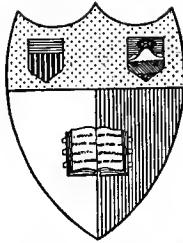


**A GEOGRAPHICAL METHOD**

OF

**MEMORIZING HISTORY**

BY **JULIA HARRIS BENTLEY.**



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# ANCIENT HISTORY

# LITERATURE AND ART.

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Topically Arranged with References

EMBRACING

A Geographical Method of Memorizing History.

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...BY...

JULIA HARRIS BENTLEY.



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## PREFACE.

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This work is designed for the use of teachers, schools, families and literary circles. Its object is to enable the student to acquire a knowledge of history with less study than is required by the regular text-book method. While the principles of the map are neither new nor original, it has been simplified in details and plan which adapts it to general use.

The object of the topical method is to give prominence to important names and events, to emphasize and impress upon the memory what is most essential and avoid unnecessary detail. The object of the reference system is the study of a subject from the standpoint of different authors, without the loss of time usually required in searching for references. In the selection of references, care has been taken to give the best authorities usually found in public and private libraries. In the paging of the references errors may be found, and in some cases the references may not cover the whole subject as lettered, but are given with that object in view. An alphabetical list of books referred to in the work, with the year of their publication and name of publisher, is given in the appendix. References in the work are only expected to correspond to the year of the publication as given in the catalogue.

The purpose of the map is to hold the threads of history continuous by the aid of the eye without taxing the memory, as illustrated in the study of geography by the aid of maps. The map study in this work is practically the same, the centuries taking the place of countries, persons and events of history answering to important places in geographical study. The topics and their subdivisions are arranged with a view to the main points of history and their historical sequence, tracing the progress of civilization, through the influence of religion, politics, literature and art; special attention being given to the rise, decline and fall of nations and causes therefor. The system is very elastic and may be condensed or expanded, according to the time at the student's disposal, or a choice of subject, history, art or literature may be pursued. As an outline of chronology the work is valuable as a ready reference.

J. H. B.



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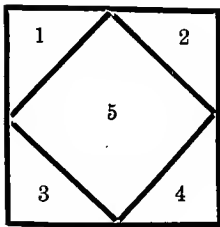
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## EXPLANATION OF THE MAP OR CHART AND SUGGESTIONS FOR STUDYING IT.

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The map represents ten centuries, separated from one another by broad marginal bands. Each century is divided by central bars, merely to assist the eye in locating events and dates. The centuries contain one hundred squares, each square representing one year. Beginning with the lower right hand corner the squares are named 1, 2, 3, etc. Should the century be the tenth, the squares would be numbered 901, 902, 903, 904, 905 to the central bar, the last square on the line would be 910. The number of all squares first preceding the central line will end in five, those next after in six, all at the end of the lines in nought, while all numbers beginning the lines will end in one, as 1, 11, 21, etc.

The squares, or years, are divided into five sections, each section referring to special events of history, as follows:



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | refers to wars, invasions, battles and revolutions. |
| 2 | “ “ sieges, conquests and colonizations.            |
| 3 | “ “ laws or edicts.                                 |
| 4 | “ “ leagues and treaties.                           |
| 5 | “ “ historical personages and miscellaneous events. |

Nationalities are symbolized by form and color, as follows:

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Egypt, a red square.                        | Hebrew (Israel), a blue triangle.  |
| { Phœnicia, a red triangle.                 | Persia, a green square.            |
| { Carthage, a red triangle.                 | Media, a green triangle.           |
| Syria, a red oblique square.                | Parthia, a green oblique square    |
| Assyria, a yellow square.                   | Rome, a black square.              |
| Babylonia, a yellow triangle.               | Greece, a black triangle.          |
| Kingdom of Pontus, a yellow oblique square. | Macedonia, a black oblique square. |
| Hebrew (Judah), a blue square.              |                                    |

Historical events are marked as follows:

Great national events by national color and form embracing the whole square or year.

- { Wars, usually by color and form, indicated by name.
- { Civil and social wars, by an oblique cross.
- { Battles, usually by colors of victorious army, section 1.
- Conquests, by colors of conquerors, section 2.
- Leagues and treaties, by an oblique cross, section 4.
- Rulers, indicated in center of section 5.

Two rulers occupying a throne at the same time, by an oblique cross.

Eminent persons, other than rulers, at left of center of section 5.

Miscellaneous events, at right of section 5.

Suggestions.—The map or chart should be hung while studying, instead of folded; a century should not be isolated, as studying it in relation to its position upon the map helps the eye to retain its location and the relation of its history to the preceding and subsequent century. The rise and fall of nations are also more easily traced by this arrangement. In beginning the study of a century, no attention should be paid to dates or names of the events, but fix in the mind through the eye the characters that first attract the attention, then group together certain other characters, impressing them upon the mind until, by closing the eyes, a mental picture of the lesson can be seen; after which names of events may be learned and thoroughly memorized, letting the *eye take care of the dates*, by photographing upon the mind their location upon the map. Should the century be the fifth, the marks indicating great national events will strike the eye at once. After these the group of characters in the upper left hand corner, denoting the Persian Wars and eminent persons connected therewith. Toward the last of the century is a similar group, referring to the closing years of the Peloponnesian War. In like manner, every century, with its most important events, can be made familiar to the eye, which should be able to carry the location of the event and thereby fix the date without taxing the memory. A fair trial will convince teachers and students that this method is unequalled in acquiring and retaining a knowledge of history. Should it prove as valuable to others as to the author, the object of this work will be fully realized.





## ERRATA.

### PAGES

46 and 120 should read.....	Lysikrates
48 should read.....	Karians
49 and 85 should read.....	Kræsus
50 and 140 should read.....	Halikarnassus
77 should read .....	Kyaxares
83 and 85 should read.....	Polykrates
113 and 114 should read.....	Elektra
117 should read.....	Hippokrates
150 should read.....	Lykurgus

---

606 B. C. of the Chart should show form of yellow triangle  
instead of yellow squares.

## EGYPT.

**THE COUNTRY**—Extent and general outline—Its dimensions and boundaries—Major and minor divisions—The Nile valley—The Delta—Fayoum, Western desert, oases and Natron lakes (a)—The Nile—Sources and tributaries—The inundation of the Nile (b)—The fertility of Egypt—Soil, productions and climate (c)—Wild and domestic animals—Birds of Egypt (d).

Kenrick: *Anc. Egypt Under the Pharaohs*, Vol. 1:3-7, 65-80 (b, c, d), 49, 51-64 (a), 170 seq. (d). Rollin: *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:120 seq. 128-33. Wilkinson: *Anc. Egyptians*, Vol. 1:224-34, 245-52 (d), 303 seq., Vol. 2:229-33 (a). Herodotus (Rawlinson tr.): Vol. 2:5-45 (a, b, c). Poole: *Cities of Anc. Egypt* (Introduction) (a, b). Brugsch: *Egypt Under the Pharaohs*, Vol. 1:16-24 (a). *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. 69:165 seq. (b). Smith: *Anc. Hist. of the East*, 30-41 (a, b, c), 69 (d), 70 seq. (a). Dawson: *Egypt and Syria*. Rawlinson: *Story Anc. Egypt*, 1-22. Ridpath: *Hist. World*, Vol. 1:29 seq., 61 (a), 34-6 (b, c). Duncker: *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 1:1-9 (a). McClintock: *Cyc. Bib. Eccl. Lit.*, Vol. 7:98-104 (b). Smith: *Dict. Greek and Roman Geog.*, Vol. 1:36 seq. (a), Vol. 2:430-7 (b, c). Sharpe: *Hist. Egypt*, Vol. 1:1-7. Heeren: *Historical Researches African Nations*, 286 seq. Herodotus: *Euterpe*, Book II.; *Egypt*, 7-32 (a, b)

**THE PEOPLE.**—Origin, antiquity and ethnic position of the Egyptians—Personal appearance and characteristics—Domestic life and manners—Dress and ornaments—Amusements, music and dancing—Musical instruments—Place of the Egyptians in the history of civilization.

Rawlinson: *Story of Anc. Egypt*, 23-9. Duncker: *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 1:9-14. Kenrick: *Anc. Egypt*, Vol. 1:81-3, 196-211, 233-7. Perrot and Chipiez: *Hist. Anc. Egyptian Art*, Vol. 1:9-16. Ridpath: *Hist. World*, Vol. 1:36-41, 79. Sharpe: *Hist. Egypt*, Vol. 1:181-5. *Westminster Review*, Vol. 36:1-35. Smith: *Anc. Hist. of the East*, 42-6, 67 seq. Renouf: *Origin and Growth of Religion*, 32-79. Dawson: *Egypt and Syria*, 181-203. Draper: *Intellectual Development, Europe*, Vol. 1:80-93. Herodotus (Rawlinson tr.): Vol. 2:47-128; "Euterpe," Book II., 32 seq. *Contemporary Review*, Vol. 13:319, Vol. 34:304, 570, 741; Vol. 35:107, 237, Vol. 39:804. Wilkinson: *Anc. Egyptians*, Vol. 1:1-303, Vol. 2:320-49. Brugsch: *Egypt Under the Pharaohs*, Vol. 1:7-15, 24-6, 30 seq. Maspero: *Life in Anc. Egypt and Assyria*, 1-36, 93-112. Budge: *Dwellers on the Nile*, 179-90.

**THE SOCIAL SYSTEM**—The King—The Priesthood, their wealth and influence—The military class, their duties and prerogatives (a)—The nobles (b)—The laboring classes (c).

The social rank and freedom of woman in Ancient Egypt—Her prominence in Egyptian mythology and importance in civil and religious functions—The position of woman proof of a high degree of civilization among the Egyptians (d).

Duncker: *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 1:183-97, 200, 229 (a), 198-201 (b, c). Rollin: *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:139-43 (a), 153 (c). Herodotus (Rawlinson tr.): Vol. 2:47-9 (d). Kenrick: *Anc. Egypt*, Vol. 2:22-34 (a, b), 24, 35-40 (c), 24, 46 seq. (d). Maspero: *Life in Anc. Egypt*, 11-16. Adams: *Historical Essays*, 12-15 (d). Wilkinson: *Anc. Egyptians*, Vol. 1:272-7, 310-26 (a-d), 333-6 (a-2), 336 seq. (a-3), Vol. 2:1 seq. (c), 229-32 (b). Heeren: *Hist. Researches African Nations*, 322-35 (b, c). Smith: *Anc. Hist. of the East*, 182-7. Yaggy: *Museum of Antiqs.*, 170-1, 214 seq., 256 (d). Perrot: *Hist. Anc. Egyptian Art*, Vol. 1:21-44 (a, b, c). Rawlinson: *Story Anc. Egypt*, 43-5, 60-2 (b, c), 62-4 (d). Ridpath: *Hist. World*, Vol. 1:72-6 (a), 77-8 (c). *Contemporary Review*, Vol. 40:289-91 (d). Brugsch: *Egypt Under the Pharaohs*, Vol. 1:26-8 (c). Sharpe: *Hist. Egypt*, Vol. 1:29-30 (d), 187-8 (a-2).

**OCCUPATIONS**—Agriculture, horticulture, fishing (a). Manufactures (b).

Kenrick: *Anc. Egypt*, Vol. 1:155-69, 172-5 (a), 181-6 (b). Wilkinson: *Anc. Egyptians*, Vol. 1:212-24, 238-44, Vol. 2:2-4, 11-54 (a), 56-166, 247 (b). Rollin: *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:153-6. Lord: *Beacon Lights Hist.*, Vol. 8:372-6, 484-96 (b). Yaggy: *Museum of Antqs.*, 163-202, 343-62 (a, b). Perrot and Chipiez: *Hist. Anc. Egyptian Art*, Vol. 2:364-98. Duncker: *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 1:222-4 (a, b). *Contemporary Review*, Vol. 40:282 seq. Maspero: *Egyptian Archæol.*, 240-324. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. 108:218-19, 228.

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**BURIAL CUSTOMS**.—Embalming the body (a)—Ceremonies of funerals (b)—Sarcophagi—Tombs of the Ancient

Egyptians, tombs of the nobles, tombs of the common people—  
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Mariette: *Mons. of Upper Egypt*, 32-6. Kenrick: *Anc. Egypt*, Vol. 1:401-27 (a, b, c). Duncker: *Hist. of Antiquity*, Vol. 1:73-6. Ridpath: *Hist. World*, Vol. 1:80-3. Budge: *The Mummy*, 153-73 (b), 173-89 (a), 189-94, 311-49 (c). Maspero: *Egyptian Archæol.*, 108-63. Maspero: *Anc. Egypt and Assyria*, 124-6, 128-32 (a), 133-52 (b, c). Long: *Egyptian Antiqs.*, Vol. 2:96-146 (a), 147-59 (b), 106-81 (c). Herodotus (Rawlinson tr.): Vol. 2:118-25 (a, b), *Euterpe Book II. of Herodotus*, 78-81 (a, b). Rawnsley: *Notes for the Nile*, 1-18 (c). Westropp: *Handbook of Archæol.*, 126-36 (a, b, c). Perrot and Chipiez: *Hist. Anc. Egyptian Art*, Vol. 1:126 seq. (a, b, c). Lepsius: *Letters from Egypt*, etc., 183-5, 211 (b), 261-6 (c). *Contemporary Review*, Vol. 40:45 seq. *Blackwood's Magazine*, Vol. 108, 220 seq. (a).

LANGUAGE.—Close relationship to Semitic and Turanian languages (a). The art of writing—Hieroglyphic, hieratic and demotic—Egyptian papyri (b). The Rosetta Stone—Interpretation of the hieroglyphics by Champollion—Value of the Rosetta Stone in giving authenticity and completeness to Egyptian history (c).

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Science; mathematics, astronomy and medicine (e).

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SOURCES OF EGYPTIAN HISTORY.—Great uncertainty of chronological dates—Value of the monuments in determining its chronology—The Tablet of Abydos—The Turin Papyrus—The Rosetta Stone—Recent explorations—Inexhaustible wealth of Egyptian antiquities—Authorities upon Egyptian history, Herodotus—Diodorus—Manetho.

**THE OLD EMPIRE**—Mythical period—Its antiquity and civilization—Menes the first king and traditional founder of Memphis.

Rollin: *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:160. Rawlinson: *Story of Anc. Egypt*, 46-54. Herodotus: (Rawlinson tr.) Vol. 2:140, 284-9. Kenrick: *Anc. Egypt*, Vol. 1:1-3, Vol. 2:93-103. Mariette: *Mons. Upper Egypt*, 27-48. Duncker: *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 1:15-41, 84-6. Smith: *Anc. Hist. of the East*, 47-59. Brugsch: *Egypt Under the Pharaohs*, Vol. 1:32-49, 51-67. *Popular Science Mo.*, Vol. 37: 145 seq. (antiquity of). Lepsius: *Letters from Egypt*, 367-404. Mariette: *Outlines Anc. Egyptian Hist.*, 83-92, 114 seq. Edwards: *Pharaohs, Fellahs and Explorers*, 37 seq. (a). 2-36. Clement: *Egypt*, 27-36. Poole: *Lectures, Anglo-Israel*, 397-400, 414, 419, 451.

**THE FOURTH DYNASTY** the epoch of the Great Pyramid builders and the first veritable historic kings—King Sneferu—His supposed tomb the pyramid of Mejdoum (a).

King Khufu or Cheops (b). The Great Pyramid—Its dimensions and materials—Its passages, long gallery and royal chambers—Their relative position and purposes—Supposed purposes for which the pyramids were built, especially the pyramids of Gizeh—Method of construction and material used (c).

Rawlinson: *Story Anc. Egypt*, 54-64 (a), 72-85 (b, c), *Hist. Anc. Egypt*. Duncker: *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 1:88-95 (b, c). Kenrick: *Anc. Egypt*, Vol. 1:99-106, 116 seq. (b, c), Vol. 2:110-14 (b). Herodotus, Vol. 2:169-74, 289-91 (b, c). Maspero: *Egyptian Archæology*, 128-31 (c-1), 138 (a). Smyth: *Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid*. *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. 1:210, Vol. 7:721, Vol. 47:236. Rawnsley: *Notes for the Nile*, 19-58 (a). Petrie: *Hist. Egypt*, 30 seq. Brugsch: *Egypt Under the Pharaohs* (1881), Vol. 1:78-83 (a), 85-94. Sharpe: *Hist. Egypt*, Vol. 1:21 seq. Mariette: *Mons. Upper Egypt*, 93-7, 100-5 (c), 133-4 (a). Reber: *Hist. Anc. Art*, 4-7. *Contemporary Review*, Vol. 36:93-119. Conway: *Dawn of Art*, 99 seq. (a). Smith: *Anc. Hist. of the East*, 62 seq. Herodotus: (Rawlinson tr.) Vol. 2:169-74, 289-91.

**KING KHAFRA** (Chephren) third king of the fourth dynasty—The second pyramid—The great Sphinx\*—The temple associated with the Sphinx and the secret passages connecting it with the pyramid—Statues of King Khafra (a).

**KING MENKAURA** or Mencheres, builder of the third pyramid (completed by Queen Nitocris) (b)—Extent of the dominion of Egypt under this dynasty—State of science, art and civilization (c).

---

\*Mariette says a stone in the Boulak Museum shows that the Sphinx was in existence when Cheops, who preceded Chephren, gave orders for the repairs which the stone commemorates.

Duncker: *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 1:92, 95-9 (a). Clement: *Egypt*, 49-53 (a), 60-1 (b). Perrot and Chipiez: *Anc. Egyptian Art*, Vol. 1:323-9 (a). Kenrick: *Anc. Egypt*, Vol. 1:107-9, 112-16 (a), 109-11 (b), Vol. 2:114-20 (b, c). Reber: *Hist. Anc. Art*, 7-9 (a, b). Smith: *Anc. Hist. of the East*, 63-7 (a). Brugsch: *Egypt Under the Pharaohs*, Vol. 1:94-100 (a), 101-3 (b). Lepsius: *Letters from Egypt*, 52, 59, 66 seq. Mariette: *Mons. Upper Egypt*, 97-9 (a). Maspero: *Egyptian Archæol.*, 201 seq. (Sphinx). *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. 47:237 (Sphinx).

### THE MIDDLE EMPIRE.

**THE TWELFTH DYNASTY**—Sixteen kings reigned during a period of four hundred and fifty-three years—Amenemhat I.—Usertasen I.—Usertasen III.—Extent of kingdom and military prowess of Usertasen III. (a).

Amenemhat III.—His achievements—The Fayoum—Building of the Labyrinth—The legend of the twelve princes—Lake Mœris (b)—The advancement of civilization under this dynasty (c).

Rawlinson: *Story Anc. Egypt*, 101-12 (a), 113-23 (b). Duncker: *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 1:103-17 (a, b), 117-21 (c). Kenrick: *Anc. Egypt*, Vol. 2:132-49 (a, b, c), Vol. 1:41-4 (b). Mariette: *Mons. of Upper Egypt*, 316-25 (b). Smith: *Anc. Hist. of the East*, 81-92. Petrie: *Hist. Egypt*, 145-63, 176-83 (a), 184-95 (b), 199 (c). Brugsch: *Egypt Under the Pharaohs*, Vol. 1:143-65, 180-7 (a), 187-96 (b), 193-204 (c) (1891 ed), 55-65, 72-4. Lepsius: *Letters from Egypt*, 14, 89-96. Sharpe: *Hist. Egypt*, Vol. 1:15-20, 26 (a-2). Herodotus (Rawlinson tr.): Vol. 2:193-6, 294-5, Euterpe, II. Book of Herodotus, 143-49 (b).

**THE HYKSOS OR SHEPHERD KINGS**—About 2200-1700 B. C.—Origin—Religion—Their reign and expulsion (a).

Apepi, the last Hyksos king—His supposed relations with the Hebrew Joseph (b).

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### THE NEW EMPIRE.

**THE EIGHTEENTH DYNASTY**—The term "New Empire" is applied to this era and marks the beginning of the most brilliant period of Egyptian greatness—Aahmes (Amosis),

founder of the dynasty 1700 B. C.—Expulsion of the Hyksos—Restoration of the temples—Queen Nafertari Aahmes—Amenhotep I. (Amenophis), 1666 B. C.—Building of the great temple at Thebes—Thothmes I.—His wars and campaigns—Introduction of the horse and chariot into Egypt—Prosperity of his reign and extension of the kingdom (a).

THOTHMES II. and his sister wife, HASHOP (Hatasu) the Semiramis of Egypt, 1600 B. C.—Hashop as queen—Her architectural work—Expedition to the land of Punt—Achievements in commerce and great prosperity of her reign—Thothmes III. associated with Hashop (b).

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THOTHMES III., the greatest ruler of the eighteenth dynasty—Prosperity and splendor of his reign—His wars and conquests—The tablet at Karnak recounting his victories—Achievements in architecture—Hall of Pillars at Karnak—Temple of Ammon at Thebes, the climax of Egyptian art—Use of prisoners of war—Personal appearance, character and military renown of Thothmes III.—Condition of the kingdom at his death.

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**THE NINETEENTH DYNASTY**, founded by the great house of Rameses about 1400 B. C.—Rameses I.—Reign neither long nor remarkable—Seti I. (Sethos) as a ruler and conqueror (a)—His Hall of Columns at Karnak—Wars of Seti depicted on the outer wall (b).

Seti's tomb at Babel-Molouk, known as Belzoni's, its pictures and inscriptions—The Memnonium in honor of Rameses I.—Association of Rameses II. as heir to the throne—Death and apotheosis of Seti I. (c).

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of the golden age of Egyptian greatness—State of Egypt at his accession—His temple of Ammon at Medinet-Abou—Works of utility—Wars and conquests—Accounts of his reign in the Harris Papyrus.

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**MEMPHIS.**—Its foundation and location—Character of its ruins—Material used in its construction; its durability—Antiquity and ancient splendor of Memphis (a)—The three great Pyramids—The Sphinx (b)—The temple of Isis—Statues of Rameses II. (c).

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Bubastis—Its temple—The festival celebrated there in honor of Bubastis or Bast, the Egyptian Artemis (d).

Denderah—The temple of the goddess Hathor, the Egyptian Venus—Beauty of the temple and its remarkable preservation (e).

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Edfu—Its noted temple one of the most stately of Ancient Egypt (g).

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ALEXANDRIA, the Greek and Roman capital of Egypt—Its founding, location and harbors (a)—Alexandria as a center of commerce and learning (b)—Its library and museum.

The Serapeum and Statue of Serapis (c)—The palace of the Ptolemies—The Cæsarium or temple of the Cæsars—The Dicastrerium—The Pharos (d).

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### EGYPTIAN ART.

ANTIQUITY OF THE ART OF EGYPT—Its influence upon the art of other nations—Influence of the outline and physical features of Egypt upon the character of the people—The art of the Egyptians a reflection of their character and religion—Architecture; general principles of form and distinguishing characteristics—Sympathy or harmony between the aspects of nature and the architecture of Egypt (a)—Material used—Its durability—Construction and decoration (b)—General description of Egyptian pyramids (c).

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ARCHITECTURE—The temple; its rank in Egyptian architecture—The columnar aspect a distinctive feature of Egyptian temple building—Origin and development of the column; its great variety in form and decoration—Walls, openings, roofs, manner of lighting, decoration and use of color (a).

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**TOMBS**—Location of Egyptian necropolises—Mastabas, tombs of the nobility—Tombs of the common people—Tomb paintings and sculptures—Their significance and value as contributions to history (a).

The tombs of Beni-Hassan, XIIth dynasty, the facade, portico, funerary chapel, well and mummy chamber (b).

The palace and domestic architecture of the Egyptians (c).

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### SCULPTURE AND PAINTING.

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Intaglios—History and great antiquity of—Characteristics of intaglios.

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### PORTRAIT STATUES OF THE MEMPHITIC PERIOD—

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Tomb Sculptures—Reliefs upon the walls of the tomb of Ti and of Hosi at Sakkarah—The Ra statue (b)—Tomb sculptures of Abydos, Beni-Hassan and Sioot—The Shabti statuettes (c).

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PAINTING AND DRAWING—Portrait painting—Absence of perspective in Egyptian painting—System of composition—Canon of the human figure—Deficiency of individual character and facial expression—Portrayal of movement—Method of coloring—Special characteristics in regard to the position of the body in relation to the head and feet—Portrayal of animal life (a).

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## SECTION II.

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ASSYRIA—Geography and general description of (a)—Mountains and rivers—Climate and products (b)—Wild animals; their representation in Assyrian sculpture (c).

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**COLONIZATION AND FOUNDING** of the **FIRST ASSYRIAN DYNASTY** beginning with Nimrod about 2234—The story of Ninus and Semiramis—Mythical and early history of the empire (a).

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Sennacherib's palaces—Character of their ornamentation (e)—Libraries (f)—Recent explorations.

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BABYLONIAN ARCHITECTURE.—Predominance of the temple over the palace—Its location, general features and ornamentation—The use of color representing the spheres of the seven planets—The ziggurat or tower with its shrine (a).

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Fresco and tile-painting or enamelling upon brick—Scale of coloring, composition and drawing—Carvings in ivory—Intaglios on stones and gems (d).

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## SECTION III.

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**ART OF PHŒNICIA**—Architecture, general characteristics—Temples, tombs and sepulchral monuments—Pillars and arches—Pavements in mosaic and alabaster—Fortified walls and harbors (a).

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Sculpture and Painting (b)—Industrial arts (c).

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**ABRAM OR ABRAHAM**, the progenitor of the Israelitish nation—The idolatry and superstition of his age and its effect upon him (a)—His first call at Ur—Second call from Haran about 1921; journeying to Canaan—Residence at Shechem and Bethel—Retreat to Egypt—Return to Bethel (b).

The covenant made with Abraham—Birth of Isaac—Abraham's trial of faith—Marriage of Isaac—Death of Abraham (c).

Character of Abraham—The purity of his religion and the sublimity of his doctrine—His place in sacred history.

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**MOSES, THE HEBREW LAW GIVER**—Birth, education, personal appearance and character—Flight from Egypt and residence in Midian—His commission to deliver Israel from Egyptian bondage (a).

Establishment of the Passover—Exodus of the people—Journey to Sinai (b).

**ORGANIZATION OF THE HEBREWS AT SINAI** as a distinct nation; the transition from a tribe to a nation being marked by the laws of Moses—Erection of the Tabernacle of worship—Mosaic constitution—Consecration of Aaron and his sons to the priesthood, and the Levites to the service of the Tabernacle (c).

Journeys to Canaan—Death of Aaron—Last acts and death of Moses (d)—The age of Moses—His character as a man and leader—His place in sacred history and position in relation to the prophets (e).

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The distinctive characteristics of the Mosaic law contrasted with the laws of other early nations (b).



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Note.—Noted female characters of Hebrew history from the time of Abraham to Joshua: Sarai, name changed to Sarah; Hagar; Lot's wife; Rebekah; Miriam.

ISRAEL UNDER THE JUDGES—Character, duties, and powers of the office of the judges—Decay of national life and religion at this period and cause thereof—The fall of Shiloh.

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1. Othniel about 1405 B. C. 2. Ehud. 3. Shamgar. 4. Deborah and Barak. 5. Gideon. 6. Abimelech. 7. Tola. 8. Jair. 9. Jephthah. 10. Ibzan. 11. Elon. 12. Abdon. 13. Samson. 14. Eli. 15. Samuel.

#### NOTED FEMALE CHARACTERS OF THIS PERIOD.

Deborah, the Prophetess (a). Ruth, ancestress of the Messiah (b). Jephthah's daughter (c). Jael (d). Naomi (e). Hannah (f).

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SAMUEL.—The last of the judges and the last of the three greatest characters of the first period of Hebrew history, Abraham and Moses being his predecessors—Birth, education, early consecration, character and personal appearance in youth and in old age (a).

The School of Prophets founded by Samuel; their mission and influence (b).

Moral and political condition of Israel at the beginning of Samuel's ministry—Change of the government from a theocratic to a monarchical form, 1096 B. C.—Causes which led to the change—Samuel's position in regard to the change of government and his attitude toward Saul (c)—Samuel as prophet and reformer—His life and its lessons (d).

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**SAUL, FIRST KING OF ISRAEL**—Personal appearance and character—His anointing by Samuel—Wars with the Amonites, Philistines and Amelokites—Samuel's denunciation of Saul and reasons therefor—Saul's distracting and foreboding melancholy—His jealousy and persecution of David—Saul's visit to the Witch of Endor—Battle of Mount Gilboa—Death of Saul and Jonathan—Saul's character as a ruler.

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**DAVID.**—Birth and early life—Personal appearance and character—His call and anointing by Samuel—David's life at the court of Saul (a)—David as an outlaw and life in the wilderness—David king of Israel—Establishment of the Ark and capital at Jerusalem, introducing a new era in Israelitish history (b).

Character and constitution of the kingdom of David compared with the old regime—Moral and religious condition of Israel and its prosperity under David's reign (c).

Wars of David (d)—Revolt of Absalom—Last years and death of David (e)—The character of David and significance of

his reign in Jewish history—The result of his work and its relation to the age (f).

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#### ANCIENT CITIES.

**JERUSALEM THE HOLY CITY.**—Its foundation and topography—Its walls; material used, height and thickness—Gates, streets, water supply and drainage.

The Temple of Solomon—Material used and whence obtained—Area of the temple square—Its three platforms—Plan of the temple—Furniture and ornaments—Absence of figure sculpture—Phœnician design shown in style of architecture and ornament.

The sacred associations attached to Jerusalem. Its civil and religious interests in Hebrew history—Exploration of the ruins under Nehemiah, the prophet—Recent exploration and discoveries—Enviours of Jerusalem—Tombs of Jerusalem.

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**TADMOR (Palmyra)**; significance of the name—Peculiarities of its location—Its foundation, ancient splendor and prosperity—Ancient commercial importance—Streets, great central avenue and tombs—Ruins of Tadmor—Temple of the Sun (a).

Samaria, capital of the kingdom of Israel—Its foundation by Omri—Origin of the name—Its delightful situation—Public buildings—Ahab's ivory palace—The temple of Baal—Siege and destruction of the city by Shalmanezar and Sargon, kings of Assyria (b).

The Samaritans—Their claims to Israelitish ancestry—Its repudiation by Jews and most writers upon the subject—Perpetual hatred between the Jews and Samaritans—Their festivals—The Samaritan Pentateuch (c).

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**PETRA (Sela), Arabia.**—Location and general description—Its antiquity and the character of its wonderful ruins—Temples and tombs of Petra (a).

Hebron; noted for being the burial place of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—Its recorded antiquity—Conquest of, by the Israelites under Joshua—Hebron a Levitical city of refuge (b).

Shechem, first capital of the kingdom of Israel—Its situation—Consecration by Abraham—Convocation of the Tribes by Joshua at Shechem—A city of refuge—Joseph's tomb and Jacob's well.

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## SECTION IV.

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### TENTH CENTURY B. C. CHRONOLOGY.

#### MAP ILLUSTRATIONS.

1000. Solomon's kingdom at the height of its prosperity.  
Hiram, king of Tyre.
988. Shishonk, the Shishak of Scripture.
976. Accession of Rehoboam. Revolt of the Ten Tribes and establishment of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah.  
Jeroboam, king of Israel.
972. Invasion of Judah and Sack of Jerusalem by Shishak.
959. Abijah, second king of Judah.
956. Asa, third king of Judah.
953. Baasha, third king of Israel.
941. League between Asa and Benhadad I. of Syria against Baasha.
930. Zimri and Omri (Israel). Asshur-dayan II., founder of the third Assyrian dynasty. Civil war between Tibni and Omri.
925. Founding of the city of Samaria. (See anc. cities above.)
919. Accession of Ahab, king of Israel. The Prophet Elijah.
915. Accession of Jehoshaphat (Judah).
911. Vul-Lush II. (no recorded history).

#### LANDMARKS FOR THE EYE.

First—Division of the kingdom of Israel and establishment of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel. Connect this event with the following events: The usurpation of the throne of Israel by Jehu and the throne of Judah by Athaliah, B. C. 883; with the long reign of Jeroboam II., which closes B. C. 782; also with the fall of the kingdom of Israel and captivity of the Ten Tribes, B. C. 721.

Second—Founding of the city of Samaria.

Third—Rise of the Prophet Elijah.

Fourth—Emergence of Assyria from a long period of obscurity.

#### CONTEMPORARY EVENTS OF HISTORY.

1000 (about). Beginning of Phœnician colonization. Solomon falls into idolatry. Decline of the kingdom.

980. Benhadad and Rezin seize the whole of Syria with Damascus.  
 977. Solomon seeks to kill Jeroboam who flees to Egypt. Solomon writes Ecclesiastes.  
 976. The golden calves set up at Dan and Bethel by Jeroboam to prevent his subjects going to worship at Jerusalem. 1 Kings, 12:26-33.  
 962-27. The supposed flourishing of Homer, although Grecian statements differ almost five hundred years as to the epoch of Homer.  
 958. Abijah defeats Jeroboam in battle. 2 Chron., 13:3-21.  
 942. Zerah, the Ethiopian, with a great army totally defeated by Asa. 2 Chron., 14:9-15.  
 1000-900. Æolian, Ionian and Dorian colonies settle along the coast of Asia Minor and its islands.  
 919. Ahab marries Jezebel. Introduction of the Phœnician worship of Baal. Jehoshaphat re-establishes the true worship.  
 902. Ben-hadad II. besieges Samaria.

## TOPICS FOR THE XTH CENTURY.

### HEBREW HISTORY.

**KING SOLOMON.**—Early life and character—His accession—Splendor of his court and character of his reign (a)—The reputed wisdom and greatness of Solomon (b).

His architectural works—Building and dedication of Solomon's temple (c).

Commercial relations and increasing wealth of the kingdom during Solomon's reign—Domestic life, old age and death (d)—Elements of weakness in the kingdom tending towards its downfall—The results of Solomon's reign (e).

Hiram, King of Tyre—His relations with King Solomon (f).

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**THE WRITINGS OF SOLOMON**—Proverbs—Their date, contents and ethical code—Ecclesiastes—Its date and character of its teachings—Canticles, or Song of Solomon—Its poetical beauty.



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**ACCESSION OF REHOBOAM**—Revolt of the Ten Tribes and establishment of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah—Shishonk the Shishak of Scripture—His relations with Rehoboam and Jeroboam—Capture of Jerusalem by Shishonk—Character of Rehoboam—Character and reign of Jeroboam (a)—The Kingdom of Israel; the name as applied to the Ten Tribes—Extent and resources of the kingdom (b)—The Kingdom of Judah—The name Judah and its significance after the division of the kingdom—Population, resources and advantages (c)—Political and religious strength of the two kingdoms compared (d).

Geikie, Hours with the Bible (Rehoboam to Hezekiah) 15-29 (a). Stanley, Hist. Jewish Church, Vol. 2:230-4 (a), 223-31 (b, d), 327-9 (c), 371 (d). Duncker, Hist. Antiquity, Vol. 2:227 seq. Josephus, Vol. 1:521-3, 528-31 (a). Renan, Hist. People Israel, Vol. 2:149-52 (a). Kenrick, Anc. Egypt, Vol. 2:290-6, 300 (a). Contemporary Review, Vol. 1:626 (d). Brugsch, Egypt under the Pharaohs (1891) 375-9 (1881 ed.) Vol. 2:207-22. McClintock, Cyc. Bib. Eccl. Lit. Vol. 4:694-5, 828, Vol. 8:1021 seq. Vol. 9:702-4 (a, b), Vol. 4:695-7, 1052 seq. (c). Smith, Bible Hist., 361-4, 367 (b, d). Milman, Hist. Jews, Vol. 1:377-82 (a). Ewald, Hist. Israel, Vol. 3:291-315, Vol. 4:23, 43-7 (a), Vol. 4 (Introduction) (b, c, d).

**ABIJAM**.—Accession and reign—ASA, third king of Judah—His character and reign—Moral and religious condition of the kingdom at his accession—His reforms—Wars with Israel—Alliance with Benhadad of Syria and the result—Death of Asa (a).

Jehoshaphat, fourth king of Judah—His reforms, character and prosperity of his reign—Relations with Ahab, king of Israel—War with the Moabites and result—Moral and religious condition of the people during the reigns of Asa and Jehoshaphat (b).

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**BAASHA**, third king of Israel—His revolution and the extinction of the house of Jeroboam, the crown of Israel passing from the tribe of Ephraim to that of Issachar—War with Judah—Death of Baasha and accession of his son Elah—Extinction of the house of Baasha (a).

Usurpation of Zimri—Civil war between Tibni and Omri—Accession and reign of Omri, sixth king of Israel—War with Moab—History of the Moabite Stone commemorative of this war—Its inscription and character of the writing (b).

Accession of Ahab, seventh king of Israel—War with Syria under Benhadad II.—Character of Ahab—Wickedness of his reign—Jezebel—Her influence over Ahab—Battle of Ramoth-Gilead—Death of Ahab—Tragical death of Jezebel (c).

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**ELIJAH THE PROPHET**—His personal appearance—The grandeur and nobility of his character—His teachings—Scenes on Carmel and Horeb—His translation (a).

Condition of Israel at the close of his ministry—Results of his work (b).

His age and place in Jewish history (c).

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#### SUMMARY.

The special historical interest attached to this century is the decline of the kingdom of Judah during the latter part of King Solomon's reign, followed, in the beginning of the reign of his successor, by the revolt of the Ten Tribes, the division of the kingdom, and establishment of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel. The rise of Elijah, one of the greatest of the Hebrew prophets, occurs in the latter half, and the closing years of the century records the emergence of the Assyrian Empire from a long period of obscurity.

## SECTION V.

### NINTH CENTURY B. C. CHRONOLOGY.

#### MAP ILLUSTRATIONS.

898. Battle of Ramoth Gilead. Ahab slain. Accession of Ahaziah, king of Israel.
897. Translation of Elijah, the prophet, and call of Elisha.
896. Jehoram, king of Israel.
894. Jehoram at war with the Moabites.
891. Jehoram begins to reign in Judah.
889. Tiglath-Nin II. reigns in Assyria.
885. Ahaziah ascends the throne of Judah as king, having been viceroy to his father one year.
883. Ahaziah and Jehoram, kings of Judah and Israel, slain by Jehu, who ascends the throne of Israel. Athaliah usurps the throne of Judah. Asshur-izir-pal king of Assyria.
880. Israel at war with Hazael, king of Syria.
877. Joash, son of Ahaziah (rescued 883 from the massacre of his family by Jehu), crowned king of Judah. Athaliah, the queen, slain.
858. Shalmaneser II. ascends the throne of Assyria.
855. Death of Jehu, accession of Jehoahaz, of Israel.
853. The Battle of Karkar, the first fought by the Syrian League (Benhadad, the Hittites and Phœnicians) against Shalmaneser.
850. History of Jonah. Shalmaneser at war with Syria.
849. Syria invades Israel.
841. Joash of Israel begins to reign jointly with his father (838). At death of his father becomes king.
840. Judah reduced to its lowest depression by Syrian wars.

837. Amaziah, king of Judah.  
 827. War between Judah and Israel.  
 826. Jerusalem taken by Jehoash of Israel and the Temple plundered.  
 823. Death of Jehoash of Israel. Accession of Jeroboam II. Shamus-Vul II. king of Assyria.  
 810. Vul-lush III. succeeds Shamus-Vul.  
 808. Amaziah, king of Judah, slain. Uzziah succeeds.  
 801 (about). Joel begins to prophesy.

#### LANDMARKS FOR THE EYE.

- First—Rise of the Prophet Elisha.  
 Second—The wars of Judah with Syria.  
 Third—Growth of Assyrian power.

#### CONTEMPORARY EVENTS OF HISTORY.

- 900 (about). Erection of the north-west palace of Nimroud. (About.) Commencement of the Assyrian Canon (which terminated 640 B. C.).  
 888. Flourishing period of Phœnicia, especially of Tyre.  
 885. Hazael kills Benhadad and becomes, as Elisha predicted, king of Syria, II Kings, 8:3-15. Joash, king of Judah, one of the three kings (Ahaziah, Jehoash, Amaziah) omitted by Matthew in the genealogy of Christ.  
 876 (about). The Kimmerians make their first appearance in Asia Minor. The death of the prophet Elisha occurred in the reign of Joash (Israel).  
 810. The reign of Vul-lush III. is given as the epoch of Semiramis. See Rawlinson: Seven Mons., Vol. 1:421-2. Ragozin: Story of Assyria, 196-203.)  
 808-756. During the reign of Uzziah, Isaiah and Amos prophesied in Judah, Jonah and Hosea in Israel. Zedekiah was royal tutor and counsellor to Uzziah.

#### TOPICS FOR THE IXTH CENTURY.

#### HEBREW HISTORY.

The battle of Ramoth Gilead. (See Ahab, above).

ELISHA THE PROPHET—His life, personal appearance, character and works contrasted with Elijah (a)—His place in history (b)—His miracles (c)—The religious and political condition of the kingdom of Israel at the beginning and close of his ministry (d).

Bible, II Kings, 2:4:5:6:7:8:9. McClintock, Bib. Eccl. Lit., Vol. 3:153-9 (a-d). Lord, Beacon Lights Hist., Jewish Heroes, Vol. 7:297, 300, 309, 316-17. Stanley, Hist. Jewish Church, Vol: 2:276-81 (a), 296-9 (d). Ewald, Prophets of

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891 B. C., JEHORAM II., fifth king of Judah—His reign—Athaliah, his wife; her evil influence—Its effect upon the kingdom—Introduction of Phœnician idol-worship—Death and burial of Jehoram (a).

885 B. C., Ahaziah—His evil reign—Judah and Israel at war with Hazael—Ahaziah slain by Jehu—Athaliah usurps the throne—Her reign and death (b).

877 B. C., accession of Jehoash (Joash), eighth king of Judah—Early childhood and accession—His character and reign—Wars with Syria—Visitation of locusts—Moral and religious condition of the kingdom at his death (c).

Geikie, Hours with the Bible, (Rehoboam to Hezekiah) 78-9, 84 seq. (a, b), 90-7 (c). Josephus, Vol. 1:576 seq. (a, b), 583-8 (c). Stanley, Hist. Jewish Church, Vol. 2:282 seq. 340-7. Milman, Hist. Jews, Vol. 1:399 seq. 407-9. Ewald, Hist. Israel, Vol. 4:96 seq. 134-42. McClintock, Cyc. Bib. Eccl. Lit. Vol. 4:805 (a), 798 (c). Bible, II Kings, 8:12; II Chronicles 21:-24.

837 B. C., AMAZIAH, ninth king of Judah—War between Israel and Judah—Conquest of Jerusalem by Joash (a).

808 B. C., accession of Uzziah (Azariah), tenth king of Judah—His character and reign—Growth of the priestly power—Social, religious and political condition of the people during the reign of Uzziah—His last years and death (b).

JOEL, Prophet to Judah—His place in Jewish history—Character and style of his works and teaching (c).

Milman, Hist. Jews, Vol. 1:409-11 (a, b). Ewald, Hist. Israel, Vol. 4:122, 143-8 (a, b) 127 (foot note) 128, 138, 196 seq. (c). Josephus, Vol. 1: Keil Comm. Minor Prophets. Pusey; Minor Prophets. Geikie, Hours with the Bible, (Rehoboam to Hezekiah) 102 seq. 125-7, 129-30 (a, b), 96-9, 127-31 (c). Stanley, Hist. Jewish Church, Vol. 2:298 seq. (a), 348 seq. 372-9 (b), 379 seq. (c).

896 B. C., JEHORAM (Joram), ninth king of Israel, successor to Ahaziah, who reigned one year—Baal-worship discontinued—Relations with Jehoshaphat, king of Judah—Conquest of Moab—War with Ben-hadad, king of Syria, and Hazael, his successor—Siege of Samaria—Death of Joram and extinction of the house of Ahab (a).

883 B. C., Jehu, tenth king of Israel—His character—Anointing and accession—Character of his reign—Power of Damascus—Relations of Jehu with Shalmanezar II., king of Assyria (b).

855 B. C. Death of Jehu and accession of Jehoahaz—Invasion of the kingdom by the Syrians under Benhadad and Hazael—Condition of Israel as the result of this invasion (c).

Milman, *Hist. Jews*, Vol. 1:398-400 (a), 404-7 (b), 409 (c). Ewald, *Hist. Israel*, Vol. 4:87-96 (a), 96-101, 114 seq. 134 (b), 121 seq. (c). Josephus, Vol. 1:564-7, 570-3. Smith, *Hist. Bible*, 389-93 (a), 394-400 (b). Stanley, *Hist. Jewish Church*, Vol. 2:282-91. Geikie, *Hours with the Bible*, (Rehoboam to Hezekiah) 85-102. McClintock, *Cyc. Bib. Eccl. Lit.* Vol. 1:750, Vol. 4:104, 804 (a), Vol. 1:504, Vol. 4:812 (b).

JONAH THE PROPHET—Character and personal appearance—His mission to Nineveh—Splendor and greatness of Nineveh at this period (a).

The Book of Jonah—Its historical value (b).

JOASH, twelfth king of Israel—Strength and condition of the kingdom at his accession compared with its strength at the close of his reign—His visit to the Prophet Elisha—His character as a ruler—Wars with Syria—Conquest of Jerusalem—Death of Joash (c).

Milman, *Hist. Jews*, Vol. 1:409 seq. (c). Geikie, *Hours with the Bible*, (Rehoboam to Hezekiah) 107 seq. (a), 102 seq. (c). *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 13-736, Vol. 3:639 (b). Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 1:425-7 (a). Josephus, Vol. 1:593-5 (a). Gilfillan, *Bards of the Bible*, 173-81. Palfrey, *Lects. Jewish Script.*, Vol. 3:464-74. Fairbairn, *Jonah, his Life, Character and Mission*. Keil, *Commentators Minor Prophets*. McClintock, *Cyc. Bib. Eccl. Lit.* Vol. 4:989-92 (a, b), Vol. 8:798 (c). Stanley, *Hist. Jewish Church*, Vol. 2:300-6 (a, b), 298 seq. (c). Reade, *Bible Characters*, 58-81 (a). *Contemporary Review*, Vol. 1:634 seq. (a). Bible, Book of Jonah. Kalisch, *Bible Studies*, Part II Jonah.

823 B. C., JEROBOAM II., thirteenth king of Israel—His conquest over the Syrians—The great prosperity of his reign—Its effect upon the people—Moral and religious condition of Israel during his reign.

Dissolution of the Old School of Prophets and rise of the New—Character of the new contrasted with the old school—Its influence upon both kingdoms.

Geikie, *Hours with the Bible* (Rehoboam to Hezekiah) 105-13, Josephus, Vol. 1:593 seq. Milman, *Hist. Jews*, Vol. 1:412 seq. Stanley, *Hist. Jewish Church*, Vol. 2:295 seq. 307-9. Ewald, *Hist. Israel*, Vol. 4:123-33.

## ASSYRIA.

889 B. C., TIGLATH-NIN II.—Distinguishing feature of his reign, the emergence of Assyria from a long period of obscurity—Asshur-Izir-Pal—His campaigns—Increase of territory and growth of power—Size and magnificence of his buildings—His palace at Calah and its ornamentation (a).

858 B. C., Shalmaneser II.—His reign—Conquests—Growth and power of the Empire—The power of Syria under Benhadad II.—History of the black obelisk commemorative of the reign of Shalmaneser—Its inscriptions (b).

Samsi-Bin (Shamus-vul)—810 B. C., Bin-nirari (Vul-Lush III), the last of the Nimrud line of monarchs—The Statues of the god Nebo and their inscriptions commemorative of this monarch's reign and his queen, Semiramis, one of the most noted names of antiquity (c).

Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 1:395-407 (a), 407-14 (b), 414-23 (c). Ragozin, *Assyria*, 147-70 (a), 175-90 (b), 191-6, 203 (c). *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 17:512 (a), Vol. 3:186, Vol. 13:406 (b). Herodotus, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:368-72. Duncker, *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 2:310-14 (a), 314-25 (b), 325-8 (c). Ridpath, *Hist. World*, Vol. 1:167-9 (a), 169-71 (b), 171-3, 282 (c). Sayce, *Fresh Light from Anc. Mons.*, 94-100 (b), 100 seq. (c).

## SUMMARY.

The general interest and importance of this century pertains to the wars of Judah with Syria and civil war between Israel and Judah. The rise of the prophets Elisha, Jonah and Joel; the reaction against heathenism and the beginning of Hebrew literature.

Assyrian history is marked by the rapid growth, power and wealth of the Empire, and advancement in art.

## SECTION VI.

### GREECE.\*

**THE HEROIC AGE OF GREECE.**—Condition of society as found in legend and poetry—The influence and position of women compared with historical times—Religion; its national character (a).

Architectural monuments of this period—Their historical significance (b).

Troy—Its legendary history—The Trojan War; cause, duration and result (c)—The Legend of Theseus—The Argonautic expedition; cause and object of the expedition (d).

Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:150-62 (a), 152-9 (b), 146 seq. (c). Benjamin, *Troy, its Legends, Hist., etc.* Murray, *Manual of Mythology*, 265-9, 270-6 (d), 283-307 (c). Lubke, *Hist. Art*, Vol. 1:121-30 (b), Cox *Tales of Anc. Greece*, 126-31 (d-1), 167-258 (c). Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:186-91 (b), 209-11, 213, 507, 514 (d-1), 223-31 (d-2). Schleimann, *Researches and Disc. at Mykenæ*, (b) 334-7 (a), (Introduction) (c). Guhl, *Lives of the Greeks and Romans*, 59-64, 74-8. Gayley, *Classic Myths, etc.*, 277-312. Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:15-34. Stewart, *The Tale of Troy*. Mann, *Anc. and Med. Republics*, 25-7, 64-7 (women). Perrot and Chipiez, *Hist. Art. of Primitive Greece*, Vol. 1:53-151. Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:29-34 (a), 37 seq. (d-2), 49-62 (d-1), 69-77 (c). Plutarchs *Lives* (Clough tr.), Vol. 1: (d-1). Grote, *Hist. Greece*, (1888), Vol. 1:109-12, 213-34 (d-2), 260-308 (c), (1853 ed.), Vol. 1:114-18, 206-8 (d-1), 231-43, 253-6 (d-2), 284-321 (c), Vol. 2:57-118 (a). Ridpath, *Hist. World*, Vol. 1:498-511. Fergusson, *Hist. Arch.*, Vol. 1: 231-40 (b). Heeren, *Anc. Greece*, (*Hist. Researches*) 50-61 (c). Homer, *Iliad and Odyssey*. Kingsley, *Greek Heroes* (d).

### HISTORICAL GREECE.

**GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES**—Ancient name—Its three general divisions—Its mountains, rivers and lakes—Legends of the rivers—Climate and products (a).

Diversity of its climate; its effect upon the character of the people of different parts of the country—Accessibility of Greece by sea—Contrast of inland with seaport people (b)—Effect of the configuration of Greece upon the political character of the people (c).

\*Sections VI and VII are preparatory work for the VIIIth century and may be omitted by the student or treated as supplemental reading.



Smith, Dict. Greek and Roman Geog., Vol. 1:1010-12 (a), 1012-14 (c), 1015 seq. (b). Grote, Hist. Greece, (1888), Vol. 1:96 seq., Vol. 2:141 seq. (a), 160 (b), 154 seq. (c), (1853 ed.) Vol. 2:211-26 (a), 226-9 (b, c), 229-33 (b). Rollin, Anc. Hist., Vol. 1:519 seq. (a). Heeren, Anc. Greece, 1-20 (a). Smith, Hist. World, Vol. 1: 306-8 (a, b, c). Perrot and Chipiez, Hist. Art Primitive Greece, Vol. 1:20-53. Curtius, Hist. Greece, Vol. 1:9-26 (a). Abbott, History of Greece, Vol. 1:1-17 (a, b), 19-23 (b). Duruy, Hist. Greece, Vol. 1:121-40 (a), 141-6 (b), 505-7. Mitford, Hist. Greece, Vol. 1:9-14 (a, c). Enc. Brit., Vol. 11:80 seq. 93. Cox, Hist. Greece, 1-5 (a, b, c).

• **THE PEOPLE.**—Early inhabitants, the Pelasgians and the Legles—The Hellenes; their chief divisions—Their legendary origin (a).

Physical, mental and moral qualities of the Greeks—Sources of culture—Their place in history and influence in the progress of civilization (b)—Patriotism (c)—Education (d)—Classes and occupations (e).

Rollin, Anc. Hist., Vol. 1:70 seq., 522 seq. (a), 543 seq. (d). Curtius, Hist. Greece, Vol. 1:47-58 (a), 37 seq. (b). Ridpath, Hist. World, Vol. 1:457-9 (a), 459-63 (b), 463-4 (c), Vol. 2:32-3, 37-40 (d). Smith, Dict. Greek and Roman Antiqs., Vol. 1:925-30 (d). Mure, Language and Lit. Anc. Greece, Vol. 1: Chapter 111. Cox, Hist. Greece, 5-12, 21-4, 47-56. Heeren, Anc. Greece, 26-49, 67-93. Mann, Anc. and Mediæval Republics, 21-3. Draper, Intell. Devel. Europe, Vol. 1: (b). Mitford, Hist. Greece, Vol. 1:24-30 (a), 109-10 (b). Abbott, Hist. Greece, Vol. 1:26-38 (a). Duruy, Hist. Greece, Vol. 1:147-86, Vol. 2:1-5. Grote, Hist. Greece (1853 ed.) Vol. 1:96-105 (a), Vol. 2:236 seq. 255-6 (b), 261-7 (a). Herodotus, Anc. Hist., Vol. 3:443-50 (a-1). Smith, Hist. World, Vol. 1:303-5, 308-12 (a, b).

**THE FAMILY;** the original unit of society—Its ancient exclusiveness—Position in relation to the Athenian constitution—Its religious character—Ancestor-worship; its influence upon the family and society—Position of woman in domestic, social and political life.

Botsford, Athenian Constitution, 2 seq. 29-58, 68-80, 91 seq. Duruy, Hist. Greece, Vol. 1:462-3, 470, 551 seq. Gillies, Anc. Greece, 18 seq. 34, 158-9. Cox, Hist. Greece, 5-9. Becker's Charicles, 462-98 (Position of women). Grant, Greece, Time of Pericles, 226-33. Contemporary Review, Vol. 32:647-64, Vol. 34:700 seq. North Amer. Review, Vol. 91:301 seq. Westminster Review (new series) Vol. 8-413 seq. Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 27:273-86. De Coulonges, The Anc. City, 49 seq. Mahaffy, Social Life in Greece.

• **MANNERS AND CUSTOMS** of the ancient Greeks—Houses and dress—Public and domestic life—Marriage and funeral ceremonies—Feasts (a).

Games and festivals—Their religious significance—Their

moral, intellectual and political influence upon the state (b)—The four great festivals—The gods in whose honor they were celebrated (c).

Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:256-7, Vol. 2:31-41 (b). Ridpath, *Hist. World*, Vol. 1:482-9 (a), 515-16 (b, c). Abbott, *Pericles*, 197-8, 341-67. Felton, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:331-492. Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1853 ed.), Vol. 1:23-45, 365 (b, c), Vol. 2:240-3, 317 (c), Vol. 4:50-73 (b, c), (1888) Vol. 2:1-40 (a), 169-70, 179, Vol. 3:278-86, 292-7 (b, c). Smith, *Dict. Greek and Roman Antiqs.*, Vol. 1:1023-6, 391-7, 410-14, 637-40, 645, 593. Cox, *Hist. Greece*, 15, 22-4, 47-51. Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:48 seq. 59-61 (b). Mahaffy, *Social Life in Greece*. Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:186-95 (b, c). Gillies, *Anc. Greece*, 17-22, 28 (a), 29-30, 51, 54-6, 67-9 (b, c). Yaggy, *Museum of Antiquities*, 203 seq. 219-52, 316 seq. Heeren, *Anc. Greece*, 80-93 (b). Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:330-51 (b-2c) 378-93. Guhl, *Lives of the Greeks and Romans*. Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:36-42, 52-69 (b, c). Westropp, *Handbook of Archæol.*, 16 seq. (houses).

**RELIGION OF THE GREEKS.**—Pantheistic nature worship—Belief in the immortality of the soul (a)—The Greek temple; its significance and special purpose—The priesthood; their relation to the state—Relation between the priesthood and the prophetic art (b).

Oracles; their origin and religious character—The Delphic temple and oracle—Its influence in the formation of Greek national life—As an element in the progress of civilization—The worship of Apollo (c).

The Eleusinian Mysteries—Their sacredness among the ancients—The myth of Demeter—The worship of Dionysios—Its Egyptian or Oriental origin (d).

Mythology of the Greeks—Origin of myths and legends—Their historical value and influence upon literature and art (e).

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## GREEK COLONIES IN ITALY.

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Thurii—Its enmity to Tarentum—Relation to Sybaris (e).

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## SECTION VII.

### ROMAN HISTORY.

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Characteristics, manners and customs of the Etrurians—Language and religion (c).

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The Palatine or original city—The Quirinal or Hill people—Names of the seven hills on the east bank of the Tiber and the one on the west (b).

The three tribes recognized by Romulus—Their origin and the difference in their rank.

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Agriculture, trade and commerce—Manners and customs (b-1-2)—Art and literature (c-1-2).

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**RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF THE ROMANS**—Character of the Roman religion and its relation to the state—The principal gods of the Romans, Janus, Jupiter, Mars, Juno and Minerva—Their personifications (a).

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**CLASSES OF ROMAN CITIZENS**—Patricians, the aristocracy or original citizens of Rome; their general assembly, the *Comitia Curiata*; their representatives, the Senate—Power of the Patricians after the expulsion of the kings—Effect of Agrarian legislation upon the patricians (a).

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Plebeians, residents of Rome not connected by kinship or as clients with the patricians—Admission to citizenship under Servius Tullius, becoming a second order in the state—Significance of this right—Increase in power resulting in social and political equality (c).

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**PROLETARII**, the poorest class of the inhabitants of Rome, not admitted to serve in the army until the time of Marius (a)—Freedmen—Their social position—Their monopoly of commerce—Increasing importance and wealth (b)—Slaves—Great numbers, employment and sources of Roman slaves (c).

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THE ROMAN MILITARY SYSTEM—The Roman army or legion as organized by Servius Tullius—Reconstructed by Camillus (a)—Military reforms of Caius Marius, their political significance (b)—Military organization of Augustus—Standing

army created (c)—Military discipline—Soldiers' pay—Emblems or standards of the Roman legions (d).

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**THE EQUESTRIAN ORDER**—The original organization under Servius Tullius—How chosen, duties, requirements and provisions for—Later changes by which its exclusive military character was changed; the order becoming a distinct class in the state—Their power, wealth and judicial position—Their relations with the senate (a).

Pretorian bands—When formed—Original duties—Reorganized by Augustus—How formed and commanded—Duties and pay (b).

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#### CITIES OF ANCIENT ITALY.

**ROME**—Location and legendary history of its foundation (a)—Walls, gates, building material and construction (b).

The Roman Forum—The Rostra—Temples of Saturn, Janus, Castor and Pollux—Temple of Vesta—House of the Vestals—Basilica Julia—The Mamertine prison (c).

The Campus Martius and the Circus Maximus (d)—The Cloaca Maxima, aqueducts, streets and bridges (e).

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**VEII**, the ancient rival of Rome—Its prominence in Etruscan history—Its wars with the Romans—Its walls, bridges, cemeteries and tombs (a).

Volsci—Its site; the tomb of Isis—Painted pottery (b)—Tarquinii—Its legendary origin and history—The acropolis walls and port; its wonderful tombs and their decorations (c).

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**POMPEII**—Founding, location, destruction and excavations—Gates—Temples—Baths—The great theatre.

Houses of Pansa and Sallust—Villas of Arrius and Diomedes—Temple of Venus—Street of the Tombs—Art in Pompeii as illustrated by its mural decorations.

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## SECTION VIII.

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### EIGHTH CENTURY B. C. CHRONOLOGY.

#### MAP ILLUSTRATIONS.

- 800 (about). Amos and Hosea, prophets of Israel flourished.
783. Death of Jeroboam of Israel. Interregnum of eleven years.
781. Shalmaneser III. ascends the Assyrian throne.
776. The first Olympiad.
772. Menahem, king of Israel.
771. Asshur-dayan III. of Assyria.
761. Pekahiah, king of Israel.
759. Pekahiah slain by Pekah, who ascends the throne.
757. Isaiah designated in a vision to the prophetic office.
756. Death of Uzziah, king of Judah. Accession of Jotham.
753. Founding of Rome by Romulus. Asshur-lush, king of Assyria.
- 752 to 683. Athens establishes decennial archons.
750. Sabine War with Rome.
747. Union of the Romans and Sabines. Nabonassar, founder of the Babylonian kingdom.
745. Tiglath-Pileser II. becomes king of Assyria.
743. First great war of Sparta against Messenia. War between Assyria and Syria.
741. Ahaz, king of Judah. Siege of Jerusalem by Pekah of Israel.
740. League between Ahaz of Judah and Tiglath-Pileser, against Pekah of Israel and Rezin of Syria.
738. Pekah slain by Hoshea. Anarchy for nine years.
734. Nadius, king of Babylon.
732. Damascus taken by Tiglath-Pileser. Conquest of Syria.
730. Hoshea, last king of Israel.

727. Shalmaneser IV. ascends the throne of Assyria.
726. Death of Ahaz of Judah. Accession of Hezekiah. Revolt of Israel from Assyria.
723. Siege of Samaria begun.
- 727 to 722. Siege and capture of Tyre. Accession of Sargon of Assyria.
721. Fall of Samaria, overthrow of the kingdom of Israel and captivity of the Ten Tribes.
720. Battle of Raphia; first conflict of Assyria and Egypt, the two great powers of the world.
715. Numa Pompilius of Rome begins his reign.
712. Sabaco I., king of Egypt.
711. Conquest of Ashdod by Sargon. Invasion of Judah by Sennacherib.
710. Babylonia subdued by Sargon.
705. Sennacherib becomes king of Assyria.
701. Battle of Eltekeh.

#### LANDMARKS FOR THE EYE.

First—Death of Jeroboam II. and interregnum in the kingdom of Israel.

Second—Beginning of authentic Grecian and mythical Roman history.

Third—Rapid growth and prosperity of the Assyrian empire, beginning with the reign of Tiglath-Pileser II. Connect this period with the fall of Nineveh, 7th century.

Fourth—Fall of Samaria and captivity of the Ten Tribes.

#### CONTEMPORARY EVENTS OF HISTORY.

- 800 (about). Flourishing period of art in Etruria; architecture, vases, bronze figures, sarcophagi, cups and gems. Æolian colonies established. Flourishing of Hesiod, Greek epic poet.
794. Ionian colonies established.
783. Pheidon, tyrant of Argos, fails in an attempt to seize Korinth. Silver first coined at Ægina; it bore the figure of a tortoise.
776. Victory of Koroibus at the Olympian games, first authentic date in Grecian history. The first Olympiad.
- 770 (about). Pul, first king of Assyria, mentioned in Scripture, II Cor., 15:19-20, invades Palestine.
753. Rhegium founded by the Chalkidians.
- 750 (about). Foundation of Syracuse by the Korinthians. The Sabine War follows the abduction of the Sabine women.
747. Nabouassar, supposed by Newton to have been the son of Pul, commenced his reign February 26th, 747 B. C., and from this date is computed the Era of Nabouassar.

741. Invasion of Judah by Rezin of Syria and Pekah of Israel, who fruitlessly besiege Jerusalem.
- 729 (about). Perdicas becomes the first king of Macedon (Herodotus and Thucydides.)
- 726-697. The era of Hezekiah called the golden age of Hebrew literature.
721. Sybaris founded by the Achæans.
711. At the siege of Jerusalem, Hezekiah purchases Sennacherib's retreat by 300 talents of silver and 30 talents of gold.
710. Krotona founded by the Achæans.
708. Tarentum founded by the Spartan Phalanthus.

## TOPICS FOR THE VIIIITH CENTURY.

### HEBREW HISTORY.

**AMOS, PROPHET OF ISRAEL**—His place in prophetic history—His teaching as differing from the older prophets in respect to the character, purpose and relation of Jehovah to his people (a).

The terms, true and false prophets, as applied to the new and old school and their difference in doctrine, as the exponents of the orthodoxy of their day and the reflection of the age in which they lived (b).

The writings of Amos—Their literary characteristics and style—Illustrations of country life in his writings—Object and character of his prophecy (c).

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**HOSEA, PROPHET OF ISRAEL**—The moral and religious condition of the people at the beginning of his ministry (a)—His marriage as an illustration of the faithlessness of Israel and the love of Jehovah for his chosen people (b)—His prophecies as a commentary on the history of his time (c).

The Book of Hosea, its subject and aim (d)—Its literary style (e).

Ewald, *Hist. of Israel*, Vol. 4:125, 129-33, 144, 148, 153. Ewald, *Prophets of the Old Testament*, Vol. 1:210-304 (a-e). *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 12:295-8 (a, b, d).

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**DEATH OF JEROBOAM II., 783 B. C.**—An interregnum of eleven years—Menahem, sixteenth king of Israel, ascends the throne 772 B. C.—761 B. C., Pekahiah—Son and successor of Menahem—The only important event of this period is the first direct attack upon Israel by the Assyrians.—759 B. C., Pekah, eighteenth king of Israel, begins his reign—His alliance with the Syrians of Damascus under Rezin—Their attack upon Ahaz, king of Judah, and result.—730 B. C., Hoshea, nineteenth and last king of Israel. For history of the above see Ahaz, Shalmaneser II. and Sargon below.

Summary of the history of the kingdom of Israel—Moral character of its rulers—Elements of weakness tending toward decay—Cause of its rapid decline (a).

Israel in exile—Fate of the captives who were carried into captivity—Discussions in relation to the fate of the Ten Tribes (b)—Theories advanced in favor of the English nation being the lost Ten Tribes of Israel (c).

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756 B. C., **JOTHAM**, eleventh king of Judah—His character—Relations with Rezin of Damascus and Pekah of Israel (a).

741 B. C., Ahaz, twelfth king of Judah—The idolatry and wickedness of his reign—Syrian gods introduced into Jerusalem—The temple altered after the Syrian model—Siege of Jerusalem by Pekah of Israel and Rezin of Damascus—Ahaz asks aid of Assyria—Condition of the kingdom at the close of his reign (b):

Hezekiah—his reforms—Judah under his reign—Assyrian invasion under Sennacherib and the result—Character of Hezekiah—His last years and death.—The literary development of this period—Collection and preservation of the literature of the Northern Kingdom by Hezekiah—Its influence upon Hebrew literature (c).



Milman, *Hist. Jews*, Vol. 1:414 (a), 417-20 (b), 423-4, 427-31 (c). Josephus, Vol. 1:598-9 (a), 599-602 (b), 602-4 (c). Geikie, *Hours with the Bible* (Rehoboam to Hezekiah), 155, seq. (a), 165-84 (b), 184-7, 189 (Manasseh to Zedekiah), 9-22 (c). Putnam, *Authors in Anc. Times*, 49-53 (c). Ewald, *Hist. Israel*, Vol. 4:157, seq. 166 seq. (a), 158-61, 167-72 (b), 172-201, 205 (c). Sayce, *Fresh Lights from Anc. Mons.*, 113-19 (c). Stanley, *Hist. Jewish Church*, Vol. 2:392, seq. (b), 396-419 (c). Smith, *Hist. Bible*, 412-17, 424-31.

**ISAIAH, THE PROPHET**—Extent, power and influence of the Assyrian empire at the beginning of Isaiah's ministry (a)—His character—Social and political position—His call—Nature of his ministry—His prophecies and their fulfillment—Moral and religious conditions of Judah at this period—Death of Isaiah (b).

Religious and literary character of the writings of Isaiah (c). —The Book of Isaiah—Internal evidence indicating a different authorship to the last twenty-nine chapters of the book—Their character and style—The GREAT UNNAMED, the Evangelical prophet (d).

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### ASSYRIA.

**SHALMANESER III.**—Asshur Dayan III.—Asshur Lush, last king of the third Assyrian dynasty—From the beginning of the reign of Shalmaneser to B. C. 745 the history of Assyria is obscure and unimportant.—**NABONASSAR**—Called the founder of the second Babylonian kingdom—With this reign begins the Canon of Ptolomy—Accession of Nadius—Merodach Baladin—His relations with Sargon.

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**TIGLATH-PILESER II.**—Accession and character—His conquests—Reforms in government—Relations with Israel, Judah and Syria—Extent and power of his kingdom (a).

**Shalmaneser IV.**—The revolt of Israel under Hoshea—Siege of Tyre—Siege of Samaria—Dethronement of Shalmaneser—His successor (b).

**Sargon**—Accession and character of his reign—**FALL OF SAMARIA** and overthrow of the kingdom of Israel—Captivity of the Ten Tribes of Israel—Battle of Raphia, the first battle between Assyrian and Egyptian forces—Taking of Ashdod—Conquest of Babylon—Sargon's treatment of conquered countries to insure perfect subjugation—**XXVth Egyptian dynasty, Sabaco I., the So of the Bible**—Death of Sargon (c).

Sargon's architectural achievements—His city and palace (d).

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**ACCESSION OF SENNACHERIB**—His character and military genius—Battle of Eltekeh—Invasion of Syria—Siege of Lachish—Capture of Babylon, Ascalon and Sidon—Victory at Khululi.

Sennacherib's achievements in architecture and works of utility—Magnificence of his palaces—Use of prisoners of war in carrying out his great works.

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## GREECE.

**OLYMPIADS**—Meaning and signification of the word—How reckoned—The First Olympiad; the beginning of authen-

tic Grecian history—Chronology of Grecian history previous to this date—Its uncertainty and unsatisfactory character (a).

Archons—Establishment of the office—Its powers and prerogatives—Subsequent changes in the archonship (b).

MESSENA—Dorian settlement of Sparta and Messenia—The Messenians—Their relations with the Spartans—The first Messenian war—Cause, outbreak, duration and result of the war.—Aristodemus (c).

Gillies, *Anc. Greece*, 37, seq. (c). Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:196-223 (a), 274, seq. (c), 323-7 (b). Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:476-86 (c). Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1853), Vol. 2:34-57 (a), 302-3, 326-37, 421-40 (c), (1888) Vol. 2:442, seq. 445, 497 (b), 250-4 (c). Pausanias, *Description of Greece*, Vol. 1, Book IV (c). Smith, *Hist. World*, Vol. 1:336, seq. Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:327-9 (b), 328, seq. (c). Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:103-6 (c-1), 526, Vol. 2:452, Vol. 4:430 (b), 103-4 (c). Botsford, *Athenian Constitution*, 126, seq. Cox, *Hist. Greece*, 28. 32-4 (c). Herodotus, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3; 292-6. Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:74-6 (c).

#### ROME.

ROMULUS, the legendary founder of Rome—History of the founding of Rome as told by legend—War with the Sabines—Union of the Romans and Sabines (a).

Numa Pompilius—The second king of Rome—His legislation—The legend of his books and their discovery—His architectural works (b).

Plutarch's *Lives* (Clough Tr.), Vol. 1 (a, b). Mommsen, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 1:590-2 (b). Leighton, *Hist. Rome*, 13-18, 26-32 (a, b). Larned, *Hist. Ready Reference*, Vol. 4: 2660-2. Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 1:3-27 (a), 28-34 (b). Abbott, *History of Romulus*. Duruy, *Hist. Rome* (1884), Vol. 1:140-6, 198 (a), 146-50, 199, Vol. 2:297-9 (b), (1883) Vol. 1:1-12, 63-7 (a), 12-20 (b). *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 20:340. Ridpath, *Hist. World*, Vol. 2:102-6. Church, *Stories from Livy*, 1-21 (a, b).

#### SUMMARY.

The first of this century records, in Jewish history, the close of the long reign of Jeroboam, during which his kingdom rose to a degree of prosperity never previously enjoyed, with a corresponding degeneracy in the moral and religious life of its people. Uzziah reigns in Judah, under whose upright rule the people enjoy both religious and worldly prosperity. The prophets Zechariah, Amos, Hosea and Isaiah appear in this period. The last part of the century marks the fall of the Northern Kingdom, the destruction of Samaria, and captivity of the Ten Tribes.

Judah under Ahaz' reign lapses into the grossest idolatry, sanctioned by royal authority. The reign of Hezekiah and the preaching of Isaiah restore the old religion and develop a higher moral tone.

The interest pertaining to Assyrian history is the rapid growth by conquest, increasing wealth and splendor of the empire, the marked ability of its rulers, beginning with Tiglath Pileser II, and closing with the commencement of the brilliant reign of Sennacherib. Another important feature is the beginning of authentic history of Greece and Rome, the two nations destined to wield a lasting influence upon the civilization and history of the world.



## SECTION IX.

### SEVENTH CENTURY B. C. CHRONOLOGY.

#### MAP ILLUSTRATIONS.

- 697 (698). Accession of Manasseh in Judah.
689. Battle of Khululi; Elam and Babylon against Assyria.
684. Conquest of Babylon by Sennacherib.
682. Establishment of the annual archonship at Athens.
680. Death of Sennacherib, king of Assyria. Accession of Esar-haddon.
673. Tullus Hostilius, king of Rome.
670. Conquest of Egypt by Esar-haddon.
667. Accession of Asshur-bani-pal, king of Assyria.
- 660 (about). Psammetichus becomes king of Egypt.
- 650 (about). All Egypt united under Psammetichus.
- 645 (685). Revolt of the Messenians against Sparta. Second Messenian War under Aristomenes.
642. Accession of Amon (Judah).
640. Ancus Martius, king of Rome. Accession of Josiah, king of Judah.
633. Kyaxares of Media invades Assyria.
- 632 (625). Great irruption of the Scythians into Media, Syria and Assyria.
630. Alkæus and Sappho (poets) flourish.
- 626 (about). Saraccus, last king of Assyria, ascends the throne.
625. Rawl (other writers, 606). Destruction of Nineveh and overthrow of the Assyrian monarchy by the combined forces of the Medes, under Kyaxares, and the Babylonians, under Nabopolassar. Establishment of the empires of Media and Babylonia.
624. Legislation of Draco at Athens.

- 623 (about). Passover of Josiah. Jeremiah, the prophet, begins his ministry.
616. Tarquinius Priscus begins his reign at Rome.
610. War between the Medes and Lydians. Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt.
- 608 (610). Battle of Megiddo. Josiah slain. Jehoiachim succeeds Josiah.
606. Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem. Daniel and others carried captive to Babylon. Commencement of the seventy years of the Babylonish captivity. Battle of Carchemish; victory of Nebuchadnezzar over Necho.
604. Death of Nabopolassar and accession of Nebuchadnezzar.

#### LANDMARKS FOR THE EYE.

First—The power of Assyria, which reaches its zenith under Sennacherib and Esar-haddon, followed by decline of the empire in the latter part of the reign of Assur-bani-pal. Final overthrow of the monarchy 625 B. C. and rise of the kingdoms of Babylon and Media. Connect their rise with the fall of both monarchies in the next century.

Second—Union of Egypt under Psammetichus.

Third—Invasion of Assyria, Media and Syria by the Scythians.

Fourth—Judean history. Note the long reign of Manassah. Contrast his reign with that of Hezekiah, his predecessor, and with that of Josiah, who reigns the latter half of the century.

Fifth—Finding the Book\* of the Law. The great Passover of Josiah and rise of the prophet Jeremiah.

Sixth—Beginning of the seventy years captivity of Judah 706 B. C. by the taking of Daniel and others to Babylon.

#### CONTEMPORARY EVENTS OF HISTORY.

686. Egypt divided among twelve kings.
683. Kreon becomes the first annual archon of Athens.
678. Samaria colonized by Assyrians.
676. Terpander of Lesbos flourished. He invented the seven-stringed lyre and signs to express musical sounds.
674. Founding of Chalcedon.
670. Alban invasion. Battles of the Horatii and Curatii.
659. (about). Founding of Byzantium.
655. Bacchiadæ expelled from Greece.
650. The Greeks encouraged to trade in Egypt by Psammetichus. The chest of Kypselus in Olympia, made of cedar with reliefs inlaid in gold and ivory.
640. Contemporary with the reign of Josiah were Jeremiah, Habakkuk, Nahum, Zephaniah, Huldah the prophetess, and Baruch amanuensis to the prophet Jeremiah.

625. Periander at Korinth.  
 623. (624, about). In repairing the temple at Jerusalem, Hilkiah discovers the Book of the Law. The great passover of Josiah.  
 610. Necho, king of Egypt, attempts to cut a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea.  
 612 B. C. Insurrection of Kylon.  
 606. Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem.  
 605. The Circus Maximus, Rome, erected.  
 601. The Cloacæ Maximæ (great sewers) of Rome are begun.

## TOPICS FOR THE VIITH CENTURY.

## HEBREW HISTORY.

697 B. C. ACCESSION OF MANASSEH, the fourteenth king of Judah—His character—Degeneration of Judah and rapid decay of the kingdom—Persecution of the prophets—Death of Isaiah—Heathen worship—Manasseh taken captive to Babylon, 675—Old age and death—Amon succeeds Manasseh and reigns two years.

Smith, Bible Dict., Vol. 2:1771-3. Josephus, Vol. 1:616 seq. Geikie, Hours with the Bible (Manasseh to Zedekiah), 23-4, 26-7, 34-43, 56-60. Milman, Hist. Jews, Vol. 1:432-4. Ewald, Hist. Israel, Vol. 4:206-20. Western Review, Vol. 136:73 seq. Duncker, Hist. Antiquity, Vol. 3:208-10 (a, b). Rawlinson, Seven Mons., Vol. 1:472 seq. McClintock, Cyc. Bib. Eccl. Lit., Vol. 5:692-6. Smith, Hist. Bible, 431-3. Stanley, Hist. Jewish Church, Vol. 2:420-5. Bible, II. Kings, 20:21, II. Chronicles, 33.

640 B. C. JOSIAH, sixteenth king of Judah, begins his reign—Character and accession—His reforms and their results (a)—Condition of the monarchy and its tendency toward dissolution—Judah under his reign (b)—Finding of the BOOK OF THE LAW—Controversy as to what part of the Bible was brought to light after its long oblivion—The question of its authorship (c)—The Passover of Josiah (d)—The battle of Megiddo and death of Josiah—Its effect upon the kingdom (e).

Geikie, Hours with the Bible (Manasseh to Zedekiah), 61-2, 88-9 (a), 101-13 (b), 113-28 (c), 128-38 (d), 138-45 (a, e). Josephus, Vol. 1:617-23. Milman, Hist. Jews, Vol. 1:434-40. Lord, Beacon Lights, Hist. Jewish Heroes, Vol. 7:365-73 (a), 365-9 (c). Enc. Brit., Vol. 13:415-16, 753. Stanley, Hist. Jewish Church, Vol. 2:427-36. Ewald, Hist. Israel, Vol. 4:231-4, 242-50. Duncker, Hist. Antiquity, Vol. 3:210-27. McClintock, Cyc. Bib. Eccl. Lit., Vol. 4:1033 seq. Montefiore, Hibbert Lectures (1892), 175-86 (a, c-1).

608 B. C. JEHOIAKIM ascends the throne—Character and reign compared with Josiah, his father—Relations of Judah with

Egypt at his accession—Extortion of taxes and enforced labor—Religious declination and dissolution of morals—Jeremiah's dauntless courage during this religious, moral and political degradation—Judah's relations with and fear of Nebuchadnezzar.

Milman, *Hist. Jews*, Vol. 1:440-3. Stanley, *Hist. Jewish Church*, Vol. 2:452-61. Ewald, *Hist. Israel*, Vol. 4:259-62. Geikie, *Hours with the Bible* (Manasseh to Zedekiah), 147-66, 173-92. Lord, *Beacon Lights Hist.*, Vol. 7:375-8. Bible, Jeremiah, Chaps. 1:22:24:25:26:27:37:45. II. Kings, 23:24: I. Chron., 3. II. Chron., 36. McClintock, *Cyc. Bib. Eccl. Lit.*, Vol. 4:801 seq.

**JEREMIAH THE PROPHET**—Parentage and birthplace—Life and times—His early teachings (a)—Character and life of Jeremiah compared with the age (b)—His consecration to office affecting or revealing the nobility of his mind and character (c).

Character of his prophecy (d)—His later written works, their style and character—The Book of Jeremiah (e)—The Book of Lamentations consisting of five elegiac poems—Their subject.

Jeremiah's letter to his countrymen in captivity (f)—His relations with Baruch and Gedeliah (g).

Milman, *Hist. Jews*, Vol. 1:439-49. Geikie, *Hours with the Bible* (Manasseh to Zedekiah), 80-3, 90 (b, c), 84-8 (a), 88-113 (d), 158-9 (b), 147-219 (e) (Ezekiel to Malachi), 74-87 (f), 104-9 (e), 122-3 (g). Stanley, *Hist. Jewish Church*, Vol. 2:440-51 (b, c), 453-60, 465-9, 477-82. Duncker, *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 3:325-7, 334-50 (g). Palfrey, *Lects. Jewish Scripts.*, Vol. 3:300-95 (a-g). Book of Jeremiah, Chap. 29: (f). Cowles, *Jeremiah and Lamentations*, with notes. Cheyne, *Jeremiah; life and times*. Ewald, *Hist. Israel*, Vol. 4:218-19, 230-3, 240-8, 290, Vol. 5:11. Lord, *Beacon Lights*, *Hist.*, *Jewish Heroes*, 361-5 (b), 373-84 (d), 385-88 (e). *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 13:416 seq. 626-9, Vol. 19:819 seq. McClintock, *Cyc. Bib. Eccl. Lit.*, Vol. 5:213-18 (f), Vol. 4:821-4 (a). Book of Jeremiah, *Lamentations*. Gilfillan, *Bards of the Bible*, 154-9. Ball, *The Prophecies of Jeremiah*. Orelli, *The Prophecies of Jeremiah*. Driver, *Introduction to Lit. Old Testament*, 428-36.

**DANIEL THE PROPHET** (Belteshazzar)—His education, character, life in captivity and the honor conferred upon him at the court of Nebuchadnezzar (a)—The greatness and prosperity of Babylon at this period (b)—Daniel's wisdom and righteousness as proof against temptations which surrounded him at this the most magnificent and luxurious court of the ancient world (c)—His interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar's dream and its influence upon the king (d).

The prophecies or visions of Daniel (e)—His relations with Meshach, Shadrach and Abednego (f).



The Book of Daniel, its language, composition and influence—Date of composition and authorship (g).

Cowles, Ezekiel and Daniel, with notes. Bible, Book of Daniel. Josephus, Vol. 1:638-44, 647-54. Milman, *Hist. Jews*, Vol. 1:455-62. Geikie, *Hours with the Bible* (Ezekiel to Malachi), 151-3 (a, c, f), 153-7 (b, c), 157-60, 226 (a, d, f), 107-9 (c, e), 168 (g), 211 (c). McClintock, *Cyc. Bib. Eccl. Lit.*, Vol. 2:661-3 (a, c), 663-71 (g). *Eccl. Review*, Vol. 79:53. Stanley, *Hist. Jewish Church*, Vol. 3:3-12, 21-33 (a, b) 39, 62 (e), 63-8 (g). *Unitarian Review*, Vol. 26:292 seq. Sayce, *The Higher Criticism*, 497-537 (g). Driver, *Introduction to Lit. Old Testament*, 458-83 (g). *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 6:803 (a), 803-7 (g). Geikie, *Hours with the Bible*, 216-17 (g). Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:386-8, 460-2, 467-73. *Theol. Review*, Vol. 2:172, 478. *Baptist Quarterly*, Vol. 10:331. Ewald, *Hist. Israel*, Vol. 5:302-6. Gilfillan, *Bards of the Bible*, 166-71.

#### ASSYRIA.

BATTLE OF KHALULI—Sennacherib against Elam and Babylon—Conquest of Babylon—(See Sennacherib above).

Esar-Haddon ascends the throne 680 B. C.—As a ruler, conqueror and builder—His architectural and other works—Conquest of Egypt (a).

Asshur-Bani-Pal, the Sardanapolis of the Greeks, begins his reign 667 B. C.—His character, reign, extent and splendor of his kingdom—His wars and conquests—Passion for hunting—Architectural works—Love for literature—His library—Dispute as to the length of his reign—Decline of the empire and causes tending toward its dissolution (b).

Psammetichus I. (XXVIth dynasty), king of Egypt—The twelve kings—Egypt united under his rule—Taking of Ashdod—Greek emissaries—Opening of Egyptian ports to foreigners—Its influence upon European civilization—Progress of commerce, art and literature during his reign (c).

Geikie, *Hours with the Bible* (Manasseh to Zedekiah), 43-50 (a), 50-7 (b), 53, 140 (c). Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 1:467-77 (a), 477-91 (b). Ragozin, *Story of Assyria*, 334-46 (a), 371-416 (b). Budge, *Hist. Esar Haddon*. Brugsch, *Egypt Under the Pharaohs*, 420 seq. 443-4 (a). Herodotus, *Anc. Hist.* Vol. 1:386-90 (a, b), 406-8, Vol. 2:193-205, 319-21. Kenrick, *Anc. Egypt*, Vol. 2:319-35 (c.) Maspero, *Anc. Egypt and Assyria*, 252 seq. 287-302 (b). Smith, *Anc. Hist. of the East*, 164-70. Herodotus *Euterpe*, II. Bk., 143-55 (c). Duncker, *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 3:143-60 (a), 161-81 (b), 295 seq (c). Sayce, *Fresh Light from Anc. Mons.*, 121-4 (a), 124 seq (b). *Century Mag.* (New Series), Vol. 25:395 seq (b). Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1888), Vol. 3:143-7 (a). Brugsch, *Egypt under the Pharaoh*, Vol. 2:281, 295, 322 seq (c). Heeren, *Historical Researches African Nations*, 466-70 (c). Rawlinson, *story of Egypt*, 342-54. *Draper Intellectual Development Europe*, Vol. 1:43, 80; 95 seq (c).

**SARACUS, LAST KING OF ASSYRIA**—Character, reign and death—Fall of Nineveh and destruction of the Assyrian empire (a).

Cause of the decline and consequent downfall of the monarchy—The striking features of early empires the cause of constant disorder, warfare and consequent decay (b).

Geikie, *Hours with the Bible* (Manasseh to Zedekiah), 168 seq. Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 1:491-3, 497-500 (a, b), 501-4 (b), Vol. 2:93-5 (a). Smith, *Assyria from the Earliest Times to Fall of Nineveh*. Smith, *Anc. Hist. of the East*. Herodotus, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:390-2 (a), 393-9 (b). Budge, *Babylonian Life*, 67-75 (a). Heeren, *Historical Researches, Manual, Anc. Hist.*, 19-21 (b). Morris, *Civilization*, 112-64. Duncker, *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 3:247-94. Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:365 seq. Byron, *Sardanapalus*. Smith, *Hist. World*, Vol. 1:223 seq (b), 225 seq (a). Volney's *Ruins*, 46-54 (b).

**SCYTHIA**—Characteristics of the country—Origin and character of the people—Manners and customs—Their language and religion (a).

The Scythian invasion of Assyria—The character of their ravages—The Scythian invasion as a cause of the rapid decline of the Assyrian power (b).

Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1888), Vol. 3:59-77 (b), 61-6, 405, 478 (a), (1853 ed), Vol. 3:233-48 (a), 253-5. Geikie, *Hours with the Bible* (Manasseh to Zedekiah), 68 seq. (Creation to Patriarchs), 208-10 (a). Ewald, *Hist. Israel*, Vol. 4:26-31, 253-9. Duncker, *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 3:228-46. Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2; 20-6 (a). Herodotus, *Anc. Hist.* (Rawlinson, tr.), Vol. 3:1-22 (a, b), 35-62, 158-73 (a). Oxonian, *Israel's Wanderings or the Scuths, the Saxons and the Kymry*, 45-76 (a). Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 1:491-7, Vol. 2:87-90 (a, b). Smith, *Dict. Greek and Roman Geog.*, Vol. 2:936-45. Heeren, *Asiatic Nations*, Vol. 2:3-34 (a). *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 21:575, Vol. 18:779. Ball, *The Prophecies of Jeremiah*, 134-48.

**MEDIA**—Geography, climate and products—Origin and antiquity of the people—Manners and customs—Religion of the Medes—The Magi or priesthood (a).

King Deiokes—King Phraortes—Media under Assyrian rule—Kyaxares—Rapid growth of the kingdom—First invasion of Assyria by Kyaxares and result—Scythian invasion and conquest of Media—Their rule and final expulsion (b).

Kyaxares' relations with Nabopolassar—Siege, attack and fall of Nineveh—Establishment of the Median kingdom (c)—Attack upon Lydia—Extension of kingdom—Death of Kyaxares (d).

Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 2:1-66 (a), 84-92 (b), 92-8, 102-7 (b, c). Geikie, *Hours with the Bible* (Manasseh to Zedekiah), 66-70, 168-70. Ragozin, *Story of Assyria*, 421-32. Oxonian, *Israel's Wanderings*, 65 seq (b). Herodotus, *Anc. Hist.*,

Vol. 1:182-92, 317-26 (a, b), 327-30 (c, d). Smith, *Hist. World*, Vol. 1:244-50 (a, b). Ragozin, *Story of Media, Babylon and Persia*. Duncker, *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 5:267-307, 316-18. McClintock, *Cyc. Bib. Eccl. Lit.*, Vol. 6:14:20. Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:371-9. Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1853 ed.), Vol. 3:224 seq. 253-5. Smith, *Anc. Hist. of the East* (Student's ed.), 439-56, 508, 517-25.

**LYDIA**—The traditional antiquity of Lydia—Character of the people—Relation between Lydia and Phrygia—The Heraclidæ and Mermnedæ—King Gyges—His great wealth and extent of Empire—The Ionic War—Conquest of Greek colonies—Death of Gyges—Succession of Ardys—Kimmerian invasion—War between the Mermnedæ and Miletus—Sadyattes—War with the Milesians (a).

Alyattes—Expulsion of the Kimmerians—War with the Medes under Kyaxares—Battle of the Halys—Peace concluded between Media and Lydia—Last years and death of Alyattes—Description of his tomb (b).

Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:380 seq. Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:115-24, 124-30 (b). Duncker, *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 3:414 seq (a, b). Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1853), Vol. 3:213, 219-31, 245-57 (a, b). Herodotus, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:122-9, 132, 178-80, 275-98. Harper's Magazine, Vol. 68:672 (Alyattes' tomb). Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 2:98-105, 240 (a, b), Vol. 1:479 (a). Cox, *Hist. Greece*, 99, 101-3. Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:1 seq. Smith, *Anc. Hist. East*, 494-7, 502-17 (a, b). Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:234 seq. (a). Smith, *Hist. World*, Vol. 1:250-8 (a).

## BABYLONIA.

**NABOPOLASSAR**, founder of the second Babylonian empire—Résumé of the early history of Babylonia (a)—Foundation of the second empire by Nabopolassar—His alliance and division of the Assyrian empire with Kyaxares (b).

Pharaoh Necho—His attempt to construct a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea—Circumnavigation of Africa—The battle of Megiddo and the result—Battle of Carchemish—Death of Nabopolassar (c).

Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 2:230-8 (a), 238-42 (b, c), *Story of Egypt*, 354-9. Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:177-9, 365 seq. Ewald, *Hist. Israel*, Vol. 4:241-2, 251-9, 296, foot note. Duncker, *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 3:319-28. Herodotus, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:402-11 (a, b, c), Vol. 2:205-8, 321-2 (c). Porter, *Giant Cities of Bashan*, etc., 258-61 (c-1). Smith, *Hist. World*, Vol. 1:229 seq (a, b, c). Sharpe, *Hist. Egypt*, Vol. 1:153-7 (a, c). Milman, *Hist. Jews*, Vol. 1:436-9 (c). Josephus, Vol. 1:123 (c). Geikie, *Hours with the Bible* (Manasseh to Zedekiah), 140-3, 145-7, 171-4 (c). Smith, *Hist., Babylonia*. St. Clair, *Buried Cities and Bible Countries*, 159-61 (c). Kenrick, *Anc. Egypt*, Vol. 2:335-44 (c). Brugsch, *Egypt under the Pharaohs*, Vol. 2:270-3, 277 (c). Herodotus *Euterpe II*, Bk. of 155-7 (c).

NEBUCHADNEZZAR becomes king of Babylon 604 B. C.—His character, military ability and renown in Babylonian history (a)—His conquests—Siege and capture of Tyre—Capture of Jerusalem (b).

The splendor, wealth and magnificence of Babylon, his capital (c)—Architectural achievements, walls, canals, temples, palaces and hanging gardens (d)—His use of forced labor in carrying out his great works (e).

Colossal statues of gold and silver, their inauguration ceremonies and the sacredness attached to them (f)—Importance attached to dreams—Daniel's interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar's dream—Last days and death of Nebuchadnezzar (g).

Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 2:241-5 (a, b), 245-7 (d-e), 247-9 (a, g), 170-7 (c, d). Josephus, Vol. 1:623-5, 630-3, 638-46 (a, b). Milman, *Hist. Jews*, Vol. 1:440, 442-5 (a, b). Geikie, *Hours with the Bible (Manasseh to Zedekiah)*, 173-5, 192, 196 (a, b) (Ezekiel to Malachi), 106-11, 153-7 (b, c, d), 157-64 (f, g). *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 3:188, Vol. 18:309-10, Vol. 23:808. Smith, *Hist. Babylonia*. Smith, *Hist. World*, Vol. 1:230-35 (a-e). Herodotus, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:411-17. Smith, *The Book of Isaiah*, Vol. 2:189-204 (c). McClintock, *Cyc. Bib. Eccl. Lit.*, Vol. 6:897-902. Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:365-70 (a, b). Ewald, *Hist. Israel*, Vol. 4:256-53, 267, 269-70, 273. Sayce, *Fresh Light from Anc. Mons.*, 128-34. Duncker, *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 3:328-45, 350-5 (b), 356-91 (a, c, d, g). Bible, *Book of Daniel, Ezekiel, Chaps.* 26:27.

## GREECE.

THE SECOND MESSENIAN WAR—Result, the conquest of Messenia by Sparta—Aristomenes—Rise of Tyrtaeus (a)—Change in the archonship—Annual archons elected—The functions of the nine archons defined (b)—Draco—His character—Laws of Draco—Social condition of Athens—Effect of Draco's legislation (c)—Kylon—Attempted usurpation of Kylon—His failure and death by order of the Alkmaeonids—His trial and condemnation by the Alkmaeonids (d).

Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:240-3 (a), 330-4 (c). Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:487-98 (a), 517-22 (c), 522-7 (d). Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:327 seq (c). Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:86-9. Cox, *Hist. Greece*, 34-7 (a), 73-5 (b, c, d). Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:106-9 (a). Botsford, *Athenian Constitution*, 129 seq. Herodotus, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:296-8 (a), 18-21 (c, d).

## ROMAN HISTORY.

TULLUS HOSTILLIUS—Character and reign—The Horatii and Curatii—The Sabine War (a)—Ancus Marcius—His conquests—Architectural works (b).

Tarquinius Priscus—Rome under his reign—Religious and legislative reforms—His public works—Introduction of Etruscan customs into his court (c).

Duruy, *Hist. Rome* (1884), Vol. 1:150-61, 234 seq (a, b, c). Smith, *Dict. Greek and Roman, Biog.*, Vol. 2:530 (a), 156-7 (b), Vol. 3:976 (c). Ridpath, *Hist. World*, Vol. 2:107 seq. Church, *Stories from Livy*, 47-60. *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 12:166, Vol. 20:733 seq. Duruy, *Hist. Rome* (1883), Vol. 1:20-8 (a), 28-35 (b, c). Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 1:35-8 (a), 23 seq (b), 51-60 (c).

#### SUMMARY.

The chief characteristics of the history of this century in Judah are, the reigns of Manasseh and Josiah, remarkable by contrast, the former marked by all that is base and wicked in human nature, debases his people to the lowest degradation they had ever known; the latter standing first among all the kings of the line of David for unswerving loyalty to truth and right, his reign is recorded as one of the noblest in Jewish history.

Assyrian history records the greater part of the brilliant reign of Sennacherib, the extension and prosperity of the empire under Esar-haddon and Ashur-bani-pal, the flourishing of the arts, especially architecture and the encouragement of literature. This period is followed by the decline and fall of the monarchy and the foundation of the Median and Babylonian kingdoms under Cyaxares and Nabopolassar. Egypt becomes free and united under Psammetichus. Greece and Rome are yet in their infancy.

## SECTION X.\*

### PERSIA.

**EXTENT OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE**—Characteristics of Persia proper—The Iran plateau—The lowlands—The mountain chains and gorges serving as a means of defense—Rivers and lakes—Climate and products of Persia (a).

The people; origin and physical characteristics—Relation of the Persians to the Medes—Mental and moral qualities of the Persians—Education (b)—Manners and customs (c).

Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 2:265-92, 301 seq (a), 36 seq 315-20, 358-61 (b), 320-64 (c). Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:470-93, 507-14 (b, c). McClintock, *Cyc. Bib. Eccl. Lit.*, Vol. 7:975 seq. Perrot and Chipiez, *Hist. Art Persia*, 2-8 (a), 8-11 (b, c). Duncker, *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 5:1-18 (a, b), Vol. 6:398-408 (b, c). Herodotus, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:211-16, 547, Vol. 2:459-70. Fraser, *Historical and Descriptive Account of Persia*. Johnson, *Oriental Religions*, 44-48. *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 18:561 seq. Ridpath, *Hist. World*, Vol. 2:305-14 (a), 314 seq (b), 327-37 (c). Smith, *Dict. Greek and Roman Geog.*, Vol. 2:578 (a). *Christian Observer*, Vol. 18:375, 513 (b). Heeron, *Historical Researches Asiatic Nations*, Vol. 1. Smith, *Hist. Bible*, Vol. 1:259-61, 266-8. Vaux, *Persia, Hist. from the Monuments*. Framji, *Hist. of the Parsees* (manners, customs, religion).

**RELIGION OF THE PERSIANS**—Its origin and character—Zoroaster—Epoch of—His system of religion—The *Zend-Avesta*—Its character and meaning—Relation of the *Avestan* to the *Vedic* religion—Antiquity of the *Persian* religion—Magianism—The priesthood and their laws—The *Persian* gods, *Ormazd* and *Ahriman*—Sacred emblems, fire, earth and water.

Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 2:420-9; *Religions of the Anc. World*. Ewald, *Hist. Israel*, Vol. 5:39 seq. Duncker, *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 5:49-128, 149-238. Lord, *Beacon Lights, Old Pagan Civilization*, 53-64. Babelon, *Manual Oriental Antiqs.*, 146 seq. Johnson, *Oriental Religions*, 1-157. Sayce, *Anc. Empires of the East*, 256-75. Caird, *Oriental Religions*. Clarke, *Ten Great Religions*, Vol. 1:171-208, Vol. 2:11 seq 41, 58, 60, 91-2, 106, 131-5, 138, 255-6, 259, 395-6. Muller, *Sacred Books of the East*, Vol. 4, Part I; Vol. 23, Part II; Vol. 31, Part III. Gelger, *Civilization of Eastern Iranians*, Introduction, Vol. I, Vol. II (*Avestan*, rel.). Perrot and Chipiez, *Hist. Art in Persia*, 11-18. *Contemporary Review*, Vol. 4:50-72 (*Zend-Avesta*). Smith, *Anc. Hist. East*, 413-38. Herodotus, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:207-11, 339-43. Heeren, *Historical Researches, Asiatic Nations*, Vol. 1:207-75. *Atlantic*

\*Section X is introductory study for the VIth century work and may be treated as supplemental reading.

Monthly, Vol. 24:150-68 (Zoroaster and Zend-Avesta). Framji, Hist. of the Parsees. Bunsen, Egypt's Place in Hist., Vol. 3. Ragozin, Media, Babylon and Persia, with Study of the Zend-Avasta.

**PERSIAN ART—Architecture—Its general characteristics—Material and construction (a)—Columnar aspect of Persian edifices—Origin of this columnar architecture—Doors and gateways (b)—Platforms, staircases and decorations (c)—Palaces and tombs (d).**

Perrot and Chipiez, Hist. Art in Persia, 47-51, 69-86 (a), 86-120 (b-1), 126-31 (b-2), 131 seq (c-1), 136-61 (c-2), 196-239 (d-2), 256-62 (d-1). Lubke, Hist. Art, Vol. 1:68-74 (a-d). Rosengarten, Architectural Styles, 48-53. Rawlinson, Seven Mons., Vol. 2:381-8 (a, c, d), 388-92 (d-1), 393-402 (b, c-2), 404-8 (b, d), 408-12 (a, b). Reber, Hist. Art, 102-7 (a), 108-21 (d). Ferguson, Hist. Arch., Vol. 1:188 seq (a).

**SPECIMENS OF PERSIAN ARCHITECTURE—The Tomb of Cyrus at Pasargadæ (a)—The ruins of Persepolis, the platforms and royal buildings (b)—The Hall of a Hundred Columns and the great Hall of Audience (c).**

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**SCULPTURE—Materials used—Favorite subjects—Style and execution—General characteristics of Persian sculpture (a). Gem engraving—Intaglios—Persian coin (b).**

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#### CHIEF CITIES OF ANCIENT PERSIA.

**SHUSHAN OR SUSA—Its antiquity and location—General description and history—The great palace—Character of its architecture—The seraglio of the palace (a).**

Pasargadæ, venerated by the Persians for its associations—Its ruins—Tomb of Cyrus and other historical memorials (b).

Persepolis, second capital of the Persian kingdom—Beauty and grandeur of its palaces—Its great staircases—Pillared Hall—The rock-tomb of Darius (c).

Lower Ecbatana, the ancient capital of Media—Northern Ecbatana, said to have been founded by Solomon—Its seven walls—The royal palace, treasury and Fire temple (d).

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## SECTION XI.

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### SIXTH CENTURY B. C. CHRONOLOGY.

#### MAP ILLUSTRATIONS.

597. Jehoiachim, king three months. Accession of Zedekiah, last king of Judah.
595. First Sacred War. Psammetichus II. begins to reign in Egypt.
594. Legislation of Solon (about). Ezekiel called.
593. Accession of Astyages (Media).
590. Pharaoh Hophra (Apries) begins his reign.
586. Destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar and end of the kingdom of Judah. Babylonian captivity.
585. Fall of Tyre after a siege of thirteen years by Nebuchadnezzar.
578. Servius Tullius, king of Rome.
570. Amasis, king of Egypt. Apries dethroned.
568. Conquest of Egypt by Nebuchadnezzar.
561. Evil Merodach succeeds Nebuchadnezzar.
560. Pisistratus becomes tyrant of Athens.
559. Fall of the Median kingdom and establishment of the Persian empire by Cyrus.
555. Accession of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.
546. Conquest of Lydia and capture of king Kroesus by Cyrus, king of Persia.
538. Fall of Babylon and destruction of the Babylonian monarchy.
536. Full establishment of the Persian empire, embracing Assyria, Media and Persia proper. Edict of Cyrus enabling the Jews to return to Jerusalem.
529. Kambyzes, king of Persia, successor to Cyrus the Great.

527. Hippias and Hipparchus, rulers of Athens, jointly succeed their father, Pisistratus.
525. Conquest of Egypt by Kambyses.
524. Tarquinius Superbus, last king of Rome.
521. Darius I. (Hystaspes) ascends the Persian throne after the assassination of Smerdis the Magian.
520. Decree of Darius for rebuilding the Temple at Jerusalem.
519. Kleomenes, king of Sparta.
516. Dedication of the second Temple.
510. The Pisistratidæ expelled and democracy established at Athens.
- 509 or 510. Expulsion of the Tarquins and establishment of the Republic. Institution of the consulship. Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus, first consuls. First laws of Valerius, who succeeded Collatinus as consul.
501. Revolt of the Ionian cities from Persia. (Grote, 502; Hertzberg, 500).

#### LANDMARKS FOR THE EYE.

First. Overthrow of the kingdom of Judah, destruction of Jerusalem and captivity of the Jews. Connect with its rise tenth century and with the fall of Samaria, eighth century. Compare its length of duration with other Oriental nations.

Second. Legislation of Solon.

Third. Conquest of Media by Cyrus and rise of Persia. Connect with rise of the Median monarchy, seventh century.

Fourth. Fall of Babylon. Connect it with its rise and the zenith of its power under Nebuchadnezzar.

Fifth. Full establishment of the Persian empire under Cyrus. Compare its power with strength of kingdom at the close of the fifth century.

Sixth. Persian conquest of Egypt.

Seventh. Return of the Jews and rebuilding the Temple at Jerusalem.

Eighth. Overthrow of the Pisistratidæ at Athens and the Tarquins at Rome.

Ninth. The Ionian revolt.

#### CONTEMPORARY EVENTS OF HISTORY.

- 597 or 598. Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem and carries away the principal inhabitants.
590. Flourishing of the Seven Wise Men of Greece—Solon, Periander, Pittacus, Chilon, Thales, Kleobulus and Bias.
588. The Pythian games began to be celebrated every five years.

587. The golden image of Nebuchadnezzar set up.  
 582. Isthmian games in honor of Poseidon introduced.  
 578. Money coined at Rome by Servius Tullius.  
 573. Nemean games instituted in honor of Zeus.  
 568. Depænus and Scyllis open a school of statuary at Athens.  
 566 or 565. First census of Rome taken, 84,700 inhabitants.  
 562. Dials invented by Animaxander, of Miletus.  
 560. Æsop's Fables.  
 540-510. Era of Pythagoras.  
 539 or 600. Marseilles founded by the Phœnicians.  
 538. Daniel interprets the handwriting on the wall. Belshazzar, king of Babylon, slain.  
 536. Return of the Jews to Jerusalem under Zerubbabel. The seventy years of the captivity had now expired, dating from 606 B. C., when Daniel and many others were carried captive to Babylon.  
 535. Thespis performs the first tragedy.  
 532. Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, put to death, B. C. 522.  
 527. First public library founded at Athens.  
 525. The temple of Isis (Egypt) completed.  
 521. Haggai and Zechariah prophecy.  
 520. Sibylline books brought from Cumæ.  
 509. Commercial treaty between Carthage and Rome.  
 508. First treaty between Rome and Carthage.  
 501. Aristagoras, Hecateus, Artaphernes, Megabyzus and Hippias prominent in the Persian movement against Greece.

## TOPICS FOR THE VITH CENTURY.

## HEBREW HISTORY.

597 B. C. ACCESSION OF JEHOIACHIM II.—His reign—Reappearance of Jeremiah—Siege of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar—Jehoiachim surrenders himself to save his people—Fate of the king—Second deportation of Jews to Babylon (a).

Zedekiah, the twentieth and last king of Judah—Accession and first years of his reign—His visit to Babylon, cause and result—Growing discontent of the nations under Assyrian rule—Teachings of false prophets and Egyptian influence upon Zedekiah—His revolt from Nebuchadnezzar (b).

Investment, siege and fall of Jerusalem—Fate of king Zedekiah and his sons—Death of Gedeliah—Flight of Jeremiah with the daughters of Zedekiah to Egypt—Extinction of the Jewish state (c)—The Jewish colony in Egypt—Disappearance of Jeremiah and Zedekiah's daughters (d).

Geikie, Hours with the Bible (Manasseh to Zedekiah), 192-201 (a), 201--5, 211 (Ezekiel to Malachi), 9-20 (b), 31-74, 100-11 (c), 111-21 (d). Milman, Hist. Jews, Vol. 1:444-9 (a). Smith, Hist. Bible, 445 seq (a), 447-56 (b, c, d). Edward, Pha-

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**THE BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY**—Its duration—Condition and life of the exiles during their captivity—Effect of the captivity upon their moral and religious character—Literary growth of the period—Last days of the captivity; edict of Cyrus and restoration of the Jews—Their return under Zerubbabel, beginning a new era in Jewish history.

The new colony on the Jordan—Adoption of the name Jew or Judean in place of Israel—Building and dedication of the second Temple—Opposition of the Samaritans and cause thereof—Decree of Darius for the completion of the Temple—New importance of Jerusalem from this period—Form of government after their return and national development.

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**EZEKIEL, PROPHET OF THE CAPTIVITY**—His method of teaching—The change from public preaching to sacred writing that came in with the altered condition of the people (a)—The character of his teachings compared with his predecessors (b)—Character and education of Ezekiel as shown in his writings (c).

Discontent among the exiles, caused by the expectation of the fall of Babylon and their return to Jerusalem as foretold by the prophets (d)—Ezekiel's position among the exiles—His wonderful visions, their teaching and effect upon him and the people (e).

His writings judged from a literary and religious standpoint (f).

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**FALL OF TYRE**, after a siege of thirteen years. See Nebuchadnezzar. Evil Merodach; condition of Jews under his reign (a).

**NABONIDUS**, his reign; siege and capture of Babylon by Cyrus (b)—Prophecies relating to the siege and fall of Babylon (c)—Description of the event and cause of its downfall (d)—Feast of Belshazzar (e).

Geikie, *Hours with the Bible (Ezekiel to Malachi)*, 164-5 (a), 211-12, 219-25. Enc. Brit., Vol. 3:187 (a), Vol. 6:753 (e). Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 2:249-51 (a), 251-9 (b, d, e). Sayce, *Fresh Light from Anc. Mons.*, 134-8. *Blackwood's Magazine*, Vol. 12:25 seq (e). *Monthly Review*, Vol. 99:126 seq. Herodotus, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:417-26. Budge, *Babylonian Life*, 76-89 (b). McClintock, *Cyc. Bib. Eccl. Lit.*, Vol. 1:605, 740. Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:370 seq 425-37 (a, b, c). Stanley, *Hist. Jewish Church*, Vol. 3:42-63 (b, d). Bible, Book of Daniel: Isaiah, 13:14:21; Ezekiel, 26:28; Jeremiah, 50. Duncker, *Hist. Antiquity*, Vol. 3:392 seq. Smith, *Hist. World*, Vol. 1:235-9 (b, c, e).

**PSAMMIS** or Psammetichus II., king of Egypt—Apries or Pharaoh Hophra—Accession of Amasis—The prosperity of his reign—Adornment of Sais—Reduction of Cyprus—Relations with Polycrates and Cræsus—Psammetichus III.—Battle of Pelusium and destruction of the Egyptian monarchy by Kambyses—Egypt under Persian rule.

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**LYDIA**—Extent, power and splendor of the kingdom at the middle of the sixth century B. C.—Kroesus, king of Lydia—His accession and policy—His character and reputed wealth—Solon's visit to his court—Kroesus' munificent offerings to the gods.

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## PERSIA.

**CYRUS THE GREAT**—Early life, education and character—Relations with Astyages, king of Media—Conquest of Media by Cyrus—Position of Egypt, Lydia and Babylon and the relations between them in regard to Persia—War between Cyrus and Krœsus—Fall of Sardis, the Lydian capital, and overthrow of the kingdom—Effect of the fall of Sardis upon the Greeks—Subsequent relations of Cyrus and Krœsus (a).

Conquest of Asia Minor—Fall of Babylon—Full establishment of the Persian empire—Its extent and power (b).

Cyrus' relations with the Jews—Queen Tomyris—Death of Cyrus—Effect of the conquests of Cyrus upon the Persians—Causes of deterioration and weakness tending to decay in the Median and Babylonian kingdoms (c).

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**ACCESSION OF KAMBYSES**—Preparation and invasion of Egypt—Battle of Pelusium and destruction of the Egyptian monarchy—War with the Ethiopians—Character of Kambyses—His last years, death and succession of Smerdis the Magian—Overthrow and death of Smerdis (a).

Darius Histaspes—Character—Accession—Reforms and provincial policy of Darius—Demokedes' relations with Darius—Revolt and reduction of Babylon—Conquest of Asia Minor; Scythian expedition—Conquest of Thrace—Conquest of India (b).

Constitution, extent and prosperity of the empire at this period—Splendor of the Persian court—Palaces, roads and coinage—Darius as a ruler and the character of his reign (c).

The Ionian Revolt—Causes leading to the revolt—Aristagoras, tyrant of Miletus—Refusal of Sparta to assist the Ionians—Aid given by Athens and Eretria—Burning of Sar-

dis—Battle of Lade—Fall of Miletus—Fate of Ionia—Artaphernes governor of Sardis—Histiaeus—His position at the Persian court (d).

The Behistun Rock—Its inscriptions—The significance of this monument in the history of Asia and Europe (e).

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#### GREECE.

FIRST SACRED WAR—Cause of the war—Athens and Sikyon unite in defense of Delphi—Fall of Krissa and Kirrha, B. C. 582 (a).

OLON, the founder of the Athenian democracy—His life and character—Solon as a legislator—Financial and social condition of Athens at the beginning of his career—Nature and character of his constitution—Its effect upon the prosperity of Athens—Publication of his laws—Solon's travels and literary ability (b).

Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:316 (a), 530-82 (b). Grote, *Hist. Greece*, (1853), Vol. 3:88-159 (b), (1888), Vol. 3:285-9 (a), Vol. 2:464, 468-84, 492-4, 500-19 (b). Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:548-58 (b). Lord, *Beacon Lights Hist.*, *Pagan Civilization*, :255-9. Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:46-8 (a), 89-97 (e). Mann, *Anc. and Med. Republics*, 49-69 (b). Cox, *Hist. Greece*, 75-82 (b). Herodotus, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:321-38 (b). Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:281 (a), 339-68 (b). Plutarch's *Lives* (Clough), Vol. 1. Gillies, *Anc. Greece*, 52 seq (a), 147 seq (b). Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:323-50, 356-9. Mure, *Language and Lit. Anc. Greece*, Vol. 3:343-7 (b). Heeren, *Manual Anc. Hist.*, 111 seq.

HISTORY OF THE RISE OF GREEK TYRANTS—Character of their rule—Contrast between them and the early kings (a).

PISISTRATUS, his usurpation and reign—His influence upon and cultivation of literature and art—His works of utility, aqueducts, roads, public buildings and temples (b)—

Expulsion and restoration of Pisistratus (c)—Growth of Athenian democracy (d).

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HIPPIAS AND HIPPARCHUS—Their accession—Death of Hipparchus and expulsion of Hippias—Harmodius and Aristigeiton—Hippias' intrigues with the Persians against Athens—Condition of Athens during the reign of the Pisistratedæ (a).

Kleisthenes, his power and influence—His political revolution and establishment of the Athenian democracy—The constitution of Kleisthenes—Effect of the Kleisthenian revolution (b).

Interference of Sparta under Kleomones—Failure of the Spartan scheme to restore the tyranny—Condition and character of the Athenian state at the close of the sixth century—Fall of Kleisthenes—His last years and death (c).

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## ROMAN HISTORY.

SERVIUS TULLIUS—The character of his reign; TULLIA, his daughter, and death of Servius—The conquest of Etruria; legislative reforms of Tullius (a).

Tarquin The Proud, his accession—Character—His public buildings and other works—The power of Rome at this epoch (b).

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**EXPULSION OF THE TARQUINS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REPUBLIC**—Election of consuls—The symbol and term of the office; its duties and powers (a).

Changes in the constitution during the consulship of Junius Brutus and Publius Valerius, the first consuls (b)—The aristocratic character of the revolution—Powers of the senate (c).

The legends of Horatio Cocles, of Martius and Lars Porsena and of Castor and Pollux or the Dioscuri (d).

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### GREEK LITERATURE.

**INFLUENCE OF COUNTRY**, climate, national character and religion upon language and literature (a).

Reasons for poetical literature preceding that of prose—In poetical art reasons for the epic and lyric taking priority (b-1-2).

Poetry as an influence in civilization—Its importance among the Greeks and relation to Greek life—Influence on the state—As an element in the education and formation of the character of youth (c).

Epic poetry; definition of the term epic—Origin of epic poetry—Its relation to history—How preserved (d)—Originality, influence and artistic qualities of Greek literature (e).

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**THE HOMERIC PERIOD**—Homer—His birthplace and time (a)—Character of Homer as illustrated in his works (b)—Literary style—Estimate of his genius and influence on posterity (c)—Theories in regard to and evidence of earlier poets than Homer—Relation to previous poets—His place in historical literature—Historical value of his works (d).

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**THE ILIAD**—Outline and principal characters—Achilles, the main poetical feature of the poem—Personal appearance and character as delineated in the poem (a).

Dramatic, descriptive and metrical elements of the Iliad—Homer's delineation of character—Characters of Agamemnon and Achilles compared—Homer's use of similes and alliteration (b).

The position assigned to women contrasted with the women of historic Greece—Character of the Homeric heroines—Compare the characters of Penelope, Helen and Queen Arete (c).

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**THE ODYSSEY**; plan of, and characters in the poem con-

trusted with those of the Iliad (a)—Story of the principal characters of the Odyssey—Character, age and personal appearance of Ulysses—Meaning of the name—Descriptions of social life in the Odyssey—Popularity of the Iliad compared with the Odyssey (b).

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**THE HOMERIC QUESTION**—The questions under discussion in regard to the origin of the Iliad and the Odyssey simply stated are—First: The two poems are the work of one author. Second: Each poem is the production of a single, but not the same author. Third: The works are a compilation of independent poems on the Trojan war, written by various poets. Fourth: That the poems have been amplified by incorporating other writing with the original work—History of the Homeric controversy and difference of opinion in regard to the unity of the Iliad and Odyssey (a).

Origin, character and historical data of the poems—Internal evidence in the poems bearing on the question—Preservation of the poems—Bards and rhapsodists (b).

Concordance of the text and unity of action in the poems (c)—Compilation of the poems by Pisistratus—The Alexandrian edition and division of the poems into books (d).

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**THE HOMERIC HYMNS**—Their claims to emanate from Homer (a).

**Epic Cycle and Cyclic Poets**—Origin and definition of the term cyclic poets—Its application to the Homeric poets (b).

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**HESIOD**—Date, character and style of his writings (a)—“Works and Days”—Its composition—Originality of style and sentiment (b).

“The Theogony”—Its literary merit (c)—Style of Hesiod compared with Homer—Contrast between the Hesiodic and Homeric poems in the portrayal of life (d).

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**THE DECLINE OF EPIC**, rise and cultivation of LYRIC POETRY—Conditions of society the primary cause of the change in the form of poetry—Relations of lyric poetry to music (a).

Alkæus—His life and political character—Their effect upon and connection with his writings (b).

Sappho—Life, moral character and genius—Her place in poetic literature—Extracts from her writings (c).

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**RISE OF ELEGIAC POETRY**—Its origin—Tyrtaeus first noted elegiac poet—His relations with the Spartans—Position of

Tyrtæus in the Messenian War—His literary genius and poetical works (a)—Rise of prose literature—Its origin and early history (b).

Hekataëus of Miletus, geographer, first Greek prose writer of celebrity—Relation of geography to history (c).

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THE SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE—Their influence upon the thought of the age—Their relation to philosophy and prose literature (a).

Rise of Greek Philosophy—Its relation to the state—Influence as an element in civilization—Thales, called the father of Ionic philosophy—Egyptian influence upon his philosophy—Character of his mind and influence of his thought. (He left no writings).—Astronomical and geometrical labors of Thales (b).

Anaximander—His principles in regard to the origin of all things (c).

Pythagoras—His character and influence—Originality of his mind—The principle of number, order and harmony in his system of philosophy—His works in Geometry—The followers of Pythagoras (d).

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#### ART OF ANCIENT GREECE.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD—The Cyclopiian or Pelasgic architecture; its general characteristics—Walls—Materials used;

its durability—Manner of construction—Walls of Tiryns and Mykenæ—Gates, construction and usual form (a).

Gates of Tiryns—The Lion Gate at Mykenæ—The treasures or dome-shaped buildings of Tiryns and Mykenæ—The treasury or tomb of Atreus (b).

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### GREEK SCULPTURE.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD—Characteristics of the country, climate, customs, mental and physical qualities as elements favorable to the originality and early development of Greek art—The plastic character of the Greek mind—Sculpture, its natural expression—Relation of Greek sculpture to nature.—Oriental influence upon early Grecian art—Color in Greek sculpture (a).

Sculpture in wood—Dædalus and his works—His identity as a real or mythical personage (b).

Sculpture in stone and metal—The Lion Gate at Mykenæ—The Niobe of Mount Sipylus (c)—The shield of Achilles as described by Homer—Sword-blades from Mykenæ (d).

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TRANSITION PERIOD from the Mykenean through Oriental to pure Greek style—Chest of Kypselus—Its history—Description of the reliefs—Subjects whence derived—Archaic inscriptions—Korinthian work (a)—The throne of Apollo at Amyclæ—Description of the reliefs (b).

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**ARCHAIC PERIOD**—Advance in technical skill and new mechanical acquirements—Casting in bronze—Sculpture in marble and chryselephantine work—Modeling in clay—The sculptors, Butades of Sikyon, Glaucos and Melas of Chios, Rhoikus and Theodorus of Samos (a).

Character and importance of the Kretan School founded by Dipoinos and Skyllis about 580 B. C. (b).

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**GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EXTANT SCULPTURE OF THIS PERIOD**—The reliefs from the Doric temple of Assos (a)—The Harpy Monument and its reliefs (b).

The metopes from the oldest temple at Selinus, Sicily (c)—The statues of Apollo from Tenea and Orchomenos (d). The colossal seated figures, from the sacred way to the temple of Apollo near Miletus, now in the British Museum—Their Egyptian character (e).

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#### SUMMARY.

The sixth century is remarkable in history for its intellectual activity and development as shown in the great advancement of thought and forms of government. The early part of the century records the overthrow of the kingdom of Judah, destruction of Jerusalem and captivity of the Jews under Nebuchadnezzar. Babylon under this monarch reaches the height of her splendor and prosperity.

The conquest of the Median kingdom by Cyrus is followed by the fall of Babylon and the rise of the Persian monarchy, embracing Assyria, Media and Persia proper. Egypt is reduced to a Persian province by Kambyeses.

Greece makes great advancement in civilization by the establishment of the Solonian laws and encouragement of literature and art. This century marks the rise of Greek philosophy and the beginning of the most brilliant period of Greek poetry, Hellas, Sicily and the islands of Asia Minor all contributing to the national literature.

Rome under the rule of her kings grows in wealth and power. The latter part of the century Greece and Rome are disturbed by violent political movements resulting in the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ from Athens and the Tarquins from Rome. The century closes with the Ionian revolt. From this time forward Greece and Italy occupy the pages of ancient history.





## SECTION XII.

### FIFTH CENTURY B. C. CHRONOLOGY.

#### MAP ILLUSTRATIONS.

- 497 (about). Roman defeat of the Latins at Lake Regillus.
496. Battle of Lade. Fall of Miletus.
494. First secession of the Plebeians from Rome (Rawl., 492).  
Institution of the office of Tribunes of the People.
493. The Latin League. Latins and Romans against the Æqui and Volsci (Rawl., 491).
492. First invasion of Greece by the Persians under Mardonius.
490. Second invasion of Greece by the Persians. Battle of Marathon, defeat of the Persians. Rise of Miltiades, Aristides and Themistokles.
- 488 (about). Coriolanus banished.
487. Revolt of Egypt from Persia.
486. Death of Darius Hystaspes. Accession of Xerxes I. First Agrarian Law by Spurius Cassius.
485. Reconquest of Egypt by Xerxes.
481. Hellenic Congress at the Isthmus.
480. Invasion of Greece by Xerxes. Defense of Thermopylæ and death of Leonidas. Naval battle off Artemisium. Battle of Salamis.
479. Battle of Plataea, Persians under Mardonius defeated by the Greeks under Pausanias. Battle of Mykale, Greek naval victory.
477. League of Delos, the hegemony of Greece passes from Sparta to Athens.
471. Passage of the Publilian Laws in Rome (Rawl., 470).
466. Battle on the Eurymedon, victory of Kimon over the Persians. Kimon begins his public career.

465. Death of Xerxes. Accession of Artaxerxes I. (Longimanus).
464. Revolution of the Messenian helots against the Spartans. The third Messenian War.
461. Perikles begins his public career.
459. Cincinnatus, Roman Dictator.
- 458 (about). Return of the Jews from Babylonia to Jerusalem under Ezra, who restores the Mosaic religion, collects and publishes the sacred books of the Old Testament.
- 457 (about). Esther becomes the Persian queen.
456. Completion of the long wall connecting Athens with the Piræus. Death of Æschylus, Greek dramatist.
453. Feast of Purim instituted by the Jews in commemoration of their deliverance from Haman.
451. Appointment of the Decimvirate at Rome. The Laws of the Twelve Tables instituted.
449. Death of Kimon. The Valerio-Horatian Laws adopted.
445. Nehemiah, governor of Judea, rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem. The Canuleian Law of inter-marriage. Establishment of the Thirty Years' Peace between Sparta and Athens.
444. Perikles assumes sole command of affairs in Athens.
442. Institution at Rome of military tribunes with consular powers.
436. War between Korkyra and Korinth regarding Epidamnus.
433. Malachi, the last of the prophets.
432. Revolt of Potidæ from Athens. Death of Pheidias.
431. Outbreak of the Peloponnesian war. Brasidas, Kleon and Nikias, generals in the war.
430. Death of Myron, Greek sculptor. Plague at Athens.
429. Perikles dies of the plague.
427. Aristophanes, Greek dramatic writer, flourished.
425. Death of Artaxerxes I., Xerxes II. and Sogdianus.

424. Accession of Darius II. (Nothus) in Persia.
423. Thucydides banished.
421. Peace of Nicias between Athens and Sparta.
420. Death of Herodotus, the historian.
416. Sokrates flourished.
415. The Sicilian expedition undertaken. Alkibiades, one of the generals of the expedition.
413. Complete defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse.
406. The Spartan fleet defeated at Arginusæ. Death of Sophokles and Euripides, Greek dramatic writers.
405. The Spartans destroy the naval power of Athens at Ægospotami. Lysander in command.
405. Artaxerxes II. (Mnemon) succeeds Darius II. in Persia. Egypt revolts from Persia.
404. Surrender of Athens to Lysander. End of the Peloponnesian war. Establishment of the Thirty Tyrants in Athens.
401. Expedition of Cyrus the Younger against Artaxerxes II. Battle of Kunaxa. Rise of Xenophon. Retreat of the Ten Thousand.

## LANDMARKS FOR THE EYE.

First. Secession of the Plebeians to the Sacred Mount.

Second. The number of Roman legal enactments during the century.

Third. The Persian wars, and rise of the great generals and statesmen of Greece.

Fourth. Growth, prosperity and power of Athens.

Fifth. Flourishing period of the Jews under Ezra and Nehemiah. The episode of Esther and flourishing of Malachi, the last of the prophets of the Old Testament.

Sixth. Outbreak of the Peloponnesian war. Death of Perikles. Rise of Alkibiades. The Sicilian expedition and its defeat.

Seventh. Close of the Peloponnesian war, and overthrow of the Athenian empire.

Eighth. Retreat of the Ten Thousand.

Ninth. Flourishing and death of great thinkers, writers and sculptors.

## CONTEMPORARY EVENTS OF HISTORY.

499. Burning of Sardis by the Ionians (Rawl., 500).
494. Licinius and Brutus first tribunes.

- Datis. Artaphernes and Hippias, prominent in the Persian invasion of Greece. Venturia and Volumnia, mother and wife of Coriolanus.
483. Ostracism of Aristides.
480. The Carthaginians attempt to conquer the Greek cities of Sicily; Their army is destroyed by Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse, at Himera.
- 471 (about). Fall of Themistokles.
468. Democracy established in the cities of Sicily.
464. Great earthquake in Sparta.
461. Kimon banished Ephialtes, his opponent. The Bible history of Judith and Holofernes (about).
460. Voyage of the Carthaginians to Britain for tin. Transfer of the confederate treasury from Delos to Athens.
458. The Oresteia of Æschylus presented on the Athenian stage.
458. Mordecai, Haman, Vashti and Zeresh, historical characters of this era.
- 459-456. Athens was engaged in war with Egypt, Phœnicia and several Peloponnesian states, and reached the greatest extent of her power.
456. Kimon recalled from banishment. Anaxogoras, philosopher; Anacreon, Simonides and Pindar, poets, contemporary with Æschylus.
451. Lucius Siccus Dentatus, Roman general; Appius Claudius, Virginus and Virginia, characters of Roman history.
444. Thucydides, son of Melesias, successor of Kimon, banished.
441. The battering ram invented.
432. Meton begins his lunar cycle.
425. Kleon, Athenian commander, takes Sphacteria.
424. Amphipolis taken by Brasidas, Spartan general. Defeat of the Athenians at Delium.
415. Alkibiades Nicias and Lamachus appointed commanders of the Sicilian expedition.
411. Reign of the Four Hundred at Athens (four months). Aristarchus, Perander, Phrynichus and Antiphon, leaders at Athens during the reign of the Four Hundred.
405. Agrigentum destroyed by the Carthaginians. Ctesias, Greek historian, contemporary with Xenophon.

## TOPICS FOR THE VTH CENTURY.

### GREECE.

FIRST INVASION OF GREECE BY THE PERSIANS under Mardonius—Object and result of the expedition (a)—Political condition of Greece at this period—Darius sends heralds to the cities of Greece to demand earth and water; how received—Alliance between Athens and Sparta; the first movement of Greece toward a political union (b).

Second invasion of Greece under Datis and Artaphernes—Sack of Naxos—Siege and destruction of Eretria—War preparations at Athens—Miltiades and Aristides chosen among the ten generals—The council of war—Miltiades receives supreme command.

**BATTLE OF MARATHON**—Result of the battle—Its effect upon the Greeks and its significance in the history of civilization (c).

**Miltiades, the hero of Marathon**—His character and generalship—Expedition against, and siege of Paros; defeat of the Athenians—Indictment, conviction, sentence and death of Miltiades—Criticisms upon his treatment by the Athenians (d).

Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:214-24 (a), 224-3 (b), 234-7, 244-58 (c, d). Cox, *Hist. Greece*, 145-7 (a), 147-9 (b), 149-60 (c, d); "Greeks and Persians," 118-21, 123-39 (c, d). Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:41-54 (a-d). Creasy, *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World*. Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:138-41, 143 (a, b), 141-61 (c, d). Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:64-73 (a), 73 seq. (c, d). Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1888), Vol. 4:1-4 (a), 5-22, 33-9 (b, c), 24-5, 30-42, 50-64 (d), (1853 ed.), Vol. 4:311 seq. (a-d), 271, 274, 334-5 (d). Archer, *Decisive Events*, 15-26 (c). Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:404-20 (a-d), 421-4 (d).

**DEATH OF DARIUS**—Accession of XERXES—Subjugation of Egypt from a revolt under Darius—The benefit to Greece of Xerxes' Egyptian campaign (a).

**Preparations by Xerxes for the invasion of Greece**—March of his army—Bridging and crossing the Hellespont—Ceremonies attending it—Muster, enumeration, review and number of the Persian army (b).

The political condition and military power of Greece at the time of the invasion by Xerxes—Preparations of Greece to resist the Persians—Congress at the Isthmus of Korinth and formation of a National League—The Isthmian Confederation under the hegemony of Sparta (c).

**Defense of the Pass of Thermopylæ by the Spartans under Leonidas**—Death of Leonidas and his followers (d)—Sea fight off Artemisium—Retreat of the Greeks and evacuation of Attica—Occupation of Athens by the Persians and destruction of the Acropolis—Its effect upon the Greeks (e).

Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:269-75 (a), 275-83 (b), 283-303 (c), 304-21 (d, e). Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 2:485-93 (a, b), 494-6 (d, e). Gillies, *Anc. Greece*, 98-111. Cox, *Hist. Greece*, 160-97 (a-e); "Greeks and Persians," 140-53 (b), 161-78 (d, e). Smith, *Dict. Greek and Roman Geog.*, Vol. 2:1161-3 (d). Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:90-9 (a), 107-16 (c), 116-47 (d, e). Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:431-43 (a, b), 445-50 (c), 450-60 (d, e). Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:54-72 (a, b), 72-6 (c), 76-85 (d, e). Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1888), Vol. 4:102-40 (b), 169-201 (d, e), (1853), Vol. 5:1-41 (a, b), 57-64 (c), 70-93 (d), 97-117 (e); Abbott, *Hist. Xerxes*, Benjamin, *Story of Persia*, 110. Herodotus, Vol. 4:1-6 (a), 6-73 (b), 100-5 (b, c, d), 225 seq. (c), 229-36, 248-58 (e). Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:162-8 (a, b), 169-77, 225-6 (c), 176-89 (d, e).

THE GREEK FLEET AT SALAMIS—Comparison of the Greek fleet in point of numbers with the Persian fleet—The two councils of war—Policy of Themistokles—His secret message to Xerxes—Return of Aristides, his visit to Themistokles—Battle of Salamis; brilliant victory for the Greeks (a).

Retreat of the Persians—Return of Xerxes to Persia, Mar-donius remaining in Thessaly—Second occupation and ravaging of Attica—Burning of Athens by the Persians (b).

Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:317-35 (a, b). Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:147-80. Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:85-92. Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 2:497 seq. (a). Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1838), Vol. 4:215-53 (1853 ed.), Vol. 5:118-37 (a), 137-44, 147-58 (e). Herodotus, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 4:254, 258-82 (a), 284 seq. 311-19 (b). Cox, *Hist. Greece*, 197-209; "Greeks and Persians," 178-89, 191-7. Gillies, *Anc. Greece*, 111-21. Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:460-77. Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:190-201 (a), 201-4, 207-11 (a, b).

THE BATTLE OF PLATÆA; the most decisive victory of the war—Retreat of the Persians—Resolutions on the battle-field of Plataea—Burial of the dead—Renewal of the Isthmian confederation (a).

Battle of Mykale—Revolt of the Ionians in the Persian camp—Spartan opposition to admitting the Ionians into the confederacy—Return of the Athenians to Athens (b).

Condition of Athens after the Battle of Plataea—Rebuilding the city and fortifying Peiræus—Attempt of the Peloponnesians to obstruct the work—Stratagem of Themistokles to enable the Athenians to complete the fortifications—Enlargement of the walls of Athens—Plans of Themistokles for the naval aggrandizement of Athens (c).

PAUSANIAS—Capture of Byzantium—Division in the confederate fleet caused by the conduct of Pausanias—His treasonable correspondence with Xerxes—Recall to Sparta—Transfer of the headship from Sparta to Athens—Formation of the League of Delos under the leadership of Aristides—Athens the federal capital—Division of Grecian politics between Sparta and Athens from this date—Object and aim of the confederacy and its necessity—Oath and obligations of allies (d).

Conduct of Pausanias after his removal from command of the fleet—His arrest, prosecution and death (e).

Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:336-44 (a), 354 seq. (b), 358 seq. (c), 372, 375-81 (d), 391-3 (e). Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1853), Vol. 5:159-90 (a), 191-200 (b), 243-52 (c), 253-67, 290, 296-8, Vol. 8-281 (d), 267-73 (e), (1838), Vol. 4:256-94 (a, b), 332-42 (c),

355-7, 379, 386-94 (d). Cox, *Greeks and Persians*, 197 seq. Herodotus, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 4:319-86, 391-3. Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:478-500 (a, b), 501-9 (c), 515-18, 580 (d), 524-5 (e). Cox, *Hist. Greece*, 211-26 (a), 227-32 (b), 232-38, 247 (c, d, e). Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:92-102 (a), 103-4 (b), 106 seq. (c), 111-14 (d, e). Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:187, 189-202 (a), 205-11 (b), 254-64 (c), 272-7, 288-92. Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:212-22 (a), 222-4 (b), 230-2 (c), 232-5 (d), 226-7 (e-2).

**ARISTIDES AND THEMISTOKLES**, the real founders of the Athenian commonwealth—Their social and political positions (a)—Rivalry between them—Ostracism of Aristides—Changes in the constitution by Aristides (b).

Athens under the administration of Themistokles (c)—Later history and death of Themistokles (d)—Last years and death of Aristides (e). Their characters and statesmanship compared—Their place and influence in the history of Athens (f).

Plutarch's *Lives* (Clough, tr.), Vol. 1 (Themistokles), Vol. 2 (Aristides). Cox, *Hist. Greece*, 150-2, 173 (b), 232-4 (c), 238-45 (d); "Greeks and Persians," 122-3 (f), 153-61 (b, c). Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1888), Vol. 4:25-30, 353 (f), 148-54 (b, c), 155-61 (c), 362, 368-76 (d), 377-8 (e), (1853 ed.), 273-89 (c, d, e). Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:43-5, 48-51, 54, 74-6, 82, 85-99, 106-11, 114-21, 125-9, 134-5 (a-f). Heeren, *Anc. Greece*, 176-8. Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, 145-6, 237-41 (d, e, f). Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:234-44, 258-67, 372 (a, b, f), 267-8, 298-306 (c), 316, 321-4, 330, 344, 358-64 (c, f), 386-96, 399-402 (d), 409-10 (e). Abbott, *Pericles*, 23-9, 50-3 64. *Encyclopedias*. Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:103, 111, 133, 137, 145, 147-8, 168-9, 172-7, 255-71, 278-80, 293-300. *University Review*, Vol. 11-680, seq. Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:424-8 (a, b, f), 501-3, 517-18 (f), 504-9 (c), 518-29 (c, d, e).

**KIMON**—Birth, education and character—His statesmanship and military ability—Administration and policy (a).

Victory on the Eurymedon and termination of the Persian wars—Revolt and subjugation of Thasos—The Helots; their social rank and treatment by the Spartans—Revolt of the Helots—Third Messenian War—Athens sends aid to Sparta—Ungracious dismissal of the Athenian soldiers by the Spartans—Action of Athens in regard to their dismissal (b).

Kimón and the Themistoklean party—Rise of Perikles—Fall, exile, recall, last campaign and death of Kimón (c).

Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:372, 381-6, 397, 402, 404-10, 417-18 (a, b), 411-16, 422-6, 443-7 (a, c), Vol. 1:214, Vol. 3:176, Vol. 4:216 (b). Abbott, *Pericles*, 71-5, 103-4, 108-19 (a, b, c). Cox, *Hist. Greece*, 246-52. Smith, *Dict. Greek and Roman Antiqs.*, Vol. 1:939-41 (b). Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:276, 280-7, 301-16, 337-43. Plutarch's *Lives* (Clough Tr.), Vol. 3. Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:530-48, 552-4 (a, b, c). Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1853), Vol. 5-278, 280-1, 304-20 (a, b), 325, 328-30, 333, 335, 341-2 (b, c), 361-6 (a, b, c), (1888) Vol. 4:395-400 (a), 405-22, 438-55. Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:83, 129-35, 144-51 (a, b, c). Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:242-3 (a), 251-4, 258-61 (b, c). De Coulanges, *The Anc. City*, 462, seq.

**BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE PERSIAN WARS UPON GREECE** (a)—Strength and political condition of Greece at the beginning and close of the wars compared—Chief causes of the success of the Greeks—Result of the wars and effect upon the internal and external relations of Greece (b).

Military prowess, political character, influence and intellectual vigor of Athens and Sparta, the leading states of Greece, compared—Their condition and relative positions at the commencement and close of the wars (c).

Increasing power and marvelous development of Athens from this period—Rivalry between Athens and Sparta for the leadership, resulting in the Peloponnesian War (d).

Heeren, *Anc. Greece*, 93-103 (a-d); *Manual Anc. Hist.*, 145-51. Morris, *Civilization*, 49, seq. Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:217-20, 283-97 (a, b), 298-303, 344, 350-2 (b, c), 230-2, 291, 333-5, 341-5, 367-8, 375, 539 (c). Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1853), Vol. 2:271, Vol. 4:318, seq. (a), Vol. 5:241-63, 273, 320, seq. 343-52 (a, c, d). Cox, *Athenian Empire*, 37-52. Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:270-2 (c-1), Grant, *Greece, in the Age of Pericles*, 97-115 (d). Draper, *Intellectual Development Europe*, Vol. 1:130-3. Sankey, *Theban and Spartan Supremacies*, 80-94 (c). Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:406-10, 496, 500-15, 520-3 (a, b), 447, 501-3, 517, seq. (c), 534, seq. 548-59 (d). Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:139-41, 148-50, 176-8, 226-8, 242 (b), 247-50 (c, d). Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:100-16 (a, b). Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:462-78 (c).

**DEATH OF XERXES**—Accession of ARTAXERXES I.—Revolt of Egypt and Syria—Peace with Greece—His character and reign—The supposed identification of Artaxerxes with the Ahasuerus of Scripture, his relations with the Jews.

McClintock, *Cyc. Bib. Eccl. Lit.*, Vol. 1:117, 440. Plutarch's *Lives* (Clough Tr.), Vol. 5. Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 2:502-6. Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:214-17. Gillies, *Anc. Greece*, 139-41. Benjamin, *The Story of Persia*, 126, seq. Smith, *Dict. Greek and Roman Biog.*, Vol. 1:371. Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:121-8, 136-41, 149-50.

**PERIKLES**—Birth, education, character and influence—Character and political views as opposed to Kimon—Democratic policy of Perikles—Political influence of the Areopagus destroyed—Growth of democracy—Building the Long Walls (a).

Removal of the federal treasury from Delos—Conflict in the Peloponnesus—Completion of the Long Walls—The Spartans in Bœotia—Athenian defeat at Tanagra—Siege and conquest of Ægina—Five years' peace with Sparta concluded 450 B. C.—Revolt of Eubœa—The thirty years' peace concluded—Embassy of Kallias to the Persian court—Peace of Kallias, or



the Kimonian Treaty—Thucydides—His opposition to Perikles and ostracism (b).

Perikles at the height of his power and the supreme ruler of Athens—Extended influence, growth and prosperity of Athens at this period—Founding of Amphipolis—Adornment of Athens by Perikles during the years of peace—Its artistic and intellectual growth (c).

Perikles as a statesman—As an orator—His public life and character—Aspasia and her influence (d). Declining power of Perikles—His political position and enemies—Prosecution of Pheidias—Attack on Aspasia and Anaxagoras—Prosecution and condemnation of Perikles—His re-election as strategus—His last days and death (e)—The value and result to Athens of Perikles' life and works (f).

Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:412-16, 424-30, 481-501 (a), 430-59, 513, seq. (b), 460-4, 546-641 (c), 501-7, 510-13, 516-42 (c, d), Vol. 3:42-52, 57-61, 65-6, 70-5, 80-5 (d, e). Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:141-6, 149-60, 165-70, 195-200. Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:545-8 (a), 548-59 (b), 560-70 (a, d), 634-64 (c, e), Vol. 3:214-16, 229-32, 234, 243-5. *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 18:529-34, Vol. 11:101. Gillies, *Anc. Greece*, 132-3, 151-65. Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 3:1-11 (c), 105-8 (a), 282-4 (d), 296-302 (e), 318-19 (f). Cox, *Hist. Greece*, 250-60, 270-3, 275-85. Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 2:503-5 (Peace of Kallias). Lloyd, *Age of Pericles*. Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:20-9 (Peace of Kallias), 29-41 (c). Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:242-7 (a), 256-9, 261, seq., 270-1 (b), 267, seq., 271-6 (c, d), 282-4, 297-302, 316-19 (d, e, f). *Plutarch's Lives*, Vol. 1 (Clough Tr.). Abbott, "Pericles." Perry, *Hist. Greek Lit.*, 551-7 (d-2). Felton, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:133-45. *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. 85 (d-2). Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1853), Vol. 5:318, 324-7, 331, 342-4, 355-80 (a, b), Vol. 6:1-32 (a, b, d), 98-112, 129-33, 141-53, 164-71, 171-9 (a, d, e, f), 421-509, 516-17. *Quarterly Review*, Vol. 152:497, seq. Grant, *Greece in the Time of Pericles*.

#### THE ATHENIAN DEMOCRACY OR CONSTITUTION—

The city as a political unit in the Greek mind—Its development (a)—The union of the cities of Attika and the admission of exiles from other states to citizenship as a factor in the intellectual growth and political history of Athens (b)—The political system of the Attic aristocracy (c).

The Reforms and Legislation of Solon—Establishment of the Senate, the Public Assembly and the Archons (d).

The Reforms of Kleisthenes—The enfranchisement of the people, division into Tribes and subdivision into Demoi (parishes).

Reforms of Aristides—Legal distinction between the rich and the poor swept away (f).

Growth, character and full significance of the constitution under Perikles (g)—Power and functions of the Areopagus under the several reforms (h).

Freeman, *Historical Essays*, series II. Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:320-4 (b), 329-34 (c), 346-63, 425 (d), 279-80, 401-11, 425 (e), Vol. 2:365, seq. (f), 413-14, 428-30, 490 (g), 416, 420-2, 424-8 (b). Lloyd, *Age of Pericles*, Vol. 1:207-19. Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1888), Vol. 2:493, 513, Vol. 3:394, Vol. 4:464 (*Democracy*), (1853) Vol. 2:257-61 (a), 424 (c), 460, 552 (d), 435, 439, Vol. 4:131, seq., 365 (e), 149, seq. (b), Vol. 3:364-79, Vol. 4:28, 452, seq. (f, g), Vol. 5:274-6, 354 (f), 355-81 (g, h). Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:41-50 (g). De Coulanges, *The Anc. City*. Grant, *Greece, Time of Pericles*, 144-78. Fowler, *The City State of the Greeks and Romans* (a), 85-112 (c), 150-83 (g). Schomann, *Athenian Constitutional Hist.* Cox, *Hist. Greece*, 10-12 (a), 87, seq. 254-6 (e, f, g), 69, seq. (b). Morris, *Civilization*, 154-63, 170-4, 178. Botsford, *Athenian Constitution*, 92-6 (a, b), 129-56 (c), 157-83 (d), 192-211 (e), 212-33 (f, g, h). Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:21 (a), 305-7 (b), 333-50 (d), Vol. 5:8-30. Mitchell, *Hist. Anc. Sculp.*, Vol. 1:283, seq. (b). Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:530, seq. 540-8 (d), 538-40 (h), Vol. 2:519-20 (f), 545-8 (h), 615-34 (g, h). *Quarterly Review*, Vol. 145:116 (g). *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. 42:44-60. Mann, *Anc. and Med. Republics*, 49-99.

THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR—Causes leading to the war—War between Korinth and Korkyra—Situation and policy of Korinth—Relations between Korinth and Korkyra—Revolt of Epidamnus—Alliance between Athens and Korkyra—Revolt of Potidæa from the Attic Confederacy—Confederate meeting at Sparta and the result.

Position and influence of Sparta—Her confederate states—Power and advantages of the Peloponnesians—The resources and naval strength of Athens—Position of Perikles in regard to the war (a).

Outbreak of the war begun by Thebes at Plataea—First campaign of the Peloponnesians—Preparations at Athens—Siege of Athens—Funeral orations of Perikles—The plague at Athens—Prosecution and condemnation of Perikles—Recalled and re-elected strategus—Fall of Potidæa—Naval battle in the Gulf of Korinth—Death of Perikles (b).

Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 3:197-216 (a), 217-45 (b). Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 3:1-52 (a), 53-80 (b). Cox, *Hist. Greece*, 60-2, 261-73 (a), 273-85 (b). Thucydides, *Hist. Peloponnesian War* (Dale Tr.) (Jowitt Tr.) Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 3:16-31, 36-63, 72-7, 85-6 (a), 64-70, 77, seq. 89-105 (b). Cox, *Athenian Empire*, 42-62. Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:24-7, 50, seq. 56-69 (a), 69-78 (b). Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1853), Vol. 6:51-171 (a, b), (1888) Vol. 4:532, seq. Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:160-70 (a), 187-200 (b). *Fraser Mag.*, Vol. 12:127 (*Greece at the time of the Peloponnesian War*). Abbott, *Pericles*, 172, seq. Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:276-82, 284-96, 302-3, 304-6 (a), 303-4, 307-19 (b). Grant, *Greece, Time of Pericles*, 143, seq. (a).

**EFFECT OF PERIKLES' DEATH IN ATHENS**—Rise of Demagogues (a)—Kleon, his character and political position—His influence, how obtained—His opposition to Perikles (b).

Nikias, Athenian general—Character, influence and opposition to Kleon—His statesmanship—Wealth of Nikias, his rise to power attributed to its influence—Military ability of Nikias (c).

Plataea besieged by the Spartans—Surrender of the city—Fate of the Plataeans—Revolt, siege and capture of Mitylene by the Athenians under Paches—Kleon's decree and its reversal—Massacre at Korkyra (d).

Demosthenes, Athenian general—His Ætolian campaign and defeat, B. C. 426—Battle of Olpæ—Battle in the harbor of Pylus—Spartan embassy of peace at Athens—Rejection of the Spartan proposals—Surrender of the Spartans at Sphacteria, B. C. 425—Athenian expedition against Korkyra, Korinth, Cythera—Intrigue of Sparta with Persia—Athenians in Bœotia—Defeat of the Athenians at Delium (e).

Brasidas, Spartan general—Character and generalship—His war policy—Capture of Amphipolis—Spartan proposal of peace and the conclusion of a truce, B. C. 423—Hostilities in Thrace cause a renewal of the war—Kleon appointed to the command in Thrace—Battle of Amphipolis—Importance of the loss to Athens—Death of Kleon and Brasidas—**PEACE OF NIKIAS**, which closes the first period of the Peloponnesian War (f).

Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 3:246-59 (d), 261-8 (e), 238, 268-77 (c, e-1, f-1), 278-83 (f), 234, 244, 260, 265-8 (b). Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 3:86-95 (a), 95, 119-29, 159-66, 201-5 (b), 98-101, 152-3, 163, 169-70, 198, 296 (c), 106-45 (d), 145-74 (e), 175-208 (f). Cox, *Hist. Greece*, 285-310 (d), 312-33 (c), 333-46, 598-9 (f). Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:200-12 (d), 212-15, 220-6 (b, e, f). Cox, *Athenian Empire*, 62, 68-75 (d), 76-93 (e), 94-106 (f). Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:319-27, 331-4 (d, e), 327-31 (a), 335-44 (f). Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:78-86 (d), 89-101 (b, c, e). Thucydides, *Hist. of the Peloponnesian War* (Dale Tr.) (Jowett Tr.). Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1853), Vol. 6:181-91, 260-6 (d-1), 202, seq. (c), 221-39 (d-2), 242-57 (a, b, d-2), 266-84 (d-3), 285-92 (b, c), 296-381 (b, e), 369-70, 375-7, 397-494 (b, c, f), Vol. 7:1-11, 30, 104, seq. 148-52, 155-60, 191, 217-29, 243-352. Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 3:109-114, 132-49, 152-75 (d), 179-228, 239-47 (e), 150-4, 177-9, 209-18, 220-2 (a, b, c), 233, 235-9, 247-87 (f).

**CONDITIONS OF THE PEACE OF NIKIAS**—Dissatisfaction of the allies in regard to the treaty—Non-performance of Sparta of the conditions of the peace—Remonstrances of the

Athenians against Sparta for this conduct—Separate alliances in the Peloponnesian states—Prominence of Argos.

Rise of Alkibiades—Alliance between Athens, Argos, Elis and Mantinea—War policy of Alkibiades—Battle of Mantinea—Siege and capture of Melos—Fate of the Melians (a).

THE SICILIAN EXPEDITION—Political condition of Sicily; extent and power of Syracuse at this period—Athenian commissioners sent to Egesta—Decree of war by the Athenians—Debates on the expedition—Opposition of Nicias—Nomination of Alkibiades, Nicias and Lamachus, generals of the expedition—Mutilation of the Hermæ (b).

Strength and character of the Athenian armament—Plan of action of the commanders discussed—Plan of Alkibiades preferred—Sailing of the expedition, July, B. C. 415—Its arrival in Syracuse and effect upon the Syracusans (c).

Alkibiades recalled to Athens—Nicias in command—Siege of Syracuse delayed and the result—The defenses of Syracuse—Gylippus, Spartan commander, sent to the aid of the Syracusans—First and second naval battles and result—Arrival of Demosthenes—Last battle in the harbor of Syracuse—Retreat of the Athenians—Surrender of Demosthenes' army—Surrender of Nicias—Fate of the generals and soldiers—Military ability of Demosthenes and Nicias compared (d).

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## GREEK LITERATURE.

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## GREEK ART.

**ARCHITECTURE**—Definition and aim—Its historical importance and ethnographic value—Its relation to sculpture and painting (a).

Elements of architectural beauty and grandeur; mass, stability, durability, materials, construction, form, proportion, carved ornament, decorative color, sculpture and painting (b).

The great principles of architectural design—Fitness for the use required—Arrangement of all the parts to produce the most artistic and stately effect, consistent with the purposes of the building—Application of ornament in harmony with the construction and appropriate to the purposes of the building (c).

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**CONSTRUCTIVE ORNAMENTS** in classical architecture—Column—Pilaster with its parts (base, dado, cornice)—Shaft (plain, fluted, reeded, cabled)—Capital and its parts (neck, bell, abacus)—Entablature and parts (architrave, frieze, cornice) (a).

Decorative ornaments—Mouldings (bead, band, fillet, quirk, torus, ovolo, echinus, ogee, cyma, cavetto, egg, dart, bead, tongue, tooth, leaf and flower) (b).

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**THE GREEK TEMPLE**—Its significance and special purpose—Preparatory stages of temple-building—General plan and distinctive features of Greek temples—Fittings of temples—The Cella; its special purpose—Altars—The oblation table—Temple inclosures—Portals—Mode of lighting Greek temples. Contrast the use of the column in Greek temples with employment of it by the Egyptians and Assyrians (a).

The three orders of Greek architecture—Distinguishing features of each as shown in the column and the entablature (b).

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**DORIC ORDER OF ARCHITECTURE**, its simplicity, harmony and grandeur, its system of proportion; the thickness of the columns, their diminution and closeness, elements of firmness, solidity and grandeur (a).

The horizontal main lines of the architrave predominating over the vertical lines of the columns and triglyphs distinctive characteristics (b). Characteristics of the Doric column and members of the capital (the echinus and abacus) as showing

powerful yet graceful support (c). The prominent features of the Doric frieze (d). Polychromy in Doric temple architecture (e).

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### EARLY SPECIMENS OF DORIC TEMPLES, 650-550 B. C.

—Temple of Minerva at Korinth—Temple of Neptune at Pæstum, of Zeus at Olympia, at Agrigentum and at Selinus (a).

Later period—Temple of Apollo at Bassæ, of Theseus at Athens, the Parthenon at Athens, the finest specimens of Doric architecture (b).

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Distinctive features of the Ionic capital and its defects (c)—Characteristics of the Doric order that indicate Egyptian origin and features of the Ionic that point to an Eastern or Asiatic origin (d).

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EXAMPLES OF IONIC TEMPLES, Temple of Hera at Samos, of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus, temple of the Wingless Victory (Nike Apteros) and of the Erechtheium at Athens (a)—Origin and use of Caryatides and Atalantes (b).

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## GREEK SCULPTURE.

### 500-400 B. C.

**SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL CONDITION OF GREECE AND ASIA MINOR** at the beginning of the fifth century—Position of Athens at the close of the Persian Wars—Effect of the wars upon the political spirit and art of Greece as shown in the rapid development of poetry, philosophy and art from this period (a).

Athletic Games and their influence upon art—The temple as an element in the progress of sculpture—Subordination and harmonious effect of sculpture in Greek temple architecture (b).

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**THE SCHOOLS OF ARGOS AND SIKYON**—Ageladas of Argos—His bronze statues of gods and Olympian victors—His school and famous pupils (a). Kanachos of Sikyon—His statue of Apollo at Miletus (b). The Early Attic School—Character, national customs and political condition of the people, influences



contributing to its development—Materials employed by its sculptors (c). The sculptors Kritios and Nesiotes—Their group of Harmodios and Aristogeiton (subject first sculptured by Antenor), commemorative of the expulsion of Greek tyrants—Popularity and extant works of this subject (d).

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THE SCHOOL OF ÆGINA—Characteristics and principal works of the sculptors Kallon and Onatas (a).

The famous groups of statues from the temple of Minerva at Ægina in the Glyptothek Munich—Analysis of the groups of the east and west pediments (b)—Characteristics and advancement shown in these sculptures compared with the Apollo of Tenea—Probable date of their execution (c).

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THE TRANSITION PERIOD—Characteristics of this period (a)—Kalamis of Athens, his versatility and productivity—His statues of gods, female figures and horses—Materials employed and general characteristics of his work—Extant works traced to originals by Kalamis—Hermes Kriophoros and the Apollo, found in the Keramikus, Athens (b).

Pythagoras of Rhegium, sculptor of heroes and Olympic victors—His style compared with the Æginetan school—His statues of Philoktetes and of the Athlete Euthymos—The Choiseul Gouffier statue in the British Museum—The statue of Europa—Materials used and chief merits of Pythagoras' sculpture (c).

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The sculpture of the metopes and friezes of the temple of Theseus at Athens; affinity between these sculptures and the works of Myron—Compare these sculptures with the Æginetan marbles (b).

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Influence of the Persian Wars, Greek drama, Athletic games, and the development of architecture upon sculpture (b).

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Subjects, composition and character of the sculpture of the pediments (b). The metopes, subjects and style of the reliefs—Their artistic merits—The myths of the Centaurs and Lapithæ—Their symbolic and historic meaning (c).

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THE TEMPLE OF APOLLO AT BASSÆ and the Phigalian Marbles—History of their discovery—Boldness, animation and truthfulness of execution—Contrast with the art of Pheidias—Subject of the frieze—The myth of the Amazons, its popularity as a subject for sculpture.

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THE SCULPTURES OF THE ERECHTHEIUM—The Caryatides—Style and character of the sculpture of the Erechtheium compared with the Parthenon—The temple of Nike

**Apteros**—Subjects and characteristics of these sculptures—Affinity in composition and execution to the frieze reliefs of the Temple of Bassæ at Phigaleia.

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**POLYKLEITOS OF ARGOS**—His favorite subjects—Affinity of his work with Myron and Pheidias—Materials used—Characteristics of his style—The statue of Juno at Argos—Heads of Juno in the Villa Ludovisi, Rome, and at Naples—The celebrated Amazon—Diadumenos—Doryphoros, noted as a canon for the human form and lineaments among Athenian sculptors—Athlete with the strigil, and other works.

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**GREEK PAINTING**—Definition of the term—Its relation in ancient art to architecture and position in regard to sculpture—Character and influence of Greek painting—Want of direct evidence of the excellence of Greek painting—Its historical development through the artists Kleantes, Telephanes, Ekphantos, Eumaros (a).

Polygnotus of Thasos—Character of his subjects—Skillful use of color—Delicacy of treatment and expression of his figures—His great works at Delphi (b). Apollodoros of Athens—His great command of color, light and shade (c). Xeuxis—Style and character of his works (d). Parrhasios—The great advancement in painting shown in his works by the refinement of expression in the face; drawing and execution—Timanthes—His celebrated painting of Iphigenia (e).

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### ROMAN HISTORY.

**THE DICTATORSHIP ESTABLISHED**—Duties, powers and term of the office—Titus Lartius, first dictator (a).—Battle of Lake Regillus, tradition of a great Roman victory over the Latins (See Tarquinius Supurbus, VI century)—Revolt of the Plebeians and creation of Tribunes—The struggle between the patricians and plebeians for equality of rights—Oppression of the plebeians—Secession to the Sacred Mount, resulting in the establishment of the tribunate (b).

Duties and powers of the office of tribune—Relation of the tribune to the consul—The tribunes and the senate—Political value and power of the tribunate (c).

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**CORIOLANUS**—His relations with the plebeians—His banishment—The Volsci and Volscian War—Relations of Coriolanus with the Volscians—Siege of Rome—Authenticity of the Story of Coriolanus (a).

Spurius Cassius, consul—First Agrarian Law (Spurius Cassius) in the interest of the plebeians—Character of the law—Opposition of the patricians and reasons therefor—Death of Spurius Cassius (b). The Fabii (c).

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**THE PUBLILIAN LAW OF VOLERO**—Character of this law—Its benefit to the plebeians (a).

Wars with the Æquians—Cincinnatus, dictator—His character and dictatorship (b).

The Bill of Terentullus, a measure to reduce the laws to a written code—Violent opposition of the patricians and reasons therefor—Decemvirs appointed—Their duties—Embassadors sent to Greece to obtain copies of the Solonian laws and others—**THE LAWS OF THE TWELVE TABLES**—Their character and benefit to the plebeians and value as a basis of Roman jurisprudence (c).

Fall of the decemvirs—Re-establishment of the consulate and tribunate—Incidents of the rule of the decemvirs—Appius Claudius—His character and political position (d).

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**THE VALERIO-HORATIAN LAWS**—The re-establishment of the tribunate of the plebeians and recognition of the Icilian Law, Roman citizens' right of appeal against any magistrate—Establishment of the Twelve Tables of Laws (a).

The Canuleian Laws, intermarriage between patricians and plebeians—Military tribunes with consular powers (b).

Struggles of the plebeians and farmer class against the nobility (c).

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#### JEWISH HISTORY.

**EZRA**—Return of the Jews under his leadership, his reforms and collection of the Jewish Scriptures (a).

**NEHEMIAH**; his character and relations with the Persian court; his commission to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem. Building and dedication of (b). Ezra and Nehemiah, their work; its character, influence and significance (c).

The Book of Ezra—Its peculiar structure (d)—Authorship and character of the Book of Nehemiah (e).

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QUEEN ESTHER—Different opinions in regard to the reigning monarch at the time of her being called to the Persian Court—Her character and life. The Feast of Purim, signification of the name of the festival and manner in which it is observed—The significance of the feast.

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MALACHI, THE LAST OF THE PROPHETS—Moral and religious condition of the Jews at the beginning of his teaching; his relation to Ezra and Nehemiah—His mission and doctrine—The Book of Malachi, its canonicity, its diction and phraseology compared with the writings of the older prophets—The extinction of prophecy.

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#### SUMMARY.

This century is remarkable in history as being a period of great intellectual and political growth. Persia invades and attempts to conquer Greece, which brought about the Persian wars, beginning with the memorable battle of Marathon and ending with the battles of Plataea and Mykale, resulting in the defeat of the Persians, thereby checking the power of Oriental despotism



and changing the destiny of Europe. This victory was followed by the most illustrious period in Grecian history, and one of the most brilliant in the history of the world.

Athens, the center of Greek thought, attains the highest point of greatness in political growth, unsurpassed literature and matchless art. This development gave to Athens the supremacy among the Grecian states which created rivalry and hatred, resulting in civil warfare. Athens and Sparta, the leading states of Greece, are politically opposed to each other, Athens being democratic and Sparta aristocratic in tendencies. These opposing principles, democracy and oligarchy culminated in the Peloponnesian war, that lasted twenty-seven years, the result of which was the destruction of the Athenian empire by the Spartan confederacy.

The history of Rome records the struggle for rights and privileges between the patricians and plebeians, the development of the Roman Constitution.



## SECTION XIII.

### FOURTH CENTURY B. C. CHRONOLOGY.

#### MAP ILLUSTRATIONS.

399. Sparta at war with Persia. Condemnation and death of Sokrates.
398. Death of Agis II., king of Sparta. Accession of Agesilaus.
396. Veii taken by the Romans under Marcus Camillus (Rawl., 392).
395. League between Thebes, Korinth, Argos and Athens against Sparta.
394. Persian fleet under Konon, Athenian admiral, defeats the Spartans off Knidus. Victory of the Spartans under Agesilaus at Koronea.
390. The Gauls vanquish the Romans on the Allia and burn Rome (Rawl., 387; Hertzberg, 388).
387. The peace of Antalkidas.
382. Sparta at war with Olynthus. The Spartans seize the Theban Kadmæa.
- 380 (about). Death of Skopas, Greek sculptor.
378. Spartan war against Thebes. Rise of Pelopidas and Epaminondas.
376. Conquest of Etruria.
371. Battle of Leuktra; Thebans, under Epaminondas, defeat the Spartans. Thebes becomes the dominant power in Greece.
366. Adoption of the Licinian Rogations (Rawl., 364).
362. Battle of Mantinea. Victory and death of Epaminondas.
- 361 or 359. Artaxerxes II. (Ochus) ascends the Persian throne.
359. Philip, king of Macedon. Rise of the Macedonian empire.

358. The Social War—Athens against Kos, Chios, Rhodes and Byzantium.
357. Outbreak of the Sacred War—Thebes against Phokis.
356. Rise of Demosthenes.
350. Death of Praxiteles, sculptor.
348. Death of Plato, Greek philosopher.
- 343 to 338. The First Samnite War (Rawl., 340).
340. Revolt of the Latin League. The great Latin War.
338. Conquest of Latium and subjugation of the Latins. Defeat of Athens and Thebes at Chæronea by Philip II., and overthrow of Greek independence (Rawl., 337-335).
336. Death of Philip II. of Macedon, and accession of Alexander the Great. Darius III. (Codomanus) succeeds Arses on the Persian throne.
335. Thebes rebels against Macedon and is destroyed by Alexander.
334. Alexander begins the conquest of Persia. Battle of the Granikus; Persian defeat.
333. Battle of Issus.
332. Siege and capture of Tyre by Alexander. Occupation of Egypt and founding of the city of Alexandria.
331. Battle of Arbela and overthrow of the Persian empire.
330. Apelles, Greek painter, flourished.
326. Outbreak of the Second Samnite War (Rawl., 323). Alexander's conquest of Punjaub (India).
323. Death of Alexander. Partition of power among his generals. Greeks revolt from Macedon. Lamian War ensues. Ptolomy Soter, ruler of Egypt.
322. Battle of Krannon; end of the Lamian War. Death of Aristotle.
321. Defeat of the Romans by the Samnites at the Caudine Pass (Rawl., 319). Beginning of the wars between Alexander's successors.
317. Condemnation and death of Phokion.

312. Establishment of the kingdom of the Seleukidæ by Seleukus Nikator. Babylon the capital.
- 305 to 304. Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorketes.
304. Subjugation of the Samnites (Rawl., 303).
301. Battle of Ipsus. Antigonus and his son, Poliorketes, are defeated by Seleukus and Lysimachus.

#### LANDMARKS FOR THE EYE.

- First. Death of Sokrates.
- Second. Burning of Rome by the Gauls.
- Third. Rise of Theban power, and her great statesmen—Pelopidus and Epaminondas.
- Fourth. Establishment of the Macedonian empire under Philip, and rise of Demosthenes.
- Fifth. Overthrow of Greek independence, connect this with its power at the middle of the fifth century.
- Sixth. Accession of Alexander, and his conquests.
- Seventh. Fall of the Persian monarchy, connect with its rise and power in the sixth century.
- Eighth. Battle of Ipsus, and division of Alexander's empire.

#### CONTEMPORARY EVENTS OF HISTORY.

400. Lysias at Athens after the expulsion of the thirty tyrants. He was esteemed the greatest orator of his time. Aristippus, Demokritus, Hippokrates and Diogenes, contemporaries of Sokrates.
399. The Catapult invented.
395. Building of the Etruscan canal for draining the Alban lake.
393. The walls of Athens rebuilt by Konon.
383. Mithridates, first king of Pontus.
378. Naval supremacy of Athens renewed.
369. Foundation of Megalopolis. Rise of a new Messenian state under Epaminondas. Foundation of the city of Messene.
356. Burning of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
350. The mausoleum of the Karian queen, Artemisia, at Halikarnassus erected, one of the seven wonders of the world. Praxiteles' famous Venus (Knidian) sculptured after the model of the Courtesan Phryne.
343. Rise of Timoleon, who delivers Syracuse from Dionysius the Younger.
336. The revolution of eclipses first calculated by Kalippus, Athenian.
332. The siege of Tyre by Alexander one of the most famous in ancient history on account of the devices resorted to on both sides.
322. Death of Demosthenes. Orators contemporary with Demosthenes were Æschines, his special rival, and Hyperides, the most brilliant orator of his age.
320. Aristoxenes of Tarentum, celebrated Greek writer upon music.
312. The Appian Way constructed (about).
310. Agathokles becomes ruler of Syracuse.
307. Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorketes.

## TOPICS FOR THE IVTH CENTURY.

## GREECE.

**SPARTAN WAR WITH PERSIA;** caused by the Spartans aiding Cyrus in his efforts to gain the throne—Great power and influence of Lysander—Death of the Spartan king, Agis—Accession of Agesilaus—His character and personal appearance—Ability as a general and ruler (a).

Agesilaus continues the war with Persia—Operations in Asia Minor—Relations with Lysander—Negotiations of Konon with Persia—Naval armament of Persia, Konon in command—Bœotian war between Thebes and Sparta—Death of Lysander—Its result to Sparta—Alliance between Argos, Korinth, Thebes and Athens against Sparta—Korinthian War—Battles of Korinth and Knidus and results—Agesilaus recalled from Asia Minor—Battle of Koronea, Spartan victory—Rebuilding the long walls by Konon—Athenian independence restored (b).

Antalkidas; his mission to the Persian court—Peace Congress at Sardis. **THE PEACE OF ANTALKIDAS**—Character and terms of the treaty—Relative positions of Athens, Sparta and Persia by the terms of the peace—Effect and result of the treaty (c).

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**SPARTA AT THE HEIGHT OF HER POWER AND PROSPERITY**—History of the formation of the Olynthian Confederacy—Its destruction by Sparta—Seizure of the Theban Kadmæa—Conspiracy of Pelopidas to destroy the oligarchal rulers at Thebes—Her liberation and rise to power.

Rise of Epaminondas—Decline of Spartan power—Battles of Tegyra and Naxos—Theban destruction of Plataea—War declared by Sparta against Thebes—Battle of Leuktra; the result—Its effect in Sparta and Athens (a).

Character of the Spartan government during its supremacy—Treatment of her allies and subjects—Contrast between Athenian and Spartan rule (b).

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THEBAN SUPREMACY—Policy of Epaminondas—War in the Peloponnesus—Founding of the city of Megalopolis—Establishment of Messene—League between Athens and Sparta against Thebes—Pelopidas in Thessaly—His mission to Persia, its object and the result—Death of Pelopidas—His life and character—BATTLE OF MANTINEIA—Victory and death of Epaminondas (a).

Character, education and influence of Epaminondas—Military ability and statesmanship—Review of his life and comparison with Perikles (b).

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#### MACEDONIA.

BOUNDARIES, MOUNTAINS, RIVERS AND CLIMATE—Origin and character of the people—Its history to the accession of Philip II.

PHILIP II.—Accession, early life, superior endowments, education and character—Condition of Greece, naval power and financial condition of Athens at this period—Reforms of Philip—The Social War—Capture of Amphipolis—The Second Sacred War—Rise of Demosthenes (a).

Demosthenes and the Athenians—Philip's attempt upon Thermopylæ—First Philippic, B. C. 351—Eubœan and Olynthian Wars—Loss of Eubœa—Olynthus taken by Philip and utterly destroyed, with its thirty-two allied towns—Æschines—His

treachery—Thermopylæ surrendered—Close of the Phokion or Sacred War—Peace between Athens and Philip—Philip recognized as a member of the Amphiktyonic Council (b).

Last struggle for the independence of Greece—Growing power of Demosthenes—His constitutional reforms—The Second Philippic—The Thracian Chersonesus—Third Philippic—Its influence upon the Greeks—League between Athens and Byzantium—Siege of Byzantium—League between Athens and Thebes—Battle of Chæronea—Defeat of Athens and her allies—Philip's Hellenic policy—The Greeks under Macedonian dominion (c).

Death of Philip—His military genius and statesmanship—His place in history—Military organization under Philip—Character of the Macedonian phalanx (d).

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DEMOSTHENES—Youth, education and training as an orator (a)—Statesmanship and opposition to King Philip—Accusation of Demosthenes by Æschines—Reply of Demosthenes in the celebrated oration "DE CORONA," the great masterpiece of Grecian oratory—Triumph of Demosthenes and exile of Æschines—Accusation of Demosthenes by Harpalus, conviction, exile and recall (b)—Public life and character of Demosthenes (c)—Influence and power of his oratory—Extracts from his speeches—The value and necessity of rhetorical accomplishments in Athenian public life (d)—Social, intellectual and political condition of Athens at this epoch (e).

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## ROMAN HISTORY

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Marcus Manlius Capitolinus—The land question—The Licinio-Sextian Laws—Character of the proposed laws; benefit to the plebeians and struggle for their adoption—First Plebeian Consul, 366 B. C.—Establishment of the Prætorship—Character and duties of the office—Public offices open to all Roman citizens—Rise of the New Nobility; its character—Wealth of this class and its sources (c).

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Vol. 9:VII-VIII, 31-45 (c). Leighton, *Hist. Rome*, 75-82 (a, b, c). Larned, *Hist. Ready Reference*, Vol. 4:2668-71. Plutarch's *Lives* (Camillus), Vol. 1 (Stuart, tr.). Ihne, *Early Rome*, 202-13 (b). Duruy, *Hist. Rome* (1884), Vol. 1:305, 356-9 (a), 364-7, 357-62, 370 seq. (b), 366, 381-3, 400-3, 412, 501, Vol. 2:452 (c) (1883 ed.), Vol. 1:244-307 (a, b, c). Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 1:171-4, 241-3, 245-54, 258, 261 (a), 263-76 (b), 302-13 (b, c-1), 314-34 (c), 428-31 (nobility). Church, *Stories from Livy*, 162-82 (a), 183-224 (b), 225-38 (c-1). Beesly, *Stories from Hist. Rome*, 93-114 (b), 115-29 (c-1).

#### SUMMARY.

The rise and dissolution of the Macedonian empire is the most important movement of this century. The result of the Peloponnesian war at the close of the last century gave Sparta the ruling power, which she retained until the battle of Leuctra, B. C. 371, resulting in the defeat of the Spartans and the establishment of Theban supremacy under Pelopidas and Epaminondas. Thebes as the leading state holds her supremacy to the death of Epaminondas at the battle of Mantinæ. With the death of Epaminondas, Greece, weakened by internal wars, her moral and military strength on the decline, is no longer able to hold her place as the ruling power.

Macedon, under Philip, becomes a state of Greece, and finally the leading state. Athens and Sparta form a league to resist him. Their forces are defeated at Chæronea, Greece becoming a province of Macedonia. Philip now begins an aggressive warfare against Persia, which after his death is carried on by his son and successor, Alexander the Great, who invades Persia, gaining brilliant victories at Granikus and at Issus, reduces Tyre and Egypt, founds the city of Alexandria, marches into Assyria, defeats Darius at the decisive battle of Arbela, resulting in the complete overthrow of the Persian Empire.

After Alexander's death, B. C. 323, a struggle for power ensues among his principal generals, ending B. C. 301 in the battle of Ipsus and the division of the Empire into the kingdoms of Egypt under Ptolemy, Syria and the East under Seleukus, Macedonia (including Greece) under Kassander, and Thrace, with the greater part of Asia Minor under Lysimachus.

While the moral, political and military character of the Greeks is most degraded, their intellectual energy in the realms of science and philosophy continue to flourish. Plato gives to the world his belief in the immortality of the soul in a style of prose of wondrous beauty and elegance. Aristotle, whose writings are destined more than any others of antiquity to influence the thought of subsequent ages, formulates his system of deductive reasoning. This is also a brilliant period in Greek oratory that reaches its greatest perfection in the eloquence of Demosthenes and Æschines.

In plastic art decided changes are noted. The grand conceptions and impressive repose of the Pheidian period give place to art that reflects the more intense and emotional character of the time, producing a spirited and lifelike effect.

Rome about B. C. 390 is taken and destroyed by the Gauls, the first appearance of these barbarians, who are destined, in later times, to play an important part in the history and civilization of the world. A reconciliation of the two orders is brought about; the Plebeians by the Licinean laws obtain equal rights with the Patrician, the two orders becoming united. From this era Rome begins her career of conquest, commencing with the Samnite and Latin wars, the result of which was the conquest of Latium and Campania and victory over the Samnites, giving to Rome the supremacy of Southern Italy after a war of twenty-two years.



## SECTION XIV.

### THIRD CENTURY B. C. CHRONOLOGY.

#### MAP ILLUSTRATIONS.

300. Flourishing of Zeno, stoic philosopher.
299. Euklid (Euclides), Greek geometrician.
- 298 to 90. The Third Samnite War, the contest of Rome against confederated Italy.
295. Battle of Sentinum, defeat of the Samnites. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.
294. Demetrius Poliorketes, after his success in Greece seizes the Macedonian throne.
290. Conquest of the Samnites. Death of Menander (Comedy).
287. Manetho, Egyptian historian, flourishes.
284. Rise of the Ætolian League.
283. Roman victory at Vidimonian Lake over the Etruscans and Senonian Gauls. Death of Ptolemy Soter; accession of Ptolemy Philadelphus.
281. The Hortensian Laws, equalization of the two orders.
280. War with Pyrrhus—Battle near Heraclea; first battle between the Greeks and Romans. Rise of the Achæan League.
279. Victory of Pyrrhus over the Romans at Asculum.
277. Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedon.
275. Total defeat of Pyrrhus at Beneventum.
272. Surrender of Tarentum to the Romans.
270. Death of Epicurus, founder of the Epicurian school of philosophy.
269. Theokritus, Greek pastoral poet, flourished.
266. Union of Italy under Roman rule.

264. Outbreak of the first war between Rome and Carthage (First Punic War). Struggle for the possession of Sicily.
262. The capture of Agrigentum.
261. Antiochus II. (Theos), king of Macedon.
260. The Battle of Mylæ; first appearance of Rome as a naval power. Victory for the Romans under Duilius.
256. Marcus Regulus, consul.
251. Aratus, Leader of the Achæan League.
250. Siege of Libybæum. Parthia revolts from Syria and becomes an independent kingdom under Arsaces.
249. Naval victory of the Carthagenians at Drepanum.
247. Hamilcar Barcas, suffete of Africa. Death of Ptolemy Philadelphus, accession of Ptolemy III. (Euregetes).
243. Agis IV., king of Sparta.
241. Roman fleet under Catulus, victorious off the Ægatian Islands, ends the First Punic War. Sicily becomes the first Roman province.
- 241 to 238. War with the Mercenaries.
237. Sardinia becomes a Roman province.
- 236 to 220. The Carthaginians under Hamilcar Barcas, conquer a large portion of Spain.
236. Kleomenes III., king of Sparta, distinguished for his political reforms and war with the Achæan League.
- 229 to 228. First Illyrian War.
- 225 to 222. Conquest of Cisalpine Gaul.
223. Antiochus the Great, king of Syria.
222. Death of Ptolemy Evergetes, accession of Ptolemy IV., Philopator.
221. Battle of Sellasia; Antigonus Doseon defeats Kleomenes III.; the power of Sparta completely broken. Hannibal takes command in Spain.
220. War between the Achæan and Ætolian Leagues. Philip V. of Macedon ascends the throne.

219. Siege and taking of Saguntum (a Roman ally) by Hannibal causes the outbreak of the Second Punic War.
218. Hannibal invades Italy; battle of Trebia; defeat of the Romans.
217. Battle of Lake Thrasymenus; Roman defeat.
216. Battle of Cannæ; total defeat of the Romans under Varro and Æmilius Paulus.
214. First Macedonian War.
212. Fall of Syracuse after a siege of two years; end of Greek independence in Sicily. Death of Archimedes.
210. Publius Cornelius Scipio (Africanus) takes command in Spain.
207. Battle of the Metaurus; Roman victory over Hasdrubal under Nero and Livius.
205. Accession of Ptolemy Epiphanes.
204. Invasion of Africa by Scipio.
202. Battle of Zama; defeat of Hannibal; end of the Second Punic War.

## LANDMARKS FOR THE EYE.

First—Roman conquests and union of Italy.

Second—Rise of Greek federations, Ætolian and Achæan Leagues.

Third—Independence of Parthia.

Fourth—First and Second Punic Wars; beginning of Roman Colonization.

Victories of Hannibal (Second Punic War).

Fifth—First Macedonian War; connect with Second and Third Wars, second century.

Sixth—Fall of Syracuse; battle of Zama and fall of Carthage.

## CONTEMPORARY EVENTS OF HISTORY.

300. Alexandrian library collected and arranged. Berosus, Babylonian historian, flourished. First plebeian High Priest. Seleukus Nicator founds Antioch as the capital of his kingdom.
293. The first sun-dial erected at Rome.
290. Fabius introduces painting at Rome. The Colossus of Rhodes built.
285. Dionysius, the astronomer, found the solar year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours and 49 minutes.
284. Rise of the sect of the Sadducees (about). The Septuagint translation of the Old Testament completed at Alexandria. The Pharos built at Alexandria.
281. Chariots armed with scythes used in battle.
277. The Gauls take possession of northern Phrygia.

270. Bion and Moschus, Greek pastoral poets contemporary with Theokritus.  
 264. The Parian Chronicle composed. Gladiators first exhibited at Rome.  
 240. First play performed at Rome (Livius Andronikus).  
 234. The temple of Janus closed and Rome at peace for the first time since the death of Numa.  
 225. Second invasion of Italy by the Gauls.  
 224. Archimedes demonstrates the properties of the lever and the art of measuring solids and surfaces.  
 219. The art of surgery introduced.  
 218. Hannibal crosses the Alps, one of the most remarkable military achievements of antiquity.  
 217. Battle of Raphia between Antiochus III and Ptolemy Philopator.  
 206. Gold coined at Rome.

### TOPICS FOR THE III<sup>D</sup> CENTURY.

#### EPIRUS, ACHÆAN AND ÆTOLIAN LEAGUES.

#### MACEDON, EGYPT AND SYRIA.

PYRRHUS, KING OF EPIRUS—Demetrius Poliorketes, King of Macedonia—His expulsion—Last days and death—Pyrrhus' relations with Lysimachus—Early history of Epirus—Origin of the people—Relations between Tarentum and Rome—Rome declares war against Tarentum—Pyrrhus invades Italy—Battle of Heraklea and Asculum (a).

Expedition of Pyrrhus into Sicily—Condition of Sicily at this time—His success against the Carthaginians—Siege of Lilybæum—His return to Italy—Defeat at the battle of Beneventum—Expedition into Greece—Death of Pyrrhus (b)—Life, character and historical position of Pyrrhus—Statesmanship and military ability (c).

Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:149-64, 170-82 (a), 245-50, 287-90 (b, c), 166-9, 290-1 (c-1). Plutarch's *Lives*, Vol. 3 (Pyrrhus). Abbott, *Hist. Pyrrhus*. Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:391-400, 426-38 (a), 439-53 (b, c), 390-1, 395-8 (c). Mommsen, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 1:491-8 (c), 501-23 (a), 523-6 (b). Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 1:485-536 (a, b, c). Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 4:296, seq. *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 20:136-7, 743-4. Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:220-6, 233, seq. Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1853 ed.), Vol. 3:413-16 (Epirus), Vol. 10:381, seq. (a). Pausanias, *Description of Greece*, Vol. 1:20-6. Leighton, *Hist. Rome*, 103-8.

THE ÆTOLIAN LEAGUE.—Policy and character of the organization—Attitude of Athens toward the League—Its hostility to the Romans—The rise and spread of federations at this period and the necessity for such unions (a).

Formation of the Achæan League—Its principles and char-

acter—Cities of which the league was first formed—Its subsequent growth and power—Comparison with the Ætolian League—When, where and by whom dissolved (b).

ARATUS, leader of the Achæan League—Early life, character and political ability—His policy—His opposition to Antigonus Gonatus—Taking of Corinth—First relations of the leagues with Rome—Strength and power of the Achæan League under Aratus—War between the leagues—War with Kleomones of Sparta—Aratus enters into connection with Antigonus Dason—Relations between Philip of Macedon and Aratus—Death and funeral obsequies of Aratus (c).

Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:476-89, 496-7, 502, seq. 539-42, 549, 565, seq. 575. Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 4:314-30 (a, b), 330-4, 341-56, 378-9 (c); *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 2:78-82, 91, 100-13, 128-30 (a), 77, 80-8, 114, 118, 189-98 (b, c). Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:241-52 (a, b, c). Freeman, *Historical Essays*, Vol. 2:238-45 (b); "Hist. Federal Govt.," Vol. 1 (Achæan League). Capes, Polybius *Hist. Achæan League*. Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:302-6 (a), 306-16 (b, c), 340-4 (a, c), 364-75, 393-406 (c). Leighton, *Hist. Rome*, 158-9, 161-3, 166. Heeren, *Manual Anc. Hist.*, 223-32, 278-9, 282, 286. Plutarch's *Lives*, Vol. 5 (c). *Quarterly Review*, Vol. 148:190, seq., Vol. 149:132, seq. (a, b). De Coulanges, *The Anc. City*, 465-9.

ANTIGONUS GONATUS succeeds Demetrius Poliorketes as king of Macedon—His youth and education—The Amphiktyonic War—Relations with Pyrrhus—Invasion of Greece by the Gauls—Antigonus at war with Athens and her allies—Siege and fall of Athens—Establishes his power in Greece—Alliance with the Ætolians—Death of Antigonus (a).

Antigonus Dason, guardian of Philip V.—His character—Political and military talents—His relations with the Achæan League—Victory over Kleomones of Sparta at the Battle of Sclasia—Accession of Philip V. (b).

Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:400, 423, seq. 444, 448-50, 453, seq. 471 (a), 475, 506-20 (b). Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:153, 155, 258-9, 261, 268-76, 283-7, 289, seq. 291-6, 337 (a), 323, 371, 376-80, 390-1 (b). Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 4:302, 310-13, 333, seq. 346-7, 349, 352. Timayenis, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:229-33, 241, 243. Mahaffy, *Story of Alexander's Empire*, 115-19 (a), 200, 215 (b).

PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS—His coronation—Condition of the kingdom at his accession—Death of Ptolemy Soter—His character and reign—War policy of Ptolemy Philadelphus—Advancement of commerce and navigation—Cultivation of art, science and letters—Alexandria during his reign—Its museum

and library—Character of Philadelphus—Queen Arsinoe—Death of Ptolemy and accession of Ptolemy Euergetes (a).

Death of Seleukus Nicator of Syria—Accession of Antiochus Soter—War with the Gauls—Antiochus at war with Ptolemy Philadelphus—Attempts the seizure of the kingdom of Pergamos—Defeated by Eumenes—Extent of Seleukus' empire—His death (b).

Accession of Antiochus II. Theos—War against Ptolemy—Revolt of Parthia—Berenice and Laodice—Death of Antiochus (c).

Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:386-90, 393-6, 399-417, 433-6, 456, 453-66 (a, b, c). Sharpe, *Hist. Egypt*, Vol. 1:258-342, Vol. 2:71-3. Heeren, *Manual Anc. Hist.*, 189, seq. 403-5. Muller, *Hist. Lit. Anc. Greece*, Vol. 2:419, 491-4 (a). Smith, *Dict. Greek and Roman Biog.*, Vol. 3:586-8 (a). Draper, *Intellectual Development Europe*, Vol. 1:186-201 (a). Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:69-70, 73-4, 96, 109-18, 156-9, 293, seq. 317-21 (a), 156-9, 262-7, 317-18, 320 (b), 279, 321, 328 (c). Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 3:22-9 (c). Mahaffy, *Story of Alexander's Empire*, 76-84, 135-7 (b, c), 117-20, 131-5, 142-55 (a).

#### PARTHIA.

ITS GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE—Character and origin of the people—Summary of its history from its beginning in the reign of Darius Hystaspes to the reign of Orodes I.—Names and dates of the rulers of this period are as follows:

Arsaces I, 260 B. C., the founder of the Empire. Arsaces II. Tiradates. Arsaces III, Artabanus. Arsaces IV. Phraates I. Mithradates I, 174 B. C. to 136 B. C. (Reign of Mithradates one of the most important in Parthian history.) Phraates II. Artabanus II. Mithradates II. Phraates III. Orodes. (The most memorable of the Parthian annals.)

Rawlinson, *Seven Mons.*, Vol. 3:8-84. *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 18:587-96. Smith, *Dict. Greek and Roman Biog.*, Vol. 1:353, seq., Vol. 2:1094, Vol. 3:356. Mommsen, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 3:82, seq. 347, Vol. 4:62, 86, 147, 151, 172-5, 396-406. Heeren, *Manual Anc. Hist.*, 239-42. Morris, *Civilization*, 53 seq. Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 4:358-82. Rldpath, *Hist. World*, Vol. 1:377-423. Church, *Story of Parthia*, 131. Rawlinson, *Parthia*. Duruy, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 2:688, Vol. 3:130, 139-40, 152, 378, 380-5, 623, seq. 642-3, 650, Vol. 4:28-30, 233-5.

PTOLEMY III., EUERGETES—War with Syria—Progress of art, literature and science under his patronage—His relations with Kleomones of Sparta and with the Rhodians—Berenice, his queen—Death of Ptolemy (a).

Agis IV. of Sparta—Condition of Sparta at this period—Attempt of Agis to restore the ancient institutions of Lycurgus—Opposition of Agesilaus—Agis aids the Achæans against the Ætolians—His return to Sparta and death (b).

**Kleomones III.**—Personal appearance and manners—His constitutional reforms—War with the Achæans—Taking of Megalopolis—Defeat at Sellasia by Antigonos Dosoñ—Kleomones at the court of Ptolemy Euergetes—Death and character of Kleomones (c).

Mahaffy, *Story of Alexander's Empire*, 156-61 (a), 202-24 (a, c). Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:466-7 (a), 489-50 (b), 501-22, 540-4 (c). *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 7:745-6 (a), Vol. 1:283 (b), Vol. 5:825 (c). Heeren, *Manual Anc. Hist.*, 205, seq. *Quarterly Review*, Vol. 149:133. *Plutarch's Lives* (Clough Tr.), Vol. 4. Smith, *Dict. Greek and Roman Biog.*, Vol. 3:588, seq. (a), Vol. 1:73 (b), 793 (c). Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 4:331, 337-41 (a, b), 341-52 (c). Sharpe, *Hist. Egypt*, Vol. 1:343-61 (a). Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:325, 329, seq. (a), 350-60 (b), 343, 350, 360-81, 384-5 (c).

### ROMAN HISTORY.

**THE THIRD SAMNITE WAR**—Battle of Sentinum—Result, defeat of the Samnites and conquest of central Italy (a).

The Hortensian Laws—Union of the two orders—Last secession of the plebeians (b).

Victory at the Vademonian Lake over the Etruscans, Umbrians and Gauls, resulting in the Romans becoming masters of northern Italy (c)—War with Tarentum and Pyrrhus, first contest between Rome and Greece (see Pyrrhus)—The union of Italy, B. C. 266 (d).

Mommsen, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 1:484-90 (a), 477, 498-500, 525-7, 534-49 (c, d). Duruy, *Hist. Rome* (1884), Vol. 1:445-50 (a), 441-5 (c), 394-5, 404, Vol. 2:371 (b), (1883) Vol. 1:353-63 (a), 364-9 (c). Gilman, *Story of Rome*, 111-19 (a, c). Leighton, *Hist. Rome*, 100-3 (a, c), 84-5 (b). Larned, *Hist. Ready Reference*, Vol. 4:2672-4 (b, c). Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 1:452-75 (a), 476, seq. (c).

### SICILY.\*

**GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES**—Earliest people—Its colonization by the Greeks—Carthaginian colonies.

Intellectual life, poetry, philosophy and political science—Plastic art, architecture and numismatic art (a).

**SYRACUSE**—Its foundation, situation and topography—Prosperity and rapid growth under Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse, and founder of the Gelonian dynasty, the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Sicily—Supremacy of Syracuse recognized.

\*The topics under this head may be treated as supplemental reading.

in Italy and Sicily—Military ability of Gelon—Defeat of the Carthaginians at Himera, contemporaneous with the battle of Marathon (b).

Power of Syracuse at this period—Hiero I., king of Syracuse, successor of Gelon—Continued prosperity during his reign—Foundation of cities—His love and cultivation of literature—Celebrated guests at his court (c).

Curtius, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 1:293, 466, 468, Vol. 3:237, 243-5, 254-6 (a, b), 216, 219-23, 233-6 (b), 235, 241-250 (c). Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:170-8, 235, 247-9 (b, c). Mitford, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 2:217-28, Vol. 4:2-5 (b, c). Church, *Carthage*, 21-34 (b). Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 2:22-5 (a, b, c). Smith, *Wonderful Cities*, Part II, 173-6 (b). Freeman, *Hist. Sicily*. *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. 47:183. Freeman, *The Story of Sicily*. Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1853), Vol. 3:360-74 (a, b), 204-39 (b, c), (1888) Vol. 3:97, 163-86 (a), Vol. 1:293, 468, Vol. 3:237, Vol. 4:306-27, 164, 299, 315 (c). Smith, *Dict. Greek and Roman Geog.*, Vol. 2:975-88 (a), Vol. 2:1055, 1057, 1062-9, 978-9 (b). *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 22:14, 16, 813-16, Vol. 13:440, Vol. 15:820, Vol. 17:157, 638, Vol. 10:135, Vol. 11:793. *Fortnightly Review*, Vol. 24:471-83. Lloyd, *Hist. Sicily to the Athenian War*.

SYRACUSE after the destruction of the Athenian armament, 413 B. C.—Extent and power of the Carthaginian empire at this period—Condition of the Carthaginians—Conduct of Carthage toward her subjects—Invasion of Sicily—Selinus besieged, sacked and plundered—Destruction of Himera and great slaughter of prisoners.

Second invasion of Carthaginians—Agrigentum—Its population, wealth and luxury—Magnificence of its public buildings—Siege, capture and plunder by the Carthaginians.

Rise and establishment of Dionysius I. (The Elder) as tyrant of Syracuse, 405 B. C. (a).

Dionysius at war with Carthage—His victories over the Carthaginians—Siege of Syracuse—Pestilence in the Carthaginian army—Treaty of peace—Naval preparations for an aggressive war against Carthage—History of the war (b).

Subsequent relations of Dionysius with the Carthaginians and the result—Character of Dionysius—Despotism of his reign, hatred of his subjects and death—Effect of his reign upon Sicily (c).

Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1853), Vol. 10:383-512 (a, b, c), Vol. 11:1-54 (a), (1888) Vol. 7:491, Vol. 8:71, 142, 389, 403-7, 414-67, 475-93, Vol. 9:1-59, 184, seq. Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 4:472-82 (a), 482-98 (b). Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 2:25, seq. Freeman, *Story of Sicily*. Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:235, 479-511. *Enc. Brit.*, Vol.



22:18, 815, seq., Vol. 7:247, Vol. 17:638. Gillies, *Anc. Greece*, 259, seq. Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:191-203 (a), 203-6 (b), 217-19 (c). Smith, *Wonderful Cities*, Part II, 172.

**DIONYSIUS II.** (The Younger), B. C. 367—His accession and character—Dion, his personal character, influence and relations with Dionysius—Plato at the court of Dionysius; his great influence upon Dion—Political and reformatory views of Dion—His banishment—Plato dismissed and recalled—Measures taken by Dion against Dionysius—Surrender of Ortygia, Dion dictator—Death of Dion—Dionysius' return to power—Syracuse in danger of Carthage—Application to Korinth for aid, which is granted—**TIMOLEON** chosen as commander to Syracuse (a).

Timoleon at Rhegium—Prevented from reaching Sicily by Carthaginian fleet—Stratagem of Timoleon to reach Sicily—His successes in Sicily—Dionysius surrenders Ortygia to Timoleon—Dionysius at Korinth—Timoleon master of Syracuse—Condition of Syracuse after the fall of Dionysius—Invasion and defeat of the Carthaginians.

Political reforms and work of Timoleon throughout Sicily in the extirpation of despots—Gratitude of the Syracusans—Death and obsequies of Timoleon—His life and character (b).

Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1853), Vol. 11:54-136 (a), 136-97 (b), (1888) Vol. 9:54-133 (a), 134-94 (b). Plutarch's *Lives* (Clough), Vol. 5 (Dion), Vol. 2 (Timoleon). Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 2:511-45 (a), 541-51 (b). Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 2:28, seq. *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 22:19, 816, Vol. 7:246-7, Vol. 23:396-7. Cox, *Hist. Greece*, 653, seq. Gillies, *Anc. Greece*, 260, seq. Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 4:499-506 (a, b). Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:219-31.

**AGATHOKLES**, B. C. 319, seizes the power at Syracuse and in all Sicily—War with Carthage—Syracuse besieged—Agathokles invades Africa—Siege of Carthage—Termination of his African campaign—Character of Agathokles—Deplorable condition of Sicily at his death (a).

**Hiero II.**—Alliance with and fidelity to Rome in her wars with Carthage—His ship building and other architectural works—Introduction of Archimedes' war machines—General prosperity of the kingdom under his reign (b).

Grote, *Hist. Greece* (1853), Vol. 12:393, seq. (1888), Vol. 10:327-84. Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 1:224-6, 231, Vol. 4:428-52 (a), 392-406 (b). Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 4:506-15 (a); *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 1:553-60, Vol. 2:22-5 (b). Ihne, *Hist. Rome*,

Vol. 2:29-31 (a), 34-5, 184, 200, 280-4 (b). Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:231-44 (a), 250-7 (b). Mommsen, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 1:418, 477, 488 (a), Vol. 2:40-1, 46-7, 78, 160 (b). *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 22:20, 816, Vol. 1:278, Vol. 11:793, Vol. 20:747, Vol. 2:367.

**CARTHAGE**—Its foundation and early history; ancient renown, wealth and power—Character of the people.

Religion—Art—Constitution and commercial policy of the Carthaginians.

Their colonizing activity and foreign possessions—Agriculture, navigation and commerce—Construction of roads—Ports, harbors and fortifications of Carthage—Elements of weakness tending to decay in the Carthaginian state—Its decline and fall—Excavations at Carthage.

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#### GREEK LITERATURE.

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## GREEK SCULPTURE.

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The Apollo Belvidere—Its rank as a work of art—Discussion

concerning its motif—When and where found—The work supposed to be a copy of a Greek original—Other copies (c).

Lubke, *Hist. Sculp.*, Vol. 1:237-9 (a), 236-7 (b), 247, seq. (c); "Hist. Art.," Vol. 1:235 (a), 238-40 (c). Mitchell, *Hist. Anc. Sculp.*, Vol. 2:594-6 (a), 596-9 (b), 621, seq. (c). Murray, *Hist. Greek Sculp.*, Vol. 2:359-64 (a), 275-7 (b), 371-3 (c). *Century Mag.*, Vol. 23:94-109 (b). *Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. 44:435-44 (b). Eaton, *Handbook Greek and Roman Sculp.*, 243-7 (a). Perry, *Greek and Roman Sculp.*, 528-32 (a), 600-3 (b), 611-18 (c). Flaxman, *Lects. on Sculp.*, 97, 233. Winckelmann, *Anc. Art*, Vol. 2:243-5 (a). Reber, *Hist. Anc. Art*, 353-6. Rydberg, *Roman Days*, 148-87 (b). *Nation*, Vol. 15:355, Vol. 18:217, seq. Vol. 29:400, Vol. 32:14 seq. (b). *Paris Manual Anc. Sculp.*, 291-5 (b), 318-23 (a), 329 (c).

NOTED SCULPTURES OF THIS PERIOD IN OTHER PARTS OF GREECE—The Nike of Samothrace (a)—The Nike of the Vatican and of the Louvre' (b)—The Sleeping Ariadne (c).

Lubke, *Hist. Sculp.*, Vol. 1:282 (c), 289 (b). Mitchell, *Hist. Anc. Sculp.*, 358-60 (a), 607 (b), 617 (c). *Paris Manual Anc. Sculp.*, 289-91 (a), 327-9 (c). Murray, *Hist. Greek Sculp.*, Vol. 2:373-5. (a). Perry, *Greek and Roman Sculp.*, 517 (b), 620-1 (c).

#### SUMMARY.

The general interest in the history of this century centers in Rome, Carthage and Egypt. B. C. 266, Rome completes the conquest of Italy, which began with the Samnite Wars, followed by a war with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. Her career of foreign conquest begins by an attack in Sicily upon the Carthaginians and the outbreak of the First Punic War, the result of which is the annexation of Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica to her territory. In addition the Gauls in Northern Italy are subdued and Roman colonies founded.

Between the First and Second Punic Wars Carthage establishes her empire in Spain, enabling her to renew the war. Hannibal, being placed in command, assumes the aggressive by laying siege to Saguntum, a Roman allied town, which leads to the outbreak of the Second Punic War, B. C. 218. Hannibal invades Italy by way of the Alps, is victorious in several battles, the most memorable being that of Canuæ, resulting in the almost total destruction of the Roman army.

The capture of Capua by the Romans, B. C. 211, marks the turning point of the war. The Roman victory at the battle of the Metaurus, B. C. 207, brings the war to an end in Italy. Hannibal being recalled to Africa to defend Carthage against Scipio is defeated at Zama, B. C. 202, which closes the war, resulting in Carthage giving up her possessions outside of Africa and being degraded to a dependent ally of Rome.

Macedon, under Philip V., is brought into collision with Rome by the outbreak of the First Macedonian War, which was barren of results. In Greece, the Achæan and Ætolian Leagues make a heroic struggle against Macedon for freedom and political independence.


Syria suffers the loss of Parthia by revolt, but adds the kingdoms of Thrace and Asia Minor to her territory. Egypt, under the Ptolomies, through her commerce and navigation, becomes prosperous and powerful. Alexandria, her capital, is the chief commercial city of the world, and the Hellenic center

of learning and literary culture. The era is marked by a brilliant development in religious and speculative thought and scientific investigation.

Rhodes becomes prominent in the intellectual world and famous for its school of art. Its two masterpieces, the Laocoon and the Farnese Bull, are products of this century. Pergamus also becomes celebrated as an art center under the reign of King Attalus I.

About the middle of this century, Roman literature begins, the first author being Livius Andronicus.

2.

Control of Italy - Samnite war - King of Etruria -  
 1st Punic War in Sicily - gained Sardinia, Corsica, Sily.  
 Carthage - province in Spain. Hannibal's attacks  
 Saguntum - 2nd Punic War 318 B.C. Crosses Alps  
 several victories esp at Cannae -  
 Capua - turning point. - Taurinus ends -  
 Hannibal vs. Scipio in Africa - defeated at Zama -  
 Carthage gave up all territory out of Africa.  
 Maced. wars vs. Rome - no result. Roman &  
 Hellenic League  
 Syria loses Parthia  acquires throne  
 Minor. Egypt wealthy & prosperous. Alexandria -  
 Rhodes art Laocoon & Farnese Bull. - Pergamus under  
 Attalus I.  
 Roman Lit. - Livius Andronicus.

## SECTION XV.

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### SECOND CENTURY B. C. CHRONOLOGY.

#### MAP ILLUSTRATIONS.

- 200-196. Second Macedonian War.
197. The Battle of Kynoskephalæ. Decisive victory for the Romans under Titus Flaminius.
- 192-189. The Syro-Ætolian War.
191. Battle of Thermophylæ.
190. Battle of Magnesia. Roman victory over Antiochus of Syria.
184. Death of Plautus (Comedy).
183. Death of Hannibal.
182. Death of Scipio Africanus and Philopomen, called the last of the Greeks.
181. Death of Ptolemy Epiphanes, king of Egypt, and accession of Ptolemy Philometor.
179. Death of Philip V. and accession of Perseus, last king of Macedon.
175. Antiochus IV. (Epiphanes), king of Syria.
171. Outbreak of the Third Macedonian War.
168. The Battle of Pydna, Roman victory under L. Æmilius Paulus; end of the Macedonian kingdom.
167. Revolt of the Jews from Antiochus Epiphanes, under Mattathias.
166. Rise of Judas Maccabæus, beginning of the Maccabean era.
160. Jonathan, successor of Judas Maccabæus.
149. Outbreak of the Third Punic War. Death of Cato (the censor).

147. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus placed in command of the Roman army in Africa.
146. Siege and destruction of Carthage by Scipio Æmilianus. Africa made a Roman province. Korinth taken and destroyed by Mummius. Macedonia reduced to a Roman province. Accession of Ptolemy VII. (Physcon).
143. Simon Maccabæus proclaimed hereditary prince of the Jews.
135. John Hyrcanus, successor to Simon Maccabæus.
133. The Agrarian Law of Tiberius Gracchus.
132. Death of Tiberius.
130. Entire independence of Judea asserted by John Hyrcanus. League with Rome.
123. The Sempronian Laws. The legislation of Caius Gracchus.
122. Death of Polybius, Greek historian.
121. Caius Gracchus slain.
117. Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Egypt.
111. Beginning of the Jugurthan War.
107. Caius Marius, consul.
106. Close of the Jugurthan War, under Marius. Jugurtha taken prisoner.
105. Aristobulus I., of Judah, takes the title of king.
102. Victory of Marius over the Teutones at Aquæ Sextia (Aix).
101. The Battle of Vercellæ.

#### LANDMARKS FOR THE EYE.

First. The Second and Third Macedonian Wars, and rapid progress of Roman conquest.

Second. Deaths of Hannibal and Scipio, connect them with the Second Punic War.

Third. Rise of the Jews under the Maccabees. Their growth and final independence under John Hyrcanus.

Fourth. The Third Punic War, and destruction of Carthage and Korinth.

Fifth. Legislation and death of the Gracchi.

Sixth. The Jugurthine War and the war with the Kimbri and Teutones.

## CONTEMPORARY EVENTS OF HISTORY.

- . Books with leaves of vellum introduced by Attalus, king of Pergamus. Sanhedrin, first mention of. Revolt of the Greeks from Macedon.
- . The battle of Kynoskephalæ was the first time the Macedonian phalanx and the Roman legion met in battle.
- . Hannibal joins Antiochus.
- . Antiochus in alliance with the Ætolians.
- . Rome completes the resubjugation of Cisalpine Gaul. The Achæan League attains its greatest extension, embracing the whole of Peloponnesus.
- . Bacchanalia introduced at Rome.
- . Terence, Roman comic poet, flourishes.
- . Streets of Rome paved.
- . The comedies of Terence performed.
- . Polybius dates the establishment of universal Roman power from the battle of Pydna.
- . The first library established at Rome, consisting of books brought from Macedon.
- . Pacuvius, Roman tragic poet, flourishes.
- . Alexandria the center of the world's commerce.
- 132. Servile war in Sicily.
- . Attalus III, of Pergamus, bequeaths his kingdom, embracing a great part of Asia Minor, to the Romans. Rome was ruler of Italy, Macedonia, Greece, Asia, Spain and Africa, which embraced all the then known civilized world.
- 121. Roman conquest of the southeast portion of Transalpine Gaul.
- . The Equestrian order becomes a distinct class in the Roman commonwealth.
- . Distribution of corn to the poor at Rome.
- . The Kimbri and Teutones begin to menace the Roman dominions. The Kimbrian War.
- (about.) The city of Samaria taken and destroyed by John Hyrcanus.
- 99. Second Servile War\* in Sicily.

## TOPICS FOR THE IID CENTURY.

## ROMAN HISTORY.

CONDITION OF ITALY—Extent, power and progress of Rome at the beginning of this century—Position of the kingdoms Macedonia, Syria, Egypt and Carthage in respect to Roman thory (a).

The Second Macedonian War—Battle of Kynoskephalæ (see Philip V., third century)—Titus Flaminius consul—takes command in Greece—His life and character (b).

Duruy, *Hist. Rome* (1884), Vol. 2:99-118, 144-6, 340; *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 4:386-1883 ed.), Vol. 2:1-7 (a). Mommsen, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 2:284-9, 294 seq. Heeren, *Annual Anc. Hist.*, 277-82 (a). Plutarch's *Lives*, Vol. 2. Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 3:77, 90, Vol. 4 (Introduction), 3-4 (a). Encyclopedias.

**PHILOPOMEN**—His relations with the Achæan League—Growth and power of the league under Philopomen—Opposition to Kleomones III. of Sparta—War with Sparta under Nabis—Sparta incorporated in the Achæan League—Capture of Philopomen by the Messenians—Military genius of Philopomen—Character, education and honors paid to his memory.

Mahaffy, *Story of Alexander's Empire*, 189, 212, 241, 282-4. Duruy, *Hist. Rome* (1884), Vol. 2:144-6. Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:512, 516, 571-7, 585-90, Vol. 4:61, 65-6, 100-2, 114, 119-22. Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 4:347-8. Mommsen, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 2:293-6, 306-8, 329-32. *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 18:790 seq. Plutarch's *Lives* (Clough), Vol. 2. Smith, *Dict. Greek and Roman Biog.*, Vol. 3:318 seq. Leighton, *Hist. Rome*, 163. Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 3:101 seq. 109 seq. 113 seq. 129-30, 173, 175-85.

**LAST YEARS AND DEATH OF HANNIBAL**—State of affairs between Rome and Philip at this period—Charges against Philip—His preparations for war—Death of his son Demetrius—Death of Philip and accession of Perseus, last king of Macedon—Character and ability as a ruler and general—Condition of Macedonia and Greece at his accession—Outbreak of the Third Macedonian War—Character of the war—Battle of Pydna—Defeat and flight of Perseus—Fall of the Macedonian kingdom (a).

Plundering of temples and sending works of art to Rome, cities pillaged, dismantled and inhabitants sold into slavery—Perseus and family in the "triumph" of Æmilius Paulus (b)—Life and character of Æmilius Paulus (c).

Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 4:111-16, 127-48, 184-96, 213-36 (a, b, c), 300-7 (a-1). Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:441, 444 seq. 458-66 (a, b). Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 3:186-200, 206 seq. 213-15, 231-4, 249-57 (a, b), 280-90 (b, c). Smith, *Rome and Carthage*, 234-7 (a-1). Mommsen, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 2:238-9, 309, 317, 333-5 (a-1), 336-58 (a, b). Leighton, *Hist. Rome*, 168 seq. Duruy, *Hist. Rome* (1884), Vol. 2:110-14; 118-22, 146 (a-1), 121, 139-85 (a, b, c). Heeren, *Manual Anc. Hist.*, 225 seq.

**CATO, THE CENSOR**—Personal appearance, manners and mode of living—His character—His censorship and attitude toward the rich and aristocratic party—His reforms and struggle to resist the new order of things (a).

Relations with and opposition to the Scipios—Reaction of the aristocratic party against his power dividing Rome, by arranging the nobles on one side and the people on the other—The result (b).



Cato's views in regard to Carthage and influence in bringing out the Third Punic War (c)—Genius as a writer and orator—Public services and influence of Cato (d).

Duruy, *Hist. Rome* (1884), Vol. 2:389-98 (a), 398-407 (b-1), 407-22 (a, b) (1883), Vol. 2:341-50 (a), 350-74 (b, c). Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 3:269, 300, 327-9, Vol. 2:24, 228, 325-6 (a), 326-33 (b-1), 334-7 (a, d). Mommsen, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 2:410-429, 439, 563, Vol. 3:36 seq. Leighton, *Hist. Rome*, 189-91. Ridpath, *Hist. world*, Vol. 2:70, 186-8, 195. Plutarch's *Lives*, Vol. 2.

**THE THIRD PUNIC WAR**—Roman feeling toward Carthage after the peace of 201 B. C.—Cato ambassador to Carthage—Internal strife at Carthage—Wars with Masinissa, King of Numidia—Interference of Rome—Declaration of war—Surrender of Carthage to Rome—The Carthaginians disarmed but refuse to give up the city to destruction—Siege of Carthage—Scipio Æmilianus placed in command, 147 B. C.—Capture and destruction of the city and organization of the territory into a Roman province, 146 B. C. (a).

**SCIPIO ÆMILIANUS AFRICANUS**—His character and influence—Simplicity of his life—Honors awarded him at home and abroad—His consulship—Efforts to restore the virtue and simplicity of early Roman life—His political position and military ability—Superiority of his mind and love for literature (b).

His attitude toward the reform movement of Tiberius Gracchus—The wars in Spain—Condition of the Spanish provinces—Scipio sent to Spain—Condition of the army—His reforms—Siege and capture of Numantia (c).

Mommsen, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 2:237-44, Vol. 3:35-57 (a, b), 1-32 (c), 109, 129-130 (b). Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 3:320-66 (a), 367-407 (c), Vol. 4:410 seq. (b). Leighton, *Story of Carthage*, 272 seq. Smith, *Rome and Carthage*, 237-8, 244-62 (a). Leighton, *Decline of the Roman Republic*, Vol. 1:223-33, 369-79. Leighton, *Hist. Rome*, 167 seq. Duruy, *Hist. Rome* (1883), Vol. 1:658-75 (b, c), 676-86 (c), Vol. 2:39-48 (a), 378 seq. (b).

**MACEDONIA REDUCED TO A ROMAN PROVINCE, 146 B. C.** (a)—Greece after the victory at Pydna—The Achæan exiles—The Achæan War—Roman decree to break up the Achæan League.

Outbreak at Corinth against Rome—War declared against Macedonia—Lucius Mummius given command of the Roman army, 146 B. C.—Defeat of the Achæans and destruction of Corinth—Removal of works of art to Rome.

Dissolution of the Achæan League—Criticisms upon this act of the Romans—Greece made a Roman province under the name of Achaia—Causes which proved fatal to Greece—Her place in the history of civilization (b).

Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 3:291-319 (a, b). Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:469-89 (a, b). Heeren, *Anc. Greece, Historical Researches*, 235-40 (b). Long, *Decline Roman Republic*, Vol. 1:50-4, 380-6 (b). Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 4:241-3 (a), 265-74 (b). Mommsen, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 3:57-60 (a), Vol. 2:359 seq. Vol. 3:60-71 (b). Duruy, *Hist. Greece*, Vol. 4:421-54, 455-67, 533-63 (b); "*Hist. Rome*," Vol. 2:191-8 (a, b).

DECLINE OF THE REPUBLIC—The social, moral and political changes and condition of Rome during the second century as the result of wars and conquest (a).

Monopoly of land by the moneyed aristocracy—Disappearance of the middle class or small farmers—Its tendency to destroy both the strength and liberty of the republic (b).

Causes leading to the disappearance of this class of citizens (c)—Slavery, its extent and effect upon free labor, the common people and the state—Rights of the master; suffering and degradation of the Roman slave (d).

Mommsen, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 1:346-50 (c), 380-388, Vol. 2:440-8, 460-7, Vol. 3:92-103, 488 seq. (a-d), Vol. 1:49, 257, 382, 564, Vol. 2:434-40, 451 (d). *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 5:239-40 (art. Cato). Duruy, *Hist. Rome* (1884), Vol. 2:258-86 (a-d), 345-66 (b, c, d), 339-88, 423, 431-2 (a), 432 seq. (d) (1883), Vol. 2:285-340 (a-d), 384-96 (d). Leighton, *Hist. Rome*, 184-8, 194, 199-201 (a-d), 235 (d). Mahaffy, *Story of Alexander's Empire*, 300-10 (a). Larned, *Hist. Ready Reference*, Vol. 4:2678 seq. (a, b, c, d). Beesly, *The Gracchi, etc.*, 1-23 (a-d). Montesquieu, *Grandeur and Decadence of the Romans*, 194, 197-200 (a), 201-5 (d). Pelham, *Outlines Roman Hist.*, 158-71, 185-98 (a, b, c). Heeren, *Manual Anc. Hist.*, 290 seq. *North Amer. Review*, Vol. 39:413. *Atlantic Mag.* (1857), Vol. 1:288 seq. (c). Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 4:188, 216-20, 240, 345-73 (a-d). Johns Hopkins, *University Studies* (1891), Vol. 9:VII, VIII, 66-9 (d).

THE GRACCHI—Degeneracy of the government and decay of the republic—Supremacy of the senate—Attack upon it in the interest of small landholders by TIBERIUS GRACCHUS—Parcentage, social position and education of the Gracchi (a).

Election of Tiberius as tribune—His reform movement (the enforcing of the Licinio-Sextian Agrarian Law)—The method adopted to carry it into effect—Consequence of such a reform to the aristocracy and their opposition to the movement (b).

Statesmanship, character and death of Tiberius (c)—Aim,

object and effect of his reforms (d)—The methods adopted in bringing about his reforms viewed from a social, political and legal standpoint (e).

Mommsen, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 3:92-113 (a), 114-20 (b, c, d), 120-6 (e). Duruy, *Hist. Rome* (1884), Vol. 2:444-8 (a-d), 449-55 (b), 455-62 (b, c, e) (1883), Vol. 2:396-414. Beesly, *The Gracchi Marius and Sulla*, 23-37. Leighton, *Hist. Rome*, 201-6. Heeren, *Manual Anc. Hist.*, 291. Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 4:376-82 (a), 382-409 (b-e). Plutarch's *Lives*, Vol. 4. Pelham, *Outlines Roman Hist.*, 204-10. Smith, *Dict. Greek and Roman Biog.*, Vol. 2:290-3. Larned, *Hist. Ready Reference*, Vol. 4:2680. Long, *Decline Roman Republic*, Vol. 1:127-43, 159-202. Johns Hopkins, *University Studies* (1891), Vol. 9:VII, VIII, 69-77.

**CAIUS GRACCHUS**—Character and statesmanship compared with Tiberius Gracchus—His popularity and rise to power (a).

Caius' efforts to establish a middle class of citizens and to overthrow the supreme power of the senate—Formation of the equestrian order into a political body conferring on it the right to administer justice which was taken from the senate—Mistake of this change and abuse of the power it conferred—Project of Caius granting Roman citizenship to the Italian allies (b).

Character of his proposed laws, called the Sempronian Laws, and their effect (c)—Opposition of the senate—Downfall and death of Gracchus—Restoration of the aristocratic party—Moral and political effects of these movements—The words *Optimates* and *Populares* as applied to the political parties from this time (d).

Duruy, *Hist. Rome* (1884), Vol. 2:446, 467-71 (a), 471-80 (b, c), 479-91 (d), 450 seq. 453-6, 461-2, 465, 471, 578 (1883), Vol. 2:420-41. Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 4:58-104, 438-80 (a, c), Vol. 5:3-11 (d), 114 seq. (c), 173-5 (b-2). Long, *Decline Roman Republic*, Vol. 1:235-91, 295-300. Leighton, *Hist. Rome*, 208-14. Mommsen, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 3:114, 123, 134-6 (a, c), 136-48 (b, c), 98, 148-70 (c, d). Beesly, *The Gracchi*, etc., 37-65. Plutarch's *Lives*, Vol. 4. Heeren, *Manual Anc. Hist.*, 293-5, 297-9. Larned, *Hist. Ready Reference*, Vol. 4:2681 seq. Johns Hopkins, *University Studies* (1891), Vol. 9:VII, VIII, 77 seq. (c).

**CAIUS MARIUS**—The aristocratic reaction after the death of the Gracchi—Rise of Caius Marius—Early life and character (a).

The Jugurthan War—Result and fate of Jugurtha (b)—Military reforms of Marius—Admission of the proletarii into the legions—Its political significance and effect upon the army (c).

War with the KIMBRI and TEUTONES—Battle of *Aquæ Sextiæ*, B. C. 102—Battle of *Vercellæ*, B. C. 101 (d).

Relations of Marius with Saturnius and Glaucia—The Appuleian Laws—Reaction against Marius—Rise of Sulla—The Sulpician Laws—Civil war, B. C. 88, between Sulla (Optimates) and Marius (Populares)—Flight of Marius—His return, proscriptions and death (e)—Marius as a politician and statesman—His military ability (f).

Duruy, *Hist. Rome*, (1884), Vol. 2:491-3 (f), 493-543 (b, f), 548-61 (f), 608-35 (e), 530-43 (d), 550-5 (f-1) (1883 ed.), Vol. 2:442-527 (a, b, c, d, f), 530-609 (e). Plutarch's *Lives* (Clough), Vol. 3. Leighton, *Hist. Rome*, 214-47. Ihne, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 5:12-61 (a), 61-79 (b, c, f), 80-112 (b-2, d), 155-69, 231 seq. 312-37 (e, f). Guizot, *Hist. France*, Vol. 1:42-7 (d, f). Sallust, *Jugurthian War* (Pollard tr.). Heeren, *Manual Anc. Hist.*, 295-301 (a-f). Mommsen, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 3:161 seq. (a-1), 178-201 (b, c, f), 216-33 (d), 238-40 (a), 240-9 (c, f), 249-62, 313-23, 283-91 (e). Beesly, *The Gracchi, Marius and Sulla*. Long, *Decline of the Roman Republic*, Vol. 1:387 seq. (b), Vol. 2:16-29 (c), 43-64 (d), 215-27, 232-50 (e). Larned, *Hist. Ready Reference*, Vol. 4:2682 seq. 2684-5. Dodge, *Great Captains, Caesar*, 1 seq. (c), 17-20 (d).

RULERS OF EGYPT AND SYRIA—Ptolemy VI. (Philometor) ascends the throne under the regency of his mother Cleopatra—Ptolemy VII. (Physcon)—Reign marked by rapid decline of the kingdom—Ptolemy VIII. (Lathyrus) reigned jointly with his mother, 117-107.

Seleukus Philopator of Syria, 187-176—ANTIOCHUS IV. (EPIPHANES), 176-164—Antiochus Eupator, 164-161—Demetrius Soter, 161-150—Alexander Balus, 150-145—Demetrius Nicator, 145-126—Reigns of these rulers unimportant except that of Antiochus IV. (Epiphanes)—His character and accession—Egyptian campaigns—Relations with Rome—Persecution of the Jews—Rapid decay of the kingdom during his reign—Death and succession of Antiochus Eupator—Lysias regent.

Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 4:149-83, 88, 162. Milman, *Hist. Jews*, Vol. 1:500-9. Smith, *Hist. Bible*, 504-10. Ebers, "The Sisters." Mahaffy, *Story of Alexander's Empire*, 296 seq. Ewald, *Hist. Jews*, Vol. 5:293-300. Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:491-3, 501-5.

### JEWISH HISTORY.

RISE OF THE MACCABEES—The Jewish people emerge from a period of obscurity of more than two centuries, rising to such importance, through the Maccabean wars, as to be admitted into alliance with Rome and finally to revolt from her tyranny—Revolt of the Jews from Antiochus Epiphanes led by Mattathias (a).

**JUDAS MACCABÆUS**, called the William Tell of the Hebrews—His wars and the struggle of the Jews for freedom against Antiochus under his leadership—Expulsion of the Syrians from Judea—Character and death of Judas Maccabæus (b).

Bible. Apocrypha, Book of Maccabees. Milman, *Hist. Jews*, Vol. 2:9-22. Hosmer, *Story of the Jews*, 64-73 (a, b). McClintock, *Cyc. Bib. Eccl. Lit.*, Vol. 4:597-607 (a, b). *Enc. Brit.*, Vol. 13:421, Vol. 15:130. Lord, *Beacon Lights Hist.*, Jewish Heroes and Prophets, 431-70. Ewald, *Hist. Israel*, Vol. 5:293-300, 306-23. Niebuhr, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 3:494, 500-1, 509. Mommsen, *Hist. Rome*, Vol. 3:80 seq. Conder, *Judas Maccabeus*. Rollin, *Anc. Hist.*, Vol. 4:163-83, 289-97, 312-15 (a, b). Burnham, *Struggles of the Nations*, Vol. 1:82-4. Smith, *Dict. Greek and Roman Biog.*, Vol. 2:543, 878-9. Stanley, *Hist. Jewish Church*, Vol. 3:251-98, 309. Smith, *Hist. Bible*, 511-21, 530-4. Heeren, *Manual Anc. Hist.*, 193-4, 247 seq. Oliphant, *Jerusalem, The Holy City*, 411-29.

**SIMON, HIGH PRIEST**—The general prosperity of his administration—Syrian conquests—Character of Simon (a).

John Hyrcanus, founder of the Asmonean line of Princes—As high priest and commander-in-chief of Judea—Siege and surrender of Jerusalem—Independence of Judea secured—Destruction of Samaria (b).

Rise of the sects of the Pharisees and Sadducees—Character of the two sects, their difference in belief and hostility to each other—Relations of John Hyrcanus with the Sadducees—His character and death—Rapid decline of the nation after his death (c).

The Essenes—Character of their religion and mode of living—Their position and influence in the nation—Relations to the Pharisees and analogy with the early Christians (d).

The Sanhedrin—Its origin, development and extinction—Qualification and recognition of members—The Great and Small Sanhedrin (e).

Aristobulus, son of John Hyrcanus, at his father's death takes the title of king; the first instance of the use of that title among the Jews since the Babylonish captivity (f).

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## FIRST PERIOD OF ROMAN LITERATURE.

### B. C. 240-80.

#### INTRODUCTION OF GREEK LITERATURE TO ROME—

General characteristics of Roman poetry—Livius Andronicus, first author of Roman literature—Character of his writings—His translation of the *Odyssey*—The Roman drama and theatre (a).

Cneius Nævius—Political character of his writings—His style—Principal works—Exile and death (b).

Ennius, called the father of Roman poetry—Relations with Scipio—Style and character of his writings—Influence upon later Roman literature—His tragedies—Ennius as an epic poet (c).

Pacuvius—His position in Roman literature—Character and style of his writings (d).

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ROMAN COMEDY—Plautus—Fame and popularity—Character of his plays—Their plots and style—His plots imitated by later writers—Female characters in his comedies—Real life as portrayed by Plautus—His command of language (a).

Terence—Personal appearance and education—Character and style of his comedies—His plots and characters—His first play "Andrea"—The plot and success of the play—Compare with Plautus (b).

Roman satire—Lucilius—Social position and popularity—His style and language—Objects of his satire—The morals of the age as reflected in his writings (c).

Prose literature—Cato (The Elder), first successful Latin prose writer—Individuality in his writings—His orations—Attitude on agriculture and miscellaneous writings (d).

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POLYBIUS, GREEK HISTORIAN—His travels and political career—Analysis of his history—Style and characteristics of his writings.

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#### ROMAN ARCHITECTURE.

ETRUSCAN INFLUENCE IN EARLY ROMAN ARCHITECTURE—Character and distinctive features of the Tuscan style of architecture—Incapacity of the Romans to originate a distinctive type of architecture—Introduction of Greek forms and their influence—Their ability to combine and assimilate what they borrowed from other nations—Materials used and excellence of Roman construction as shown by the imperishable character of their architecture (a).

Liberal use of the Grecian column—Deviations in the Roman orders from the Grecian—The Composite Order distinctly Roman—Peculiarities of the Roman Doric frieze—Tendency of the Romans to excessive decoration (b).

Use of the arch in Roman architecture—Its first employment in works of utility—Its development and extended use in monumental building (c).

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**CHARACTERISTICS OF ROMAN TEMPLE BUILDING**—Their temples founded on the requirements of the old Italian worship (a)—The temples of Fortuna Virilis and of Jupiter Stator at Rome (b)—The temple of Nimes France and of Jupiter at Pompeii (c).

The temple of Vesta at Tivoli and of Venus and Roma at Rome (d)—The Pantheon (e)—Roman tombs and dwellings (f).

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**ROMAN WALLS**—Gates—Roads, Via Appia and Via Flaminia—Bridges—Harbors, harbor of Ostia (a)—Drainage; Cloaca Maxima—Aqueducts—Fountains—Baths (b).

The Roman Forum—Basilicas—Arcades (c)—Circuses; Circus Maximus—Theatres and amphitheatres (d).

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## SCULPTURE.

**THE GRECO-ROMAN PERIOD**—National traits of the Greeks and Romans compared—Sculpture and painting brought to Rome by conquest—Its influence upon Roman art—The display of Greek art in the Roman triumphs and importance attached to it (a).

**THE NEW ATTIC SCHOOL IN ROME**—Execution and characteristics of this period—The Venus de Medici—Compare with the Venus de Milo and the Knidian Aphrodite—The Belvidere Torso—Farnese Hercules—Germanicus; Athene of Villa Ludovico—The vase of Sosibios (b).



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3 (a), 303-5 (b). Guhl, *Greeks and Romans*, 584-9 (a). Ridpath, *Hist. World*,  
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6 (a), 343 seq.

**THE BORGHESE GLADIATOR** in the Louvre, Paris—Its execution and relation to the school of Rhodes—The Centaurs in black marble—Reliefs of the Apotheosis of Homer (a).

The school of Pasiteles—Style and character of its work—The terms archaic and archaistic as used in art—Extant works of this school—Group of Orestes and Electra, a group by Menes in the Villa Ludoviso (b).

Portrait sculpture a distinctive feature of Roman art—Statues and busts of Augustus—Augustus' Altar of Peace, description of, and its artistic merits (c).

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**MURAL AND VASE PAINTING** found in the tombs of the Campagna (a)—Roman wall painting—Character, subjects and execution of the mural paintings of Pompeii and Herculaneum showing their Grecian origin—Roman Mosaics—The battle scene in mosaic in the house of the Faun, now in the Museum Naples (b).

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#### SUMMARY.

The history of this century is largely the record of Roman conquest and empire. The Second and Third Macedonian Wars result in Macedonia becoming tributary to Rome, and later, B. C. 146, being reduced to a Roman province. Syria, as the result of the Achæan War, becomes a province of Rome under the name of Achæa. The Third Punic War closes with the complete destruction of Carthage, and that territory becoming a Roman province of Africa. The conquest of Cisalpine Gaul is completed; the conquest of Transalpine Gaul is begun,

and nearly all of Spain made a province, which gives Rome the position of the greatest power of the world.

The last half of the century is marked by the beginning of civil strife caused by the rule of the nobles, slave labor and the poverty and oppression of the plebeian class. Tiberius and Caius Gracchus attempt to remedy these evils, both of whom fall victims of the aristocracy. The Jugurthan War follows under the generalship of Marius, terminating, B. C. 106, with the defeat and capture of Jugurtha. Marius defeats the Teutones at the battle of Aquæ Sextiæ, in Gaul, B. C. 102, and the Kimbri at the battle of Vercellæ, B. C. 101.

In the literary world, Alexandria continues a center of learning and culture. Roman literature advances, based upon Hellenic models. Greek genius and literature, after the subjugation of Greece, rapidly declines, and is gradually drawn to Rome, which is fast becoming the rival of Alexandria and the mistress of the world. Greek plastic art is also transplanted to Rome, and begins a new era in art, called the Græco-Roman period.

During this century, a heroic period in Jewish history begins under the leadership of the Maccabees. Judas Maccabæus wins a great victory over Antiochus, the Syrian king, about B. C. 166, which gives partial independence to the Jews; later, under John Hyrcanus, their complete independence is established, his son taking the title of king on ascending the throne, the first to assume that dignity since the Babylonian captivity.

Second & Third Mac. War —  
 Achaean War —  
 Alpine Gaul  
 Transalpine Gaul  
 Spain.  
 Jugurthan War. Civil strife — Tiberius & Caius Gracchus —  
 Marius —  
 Defeat of Teutones at Aquæ Sextiæ in Gaul B.C. 102  
 Kimbri at battle of Vercellæ, B.C. 101.  
 Judas Maccabæus — John Hyrcanus —

## SECTION XVI.

### FIRST CENTURY B. C. CHRONOLOGY.

#### MAP ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. Marcus Livius Drusus, tribune.
2. Marsic or Social War.
3. Lex Julia; lex Plautia Papiria granting Roman franchise to the Italians.
4. to 81. Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Egypt, reigns alone.
5. First Mithridatic War. Sulpician Laws. Rise of Sulla. First Civil War between Sulla (optimates) and Marius (democrats).
6. Legislation of Sulla.
7. Battle of Chæronea. Sulla defeats Mithridates. Death of Marius.
8. The Battle of Clusium. The Battle at the Colline Gate.
9. Sulla dictator with full powers.
10. to 80. The Sullan Constitution.
11. Cleopatra Berenice, queen of Egypt.
12. Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt, reigned 80-58, 55-51 B. C.
13. Death of Sulla; rise of Pompeius.
14. The Second Mithridatic War.
15. War of the Gladiators.
16. Julius Cæsar, leader of the democratic party (populares).
17. Conquest and organization of Pontus into a Roman province.
18. Catiline's conspiracy. M. Tullius Cicero, consul. Death of Mithridates.
19. The First Triumvirate. (Cæsar, Pompeius, Crassus.)
20. Battle of Carrhæ; Crassus defeated and slain by the Parthians.

52. Cæsar completes the conquest of Gaul at the surrender of Alesia. Vercingetorix, leader of the Gallic army.
51. Death of Auletes. Accession of Cleopatra and her brother, Ptolemy.
49. The Great Civil War.
48. Battle of Pharsalus. Death of Pompeius.
47. Antipater, founder of the Herodian family, appointed procurator of Judea.
46. Battle of Thapsus. Death of Cato.
44. Cæsar Emperor. Cæsar assassinated.
43. The Second Triumvirate. (Antoni<sup>us</sup>, Octavius, Lepidus.)
42. The Battle of Philippi. Death of Brutus and Cassius.
40. Herod the Great appointed king of Judea by Antonius and Octavius. The Treaty of Brundisium.
36. Livy, the historian.
31. Battle of Actium.
30. Death of Antonius and Cleopatra. Egypt made a Roman province.
27. Octavius Emperor receives the title of Augustus. Establishment of the Roman empire.
25. Ovid, elegiac poet.
19. Death of Virgil, epic poet.
8. Death of Horace, lyric poet.
4. Birth of Jesus Christ.

#### LANDMARKS FOR THE EYE.

- First. The Social, the Mithridatic and the Civil Wars.
- Second. War of the Gladiators and the conspiracy of Catiline.
- Third. The Roman Triumvirates.
- Fourth. Egypt a Roman province.
- Fifth. Establishment of the Roman Empire.
- Sixth. Deaths of noted generals, statesmen and men of letters.
- Seventh. The birth of Jesus Christ.

#### CONTEMPORARY EVENTS OF HISTORY.

100. Birth of Julius Cæsar.
83. Birth of Marcus Antonius.
78. Alexandra, Queen of Judea.

70. Oriental luxury introduced at Rome by Lucullus and Pompeius, conquerors of Mithridates.
66. Birth of Strabo, geographer.
57. Cyprus becomes a Roman province. End of the Seleukidæ.
46. Reformation of the calendar by Cæsar.
45. First year of the Julian calendar. Vitruvius, Roman architect; his ten books of architecture are the only writings on this subject from ancient authors.
44. Corinth and Carthage rebuilt.
41. Meeting of Antonius and Cleopatra at Tarsus.
40. Library of Pergamus brought to Alexandria.
36. Lepidus expelled from the Triumvirate.
29. The gates of Janus shut.
28. Palatine library of Augustus formed.
27. The Pantheon dedicated by Agrippa. The population of the Roman republic at the accession of Augustus was one hundred and twenty millions, half of which were slaves, forty millions were allies and freedmen; only twenty millions enjoyed the full right of citizenship.
- 17-7. Temple at Jerusalem rebuilt by Herod the Great.
  8. Diodorus Siculus, historian, flourishes.
  4. Birth of Jesus Christ, according to Usher.

## TOPICS FOR THE 1ST CENTURY.

## ROMAN HISTORY.

SLAVE REVOLTS IN SICILY (a)—Tribuneship of Marcus Livius Drusus—Character and political position of Drusus—His legislation and efforts to give the franchise to the Italian allies—Death of Drusus—Rise of Sulla (b).

Demand of the Italian allies for Roman citizenship—Their condition, treatment and struggle for legal rights, resulting in the Marsic or Social War—History of the war and the result.

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LUCIUS CORNELIUS SULLA—Character and personal appearance—His military ability compared with Marius—Statesmanship of Sulla (a).

**FIRST MITHRIDATIC WAR**—Sulla in Greece—Taking of Athens—The battles of Chæronæa and Orchomenes—Conquest of Asia Minor—Conclusion of peace (b).

Sulla's return to Italy—Battle of Clusium—Battle at the Colline Gate—Sulla's entrance into Rome as absolute ruler of the Roman people (c).

Sulla's proscriptions and reign of terror—The Senate restored—Sulla, dictator, with full powers—The Sullan constitution—Character and effect of his legislation—Resignation of his dictatorship—Last years and death (d).

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**MITHRIDATES EUPATOR, KING OF PONTUS**—Power and extent of his kingdom—Character and military ability of Mithridates—Invasion of Asia Minor—Deplorable condition of the Roman provinces by exaction and usury imposed upon them—Insurrection of the provinces by declaring in favor of Mithridates—(First Mithridatic War. See Sulla.) (a).

**SECOND MITHRIDATIC WAR**—Licinius Lucullus—His campaign against Mithridates and Tigranes of Armenia—Character of Lucullus—Wealth and magnificence of his villas (b).

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**GNÆIUS POMPEIUS (Pompey)**—The social, political and financial condition of the republic at the close of Sulla's dictatorship—Insurrection of Lepidus—War with Sertorius—Rise of Gnæius Pompeius—His character and political position—Pom-

peius against Sertorius in Spain—His return to Rome—Pompeius and the oligarchal party (a)—Consulship of Pompeius and Crassus—Their popularity—Pro-consular power given to Pompeius for three years over the Mediterranean Sea and adjacent coasts—Opposition of the Senate—War with the pirates—Pompeius supersedes Lucullus in the war against Mithridates—Conquest of Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine—Reorganization of Asia—Pompeius returns to Rome—Political disorder at Rome during his absence (b)—Power, military genius and statesmanship of Pompey (c).

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WAR OF THE GLADIATORS—Spartacus—His character—Marcus Lucius Crassus—Character and wealth—His defeat of the Gladiators—Relations with Pompey and Cæsar—Campaign against the Parthians and death of Crassus.

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CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY—The wretched condition of all classes of society at this period—Weakness of the senate—Contest of parties—Aid given to the conspirators—Cæsar's and Crassus' relations with the conspirators—Result of the conspiracy—Fate of the conspirators—Social position, manners and character of Catiline.

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## ROMAN LITERATURE.

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## SUMMARY.

The history of this century pertains almost wholly to Rome. The first important movement is the Social War, resulting in the franchise being granted to the Italians. This is followed by the Mithradatic and the Civil War between Marius and Sulla and their bloody proscriptions. The First Mithradatic War is brought to a close by the Roman victories under Sulla at Chæronea and Orchomenes. Sulla returns to Rome, reforms the constitution concentrating all the power in the hands of the senate, and in B. C. 79 abdicates.

Pompeius rises to prominence through the wars in Spain with Sertorius and the Gladiatorial War. Later he subdues the Mediterranean pirates, conquers Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine and reorganizes Asia. After his return to Rome the senate refused to confirm his acts in the East or grant land to his soldiers; this compelled him to accept overtures from Cæsar which resulted in the First Triumvirate.

Cæsar in eight years conquers and reduces Gaul to a Roman province. Pompey during Cæsar's absence becomes sole consul, induces the senate to recall Cæsar to order him to disband his army and give up his province. Cæsar rebels, civil war ensues, resulting in the overthrow of Pompey at Pharsalia and the defeat of his forces at Thapsus, leaving Cæsar master of the Roman world. A conspiracy is soon after formed against him by Brutus, Cassius and others, by whom he is assassinated B. C. 44.

After his death Octavius, Antonius and Lepidus form a Second Triumvirate. Octavius leads his forces against Brutus and Cassius, defeating them at Philippi. After the battle a division of the empire is made, Antonius takes the East, Octavius the West and Lepidus the province of Africa; Lepidus is afterwards expelled from the Triumvirate. Octavius and Antonius quarrel, war is declared, the battle of Actium follows, with the defeat of Antonius, who prolongs the contest for nearly a year, when his death leaves Octavius in full power, who assumes the title of Augustus Cæsar. The Roman republic is now virtually changed to a monarchy, with Augustus as emperor, who governs it under republican forms, uniting in himself the dignities of consul, tribune, imperator, and Pontifex Maximus.

The Roman dominions now include all the countries about the Mediterranean Sea, Parthia being the only power holding the position of a formidable rival.

While Roman power and territory has been extending Roman literature passes through two periods of development, each reflecting the spirit of the age. The first or Ciceronian period is one of great excellence, in which historical and political composition predominate. The Roman mind is largely under Greek influence, men of letters availing themselves of the rich literary spoils brought to Rome after the conquest of Greece, and to its influence is due the rapid advancement in the literature of the period. Owing to the tendencies in literature and the great political excitement of the age oratory increases in importance and reaches its climax. Poetry holds a subordinate position, although the later writings of this era are marked by greater proficiency in style and perfection in form.

The second period, called the Augustan Age of Roman literature, marks a new era in Roman history by the change of the republic to a monarchy, the decay of old and the formation of new institutions. A corresponding change in literature is noticeable; public life free from great political excitement, oratory and political literature, that became a power under the republic dies out. Historical literature attains a high perfection in the writings of Livy, one of the greatest historical writers the world has ever known. With the extinction of public political life attention is given to the development of poetry and erudition. Poetry, now studied as an art, fostered and nurtured by imperial favor, reaches its highest point of artistic perfection in the writings of Virgil, Horace and Ovid.

Architecture assumes a magnitude and splendor displaying princely ostentation and attains its culminating glory in this period. B. C. 4 records the greatest and most important event in the world's history, the birth of Jesus Christ.





# APPENDIX.

## CATALOGUE OF BOOKS USED AS REFERENCES IN THIS WORK, EXCEPT ENCYCLOPEDIAS AND PERIODICALS.

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