold's criminal code for Tuscany. 1793 Death of BECCARIA, author of Crimes and Punishments.</p>	<p>1661–83 Colbert's Financial ministrations in France. The mercantile system; money the criterion of national wealth. Few men have possessed a higher spirit of enterprise than Colbert; he introduced manufactures, negotiated commercial treaties, and opened to active intercourse with the East, sending ambassadors to almost every monarchy. His plans and undertakings took in the whole earth; and, but for the very expensive wars of Louis XIV., France must have been the most flourishing of kingdoms. He raised the national income to 116,000,000 livres, and called into life the burgher class, which has since overthrown the French aristocratic subsistence system. 1665 Arbitrary taxation in Spain from the time of the last kings of the house of Hapsburg. 1670 Monopoly of tobacco in Austria—in France, 1674. 1671 Imperial declaration that the princes of the Empire should not impose taxes without the consent of the landed proprietors. 1686 Increase of the national income in Sweden by the codification of the alienated crown lands. 1681 Excise, and, 1683, Stamp Acts, in Prussia. 1680 Ordinance of Louis XIV., respecting duties completely establishing the prohibitive system in France. Increase of taxes in England during the French wars: System of indirect taxation established by parliament; the excise, from which however the necessities of life, as meat, corn, etc., are exempt 1698 Imposition of the land-tax; first at three shillings in the pound, and afterwards to be granted annually, at different rates, but commonly at four shillings in the pound, till it was made perpetual, 1798. 1694 Commencement of the English national debt of the funding system, and of the subsidiary system, under William III. The National Debt, at William's death was £16,303,799; and the regular annual raised during the war about £3,000,000. Great increase of taxation in France, during the wars against England, and war of the Spanish succession—1692 Sale of municipal offices—1693 the excise, a general poll-tax, upon the increased number of families—1713 Tax of the tenth and twentieth penny upon every kind of property. 1718 Increase of taxation in Austria, during the war against France: excise on bread, beer, meat, etc. 1715 The French revenue, which, at the death of Henry IV., 1610, amounted only 28,000,000 livres, at the death of Louis XV., amounted to 500,000,000. The system of collecting the taxes by farming them was so wretched, that only one-third of what would have come had it been levied by the state, was a debt of 2,200,000,000 livres. 1718 Law, a Scotchman, tempers with the French Finance: a bank established under the name in Law and Co. which was accepted as lending money—operations of the most extravagant kind take place. He is made comptroller-general 1720—reaction takes place, the people demand gold, and the treasury is exhausted of specie; he is raised, as also the credit of the government after this no paper money could be issued in France. Great corruption and extravagance of the French court—the celebrated Bismarckian obtains upon one occasion 1,000,000 livres for secret services. 1721 Poll tax in Russia by Peter the Great—only paid by burghers and peasantry, the nobility free. 1724 First stamped newspapers in England. 1726 The prohibitive system adopted in Holland—in Austria, 1729. 1726 Quosy's <i>Traité Economique</i> the fountain of the Physiocratic culture. It makes agriculture the only source of national well-being. Turgot's (the most celebrated of Quosy's scholars) published in 1761, 200,000 copies of Quosy's richesse nationale, 1774—the doctrine of this school attacked the existing principles of government, as they led to a system of politics equally oppressive. 1761 National debt of England increased to £160,000,000.—In order to pay the interest government wishes to tax the North American colonies, which leads to the revolution there—<i>Vote House and window tax.</i> 1774 Income of France upon the death of Louis XV., 500,000,000 livres. 1775 Turgot <i>Finance minister</i> in France. 1774–83 England procures the war against North America liberty at an expense of about £130,000,000. ADAM SMITH'S Wealth of Nations an immortal work—Labour the basis of national prosperity—free trade the first maxim. <i>Fr. Say</i> (<i>Economie Politique</i>, 1803), and <i>Ricardo</i>, (<i>Principles of Political Economy</i>, 1821), his principal scholars. NECKER, (banker of Geneva), Finance minister in France: his celebrated <i>compte rendu</i>, or financial statement, published in 1781, 200,000 copies. 1781 Joseph II.'s system of taxation causes an insurrection in Hungary, and cannot be effected. 1786 <i>Pierre sickening fund</i>—see p. 46 a.—done away as useless, 1825. 1787 Calonne's financial proposal for France to do away with the family, and to replace it by property tax, to be paid in kind as well as in money.—The noble, seeing in this proposal no thing less than the spoliation of the nobility separate without giving it their sanction.—The following is the comparative statement of its resources and taxes in livres of the three estates before the Revolution:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Persons . . .</td> <td>Clergy.</td> <td>Nobility.</td> <td>People.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Income . . .</td> <td>300,000</td> <td>120,000</td> <td>24,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Income . . .</td> <td>219,000,000</td> <td>200,000,000</td> <td>1,600,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land . . .</td> <td>3333</td> <td>2773</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paying in . . .</td> <td>27,000,000</td> <td>61,000,000</td> <td>220,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Taxes . . .</td> <td>1-1/2%</td> <td>1-1/2%</td> <td>2-1/2%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Who can wonder at the violence of the French Revolution! 1780–91 Ruin of the French finances the immediate cause of the Revolution; introduction of the right of the French people to tax themselves—nobles no longer exempt from taxation—equal distribution of taxation.</p>	Persons . . .	Clergy.	Nobility.	People.	Income . . .	300,000	120,000	24,000,000	Income . . .	219,000,000	200,000,000	1,600,000,000	Land . . .	3333	2773		Paying in . . .	27,000,000	61,000,000	220,000,000	Taxes . . .	1-1/2%	1-1/2%	2-1/2%
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WAR AND MARINE.

Complete change in the military system, and adoption of light arms and light clothing during the period of Louis XIV.

1600 Disbanding of the ordnance companies, a remnant of the ancient lancers—light horse and dragons instead—1670, 71 First grenadier and light infantry regiments—introduction of flints to muskets—1665 First marine school at Rochefort—1666 Cadet school at Paris—1671 Hotel des Invalides—standing Swiss body guards—1672 Military uniform generally adopted.

1666-91 Louvois war-minister in France.

1669 Vauban's, the greatest military architect of his day (d. 1707), system of fortification—bastions, citadels, block-houses, parallels, &c. He fortified 300 places, each with triple lines, to protect France from Belgium.

Great improvement in the French artillery—formation of a separate corps of miners, sappers, &c. Commissions in the French army purchasable and greatly increased.

1675 Victory of the elector of Brandenburg over the Swedes at Fehrbellin—Turenne slain at Salsbuch—succeeded by Luxembourg.

1678 Great standing armies in Europe after the peace of Nimeguen—France 110,000 men—Austria (1690) 97,000—France becomes a sea power: 60,000 marines, 1691.

1689 No standing army in England in times of peace, according to the Bill of Rights.

Bayonets come into use—pikes go out.

1694 The French marine destroyed at the battle of the Hogoo.

1697 Victory of prince Eugene over the Turks.

1699 Rise of Russian navy—in this year Peter has 60 vessels building in the ports of the Black sea.

1700 Victory of Narva, gained by Charles XII. with 9,000 men over Peter the Great with 50,000. After this defeat the czar disciplines a new army upon the German model.

1707 Bill to recruit the army in England, by a forced conscription of men from each parish, rejected; but another passed for raising a body of troops out of persons having no lawful calling. Parish officers were thus enabled to press men for the land service: an unconstitutional act, and liable to great abuses. It was renewed several times during the war; and again revived in 1757, but never since.

1708 Celebrated campaign of Charles XII. in the Ukraine.

1709 Peter annihilates the Swedish forces at Pultowa—14,000 Swedes driven to Siberia. See 45, a.

1713 Peace of Utrecht—maritime regulations—the English, masters of the sea.

1715 Standing army in Hungary.

1716 First standing army in England. See 42, d.

1726 Decline of the French navy, under card. Fleury.

1727 Folard's Commentaire sur Polybe.

1740 Frederic II. of Prussia—improves the army, and increases it from 75,000 to 200,000—he creates a new system of manoeuvres, and first introduces flying horse artillery. From the battle of Moltwitz, 1741, he is victorious in almost every contest, although at times opposed to nearly all Europe. Great improvement of cavalry—his generals, Salditz and Zieten.

1757 The French lose all their military renown at Rossbach.

1775 Introduction of riflemen in the American war.

1776 Montalbert's system of fortification.

1779 Floating batteries at the siege of Gibraltar by the Spaniards.

1783 Russian naval power in the Black sea, after the occupation of the Crimea.

AGRICULTURE, PEASANTRY, ETC.

1655 General instruction of the peasantry in Switzerland against taxes and other oppressions.

1661 Decline of agriculture in France in consequence of Colbert's mercantile system—exportation of oen forbidden.

1680 Insurrection of the peasantry in Bohemia, against the feudal service under the emp. Leopold. It led to a law by which the peasantry were in future to work only three days a week for their lords instead of five or six, as they had hitherto done.

1728 Brazil diamond mines.

1758 Quasney's Physiocratic system—agriculture the basis of national prosperity. Yet, in 1760, half France was uncultivated—in 1792 only one-fourth was uncultivated, and the population increased from 20 to 26 millions.

At present about one-eighth is uncultivated.

1761 Potatoes first planted in France by Turgot.

1765 Spanish sheep brought into Saxony.

1766 Gradual emancipation of agricultural slaves in Denmark.

1775 Insurrection of the peasantry in Bohemia against feudal oppressions.

1776 First legislative regulation of feudal labour in France.

Previous to the revolution two-thirds, according to others three-fourths, of the land of France was in the hands of the nobility and clergy, almost entirely free from taxes; upon the remaining third or fourth, in the hands of the burghers and peasants, was levied three-fourths of the land tax, amounting to 26,000,000 livres.

1789 French Revolution.

Abolition of territorial appensions, of patrimonial, tribunals, and titles—equal divisions of landed property in the sale of the national domains, of the clergy and emigrants; consequent creation of an immense body of free landed proprietors, the foundation of the present strength of France. It is estimated that it now contains from four and a half to five millions of landed property in a population of 32 millions. This has occasioned the population to increase from 24 to 32 millions, in spite of continual wars.

Great decrease of landed proprietors in England: in England, on the contrary, in 1786, there were 250,000 landed proprietors, and in 1822 only 20,000—the church and corporations, have each about 6,000 proprietors; and including these, the whole land of fourteen millions of inhabitants is in the hands of some thirty thousand individuals, let out to farmers and leaseholders.

The great landed proprietors are about 400: among these the duke of Northumberland alone possesses a rental of 160 to 120 thousand pounds a year—he and twenty-one other of the English aristocracy, have an annual income of about 41,680,000, giving an average of 280,000 each.

In Spain three-fourths of the land belongs to the clergy, or the eldest sons of the nobility.

1793 Encouragement of agriculture in England, in order to make the country independent of foreigners for a supply during the war.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

1651 English navigation act by Cromwell—repealed by Charles II., 1668, origin of the English prohibitive system.

Founded upon the two principles that England alone should trade with her colonies; and that foreign vessels should only carry to them the produce of their own lands.

1655 English captures Jamaica from Spain, and gains a sure footing in the W. Indies.

1661-83 Trade and manufactures protected in France by the mercantile system of Colbert.

First tariff of duties, 1664—foundation of the French prohibitive system—East and West India companies—Pondicherry the chief colony—1667 Gobelin tapestry-manufactory at Paris.

While England and France held to the prohibitive system, the affairs of Holland flourished under that of free trade—which she continued till the middle of the 18th century.

1680 The English East India Company opens a trade with China.

1685 French manufactures diminished by the driving away of the industrious Huguenots upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 35, c. These refugees give a new impulse to the manufactures of England, Sweden, and Brandenburg.

1692 Municipal governments of the French cities completely dissolved—municipal offices sold—mayors and procurators of the king appointed.

1694 Bank of England incorporated: now the most celebrated and richest in the world.

1698 Second East India Company.

About 1700 first manufactures in Denmark and Russia: in the latter 500 were established in the next 50 years.

1703 Methuen treaty between England and Portugal, 42, a.

1708 Incorporation of the United British East India Company: the greatest trading society ever formed. See below, 1765.

1714 Rise of commerce in Austria—first manufactures—bank at Vienna, 1714—commercial company at Trieste, 1721—company at Ostend, 1723-31—foundation of Trieste harbour, 1750.

1715 Law's bank at Paris.

1721 Rise of Russian trade under Peter the Great—1727 Trade with China at Kiachta. About 1740, flourishing period of Irish linen manufactory, and English steel and cutlery.

1730 Numerous canals in England—the Bridgewater, between Liverpool and Manchester, the first—1733 Cotton printing establishment at Oberkump, near Versailles.

The successful application of machinery to the industrial arts in England, gives a new impulse to trade and manufactures.

1767 First spinning machine in England by James Hargreaves—1774 The wonderful spinning jenny invented by Robt. Arkwright—1775 Further improved by James Crompton, who, by combining the device of Hargreaves and Arkwright, produced the mule jenny—other improvements have since been made by W. Kelly, and others.

1744 The steam engine of Watt and Boulton: By these two discoveries England rises to the highest pitch of prosperity; every part of the world being henceforward supplied with her manufactures.

In 1781 the quantity of cotton imported was 5,000,000 pounds, and the hands employed 150,000—in 1830 250,000,000 pounds were imported, and 1,526,000 men employed—incalculable wealth accumulated by capitalists, but much wretchedness and poverty has been the lot of the workmen. The suffering of the handloom weaver has been beyond description, while they have increased in numbers spite of machines.

1745 Foundation of the great empire of the East India Company in the East Indies: 90,000 Europeans sold over 120,000,000 natives.

London the market of the world.

Flourishing trade of Liverpool, Glasgow, &c. The Spanish government gives up the monopoly of the W. Indian trade.

1779 French East India Company broken up.

1775 The exclusive privileges of guilds or trading communities abolished in France by Turgot.

About 1780, flourishing period of Austrian manufactures.

Flourishing trade in Wedgwood-ware at Etruria in England: Wedgwood, the inventor, from whom this manufacture takes its name, d. 1799—they make to the amount of a million yearly.

England loses her North America colonies. 1783 Trade of Russia in the Black sea—bank at Petersburg, 1786—Odessa founded, 1792.

1787 First spinning machine in Switzerland.

1789 French Revolution: principle of free trade and manufactures—overthrow of the mercantile system—abolition of import duties, &c.—Restoration of municipalities and communes with popular election to civic offices.

1791 National bank in the U.S. of N. America, at Philadelphia (new national bank, 1816).

1792 Pitt's prohibitive system: Nothing to be procured from foreigners which could be produced in England—raw materials from abroad to be manufactured here; the dominion of the sea to be preserved at all price.

1795 The Scheldt, closed 1648, re-opened. New weights and measures in France—based, 1801, upon the decimal division.

Polytechnic school at Paris model for Europe. 1793 First cotton spinning machine in Switzerland.

1799 Municipal system abolished in France by the First Consul—system of contributions. Prefects, mayors, municipal councils appointed by the government.

1800 Malta acquired by England: whose trade predominates in the Mediterranean. East and West India docks erected. 1801 Iron railways in England. 1802 First book-fair in New York. 1803 Bank of France by Napoleon—great improvement in the internal communication of France by new bridges, canals, &c.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND ORATORY.

The political notions of the English revolutionists spread throughout Europe.

ENGLAND.—James Harrington, 1611-77, Oceana—the model of a constitution founded on democracy—William Allen, 1658, the killing a tyrant no murder.

Robert Filmer, the oracle of the high tory party, Patriarcha, or the natural power of kings.

A most extravagant deduction of the divine right of kings from scripture—no lawful government but absolute monarchy—all opposition to it is rebellion.

Algeron Sidney, 1621-83, a Republican: 'Discourses on Government,' in answer to Filmer. All power to come from the people, who may make it over to one, or a few; but always retain the power to resist tyranny.

John Locke, d. 1704, the celebrated philosopher, oracle of the Whig party. All men free and equal by nature—the object of government is the security of person and property—the condition, the submission of the individual will to that of the majority—this majority, or their representatives, to possess the legislative power, which must be separated from the executive, or the government cannot be lawful. Hence he argues for a mixed representative constitution.

In GERMANY and HOLLAND a school of natural and inter-national law becomes formed, at the head of which stands

Samuel v. Puffendorf, 1632-94. His Jurisprudentia universalis and Jus Naturæ et Gentium.

The study of civil and political law flourishes in Germany throughout the 17th and 18th Centuries.

Professors at Halle:—Thomasius, d. 1728—J. H. Boehmer, d. 1749—Gundling, d. 1729. Achensell, at Göttingen, 1750.

J. Jac. Moser, d. 1785, of Stuttgart, and his son, F. C. Moser, d. 1798—Pütter, d. 1807, the most celebrated of the German political lawyers.

In FRANCE.—S. Pierre, d. 1743, project for perpetual peace—Burlamaqui, d. 1748, his Law of Nature and Nations—St. Real, d. 1752, his Science of Government, the fruit of thirty years' study—Vattel, d. 1767, his Law of Nations, a work of great authority—D'Argenson, d. 1764.

Period of Montesquieu and Rousseau to the French Revolution.

Montesquieu, 1689-1755, his celebrated Spirit of Laws, 1748.

Jean Jaques Rousseau, d. 1778, his Discourse upon the inequality among men, and his Social Contract.

Rousseau brings nations from a state of nature to a state of civilised society by a social contract—sovereignty of the people wholly intransmissible—government, merely a committee appointed by the sovereign people.

Great influence of the French Encyclopedists in the spread of political ideas.

The Abbé Raynal, d. 1795. Numerous Writers since the French Revolution.

In ENGLAND.—The Political Dialogues of David Hume, d. 1776.

1776 Adam Smith, founder of the study of political economy.

Letters of Junius, 1769-71.

De Lolme, d. 1806, 'History of the English Constitution.'

Blackstone, d. 1780, 'Commentaries on the Laws and Government of England.'

Great Speakers in parliament: William Pitt, Lord Chatham, d. 1778—Rich. Bingley Sheridan—Edward Burke, d. 1797.

The revolution in the British colonies of North America gives rise to much political discussion.

Tom Paine, 1737-1800: the friend of Franklin and Washington—his Common Sense had a marked influence on the American revolution; and his Rights of Man, written in reply to Burke, had a vast circulation: he teaches that the best government is only a necessary evil—that the English government consists of the old tyranny of monarchy and aristocracy, with a small mixture of republicanism—that monarchy, and the hereditary principle, have plunged the world in blood and fire.—The fate of Charles I. has made kings more crafty and oppressive, but not more wise or just. He was a disbeliever in revelation; and his works, viewed with great horror by the Americans and English, were suppressed by law.

Benjamin Franklin, d. 1790: one of the great actors in the American revolution—admired for his simple-mindedness, honesty, and patriotism.

Patrick Henry, of Virginia, one of the most able orators in the cause of liberty.

The German Schlegel, d. 1809.

Frederic II. of Prussia, his Anti-Machiavel, 1736.

ITALIANS.—Baptista Vico, d. 1744, Principio di una scienza nuova—Filangieri, 1752-83, Scienza della legislazione.

CIVILISATION IN GENERAL.

IV. PERIOD.—Age of Louis XIV. to French Revolution.

The court of Louis XIV. gave the tone to the rest of Europe; French taste, manners, and language generally predominated.

With Descartes began modern abstract philosophy—with Newton, the better study of mechanics, physics, and great mathematical calculations—Bayle opened the philosophical century of France, which flourished under Voltaire, Rousseau, and others of that stamp.

Flourishing period of modern French classical poetry, especially in the drama—Cornelle, Racine, Moliere—the critic Boileau.

French school of painters, philosophers, philologists, and historians.

The study of oriental literature prosecuted in France:—Herbelot, d. 1695—Galland, d. 1715—Du Halde, 1743.

First translation of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments—Missionsaries in China, &c.—Travels of Charlin, Trévoux, &c.

French Academy of Painting and Sculpture, 1648—des Inscriptions, 1663—Acad. des Sciences, 1666—de Musique, 1669—Acad. of Architecture at Paris, 1671—Bibliothèque de Roi, 1667—Journal des Savans, 1665, the most ancient literary periodical in Europe.

ENGLAND.—Restoration of the Stuart, 1660—Royal Society—Philosophical Transactions—First regular newspaper The London Gazette, 1665.

Sidney, Dryden, Cudworth, Locke, Newton, Wren.

Seat of theological and classical literature—Walter's Polyglot—Jo. Owen—Math. Poole—Rich. Baxter, 1615-91—the Critici Sæculi, &c.

Philologists:—H. Hody—Jo. Barnes, 1712—Jo. Hudson, d. 1719—Wells—S. Clarke, 1729—Bentley, d. 1742—M. Maittaire, d. 1747—Conyers Middleton, 1750—Jo. Potter, 1747.

Orientalists:—Thos. Hyde—Ed. Pococke—Simon Ockley—L. Chappelow.

Gradual extension of the colonial system.

Liberty of the press in England, 1692.

Great progress of the natural sciences from the time of Newton.

About 1700 great advance of literature, science, and art in England.

British Essayists.

Swift, Pope, Richardson (father of modern novel writers), Addison—the great historians, Hume, Gibbon, and Robertson—Gentleman's Magazine, for literature and criticism, the first in England. The great statesman, Pitt, &c.

Wonderful progress of the industrial arts, manufactures, and trade, by the application of machinery.

Collections of pictures and statues formed—the British Museum, 1753—Handel, the great musician.

General and vast improvement of the country, which becomes the most flourishing of the world in wealth and civilisation.

Holland the seat of classical studies and learning—Hemsterhuis.

1705 First Russian newspaper.

Flourishing period of modern German music. Handel in London—Bach in Leipzig—Gluck. The Neapolitan school in Italy:—Leo, Durante, &c.

1740 Epoch of modern novels: Richardson in England gives the impulse, and is followed by a host of writers in England—by La Fontaine and his imitators in Germany—Rousseau, &c. in France.

1750 The French school of philosophy at its highest pitch—Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, the Encyclopedists, &c.

Great advance in the study of political science and legislation.

The thinking powers everywhere brought out and exercised—the face of society changed.

Lessing becomes the creator and founder of a new and original literature in Germany.

Flourishing period of Belles Lettres in Germany:—Wieland, Goethe, Herder, Schiller, Hegel.

Oriental Literature cultivated

In England by Pococke—Benj. Kennicott, 1718-83.

France, Anquetin de Perron—Dequignes.

Germany, Reiske and Michaelis.

1784 Institution of the Asiatic Society in Calcutta by Sir William Jones, d. 1794, who introduces the knowledge of Hindoo (Sanskrit) literature to Europe.

Persian and Arabic literature cultivated by the English.

POETRY AND WORKS OF IMAGINATION.

MUSIC.

The national poetry and drama of England is infected by French taste and style, introduced by the returning Royalists at the Restoration. THE WRITERS AND WITS OF THE COURT OF CHARLES II.—Earl of Rochester, d. 1680.—Earl of Roscommon—Earl of Dorset—Duke of Buckingham, &c. Charles Cotton, 1630-87.—Sir John Denham, 1613-88. Sir William Davenant, 1605-68, poet, dramatist, and founder of the English opera. John Dryden, 1631-1703, poet, dramatist, critic, and miscellaneous writer—greatly improves English versification. DRAMATISTS OF THIS PERIOD.—Thomas Otway, 1631-81.—Aphra Behn, d. 1689.—Nath. Lee, d. 1690.—Thomas Farquhar, 1678-1707.—Nich. Rowe, 1673-1708.—Wm. Wycherly, 1640-1715.—John Vanbrugh, d. 1726.—Susan Centlivre, d. 1723.—Colley Cibber, 1671-1758.—William Congreve, 1672-1729. POETS.—John Bunyan, d. 1703.—John Phillips, d. 1708.—Thomas Parnell, d. 1717.—Matt. Prior, 1664-1721.—Thomas Creech, 1659-1700.—Dr. Isaac Watts, d. 1732.—Thos. Duffey, d. 1724.—Rich. Blackmore, d. 1729.—Elijah Fenton, 1730. Daniel de Foe, d. 1731, 'Robinson Crusoe,' poems, novels, and miscellanies. Jonathan Swift, 1667-1745, poet, novelist, satirist, and political writer. Greenhill, d. 1735.—Thos. Yalden, d. 1736.—John Gay, d. 1732; also dramatist, 'The Beggar's Opera'—Jos. Addison, d. 1719, 'Cato,' &c.—John Dennis, celebrated critic, 1657-1738. Alexander Pope, 1688-1744, the greatest of didactic poets: celebrated for his finished and brilliant versification. CONTEMPORARY POETS.—Thomas Tickell, d. 1740.—Ambrose Philips, d. 1748.—Hammond, d. 1742.—Somerville, d. 1742.—Savage, d. 1743.—Wm. Broune, d. 1743.—Christopher Pitt, d. 1748.—Gilbert West, d. 1755.—William Shenstone, d. 1763.—James Thomson, 1700-48.—Edward Young, d. 1765.—David Mallet, d. 1765.—William Collins, 1726-50.—John Dyer, 1700-82.—William Churchill, 1731-64.—Mark Akenside, d. 1770.—Thomas Chatterton, 1732-70. Oliver Goldsmith, 1731-74, poet, dramatist, novelist, essayist, &c. Rich. Glover, 1712-83.—Jane Hawkins Browne, d. 1769.—Christopher Smart, d. 1771.—Thomas Gray, 1716-71.—Dr. Armstrong, 1732-79.—George Lord Lyttleton, d. 1773. ALIAS RAMSAY, d. 1743; Scotch pastoral, poet and song writer. DRAMATISTS.—Samuel Ptoch, d. 1777.—David Garrick, 1716-1779, the most celebrated of actors. Rise and great perfection of English novel writing. SAM. RICHARDSON, 1689-1761.—HENRY FIELDING, 1707-54. LAWRENCE STERNE, 1713-68.—THOMAS SMOLLET, 1739-71. LATER NOVELISTS.—Henry Brooke, 1766-83.—Horace Walpole, d. 1797.—John Moore, 1736-1802.—Mrs. Radcliffe, d. 18.—Andrew Picken, d. 1833.—Charlotte Smith, d. 1807. 'Percy's' 'Reliques of Ancient English Poetry,' 1764. Dr. Samuel Johnson, 1709-84, poet, moralist, critic, lexicographer, novelist, &c. W. J. Mickle, d. 1738.—William Mason, d. 1797.—Thomas Tytler, d. 1786, critic.—Sir Wm. Jones, d. 1794. Joseph Warton, 1745-1800, poet and critic. Thomas Warton, his brother, 1729-90, celebrated critic and poet—his 'History of English Poetry,' 1774-81, new and improved edition, 4 vols. 8vo., edited by Price. Robert Burns, 1759-96. James Macpherson, d. 1796, poems of Ossian—Blair, d. 1800.—James Beattie, 1803. William Cowper, 1732-1800. DRAMA.—Commentaries on Shakespeare by George Steevens, d. 1796. Isaac Reed, d. 1807, and Edm. Malone, d. 1812. Revival of English Comedy. George Colman, the elder, d. 1794.—Charles Macklin, d. 1794.—Arthur Murphy, d. 1803. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, d. 1816. Henry Kelly—Thomas Holcroft, d. 1803. RICHARD CROMBIE, d. 1811. GEORGE COLMAN THE YOUNGER, d. 1823.—Elizabeth Inchbald, novelist, d. 1821. TRAGEDY.—J. Home, d. 1809.—Jeffries, d. 1823.—William Matthis, d. 1824.—M. G. Lewis, d. 1824, also novelist. THE KEMBLE FAMILY.—John P. Kemble, d. 1823.—Sarah Kemble (Mrs. Siddons), d. 1831.—Charles Kemble—Fanny Kemble (Mrs. Butler), &c. OTHER TRAGIC ACTORS.—Coke—Kean—Miss O'Neill (now Lady Becher)—Young—Macready. COMEDY.—Elliston—Mrs. Jordan—Farren—Matthews—Liston—Festris. POETS OF THE 19TH CENTURY.—Henry Kirke White, d. 1806.—Mrs. Henry Tighe, d. 1819.—John Keats, d. 1819.—John Wolcott (Peter Pindar), d. 1819.—Robert Bloomfield, d. 1823.—Wm. Coombe, d. 1823 (Dr. Syntax)—Reg. Heber, d. 1826.—Rev. Wm. Croswell, d. 1829.—Percy Bysshe Shelley, d. 1822.—George Crabbe, d. 1832. Sir Walter Scott, 1751-1832. Lord Byron, 1788-1824. William Gifford, 1755-1828, poet and critic; projector and editor of the 'Quarterly Review'—Sam. Rogers, d. 1832.—William Schlegel, d. 1834.—Mrs. Barbauld—Mrs. C. Smith. S. T. COLERIDGE, 1772-1834, poet, philosopher, and theologian. Charles Lamb, d. 1834.—James Montgomery, d. 1835.—James Hogg, d. 1835.—Miss Landon, (L. E. L.), d. 1838.—Jos. Ritson, d. 1803.—Sir Egerton Brydges, d. 1835, poet, critic, essayist, 'The Censor Literarius,' 'Reclutata,' 'Bibliography.' CELEBRATED LIVING POETS.—Wordsworth, b. 1770.—Leigh Hunt—Southey, b. 1774, and miscellaneous writer—John Wilson, editor of 'Blackwood's Mag.'—Campbell, b. 1777.—T. Moore, b. 1780.—Milnes, also historian, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer—Keble, 'The Christian Year'—Mrs. Hemans—Practor (Barry Cornwall)—William Lisle Bowler—Mitford, poet and critic—George Crabbe—Bernard Barton—The Smiths, 'Rejected Addresses.' CELEBRATED LIVING NOVELISTS.—Lady Morgan—Jane and Anna Maria Porter—Mrs. Ogle. Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, b. 1803, poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer. Marier—Thos. Hook—Fredericy—Mrs. Edgeworth—Mrs. Gore—Ward—Miss Austen—Mrs. Trollope—Edm. Dickens—Mrs. Shelley—Galt, d. 1839. IN THE UNITED STATES.— J. Fenimore Cooper—Washington Irving. CELEBRATED LIVING DRAMATISTS.— Reynolds — Knowles — Talford—Joanna Baillie—Mary Russell Mitford. Hindu Theatre, translated by Horace Hayman Wilson. J. Payne Collier, 'History of English Dramatic Poetry.' Rev. Alex. Dyce, critic; editor of Peele, Greene, Webster, Shirley, &c.

Italians. Italian Poets of the 12th Century, after the French School. Apot. Zeno, d. 1750, melo-dramme. Pietro Metastasio, 1698-1782, founder of the Italian opera. Gigli, 1743—Fagnoli, d. 1748—Chiori, d. 1787—dramatic poets of the French school. Carlo Goldoni, 1707-93, comedie comique. Carlo Gozzi, 1718-1802, dramatic fairy tales. Scipio Maggi, d. 1753, Meccopie. Vittorio Alfieri, 1749-1803, classical tragedies. Giose. Pindemonte, d. 1819.—Aless. Pope, d. 1796.—Finc. Monti, tragedian in the style of Alfieri. Nicola Portogruaro, d. 1835. 'Risciolento'—Frugoni, d. 1808, distinguished lyric. CELEBRATED POETS OF THE 19TH CENTURY.—Ugo Fucoli, d. 1827.—Fin. Monti, d. 1823.—Aless. Manzoni, poet and novelist.—Niccolini, dramatic poet, 'Ant. Foscarini,' 1827. Sileio Pellico, 'I miei Prigionieri,' &c. Spanish. French taste begins to prevail. 1714 Academy for the improvement of the Spanish language. Igo. de Luzan, 1702-54, imitates Boileau. DRAMATISTS.—Montano y Lupando, d. 1750.—Nic. Fern. de Moratin, d. 1780.—Ramon de la Cruzaguano, d. 1795. Fiorante, d. 1794, fables. Vicente Garcia de la Huerta, d. 1797, restores the ancient national style. PORTUGUESE.—Anton. Jose, born 1745, introduced the Italian opera. F. X. de Meneses, d. 1744, introduced the French style. Gargay, d. 1772, the Portuguese Hercules. Count Finsiero, d. 1788, dramatist. CELEBRATED SPANISH POETS OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.—Leand. Fernandez Moratin, 1758-1828, the Spanish Moliere. Melendez Valdes, d. 1817, beautiful lyric poet. Chervague, d. 1812. Naranna, d. 1816. THE LATEST AGE.—The patriotic Quintana—Ariano—Martinez de la Rosa, &c. Sundry Nations. DUTCH.—Ant. v. der Goez, d. 1694.—Rogman, d. 1710.—Post, 1733.—Hoogeliet, d. 1763.—Mr. and Mrs. Van Winter reform the tragic drama, as Pet. Langendyck, d. 1756, does comedy. Revival of the ancient national taste, a consequence of the connection with the English. Bellamy, d. 1786.—Feih, d. 1824.—Bilderdijk, 1736-1831, the most splendid and gifted Dutch poet of this period. POETS OF THE 19TH CENTURY.—Helmert, d. 1813.—Tullens, 1834.—Loos—Kinker. DANES.—Ludw. von Hallberg, 1684-1754, the father of Danish literature, and creator of the national drama. Bransson Pallas, d. 1763, poet in the French style. John Ewald, d. 1781, tragedian.—Wessel, d. 1783, tales. OF THE 19TH CENTURY.—Jens Baggesen, d. 1826.—Ad. Oehlenschlaeger, novelist, poet, &c. SWEDISH.—Olof v. Dalin, 1768-63, introduces French taste, poet and historian—his followers: Lofjestrals, d. 1806.—Creutz, d. 1785.—Gyllenberg, d. 1808.—Kellgren, d. 1795.—Lindner, d. 1793.—Bellman, d. 1795. OF THE 19TH CENTURY.—Amadeus Atherlon, b. 1799, romance.—Tegner, b. 1782.—C. J. Dahlgren, b. 1792, the darling poet of Sweden, &c. POLES.—Boguslawsky, creator of the Polish drama. Krasielski, d. 1801, the prince of Polish poets, called the Polish Voltaire. OF THE 19TH CENTURY.—Jul. Urs. Niemcewicz, b. 1767, STEINMAN, poet, historian, novelist.—Ad. Mickiewicz, b. 1798, epic poet, &c. Hungary and Russia begin to have their poets, &c. HUNGARIANS.—Alo. Kofyalady, d. 1809.—Carl. Kisf, his brother, b. 1796.—Count Meilath, historian, novelist, &c. RUSSIANS.—Nik. Karamzin, d. 1826, historian, novelist, &c.; the greatest original prose writer of Russia.—Thadd. Bulgarin, b. 1789, novelist.

French. POETS UNDER LOUIS XIV. XV. XVI. Flourishing period of the French Drama, founded upon the classic model—rigid adherence to the unities. Peter Corneille, 1606-84. His followers.—Thom. Corneille, his brother, d. 1729.—Antoine de la Fosse, d. 1708. Jean Racine, 1639-99. Jean Baptiste Moliere, 1622-73. J. F. Regnard, 1647-1709, his follower. Phil. Quinault, 1634-83, French opera. Rise of French Comic Operas and Vaudevilles. Rene le Sage, 1668-1747. 'Gil Blas,' and other romances and poems. ROMANCES OF THIS PERIOD.—Chapreneau, d. 1663, Camdena, Clotopata, Pharamond. De la Fayette, d. 1693.—Scaron, d. 1660.—Ch. Perrault, d. 1703.—Hamilton, d. 1720, &c. Jean De Lefantaine, 1621-94, Contes et Fables. Nicolas Boileau, 1636-1711. Fenelon, 1651-1715, moral epic, 'Telemachus.' Voltaire, 1694-1778.—Roussau, 1712-78. Diderot, 1713-84. Period immediately preceding the Revolution—novels and romances prevail, with a close adherence to nature. DRAMATISTS.—Crevillois, 1674-1764.—De la Chenasse, 1691-1754.—Destouches, 1690-1754.—Becmarchois, 1732-99. Shakespeare brought upon the French stage by Duclos, d. 1816. ROMANCE WRITERS.—Prevost, 1697-1763, in the style of Richardson.—Marmontel, 1733-99.—Florian, 1735-94.—Crevillois fils, 1707-73.—De la Bretonne, 1734-1806.—Laurat, 1764-97. 'Fables'—Mevrier, d. 1814.—St. Pierre, d. 1814. CONTEMPORARY LYRICS.—Fontenelle, d. 1737, aged 100.—De la Motte, d. 1731.—J. Baptiste Rousseau, d. 1741.—Gresset, d. 1743.—Gresset, 1777.—Dorat, 1734-80.—Delille, 1738-1813. Period of the Revolution, Restoration, &c. Chateaubriand, b. 1769.—Mad. de Staël, 1768-1817.—Victor Hugo, b. 1802. LYRICS.—Lamarine, b. 1789.—Beranger, b. 1780.—Barthelemy—Mery—Fleuret—Bour-lormion—Barber. DRAMATISTS.—Chenier, b. 1764.—Arnaud, b. 1766.—Lemerrier, b. 1770.—Raynouard, b. 1761.—Joug, b. 1769.—Andrieux, b. 1759. Charles Delaporte, b. 1794.—Mevrier, b. 1800.—Flet—Dumas—the faithful scribe, b. 1791, &c. Talma, 1763-1826, the great tragedian, and reviver of the French stage. NOVELISTS.—D'Arleboisot—Salvandy—Ch. Nodier—Julien Janin, b. 1804.—De Laviey—Alo. de Vigny—Balzac—Edgar Quinet—Eng. Sue—Mich. Raymond—Delatouche—Merville—Paul de Koch—Piquet—Leteran, &c. THE FEMALE WRITERS.—Mad. Genlis—Cottin—Janet, &c. German. French taste predominates. Goethe, 1649-99.—Gottsched, 1700-65. ROMANCE WRITERS.—Duchholz, d. 1671.—Ant. Ulrich, d. 1714.—Ans. von Ziegler, d. 1697. J. E. Schlegel, d. 1749, dramatist. Weisse, d. 1804, fables. Chr. F. Gellert, 1715-69, fables, &c. Rivalry of Gottsched, as champion of the French style, with Bodmer, of Zurich, d. 1783, a follower of the English. Regeneration of German literature by the six great writers and their followers. 1. Klopstock, 1724-1803. HIS FOLLOWERS.—Kretschmann, d. 1809.—Gerstenberg, d. 1823.—Kleist, d. 1759.—Gleim, d. 1803.—Schubert, d. 1791.—Koenigstein, d. 1818.—Stolberg, d. 1819.—J. H. Voss, d. 1825.—Jacobi, d. 1814.—Burger, d. 1794.—Matthison, 1831, &c. 2. Christ. M. Wieland, 1733-1813. Thummler, d. 1817.—Blumauer, d. 1793.—A. Muller, d. 1807, &c. 3. Gotth. Eph. Lessing, 1729-81, the proper founder of modern German orig. literature. 4. Joh. Gottf. Herder, 1744-1803. 5. Goethe, 1748-1832. 6. Fred. von Schiller, 1759-1805, dramatist, poet, &c. During this period Germany abounded in dramatic and romance writers. Eokhof, d. 1774, the first celebrated dramatist of the German stage. A. W. Hoffand, 1756-1814. Kotzebue, 1761-1819. Herms, d. 1821, the first German novelist of the school of Richardson. Miller, d. 1814.—J. G. Muller, d. 1828.—Klinger, b. 1757.—F. Muller, d. 1825.—La Fontaine, d. 1831.—Pestalozzi, d. 1827, the celebrated Swiss novelist. LATER WRITERS.—Lud. Tieck, b. 1773, poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer—translator of Shakespeare. Ludw. Uhland, b. 1787, founder of the later Swabian school of ballad romances. Hein. Heine, b. 1797, highly-gifted poet and prose writer. DRAMATISTS.—Zach. Werner, 1768-1823.—Kleist, of Frankfurt, d. 1811.—Gratie, b. 1801, and numerous others. Jean Paul Fr. Richter, 1763-1825, humorous and original novelist. OTHER NOVELISTS.—Novalis (Fred. von Hardenberg), 1772-1801.—E. Wagner, d. 1812.—E. Th. W. Hoffmann, d. 1822.—Van der Velde, d. 1824.—Arnim, d. 1831.—Chamisso, b. 1781 (Peter Schlemihl)—Pogge, b. 1777, 'Undine,' and numerous others. THE GREAT CRITICS.—The brothers Aug. Willm. and Fred. Schlegel, b. 1767 and 1772. Wally. Mowral, b. 1798. Ludw. Borne, b. 1784, the German Voltaire. Among the celebrated writers of the present day are—Spindler—Leop. Schaefer—Witzleben—Blumenhagen—Wachsmann—Fritz Packer, &c. LATER.—C. Fiedler—F. Braun—Schopenhauer, &c.

France.—First French opera by Lambert, 1643. G. Batt. Lully, 1633-87, from Florence, founder of French opera music, introduces wind instruments into the orchestra. Italy.—AR. SCARLATTI, 1658-1723, of Naples, the first lute player—109 operas. Arch. Corelli, 1653-1713, celebrated violinist and composer of Rome. MARCELLI, 1656-1739, at Venice. Germany.—Famous for its organists, and composers of church music. FROBERGER, d. 1635.—THEILE, d. 1725.—J. Ch. Bach, 1643-1703.—ZACHAR, teacher of Handel. R. KEESER, 1673-1739, founder of the German opera. England.—Masques, with music, much in vogue, patronised by Queen Henrietta. Henry Lawes, d. 1662, much celebrated in his time; music to 'Comus,' 'Ariadne,' &c. John Playford, 1613-1693.—Thos. Warrick, song in 40 parts. Composers during the reigns of Charles and James II.—MATTE LOCK, music to 'Macbeth,' 1674.—John Blow, Michael Wise, d. 1683, both composers of church music, the latter of 'Old Chorus.' Thomas Moore, 'Music's Monument,' 1676. Nic. Mattei, Italian, and famous violinist, resides in England; his 'Ayes for the Violin.' French opera introduced 1674.—Italian, 1698. Purcell, 1658-1695, founder of the English school; church music and songs—one of the greatest musicians of his time. English Composers of sacred music after Purcell.—Dr. J. Clarke, d. 1707.—Dr. Hen. Adrick, dean of Christ Church, Oxon, d. 1710; 'Hark the Bonyon Christ Church Bells,' and other rounds and catches.—Dr. W. Croft, d. 1727.—J. Weldon, d. 1736.—Dr. M. Greene, d. 1755. 1690 The clarionet invented by Denner. 1707 Pianoforte, by Schroeder. Silbermann, d. 1756, famous organ builder. Flourishing Period of the Neapolitan School. NIC. PORPOBA, d. 1767.—LEO DA VINCI, d. 1732. Fr. Durante, 1693-1755, one of the finest composers of church music. Leon. Leo, 1701-83, spreads the fame of Neapolitan school over all Europe. G. B. PUGLIESE, 1707-39.—JOKELLI, 1714-74.—J. B. MARTINI, Roman school, 1706-84. Venetians.—GALETTI, d. 1783.—TARTINI, d. 1770, famous violinist. The Italian Convention, or Public Singing Schools of the 17th and 18th Centuries—the famous prima donna PASTORI CARLUCCI, celebrated singer. G. F. HANDEL, 1685-1759, in England; founder of modern protestant church music. Germany.—J. Seb. Bach, 1685-1750, wonderful organist and composer—the Homer of music. His three sons, Friedemann, Emanuel, and John Christian, all celebrated—the latter organist to Queen of England, d. 1782. C. H. Graun, d. 1759.—J. A. Hesse, d. 1783—and many others flourished at this period. France.—J. P. RAMEAU, d. 1764, known by his theory of fundamental bass—J. J. ROUSSEAU, d. 1778, the celebrated philosopher of Geneva. P. A. MONSIGNI, 1729-1817, founder of the French Opera Comique. Christ. Gluck, 1714-87, founder of the modern opera-dramatic music, which he carries to great perfection—his 'Iphigenia' was given 178 times in two years. NIC. PICCINI, 1728-1809.—SACCINI, d. 1785.—A. E. GRETRY, 1731-1813, Opera. In Spain.—BOCCHERINI, d. 1803, the greatest instrumental composer of Spain.—V. MARTINI, s. 1782. Period of the Vienna School, and perfection of instrumental music, symphonies, quartets, &c. Joseph Haydn, 1733-1807. MOZART, 1756-91.—BEETHOVEN, 1772-1807. ALBRECHTSEGER, d. 1809, the best contrapuntist of modern times, teacher of Beethoven, and others. F. MENDELSSOHN BARTOLDY, b. 1809. German Ballad Writers from 1780.—Schuler, d. 1800.—Richard, d. 1814.—Zunsteeg, d. 1802.—Himmel, d. 1814.—Kremer, b. 1799. German Opera Writers.—DITTERSDORF, d. 1799, founder of the German comic opera—MULLER—WINTER, d. 1825.—WEGEL, b. 1766. Spohr, b. 1783.—Weber, d. 1826. Meyerbeer, b. 1791. German church music and oratorios.—Nasemann, d. 1801.—Schuler, d. 1812.—Schicht—Fogler—Stadler—Neukomm, b. 1778.—Schneider—Klein. The symphonies of PLATEA, b. 1757.—ROBBE, d. 1821.—RUBIN, b. 1784.—FESCA, d. 1826.—KALLIWALA. The pianoforte music of HUMMEL, MACHIELLEN, KALKREUTH—HERZ—PILZ. Singers:—Sunstig—Scheibner—Schroeder—Derwent. Waltzes, &c., by Strauss and Lanner of Vienna. Italian.—PET. GUILLIEMI, d. 1804.—GIUS. BARTI, d. 1802.—PABIELLO, d. 1816, favourite composer of Napoleon—SALARI, d. 1825.—N. ZINGARELLI, d. 1834.—CINAROSA, d. 1801.—CHERUBINI—PAER—SPONTINI—FIOREAVANTI—MOCCA, &c. G. Rossini, b. 1792. PACINI—BELLINI, b. 1808.—MERCIANTANTE—DONIZETTI, &c. The wonderful violinist Paganini. French.—Mehul, d. 1818.—Catal, b. 1773.—Boieldieu, d. 1834.—F. Auber, b. 1780. 'The Marsellaise,' by Rouget de Lisle, 1792—Concerts de Felis at Paris. England.—19th Century. Composers for the stage:—Reeve—Braham—Bishop—Barnett—Balfé—Hullah—Rooke—Loder. Pianists:—Clementi—John Cramer—Field—Mrs. Anderson—Neate—Potter—Bennet. Organists:—Crotch—Attwood—Horsley—Adams—the two Elveys of Oxford and Windsor, &c. Mori and Blagrove, violinists—Lindley, violoncello—Dragonetti—Willman—Macintosh—Harper, &c. Institutions.—Concert of Ancient Music, founded 1776—Philharmonic Society, 1813, the first orchestra in Europe.—Royal Academy of Music, 1823.—Vocal Society, 1832.—Soc. of Brit. Musicians, 1834. Singers.—Included on—Braham—Bellamy—Vaughan—Kayvet—Taylor—Sapio—Phillips—Billington—Stephens—Fanny Ayton—Mrs. Kayvet—Clara Novello—Mr. and Mrs. Wood—Wilson.

GOVERNMENT.	POLITICS & FOREIGN RELATIONS.	LEGISLATION AND JURISPRUDENCE.	FINANCE.																																				
<p>Sixth Period: (the Revolutionary) continued.</p> <p><i>French Revolution continued—overthrow of Robespierre, 1794—government of the Executive Directory, 1795—Napoleon First Consul, 1799—Municipalities abolished—system of centralization, and creation of prefects.—Bonaaparte becomes Consul for life, 1801, with almost royal authority—Emperor, 1804—and King of Rome, 1805.</i></p> <p>Irish Rebellion.</p> <p>Poland destroyed by the third partition.</p> <p>1800 <i>Union of England and Ireland</i>, upon the suppression of the Irish Rebellion.</p> <p>1803 Fox's administration in England.</p> <p>1806 Dissolution of the German Empire—CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE—Napoleon Protector.</p> <p><i>Napoleon kingdom of Naples and Holland—1807 of Westphalia—of the duchy of Warsaw. Bonaaparte dissolves the tribunate, the last remnant of the democratic principle in France. 1808 Establishes a new hereditary nobility and privilege, but without rights or privileges as regards taxation, legislation, military service, or offices.</i></p> <p>1808 <i>Napoleon kingdom of Spain</i>: abolition of feudal privileges—Spain the only nation of Europe that maintained its insurrection against French dominion.</p> <p>1809 <i>Ministry of Metternich in Austria.</i></p> <p><i>New constitution of Sweden: the sovereignty divided between the king and states—crown hereditary in the male line—freedom of the press.</i></p> <p>1810 Complete development of the despotic government of Napoleon in France: arbitrary imprisonments removed by his special and personal judgments—a rigid censorship of the press.</p> <p><i>New organisation of the government in Prussia: the cabinet and state council—ministry of Hardenberg till 1822.</i></p> <p>1810 <i>New organisation of government in Russia by the Emperor Alexander: the imperial council.</i></p> <p>1812 Constitution of the Cortes in Spain—constitution for the Sicilies by lord W. Bentinck—both dissolved at the restoration in 1814.</p> <p>1814 Royal Prussian decree, promising a representative government.</p> <p>1814 Restoration of the Bourbons in France: the French Charter: two chambers, one an hereditary house of peers, the other an elective chamber of deputies—trial by jury—liberty of the press (from 1820).</p> <p><i>Constitution of Norway: suspensive veto of the king—what the storting has passed at three sessions, the king must accept—no nobility.</i></p> <p>1815 <i>The German League: promise of representative governments, a free press, and free trade.</i></p> <p><i>Constitution of the Netherlands: two chambers of the states-general—liberty of the press. Aristocratic government restored in Switzerland.</i></p> <p>1817 First law of election in France: contraction of the representative system—qualification of electors raised to the payment of 100<i>fr.</i> in direct taxes—300<i>fr.</i> for the deputies—direct election in the capital towns of the departments.</p> <p>1818 Constitutional government in Bavaria and Baden—two chambers in each—reaction in favour of reaction upon the murder of Kotzebue. 1819 Constitution for Wurttemberg—two chambers—Carried resolution against the liberty of the press.</p> <p>1819 <i>Rise of a Popular party in England: first claim of Radical Reform—Major Cartwright, sir Francis Burdett, William Cobbett, Hunt, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Great political meetings at Manchester, etc. in favour of yearly parliaments, universal suffrage, etc.</i></p> <p>Parties of liberals and royalists formed in France, and other countries under various names, radicals, conservatives, casarilla, ministerialists, etc.</p> <p>1820 <i>Revolution in Spain: government of the Cortes suppressed, and absolute monarchy restored by the power of French bayonets—in Naples: suppressed the same year by the Austrians—in Portugal: government of the Cortes till the counter-revolution of Don Miguel—in Piedmont (1821): suppressed by Austria—in Greece: Greek constitution, 1820—in Brazil, 1821: independent, 1822: constitution, 1823.</i></p> <p>1820 Reaction in France upon the murder of the duke de Berry: second election law, by which, out of a population of 32,000,000, only 30,000 electors, the qualification being raised to 300<i>fr.</i> in direct taxes—system of double rooms and electoral colleges—seven years' parliaments instead of five.</p> <p><i>New constitution for Portugal by Don Pedro, till 1828, when his brother Don Miguel makes himself absolute king.</i></p> <p>1827 <i>Ministry of Canning.</i></p> <p><i>Ministry of Wellington, 1830, who affirms that the constitution, with its rotten boroughs, etc., needs no reform—see p. 51 a.</i></p> <p>1829 Presidency of general Jackson in North America—he leans to democracy, which his professor, Quincy Adams, the head of the federal party, had opposed—see p. 53 a.</p> <p>1830 Abolition of the Salic law in Spain.</p> <p>Three days' Revolution in France, July, 1830:</p> <p><i>Occasioned by the ordinances of Charles stopping the freedom of the press, and changing the law of election—the Bourbons expelled—new recognition of the sovereignty of the people—monarchy, with free institutions—restriction of the nation's grant, who choose their own officers. Amendment of the Charter: the king, the executor of the laws, cannot abolish them—the chamber possesses the initiative of all laws—no censorship of the press to be allowed—libels to be tried only by a jury—no extraordinary tribunals—five years' parliaments—the presidents of the electoral colleges, and of the chamber of deputies to be elective: this chamber now consists of 450 members, of whom Paris returns twelve—first example in France of the impeachment and condemnation of ministers.</i></p> <p><i>Revolution of Belgium: kingdom of Belgium, 1830—constitution formed by the representatives of the people—two chambers.</i></p> <p><i>Revolution in Switzerland: overthrow of the aristocracy, and formation of a democratic government.</i></p> <p><i>Overthrow of the Wellington administration: Lord Grey and the liberal whigs come into power—p. 51 a.</i></p> <p>1831 <i>Revolution in Poland: suppressed by Russia, 1831.</i></p> <p>1830-32 <i>New organisation of the relations between the nobility and burghers of Russia: approximation of the middle classes to the nobility—1831 Ukase respecting the election of nobles to civil offices in the government—1832 Manifesto respecting the lower class of burghers in the towns, who, like the nobility, are to be freed from the poll-tax and forced military service, and to share in the elections to communal offices.</i></p> <p>1831 Constitutional charters granted by the Electors of Hesse and Saxony—in the former, one chamber, in the latter, two.</p> <p><i>Ministry of Perrier in France, till 1832: abolition of hereditary peerage—the king names peers for life, from persons qualified by certain services—new law of elections: the system of partial representation still continued, only from 100,000 to 100,000 electors (qualification 200<i>fr.</i> in direct taxes) out of 32 millions of inhabitants (1-800,000), and only 30,000, paying 300<i>fr.</i> indirect taxes, qualified to be chosen deputies.</i></p> <p><i>Liberty of the press granted by the parliament of Baden—suppressed by the German alliance.</i></p> <p>1831 Revolution in Brazil—Don Pedro returns to Europe.</p> <p>1832 The Reform Bill in England: forced from the Tory nobles and aristocracy by a junction of the Whig aristocracy with the people.</p> <p><i>Partial disfranchisement of the rotten boroughs—members given to some of the large towns, and a new distribution of representatives for counties—Extension of the suffrage: 12 boroughs, 10,418 householders (changed with the rate-paying conditions, and the troublesome and various system of registration) in counties, to 470 copyholders and 450 tenants at will, carried by the landed aristocracy, places the return for the counties almost entirely in their hands—Limited system of representation continued: out of a population of 13,000,000, only from 600,000 to 700,000 electors, and these not free electors, it being everywhere felt, that the object of the Reform Bill had been defeated by the open intimidation of the electors. Qualification of county members 400<i>fr.</i> of borough members 200<i>fr.</i> a year, landed property.</i></p> <p>1832 Poland incorporated with Russia.</p> <p>Kingdom of Greece founded—no talk of its constitution.</p> <p>1833 Municipal government restored in France: the towns and departments elect their own officers and magistrates, but the system of centralization still essentially the same as before.</p> <p>William IV. grants a representative constitution to Hanover—abrogated by the new king, (duke of Cumberland,) 1838.</p> <p>Portugal a constitutional monarchy—a house of Lords, and 141 deputies.</p> <p>1834 Abolition of the old council in Spain—replaced by assemblies of the Cortes: 86 provinces, 188 procuradores.</p> <p><i>Reaction in England: Tory administration of Peel and Wellington—p. 51 a.</i></p> <p><i>Melbourne ministry restored.</i></p> <p><i>Continued agitation in France for a responsible ministry and extension of the elective franchise: there the monarch reigns and governs, and the cabinet is nothing; in England the monarch only reigns, and the cabinet is everything.</i></p> <p>1838, 9 Agitation of the Chartists in England, for universal suffrage, vote by ballot, etc.—of the manufacturers and middle classes for the repeal of the Corn Laws. The Chartists fall into contempt by their appeal to physical force.</p>	<p>Vain struggle of almost all the monarchies of Europe against France—at the peace of Lunéville, 1801, and of Amiens, 1802, the Republic of France appears finally established, and acknowledged—its boundaries the Rhine and the Alps.</p> <p><i>England, led on by Pitt and Burke, opposes the French Revolution, and for twenty-three years becomes the head of the great coalition against it.</i></p> <p>1795 Third partition of Poland—This nation, the backbone of Europe, vanishes from the number of its states.</p> <p>1798 French expedition to Egypt—project of Bonaaparte to subdue the Turkish empire: destroyed by the gallant defence of Acre in Syria.</p> <p>1806 Talleyrand minister of foreign affairs under the first Consul—Prominent influence of French diplomacy, giving them almost as great a superiority in the cabinet as in the field.</p> <p>Talleyrand, Metternich, and Pasco di Borgo, carry this art to the highest pitch.</p> <p>1801 Georgia incorporated with Russia.</p> <p><i>The republic swept away, and kingdoms erected for Napoleon's family.</i></p> <p><i>Great efforts of France to deprive England of the dominion of the sea—the Continental System formed to deprive England of her ships, colonies, and commerce.</i></p> <p>Humiliation of Austria and Prussia, 1805-9.</p> <p>1810 Napoleon's universal monarchy at its highest pitch: it seemed now too firmly fixed to be overthrown.</p> <p>1812 Napoleon's great expedition to Russia: army of 500,000 men—project to west the East Indies from England.—Bonaaparte's eye had always been directed towards the East; compassed with which, he called Europe a mole-hill—the East, where live 600 millions of men, he said, was the only seat of great empires.</p> <p>1813-15 Insurrection of kings and nations against the military dictator.</p> <p><i>Battle of Leipzig—overthrow of the great colossus.</i></p> <p><i>General restoration of the old monarchies by the two Treaties of Paris and the Congress of Vienna.</i></p> <p>Principle of legitimacy again set up—France gives up Belgium, Holland, and Savoy—the Rhine provinces to Prussia—Lombardy and Venice to Austria—restoration of the overbearing influence of Austria in Italy. The German League.</p> <p>1815 The Holy Alliance.</p> <p>1815 Foundation of the preponderance of Russia in Europe: the acquisition of Poland brings the frontier of Poland to touch upon Germany: Napoleon's prophecy of St. Helena, "In fifty years Europe will be republican or Cossack."</p> <p>1818 Struggle between monarchs and people: Carbonari in Italy—the German demagogues—military conspiracies in France—Cortes in Portugal and Spain—radicals in England—conspiracy of the nobles in Prussia.</p> <p><i>Flow establishment of English dominion in India—see p. 34 a.</i></p> <p>From 1820 outbreak and suppression of military revolutions in Spain, Naples, Portugal, Piedmont, and Russia.</p> <p><i>Green the only successful one—Congress of monarchs and ministers, from 1828-22, at Aix-la-Chapelle, Carlsbad, Vienna, Troppau, Laybach, Verona.</i></p> <p>1821 Brazil revolts from Portugal.</p> <p>Canning's Political System: "civil and religious liberty all over the world"—his the same year, and is succeeded by Wellington, high Tory.</p> <p>1828 Russian preponderance in Western Asia: by the peace of Turkmenchak the extra-territorial domain of the Araxes, in the heart of Persia.</p> <p>1829 The peace of Adrianople with the Turks, places the fate of that power in the hands of the Czar.</p> <p>1830 Algeria occupied by the French—road to French dominion and civilization on the African shores of the Mediterranean.</p> <p>Three days' Revolution in France: gives an impulse to the desire for political improvement throughout Europe—the Belgians, Poles, and Italians follow—Switzerland changes her aristocracy to democracy—1832 Reform Bill of England—but the Propaganda by the system of the <i>doctrinaires</i>, the <i>Juste milieu</i>, and the principle of non-intervention prevails.</p> <p>Alliance of England and France: ministry of Grey, 1830-34—of Casimir Perrier, 1831, 2, in France.</p> <p>Suppression of the Italian insurrections: military occupation of the states of the church by Austria, 1831—of Ancona by the French, 1832.</p> <p>Polish insurrection suppressed, and the kingdom of Poland divided out of the book of states by Russia.</p> <p>The kingdom of Belgium, supported by French bayonets in 1831 and 2, has alone preserved its freedom and independence to the present time.</p> <p>1831 Expedition of Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt, against the Sultan, Mahmood II.</p> <p>1832 The new kingdom of Greece conferred by the Conference of London upon the Bavarian prince.</p> <p>1833 Extension of the Egyptian power by the peace of Kutahia: Syria and Asia Minor, to the Taurus mountains, to Egypt.</p> <p>Offensive and defensive treaty between the Porte and Russia.</p> <p>Quadruple Alliance between France, England, Spain, and Portugal.</p> <p><i>The eyes of European policy are bent on the relations of Russia, Persia, and the English East India Empire.</i></p>	<p><i>The French Revolution introduces publicity in the administration of justice, and the principle that all are equal in the eye of the law. Independence of judges—trial by jury.</i></p> <p>Jeremy Bentham, the greatest philosopher and legislator of the age.</p> <p>1804 Publication of the Code Napoleon. Perhaps the greatest monument of his fame—before it was adopted it was discussed for four years: not only the most distinguished judges and statesmen, but every respectable merchant in France, was called upon to contribute his information and experience in its formation.</p> <p>1810 Arbitrary punishments, etc. by Napoleon's special and pre-rotal laws.</p> <p>1814 Restoration of the Bourbons: jurists prevailed—restrictions on the press—Pre-rotal laws of the Bourbons to punish political offences.</p> <p>Increased study of the Roman law in Germany: Savigny, Thibaut, etc.</p> <p>1819 New penal code in Naples.</p> <p>1822 Ed. Livingston's Penal code for Louisiana.</p> <p>1825 Amelioration of the English penal code by the labours of sir R. Peel, Brougham, etc.</p> <p>One hundred and sixty crimes were punishable by death. Attention had been called to the wretched state of our bloody and vindictive code by Sir Sam. Romilly, in parliament; by H. St. John, in his Principles of Penal Law, 1771; by Beccaria, on Criminal Jurisprudence; Kames, on Crimes and Misdemeanours; Basil Montagu's Selection of Opinions as to the Punishment of Death, 1812, and other works; Romane, on Penal Jurisprudence, 1812, and many others.</p> <p>All political crimes and libels to be tried in France by juries—no extraordinary tribunals to be on any account formed.</p> <p>Suppression of the Italian insurrections: military occupation of the states of the church by Austria, 1831—of Ancona by the French, 1832.</p> <p>Polish insurrection suppressed, and the kingdom of Poland divided out of the book of states by Russia.</p> <p>The kingdom of Belgium, supported by French bayonets in 1831 and 2, has alone preserved its freedom and independence to the present time.</p> <p>1831 Expedition of Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt, against the Sultan, Mahmood II.</p> <p>1832 The new kingdom of Greece conferred by the Conference of London upon the Bavarian prince.</p> <p>1833 English parliament appoints a Committee to revise the criminal code.</p>	<p>FOURTH PERIOD—Restoration of the right of the people to fix themselves—equality of taxation—budgets and civil lists—the prohibitive system gives way to that of free trade—money and state bank-paper trade—enormous national debts.</p> <p>1792-1815 English carries on the war against French liberty at the enormous expense of £130,000,000.</p> <p>1795 Forced loan in France.</p> <p>1797 Suspension of cash payments at the Bank of England, in consequence of a run upon it—and immense issue of paper money.</p> <p>1798 Income tax of W. Pitt: 10 per cent upon all incomes above £200 a-year.</p> <p>1799 Napoleon, as first consul, regulates the French finances, which were in great disorder—his talents as a financier were extraordinary.</p> <p><i>Indirect taxes and prohibitive system restored in France—Octrois of the cities—barrier taxes.</i></p> <p><i>The allowance of the first Council of France was 500,000 francs.</i></p> <p>1806 Napoleon, by his Continental system, carries the prohibitive system to an outrageous extent.</p> <p>Abolition of the privileged exemption of the nobility from taxation in Bavaria, 1807—Wurttemberg, 1808—Prussia, 1810.</p> <p>1811 Austrian national bankruptcy.</p> <p>1815 The system of loans, banks, and national debts, carried to great extent, and systematized. The earliest states that contracted national debts, were Spain, France, Holland, and England—German states, from the time of the French wars.</p> <p>1818 The English debt amounts to £830,000,000—it is still nearly as much, taking more than half the yearly income to pay the interest upon it.</p> <p>General gross increase in the national income:</p> <p><i>In England under various reigns:</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>William and Mary, 1689</td><td>2,000,000<i>l.</i></td></tr> <tr><td>George III., . . . 1760</td><td>8,500,000</td></tr> <tr><td>— [before the Fr.]</td><td>15,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>— [war - 1792]</td><td>15,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>George IV., . . . 1830</td><td>45,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>William IV., . . . 1830</td><td>60,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Victoria, . . . 1837</td><td>52,500,000</td></tr> </table> <p><i>In France:</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Louis XVI., . . . 1774</td><td>500,000,000<i>fr.</i></td></tr> <tr><td>Charles X., . . . 1824</td><td>100,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>— . . . 1831</td><td>1,000,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>— . . . 1832</td><td>1,000,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>— . . . 1833</td><td>1,000,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>— . . . 1834</td><td>1,000,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>— . . . 1835</td><td>1,000,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>— . . . 1836</td><td>1,000,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>— . . . 1837</td><td>1,000,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>— . . . 1838</td><td>1,000,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>— . . . 1839</td><td>1,000,000,000</td></tr> </table> <p><i>Paris pays 1-10th of the French budget.</i></p> <p><i>The state incomes have risen much the same in Austria, Prussia, Russia, etc.</i></p> <p>1816 Reestablishment of the system of indirect taxation in France.</p> <p>1816 Modification of the Tariff in the U. S. of America—see p. 53 a.</p> <p>1820 Bank of England, in consequence of Sir Robert Peel's Bill, returns to cash payments: a measure, which, prudent or not, nearly doubled the amount of interest on the National Debt, and has caused the greater disorder and injustice in all monetary transactions.</p> <p>1823 Commencement of free-trade system in England by Huskisson.</p> <p><i>New Navigation Act—by which foreigners are allowed to trade with British colonies, before restricted to the mother country.</i></p> <p>1830 Lord Althorpe chan. of the exchequer: Right oration, by which he reduces the taxes from 200,000,000 to 400,000,000—essential abolition of excises, etc.</p> <p>1832 Reduction of the French civil list, after the Three days' Revolution, from 32,000,000<i>fr.</i> to 14,000,000.</p> <p><i>Great disorder in the monetary affairs of the United States and of Great Britain.</i></p>	William and Mary, 1689	2,000,000 <i>l.</i>	George III., . . . 1760	8,500,000	— [before the Fr.]	15,000,000	— [war - 1792]	15,000,000	George IV., . . . 1830	45,000,000	William IV., . . . 1830	60,000,000	Victoria, . . . 1837	52,500,000	Louis XVI., . . . 1774	500,000,000 <i>fr.</i>	Charles X., . . . 1824	100,000,000	— . . . 1831	1,000,000,000	— . . . 1832	1,000,000,000	— . . . 1833	1,000,000,000	— . . . 1834	1,000,000,000	— . . . 1835	1,000,000,000	— . . . 1836	1,000,000,000	— . . . 1837	1,000,000,000	— . . . 1838	1,000,000,000	— . . . 1839	1,000,000,000
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ITALIAN PAINTERS.

Florentine School.

This school is distinguished by its great excellence in design, and surpassing merit in keeping, truth and historic accuracy.

Giov. Cimabue, 1240-1300.

The father of modern painting. He leaves the style of the Greeks his teachers; takes nature for his guide; sets the first example of large compositions, and founds a new school distinguished for boldness, majesty, and strength.

Giotto, 1276-1336.

A shepherd boy, whom, for his great talents, Cimabue adopted and taught. The first who succeeded in portrait painting—likenesses of Dante, Brunetto Latini, and Corso Donati.

Scholars and imitators of Giotto: Taddeo Gaddi, d. 1252, his favorite pupil—Spinello of Arezzo—Simone di Marino, d. 1344—Lippo Memmi—Giotto's (properly Thomas di Stefano), distinguished above all his contemporaries for the beauty of his pictures—Andrea di Cione, 1329-39.

1349 The Florentine painters form themselves into a religious fraternity, called "The Society of St. Luke."

Filippo Brunelleschi, d. 1446, the first who brought perspective to perfection in the representation of buildings.

Paolo Uccello first shows skill in foreshortening.

Masolino da Panicale, d. 1415, cultivates the art of Chiaroscuro.

Masaccio (Maso di S. Giovanni), d. 1443, assigned the first place by Mengs and Vasari among those who paved the way for the modern style.

Scholars and imitators of Masaccio: Beato Giovanni Angelico, 1387-1455—Benozzo Gozzoli, d. 1469—Fra Filippo Lippi, 1400-63—Andrea del Castagna, d. 1477, learns the secret of oil painting from Domenico, and afterwards assassinates him.

Domenico Corradi (il Ghirlandajo), 1451-95.

Verocchio, 1432-88, master of Leonardo da Vinci.

Luca Signorelli, 1449-1521, powerful and expressive, displayed a correct knowledge of the anatomy of the human frame.

Leonardo da Vinci, 1444-1519, sculptor, architect, and painter. The father of modern painting—remarkable for gracefulness of design, accurate development of the passions, and delicacy of pencilling. Superintends an academy of the fine arts at Milan.

Fra Bartolommeo, 1469-1517 } scholars of Mariotto Albertinelli, d. 1512 } Leonardo.

Michael Angelo Bonarroti, 1474-1563, sculptor, painter, and architect. The Dante of art. A perfect master of anatomy. Paints the Cartoon of the Battle of Pisa in competition with Da Vinci, whom he surpasses.

Scholars of Michael Angelo: Pietro Urbano—Antonio Mini—Acacio Candini.

Daniele di Volterra, d. 1566, the most successful of Michael Angelo's imitators.

Francesco Granacci, 1477-1544.

Andrea del Sarto, 1488-1530, the Titianus of painting.

Pontorno (Jacopo Carrucci), scholar and rival of del Sarto.

Ross (Maître Ross), d. 1541.

Rodolfo Ghirlandajo, d. 1566.

Giorgio Vasari, 1512-1574, writes the Lives of the Painters.

Francesco de' Salviati, 1510-1563.

Angiolo Bronzino, d. 1571; Letters on Painting.

Antonio Tempesta, d. 1639; one of the first in Italy celebrated in landscape and battle pieces.

Lodovico Cardi da Cigoli, 1559-1613.

Carlo Dolci, 1616-86, in much repute for Madonnas and small devotional pictures.

Pietro da Cortona, 1596-1669; attains high eminence in composition.

Sieneese School.

Remarkable for the judicious selection and disposition of colours, and the grace of its heads.

Guidone —, flourished before Cimabue—departs from the rude style of the Greek painters.

Mino, in 1289, paints at Siena the Virgin and Infant Saviour, an extraordinary performance for that age.

Duccio di Boninsegna, living in 1339.

Lorenzetti Ambrogio, d. 1340.

Simone Memmi, d. 1344; the painter of Laura, and the friend of Petrarch.

In the commencement of the 16th century various foreign artists are invited to Siena in consequence of the decline of the native school. Thenceforward the Sieneese make rapid strides towards the modern style.

Jacopo Pacchiarotto, leaves Siena in 1535.

Giannantonio Rossa, d. 1554.

Domenico Beccafumi (Mecherino), d. 1549.

Baldassare Peruzzi, 1481-1536.

Arcangelo Salimbeni, living in 1579.

Alessandro Casolani, 1532-1606.

Ventura Salimbeni, 1537-1613.

Francesco Fanni, 1565-1669.

Roman School.

More ideal beauty than in other schools, design founded on the antique, composition sober, keeping correct.

Pietro Perugino, 1446-1524, master of Raffael.

Raffaello Sanzio di Urbino, 1483-1520, head of the Roman school, the greatest painter of modern times—exceels in design and invention, sublime representations of feeling and passion.

Scholars of Raffael: Giulio Romano, 1492-1546, Raffael's favourite—Penni (il Fattore), d. 1528, assistant of Raffael—Perino Buonaccorsi del Fogo, d. 1547—Giov. da Udine, d. 1542—Paoluccio Cavalara (de Caravaggio), d. 1542—Benvenuto da Garofalo, 1481-1559.

1527 Capture of Rome by the Spaniards, and destruction of many fine works then in progress.

Taddeo (1529-66) and Fred. Zuccaro, d. 1609, brothers. Their extravagant works in fresco at Rome show already a decline in the art.

Giuseppe Cesari, 1566-1640.

Federigo Barocci, d. 1612, contributes much towards the reformation of the art.

Michael Angelo Amerighi da Caravaggio, 1569-1609, recalls the art from mannerism to truth.

Andrea Sacchi, d. 1661, pupil of Annibale Carracci.

Giambattista Salvi (Sansferrato), 1605-83.

Pietro da Cortona, 1596-1669.

Nicholas Poussin, arrives in Rome 1624, forms his style from Raffael and the antique.

LANDSCAPE PAINTERS.

Salvator Rosa, 1615-73, scholar of Spagnoletto, excels in the gloomy and romantic style.

Gasper Poussin, 1613-75, style beautiful and poetical.

Claude Lorraine, 1600-82, prince of landscape painters.

Cortona's imitators prejudice the art.

Carlo Maratta, 1625-1713, upholds the Roman school from degenerating so much as the rest.

Raffael Mengs, 1728-1779, studies Raffael and Correggio—assists Winckelmann in his History of Art, writes several profound treatises on painting.

Neapolitan School.

Tommaso de' Stefani, d. 1310.

Giotto invited to Naples, 1325, to paint the church of S. Chiara, and has as his companion in the work one Maestro Simone, who, through Giotto, acquires a high reputation at Naples.

Francesco di Simone, d. 1369.

Antonio Solario (lo Zingaro), 1382-1455, introduces a style borrowed from various other schools.

The modern style founded by the followers of Raffael and Michael Angelo.

Andrea Sabbatini, 1489-1545, scholar of Raffael.

Bellisario Corenno, d. 1645, pupil of Tintoretto.

Giuseppe Ribera (Spagnoletto), 1595-1656, takes Caravaggio as his model.

Giambattista Caracciolo, d. 1641, a successful follower of the Carracci.

Guido, Domenichino, Lanfranco, and Artemisia Gentileschi during this period spend much time at Naples, and contribute some pupils to the Neapolitan School.

Car. Mattia Preti (il Calabrese), 1613-89, scholar of Guercino.

Luca Giordano, 1632-1705.

Francesco Solimene, 1654-1747.

Venetian School.

Exquisite beauty of colouring and decoration—drapery admirable.

About 1590, partly through the example of Giotto, the Venetian painters begin to assume a better style.

Gian Bellini, d. 1516.

Gentile Bellini, 1431-1501.

Andrea Mantegna, d. 1506.

Commencement of the golden age of Venetian painting.

Giorgione Barbarelli di Castelfranco, d. 1511, companion and rival of Titian.

Sebastiano del Piombo, d. 1547, pupil of Giorgione and rival of Raffael—invents a method of painting in oils on stone.

Lorenzo Lotto, d. ab. 1560.

Palma Vecchio, d. 1574.

Giovanni Curiani.

Paris Bordone, d. 1570.

Titian, d. 1576, head of the Venetian school—surpasses all others as a colourist, in portraying the human countenance, and in delineating the affections of the mind.

Andrea Schiavone, 1522-82.

Jacopo Robusti (Tintoretto), 1512-94, a scholar of Titian's, but dismissed out of jealousy of his abilities. Great boldness and fertility of imagination, composition chaste and correct, but many of his later works betray both error of design and defect of judgment.

Jacopo da Ponte (Bassano), d. 1592.

Paolo Veronese, d. 1588, surpassed all other painters in representing in pictures on a large scale, architectural ornaments, rich dresses, &c., celebrated for the Sappho he painted.

Decline of Painting at Venice.

Jacopo Palma Giovane, 1544-1628.

Marco Basciano, d. 1678.

Carlo Ridolfi, 1602-60, 'Lives of the Venetian Painters.'

Giov. Batt. Piazzetta, 1682-1754—Giov. Batt. Tiepolo, 1695-1769—Piet. Rotari, 1707-62—Ant. Canaletti, d. 1768—Bern. Bellotti, style of Canaletti, d. 1786, architectural prospects—Gian. Cignaroli, d. 1770, the last painter of the Venetian school.

Mantuan School.

Andrea Mantegna, 1430-1506.

Carlo da Mantegna, } followers of

Giovanni Caroto, 1470-1546, } Mantegna.

Francesco Monigioni, 1455-1519, }

Girolamo Monigioni, }

Giulio Romano, d. 1546, Scholar and heir of Raffael, the founder of another and more beautiful school than that of Mantegna.

Modenese School.

Barnabo da Modena, b. 1377.

Serafino di Serafini da Modena, b. 1385.

Antonio Begarelli.

Pellegrino da Modena, d. 1523, scholar of Raffael.

Niccolò dell' Abate, 1509-71.

Lello Orsi, d. 1587.

Schedone, d. 1615.

Parmesan School.

Antonio Allegri (Correggio), 1494-1534, Head of the Lombard schools. Pre-eminent in Chiaroscuro—eminent for the beauty and simplicity of his youthful and infantine heads.

Francesco Mazzuola (il Parmegiano), 1593-40, follower of Correggio, distinguished for gracefulness of style.

Cremonese School.

Camillo Bocacchino, d. 1546.

Bernardino Gatti, d. 1575.

Giulio Campi, d. 1572.

Bernardino Campi.

Gio. Battista Trotti.

Milanese School.

Eminent in keeping and chiaro-scuro.

Leonardo da Vinci establishes a School of Design at Milan.

Geare da Sesto, d. 1524, the most eminent of Da Vinci's scholars.

Bernardin Lovino.

Gaudenzio Ferrari, 1484-1530.

The Procaccini establish a new academy.

Ercolo Procaccini, d. 15—Camillo Procaccini, d. ab. 1591—Giulio Procaccini, d. 1626—Carliant. Procaccini, d. 16—Daniele Crespi, d. 1630.

No painters of any note after Crespi.

Bolognese School.

This school, which, after having been the pupil of all, becomes the master of all, is indebted for its celebrity to the genius of the three Carracci.

Franco Bolognese, living 1313, the Giotto of this school.

Flisio da Bologna, pupil of Franco.

Lippo di Dalmasio.

Marco Zappo.

Francesco Francia, d. 1553.

Anacino da Forlì (Melozzo).

Bartolommeo Ramenghi (Bagnacavallo), 1493-1551.

Francesco Primaticcio, 1499-1570.

Pellegrino Pellegrini (Tibaldi), 1527-1581.

Bartolommeo Passerotti, d. 1592.

Bartolommeo Cesi, 1556-1628.

School of the Carracci.

Ludovico Carracci, 1555-1619, head and founder of the school.

Annibale Carracci, 1560-1609, greatest of the three Carracci—excelled in landscape.

Agostino Carracci, 1550-1603, celebrated also as an engraver.

Domenico Zampieri (Domenichino), 1581-1641, the most distinguished scholar of the Carracci.

Francesco Albani, 1578-1660, the Anacron of painting.

Guido Reni, 1578-1642, by many considered the greatest of the school of the Carracci—his earlier works full of grace and majesty.

Gioe. Barbieri (Guercino), 1590-1666, not properly a scholar of the Carracci, but related to their school.

Gioe. Lanfranco, of Parma, 1581-1647. Style easy and grand—celebrated for his large and splendid pictures.

Lionello Spada, d. 1662.

Giacomo Cavedone, d. 1669.

Carlo Cignani, 1628-1719.

Gioe. Crespi (lo Spagnoletto), 1665-1747.

Gioe. Grimaldi and Gioe. Batt. Viale, ab. 1687, landscape painters.

Marcantonio Franceschini, 1648-1729.

Ferrarese.—Dossio Dossi, d. 1560—Benvenuto Garofalo, d. 1599.

Genoese.—The art never properly flourishes in Genoa, but some foreigners painted there; as Perino del Vaga, of Rome—later Bernardo Strozzi, d. 1644—Benedetto Castiglione, 1616-1700.

Living Artists: Vincenzo Casavecchi, at Rome, painter of St. Peter's church there, and celebrated through all Italy—Benvenuto, director of the Acad. at Florence—Basi and Appiani, at Milan, both lately dead.

The celebrated engravers Morgen and Longhi both lately dead—Tucchi, at Parma, still living.

FLEMISH, DUTCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH PAINTERS.

Flemish and German School.

This school has no distinguishing characteristics, but has produced successful followers of both the Italian and Dutch masters.

- Habert Van Eyck, 1266-1426, founder of the Flemish school.
John Van Eyck, 1370-1441, inventor of oil painting.
Quintin Matsys, of Antwerp, 1450-1529.
Roger of Bruges, d. 1455.
Hugo van der Goe, d. 1481.
Michael Wohlgemuth, of Nurnberg, 1434-1519, master of Albrecht Durer.

1500.

Flourishing period of the art in Germany.

Albrecht Durer, 1471-1529, head of the German school. Excels in design; he was also a seal cutter, and engraver both in copper and wood.

Lucas Cranach, 1470-1553, also famous for his wood cuts—portraits of Luther and Melancthon.

Hans Holbein, 1490-1554, lived in London from 1526. Excelled in design and colouring; also in wood cuts—his Dance of Death.

Flemish painters formed in Italy: Bernard van Orley, 1490-1560, a pupil of Raphael—Mich. Coxis, of Mechlin, 1497-1552—Fr. Floris, of Antwerp, 1520-70, pupil of Michael Angelo—Matth. and Paul Brill, d. 1584 and 1626, celebrated as landscape painters—Spranger, b. 1546, at Antwerp.

German formed in Italy: Joh. Rottenhammer, 1564-1608—Adam Elsheimer, 1574-1620.

The German artists henceforward become decided imitators of the Italians.

1600.

Flourishing period of the Flemish school.

Forerunners of Rubens: Otto Venius, of Leyden, 1556-1634, settles at Antwerp, after studying at Rome, helps to form Rubens—Albert von Ort, 1537-1611, Rubens' first master—Peter Breughel, 1569-1625—Sebastian (Old) Frank, 1575-1660.

Peter Paul Rubens, 1577-1640, Prince and founder of the Flemish school—lived 7 years at the d. of Mantua's court, where he perfected himself after Titian and P. Veronese—the number of his pictures, immense and splendid as they are, said to be above 4000.

Assistants of Rubens: Fr. Snyepers, 1576-1637, animals, &c.—Jacob Jordans, 1584-1678—Theod. van Thulden, b. 1607—Eras. Quellin, d. 1678.

Scholars and imitators: Diepenbeek, 1607-75—Lucas van Uden, 1595-1660, landscapes—Peter v. Mel, 1599-1650—David Teniers, the elder, 1582-1649—J. van Hock, d. 1650.

Antony van Dyk, 1599-1661, the most spirited and noble of Rubens' pupils; one of the finest portrait painters—he passed his last years in England, where the best of his works are to be found.

Contemporaries with Rubens: Joh. Breughel, d. 1642, landscapes—Dun. Snyders, d. 1660, flowers and fruits—Bon. Peters, 1614-32, sea pieces.

Jacobus v. Sandrart, of Frankfurt, 1606-88, celebrated writer on painting, architecture, and sculpture.

1700.

German Painters: Phil. Heppner, 1666-1742, battle pieces—Kupetzky, 1666-1740, portraits; the Fuseli family once celebrated in England—Biedinger, 1695-1767, animals—Dietrich (Dietrick), 1712-74.

Omer, 1717-89, director at Leipzig—Fugger, at Vienna, d. 1818—Angelika Kaufmann, d. 1808—Phil. Hackert, d. 1806—Carstens, 1798—G. Schick, d. 1812—Joa. Koch and C. Reinhard, now in Rome.

Flemings: Geeraerts, d. 1791—Balt. Beyschlag, d. 1776—Ben. Antonissen, d. 1794—Hen. de Cort, d. 1819, &c.

The art improves in Germany ab. 1810—advances of many young artists to revive the study of the old masters.

Peter v. Cornelius, b. 1780, director of the academy at Munich, and his pupils, Kaulbach, Hermann, and Zimmermann.

Fr. Overbeck, b. 1789, distinguished painter of sculptural pieces.

Ph. Veit, b. 1793, direct. at Frankfurt—J. Schauer, b. 1794, prof. at Leipzig—Hen. Hess, b. 1798, at Dusseldorf—Rottmann, b. 1798, landscape painter, Heidelberg.

W. Schadow, b. 1780, director of the academy of arts at Dusseldorf, 1826, head of the Dusseldorf school.

Peter Hess, b. 1792.

Mer. Retach, outlines to Faust, Schiller, Shakespeare, &c.

The celebrated J. G. von Muller, b. 1747, and his son, F. v. Muller, d. 1816, engravers of the Madonna di San Sisto, after Raphael.

Dutch.

Excels in chiaroscuro, in the faithful representation of subjects from humble life, and in landscape, animals, flowers, and fruit.

Cornelius Engelbrechten, 1468-1533.

1500.

Lucas van Leyden, 1490-1553.

Founder of the Dutch school. Painter and engraver—the Albert Durer of Holland.

Jo. Schoreel, 1495-1590, studies under Alb. Durer and in Italy—J. Heuskerk, 1498-1574, his scholar—Charles van Mander, 1548-1603, painter and author; writes the lives of the Dutch painters—Mich. Mivouelt, 1568-1641, above 10,000 portraits.

Ab. Bloemart, 1567-1647.

1600.

Landscape and Animal Painters:

Corn. Pollenberg, 1586-1660, fine painter of landscapes, with naked figures full of grace—Van Goyen, 1596-1656—J. David de Heem, d. 1674, flowers—Ewald van Aelt, 1602-38—Albert Cuyp, b. 1606—Ant. Waterloo—Joh. and And. Bach, followers of Claude—Nic. Berghem, 1624-83—Herm. Souwevald, b. 1629—Paul Potter, 1625-54—Bakhuizen, 1631-1709—Adrian van der Velde, 1639-72—Wymants—Ar. van der Neer, 1619-83, night scenes.

Paul Rembrandt, 1606-74, A master of great genius, founds a school of his own; excels all others in the management of the chiaro oscuro.

Pupils and imitators: F. Bol, d. 1691—G. Flinck, d. 1660—G. van der Eekhout, d. 1674.

Peter von Laar, 1613-74, founder of the Bamboccianti school.

Phil. Wouwermans, 1620-1623, landscapes, battle pieces, &c.

Celebrated for high finishing are Ger. Terburg, d. 1681. Adrian, d. 1685, and Isaac van Ostade, interiors.

David Teniers the younger, d. 1694, bamboccianti.

Gerard Dow, 1613-80, pupil of Rembrandt.

Gabriel Metz, 1615-58—Fr. v. Mieris, d. 1681—Casp. Netscher, 1694—Schalcken, d. 1706—Pet. v. Singelandt, d. 1691—Karel du Jardin, d. 1678—Jo. Weenix, d. 1719, animals.

Jacob Ruysdael, 1638-81, greatest of the Dutch landscape painters—his pupil Holbeem.

Gerhard Latraux, 1640-1711, writer and painter.

1700.

Adrian v. der Werf, 1659-1722, historical painter; distinguished for the elaborate, miniature finish of his pictures.

From this time the Dutch school declines; but Rachel Ruysch, 1664-1730, and Jo. v. Huysum, 1682-1749, are distinguished as flower and fruit painters—P. Veijn, d. 1836.

The historical painter V. Bree, in the style of David—F. Stry, landscapes and animals.

Foundation of the Royal Academy of St. Fernando at Madrid.

Spanish.

Mostly formed upon the Florentine school, especially Michael Angelo, whose gravity well suits the character of the Spanish nation.

Antonio del Rincon, 1446-1500, private painter to Catherine and Ferdinand, and father of the Spanish painters.

Luis de Vargas, 1502-63, founder of the Seville school.

Cepeda, 1538-1608, learned painter; founds the school of Cordova.

Luis Morales, el divino, 1560-86, paints only sacred subjects, particularly Madonnas—splendid artist.

Juan de Juanes, d. 1596, whom the Spaniards venture to compare with Raphael.

Juan Fernandez Navarrete, d. 1572, acquired the name of the Spanish Titian.

1600.

Don Diego Velasquez Silva, 1599-1660,

founder of the Madrid school, and of the natural style; his Bamboccianti.

Alonso Cano, 1601-1676, founder of a school at Granada—sculptor and architect.

Pacheco, Fr. 1571-1654.

Herrera, Fr. de, 1576-1636.

Zurbaran, Fr. d. 1662.

Parera, Juan de, d. 1670.

Murillo, 1618-82,

the greatest painter of Spain; his style a medium between the unpolished Flemish, and the elevated and graceful Italian.

Rizzi, Fr. 1617-84.

1660

An academy established at Seville.

Cuello, Cr.

d. 1692.

Nino de Guara, d. 1698.

Torres, Mat. de, 1631-1711.

Alfaro, J. de, 1640-1680.

Nunes, Ped. 1640-1708.

Falco, J. Ach. 1651-1711.

1752

Foundation of the Royal Academy of St. Fernando at Madrid.

English.

Great merit in portrait and landscape; excels in animals; colouring generally good.

John de Mabeuz, 1492-1562, employed by Henry VIII.; paints the portraits of some of his children.

1498, &c., Hans Holbein, and various other foreign painters in England—Zucchero, 1574—H. C. Froom, Dutchman, designs for the tapestry in the House of Lords.

Nic. Hilliard, of Exeter, 1547-1619, portraits, q. Elis. &c.—Isaac Oliver, d. 1617, portraits.

Sir Nathaniel Bacon, d. 1615.

The art in England is almost confined to portraits.

1600.

During the reign of Charles I. painting and the fine arts were much favoured at court, and the pictures of foreign masters bought up at a vast price.

Geo. Jameson, the Van Dyke of Scotland, 1586-1614, pupil of Rubens.

Henry Stone (called Old Stone), d. 1653, makes copies from Van Dyke and Italian masters—Young Stone, portraits.

Peter Oliver, 1601-60, portraits.

Peter Paul Rubens paints the ceiling of the banqueting-house Whitehall.

Van Dyke in London 1631; dies there 1641.

Will. Dobson, 1610-46.

L. Pelicot, a Genoese, paints for Chas. I.—he invents the art of painting on enamel.

Rob. Walker, portraits of O. Cromwell, &c.

Saml. Cooper, 1609-1672, paints Cromwell and Monk.

Peter Lely, a German, (Peter v. der Faes,) 1618-1641.

Robert Streeter, 1624-80, painted the chapel of All Souls' Coll. Oxford, except the Resurrection, which is by Thornhill.

John Buckhorn, John Greenhill, — Davenport, pupils of Lely.

Isaac Fuller, 1672, portraits and allegorical subjects.

John Hains, d. 1691.

Rich. Gibson, d. 1690, a dwarf; portraits.

Thos. Flatman, 1633-88.

Will. Vandervelde, sen., d. in England 1693.

Alex. Marshall, a beautiful painter in water colours.

Henry Cook, 1642-1709—J. Riley, d. 1691.

Antonio Ferris, d. in England 1707; paints ceilings at Windsor, Barlegh, &c.

Michael Wright, d. 1700—Will. Vandervelde, jun., d. England 1707.

Godfrey Kneller, paints the Beauties at Hampton Court, &c., d. 1723.

1700.

Jonathan Richardson, d. 1745, artist and author.

James Thornhill, 1677-1734, paints the dome of St. Paul's, the hall at Blenheim, &c.

Charles Jervas, d. 1735, pupil of Kneller.

John Woodcut, 1735, portraits of animals, foxhunting pieces.

William Hogarth, 1697-1764, a great and original genius—Rake's Progress, Marriage à la mode, Harlot's Progress, &c.

Francis Hayman, d. 1776.

Saml. Scott, d. 1772.

Richard Wilson, 1714-82, styled the English Claude, studies in Italy—landscapes.

John Dayrell, 1719-1804, engraver, great encourager of painting—his Shakespeare gallery, &c.

Joshua Reynolds, 1723-92, England's first great artist, and first president of the Royal Academy—his Lectures on Painting.

Geo. Stables, 1724-1806, celebrated for his horses.

John Mortimer, d. 1779, Robbers, &c.—great strength of conception and boldness of execution.

Thos. Gainsborough, 1727-88, landscapes and portraits.

Geo. Romney, 1734-1802, history and portraits.

David Allan, of Edinburgh, d. 1796, landscapes.

Benjamin West, an American, 1738-1820, settles in England, becomes historical painter to Geo. III., and president of the Royal Academy.

James Barry, 1741-1806, painter of the six pictures in the Adelphi.

William Hamilton, 1751-1801, historical, &c.

Sir Francis Bourgeois, d. 1811, battles, &c. Gives a valuable collection of pictures to the Dulwich College.

John Opie, 1761-1807, port. and miscel. subjects.

George Moreland, d. 1804, celebrated painter of rural life.

French.

Formed on the study of the Italian schools, falls into an affected and theatrical manner after Le Brun, but is again raised into estimation by Vien.

Leonardo da Vinci comes into France 1515, and dies in the arms of Francis I. Andrea del Sarto also spends some years in his service.

Primaticcio executes many beautiful works in France under Francis I.

Rouss (Maitre Rouss), 1530, is made painter to Francis I.—Primaticcio also comes to France, and those two masters found the French school—a whole colony of foreign artists reside here.

Cousin, d. about 1611, is considered the true founder of the French school—painted chiefly on glass.

Fremiet, d. 1619.

1600.

Simon Fouet, 1592-1641, teacher of Le Seur, Le Brun, &c.

Nicholas Poussin, 1594-1663, distinguished by rich and noble invention—scriptural subjects.

Caspar Dughet (called Caspar Poussin), Poussin's friend and pupil, landscape painter, celebrated for the beauty of his scenery, and correctness of his perspective.

Claude Lorraine, 1600-1682, the greatest of all landscape painters—lives at Rome.

Le Valentin, d. 1632, Seb. Bourdon, d. 1671, both in the style of Caravaggio—Laurence de la Hire, d. 1656—James Blanchard, d. 1638, called the French Titian.

Flourishing period of the art in France.

Eustache Le Seur, 1617-55, the greatest French artist of his time—rich in design and composition.

Charles Le Brun, 1619-90, founder of the French Academy of Painting, 1648—large and noble compositions.

Pierre Mignard le Romain, 1610-95, rival of Le Brun.

Influence of French tragedy upon painting: dramatic effect the great aim.

La Fosse, 1640-1716, pupil of Le Brun. Bon Boullogne, d. 1717—Louis, his brother, d. 1733.

J. Jouvenet, d. 1717—Sauterre, d. 1717.

Niel Coppel, 1628-1707—Antoine; his son, 1661-1722.

1700.

Jacques le Bourguignon, d. 1676, Gail-lasse, his brother, d. 1679—Parrocel, d. 1704, battle pieces.

Ficren, d. 1735, family pictures—Rigault, d. 1743, portraits; the French Van Dyke.

Decline of the art.

Fran. le Moine, 1688-1737, best painter of his day.

J. Bapt. Vanloo, 1684-1745, mostly portraits.

Fran. Boucher, 1704-70, marks the complete decline of the art by his extreme affection and wretched colouring; yet he was celebrated in his day.

Joa. Fernet, 1714-89, sea pieces—he is the first to return to nature.

Vien, 1715-1809, teacher of David, the Nestor of the modern style.

Greuze, 1726-1805, representations of private life, &c.

Engravers: Edelinck, 1707, Le Brun's pictures—Wille, 1717-1808.

Jacques Louis David, 1750-1825, head of the modern French school.

Regnaud, d. 1829, David's pupil, and founder of a second school—Florent, d. 1816, founds a third.

Pupils of David: Drouffair, d. 1788—Gros, d. 1835—Ingres—Girodet, d. 1825.

Pupils of Regnaud: Guerin—Lefevre.

Fr. Gerard, 1770-1837, pupil of David—Charles Fernet, 1758-1836, and his son Horace, b. 1769, all paint battles gained by Napoleon, &c.

Paul de la Roche, the present great historical painter—L. Robert—De la Croix, &c.

Lessore. Schwetz. A. Schaffer. Decamps. Johannot.

Eminent living Engravers: Cousin, Bramley, Heath, Finden, Le Keux, Pye, &c.

Wood Engravers: Brandon, Jackson, Thompson, &c.

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b

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MODERN PHILOSOPHY.	PHYSICS.	HISTORICAL SCIENCE.
<p>SECOND PERIOD.—From Kant to the present times.</p> <p>I. German Philosophy.</p> <p>1. Critical or Transcendental Idealism of Kant.</p> <p>Immanuel Kant, 1724-1804, founds a new philosophy, which by investigating the origin and limits of human knowledge, revives and extends the spirit of research. The aim of Kant's system is to lead reason to the true knowledge of itself—it is established upon the principle that there is a free reason, independent of all experience and sensation.</p> <p>Followers of Kant, who have formed new systems: C. L. Reinhold, d. 1823—Bouterweck, d. 1828—Fries—Kraug—Herbart—J. S. Beck, &c.</p> <p>Chief opponents: Herder—Schulzer, d. 1833—Hermann, 1730-38, &c.</p> <p>In English we have Nitzsch's General and Introductory View of Kant's Principles concerning Man, the World, and the Deity, Lond. 1806—The Principles of Critical Philosophy, selected from the works of Kant, Lond. 1797—Wald's Elements of the Critical Philosophy, 1798—Wrightman's Principles of the Transcendental Philosophy, &c., 1824—also translations of his most important works.</p> <p>2. J. G. Fichte's, 1762-1814, <i>Scientific Theory</i>: founded upon ego and non-ego—idealism carried to the most extravagant pitch.</p> <p>Principal works: <i>Wissenschaftslehre</i>, 1794—<i>Der Anweisung zum selbigen Leben</i>, 1806—<i>Der Reden d. deutsche Nation</i>. Fichte's rhapsodies drew upon him the charge of atheism, but he enjoyed a high character for morality and patriotism.</p> <p>3. Schelling's, b. 1755, <i>Theory of Absolute Identity</i>. His system identifies God and the soul with nature, and aims at uniting transcendental philosophy with physics. It has had a vast influence upon the study of natural history, mythology, history, and the theory of taste.</p> <p>Followers, naturalists: Oken—Krause—Trutzer—Solger, d. 1819, and numerous others.</p> <p>C. G. Bardili, d. 1808, endeavours to make the <i>Absolute Identity</i> the basis of a system founded on thought, and to constitute logic the source of real knowledge.</p> <p>4. Philosophy of Sentiment and Belief.</p> <p>F. H. Jacobi's, 1743-1804, <i>Theory of Belief</i>: opposes the critical and dogmatic systems, and advances a theory founded upon the action of an internal sense, and upon belief and sensation. His principal works were: <i>Letters on Spinoza</i>, 1785—<i>on David Hume</i>, 1787—<i>Of Godly Things</i>, 1811.</p> <p>His principal followers: v. Weiler, d. 1826—Koopfen, prof. at Munich—Schleiermacher, d. 1834—J. Salat, and others.</p> <p>G. W. F. Hegel, 1770-1831, founder of a system of <i>Absolute Idealism</i>.</p> <p>Mystics who held to natural philosophy, but rejected the doctrine of Identity:</p> <p>Novalis, the poet, d. 1801—<i>Jac. Wagner</i>—<i>Eschenmayer</i>—<i>Steffens</i>—<i>Schubert</i>—<i>Jos. Görres</i>—<i>F. v. Deubler</i>—<i>Fréd. v. Schlegel</i>, d. 1829—<i>Molitor</i>, of Frankfurt, and others.</p> <p>Reason, as applied to Revealed Religion, and Free-will, as influenced by Divine Grace, have been handled by Kahler, Schleiermacher, De Witte, Bockshammer, and many others. The tendency of philosophical inquiry in Germany has been to abate Revelation, and exalt Reason.</p>	<p><i>Physiology becomes the moving principle in the study of Natural Philosophy.</i></p> <p>In Germany, after Kant and Schelling, the notion prevails that all exterior organisation must spring from an interior dynamic—from life.</p> <p>Fr. W. Jos. Schelling, b. 1775: founder of a new school of natural philosophy: a sort of pantheism, identifying the deity with nature—his principal scholars and followers were:</p> <p><i>Ludw. Oken</i>, the celebrated founder of the first complete system of nature.</p> <p><i>Steffens</i>—<i>Schubert</i>.</p> <p>C. Fr. v. Kiehnker, b. 1765, the greatest living German physiologist.</p> <p>Wülfbrand, prof. at Gießen.</p> <p>NATURAL HISTORIANS:</p> <p>George Cuvier, 1769-1832, the greatest zoologist of the 19th century—comparative anatomy, geology, &c.</p> <p>BARON HUMHOLDT, b. 1769—Sir Joseph Banks, d. 1820, naturalists and scientific travellers.</p> <p>OTHER ZOOLOGISTS:</p> <p>Foreigners: <i>Pallas</i>, b. at Berlin—<i>Geoffroy St. Hilaire</i>, b. 1773—<i>Natterer</i> of Vienna—<i>Hilger</i> of Berlin—<i>Lesson</i> of Paris.</p> <p>British: <i>Pipers</i>—<i>Horsfield</i>—<i>Bennett</i>—<i>Hamilton Smith</i>—<i>George Shaw</i>, d. 1812—<i>Sarasinus</i>—<i>Jarvis</i>—<i>Jenyns</i>—<i>Yarrell</i>, &c.</p> <p>ORNITHOLOGISTS:</p> <p><i>Bonaparte</i> (prince of Musignano)—<i>Desmarest</i>—<i>Vieillot</i>, d. 1828—<i>Temminck</i> of Leyden—<i>Meyer</i>—<i>Wolf</i>, &c.</p> <p>British: <i>Latham</i>, d. 1837—<i>Montagu</i>, and others. <i>Sally</i> and <i>Gould</i>, who excel in pictorial illustration.</p> <p>U. S. of America: <i>Wilson</i>, d. 1813—<i>Ord</i>—<i>Audubon</i>, &c.</p> <p>ENTOMOLOGISTS:</p> <p>Foreigners: <i>Bonelli</i>—<i>Dejean</i>—<i>Bischoff</i>—<i>Chaireville</i>—<i>Latreille</i>—<i>Eper</i>—<i>Fabricius</i>, 1742-1807, pupil of Linn.—<i>Gravenhorst</i>—<i>Haber</i> of Geneva (the blind historian of the bees)—<i>Lamarck</i>—<i>Oshersheimer</i>, &c.</p> <p>British: <i>Kirby</i> and <i>Joice</i>—<i>Hope</i>—<i>Curris</i>—<i>Stephens</i>—<i>Westwood</i>—<i>Macleay</i>—<i>Leach</i>, &c.</p> <p>ICHTHYOLOGISTS:</p> <p><i>Bloch</i>—<i>Apartis</i>—<i>Lacépède</i>—<i>Valenciennes</i>—<i>Yarrell</i>, &c.</p> <p>COMPARATIVE ANATOMISTS:</p> <p>British: <i>John Hunter</i>, d. 1793, founder of modern comp. anat.—<i>Martin</i>—<i>Sir Es. Home</i>—<i>Moore</i>—<i>Kidd</i> of Oxford—<i>Owen</i>, and others—<i>Pritchard's</i> Physical Hist. of Mankind.</p> <p>Foreigners: <i>Andrius</i>—<i>Chapuis</i>—<i>Gen.</i> and <i>Frod. Cuvier</i>—<i>Leon. Dufour</i>—<i>Dumeril</i>—<i>Edwards</i>—<i>Camper</i>, in Holland.</p> <p>Gall, d. 1820, and Spurzheim, founders of MODERN PHRENOLOGY.</p> <p>BOTANISTS:</p> <p>Jussieu, founder of the <i>Natural System</i>, now generally adopted: it is followed by <i>Ventenat</i>, in his 'Regne Vegetal'—<i>Desfontains</i>, in the 'Jardin des Plantes' at Paris—by <i>Decandolle</i>—<i>Mitchel</i>—<i>Richard</i>.</p> <p>English: <i>W. Curtis</i>, d. 1799—<i>Sir J. Smith</i>, d. 1828—<i>Brown</i>—<i>Lindley</i>, prof. at Lond. Univ.—<i>Hooker</i>—<i>Greville</i>—<i>Turner</i>—<i>Sowerby</i>—<i>Dr. Deubler</i>, prof. of Botany and Chemistry at Oxford—<i>Baxter</i>, Oxford, British Flowering Plants—<i>Rev. J. S. Henslow</i>, prof. at Cambridge.</p> <p>MINERALOGY:</p> <p><i>Hauy</i> (crystallography), d. 1822—<i>Fried. Mohs</i>—<i>Prof. Jameson</i>—<i>Dr. Kuhl</i>, &c.</p> <p>GEOLOGY:</p> <p>Dr. Buckland, Prof. at Oxford—<i>Sedgwick</i>, Prof. at Camb.—<i>Murchison</i>—<i>Coplestone</i>—<i>Phillips</i>—<i>Mantell</i>—<i>Fiton</i>—<i>Mammell</i>, and others.</p> <p>Foreigners: <i>Breislake</i> of Milan, d. 1826—<i>Leop. v. Buch</i> of Prussia—<i>D'Arbois</i>, <i>Dronning</i>, <i>Boni</i>, at Paris—and others.</p> <p>CHEMISTS:</p> <p>Ant. Lavoisier, 1743-94, of Paris, founder of the anti-phlogistic system and modern chemistry.</p> <p>Great progress of Chemistry from the time of Lavoisier.</p> <p>French: <i>Fourcroy</i>, d. 1809—<i>Guyton de Mourgau</i>, d. 1816—<i>Berthollet</i>, d. 1822—<i>Vauquelin</i>, d. 1829—<i>Chaptal</i>, d. 1832—<i>Thenard</i>, b. 1777—<i>Lussac</i>—all of Paris.</p> <p>English: <i>Black</i>, d. 1799—<i>Priestley</i>, d. 1804—<i>Cavendish</i>, d. 1810—Sir Humphrey Davy, 1779-1829, <i>Forst</i>, of the Royal Socy.—one of the greatest chemists of modern times—Dr. Wollaston, 1766-1828—<i>Parkes</i>, d. 1816—<i>Dalton</i>—<i>Turner</i>—Jac. Berzelius, b. 1779, the greatest of living chemists.</p> <p>Living English chemists: <i>Dr. Faraday</i>—<i>Thomson</i>—<i>Dalton</i>, of Oxford—<i>Graham</i>, &c.</p> <p><i>Al. Galvani</i>, 1737-98, the discoverer of galvanism—<i>Alex. Volta</i>, 1745-1826, <i>Voltaic Battery</i>.</p> <p>This discovery gives a new impulse to the progress of natural science in general.</p> <p><i>Oersted</i>, prof. at Copenhagen, <i>Faraday</i>, director of the Royal Laboratory at London, discoverers of electro-magnetism.</p> <p><i>Biot</i>, 'Traité de Physique, 1816, <i>Arago</i>, both of Paris—<i>Chladni</i>, 1756-1829.</p> <p>ASTRONOMY, MATHEMATICS, & C.:</p> <p><i>Lagrange</i>, 1735-1813—<i>Jean-Bapt. 1733-1803</i>—<i>Monge</i>, 1746-1818, favourite of Napoleon, <i>Statique</i>, 1780—<i>Delambre</i>, 1749-1822, <i>Traité d'Astron.</i>, <i>Hist. de l'Astron.</i>—La Place, 1749-1827, his celebrated 'Mécanique Céleste', 1799—<i>Carnot</i>, d. 1823—<i>Piazzi</i>, 1746-1826, of Naples, discoverer of the planet <i>Ceres</i>, 1801—<i>Harding</i>, prof. at Göttingen, discoverer of <i>Juno</i>, 1804—<i>Obers</i>, physician of Bremen, discoverer of <i>Pallas</i>, 1802, and of <i>Vesta</i>, 1807—<i>Gauss</i>, prof. at Göttingen, 'Theoria Motus Corporum Cælestium'—<i>Encke</i>, Berlin—Sir Wm. Herschel, 1738-1822, discoverer of <i>Georgium Sidus</i>, 1781—<i>Charles Hutton</i>, 1737-1823—<i>Nevil Maskelyne</i>, 1732-1811, instructor of nautical almanacks—<i>Sen. Finck</i>, d. 1821—<i>F. Mauser</i>, d. 1824—<i>Wm. Playfair</i>, d. 1822, inventor of linear arithmetic—<i>Bonditch</i>, American translator of <i>La Place</i>—<i>Sir John Herschel</i>—<i>Prof. Airy</i> of Cambridge—<i>Whewell</i>—<i>Babbage</i>—<i>Lardner</i>—<i>Rignaud</i>—<i>Patch</i>—<i>Baden Powell</i>—<i>Walker</i>—<i>Johnson</i>—<i>Blind</i>—<i>Bridge</i>—<i>Lloyd</i>—<i>Maddy</i>—<i>Stowball</i>—<i>Hind</i>—<i>Young</i>—<i>Wright</i>, &c.</p> <p>PHYSICIANS:</p> <p><i>Bichat</i>, d. 1802, of Paris, founder of modern medicine by his great work 'Anatomie Générale', 1801—<i>Peter John Canstatt</i>, 1756-1807—<i>R. T. Laennec</i>, d. 1826—<i>Sam. Hahnemann</i>, b. 1755, at Meissen, founder of the homœopathic system, and antagonist of the Hippocratic system which has prevailed for twenty-two centuries.</p> <p>English: <i>Thomas Beddoe</i>, d. 1803, author of 'Hygieia'—<i>Hm. Hunter</i>, 1718-83—<i>Mott</i>, <i>Boislie</i>, d. 1823—<i>Ed. Jenner</i>, d. 1823, vaccination—<i>John Abernethy</i>, 1765-1831, &c.</p> <p><i>Sir Astley Cooper</i>—<i>Sir Benj. Brodie</i>—<i>Dr. Thomson</i>—<i>Dr. Elliott</i>—<i>Sir Charles Bell</i>, &c.</p> <p>1822 Foundation of the Society of German Naturalists and Physicians by Oken—the British Society, founded upon his model, has met every year since 1848.</p>	<p>HISTORICAL SCIENCE.</p> <p>SINCE VOLTARE.</p> <p>I. French Historians.</p> <p>1. Universal and Ancient History:</p> <p><i>VOLNEY</i>, d. 1820, <i>Ruins of Empires</i>. <i>Ferrand</i>, d. 1825, <i>Spirit of History</i>. <i>Seger</i>, the elder, d. 1831. <i>Levesque</i>, <i>Hist. Romaine</i>, 1807. <i>Chateaubriand</i>.</p> <p>In this period falls the compilation of the <i>Biographie Universelle</i>, 32 vols.—the <i>Revue Historique</i>, &c.</p> <p>2. Modern History:</p> <p><i>Cl. Carl. de Raskières</i>, d. 1791, his celebrated <i>Hist. de l'Anarchie de Pologne</i>, &c. <i>Koch</i>, d. 1813, <i>Hist. des Traités de Paix</i>, and <i>Tableau des Revol. de l'Europe</i>. <i>Guzot</i> (the statesman)—<i>Aug. Thierry</i>, b. 1788—<i>Thiers</i>—<i>Dulaure</i>—<i>Barante</i>—<i>Comte Daru</i>—<i>Simonin</i>—<i>Flassan</i>, &c.</p> <p>3. Contemporary History and Memoirs of the Revolution, the Empire, the Restoration, and July Revolution:</p> <p><i>Rebent</i>, d. 1793, <i>Précis de l'Hist. de la Revol.</i>: continued by <i>Ch. Lacretelle</i>, who also wrote, <i>Hist. de France pendant les Guerres de Religion</i>. <i>MOSLEY</i>, his celebrated <i>Abregé de l'Hist. de la Revol.</i>, 1824. <i>THIERS</i>, the ex-minister, <i>Hist. de la Revol.</i>, 1828, the principal work of this period.</p> <p>Various memoirs relating to the Revolution by <i>Bailly</i>—<i>Bouillaud</i>—<i>Gohier</i>—<i>Mol. Roland</i>—<i>Louvet</i>—<i>Camille Desmoulins</i>—<i>Barbaroux</i>—<i>Thibaudeau</i>—<i>Considerations sur la Revol.</i>, par <i>Mad. de Staël</i>, &c.</p> <p>The <i>Hist. Parlementaire de la Revol.</i>, with treaties and official documents, 1833.</p> <p>Napoleon his Memoirs dictated at St. Helena to Gourgaud and Montholon.</p> <p>NORVIG, <i>Vie de Napoleon</i>, 1825.</p> <p>SOUSA, <i>Hist. de Napoleon pendant l'année 1812</i>.</p> <p>Memorial de St. Helena, by <i>Las Cases</i>—<i>Memoirs de Bourrienne</i>—of <i>Sesary-Rapp</i>—the duke of <i>Albanie</i>, and others.</p> <p><i>CATHEROU</i>, <i>Mém. d'un Homme d'Etat</i>, and several other important works.</p> <p>SARRANS, <i>Lafayette et la Revolution de 1830</i>.</p>
<p>3. SCHELLING's, b. 1755, <i>Theory of Absolute Identity</i>. His system identifies God and the soul with nature, and aims at uniting transcendental philosophy with physics. It has had a vast influence upon the study of natural history, mythology, history, and the theory of taste.</p> <p>Followers, naturalists: Oken—Krause—Trutzer—Solger, d. 1819, and numerous others.</p> <p>C. G. Bardili, d. 1808, endeavours to make the <i>Absolute Identity</i> the basis of a system founded on thought, and to constitute logic the source of real knowledge.</p> <p>4. Philosophy of Sentiment and Belief.</p> <p>F. H. Jacobi's, 1743-1804, <i>Theory of Belief</i>: opposes the critical and dogmatic systems, and advances a theory founded upon the action of an internal sense, and upon belief and sensation. His principal works were: <i>Letters on Spinoza</i>, 1785—<i>on David Hume</i>, 1787—<i>Of Godly Things</i>, 1811.</p> <p>His principal followers: v. Weiler, d. 1826—Koopfen, prof. at Munich—Schleiermacher, d. 1834—J. Salat, and others.</p> <p>G. W. F. Hegel, 1770-1831, founder of a system of <i>Absolute Idealism</i>.</p> <p>Mystics who held to natural philosophy, but rejected the doctrine of Identity:</p> <p>Novalis, the poet, d. 1801—<i>Jac. Wagner</i>—<i>Eschenmayer</i>—<i>Steffens</i>—<i>Schubert</i>—<i>Jos. Görres</i>—<i>F. v. Deubler</i>—<i>Fréd. v. Schlegel</i>, d. 1829—<i>Molitor</i>, of Frankfurt, and others.</p> <p>Reason, as applied to Revealed Religion, and Free-will, as influenced by Divine Grace, have been handled by Kahler, Schleiermacher, De Witte, Bockshammer, and many others. The tendency of philosophical inquiry in Germany has been to abate Revelation, and exalt Reason.</p>	<p>FOREIGNERS: <i>Pallas</i>, b. at Berlin—<i>Geoffroy St. Hilaire</i>, b. 1773—<i>Natterer</i> of Vienna—<i>Hilger</i> of Berlin—<i>Lesson</i> of Paris.</p> <p>BRITISH: <i>Pipers</i>—<i>Horsfield</i>—<i>Bennett</i>—<i>Hamilton Smith</i>—<i>George Shaw</i>, d. 1812—<i>Sarasinus</i>—<i>Jarvis</i>—<i>Jenyns</i>—<i>Yarrell</i>, &c.</p> <p>ORNITHOLOGISTS:</p> <p><i>Bonaparte</i> (prince of Musignano)—<i>Desmarest</i>—<i>Vieillot</i>, d. 1828—<i>Temminck</i> of Leyden—<i>Meyer</i>—<i>Wolf</i>, &c.</p> <p>BRITISH: <i>Latham</i>, d. 1837—<i>Montagu</i>, and others. <i>Sally</i> and <i>Gould</i>, who excel in pictorial illustration.</p> <p>U. S. of America: <i>Wilson</i>, d. 1813—<i>Ord</i>—<i>Audubon</i>, &c.</p> <p>ENTOMOLOGISTS:</p> <p>Foreigners: <i>Bonelli</i>—<i>Dejean</i>—<i>Bischoff</i>—<i>Chaireville</i>—<i>Latreille</i>—<i>Eper</i>—<i>Fabricius</i>, 1742-1807, pupil of Linn.—<i>Gravenhorst</i>—<i>Haber</i> of Geneva (the blind historian of the bees)—<i>Lamarck</i>—<i>Oshersheimer</i>, &c.</p> <p>BRITISH: <i>Kirby</i> and <i>Joice</i>—<i>Hope</i>—<i>Curris</i>—<i>Stephens</i>—<i>Westwood</i>—<i>Macleay</i>—<i>Leach</i>, &c.</p> <p>ICHTHYOLOGISTS:</p> <p><i>Bloch</i>—<i>Apartis</i>—<i>Lacépède</i>—<i>Valenciennes</i>—<i>Yarrell</i>, &c.</p> <p>COMPARATIVE ANATOMISTS:</p> <p>BRITISH: <i>John Hunter</i>, d. 1793, founder of modern comp. anat.—<i>Martin</i>—<i>Sir Es. Home</i>—<i>Moore</i>—<i>Kidd</i> of Oxford—<i>Owen</i>, and others—<i>Pritchard's</i> Physical Hist. of Mankind.</p> <p>FOREIGNERS: <i>Andrius</i>—<i>Chapuis</i>—<i>Gen.</i> and <i>Frod. Cuvier</i>—<i>Leon. Dufour</i>—<i>Dumeril</i>—<i>Edwards</i>—<i>Camper</i>, in Holland.</p> <p>Gall, d. 1820, and Spurzheim, founders of MODERN PHRENOLOGY.</p> <p>BOTANISTS:</p> <p>Jussieu, founder of the <i>Natural System</i>, now generally adopted: it is followed by <i>Ventenat</i>, in his 'Regne Vegetal'—<i>Desfontains</i>, in the 'Jardin des Plantes' at Paris—by <i>Decandolle</i>—<i>Mitchel</i>—<i>Richard</i>.</p> <p>ENGLISH: <i>W. Curtis</i>, d. 1799—<i>Sir J. Smith</i>, d. 1828—<i>Brown</i>—<i>Lindley</i>, prof. at Lond. Univ.—<i>Hooker</i>—<i>Greville</i>—<i>Turner</i>—<i>Sowerby</i>—<i>Dr. Deubler</i>, prof. of Botany and Chemistry at Oxford—<i>Baxter</i>, Oxford, British Flowering Plants—<i>Rev. J. S. Henslow</i>, prof. at Cambridge.</p> <p>MINERALOGY:</p> <p><i>Hauy</i> (crystallography), d. 1822—<i>Fried. Mohs</i>—<i>Prof. Jameson</i>—<i>Dr. Kuhl</i>, &c.</p> <p>GEOLOGY:</p> <p>Dr. Buckland, Prof. at Oxford—<i>Sedgwick</i>, Prof. at Camb.—<i>Murchison</i>—<i>Coplestone</i>—<i>Phillips</i>—<i>Mantell</i>—<i>Fiton</i>—<i>Mammell</i>, and others.</p> <p>FOREIGNERS: <i>Breislake</i> of Milan, d. 1826—<i>Leop. v. Buch</i> of Prussia—<i>D'Arbois</i>, <i>Dronning</i>, <i>Boni</i>, at Paris—and others.</p> <p>CHEMISTS:</p> <p>Ant. Lavoisier, 1743-94, of Paris, founder of the anti-phlogistic system and modern chemistry.</p> <p>Great progress of Chemistry from the time of Lavoisier.</p> <p>French: <i>Fourcroy</i>, d. 1809—<i>Guyton de Mourgau</i>, d. 1816—<i>Berthollet</i>, d. 1822—<i>Vauquelin</i>, d. 1829—<i>Chaptal</i>, d. 1832—<i>Thenard</i>, b. 1777—<i>Lussac</i>—all of Paris.</p> <p>English: <i>Black</i>, d. 1799—<i>Priestley</i>, d. 1804—<i>Cavendish</i>, d. 1810—Sir Humphrey Davy, 1779-1829, <i>Forst</i>, of the Royal Socy.—one of the greatest chemists of modern times—Dr. Wollaston, 1766-1828—<i>Parkes</i>, d. 1816—<i>Dalton</i>—<i>Turner</i>—Jac. Berzelius, b. 1779, the greatest of living chemists.</p> <p>Living English chemists: <i>Dr. Faraday</i>—<i>Thomson</i>—<i>Dalton</i>, of Oxford—<i>Graham</i>, &c.</p> <p><i>Al. Galvani</i>, 1737-98, the discoverer of galvanism—<i>Alex. Volta</i>, 1745-1826, <i>Voltaic Battery</i>.</p> <p>This discovery gives a new impulse to the progress of natural science in general.</p> <p><i>Oersted</i>, prof. at Copenhagen, <i>Faraday</i>, director of the Royal Laboratory at London, discoverers of electro-magnetism.</p> <p><i>Biot</i>, 'Traité de Physique, 1816, <i>Arago</i>, both of Paris—<i>Chladni</i>, 1756-1829.</p> <p>ASTRONOMY, MATHEMATICS, & C.:</p> <p><i>Lagrange</i>, 1735-1813—<i>Jean-Bapt. 1733-1803</i>—<i>Monge</i>, 1746-1818, favourite of Napoleon, <i>Statique</i>, 1780—<i>Delambre</i>, 1749-1822, <i>Traité d'Astron.</i>, <i>Hist. de l'Astron.</i>—La Place, 1749-1827, his celebrated 'Mécanique Céleste', 1799—<i>Carnot</i>, d. 1823—<i>Piazzi</i>, 1746-1826, of Naples, discoverer of the planet <i>Ceres</i>, 1801—<i>Harding</i>, prof. at Göttingen, discoverer of <i>Juno</i>, 1804—<i>Obers</i>, physician of Bremen, discoverer of <i>Pallas</i>, 1802, and of <i>Vesta</i>, 1807—<i>Gauss</i>, prof. at Göttingen, 'Theoria Motus Corporum Cælestium'—<i>Encke</i>, Berlin—Sir Wm. Herschel, 1738-1822, discoverer of <i>Georgium Sidus</i>, 1781—<i>Charles Hutton</i>, 1737-1823—<i>Nevil Maskelyne</i>, 1732-1811, instructor of nautical almanacks—<i>Sen. Finck</i>, d. 1821—<i>F. Mauser</i>, d. 1824—<i>Wm. Playfair</i>, d. 1822, inventor of linear arithmetic—<i>Bonditch</i>, American translator of <i>La Place</i>—<i>Sir John Herschel</i>—<i>Prof. Airy</i> of Cambridge—<i>Whewell</i>—<i>Babbage</i>—<i>Lardner</i>—<i>Rignaud</i>—<i>Patch</i>—<i>Baden Powell</i>—<i>Walker</i>—<i>Johnson</i>—<i>Blind</i>—<i>Bridge</i>—<i>Lloyd</i>—<i>Maddy</i>—<i>Stowball</i>—<i>Hind</i>—<i>Young</i>—<i>Wright</i>, &c.</p> <p>PHYSICIANS:</p> <p><i>Bichat</i>, d. 1802, of Paris, founder of modern medicine by his great work 'Anatomie Générale', 1801—<i>Peter John Canstatt</i>, 1756-1807—<i>R. T. Laennec</i>, d. 1826—<i>Sam. Hahnemann</i>, b. 1755, at Meissen, founder of the homœopathic system, and antagonist of the Hippocratic system which has prevailed for twenty-two centuries.</p> <p>ENGLISH: <i>Thomas Beddoe</i>, d. 1803, author of 'Hygieia'—<i>Hm. Hunter</i>, 1718-83—<i>Mott</i>, <i>Boislie</i>, d. 1823—<i>Ed. Jenner</i>, d. 1823, vaccination—<i>John Abernethy</i>, 1765-1831, &c.</p> <p><i>Sir Astley Cooper</i>—<i>Sir Benj. Brodie</i>—<i>Dr. Thomson</i>—<i>Dr. Elliott</i>—<i>Sir Charles Bell</i>, &c.</p> <p>1822 Foundation of the Society of German Naturalists and Physicians by Oken—the British Society, founded upon his model, has met every year since 1848.</p>	<p>II. English Historians.</p> <p>1. Ancient History:</p> <p><i>Jacob Bryant</i>, d. 1804, on <i>Class. Antiq.</i>—<i>H. H. Milman</i>, <i>Hist. of the Jews</i>. <i>Hales</i>, <i>Chronology and Antiquities</i>. <i>John Gillies</i>, d. 1836, <i>Hist. of Greece</i>. <i>W. Mitford</i>, d. 1827, <i>Hist. of Greece</i>. <i>Fynes Clinton</i>, <i>Fasti Heliiensis</i>. <i>Rev. C. Taylor</i>—<i>Krieger</i>, <i>Hist. of Greece</i>, Rome, England, &c. <i>Mythology</i>, &c. <i>Rev. T. Arnold</i>, <i>Hist. of Rome</i>. <i>A. Murphy</i>, d. 1813, <i>Transl. of Tacitus</i>. <i>James Rennell</i>, d. 1830, <i>Geography of Herodotus</i>, &c. <i>Wilkinson</i>, <i>Antiquities of the Egyptians</i>, &c.</p> <p>2. Modern History:</p> <p><i>W. Belsham</i>, d. 1827, <i>Hist. of England</i>. <i>John Bigland</i>, d. 1832, <i>Letters on Hist.</i> <i>Robert Bisset</i>, d. 1805, <i>Life of George III.</i> and of <i>Burke</i>. <i>John Müller</i>, d. 1801, <i>History of British Government</i>. <i>Sir James Mackintosh</i>, d. 1832, <i>History of England</i>. <i>Coxe</i>, d. 1821, <i>Memoirs of Walpole</i>, of the Duke of Marlborough, of the Kings of Spain, and House of Austria. <i>Sir Fran. Palgrave</i>. <i>Lord J. Russell</i>. Hallam, Sharon Turner, Lingard, Sir Harris Nicolas, &c. <i>John Brand</i>, d. 1806, <i>Popular Antiquities</i>. 1811 Institution of the Record-Commission for the publication of historical documents, chronicles, &c. <i>Dryan Edwards</i>, d. 1800, <i>History of the West Indies</i>. <i>John Malcolm</i>, d. 1833, <i>History of Persia</i>, India, &c. <i>T. Munroe</i>, d. 1824, <i>Indian Antiquities</i>. <i>Wm. Mill</i>, d. 1836, <i>Hist. of British India</i>. <i>W. G. Barrow</i>, d. 1831, <i>Life of Lorenzo de Medici</i> and <i>Leo X.</i>, &c. <i>Dr. Russell</i>, d. 1794, <i>Hist. of Modern Europe</i>. <i>Henry Hallam</i>, <i>Hist. of the Middle Ages</i>, <i>Constitutional Hist. of England</i>, <i>Literature of Europe</i>, &c. <i>Nash</i>, <i>Wrauzel</i>, d. 1831, <i>Hist. of France</i>. <i>T. S. Raffles</i>, <i>Hist. of Java</i>. R. Southey, <i>History of Brazil</i>, <i>Peninsular War</i>, &c. <i>Allison</i>, <i>History of the French Revolution</i>, 6 vols. &c., and <i>Modern Europe</i>. <i>Dr. Millar's</i> <i>Hist. Philosophically Illustr.</i>—<i>S. A. Dunskan</i>, <i>Hist. of Germ. Emp.</i> The histories in <i>Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia</i>, &c. The <i>Annual Register</i>, begun by <i>Dodley</i>.—The <i>Asiatic Register</i>, &c.</p> <p>Biography: <i>Dr. And. Kippis</i>, d. 1795, <i>Biog. Britan.</i>—<i>Jo. Mandiarni</i>, <i>Lives of British Statesmen</i>—<i>Alexander Chalmers</i>, d. 1834, <i>Biographical Dictionary</i>.</p> <p><i>Voyages, Travels, Geography</i>, &c.: <i>John Pinderton</i>, d. 1826, <i>Geography</i>. 2 vols., <i>Collection of Voyages and Travels</i>, 18 vols. 4to.—<i>Josiah Corder</i>, the British Traveller, 30 vols.—<i>Dr. Ed. D. Clarke</i>, d. 1822, <i>Travels in Various Parts of Europe</i>, 11 vols. 8vo.—<i>James Bruce</i>, d. 1794—<i>T. E. Bowditch</i>—<i>Hugh Clapperton</i>, d. 1827—<i>Burckhardt</i>, d. 1822, <i>Travels in Africa</i>, mostly to explore the Nile and <i>Jeliba</i>—<i>Wm. Coxe</i>, d. 1828, <i>Travels and history</i>—<i>Capt. Basil Hall</i>, <i>Travels in America</i>, &c.—<i>Capt. Parry</i>, <i>Capt. Ross</i>, &c. <i>Voyages to the North Pole</i>, and in search of a N. W. Passage.</p>
<p>III. British Philosophers, &c.</p> <p>Dagald Stewart, 1753-1828, the celebrated follower of Locke and Reid.</p> <p>Thomas Brown, 1778-1820, opposer of Reid: excels in the beauty of his style—in ethics, a follower of Bp. Butler.</p> <p>William Paley, d. 1805, and his followers: whose principal aim is to prove the existence of God from organized nature, and to contemplate his attributes in his works:</p> <p>The Bridgewater Treatises: by <i>Kidd</i>—<i>Chalmers</i>—<i>Whewell</i>—<i>Sir C. Bell</i>—<i>Rogee</i>—<i>Buckland</i>—<i>Kirby</i>—<i>Prout</i>.</p> <p>Jeremy Bentham, d. 1832, utilitarian system.</p> <p>Sir James Mackintosh, d. 1832, <i>Hist. of Ethical Philosophy</i>.</p> <p>S. T. Coleridge, d. 1834, <i>Aids to Reflection</i>, &c.</p> <p>Thomas Taylor, Platonist, translator of, and commentator upon, the works of Plato, Aristotle, and other ancient philosophers.</p> <p>Living writers: <i>Sir William Hamilton</i>—<i>Dr. Whately</i>—<i>Hampden</i>—<i>Sewell</i>, prof. of Moral Philos. at Oxford—<i>Abercrombie</i>—<i>Lord Brougham</i>.</p>	<p>III. Historians of the U. S. of North America.</p> <p><i>David Ramsay</i>, <i>Hist. of the American Revol.</i> 1783—<i>Marshall</i>, <i>Life of General Washington</i>, 1807—<i>George Tucker</i>, <i>Life of Jefferson</i>, 1837—<i>Bancroft</i>, <i>The History of the U. S.</i></p> <p>IV. German Historians.</p> <p>1. Ancient History:</p> <p>Heeren, prof. at Göttingen, <i>History of the States of Antiquity</i>, <i>European State-System</i>, &c., translated and published at Oxford.</p> <p><i>Anceillon</i>, <i>Tableau des Révolutions</i>, 1803, &c.—<i>Bredow</i>, d. 1814, <i>Tables of Univ. History</i>, &c.—<i>Rottke</i>, <i>Weltgeschichte</i>, 1812—<i>Schlosser</i>, <i>Weltgeschichte</i>, 1815—<i>Seuffeld</i>, d. 1834, <i>General Hist. of Mod. Times</i>. The Dresden Pocket Library of Historians—the collection of <i>Staaten Geschichte</i>, by <i>Heeren</i> and <i>Ucker</i>—(<i>Dr. Lappenberg's</i> <i>Hist. of England</i>—<i>Plater's</i> <i>Germany</i>, &c.)</p> <p>Niebuhr's Roman History: the first two vols. translated by <i>Hare</i> and <i>Thirlwall</i>: an epitome of the 3 vols. by <i>Traverser</i>.</p> <p>2. Modern History:</p> <p><i>Martens</i>, d. 1821, <i>Grundriss d. Europ. Staatspandel</i>—<i>Archholz</i>, d. 1812, <i>Gesch. der 7 J. Krieger</i>, 1798, &c.—<i>Passelt</i>, d. 1804, <i>Hist. Taschenbuch für d. neue Gesch. u. a.</i></p> <p>Living writers: <i>K. ad Menzel</i>—<i>Kohlrausch</i>—<i>Wolfgang Menzel</i>—<i>Wilken</i>—<i>Joh. Voigt</i>—<i>Zschokke</i>—<i>Von Hammer</i>, &c.</p> <p>Memoirs: <i>Dahn</i>, d. 1820—<i>Massenbach</i>—<i>Gagern</i>, &c.</p> <p>Literary history: <i>Kieckhefer</i>—<i>Wachler</i>, &c.</p> <p>Foundation of the Frankfurt Society for Ancient German History, 1815, by V. Stern.</p> <p>V. Spanish Historians.</p> <p><i>Masden</i>, <i>Hist. Critica de Espanna</i>, 1783-1802—<i>L'Encarte</i>, d. 1823, <i>Hist. de la Inquisicion</i>, &c.—<i>Coude</i>, <i>Hist. de los Arabes en Espanna</i>, 1821—<i>Scarpere</i>, <i>Monarchie Espagnole</i>, 1825.</p> <p>VI. Italian Historians.</p> <p><i>Luigi Bossi</i>, <i>Storia Ant. e Mod. d'Italia</i>, 1</p>	

I. KINGS OF ENGLAND.

I. Anglo-Saxon and Danish Kings.

1 ROBERT the Great, first king of all England, 827, d. 836.

2 ETHELWOLF, d. 856.

3 ETHELBAIRD, d. 860. 4 ETHELBERT, d. 866. 5 ETHELRED, d. 871. 6 ALFRED the Great, d. 901.

7 EDWARD the Elder, d. 924.

Danish Kings.

Harold Blaa-tand, k. of Denmark.

15 SVEYN, k. of Eng. and Den., d. 1014.

18 CANUTE, k. of Eng. and Den., d. 1035.

19 HAROLD I., d. 1040. 20 HARCANUTE, d. 1042.

8 ATHELSTAN, d. 940. 9 EDMUND, d. 946. 10 EDRED, d. 995.

11 EDWIN, d. 959. 12 EDGAR, d. 975.

13 EDWARD the Martyr, d. 978. 14 & 16 ETHELRED, d. 1016.

17 EDMUND II., Ironside, d. 1017. 21 EDWARD III. the Confessor, d. 1066.

Edward, d. 1017. Godwin, earl of Kent, d. 1053. 22 HAROLD II., defeated and slain by William the Conqueror, 1066.

II. Norman Kings, 1066-1154. 23 WILLIAM the Conqueror, 1066-87.

24 WILLIAM II. Rufus, d. 1100.

25 HENRY I. d. 1134.

Adelaide, d. 1137. m. Stephen, c. of Blois.

Mabella, m. 1st to the emp. Henry V., no issue, 2nd to Geoffrey Plantagenet, c. of Anjou.

26 STEPHEN, d. 1154.

III. House of Plantagenet, 1154-1399. 27 HENRY II. d. 1189, m. Eleanor.

28 RICHARD Ceur de Lion, d. 1199.

Geoffrey. 29 JOHN, Lackland, d. 1216.

Arthur, murd. by his uncle John.

30 HENRY III. d. 1272. Richard, e. of Cornwall, emp. of Germ.

31 EDWARD I. Longshanks, d. 1307.

Edmund the Hoopbacked, e. of Lancaster.

32 EDWARD II., d. 1327, m. Isabella of France.

Blanche, his great grandd., 1st heiress of the rights of Lancaster, m. John of Gaunt, 3rd son of Edward III.

33 EDWARD III., d. 1377.

William Lionel, d. of Clarence, d. 1368.

John of Gaunt, d. of Lanc., m. Blanche of Lanc.

Edward, d. of York, d. 1462.

Edward the Black Prince, d. 1376.

Philippa, m. Edward Mortimer.

IV. House of Lancaster, Red Rose, 1399-1460.

34 RICHARD II., dep. 1399, d. 1400.

Roger Mortimer, decl. heir to the crown 1385, d. 1399.

John Beaufort, nat. son, d. 1440.

35 HENRY IV.

John Beaufort, d. of Somerset, d. 1444.

36 HENRY V., d. 1422, m. Catharine of France, who afterwards m. Owen Tudor.

Margaret Beaufort, second heiress of the house of Lancaster, marries Edmund Tudor, e. of Richmond.

Anne Mortimer, m. Richard, e. of Camb., son of Edmund, d. of York.

Richard, e. of Cambridge, m. Anne Mortimer, heiress of the rights of Lionel, d. of Clarence, d. 1415.

1296 Henry the Wonderful, head of the Grubenhagen branch—ends 1596.

Ernest the Rich, head of the Göttingen branch—ends 1463.

Magnus Torquatus, inherits, after 1368, Lunenb., d. 1373, founder of the middle House of Brunsw. Lunenburg.

Ernest of Zell, d. 1542, introd. the Reformation, founder of the younger House of Brunsw. Lunenburg.

V. House of York, White Rose, 1460-85.

38 EDWARD IV., d. 1483.

40 RICHARD III., d. 1485.

VI. House of Tudor, 1485-1603.

Lunenb. branch, (Zell and Hanover,) William, d. 1592.

Wolfenbützel branch, (d. of Brunswick,) Henry, d. 1598.

Arthur.

Margaret, m. James IV., (Stuart), king of Scotland.

42 HENRY VIII., d. 1547.

Mary, m. 1st Louis XII. k. of France—2nd Ch. Brandon, duke of Suffolk.

James V., k. of Scotland, d. 1542.

43 EDWARD VI., d. 1553.

44 MARY, d. 1558.

45 ELIZABETH, d. 1603.

Mary, queen of Scots, beheaded, 1587.

Frances Brandon, m. Henry Grey, d. of Suffolk.

George, d. 1641.

Augustus, d. 1666.

Antony, d. 1714.

Charles I., d. 1780.

Charles Will. Ferd., publ. of the Manifesto, killed at Overstadt, 1806.

Fred. William, succeeds to Oels, 1805, killed at Waterloo, 1815.

VII. House of Stuart, 1603-89.

45 JAMES I., (VI. of Scotland,) 1603-25.

Elizabeth, d. 1661, m. Frederic, Elector Palatine.

Sophia, declared heiress to the throne, 1701, m. Ernest Augustus, first Elector of Hanover, d. 1698.

46 CHARLES I., beheaded 1649.

47 CHARLES II., d. 1685.

Mary, m. Will. II., p. of Orange.

48 JAMES II., abdicates 1689.

49 WILLIAM III., m. 49 MARY, d. 1695, d. 1702, without issue.

50 ANNE, 1702-14. James Edw., pretender.

VIII. House of Hanover, since 1714.

51 GEORGE I. 1714, d. 1727.

52 GEORGE II., d. 1760.

Fred. Lewis, d. 1751.

53 GEORGE III., d. 1820.

Will. Henry, d. of Glost., d. 1805.

Henry Fred., d. of Cumberland, d. 1790.

III. HOUSE OF WETTIN IN SAXONY, BELGIUM, COBURG, &c.

CORNER the Great, e. of Wettin, marg. of Meissen, d. 1156.

Otto the Rich, d. 1189.

Albert the Proud, d. 1190.

Dietrich, d. 1201, m. Jutta of Hess., d. 1233.

Henry, 1265 head. of Thuringia, d. 1287.

Albert, d. 1314, m. Marg., d. of Fred. II.

Fredric with the Bitten Cheek, d. 1321.

Fredric the Great, d. 1348.

Fredric the Fair, d. 1366.

1 FREDERIC the Fairlike, 1st elect. of Sax., d. 1423.

2 FREDERIC the Monk.

Ernest Branch.

3 ERNEST, elector of Thuringia, d. 1486.

4 FRED. the Wise, (the friend of Luther,) protest., d. 1525.

Augusta Frederica, d. 1808.

m. Chas. Will. Ferd. d. of Brunswick.

54 GEORGE Frederic, IV., d. 1830.

Edw. Augustus, d. of Kent, d. 1820, m. Victoria, pas. of Saxe-Coburg.

55 WILLIAM IV., d. 1837.

56 VICTORIA, 1837, b. May 24, 1819, now reigns.

Ernest Augustus, d. of Cumb., b. 1771, k. of Hanover, 1837.

George, Frederic, Augustus, b. 1819.

George Matilda, b. 1794.

George Augustus, b. 1801.

George William, b. 1819.

George Augustus, b. 1822.

Adolphus Fred., d. of Cambridge, b. 1774, m. Caroline, pas. of Hesse Cassel.

Adolphus Fred., b. 1774, m. Caroline, pas. of Hesse Cassel.

George Matilda, b. 1801.

George Augustus, b. 1819.

George William, b. 1822.

George Augustus, b. 1822.

Sir Princesses, 1 Charlotte Aug. Matilda, d. 1828, q. of Wurtemb.

2 Augusta Sophia, b. 1768.

3 Elizabeth, b. 1770, m. Aug. Fred., of H.-Honn.

4 Mary, b. 1776, m. d. of Gloucester, 1816.

5 Sophia, b. 1777.

6 Amelia, b. 1783, d. 1811.

Weimar Branch: William, d. 1602.

John Ernest II., d. 1683.

John Ernest III., d. 1707.

Ernest Augustus, d. 1748. 1741 obtains Eisenach and Jena.

Ernest Aug. Const., d. 1738. his wife, Anna Amalia, regent 1762-72, who made Weimar the chief seat of German literature.

Charles Aug., jr. d. of Saxe Weimar, 1815-28.

Charles Fred., m. Marie Paul, sister to Nicholas, emp. of Russia.

Meiningen Branch: Bernad, d. 1786.

Hildburghausen: Ernest, d. 1715.

Saalfeld, 1699 Coburg Saal.: John Ern., d. 1729.

Anton Ulrich, d. 1763.

Ernest Fred. I., d. 1751.

Charles Ernest, d. 1745.

Ernest Augustus, d. 1748.

Ernest Fred. II., d. 1745.

Ernest Fred. III., d. 1788.

Adelaide, dowager queen of Britain, d. 1803.

Bernhard Eric Freund, reigning d. of Saxe Meiningen, inherited, 1826, Hildburghausen and Saalfeld.

Fredric, d. 1833, becomes 1836 Saxe-Altenburg.

Joseph, reigning duke.

Ernest reigning duke, becomes, 1826, d. of Saxe Coburg Gotha.

Ernest, second, p. b. Aug. 20, 1825.

Victoria, duchess of Kent.

Albert, m. Victoria, q. of Gr. B.

16 CHRISTIAN II., d. 1611.

17 JOHN GEORGE I., d. 1690 (30 Year War).

18 JOHN GEORGE II., d. 1686.

19 JOHN GEORGE III., d. 1694.

14 JOHN GEORGE IV., d. 1694.

15 FRED. AUG. I., 1723 k. of Poland, 1697.

16 FRED. AUG. II., k. of Poland, d. 1763.

17 FRED. CHRISTIAN, d. 1763.

11 JOHN GEORGE I., d. 1690 (30 Year War).

12 JOHN GEORGE II., d. 1686.

13 JOHN GEORGE III., d. 1694.

14 JOHN GEORGE IV., d. 1694.

15 FRED. AUG. I., 1723 k. of Poland, 1697.

16 FRED. AUG. II., k. of Poland, d. 1763.

17 FRED. CHRISTIAN, d. 1763.

18 (1) FRED. AUG. III., k. of Saxony, d. 1827.

19 (2) ANTONY, Maximilian, d. 1830.

20 (2) FRED. AUG. reigning king.

Leopold, m. pr. Charlotte of England, now k. of Belg., m. Louisa of France.

Prince Fred., k. of Portugal by m. with the reigning q.

Victoria, duchess of Kent.

Perd. Geo., m. Victoria, q. of Gr. B.

Perd. Geo., m. Victoria, q. of Gr. B.

Perd. Geo., m. Victoria, q. of Gr. B.

IV. MAYORS OF THE PALACE, DUKES AND PRINCES OF THE FRANKS UNDER THE LATER MEROVINGIANS.

S. ARNOLD, bishop of Metz, mayor of the palace to Dagobert I., d. 640.

ANCHISES, mayor of the palace to Sigebert II., d. 674.

PEPIN HERISTEL, mayor of the palace of Austrasia 687, duke and prince of the Franks, d. 714.

GRIMOALD, mayor of the palace of Neustria, murd. 714.

CHARLES MARTEL, duke of Austrasia, mayor of the palace, d. 741.

TRENDALD, mayor of the palace 714, deposed 715.

CARLOMAN, duke and prince of the Franks, obtains Austrasia, 741, d. 755.

PEPIN the Short, duke and prince of the Franks, re-unites the monarchy 746, d. 768.

CHARLEMAGNE, king of Neustria 768, reunites the monarchy 771, king of the Franks and Lombards 774, crowned emperor at Rome 800, d. 814.

CARLOMAN, king of Austrasia, d. 771.

PEPIN.

V. KINGS OF FRANCE. HOUSE OF BOURBON-ANJOU IN SPAIN, NAPLES, PARMA, LUCCA.

HOUSE OF BRAGANZA IN PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL.

II. Carolingians. CHARLEMAGNE, d. 814.

LOUIS Debonnaire, d. 840.

Lothaire, k. of Italy.

1 CHARLES I., the Bold, k. of France, by the peace of Verdun, 843, d. 877.

Louis the German.

2 LOUIS II., the Stammerer, d. 879.

5 CHARLES II., the Fat, d. 887.

6 Eudes, son of Robert the Strong, 887-898.

3 LOUIS III., d. 882.

4 CARLOMAN, d. 884.

7 CHARLES III., the Simple, dep. 923.

8 ROBERT I., younger brother of Eudes, d. 923.

10 LOUIS IV., d. 954.

9 RUDOLF, his son-in-law, d. 936.

11 LOTHAIRE, d. 986.

12 LOUIS V., d. 987.

III. House of Capet, 987-1328.

13 HUGO CAPEL, d. 996.

14 ROBERT II., d. 1031.

House of Burgundy.

15 HENRY I., d. 1060.

Robert, 1st duke of Burgundy, 1031, founder of the old House of Burgundy, extinct 1361.

16 PHILIP I., d. 1108.

House of Burgundy in Portugal.

17 LOUIS VI., the Fat, d. 1137.

Henry, grandson of Robert of Burgundy, 1195, founder of the ancient kings of Portugal—extinct, 1580.

18 LOUIS VII., the Young, d. 1180.

19 PHILIP II., Augustus, d. 1223.

20 LOUIS VIII., d. 1226.

21 LOUIS IX., or St. Louis, d. 1270.

House of Bourbon.

22 PHILIP III., the Bold, d. 1285.

House of Valois.

House of Evreux-Navarre.

Robert, c. of Clermont.

Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, 1265, founder of the first line of Anjou.

23 PHILIP IV., the Fair, d. 1314, by m. 1289, king also of Navarre.

Charles, count of Valois.

Louis, count of Evreux.

1327 Louis, first duke of Bourbon.

House of Anjou-Hungary.

24 LOUIS X., d. 1316.

25 JOHN the Posth., b. & d. 1316.

26 PHILIP VI., d. 1322.

27 CHARLES IV., Isabel, m. Ed. II., of Eng.

Charles, count of Valois.

Philip, 1328, king of Navarre, by m. with Johan, d. of k. Philip IV. —extinct 1441.

extinct, 1435. Charles-Robert, neph. of Chas. of Anjou, king of Hungary, 1308, d. 1342.

Louis the Great, king of Hungary, and, 1370, king of the Poles, d. 1382.

Edward III., pretender.

IV. House of Valois, 1328-1589.

28 PHILIP VI., son of Charles of Valois, king 1328, d. 1350.

29 JOHN the Good, d. 1364.

30 CHARLES V., the Wise, d. 1380.

Louis of Anjou, father of the 2nd line of Anjou, and the mod. titular king of Naples—extinct 1481.

Philip the Bold, founder of the mod. House of Burgundy—extinct 1477.

31 CHARLES VI., d. 1422.

32 CHARLES VII., d. 1461.

33 LOUIS XI., d. 1483.

34 CHARLES VIII., d. 1498.

Louis, d. of Orleans.

Charles, d. of Orleans.

Johanna, cts. of Angoul.

Charles, count of Angouleme.

36 FRANCIS I., d. 1547.

Antony, 1555, k. of Navarre by m. the heiress.

1422 Alfonso, natural son of John I., king of Portugal, becomes duke of Braganza, founder of the present reigning house.

37 HENRY II., d. 1559, m. Cath. de Medici.

38 FRANCIS II., d. 1560, m. Mary Stuart.

39 CHARLES IX., d. 1574.

40 HENRY III., king of Poland, 1573, d. 1589.

V. House of Bourbon, 1589-1830.

41 HENRY IV., k. of Navarre, killed 1610.

House of Orleans.

House of Braganza, 1640.

42 LOUIS XIII., d. 1643.

Gaston, d. of Ori., d. without sons.

1 JOHN IV., d. 1656.

43 LOUIS XIV., d. 1715, m. Maria-Theresa.

Louis, dauphin, d. 1711.

Louis, dauphin, 1712.

44 LOUIS XV., d. 1774.

Louis, dauphin, d. 1765.

Spain: House of Bourbon-Anjou.

1 PHILIP V., d. of Anjou, k. of Spain, 1701, d. 1746.

2 LOUIS, 1724, d. 1724.

3 FERDINAND, (1) CHARLES I., k. Two Sicilies, 4th k. of Spain 1759, d. 1788.

5 CHARLES IV., till 1808, d. 1819.

6 FERDINAND VII., Don Carlos, restored 1814, d. 1833.

7 ISABELLA, b. 1830, reigning.

Philip, 1748 d. of Parma, d. 1765.

Ferdinand, cdt. Etruria 1801, d. 1802.

Louis, d. 1803, m. Maria, queen 1803-7, restored 1815 to Lucca, d. 1824.

Charles reigns.

Philip, d. of Orleans, founder of the new House, d. 1701.

Philip II., regent, d. 1723.

Louis, d. 1752.

Louis-Phil., d. 1785.

Louis-Phil., Egalité, d. 1793.

2 ALFONSO VI., till 1667.

3 PETER II., d. 1706.

4 JOHN V., d. 1750.

5 JOSEPH-EMMAN., d. 1777.

6 MARIA, d. 1816, m. Peter III., father's brother, d. 1786.

7 JOHN VI., regent 1799, d. 1826.

45 LOUIS XVI., 47 LOUIS XVIII., 48 CHARLES X., dep. 1830.

Louis, dauphin, d. 1795 in the Temple.

49 Napoleon, Emp. of France, 1804-18, d. 1821.

1st wife, Josephine Beauharnois; 2nd wife, Marie-Louise of Austria.

Napoleon, king of Rome, d. 1821, as duke of Reichstadt.

Josephine's children before the m. Napoleon: 1 Eugene, vice-kg. of Italy, d. 1804, as d. of Leuchtenberg. 2 Hortense, m. Louis Napoleon.

Joseph, king of Spain, went as count to the U. S., N. America.

Lucian, prince of Canino.

Louis, king of Holland, now count of St. Les.

Jerome, king of Westphalia, now duke of Montfort.

Pauline, pres. Bosphore, duchess of Guastalla, d. 1825.

Caroline, m. Maret, king of Naples.

Elisa Baciocchi, great duchess of Tuscany, d. 1829.

VI. House of Orleans, since 1830.

50 LOUIS-PHILIP, 1830, now king of the French.

9 MARIA DA GLORIA, 1827, now reigns.

D. PEDRO II., b. 1825, emp. of Brazil, 1831, reigns.

VI. GERMAN EMPERORS—HOUSE OF HAPSBURG IN GERMANY AND SPAIN—HOUSE OF LORRAINE IN AUSTRIA, TUSCANY, MODENA, AND PARMA.

I. Carolingian Emperors till 911. 1 CHARLEMAGNE, d. 814.
2 LOUIS I., *Debonnaire*, d. 840, (when the Empire is divided.)

Lothaire, d. 855, king of Italy and Lorraine. 3 LOUIS the German, d. 876, emp. of Germany. Charles the Bald, d. 877, king of France.
4 CHARLES the Fat, d. 887. Louis the Young, d. 882. Carloman, d. 879. 1 Hedwig, m. Otho, duke of Saxony.
5 ARNULF, d. 899.

II. House of Saxony. 8 HENRY I. the Fowler, d. 936.
9 OTHO I., the Great, d. 973. Henry, d. of Bavaria, d. 955.
10 OTHO II., d. 983. Henry, d. of Bavaria, d. 995.
11 OTHO III., d. 1002. 12 HENRY II., the Saint, d. 1024.

III. House of Franconia. 13 CONRAD II., the Salic, d. 1039.
14 HENRY III., d. 1056.
15 HENRY IV., d. 1106.

16 HENRY V., d. 1125. Agnes, m. Frederic of Hohenstaufen, d. of Suabia.
IV. House of Suabia, or Hohenstaufen.

17 LOTHAIRE II., d. of Saxony, d. 1137. Frederic, duke of Suabia. 18 CONRAD III., d. 1152.
Three Foreigners: 19 FREDERIC I., *Barbarossa*, d. 1190.
25 WILLIAM of Holland. 20 HENRY VI., d. 1197. 21 PHILIP of Suabia, d. 1208.
26 RICHARD, earl of Cornwall. 23 FREDERIC II., d. 1250. 22 OTHO IV., son of Henry, the Lion, d. of Saxony, d. 1218.
27 ALFONSO, king of Castile. 24 CONRAD IV., d. 1254.

V. House of Hapsburg. 28 RUDOLPH I., d. 1291. 29 (ADOLPHUS of Nassau, d. 1298.)
30 ALBERT I., d. 1308.

Rudolph, k. of Boh. 1306, d. 1307. 32 FREDERIC, d. 1330. Leopold, killed at Morgarten, 1326. Albert II., duke of Austria.

VI. House of Luxemburg. 31 HENRY VII., 1313. John, king of Bohemia.
33 CHARLES IV., d. 1378. 36 SIGISMUND, king of Hung. and Boh., d. 1437.
34 WENCESLAS, till 1400. 35 (ROBERT, count palatine, d. 1410.)
Elizabeth, who marries 37 ALBERT II., k. of Hung. and Boh., d. 1439.
Vladislas, king of Hung. and Boh., d. 1457, without heirs.

40 (2) CHARLES V., king of Spain, d. 1558. 41 FERDINAND I., k. of Boh. and Hung., d. 1564, m. Anna, sister of the last king of Boh. and Hungary.
Spanish Line: (3) PHILIP II., d. 1598, m. Mary, q. of Eng. *German Line:* 42 MAXIMILIAN II., d. 1576. Ferdinand, d. 1595, in Tyrol. Charles, archd. of Austria, d. 1590.
(4) PHILIP III., d. 1621. 43 RUDOLPH II., d. 1612. 44 MATTHIAS, d. 1619. 45 FERDINAND II., d. 1637.
(5) PHILIP IV., d. 1665. 46 FERDINAND III., d. 1657.
(6) CHARLES II., d. 1700, without heirs. House of Bourbon-Anjou succeeds. 47 LEOPOLD I., d. 1705.

VII. House of Lorraine, since 1745. 51 (1) FRANCIS I., grand duke of Tuscany 1737, d. 1765, m. Maria Theresa.
52 JOSEPH II., d. 1790. 53 (2) LEOPOLD II., grand d. of Tuscany till 1790, d. 1792. Ferdinand, d. of Brigian, m. the heiress of Modena, d. 1806.
54 (1) FRANCIS I., the last Germ. emp. 1806, first Emperor of Austria, d. 1835. (3) FERDINAND, grand d. of Tuscany: elector of Salzburg, 1803, grand d. of Wurtzburg 1806, restored 1814, d. 1824. Francis I., d. of Modena, restored 1814.
(2) FERDINAND, reigning emp. of Austria. Marie Louise, m. Napoleon, 1814 duchess of Parma. (4) LEOPOLD II., now grand duke of Tuscany.

VII. ELECTORS, KINGS, AND DUKES OF PRUSSIA OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Thassilo, count of Zollern, about 800, founder.
Conrad I., first Burgrave at Nuremberg, about 1200.
Frederic III., gt.-grandson, first hered. Burgrave, 1273.

1 FREDERIC VI. (I.), great-great-grandson of Frederic III., becomes, 1415, *Elector of Brandenburg*, d. 1440.
John, the Alchemist. 2 FREDERIC II., d. 1471. 3 ALBERT ACHILLES, d. 1486.

Line of Electors: 4 JOHN CICERO, d. 1499. Frederic, margrave of Anspach, d. 1536.
5 JOACHIM I., *Nestor*, d. 1535. Albert, 1525, first duke of Prussia, d. 1560.
6 JOACHIM II., *Hector*, introduced the Protestant religion 1539, d. 1571. Albert-Frederic, imbecile, d. 1618.7 JOHN-GEORGE, d. 1598.8 JOACHIM-FRED., administrator in Prussia, d. 1608.9 JOHN SIGISMUND, administrator in Prussia, 1608, obtains Cleves, becomes *Reformer* 1614, duke of Prussia 1618, d. 1619.10 GEORGE WILLIAM, d. 1648.11 FREDERIC WILLIAM, the Great, d. 1688.12 FREDERIC I., first king of Prussia, 1701, d. 1713.13 FREDERIC WILLIAM, d. 1740.14 FREDERIC II., the Great, d. 1786. August William. Prince Henry, the great general, d. 1803.15 FREDERIC WILLIAM II., d. 1797.
16 FREDERIC WILLIAM, now reigning.

15 FREDERIC WILLIAM II., d. 1797.
16 FREDERIC WILLIAM, now reigning.

14 FREDERIC II., the Great, d. 1786. August William. Prince Henry, the great general, d. 1803.
15 FREDERIC WILLIAM II., d. 1797.
16 FREDERIC WILLIAM, now reigning.

VIII. THE EMPERORS OF RUSSIA—THE KINGS OF DENMARK AND SWEDEN: THE HOUSE OF OLDENBURG.

RUSSIA.
I. House of Rurik, till 1598.
1 IVAN I., 1462-1505, delivers Russia from the Tartar yoke.
2 VASILY, d. 1533.
3 IVAN II., d. 1584.4 FEDOR, d. 1598. Demetrius, murd. 1591. Maria-Ivan.
5 BORIS, d. 1605. 6 FEDOR, his son. 7 CHTWORSKI, d. 1610.**II. House of Romanoff, 1613-1762.**
8 MICHAEL ROMANOFF, d. 1645.
9 ALEXIS, d. 1676.
10 FEDOR II., d. 1682. 11 IVAN, till 1689. 12 PETER the Great, d. 1725. 13 CATR. I., his wid., d. 1727.
Catherine, m. C. Leop. of Mecklbg. Sch. 15 ANNA, d. 1740, m. Fred. (Ketler), d. of Courland. Alex. m. C. Fred., d. 1762. Anna, d. 1728, d. of duke of Holst.-Gott. 17 ELIZABETH, d. 1762.
14 PETER II., d. 1730. 15 CATR. II., his wid., d. 1796.
20 PAUL, murd. 1801.**III. House of Holstein-Gott., from 1762.**
18 PETER III., 1762, murd. 1762.
19 CATHERINE II., his wid., d. 1796.
21 ALEXANDER, d. 1825. 22 NICHOLAS, the reigning emperor, m. Alex., d. of Fred. Will. III. of Prussia.
Alexander, grand duke, hered. pr. of Russia, b. 1818. Constantine, b. 1827.

DENMARK.
House of Oldenburg, from 1448.
1 CHRISTIERN I., 1448-81.
4 FREDERIC I., protestant, d. 1533.
5 CHRISTIERN III., d. 1559. Adolph: *Line of Holstein-Gott.*
6 FREDERIC II., d. 1588.
7 CHRISTIERN IV., d. 1648.
8 FREDERIC III., d. 1670.
9 CHRISTIERN V., d. 1699.
10 FREDERIC IV., d. 1730.
11 CHRISTIERN VI., d. 1746.
12 FREDERIC, d. 1766.
13 CHRISTIERN VII., d. 1808. Fred. cr. pr., d. 1805.
14 FREDERIC VI., now reigning. Chr.-Fred. Frederic, b. 1808.

SWEDEN.
I. House of Vasa, 1523-1654.
1. GUSTAVUS VASA, protestant, 1523-60.
2 ERIC XIV., dep. 1568. 3 JOHN III., d. 1592. 5 CHARLES IX., 1611.
4 SIGISMUND, k. of Poland, 1587, k. of Sweden, 1592-1604, d. 1634. Catharine, m. John Casimir, of Deux-Ponts. 6 GUSTAV. ADOLPH., d. 1632. 7 CHRISTINA, resigns 1654.
II. House of Deux-Ponts, 1654-1751.
8 CHARLES X., d. 1660.
9 CHARLES XI., d. 1697.
10 CHARLES XII., d. 1718. 11 ULRICA ELEON., 1719, 20. 12 FREDERIC of Hesse-Cass., her husband, d. 1751.
III. House of Holst.-Gott., 1751-1818.
13 ADOLPH. FRED., 1751, d. 1771.
14 GUSTAVUS III., d. 1792. 16 CHARLES XIII., d. 1818.
15 GUSTAVUS IV., resigns 1809. 17 CHARLES XIV., *Bernadotte*, adopted by Charles XIII., now reigning.Frederic-Chr.-Aug. Frederic Aug., bp. of Lubeck, 1773 duke of Oldenburg. Peter Fred., d. 1829. Augustus, now grand duke.

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