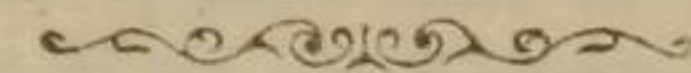


A
COMPENDIUM
OF
UNIVERSAL HISTORY
MODERN.

PART II.

FROM THE FIFTEENTH
TO THE PRESENT
CENTURY.



TOKIYO .

MEI-JI II.

1871



65- 1234



CHAPTER I.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

PART I.—From 1500 to 1550.

653. MODERN HISTORY brings into combination such facts as were classed under distinct heads in the accounts of former periods. Each leading event not only presents contemporary monarchs, in their relative position, but indicates the "spirit of the age."

The *League of Cambray*, A.D. 1508, shews the state of Europe, and the political influence of the Papacy, at the commencement of the *Sixteenth Century*. Pope *Julius II.*, who had succeeded *Alexander VI.*, A.D. 1505, induced the Emperor of *Germany*, and the Kings of *France* and *Spain* to combine against *Venice*. (which was then the most opulent state in Europe, see Sec. 588), on a promise of an equal share of the conquered territory.

654. The Pope afterwards became jealous of his allies; and, changing his politics, united with the *Venetians*, *Germans*, and *Spaniards*, under the name of the "Holy

League," for the expulsion of the French from Italy. *Gaston de Foix* commanded the French army, and distinguished himself in the war which ensued; but was killed in the battle of *Ravenna*, A.D. 1512; and they were compelled to retire.

655. The French previously been deprived of Naples, by *Gonsalvo de Cordova*, surnamed "The Great Captain," A.D. 1505. Louis XII. and Ferdinand of Spain, had formerly joined in deposing Frederick, king of Naples,—under an agreement to divide his dominions; but a dispute arising, as to their respective shares, *Gonsalvo*, the king of Spain's general, secured the entire possession to his master, who afterwards transmitted it to his grandson, Charles V.

656. By the battle of *Marignano*, A.D. 1515, the French recovered their territory in the north of Italy, called the "Milanese." The war, which originated in the *League of Cambray*, was brought to a conclusion, by the *treaty of Noyon*, A.D. 1516.

657. At this period, *Charles V.* was Emperor of Germany and king of Spain; *Francis I.* was king of France; *Henry VIII.* was king of England; and *Leo X.* was pope. The personal character of each, as an absolute monarch, not only affected the condition of his own subjects, but exerted a reciprocal influence on their several governments.

658. *Charles* was son of Philip, Archduke of Austria, and of Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain. On the death of his father, A.D. 1506, he inherited

the *Netherlands*. On the death of Ferdinand, of *Spain*, A.D. 1516, he succeeded, as Charles I., to the crown of that kingdom, and of *Naples*; and, on the death of his grandfather, Maximilian, (see Sec. 626,) A.D. 1519, he was elected Emperor of *Germany*, under the title of Charles V., being then under 20 years of age.

659. *Francis I.* succeeded Louis XII., (see Sec. 586) on the throne of France, A.D. 1515, at the age of twenty-one. His first enterprise was the recovery of Milan, by the defeat of the Swiss, in the battle of *Marignano*. He then became the rival of Charles of Spain, as candidate for the Imperial crown, but was unsuccessful. A contest ensued, between these monarchs, which long disturbed the peace of Europe.

660. *Henry VIII.*, of England, succeeded his father, *Henry VII.*, A.D. 1509, at the age of 18. England had risen in political importance, during the preceding reign, and the position of Henry was such as to induce the rival monarchs of France and Spain to court his alliance. But his capricious temper, and the selfishness of his favourite minister, *Wolsey*, rendered him an unsteady friend; and, ultimately, involved him in war with each of them.

661. *Pope Leo X.*, son of Lorenzo, the Magnificent, (see Sec. 587,) had obtained, during childhood, the richest preferments, by the wealth and influence of his family. At the age of thirteen he was made Cardinal, and, on the death of *Julius II.*, (see Sec. 653), was elected Pope, A.D. 1513. He was a man of pleasure,—the patron of the fine

arts,—but destitute of religion, and reckless as to the means by which his ends were attained.

662. The invention of printing (see Sec. 650,) had favoured the diffusion of knowledge, among all classes of *the people*; and raised them from the slavish prostration of mind to which they had so long been subject; the exposure of corruptions in the church of Rome released *monarchs* from the superstitious dread of her censures; the progress of civil liberty could only be secured by the resistance of religious despotism. Under these influences a new era opened,—and the history of Europe is, henceforth, that of progress among the people, as distinguished from the mere achievements of their rulers.

663. The great event of the Sixteenth century was the PROTESTANT REFORMATION; by which term is intended, not only the resistance of the despotic power claimed by the Pope, but the denial of all human authority, in matters of religion; the Word of God being the only infallible rule of faith, and every individual having an equal claim to its free use.

664. Many attempts had been made, during the *Middle Ages*, to restore a purer faith,—not only by individuals, (see Sec. 579,) but by communities, (see Sec. 577,) and, though general ignorance restrained the spirit of free enquiry, and the established despotism forcibly suppressed its first indications, yet, a continued testimony was afforded to the truth, by those who suffered persecution; and principles were asserted, which obtained their

fuller development in a happier age.

665. The nations of Europe had now not only advanced in civilization, as manufactures and commerce prompted industry; and, as rational enquiry was aided by the diffusion of literature; but the prevalence of religious discussion gave promise of deliverance from the superstition, which had hitherto enslaved the human mind, and rendered the power of opinion superior to physical force.

666. The North of Germany, inhabited by the ancient Saxon race, had attained greater freedom than the surrounding nations. *Frederick of Saxony* was the most powerful among the Electors of the Empire. The Imperial crown was offered to him, in preference to Charles or Francis, and he had magnanimously refused it. In 1502, he had founded the university of *Wittenberg*, and he afterwards introduced *Martin Luther*, as a professor of Theology. That university became the nursery of the *Reformation*,—in which the elector, Frederick, was called to take a prominent part, during its early history.

667. *Martin Luther* was of humble parentage, but, with much self-denial, had acquired a learned education. The death of a companion, “killed by lightning, at his side,” so impressed him, as to induce his entering a convent, under a melancholy and mistaken notion of renouncing the world. Having there met with a copy of the Bible, in Latin, he devoted himself to the study of it. He soon renounced the prevalent philosophy, (see Sec. 547), in deference to the supreme authority of the Scriptures;

and, by degrees, attained a knowledge of the way of salvation by faith in Christ.

668. On his removal to Wittenberg, (see Sec. 666,) he became celebrated, not only by his lectures in the university, but by his earnest preaching; and was soon called to maintain the truth which had so powerfully impressed his mind. The Pope (see Sec. 661,) had authorized a sale of *indulgences*, for the purpose of replenishing his exhausted treasury. *Tetzel*, a monk, employed in this profane traffic, visited Wittenberg, and was opposed by Luther, both from the press and the pulpit.

669. The Pope published a bull, A.D. 1520, excommunicating Luther, and ordering his books to be burned. The reformer, in return, publicly burned the Pope's bull, in the market-place of Wittenberg. Disclaiming all human authority, in religion, he appealed to the Word of God as the standard of truth. His opinions were eagerly embraced, and extensively diffused.

670. In 1521, Luther was commanded to appear before the *Diet of Worms*, in which the Emperor, Charles V., presided; and, being required to renounce his opinions, solemnly declared that he could never do so, till they were proved, from the Word of God, to be erroneous. He was permitted to depart,—but was laid under the ban of the Empire. By the care of his friend, the Elector of Saxony, he was concealed from his enemies; and employed his retirement in the translation of the Scriptures. This work he afterwards completed; and its diffusion, by means of the press, effectually aided the cause of the Reformation,

671. Contemporary with Luther, were many distinguished men, whose labours promoted the same object. *Erasmus*, the most eminent scholar of his age, had greatly contributed to the revival of letters, and had severely censured the superstitions and frauds of the church of Rome; but, a timid and time-serving disposition induced him to prefer peace to truth, when danger was threatened; and he lived and died a Papist. *Melancthon*, who was associated with Luther, as a professor in the University of Wittenberg, embraced his opinions, and recommended them, by the powerful influence of piety and learning.

672. In *Switzerland*, *Zwingle* preached against indulgences; and, in the assertion of Scriptural opinions, advanced even further than Luther. The deformed Cantons were soon attacked by those which adhered to the Papacy; and, in the early part of the war, *Zwingle* was slain. But the Reformation in Switzerland was carried on by *Calvin*, at *Geneva*. His views differed, in some particulars, from those of Luther; and their respective followers were distinguished by the designations of *Lutherans*, or *Protestants*,—and *Calvinists*, or *Reformed*. The former prevailing in Germany,—the latter in France, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

673. The conscientious peculiarities of sentiment, among those who agreed in the essential truths of the Gospel, occasioned some disadvantage; but, a more serious impediment afterwards arose, from the perversion of the Reformation to purposes of political rebellion, and even of licentiousness. The peasantry of Germany had suffered

great oppression, under the *feudal system*, and, failing to obtain redress, were persuaded to avail themselves of the plea of Reformation, for the forcible assertion of their claims. They were suppressed, with great slaughter.

674. The fanaticism which had stimulated that movement was not extinguished; and some years afterwards, broke out more fiercely at *Munster*, where a man named *John of Leyden*, with several associates, pretending to a supernatural commission, exercised the greatest cruelty. The city was besieged, and taken, by the German princes, and the leaders of the revolt were put to death.

675. It had long been the policy of the Popes, with a view to deliver Italy from the occupation of the French and Spaniards, to foment disagreements between them; and to join, ultimately, with either party, as suited their own interest. Thus, the Spaniards, in alliance with Leo X., proceeded to expel the French from the Milanese (see Sec. 656). At this crisis, the *Constable Bourbon* deserted to Charles; and the *Chevalier Bayard*, the most able general of the French, was killed in battle. Francis proceeded to conduct the war in person,—but was defeated, and taken prisoner, in the *battle of Pavia*, A.D. 1525,—and the French were entirely driven out of Italy.

676. By the *Treaty of Madrid*, Francis was set at liberty; having resigned all pretensions to Italy. The power of Charles was now so formidable as to excite general alarm: *Pope Clement VII.*, therefore, undertook to absolve Francis from his oath,—and organized a “Holy League” against Charles. The *Constable Bourbon* marched

against Rome;—he was killed in the assault, but the city was taken and pillaged by his troops, with circumstances of the greatest atrocity, and the Pope was made prisoner. This war was concluded by the *peace of Cambray*, A.D. 1529.

677. While the *monarchs* of Europe were engaged in the Italian wars, the principles of the Reformation were gaining an extensive influence over the minds of their people. As soon, therefore, as Charles had reinstated the Pope in his *temporal* dominion, he proceeded to adopt measures for the restoration of his *spiritual* power; but this was not to be accomplished, like the other, by force of arms. Almost half the Germanic body had, by this time, revolted from the Papal See.

678. By the decree of a Diet held at *Spires*, A.D. 1526, during the quarrel between Charles and the Pope, a measure of religious liberty had been conceded to the Lutherans; but the Emperor now called a *second* Diet, A.D. 1529, at the same place,—which revoked the previous toleration. Against this unjust proceeding, a solemn *protest* was made, by the followers of Luther, (including Six Princes of the Empire, and the deputies of fourteen Imperial cities,) and, from this circumstance originated the designation “*Protestant*.”

679. In the following year, at the Diet of *Augsburg*, the Elector of Saxony (John, brother of Frederick,) presented a statement of the Protestant faith, drawn up by *Luther* and *Melancthon* (see Sec. 671). This document, called, “The Confession of Augsburg,” is still regarded as

the standard of the Lutheran church. In 1531, the Protestant princes united, in the *League of Smalcaldt*, for mutual defence; and engaged the support of France and England. In 1552 the *Treaty of Nuremberg* was agreed to, by the Emperor, granting a religious truce, till a general Council should be summoned, for the settlement of the points in dispute.

680. The invasion of the West of Europe by the *Turks*, had induced such alarm, as to render Charles thus lenient to his Protestant subjects, for the sake of securing their co-operation in his service. The *Turks*, under *Selim*, grandson of Mohammed II. (see Sec. 615), had conquered Syria and Egypt, A.D. 1517. His son, *Solyman*, the "Magnificent," had taken Rhodes from the Knights of St. John (see Sec. 507), and, after extending his conquests to Hungary, and the adjacent countries, was now advancing to the siege of Vienna. A general consternation prevailed, throughout Europe. Charles raised an army of 100,000 men, and compelled *Solyman* to retreat, A.D. 1554.

681. The Pirates of Algiers and Tunis, under *Barbarossa*, committed great devastation on the coasts of Spain and Italy. His brother and successor, *Hayradin*, made alliance with the Sultan, *Solyman*, and became so formidable as to induce Charles to undertake an expedition to Africa. He succeeded in the overthrow of *Hayradin*, and the deliverance of Ten thousand slaves, whom the pirates had held in captivity. A.D. 1555.

682. During the absence of Charles, on his African expedition, the king of France renewed the war, and took

possession of Savoy. Charles, on his return, invaded France; but *Montmorency*, the French general, laid waste the country, and compelled the invaders, by famine and pestilence, to retreat, A.D. 1556. Francis entered into alliance with *Solyman*, the Turkish Sultan; and the Algerine Corsairs devastated the coast of Italy. At length, by the intervention of the Pope, *Paul III.*, a truce for Ten years was concluded at *Nice*, A.D. 1558.

683. Another expedition was undertaken by Charles, against Algiers, but terminated disastrously. Francis again embraced the opportunity of renewing the war, in alliance with the *Turks* and Algerines, A.D. 1542. Charles obtained the aid of Henry VIII., of England; the war spread over various parts of Europe, during two years, and was concluded by the *Treaty of Crespy*, A.D. 1544; in which the two monarchs agreed to restore to each other the territories they had gained, and to unite their forces against the *Turks*.

684. Francis I., of France, died A.D. 1547. The Emperor, Charles V., was thus left at liberty, to resume his efforts for the maintenance of the Papacy, against the encroachments of Protestantism. Two important events, in the history of the controversy, belong to this period. The institution of the *Order of Jesuits*,—and the calling of the *Council of Trent*,—both in the pontificate of *Paul III.*

685. The *Order of Jesuits* was organized by Ignatius Loyola, and adopted by the Pope, A.D. 1540, as a means of reviving the influence which the corruption of the other

orders had impaired, and which the progress of the Reformation threatened to subvert. Instead of being confined to the convent, the Jesuits were allowed to mingle in society; their literary attainments gave them influence, in the education of the higher classes; their enterprise availed for the spread of Popery in remote regions; their strict subordination gave unity of purpose, in promoting the objects of the society,—and the secret, and indirect methods, by which they proceeded, often involved the disregard of moral obligations, on the same ground as the “pious frauds” of earlier times, (see Sec. 570,) that “the end justified the means.”

686. *The Council of Trent* was called, A.D. 1545, professedly for the reformation of the church, as in former instances, (see Sec. 617,) but, with a special view to the extirpation of *heresy*. The Protestants refused to acknowledge its authority. Charles endeavoured to deceive them, in the hope of ultimately compelling submission, by force of arms. The Council was continued, from time to time, during Eighteen years; and a body of decrees was finally published, which, to this day, constitutes the acknowledged standard of *Popish doctrine*, and fully justifies the objections of the Protestants.

687. *The League of Smalcaldt* (see Sec. 679,) had been maintained, by the Protestant princes of Germany, for mutual defence. They united in a remonstrance to the Emperor, at the *Diet of Ratisbon*, A.D. 1546; and, finding him determined on war, for the enforcement of conformity to the church of Rome, they raised an army of 80,000

men, under the elector, *John Frederick, of Saxony*, and *Philip Landgrave, of Hesse*. In this emergency, *Maurice, of Saxony*, (cousin of John Frederick,) though a Protestant, joined the Emperor. The Elector was defeated, and taken prisoner, in the battle of *Mulhausen*, (or *Muhlberg*), A.D. 1547, and Maurice gained possession of his territory.

688. *The Interim*, a system of doctrine, designed, as a temporary expedient, to unite the Papists and Protestants, was drawn up by order of Charles V., A.D. 1548, but satisfied neither party. Maurice was commissioned to enforce it. But he had become disaffected to the Emperor, and now availed himself of his military command, to aid the Protestants. Charles narrowly escaped being taken prisoner, at *Inspruck*; and a treaty of peace was concluded at *Passau*, A.D. 1552, (afterwards confirmed at *Augsburg*, A.D. 1555), by which the civil and religious liberties of the German Protestants were effectually secured.

689. Charles V. abdicated the throne, A.D. 1556; and spent the rest of his days in retirement, at the monastery of *St. Yuste*, in *Estremadura*, where he died, A.D. 1558. He had transferred the sovereignty of Spain, and of the Netherlands, to his son, *Philip II.*; and was succeeded in the title of Emperor of Germany, by his brother *Ferdinand*.

690. THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND. *Henry VIII.* (see Sec. 660,) was a capricious tyrant. The change, effected by his authority, was of a political, rather than of a religious character. The supremacy, formerly assigned to the Pope, was claimed by the King,—and the wealth of the church was confiscated for the benefit of the court.

691. Henry had married his brother's widow, Catherine of Aragon, Aunt of Charles V. Twenty years afterwards, he wished to divorce her, for the sake of marrying Anne Boleyn. The Pope's sanction was sought, but he hesitated, for fear of offending Charles. In the mean time *Wolsey* (see Sec. 660,) fell into disgrace; and *Thomas Cranmer*, who was made Archbishop of Canterbury, annulled the marriage. Henry, indignant with the Pope, declared himself Head of the Church of England; and the Papal power in this country was abolished by Act of Parliament, A.D. 1531.

692. Henry was still a Papist, except that he denied the Pope's *supremacy*. Such of his subjects as rejected the Roman Catholic doctrines were, therefore, condemned; and, such as retained them, but questioned the King's ecclesiastical title, shared the same fate. The most eminent of the latter class were *Fisher*, Bishop of Rochester, and *Sir Thomas More*.

693. The Reformation had originated at a much earlier period, among the *people*; and a succession of martyrs from the time of *Wycliffe*, (see Sec. 579,) had exemplified the religious principle, by which they were actuated (see Sec. 622). The influences which prompted free enquiry, on the Continent, prevailed also in England,—and commercial intercourse with the Protestants of Germany, and of the Netherlands, favoured the importation of their writings,—which were eagerly read, by all classes of society.

694. *William Tyndale*, an English Protestant,

residing at Antwerp, availed himself of the press, to multiply copies of a translation of the Scriptures,—which were forwarded to his native country, and widely circulated, though prohibited by law. Many attempts were made to destroy the books, but in vain, “So mightily grew the word of God, and prevailed,” (Acts xix. 20.) Tyndale was put to death, as a heretic, A.D. 1536.

695. *Edward VI.*, who succeeded his father, A.D. 1547, favoured the Reformation. The persecuting statutes of former reigns were repealed,—the English translation of the Bible was freely circulated,—and the “Book of Common Prayer,” which is still in use, superseded the Latin prayers of Popery. But the principles of religious liberty were still so imperfectly understood, that all persons were required, by Act of Parliament, to attend public worship, on pain of six months' imprisonment, for the first offence,—twelve months for the second,—and, for the third, confinement for life.

696. DENMARK, NORWAY, and SWEDEN, were governed by *Christian II.*, whose cruelties have given him the designation of the “Nero of the North.” By his order, many of the nobles of Sweden were treacherously murdered, at a banquet. *Gustavus Vasa*, a descendant of their ancient kings, escaped; and concealed himself, in the mines of Dalecarlia. An army was gathered thence, for the deliverance of the country. *Gustavus Vasa* became king of Sweden; and the crown of Denmark was conferred on Frederick, Duke of Holstein. The Papal authority was subverted, by the circulation of the Scriptures; and the

principles of the Protestant Reformation were adopted. *Christian III.*, who succeeded his father, Frederick, died in 1559, and *Gustavus* in 1560.

697. EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST, AND WEST. The discovery of the passage to India, by the Cape of Good Hope, enabled the Portuguese to acquire an extensive dominion, and to secure the trade of the East. Within 24 years from the voyage of Gama, (see Sec. 631), they had established themselves at Malacca, and founded the city of Goa; and, under a succession of enterprising officers, the chief of whom was *Albuquerque*, their commercial intercourse was extended, from the Persian Gulf, to China and Japan.

698. Soon after the discovery of America, by Columbus, (see Sec. 632,) the Spaniards took possession of several islands,—the inhabitants of which were treated with great barbarity. Thence, they proceeded to establish themselves on the continent. In the year 1519, *Ferdinando Cortez* led an expedition into *Mexico*, which had made some advance in civilization, abounded in wealth, and was governed by a king, named *Montezuma*. By unexampled treachery and cruelty, Cortez, and his small body of adventurers, subdued this unwarlike people; put their king, Montezuma, in chains; murdered his successor, and took possession of the country, in the name of the king of Spain.

699. *Peru* was next invaded, A.D. 1527, by the Spaniards, under *Pizarro*, and *Almagro*, on the pretext of

enforcing the Christian religion on the nation. The Inca (or king) was put to death, multitudes of his people were slaughtered,—and the survivors were employed, as slaves, in working the mines of gold and silver. Disputes between the Spanish chiefs, and frequent assassinations, added to the horrors attending this conquest.

700. The silver and gold which the Spaniards derived from their American possessions, instead of adding to the national wealth and resources, had the injurious effect of diminishing industry; and, while other countries have risen, by manufactures and commerce, Spain holds an inferior place to that which she once sustained, in relation to the rest of Europe.

CHAPTER II.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

PART II.—From 1550 to 1600.

701. *Philip the Second*, of SPAIN, son and successor of Charles V., was the most powerful monarch of his time.—and, as his reign extended through the latter half of the Sixteenth century, that period is usually thus distinguished. *Spain, France, Germany, and England.* held the chief place in the politics of Europe,—and the leading facts of their respective histories present themselves in con-

nexion.

702. The dominions of Philip II., included *Spain*, the *Netherlands*, *Milan*, and *Naples*; in all which, his power was absolute. His marriage with *Mary, Queen of England*, augmented his political influence,—and the recent acquisitions of the Spaniards, in America, furnished ample resources: but, with all this power, which the great events of the time called into exercise, a morose and vindictive disposition, and the bigotry by which he was actuated, combined to place him in an ignoble position.

705. *Henry II., of France*, succeeded Francis I., A.D. 1547. Like his father, he cruelly persecuted the Protestants of France, while, from political motives, he aided those of Germany, against the Emperor; with whom he was, consequently, involved in war. Henry married *Catherine de Medici*, whose pernicious influence over her children, on their accession to the throne, produced the most fatal consequences.

704. *Ferdinand of Austria*, Emperor of Germany, was brother of Charles V., and had been educated with him, by *Cardinal Ximenes*. He was elected king of Hungary and Bohemia; and, by his brother's influence, obtained the title of King of the Romans, a nominal dignity, but which indicated his succession to the Empire. Charles afterwards wished this claim to be transferred to his son, Philip, but was refused; and, by the choice of the electors; Ferdinand became Emperor, on Charles's abdication, A.D. 1558. His reign was only marked by some fruitless attempts to reconcile the Protestants to the Church of

Rome.

705. In ENGLAND, *Mary*, daughter of Henry VIII., succeeded her brother, *Edward VI.*, A.D. 1553, notwithstanding an attempt to place *Lady Jane Grey* on the throne, whose life was sacrificed to the ambition of her relation, the Duke of Northumberland. Mary entertained the most bigoted attachment to the Church of Rome, and at once proceeded to restore its power in England. Her marriage with *Philip II.* confirmed her purpose; and, combined with the remembrance of the wrongs which her mother, Catherine of Aragon (see Sec. 691) had suffered, at the hands of the Protestant leaders, disposed her to acts of cruelty. Three hundred persons were destroyed, by religious persecution, in the space of Three years. Mary was succeeded by her sister *Elizabeth*, daughter of Anne Boleyn. (see Sec. 691,) and Protestantism was again established by law.

706. *Pope Paul IV.* adopted the policy of his predecessors, with a view to deliver ITALY from foreign dominion, (see Sec. 675,) and supported Henry II., of France, in an attack on the kingdom of Naples. But the *Duke of Alva*, Philip's general, obliged the French, under the *Duke of Guise*, to retire. The Spaniards, aided by the English, again defeated the French, in the battle of *St. Quentin*, A.D. 1557. In this war, *Calais* was taken from the English, after they had occupied it 200 years. The treaty of *Cateau Cambresis*, A.D. 1559, re-established peace in Europe.

707. The king of France, *Henry II.*, died of a wound

received at a tournament, A.D. 1559, and was succeeded by his son, Francis II., who reigned only one year. He had married *Mary, Queen of Scots*, who was the niece of the Duke of Guise. This connection added to the power of a family, whose large possessions, and political influence, enabled them to control the authority of the monarch. The family of Guise, princes of Lorraine, with the Queenmother, Catherine, (see Sec. 703;) were at the head of the Roman Catholics, in opposition to the Reformers. *Charles IX.*, who succeeded his brother, Francis II., A.D. 1561, was a minor, under the guardianship of his mother.

708. The Reformed religion had made great progress in France, notwithstanding the persecutions of Francis I and Henry II. The opinions of *Calvin* were those generally adopted in the French reformed churches; which were distinguished by the designation of *Huguenots*. Many persons of distinction were found among them; as the *Prince of Condé*, and the *King of Navarre*, both related to the royal family of France,—the *Admiral Coligni*, and others;—and their congregations were very numerous. A war ensued between the two parties, in which the Roman Catholics were aided by Philip of Spain, and the Huguenots by Elizabeth, of England.

709. The NETHERLANDS flourished, in the reign of Charles V., as the great mart of European commerce,—where the productions of America, and India, brought by the Spaniards, were exchanged for home manufactures. The wealth thus acquired was well employed in the

extension of commercial enterprise, and the encouragement of the liberal arts; the general character of the inhabitants was, therefore, such as favoured the introduction, and the rapid progress of the Protestant Reformation.

710. Charles had employed persecution, to restrain the spirit of religious enquiry, but in vain. Philip resolved to adopt more severe measures. His first agent was *Cardinal Granville*; whose proceedings induced *William of Nassau*, Prince of Orange, and the *Counts Egmont* and *Horne*, to take part with the oppressed people. The *Duke of Alva* was then sent, A.D. 1568, who sentenced Egmont and Horne to death, and maintained such unrelenting persecution, as to make it his boast, that, in the Five years of his administration, not less than Eighteen thousand persons had been executed, under his order.

711. The *Prince of Orange* raised an army, against *Alva*; who, after several defeats, resigned his office, and retired to Spain. He was succeeded by *Requesens*, in whose time the war continued. *Don John of Austria*, brother of Philip, became governor, A.D. 1571, but could not re-establish the Spanish dominion. The "Seven United Provinces,"—Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overysse, and Guelderland, asserted their independence, A.D. 1579; and *William, Prince of Orange*, was declared chief, under the title of "Stadtholder." He was assassinated, A.D. 1585, and was succeeded by his son *Maurice*.

712. In FRANCE, the contest was marked by many cruelties, all of which were exceeded by an act of treachery.

which is distinguished in history, as "*the Massacre of St. Bartholomew*," August 24th, 1572. During a peace between the contending parties, Henry of Navarre, the Admiral Coligni, and other leaders of the Protestants, were drawn to Paris, by the invitation of *Charles IX.*, on the pretence of arranging a marriage between his sister Margaret and Henry. In the midst of the festivities, the unsuspecting *Huguenots* were attacked, — the king himself taking an active part in their destruction. The massacre extended to the principal towns of France, — and the number of victims is reckoned at not less than Sixty thousand.

715. *Henry III.*, brother of *Charles IX.*, ascended the throne of *France*, A.D. 1574. The Popish party united their forces, under the designation of "*The League*," in hostility to the *Huguenots*; their animosity being increased, by the circumstance, that Henry of Navarre, their leader, who was a lineal descendant of *Louis IX.*, (see Sec. 522,) had now become heir-presumptive of the crown. Henry III. attached himself to each party, alternately, — from jealousy of the Duke of Guise, and of his brother, the Cardinal of Lorraine, who were at the head of the League, he had them both assassinated; and, himself perished, in like manner, A.D. 1589. With Henry III. ended the line of *Valois*.

714. *Henry of Navarre* maintained his claim to the throne. He had defeated the army of "*the League*," in the battle of *Coutras*, A.D. 1587; and by the victory which he gained at *Ivry*, A.D. 1590, obtained an acknowledgment

of his title, by all, but the party who occupied Paris, and who were aided by Philip of Spain. The war would have been protracted, had not Henry consented to avow himself a Roman Catholic A.D. 1595.

715. In 1598 *Henry IV.*, secured liberty of conscience to his Protestant subjects, by the *Edict of Nantes*; and, in the same year, the war with Spain was concluded, by the *Treaty of Vervin*. *Rosny, Duke of Sully*, who was prime minister, a man of distinguished abilities and integrity, contributed greatly to his master's fame. Henry was assassinated, A.D. 1610. This reign marks the accession of the *House of Bourbon* to the throne of France.

716. PORTUGAL was added to Spain, in the reign of Philip II. John III., son of Manuel, (see Sec. 597,) was succeeded by his grandson, *Sebastian*, who invaded the kingdom of Morocco, and was slain in the battle of *Alcazar*, A.D. 1578. His uncle and successor, *Cardinal Henry*, reigned only Two years. On his death, several claimants disputed the throne; of whom, Philip, as the most powerful, prevailed; and he was crowned at Lisbon, A.D. 1580. Philip II. died, A.D. 1598, and was succeeded by his son, *Philip III.* His elder son, *Don Carlos*, had previously been put to death.

717. ENGLAND was governed by Queen Elizabeth, (see Sec. 705,) from A.D. 1558 to 1605, — and, during that period, the influence of the *Protestant Reformation*, on the intelligence and energy of the people, was highly favourable. The personal character of the monarch was, also, such as to place this country in an advantageous position,

relatively to the other states of Europe,—and to render effectual aid to the Protestants of the Netherlands, and of France, in the struggle with their oppressors.

718. The *English Protestants* were distinguished, both from those on the Continent, and among themselves. The *Calvinists* of Geneva, France, and the Netherlands, regarded the constitution of Christian churches, as democratic, and all their ministers as on an equality. The *Lutherans* of Germany retained Bishops; but their jurisdiction was limited, and their revenue small. The *Established Church of England* combined the doctrines of Calvin with the church government of Luther; and modified the whole, by an appropriation of the revenues which had belonged to the Popish Establishment.

719. The *Puritans*, a numerous and influential class of English Protestants, were desirous of carrying out the principles of the Reformation, and of restoring the simplicity of Christian doctrine and worship, according to the standard of the New Testament. The most prominent of this class were men who had suffered persecution for conscience-sake, in the reign of Mary,—and now returned from their exile at Geneva, in the hope of enjoying religious liberty. In this they were disappointed, and many suffered imprisonment, and death; but their principles survived them.

720. *Mary, Queen of Scots*, was related to Elizabeth, by descent from Henry VII., (see Sec. 610), and had been married to Francis II. of France, (see Sec. 707.) On her return to Scotland, her reign was disturbed by the

progress of the Reformation, under *John Knox*; and by the disaffection of her subjects to her, as a Papist. The conduct of Mary was subsequently such as to expose her to many enemies. On occasion of her taking refuge in England, Elizabeth meanly embraced the opportunity of making her a prisoner, and, after Nineteen years' confinement, she was beheaded. A.D. 1587.

721. “*The Invincible Armada*” was fitted out by Philip II. of Spain, at prodigious cost, for the invasion of England. The fleet consisted of 130 ships, having on board more than 20,000 men; and a vast army was also assembled in the Netherlands, in aid of the enterprise. Preparations were made by Elizabeth, to meet the attack. *Lord Howard* commanded the navy, and under him, were *Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher*, the most distinguished seamen of that day. The army was greatly augmented,—and a spirit of patriotism pervaded the nation. The Spaniards never effected a landing; part of their fleet was destroyed by the English navy,—the rest fled to the North Sea.—and so many perished by shipwreck, that only 55 vessels returned to Spain.

722. *Ireland* engaged the attention of Elizabeth. From the time of the English settlement in the reign of Henry II., (see Sec. 492,) that country had continued in comparative barbarism, and the distinction of races had given occasion to frequent wars, the result of which had so reduced the English possession, that, in the reign of Henry VIII., only a limited tract of country, on the Eastern coast, was under English law.

725. The partial Reformation of Henry VIII's time, was introduced to Ireland, A.D. 1555; but Protestantism made little progress. In the reign of Elizabeth, Philip of Spain, availed himself of the disaffection of the Irish Papists, to aid a formidable insurrection, under *Hugh O'Neil of Tyrone*. The *Earl of Essex* was sent to suppress it, and failed; but his successor, *Lord Montjoy*, compelled Tyrone to surrender.

724. GERMANY, AND THE NORTH OF EUROPE. Ferdinand I. (see Sec. 704,) was succeeded by *Maximilian II.*, A.D. 1564, and by his son, *Rodolph*, A.D. 1576. During these reigns, *Germany* enjoyed internal tranquility; but the frontiers were menaced by the Turks. In DENMARK, *Frederick II.*, A.D. 1559, (see Sec. 696,) and *Christian IV.*, A.D. 1588, were able monarchs; the latter reigned 60 years.

725. SWEDEN, under *Gustavus Vasa*, (see Sec. 696) advanced in civilization, and in political influence. His son *Eric*, A.D. 1560, was deposed, for his tyranny. *John III.*, A.D. 1568, and his son, *Sigismund*, (formerly king of Poland,) A.D. 1592, favoured the restoration of Popery; on which account the latter was deposed, and *Charles IX.*, a zealous Protestant, was raised to the throne, A.D. 1598.

RUSSIA had thrown off the Tartar yoke, in the preceding century, (see Sec. 598,) and, under *Ivan Basilowitz*, and his successors, treaties were made with other nations, and commerce gradually advanced.

726. THE TURKISH EMPIRE reached its greatest extent, under *Solyman, the Magnificent*, A.D. 1520 to A.D. 1566.

In the early part of his reign he took *Belgrade*, expelled the knights of St. John from *Rhodes*, defeated and killed *Louis*, king of *Hungary*, in the battle of *Mohacs*, A.D. 1526; and proceeded to invade Germany, and to besiege Vienna; but was compelled by *Charles V.* to retreat, A.D. 1554, (see Sec. 680.) *Solyman* then subdued Persia, and, on his return, renewed his encroachments in Europe.

727. The Turkish navy, which, at this period surpassed that of any other nation, after ravaging the principal islands of the Mediterranean, attacked Malta, which had been occupied by the Knights of St. John, since their expulsion from Rhodes; but after a siege of five months, the Turks were compelled to retire. *La Valette*, the Grandmaster of the knights, is celebrated, as having conducted this courageous defence.

728. *Selim II.* made peace with *Maximilian* (see Sec. 724). The island of *Cyprus*, belonging to the state of Venice, was taken by the Turks, A.D. 1571.—who proceeded to ravage the coasts of Italy. The Pope, *Pius V.*, united with the Venetians and Spaniards; and their fleet, commanded by *Don John, of Austria*, (see Sec. 711,) gained a decisive victory over that of the Turks, in the Gulf of *Lepanto*, A.D. 1572.

729. PERSIA, AND NORTHERN INDIA. *Ismael Shah*, founded a new dynasty in Persia, in the beginning of the Sixteenth century, which derived its name from *Soofi*, his father, a Mohammedan enthusiast, of the *Sheah Sect* (see Sec. 474). *Tamasp* succeeded his father, *Ismael*, and reigned from A.D. 1523 to A.D. 1576. His grandson, *Shah*

Abbas, A.D. 1585, was the most distinguished of the Suffavian dynasty. He made Ispahan his capital, and zealously promoted commerce.

750. *Baber*, great grandson of Timour, (see Sec. 571,) invaded INDIA, and restored the *Mogul Empire*, A.D. 1526. He was succeeded by his son, *Humayon*, A.D. 1550, who was driven, by a revolution, to take refuge in the court of Tamasp, the Shah of Persia; but returned, and recovered *Delhi*, A.D. 1555. *Akber*, his son, is the most celebrated monarch of the Mogul Empire, for the extent of his dominions, and the benevolence of his government. He reigned from A.D. 1555 to A.D. 1606.

751. EUROPEAN COMMERCE WITH THE EAST. The Union of Portugal with Spain, A.D. 1580, (see Sec. 716,) placed the commerce of *India* under the control of Philip II. By his order, the people of the United Provinces (see Sec. 716,) were excluded from the harbours in which they had traded with the Portuguese, for the productions of India. They were thus induced to undertake the trade on their own account; and, by their enterprise, and perseverance, ultimately deprived the Portuguese of their Indian possessions.

752. EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA. The English had explored the Eastern coast of North America, in the reign of Henry VII., (see Sec. 652,) but no attempt was made to occupy the territory, during the 60 years of the three ensuing reigns. The spirit of naval enterprise revived under Elizabeth. *Frobisher* and others attempted to reach *India*, by way of the North of Europe, or of

America. *Sir Francis Drake* circumnavigated the globe. The first of the English colonies in North America was *Virginia*, planted by *Sir Walter Raleigh*, A.D. 1584. A series of difficulties compelled its abandonment; but more success attended similar efforts in the following reign.

Mexico and *Peru* continued subject to Spain, (see Secs 698, 699.) *Brazil* had been discovered, and claimed, by the Portuguese; but came under the power of Spain, A.D. 1580. (See Sec. 716.)

CHAPTER III.

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

PART I—From 1600 to 1650.

753. The contemporary monarchs of Europe, at the commencement of the Seventeenth Century, were the reverse of those at the corresponding period, preceding. (See Secs. 657 to 661.) *Rodolph II.* Emperor of GERMANY, engaged in the pursuits of science, but was unskilled in government. *Philtp III.* of SPAIN was of an indolent disposition. He was not only compelled, by the failure of his resources, to acknowledge the independence of the

United Provinces; but, further impoverished Spain, by the unjust and impolitic banishment of the most industrious of his subjects, the *Moriscoes*, or descendants of the Moors.

754. The assassination of Henry IV., of FRANCE, placed *Louis XIII.*, his son, on the throne, A.D. 1610; and, during his minority, the influence of *Mary of Medici*, his mother, disturbed the peace of the kingdom. *James I.* of ENGLAND, son of *Mary*, Queen of Scots, (see Sec. 720,) had reigned in Scotland, under the title of *James VI.*, and succeeded *Elizabeth*, (see Sec. 717,) A.D. 1603. He prided himself on dissimulation, as his chief qualification for government; and, accordingly, became contemptible, both at home and abroad. *Paul V.* became POPE, A.D. 1605. The arrogant claims which he put forth, and the impossibility of enforcing them, afforded proof of the restriction of the Papal power.

755. The great event in European history, which marked the *First half* of the Seventeenth Century, was the THIRTY YEARS' WAR, from A.D. 1618 to A.D. 1648. The Emperor *Rodolph* (see Sec. 724,) was succeeded by his brother, *Matthias*, A.D. 1612, who had, previously, dispossessed him of great part of his dominions, by professing to favour the Protestants of Bohemia and Hungary; but, on his accession to the empire, took part with Roman Catholics, and assigned the government of Bohemia and Hungary to *Frederick of Styria*, the opponent of the Protestants.

756. *Ferdinand II.* succeeded *Matthias* in the Empire;

and the Protestants of Bohemia chose *Frederick, Elector Palatine*, as their king, A.D. 1619. The Popish and Protestant princes of Germany proceeded to attach themselves to these leaders, respectively,—and a civil war ensued. *Frederick* was defeated in battle of *Prague*, A.D. 1620, and was deprived of his dominions. He had married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *James I.*, of England; but derived no adequate support from that alliance.

757. *Ferdinand* deprived the Bohemian Protestants both of civil and religious liberty;—many were put to death,—and thousands were driven from their country. The Electorate, of which *Frederick* had been deprived, was conferred on *Maximilian of Bavaria*, who, with *Count Tilly*, headed the Roman Catholic “*League*” The Protestant princes of Germany, alarmed by the fate of Bohemia, combined, under the name of the “*Evangelical Union*.” They were aided by *Charles IV.*, king of Denmark. Their most distinguished generals were *Christian, Duke of Brunswick*, and *Count Mansfeld*.

758. The immense armies of this period, were not supported by the governments, who employed them,—but subsisted on the plunder of the district, in which they happened to sojourn, whether friendly or hostile. The ruined peasantry had no resource, but to join the army,—and, thus, in the progress of the war, the military force was maintained, and augmented, by means which subverted all good government. *Count Mansfeld*, an unprincipled adventurer, had successfully carried out this mode of recruiting his army, after repeated defeats,—

but was surpassed by *Wallenstein*, who raised an army of 50,000 men, for the Emperor, and entirely supported it by such depredations.

739. A sanguinary contest was maintained, between *Mansfeld* and *Wallenstein*; in which the latter prevailed. He then proceeded against the king of Denmark, whom he compelled to retreat, and to accede to a humiliating peace. But the favour which the Emperor shewed to *Wallenstein* excited the jealousy of the other generals,—and, at their persuasion, he was deprived of his command, A.D. 1650.

740. The ambition of the Emperor of Germany alarmed the other European states,—and the subversion of the “*Evangelical Union*” called for some powerful aid, for the maintenance of the Protestant cause. *Gustavus Adolphus*, king of *Sweden*, had succeeded his father, *Charles IX.*, (see Sec. 725,) A.D. 1612, and was a decided Protestant. At the request of the Princes, he entered Germany, with a well disciplined army, and was supported by aid from England, France, and Holland, A.D. 1631.

741. The Imperial army, commanded by *Tilly*, (see Sec. 737,) took the city of *Magdeburg*, and destroyed 50,000 of the inhabitants. *Gustavus* marched to *Leipsic*, where a battle took place, in which he was victorious. In a subsequent engagement on the banks of the river *Leck*, *Tilly* was slain.

742. The Emperor restored *Wallenstein* to the command; and, after several indecisive engagements,

Gustavus was killed, in the battle of *Lutzen*, A.D. 1632. *Wallenstein* subsequently incurred the suspicion of treason,—and, by *Ferdinand*'s order, was assassinated.

743. The Swedish army, though discouraged by the death of their king, *Gustavus*, continued the war, under the command of *Bernard, Prince of Saxe Weimar*. The Imperial army, augmented by Spanish and Italian troops, was commanded by *Ferdinand of Austria*, son of the Emperor. In the battle of *Nordlingen*, the Swedes were defeated. A.D. 1634, and most of the German princes abandoned them, by making a separate treaty with the Emperor, at *Prague*, A.D. 1635.

744. The Swedes were induced to prosecute the war, by the aid afforded them from France. *Cardinal Richelieu* had obtained an ascendancy over the King, *Louis XIII.*, (see Sec. 734,) and exercised absolute power. His policy was, to oppose the ambition of the house of Austria. *Oxenstein*, who had been the able minister of *Gustavus Adolphus*, promoted the French alliance. The United provinces also joined the confederacy. The war was extended over great part of Europe. The Swedes, under General *Bannier*, defeated the Imperialists, under the Elector of Saxony, in the battle of *Wittstock*, A.D. 1636.

745. *Ferdinand II.*, Emperor of Germany, died, A.D. 1637, and was succeeded by his son, *Ferdinand III.* The war continued, with various success. The most distinguished commanders were the Swedish generals, *Bannier*, *Tortenson*, and *Wrangel*, the Imperialist,

Piccolomini,—and the French generals, *Conde* and *Turenne*. Overtures were repeatedly made for peace, to which the Emperor would not accede,—till the Swedes, and the French, having respectively acquired considerable territory in Pomerania, and Alsace, the *Treaty of Westphalia* was dictated by them; and the war, was thereby concluded, A.D. 1648.

746. The *Treaty of Westphalia* secured to France and Sweden an accession of territory,—recognized the independence of the United Provinces, and of Switzerland,—restored to the son of the Elector Palatine, (see Sec. 756.) part of his dignity and inheritance,—dissolved the “Catholic League,” and the “Evangelical Union” by the concession of a full equality of political rights to the Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, and the Calvinists,—secured the territorial rights of the German princes,—and defined the powers of the Emperor. Under this celebrated treaty the German constitution was long maintained,—and its provisions formed the basis of the political system of Europe.

747. SPAIN and PORTUGAL. *Philip III.*, of Spain, (see Sec. 755,) was succeeded by his son *Philip IV.*, A.D. 1621. The rash and injudicious counsels of his minister, *Olivarez*, hastened the ruin of the country. *Portugal* recovered its independence, after having been subject to Spain sixty years, (see Sec. 716;) and the *Duke of Braganza*, a descendant of the ancient kings, was proclaimed, by the title of *John IV.*, A.D. 1640. A revolt of the Catalonians was aided by the French, who defeated the

royal army in the battle of *Rocroi*, A.D. 1643. The Spanish possessions in Italy were governed by viceroys, whose oppressions induced frequent insurrection; the most formidable of which was headed by *Massaniello*, at Naples. A.D. 1647.

748. In the NETHERLAND, *Prince Maurice*, at the age of Eighteen, was chosen to succeed his father, *William*, Prince of Orange, in the office of Stadtholder, (see Sec. 711;) and distinguished himself in the frequent defeat of the Spanish armies, under the *Prince of Parma*, *Count Mansfeld*, and *Spinola*. The king of Spain agreed to a truce of Twelve years.

749. In this interval, the arbitrary proceedings of *Maurice*, in the government, were opposed by *Barnvelt* and other distinguished patriots. A religious controversy, between the Calvinists and Arminians, occasioned much excitement,—and *Maurice*, who attached himself to the former party, succeeded, by such means, in the overthrow of his political opponents. *Barnvelt* was put to death; and *Grotius*, with some other eminent persons, narrowly escaped.

750. At the expiration of the truce of Twelve years, the war with Spain was renewed, A.D. 1621. *Maurice* died, and was succeeded by his brother, *Prince Frederick Henry*, A.D. 1625. By the peace of Westphalia (see Sec. 726,) Spain, after a contest of 80 years, acknowledged the independence of the *Seven United Provinces*. The other Ten provinces, which had retained their attachment to Popery, were kept in subjection by Spain,

and were, ultimately, transferred to the house of Austria.

751. THE NORTH OF EUROPE. SWEDEN was governed by Charles IX., A.D. 1604. *Gustavus Adolphus*, his son, and grandson of Gustavus Vasa, (see Sec. 725,) became king, A.D. 1612; and was distinguished in the *Thirty years' war* (see Sec. 753,) as the most able commander of his time. On his death, in the battle of Lutzen, A.D. 1632, his infant daughter *Christina* succeeded to the throne, under the guardianship of Oxenstein, who had been the minister of her father. A large accession of territory, by the treaty of Westphalia, A.D. 1648, rendered Sweden, the chief of the Northern powers of Europe. *Christina* devoted herself to literature,—and subsequently declined the government, in favour of her cousin *Charles Gustavus X.*, A.D. 1654.

752. DENMARK was governed by *Christian IV.* (see Sec. 724). He engaged in war with Sweden, for the barren soil of Lapland; and subsequently, commanded the army of the Protestants, in the wars of Germany; but was defeated, by Tilly and Wallenstein, the Imperial generals,—and compelled to submit to unfavourable terms of peace; while Gustavus Adolphus occupied his place, as commander of the Protestant League. *Christian IV.* died, A.D. 1648, and was succeeded by his son, *Frederick III.*

753. RUSSIA was the prey of civil war, at the commencement of the Seventeenth century; and several competitors for the throne were successively murdered. A.D. 1613, *Michael Romanoff* was elected by the nobles.

His reign was favourable to the prosperity of the country, and he was succeeded, in 1643, by his son, *Alexis*, an able monarch, who greatly promoted the civilization of his people, by arts and commerce.

754. GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. The line of *Tudor* terminated with Elizabeth; and the line of *Stuart* succeeded to the throne, in the person of James VI. of Scotland, (see Sec. 756); whose claim was founded in descent from Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. and wife of James IV. of Scotland (see Sec. 610).

755. James was undistinguished among the monarchs of Europe,—and his internal administration was weakened by the influence of worthless favourites. The Puritans (see Sec. 719,) suffered great injustice. Many of them were driven, by persecution, from their native country,—and founded colonies in North America, the subsequent prosperity of which owing to the religious principles of these early settlers. The arbitrary proceedings of the king induced opposition in Parliament, which soon became formidable.

756. Charles I., who succeeded his father, A.D. 1625, had been educated in the principles of arbitrary government, and was surrounded by injudicious advisers. His attempts to encroach on the civil liberties of the people, and his religious intolerance, were met by the remonstrances of Parliament; and, ultimately, by forcible resistance. A civil war ensued, which ended in the trial and execution of the king,—and the substitution of Republican for Monarchical government, A.D. 1649.

757. The principal advisers of Charles I. were the *Earl of Strafford*, in politics, and *Archbishop Laud*, in religion:—the former attempted to render the king despotic; the latter cruelly persecuted all who objected to the superstitious observances of the Established Church. They were both put to death. The most prominent of the Parliamentary leaders were *Hampden* and *Pym*, members of the House of Commons, who maintained the right of Parliament to regulate taxation, in opposition to the King's arbitrary exercise of his prerogative,—and *Cromwell*, who became General of the Parliamentary army, and ultimately attained the supreme power, under the title of "Protector of the Commonwealth of England."

758. SCOTLAND, by the accession of King James to the crown of England, was, so far, brought under one government; but the "legislative union," was not completed till a Century later. An attempt to compel the Presbyterians of Scotland (see Sec. 720.) to conform to the English Established Church was opposed; and, on a renewal of it, in the succeeding reign, the Scotch bound themselves by a "National Covenant," to resist all religious innovation,—and took part with the English Parliament, against the King; but, on his death, they proclaimed his son, Charles II.; and were thus involved in a war with the English Commonwealth, which ended in their defeat by Cromwell.

759. IRELAND had been brought under English rule in the reign of *Elizabeth*, (see Sec. 722.) *James I.*

adopted a plan of colonization, by which great part of the North of Ireland was occupied by Protestant settlers, from England; and encouragement was afforded to agriculture and manufactures. In the reign of *Charles I.* a general massacre of the English Protestants was perpetrated, A.D. 1641. During the Commonwealth, in consequence of the Irish Roman Catholics having taken part with Charles I., and supported the claims of his son, an army was sent, under Cromwell, for the subjugation of the country.

760. THE TURKISH EMPIRE declined, under a succession of effeminate monarchs, till *Mohammed IV.*, ascended the throne, A.D. 1649, who became formidable to the Western powers.

PERSIA flourished under the able government of *Shah Abbas* (see Sec. 729); but in the reign of his successor *Shah Soofi*, A.D. 1628, the Mogul, *Shah Jehan*, made encroachments on one side of his dominions, and the Turks on the other; and, from that period, the Persian Empire rapidly declined.

INDIA. *Jehangir*, son of Akber, (see Sec. 750,) A.D. 1605, and *Shah Jehan*, his grandson, from A.D. 1628 to 1658, ruled over the *Mogul Empire* of Hindostan.

761. EUROPEAN COMMERCE WITH THE EAST. The United Provinces, in the infancy of their power, became the rivals of the Portuguese, in the Indian Ocean, (see Sec. 731,) at the close of the Sixteenth Century.—The English soon followed their example, and a Company of merchants was established, by a charter of Queen

Elizabeth, for trade with the East Indies, A.D. 1600. In the reign of James I., they obtained permission from the Mogul, *Jehangir*, to establish a factory at Surat, and at Hoogly, in Bengal. The jealousy of the Dutch occasioned the massacre of the English, at *Amboyna*, A.D. 1625. But the "Company" continued to extend their commerce,—and, by treaty with the native princes, established factories at Madras, on the coast of Coromandel.

762. EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA. The coast of *North America* was explored by successive navigators, in the course of their attempts to discover a North West passage to India (see Sec. 752). Hudson's Bay derives its name from *Hudson*, an English navigator, A.D. 1610; and Baffin's Bay from *Baffin*, A.D. 1615. The colony of Virginia, which had been planted in the reign of Elizabeth, was revived under James I.,—in whose reign an attempt was also made to occupy Nova Scotia.

763. The English Puritans (see Sec. 719), who were driven into exile by persecution, under the Stuarts, laid the foundation of the States of *New England*; *Maryland*, was, in like manner, colonized, by Roman Catholics from England. The *Floridas* were the possession of Spain; and the French formed a settlement in *Canada*, and built Quebec, A.D. 1608.

764. SOUTH AMERICA. *Brazil* came under the dominion of Spain, at the annexation of Portugal to that kingdom, (see Sec. 716). The Dutch afterward obtained a temporary occupation; but, on the restoration of the independence of Portugal (see Sec. 747,) it was again

recovered. The English, French, and Dutch, had settlements in *Guiana*. The islands of the *West Indies* were also in possession of these nations, respectively; but were principally claimed, at this period, by the Spaniards.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

PART II.—From 1650 to 1700.

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765. In the *Second half* of the SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, the most conspicuous place in the politics of Europe was occupied by FRANCE,—whose monarch, *Louis XIV.*, gratified his ambition by incessant war, throughout that period.

In GERMANY, the Emperor *Leopold*, succeeded Ferdinand III., (see Sec. 745,) A.D. 1658. His reign was disturbed by alarming incursions of the Hungarians and Turks.

SPAIN rapidly declined, under *Philip IV.* and *Charles II.*, A.D. 1665.

In ENGLAND, the monarchy was restored, in the person of *Charles II.*, (see Sec. 758,) A.D. 1660; whose mean

and profligate character rendered him the pensioner of France.

766. FRANCE, during the minority of *Louis XIV.*, was under the regency of his mother, *Anne of Austria*. Her prime minister, *Cardinal Mazarin*, became unpopular; and an insurrection,—termed "*the Fronde*," ensued. But he was afterwards restored to power by the king. The war with Spain was concluded, A.D. 1659, by the *Peace of the Pyrenees*; one condition of which was, the marriage of *Louis XIV.* and the Infanta of Spain, daughter of *Philip IV.* On the death of *Mazarin*, *Colbert* was employed to administer the finances of the kingdom, and greatly promoted manufactures and commerce.

767. In 1667, *Louis XIV.* renewed the war with Spain. Though he had renounced all claim to the dominions of that crown, as resulting from his marriage, he now took advantage of the death of *Philip IV.*, and the infancy of his son, *Charles II.*, to retract that engagement, and to invade the *Spanish Netherlands*, (see Sec. 750). His rapid progress occasioned general alarm. England, Holland, and Sweden, joined in a league, called the "*Triple Alliance*;" and, by this intervention, peace was restored between France and Spain, by the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, A.D. 1668.

768. The King of France bribed *Charles II.*, of England, to break the treaty with the Dutch; and invaded Holland, with an immense army, under Marshal *Turenne*,—but the progress of his victories was retarded, by the Dutch letting in the sea, and inundating the country.

William III., Prince of Orange, Grandson of the opponent of *Philip II.*, (see Sec. 711,) at the age of Twenty-three, was made Stadtholder, and took the command of the army of the United Provinces. The war was protracted ill A.D. 1678,—and was then concluded, by the treaty of *Nimeguen*.

769. *Louis XIV.* maintained a formidable army, during the peace, and made aggressions on the neighbouring states, in defiance of all Europe. He seized the free city of *Strasburg*,—encroached on the territories of the German princes,—aided the Hungarians against the Emperor,—and intimidated *Pope Innocent XI.*, by a military force in his capital. A French fleet of 100 sail was maintained in the Mediterranean; and, on a frivolous pretext, the republic of *Genoa* was assailed, A.D. 1684.

770. The *Edict of Nantes* (see Sec. 715,) which gave liberty of conscience to the *Huguenots*, or French Protestants, was revoked by *Louis XIV.*, A.D. 1685, with circumstances of extreme cruelty. Their worship was suppressed, and their ministers were driven into exile; but the people were prohibited from quitting the kingdom. Multitudes perished; and more than half a million of the most industrious citizens, who escaped from France, fled to England, Holland and Germany, where they introduced their arts and manufactures.

771. A new league was formed at *Augsburg*, A.D. 1686, between Germany, Spain, Holland, and Sweden, for the purpose of checking the encroachments of France. England also joined this alliance, when *William* became

king. The French were at first victorious, in the Netherlands, and in Spain. In the Palatinate, they laid waste the whole country, and perpetrated the most atrocious cruelties.

772. The war continued for Ten years; and many sanguinary battles were fought. The exhaustion of the French finances induced Louis XIV. to agree to terms of peace; and, by the treaty of *Ryswick*, A.D. 1697, the different States were restored to the position which they had respectively occupied before the war.

773. The war of the Spanish Succession originated in the intrigues of the competitors for the crown of Spain, in anticipation of the death of Charles II. (see Sec. 765). Louis XIV. of France, and Leopold, Emperor of Germany, were both Grandsons of Philip III, of Spain; and had each married a Daughter of Philip IV. A third competitor, the *Elector of Bavaria*, whom the King of Spain had nominated as his heir, died, during the negociations.

774. The "*Partition Treaty*," A.D. 1698, was promoted by England and Holland, from jealousy of either France or Germany acquiring undue power, by the accession of Spain, (see Sec. 624, "Balance of power.") On the death of the *Elector of Bavaria*, a second "*Partition Treaty*" was entered into, A.D. 1700, between France, England, and Holland,—by which it was agreed, to divide the inheritance between Philip, *Duke of Anjou* grandson of Louis XIV., and the *Archduke Charles*, second son of the Emperor Leopold.

775. The King of Spain made his own arrangement, and appointed the *Archduke Charles* his successor; but, by the advice of Pope *Innocent XII.*, afterwards made a new will, in favour of the house of Bourbon, and the *Duke of Anjou* succeeded to the throne of Spain, on the death of Charles II., A.D. 1701, by the title of *Philip V.*

776. GERMANY. *Leopold I.* (see Sec. 765,) reigned from A.D. 1658 to A.D. 1705; and was engaged in continual war. The *Hungarians* attempted to recover their independence of Austria; and formed an alliance with *Mustapha IV.*, Emperor of Turkey. Louis XIV. of France, aided the design, in hope of weakening the Emperor of Germany. The Turks advanced to Vienna, and commenced a siege,—but were repulsed by *John Sobieski*, king of Poland, A.D. 1685. Leopold joined the English and Dutch in their war with France.

777. SPAIN and PORTUGAL. Charles II., king of Spain, succeeded his father, Philip IV., A.D. 1665, (see Sec. 765,) and reigned till 1700. Three successive wars with France, which ended in the treaties of *Aix la Chapelle*, A.D. 1668—*Nimeguen*, A.D. 1679—and *Ryswick*, A.D. 1697—were disastrous to Spain; and the internal government was inefficient.

In PORTUGAL, the house of *Braganza* reigned. (See Sec. 747). *Alphonso VI.*, son of John IV. was deposed; and was succeeded by his brother, *Peter II.*, A.D. 1668 to A.D. 1705.

778. ITALY, under the dominion of the House of

Austria, occupied a secondary place among the nations of Europe. But the *Dukedom of Savoy* had maintained its independence, though exposed to depredations, from all parties, in turn, during the wars of the Sixteenth Century. *Emanuel Philibert*, Duke of Savoy, was a distinguished general in the armies of Charles V. and Philip II.; and at the peace of *Cateau Cambresis*, (see Sec. 706), Savoy and Piedmont were secured to him.

779. His successor, *Charles Emanuel*, A.D. 1580 to A.D. 1650, was engaged in war with France. His Grandson, *Charles Emanuel II.*, A.D. 1650 to A.D. 1675, withstood the attempt of *Cardinal Richelieu*, to render the Dukes of Savoy vassals of the crown of France. *Victor Amadeus II.*, A.D. 1675, with the aid of the Austrians, resisted the power of Louis XIV.; and, at the peace of *Ryswick*, A.D. 1697, was confirmed in his possessions.

780. The UNITED PROVINCES acquired wealth, and political influence, by their commercial enterprise; but were deprived of the sovereignty of the seas, by England, during the Protectorate of *Cromwell*, (see Sec. 759.) The Dutch admirals, *Van Tromp*, and *De Ruyter*, were defeated by the English Admiral, *Blake*. It was the policy of Louis XIV. to weaken both England and Holland; and, at his instigation, a war was commenced, by Charles II., (see Sec. 765,) which terminated in the Treaty of *Breda*, A.D. 1667.

781. When the French invaded Holland, (see Sec. 768,) they met with a determined resistance; but affairs at one time appeared so desperate as to induce the

resolution of the Dutch to abandon their country, and to establish a republic in their East Indian settlements. By the energy of William, Prince of Orange, the French were at last compelled to retire, and the peace of *Nimeguen* A.D. 1679, concluded the war. On the accession of William to the throne of England, A.D. 1688, the two nations were combined against France.

782. THE NORTH OF EUROPE. SWEDEN was governed by *Charles X.*, A.D. 1654, who engaged in unsuccessful wars with Poland and Denmark. *Charles XI.*, A.D. 1660, carried on war with the Danes; but left his kingdom, in a flourishing condition, to his son, *Charles XII.*, a youth of 15 years of age, A.D. 1697.

783. DENMARK. *Frederick III.*, A.D. 1648, was invested with absolute power, by a decree of the National Assembly, with a view to restrain the tyranny of the nobles. *Charles V.*, his son, A.D. 1670, promoted commerce with the East and West Indies; but suffered disadvantage in a war with Sweden. He was succeeded by his son, *Frederick IV.*, A.D. 1699.

784. RUSSIA. *Theodore II.*, succeeded his father, *Alexis*, (see Sec. 755,) A.D. 1676. On the death of Theodore, his sister, *Sophia*, with the aid of the Strelitzes, or national guard, usurped the throne, A.D. 1682; but was deposed, by her younger brother, *Peter*, who became Emperor, at the age of 17, A.D. 1688. He aimed at the advancement of civilization in the Empire; and in order to qualify himself for such an undertaking, visited Holland, and England, where he worked in the dock yards,

and gained a practical knowledge of the useful arts. On his return to Russia, his despotic power was employed to carry out various reforms.

785. GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. The Protectorate of *Cromwell* became a military government. His domestic administration was conducted with ability; and England maintained a distinguished position among the nations of Europe. Richard Cromwell resigned the office in which he had succeeded his father; and the Constitutional government, by King, Lords, and Commons, was restored. Charles II., eldest son of Charles I., ascended the throne, A.D. 1660.

786. Charles II. reigned from A.D. 1660 to A.D. 1685. His advisers were unprincipled men,—and the foreign and domestic administration were alike disgraceful. England lost the position among the nations of Europe, which she had attained under Cromwell; and the civil and religious liberties of the people were subverted. *Lord William Russell*, and *Algernon Sydney*, were put to death, for an attempt to oppose such despotism; and Two Thousand ministers of the Gospel were, in one day, deprived of their livings, for refusing to declare their unqualified assent to the Book of Common Prayer.

787. *James II.* succeeded his brother, A.D. 1685. They were, both, Roman Catholics; but, while Charles had attempted concealment, James had avowed his opinions. He proceeded at once to adopt measures for the restoration of Popery, as the Established religion of

England. A strenuous opposition ensued. The King was compelled to abdicate the throne; and, William III., Prince of Orange, (see Sec. 781,) who was the nephew of James, had also married his daughter, *Mary*, was invited by Parliament to become King of England,—for the maintenance of the Protestant religion. This event is distinguished in the History of England, as "*The Revolution of 1688.*"

788. *William III.* and *Mary* shared the sovereignty. The *Bill of Rights* secured the advantage of Constitutional government, by providing for the maintenance of the royal prerogative, in consistency with the liberty of the subject. Roman Catholic princes were excluded from succession to the throne by the *Act of Settlement*. The *Liberty of the Press* was secured. The *Toleration Act* mitigated the penalties to which Dissenters had been subject,—and prepared the way for a fuller recognition of the right of private judgment.

789. SCOTLAND was subjected to severe persecution, during the reign of Charles II., who renewed the attempt to enforce conformity to the Church of England (see Sec. 758.) The Presbyterian clergy were ejected from their livings; but the people, under the designation of "Covenanters," maintained their assemblies for worship. Troops were sent against them, and the greatest cruelties were inflicted. During more than Twenty years, of unrelenting persecution, the resistance was continued, till the accession of William III. to the throne of England,—when the cause of religious liberty prevailed.

790. IRELAND was in a state of anarchy, during the reign of Charles II., from the disputes respecting landed property, which had been transferred to different parties, in succession, and was now reclaimed. *James II.*, who, on his abdication, had taken refuge in France, was aided by Louis XIV., and was induced to attempt the recovery of his throne, by the help of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. *William* defeated him at the battle of the *Boyne*, A.D. 1691; and the *Treaty of Limerick* concluded the war. The whole country was brought under English rule; but the political hostility of the Papists and Protestants continued to prevail.

791. TURKEY. *Mohammed IV.*, A.D. 1665, (see Sec. 760,) took *Candia* from the Venetians, A.D. 1669. The siege of the capital of the island had lasted more than 20 years, and in the last Three years, 100,000 men were killed. The success of the Turkish army, in Poland, and Hungary, induced them to advance as far as Vienna, A.D. 1685; but they were defeated by *John Sobieski*, King of Poland.

792. In 1687 the Turks were again defeated, at *Mohatz*, in Hungary. On their return to Constantinople, the Janizzaries (see Sec. 570,) rebelled, and deposed *Mohammed*. In the succeeding reigns of his two brothers, *Solyman II.*, A.D. 1687, and *Ahmed II.*, A.D. 1690, the Turkish power declined. In the reign of *Mustapha II.*, Peter, of Russia, (see Sec. 784,) took *Azof*, A.D. 1696. He was confirmed in the possession of it, by the peace of *Carolowitz*, A.D. 1699.

793. PERSIA. *Abbas II.*, ascended the throne, A.D. 1641, and was succeeded by his Son *Soliman*, A.D. 1666, and by his Grandson, *Hosein Mirza*, A.D. 1694. The personal character of these monarchs was indolent, and despotic; but their subjects made progress in arts, and commerce,—and the period is distinguished by the resort of embassies from foreign powers to *Ispahan*, the capital.

794. INDIA. *Shah Jehan* (see Sec. 760,) was deposed, by his son, *Aurungzebe*, A.D. 1658. He reigned 48 years, and was the last powerful sovereign of the Mogul Empire, in Hindostan. The *Mahratta* chieftain, *Sivaji*, founded a new political power, which became very formidable. In the reign of *Aurungzebe*, the Mogul Empire attained its full extent, and after his death it rapidly declined.

795. EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST. The French East India Company was promoted by *Colbert*, the minister of Louis XIV., (see Sec. 766). Their first attempts to form settlements in India were unsuccessful; but they ultimately established themselves at *Pondicherry*, on the Coromanded Coast. In the ensuing war (see Sec. 768), it was taken by the Dutch, A.D. 1695; but was restored, at the peace of *Ryswick*, A.D. 1697.

796. The English, Dutch, and French had extended their power in India,—while that of the Portuguese declined. The English East India Company (see Sec. 761,) had their privileges confirmed and extended, by a charter of Charles II., A.D. 1661. The island of *Bombay*,

which had formed part of the dowry of Catherine of Portugal, Queen of Charles II., was granted to the Company, A.D. 1688, and became the seat of government in India.

797. An attack on the settlement of Surat, by Sivaji, the Mahratta chief, A.D. 1664, was successfully resisted. This was the first occasion on which the Company was brought into collision with the native powers of India. In 1698 the English factory at *Hoogly* (see Sec. 761,) removed to *Fort William*, (so named, in honour of *William III.*), and founded the city of *Calcutta*, on ground purchased from the native proprietors.

798. EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA. IN NORTH AMERICA, *New York*, and *Pennsylvania* were taken from the Dutch, in the reign of Charles II.; and the English Colonies, at the accession of William III., had extended so far as to include the territory of Twelve States of the present "Union." Their entire population did not exceed 20,000; but they were Protestants,—and, of that class of society most disposed to active enterprise. The French occupied *Canada*. *Mexico* was under the government of Spain.

799. The commercial rivalry between England and Holland, during the Protectorate of Cromwell (see Sec. 785,) occasioned the conquest of *Jamaica*, and several other islands of the WEST INDIES, by the English.

In SOUTH AMERICA, the Spaniards and Portuguese retained their respective dominions, which were governed by Viceroy; but commercial restrictions were adopted,

which rendered them of little advantage.

800. The missions of the Jesuits (see Sec. 685,) extended to South America; and, in *Paraguay*, they succeeded in forming a remarkable community of native converts, exceeding 100,000 in number,—which was maintained, for more than a Century, under the administration of the Order.

CHAPTER V.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

PART I.—From 1700 to 1750.

801. The EIGHTEENTH CENTURY opened with wars, among the nations of Europe,—the causes of which, as well as the subsequent negotiations for their adjustment, indicate a wider, and more equal distribution of that political influence which had formerly rendered one particular State capable of controlling the rest.

802. The Monarchs of Europe, A.D. 1700, were, *Louis XIV.* of FRANCE (see Sec. 766,) whose ambition had disturbed Europe for nearly half a Century, but was now mortified by frequent defeats; *William III.*, of

ENGLAND, (see Sec. 787,) distinguished, both as a general and a politician,—under whose government England recovered her proper influence in the affairs of Europe. *Leopold*, Emperor of GERMANY, (see Sec. 765,) who had reigned since A.D. 1658, and, in alliance with England and Holland, was engaged in frequent war with France.

803. *Philip V.* of SPAIN was Grandson of Louis XIV. (see Sec. 774). His elevation to the throne, A.D. 1700, occasioned the war of the Spanish succession. PORTUGAL, which had recovered its independence, in the last century, was governed by *Peter II.* *Charles XII.* of SWEDEN was rendered conspicuous by his restless ambition. *Peter the Great*, of RUSSIA, by his abilities as a monarch, gave his country consideration among the powers of Europe.

The *Pope, Clement XI.* (Albani) was involved in continual difficulty, by the appeals to his infallible decision, both in politics and religion.

804. PRUSSIA became an independent kingdom, A.D. 1700, under *Frederick I.*, of the House of *Brandenburg.* *Frederick William*, Elector of Brandenburg, had added Prussia to his dominions, during the preceding Century; and was distinguished among the Protestant princes, during the Thirty years' war (see Sec. 755). At the *Revocation of the Edict of Nantes* (see Sec. 770,) he afforded an asylum to the persecuted Protestants of France; and thereby enriched his country with their arts and manufactures. His son, *Frederick*, in con-

sideration of military service to the Emperor *Leopold*, obtained the title of King.

805. THE WAR OF SPANISH SUCCESSION. The elevation of the Bourbon family to the crown of Spain, in the person of *Philip V.*, threatened to give France undue power; and, to prevent this, a treaty was made, between the Emperor of Germany, the United Provinces, and the King of England, called "*The Grand Alliance.*" *William III.* died before the commencement of their operations; and was succeeded by *Queen Anne*, A.D. 1702, who maintained the alliance.

806. At the commencement of the war, the French were successful,—and the Imperialists, under Prince *Eugene*, were defeated; but, in Flanders, the English General, *Marlborough*, was victorious. The *Archduke Charles* (see Sec. 774,) assumed the title of King of Spain, and attempted to occupy that country; but, after some partial success, was defeated in the battle of *Almanza*, A.D. 1707, and ultimately relinquished his purpose. He afterwards succeeded his brother *Joseph*, as Emperor of Germany, by the title of *Charles VI.*, A.D. 1714.

807. The battle of *Blenheim* was fought A.D. 1704, in which the French were defeated, by the united forces of *Eugene* and *Marlborough*. In 1706 the battle of *Ramilies*, in Flanders, was gained by *Marlborough*. Prince *Eugene* was, at the same time, victorious in Italy. *Louis* desired peace; but his overtures were rejected. The battle of *Oudenarde* was gained by *Marlborough*, in

Flanders, A.D. 1708; and the allies were again victorious in the battle of *Malplaquet*, A.D. 1710, in which 25,000 men were killed and wounded.

808. After a long and sanguinary war, the *Treaty of Utrecht* was signed, A.D. 1713, and that of *Rastadt*, in the following year; leaving the house of Bourbon in possession of the Spanish throne; but providing that the crowns of France and Spain should not be united under one government. The Spanish Netherlands, and the Italian provinces of Milan, and Naples, were transferred to Austria.

809. SWEDEN and RUSSIA were engaged in war, under their respective monarchs, *Charles XII.* (see sec. 782,) and *Peter the Great* (see Sec. 784). Russia, Poland, and Denmark, combined, to invade Sweden, A.D. 1700. Charles defeated each, in succession. He besieged Copenhagen, and compelled the King of Denmark to make peace. In the battle of *Narva*, with an army of 10,000 he encountered 80,000 Russians, and took 30,000 prisoners. He subdued Poland,—deposed the king,—and raised *Stanislaus* to the throne.

810. In the attempt to invade Russia, Charles was defeated, at the battle of *Pultowa*, A.D. 1709; and was compelled to take refuge with the Turks. He induced them to take arms against the Russians; and Peter was compelled to submit to their terms, at *Jassy*: but, to the disappointment of Charles, the Turks made peace, to their own advantage, and allowed the Russians to retire. Charles having fortified his camp, at *Bender*, and refused

to quit the Turkish territory, was taken prisoner, but was afterwards allowed to return to Sweden. He then renewed the war with Denmark; and was killed, while besieging the fortress of *Frederickshall*, in Norway, A.D. 1718.

811. THE QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE, A.D. 1718, was formed by England, France, Austria, and Holland, to secure the maintenance of the peace of *Utrecht*, (see Sec. 808,) against the encroachments of Spain. Philip V., of Spain, had married *Elizabeth Farnese*, an Italian princess. Under the advice of *Cardinal Alberoni*, she sought the recovery of the Italian territory, which had been ceded by Spain to Austria. War was commenced; but its ill success occasioned the disgrace of Alberoni, and peace was restored, by the *Treaty of London*, A.D. 1720. By this treaty the island of Sardinia, was given to *Victor Amadeus*, Duke of Savoy, (see Sec. 778,) in exchange for Sicily; and the entire territory under his government was, thenceforth, designated the *kingdom of SARDINIA*.

812. A war was threatened, in consequence of separate treaties being made between the Emperor and the King of Spain, on one hand, A.D. 1725,—and England, France, and Holland, on the other, A.D. 1726; but by a third treaty, at *Seville*, A.D. 1729, a reconciliation was effected. The Minister of the French King, at this period, was *Cardinal Fleury*,—and *Sir Robert Walpole* was prime minister in England: their mutual influence was favourable to peace.

813. The claim of succession to the throne of Po-

LAND occasioned another war, in 1753. *Augustus of Saxony*, son of the late king, *Augustus II.*, was supported by Austria and Russia; his opponent *Stanislaus*, (see Sec. 809,) by France and Spain. England remained neutral. By the *Treaty of Vienna*, A.D. 1738, the kingdom was awarded to Augustus.

814. THE PRAGMATIC SANCTION was an edict, by which the Emperor, *Charles VI.*, the last male descendant of the house of *Hapsburg*, (see Sec. 579,) secured the inheritance of his Austrian dominions to his female descendants. It was ratified by most of the powers of Europe. But, on the death of *Charles*, A.D. 1740, several competitors disputed the right of his daughter, *Maria Theresa*.

815. THE WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION, also called the *Silesian war*, ensued. *Frederick II.*, king of Prussia (see Sec. 804,) invaded *Silesia*; and the Elector of Bavaria, aided by France, took possession of Bohemia, and was declared Emperor of Germany, under the title of *Charles VII.* The Empress, *Maria Theresa*, supported by her Hungarian subjects, maintained the conflict; and was aided by England. In the battle of *Dettingen*, where *George II.* commanded in person, the French were defeated, A.D. 1745.

816. The king of Prussia had agreed to peace with the Empress, on condition of his being secured in possession of *Silesia*; but the war was afterwards renewed,—and, in the battle of *Fontenoy*, A.D. 1745 the French were victorious. On the death of *Charles VII.*,

in the same year, *Francis of Lorraine*, the husband of *Maria Theresa*, was elected Emperor. *Philip V.* of Spain, died A.D. 1746. The general state of Europe, rendered all parties desirous of peace; and the *Treaty of Aix la Chapelle* terminated the war of the Austrian Succession, A.D. 1748. With the exception of *Silesia*, which was retained by Prussia, all the conquests made during the war were mutually restored.

817. The monarchs who reigned, in succession, during the *first-half* of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, were,

In GERMANY, *Leopold*, (see Sec. 802,) *Joseph*, A.D. 1705, *Charles VI.*, A.D. 1711, and *Charles VII.*, A.D. 1741.

In FRANCE, *Louis XIV.*, (see Sec. 802,) and *Louis XV.*, A.D. 1715 to 1774.

In SPAIN, *Philip V.*, A.D. 1700, (see Sec. 803,) and *Ferdinand VI.*, A.D. 1746.

In PORTUGAL, *Peter II.*, (see Sec. 803,) and *John V.*, A.D. 1706 to 1750.

In PRUSSIA, (see Sec. 804,) *Frederick I.*, A.D. 1701, *Frederick William I.*, A.D. 1712, and *Frederick II.*, from A.D. 1740 to 1786.

818. ITALY. The Northern part of Italy formed part of the Austrian dominions, under the name of *Lombardy*. *SARDINIA* was a separate kingdom (see Sec. 811.) The Grand Duchy of *Tuscany*, and the republics of *Venice* and *Genoa*, were each an independent state. In *Southern Italy* the power of Spain was broken

during the war of the Spanish Succession, and *Naples* and *Sicily* were brought under the dominion of Austria, in the reign of Charles VI., (see Sec. 808;) but, in a subsequent war, Don Carlos, son of Philip V., defeated the Austrians, and established an independent monarchy, under the designation of *The kingdom of the two Sicilies*. The POPES were *Clement XI.*, A.D. 1700, *Innocent XIII.*, A.D. 1721, *Benedict XIII.*, A.D. 1730, *Benedict XIV.*, A.D. 1740.

819. The UNITED PROVINCES, usually designated *Holland*, from the name of the most important of them, retained the republican government; and, when the Stadtholder, *William III.*, became king of England, the two nations united in the war against Louis XIV., (see Sec. 781.) The peace of *Utrecht* was favourable to Holland. Jealousy of the house of Orange occasioned the abolition of the office of Stadtholder; but it was renewed, in the person of William IV., Prince of Orange, on occasion of the alliance of Holland with England against France, in the war of the Austrian Succession, A.D. 1747.

820. The NORTH OF EUROPE. DENMARK was governed by *Frederick IV.*, A.D. 1700, whose reign was marked by the ravages of Charles XII. of Sweden. *Christian VI.* succeeded to the throne of *Denmark*, A.D. 1730, and *Frederick V.*, A.D. 1746, both of whom preserved peace, and promoted the prosperity of their country.

SWEDEN. *Charles XII.* (see Sec. 810,) was succeeded his sister *Ulrica*, A.D. 1718. The resources of the

country were exhausted by the previous war,—and the territory ceded to Russia reduced Sweden to a second-rate power. *Frederick of Hesse-Cassel*, husband of *Ulrica*, exercised the regal authority. A.D. 1718 to A.D. 1751.

821. RUSSIA. *Peter the Great* (see Sec. 784,) assumed the title of Emperor, which was acknowledged by the several governments of Europe. His reforms were extensive and salutary; but his personal character was ferocious. He put his son, *Alexis*, to death, and often manifested a cruel despotism in the execution of his projects. Peter died, A.D. 1725; and was succeeded by his widow, *Catherine*, who reigned two years, and left the crown to *Peter II.*, A.D. 1727, son of the unfortunate *Alexis*. He was succeeded by *Anne*, a niece of Peter the Great, A.D. 1730; and, on her death *Elizabeth*, daughter of Peter and Catherine, was elected by the nobles, and reigned from A.D. 1740 to 1762.

822. GREAT BRITAIN. On the death of *William III.*, A.D. 1702, *Anne*, daughter of James II., and sister of the late Queen, Mary, succeeded to the throne, by the "Act of Settlement," (see Sec. 788)—to the exclusion of a son of James II., who was a Roman Catholic. Her reign terminated in 1714. By its foreign policy England was involved in the wars of the continent, and charged with their chief expense (see Sec. 806.) The domestic administration was marked by violent contests of the two political parties, called *Whigs* and *Tories*,—the former of whom, called also the "Country party," advocated progressive improvement; while the latter,

as the "Court party," sought to maintain existing institutions, and were averse to all political change.

823. The line of *Stuart* terminated with Queen Anne. The *Elector of Hanover*, being the nearest Protestant heir to the throne, succeeded her, A.D. 1714; according to the Act of Settlement (see Sec. 788.) under the title of *George I.*, and was the first king of the *House of Brunswick*. This House was connected with the royal family of England, by the marriage of *Elizabeth* daughter of *James I.* to the Elector Palatine (see Sec. 756). Their daughter *Sophia*, married to *Ernest Augustus*, first *Elector of Hanover*, was the mother of *George I.*

824. *George I.* reigned from A.D. 1714 to A.D. 1727; and was succeeded by his son, *George II.*, who reigned till A.D. 1760. The *Stuart* family had many adherents,—and attempts were made for their restoration. The son of *James II.* landed in Scotland, A.D. 1715; and the "young Pretender," his son, renewed the attempt, in his behalf, A.D. 1745; but both enterprises failed.

825. SCOTLAND. In 1707 the "Act of Union" secured the permanent connexion of England and Scotland, under the name "*Great Britain*." They had been governed by the same monarch since the accession of *James I.*, (see Sec. 758;) but each country had a separate Parliament, and many of their laws were mutually prejudicial. It was now arranged that one Parliament should represent both countries, and, that such

modifications should be made, in their existing laws, as to secure a full equality of religious and political rights. The attempt of the "Pretender," in the reign of *George I.* was supported by the *Earl of Mar*, and other noblemen,—several of whom were executed. In the second instance, the army advanced as far as *Derby*,—but was compelled to retreat, and was finally dispersed in the battle of *Culloden*, A.D. 1746.

826. TURKEY. *Ahmed III.*, A.D. 1703, was the Turkish Sultan, who gave *Charles XII.* an asylum, and defeated *Peter of Russia*, (see Sec. 810;) but, in a war with the Emperor *Charles VI.*, he was unsuccessful; and lost the battles of *Peterwaden*, A.D. 1716, and *Belgrade*, A.D. 1717. He was deposed; and was succeeded by *Mohammed V.*, A.D. 1750 to A.D. 1754, who defeated the Austrians; but was unable to resist the encroachments of *Russia* in the *Crimea*.

727. PERSIA. *Shah Hussein* (see Sec. 795,) was defeated, and deposed by *Mahmood*, an *Affghan* prince, A.D. 1722; but the *Affghans* were expelled,—and *Tamasp*, the son of *Hussein*, was raised to the throne, by *Nadir*, (sometimes called *Kouli Khan*,) A.D. 1729, who afterwards deposed him, and assumed the government, as *Nadir Shah*, A.D. 1736.

828. In 1759, he invaded *India*, and took *Delhi*, with a massacre of 12,000 of the inhabitants. The city was afterwards restored to the *Mogul*, and the conqueror retired, on receipt of a ransom amounting to £50,000,000 sterling. The rest of his reign was marked with the

most cruel tyranny,—and he was assassinated, A.D. 1747.

829. INDIA. *Aurungzebe* (see Sec. 794.) died, A.D. 1707. The reigns of several of his successors were brief, and the dissensions by which they were marked weakened the Mogul Empire. The *Mahrattas* (see Sec. 794.) extended their conquests in the South, and the *Rohillas*, in the North. The Governors of provinces established themselves in independent sovereignties

830. *Mohammed Shah*, a descendant of *Aurungzebe*, ascended the throne, at *Delhi*, A.D. 1718; and reigned till A.D. 1748. The invasion of *Nadir Shah*, (see Sec. 828;) occurred at this period. The *Mogul Empire* was gradually reduced to a mere nominal sovereignty; and the rival claims of the independent princes gave advantage to the aggressions of the Europeans.

831. EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST. The English *East India Company*, in 1717, added to their limited territory, by the purchase of lands, in the neighbourhood of *Calcutta*, under the license of the *Mogul*. The original object of the company was entirely of a commercial character. The French maintained their establishment, at *Pondicherry*. On occasion of the war between England and France, in reference to the *Austrian Succession*, (see Sec. 815.) the French attacked the English settlements in India, and took *Madras*; but it was restored at the peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, (see Sec. 816).

832. The French governor, *Dupleix*, A.D. 1748, took part in the contentions of two native chiefs; the

English afterwards entered into the dispute; and, from that period, the policy of assisting the native powers, alternately, in their wars with each other, was made available for the extension of European influence, and the gradual subjugation of the country.

833. EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA. The English Colonies in North America rapidly increased in commercial prosperity, and their population was augmented, by continual emigration from Europe. As they had originated by charter from the crown, the sovereignty of the mother country was acknowledged; but their local legislation was entirely of a popular character. The French occupied *Canada* and *Louisiana*; and had established a military communication, by a chain of forts, from the *Gulf of St. Lawrence* to the mouth of the *Mississippi*; with the design of confining the British to the East side of the continent,

834. The jealousy of the two nations, occasioned perpetual disputes. By the treaty of *Utrecht* (see Sec. 808.) *Nova Scotia*, called, by the French, *Acadia*, was assigned to England. The question as to its precise boundaries gave rise to hostilities, and in 1745, *Cape Breton*, with its fortifications at *Louisberg*, forming the key to the French territory, was taken by the Colonists of New England, with the aid of a British fleet, under Admiral *Warren*.

835. THE WEST INDIES, at this period, rose in importance, as the progress of civilization in Europe increased the demand for their production. Many of the

islands had been occupied, during the preceding century, by a race of English and French freebooters, called *Buccaneers*, whose attacks were principally directed against the Spaniards. After their suppression, a contraband trade was carried on, between Jamaica and the Spanish settlements. The slave trade also afforded a source of wealth, which was secured to Great Britain, by articles, called the "*Assiento*," in the Treaty of Utrecht, A.D. 1713. The exclusive right of importing negroes from Africa, to the Spanish colonies, was thereby granted to the British government, for Thirty years.

An attempt was afterwards made by the English to obtain possession of the Spanish territory in South America. Admiral Vernon took Porto Bello, A.D. 1759; but the enterprise ultimately failed, with a loss of nearly Twenty thousand men.

CHAPTER VI.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

PART II.—From 1750 to 1800.

856. CONTEMPORARY MONARCHS OF EUROPE, from A.D. 1750 to 1800.

GERMANY	<i>Francis I.</i>	1745
	<i>Joseph II.</i>	1763
	<i>Leopold II.</i>	1790
FRANCE	<i>Louis XV.</i>	1715
	<i>Louis XVI.</i>	1774
ENGLAND	<i>George II.</i>	1727
	<i>George III.</i>	1760
SPAIN	<i>Ferdinand VI.</i>	1745
	<i>Charlde III.</i>	1756
	<i>Charles IV.</i>	1788
PORTUGAL	<i>Joseph</i>	1750
	<i>Maria Francisca</i>	1777
RUSSIA	<i>Elizabeth</i>	1741
	<i>Peter III.</i>	1762
	<i>Catherine II.</i>	1762
	<i>Paul</i>	1796

DENMARK	<i>Frederick V.</i>	1746
	<i>Christian VII.</i>	1760
SWEDEN	<i>Adolphus</i>	1750
	<i>Gustavus III.</i>	1771
	<i>Gustavus IV.</i>	1792
PRUSSIA	<i>Frederick II.</i>	1740
	<i>Frederick Wm. II.</i>	1786
	<i>Frederick Wm. III.</i>	1797
The Popes were	<i>Benedict XIV.</i>	1740
	<i>Clement XIII.</i>	1758
	<i>Pius VI.</i>	1774

837. *The Second half of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY* opened under the influence of the peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, (see Sec. 816,) and the nations of Europe were beginning to recover from the devastations to which they had been subject; but political jealousies existed, which threatened a renewal of hostilities;—and the arts of diplomacy were secretly employed, by rival monarchs, each of whom endeavoured to strengthen himself, by powerful alliances, before venturing on an open declaration of war

838. The “SEVEN YEARS’ WAR” commenced in 1756, and continued till A.D. 1763. The kingdom of *Prussia*, which had recently been created (see Sec. 804,) was regarded with jealousy by the other powers; and the aggressions of Frederick (see Sec. 815,) rendered him especially obnoxious to *Austria*. France and *Austria* had been opposed, for more than two centuries; but an

alliance was now secretly formed between them, against *Prussia*. The king of England became apprehensive for the safety of his Hanoverian territory, and engaged in alliance with Frederick, for its protection. The commercial rivalry of France and England, and the disputes which had long prevailed between their respective colonists in India, (see Sec. 851,) and in America, (see Sec. 854,) had already involved these nations in war.

839. The French took the island of *Minorca* from the English, A.D. 1756; and, in the following year, invaded *Hanover*, and compelled the *Duke of Cumberland* to relinquish the possession of the country, by the Treaty of *Closter-seven*. The king of *Prussia* defeated the Austrians in the battle of *Lowositz*, A.D. 1756, and in the battles of *Prague* and *Rosbach*, A.D. 1757. In 1758 the French were driven out of *Hanover*. Frederick defeated the Russians, who were in alliance with *Austria*, at *Zondorff*; and, in 1760 was victorious at *Torgau*.

840. SPAIN, which had hitherto been neutral, was induced to aid France in the war, by the “*Family compact*,” which bound the princes of the *House of Bourbon* (see Sec. 805,) to combine for mutual interest; but *Russia* retired from the contest. The *English* power was displayed, in a succession of naval victories. The war terminated by the Treaty of *Hubertzburg*, between *Austria* and *Prussia*; in which, after the slaughter of more than half a million of men, it was arranged, that the matters in dispute should be left as before. France, England, and Spain, confirmed the peace, by the Treaty

of Paris, or Fontainebleau, A.D. 1763.

841. *The suppression of the order of the JESUITS* occurred at this period. The institution had existed more than two centuries, (see Sec. 683,) and its operations were extended not only throughout Europe,—but, by missionary enterprises, to distant countries (see Sec. 800). The object originally contemplated, in support of the Papacy, was steadily pursued; but the unscrupulous methods of carrying out their designs, and the practice of political intrigue, excited alarm.

842. The detection of conspiracies which were supposed to have had their secret approval, occasioned their expulsion from Portugal, A.D. 1761; and, three years afterwards, from France. A similar course was adopted by the governments of Spain, and of Naples; and in 1773 Pope *Clement XIV.*, (Ganganelli), was induced formally to dissolve the order. But the principles in which the institution was founded rendered its entire suppression impossible;—and, at this day, its secret influence may be traced, not only in Popish, but in Protestant countries.

843. *THE PARTITION OF POLAND.* Stanislaus Ponia-towski was elected king of Poland, A.D. 1764, by the influence of Catherine of Russia. The country was in a state of anarchy; and the aid of Russia and Prussia having been solicited,—their respective monarchs, together with the Emperor of Austria, in most flagrant violation of justice, devised a scheme for appropriating to themselves great part of the Polish territory; which

was effected, A.D. 1772, without resistance from the other European powers. In 1791, Russia and Prussia availed themselves of the conflict of parties in Poland, to effect a *second partition*; and, notwithstanding the brave resistance of the Patriots, under *Kosciusko*, a *third partition*, in 1795, erased Poland from the list of independent nations.

844. *War between Russia and Turkey, A.D. 1768 to A.D. 1774.* The aggressions of Russia, in Poland, alarmed the Turkish Sultan, *Mustapha III.*, and induced him to enter on a war, which ended to the advantage of the Russians. They occupied the country between the Danube and the Dnieper, and obtained a settlement in the Crimea. A Russian fleet, sailing from the Baltic, appeared, for the first time, in the Mediterranean, and destroyed that of the Turks. The Greeks were induced to attempt the recovery of their independence.

845. The war was concluded, A.D. 1774, by the Treaty of *Kainardji*, which secured to Russia the free navigation of the Black Sea, and a passage through the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles; the protectorate of all the Greek Churches in the Turkish Empire was also conceded. A second war with Turkey, A.D. 1787, was marked by the sanguinary triumphs of *Potemkin* and *Suwarrow*, the Russian generals. By the peace of *Jassy*, A.D. 1792, the *Dniester* was made the boundary of Russia and Turkey.

846. DENMARK enjoyed continued tranquillity, and advanced in arts and commerce. SWEDEN, at the same

time, was disturbed by political factions, designated, the "Hats" and the "Caps," who were respectively under French and Russian influence. Gustavus III., A.D. 1771, suppressed these parties,—obtained absolute power,—and defeated the designs of Russia.

847. A war between *Austria* and *Prussia* was threatened, A.D. 1777, on occasion of the death of *Maximilian, Elector of Bavaria*, and the disputed right of succession to his dominions; but, the intervention of France and Russia, the treaty of *Teschen* restored tranquillity, A.D. 1779, and secured the succession to the *Elector Palatine*.

848. IN HOLLAND, the influence of the republican party continued to disturb the government; and, though the hereditary dignity of Stadtholder had been secured to the house of Orange, (see Sec. 711,) it was again disputed, in 1786. The French promoted the revolution; but, by the intervention of Prussia and England, the republican movement was suppressed.

849. The Emperor, Joseph II., was still desirous of adding *Bavaria* to his Austrian dominions (see Sec 846), and proposed that the Elector should exchange it for the Netherlands. By the Treaty of Utrecht, the Spanish Netherlands had been transferred to Austria; and, by the "Barrier Treaty," it was arranged that certain fortresses should be maintained by the Dutch, as a barrier against the encroachments of France. Joseph, in violation of this Treaty, removed the garrisons,—and was proceeding to effect his exchange with the Elector, when

the king of Prussia, Frederick II., interfered,—and, by the formation of the "Germanic Union," prevented its accomplishment, A.D. 1785.

850. The Austrian power in the *Netherlands* was impaired, by the injudicious attempt of the Emperor, to enforce certain reformatations, and to bring the different provinces, under a uniform system of administration. An insurrection ensued,—the aid of France was solicited against Austria,—the concessions which the Emperor offered were disregarded,—and the States declared their independence, A.D. 1789. The authority of the house of Austria, was afterwards re-established, but continued only for a short period.

851. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. The profligate reign of Louis XV. had increased the national burthens, and had impaired the influence of the higher orders. Disaffection to all existing institutions had been promoted by *Voltaire, Rousseau*, and other popular writers. The corruption of civil government, to the purposes of *despotism*,—and of religion, by the *superstitions* of Popery, gave advantage to their attacks, but, as these writers rejected Divine revelation,—and substituted for it the principles of atheistical philosophy,—despotism, under their influence, only gave place to *anarchy*, and Popery to *infidelity*.

852. *Louis XVI.* succeeded his grandfather Louis XV., A.D. 1774. The disordered state of the finances and the oppressive burthen of taxation, occasioned general discontent. The Nobles and Clergy being exempt, the

taxes were levied only on the middle and lower classes, — whose condition was, generally, very wretched. *Necker* was put in office, and attempted reform; but his purpose was defeated. Others were still less successful. A war with England, originating in the American war of independence, (see Sec. 865,) was concluded, by the peace of *Versailles*, A.D. 1785, to the disadvantage of France; and the revolutionary movement, which the French had aided, in America, disposed many, on their return, to attempt a change in their own government.

853. An *Assembly of "Notables"* was called in 1787, with a view to relieve the lower classes, by a more equitable system of taxation; — but the plans proposed by the minister, *Calonne*, were rejected, — the meeting was dissolved, and the popular discontent increased. An assembly of the "*States General*," was now demanded, — which should not only represent the Nobility and Clergy, but include members of the "*Third estate*," or commonalty. They met in 1789. As they voted in one body, the Commons, (being equal in number to the other two classes combined), at once gained the preponderance; and the designation of "*The National Assembly*" was adopted, as indicating the sovereignty of the people.

854. A party gradually gained influence in the Assembly, at whose instigation great excesses were committed. Many of the nobles were put to death, — others fled from France, — the king and the royal family attempted to escape, — but were brought back to Paris. The different courts of Europe, to which the French

exiles resorted, became alarmed, at the progress of the revolution; and a declaration was published, by the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, in which the maintenance of the French monarchy was made the common cause of the European sovereigns. The consequent advance of a Prussian army, toward Paris, provoked increased violence, and cruelties were perpetrated, which mark the period as "*the reign of terror*." Louis XVI. and his queen were beheaded, A.D. 1795.

855. The *Prussians* were compelled to retire; the *Netherlands*, and *Holland*, were subdued by the armies of the French Republic. A confederacy of the principal states of Europe, including England, was formed, against France; but each of the Continental powers, except Austria, was compelled, in turn, to make terms with the French Republic. The English were obliged to retire from the Continent, but their supremacy at sea was maintained. The expense of aiding the Continental war, by subsidies, augmented the national debt, — and proved the ill-policy of interference in the affairs of other nations.

856. The war was carried on in *Germany*, A.D. 1795, by the French generals, *Jourdan*, and *Moreau*. In 1796, *Napoleon Bonaparte* crossed the Alps, and defeated the *Austrians*, in the battles of *Lodi* and *Rivoli*. The petty states of Italy, including those of the Church, purchased peace, by surrender. *Venice* and *Genoa* were brought under the power of France. The war with

Austria was terminated by the peace of *Campo Formio*, A.D. 1797; in which the territory of Venice was given to Austria, by France, in compensation for Mantua. *England* was now left alone, to maintain a conflict in which she need have taken no part.

857. *Bonaparte* led an army into *Egypt*, A.D. 1798; the conquest of that country being designed as a preparatory step, to the subversion of the British power in India. The French took *Alexandria* and *Cairo*; and, by the *battle of the Pyramids*, became masters of Egypt; but their fleet was destroyed by *Nelson*, in the *battle of the Nile*. *Bonaparte* attempted the conquest of Syria, but was defeated at *Acre*, by *Sir Sydney Smith*, and returned to Egypt. An insurrection in Italy was made the occasion of subverting the Papal government, and establishing a new Constitution, under the name of "The Roman Republic," A.D. 1798. Pope *Pius VI.* was carried prisoner to France, where he died.

858. A new confederation, including *England*, *Austria*, *Russia*, and *Turkey*, was formed, A.D. 1799; but, beyond the recovery of a part of Italy from the French, the results were unimportant, and it was soon dissolved. A change of government in France was effected by *Bonaparte*, on his return from Egypt. The executive power had for some years, been in the hands of a body named the "The *Directory*." They were disunited, and the opportunity was thus afforded for their being summarily displaced, by a new system of *Consular government*, in which *Bonaparte*, as *First*

Consul, soon gained absolute power.

859. GREAT BRITAIN. *George III.* succeeded his grandfather, *George II.*, A.D. 1760. By the *Peace of Paris*, (see Sec. 840,) the war with France was concluded, 1763. It had added Seventy-five millions to the national debt, within the last Three years. The king was unfortunate in the choice of his ministers; and the early years of his reign were disturbed by violent political contests. The acquisition of territory in America, by the recent war with France, (see Sec. 854), was soon followed by a far greater loss. The American colonists renounced their connection with the mother country. They were aided by France. Spain, and Holland, joined the confederacy against England; and a calamitous war ensued, which was concluded by the *Treaty of Versailles*, A.D. 1785.

860. After Ten years of peace, England joined the confederacy against the French revolutionists, A.D. 1795,—and was involved in a long war, which gave her military glory, at an expense of *Five hundred millions* in addition to the national debt, and a far more costly sacrifice of human life.

861. IRELAND was the scene of a rebellion at this period. Disaffection had long existed. The Roman Catholics, who constituted the bulk of the nation, laboured under political disabilities,—while the Protestants sought to maintain their ascendancy by force. Associations were organized, with a view to become independent of Great Britain. The *French Directory*

promised them aid, but were foiled in the attempt. In 1798 the rebellion broke out, which was marked by the greatest atrocities, and was not suppressed till after the loss of 50,000 lives.

862. THE AMERICAN WAR. In the year 1765 the right of imposing taxes on the American Colonies was asserted, by Act of Parliament. The Colonists declared that taxation was unjust, where no *representation* in Parliament existed. The attempt to enforce the law was resisted,—and, in 1775, war commenced. Troops were sent from England, under the command of Generals Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton,—and a victory was obtained at *Bunker's Hill*, near Boston. In 1776, the *Thirteen States* published a *Declaration of independence*. Their councils were ably directed by *Dr. Franklin*,—and the army was commanded by *General Washington*. The English General, *Burgoyne*, was surrounded, and compelled to surrender at *Saratoga*, A.D. 1777.

863. The king of France, Louis XVI. acknowledged the independence of the "United States," and sent an army to their aid. A sanguinary war was carried on, in which the native Indians were induced to take part. The surrender of *Lord Cornwallis*, at Yorktown, to the united forces of the French and Americans, A.D. 1781, brought the contest to a conclusion; and, in 1783, the *independence of the United States* was acknowledged by the British Legislature.

864. PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH DOMINION IN INDIA. The divisions in the native government (see Sec. 832.)

favoured the rapid advance of the European power. The contest for superiority lay between the *French* and *English*, whose respective settlements, on the *Coromandel coast*, were in continual hostility. They took opposite parts in the wars of the native princes; and the English, ultimately, dispossessed the French of all the territory they had acquired.

865. In this enterprise *Colonel Clive* became distinguished. The English factory at *Calcutta*, having been attacked by a native chief, *Surajah Dowlah*, Clive proceeded thither, and, with a very inferior force, defeated him in the battle of *Plassey*, A.D. 1757. On the assassination of *Surajah Dowlah*, *Meer Jaffier*, one of his officers, was placed on the throne. He was afterwards deposed,—as was his successor, *Cossim Ali Khan*. The king of *Delhi*, and other princes, combined, in vain, to resist the progress of the English, who ultimately established themselves in the sovereignty of Bengal, A.D. 1765.

866. *Hyder Ali*, who had founded the *Mohamedan kingdom of Mysore*, was a formidable opponent of the British power, A.D. 1767. Treaties were made; but were ill observed on either side,—and, in 1779, the *Mahratta* tribe, on the West coast, were induced by *Hyder Ali*, to join him, in the effort to expel the English from India. *Tippoo Sahib*, son of *Hyder Ali*, pursued his father's policy,—but was defeated by *Lord Cornwallis*, and compelled to resign half his dominions, A.D. 1792. In 1799, the war was renewed; and *Tippoo* was

defeated, and slain, at the taking of his capital, *Seringapatam*.

867. The British acquisitions of territory, in India, had been made in frequent violation of justice and humanity,—and the rapacity which characterized their management, compelled the interference of the Legislature. In 1773, a supreme court of judicature was established,—and the three Presidencies were placed under a *Governor General*, who was to be approved by the Crown. A subsequent Act, introduced by Mr. Pitt, A.D. 1784, appointed a "*Board of Control*" to superintend the civil and military government, and to regulate the revenue of the *East India Company*.

868. *Warren Hastings*, the first Governor General of India, held that office for twelve years,—and, on his return to England, in 1786, was impeached, by House of Commons, on the charge of cruelty and oppression, in the exaction of property from the natives. The trial took place before the House of Lords, and, after being protracted seven years, ended in an acquittal; but the facts adduced, in reference to the wretched condition of the people of India, prove that British rule, at that period, afforded them no advantage.

CHAPTER VII.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

From 1800 to 1858.

869. At the commencement of the NINETEENTH CENTURY, FRANCE held the most conspicuous place in the political system of Europe. The *Republic*, which had been constituted, on the subversion of the old Monarchy, (see Sec 855,) had undergone various modifications; and the supreme power was now appropriated by *Napoleon Bonaparte*, under the name of *First Consul*. His military genius, and unbounded ambition, qualified, and disposed him to contend for universal empire,—and, for some years, the leading events in the history of Europe are intimately connected with the incidents of his personal biography.

870. ENGLAND maintained her constitution. *George III.* was now in the 40th year of his reign. *Mr. Pitt* was prime minister. His policy was specially directed to the maintenance of the "balance of power" on the

Continent,—and involved such participation in the disputes of foreign governments, as was very unfavorable to the domestic interests of his own country. The war with the French Republic, which had commenced in 1793, was still continued,—and the offer of Bonaparte to negotiate was rejected.

871. The Emperor of Germany, Francis II., had renewed hostilities, during Bonaparte's absence in Egypt; and the North of Italy was now occupied by Austrian troops, (see Sec. 858). The French, commanded by their *First Consul*, crossed the Alps,—and, in the battle of *Marengo*, defeated the Austrians, and recovered Lombardy, A.D. 1800. At the same time, *Moreau*, at the head of another French army, in Germany, gained the battle of *Hohenlinden*. The peace of *Lunéville*, between France and Austria, ensued. The Emperor of Russia, Paul II., had previously withdrawn from the contest. Prussia was neutral. And England was again left to maintain the war from her own resources.

872. The *Northern powers* united against England, in a confederacy, called the "*Armed Neutrality*." It had originated in the time of *Catharine II.*, of Russia; from jealousy of the naval power of Britain,—and was now renewed by her successor, the Emperor Paul. The English claimed the right of searching vessels, with a view to prevent the French from deriving a supply of naval stores from the Baltic. This was resisted,—several English ships were seized by the Russians, who were supported by the alliance of the kings of Sweden,

and Denmark. An English fleet was despatched to the Baltic,—and the victory of *Nelson* at *Copenhagen*, A.D. 1801, decided the contest.

873. The Emperor *Paul* was assassinated; and his son, and successor, Alexander, was friendly to England. The king of Prussia had joined the "*Armed Neutrality*," and had taken possession of *Hanover*, the hereditary dominion of the king of England,—but was soon induced to relinquish his claims, by the failure of his confederates. The English, under *Sir Ralph Abercrombie*, compelled the French, in Egypt, to capitulate; and that country was restored to the dominion of the Emperor of Turkey. The *Peace of Amiens* took place between England, on one side, and France, Spain, and Holland, on the other, A.D. 1802,—and the French Republic was confirmed in its continental acquisitions.

874. The *Peace of Amiens* continued only one year. In 1803 a dispute arose as to some particulars, of the treaty, respecting the island of *Malta*. The English ambassador was recalled. French ships in the British ports were detained. Bonaparte retaliated, by arresting all the English who had availed themselves of the peace to visit France, and a French army occupied *Hanover*.

875. Bonaparte was declared *First Consul for life*, and subsequently assumed the title of *Emperor*, A.D. 1804. Pope *Pius VII.* was obliged to assist at his coronation; and the Imperial title was acknowledged by most of the princes of Europe. Bonaparte subverted the Italian

republics, and assumed the title of King of Italy, in 1805. These proceedings induced Austria and Russia again to combine with England. Spain united with France. At this period Bonaparte collected a vast force on the French coast, with a view to the invasion of England, but the effectual preparations which were adopted, for defence, compelled him to relinquish his purpose.

876. The united fleets of France and Spain were defeated, and destroyed, off *Cape Trafalgar*, A.D. 1805, by *Nelson*, who was killed in the engagement. Bonaparte pursued his triumphs on the Continent. The surrender of the Austrian army at *Ulm* gave him possession of *Vienna*,—and, in the battle of *Austerlitz*, he entirely defeated the united forces of Austria and Russia. The Emperor Alexander withdrew; and the Emperor of Germany was compelled to make peace on disadvantageous terms, by the treaty of *Presburg*.

877. The French invaded *Naples*, and Napoleon made his brother *Joseph* king. *Holland* was also constituted a kingdom, under his brother *Louis Bonaparte*. Several of the German Princes—on some of whom, also, the title of king had been conferred—joined "*the Confederacy of the Rhine*," in alliance with France, A.D. 1806. The title of Emperor of Germany ceases from this time; and that of *Emperor of Austria* was adopted. Hanover was added to the territory of Prussia, as a bribe for neutrality.

878. The King of Prussia, *Frederic William III.*, found reason to distrust his ally, the Emperor of

France, and precipitately declared war, without securing the co-operation of the other powers. He was defeated in the battle of *Jena*, A.D. 1806, and *Berlin* was occupied by the French. While at Berlin, Bonaparte issued a decree, described as "*the Continental System*," with a view to destroy the mercantile power of England. The British Isles were declared in a state of blockade, and every port of the Continent was to be closed against their commerce.

879. The Emperor of Russia came to the aid of the King of Prussia, but was defeated in the battles of *Eylau* and *Friedland*. *Dantzic* and *Konigsberg* were taken by the French; and Alexander was made subservient to Napoleon by the treaty of *Tilsit*, A.D. 1807. By that treaty the French were confirmed in their conquests—*Jerome*, brother of Napoleon, was made *King of Westphalia*—Prussia was deprived of a third part of her territory—and Alexander agreed to aid Napoleon in the enforcement of the "*Continental System*."

880. *Portugal* was in alliance with England—and Napoleon, by permission of the King of Spain, sent an army across the Pyrenees, under *Junot*. The royal family of Portugal fled to *Brazil*, and the country was occupied by the French, A.D. 1807. The ulterior purpose was to obtain possession of the entire Peninsula. The court of Spain was in no condition to resist; and *Charles IV.*, and his son *Ferdinand VII.*, were induced to resign the crown, by the treaty of *Bayonne*, A.D. 1808. Bonaparte made his brother *Joseph*, King of Spain and

Portugal, and the kingdom of *Naples*, which he had previously governed, (see Sec 875) was transferred to his brother-in-law *Joachin Murat*.

881. The Spaniards and Portuguese rose against the French, but were unable to maintain the conflict, till aided by the English. *Sir Arthur Wellesley* (afterwards Duke of Wellington) landed in Portugal, and defeated the French general, *Junot*, in the battle of *Vimiera*, A.D. 1808; but, by a convention made at *Cintra*, in the same year, the French were allowed to retire from the country. In Spain, Napoleon headed his army in person, and took *Madrid*. The English general, *Sir John Moore*, was compelled to retreat, and was killed in the battle of *Corunna*, A.D. 1809.

882. The Emperor of Austria renewed the war, in Germany, while Napoleon was in Spain; but he returned,—and, with the aid of the German princes who were under his command, defeated the Austrians in the battle of *Wagram*, A.D. 1809, and occupied Vienna for the second time; where a treaty of peace was made, by which France obtained a considerable extent of territory. Napoleon had divorced his wife *Josephine*, and, by the conditions of the *Treaty of Vienna*, the Emperor of Austria agreed to give him his daughter, *Maria Louisa*, in marriage.

883. THE PENINSULAR WAR. The French, under *Marshal Soult*, again entered Portugal, and took *Oporto*; but were compelled, by *Sir Arthur Wellesley*, to retire, and were defeated in the battle of *Talavera*, A.D. 1809.

The English then retreated to Portugal, and maintained a defensive war. The French were defeated in the battle of *Busaco*, A.D. 1810; and their further progress was arrested by the “*Lines of Torres Vedras*,” a fortified position which *Sir Arthur Wellesley*, now *Lord Wellington*, had constructed in the neighbourhood of *Lisbon*. *Massena*, the French general, was at length compelled to retreat into Spain, and the English advanced, in pursuit, and were victorious in the battles of *Barossa* and *Albuera*, A.D. 1811.

884. The war in Spain was prosecuted during the year 1812. In January, the English took the fortress of *Ciudad Rodrigo*; in April, *Badajoz* surrendered; and in July, the battle of *Salamanca* was fought and *Madrid* was occupied. In 1813 the combined army of English, Spaniards and Portuguese, gained the battle of *Vittoria*. The fortress of *St. Sebastian* was taken by storm; *Pampeluna* surrendered; and, in 1814, the army, under *Lord Wellington*, advanced into France.

885. A war between France and Russia commenced, while that in the Peninsula was proceeding. *Alexander* had made a compromise, by the treaty of *Tilsit*, (see Sec. 877) the result of which was humiliating. The alliance of France and Austria alarmed him; and the operation of Napoleon’s “*Continental System*” injured the commerce of Russia. After fruitless negotiations, war was declared, A.D. 1812. France had Austria and Prussia in alliance, together with the aid of the German and Italian states. Russia was aided by England, and by

Sweden, under Bernadotte, a French general, who had recently been elected king.

886. Napoleon set out for the invasion of Russia, with an army amounting to nearly *half a million*, and advanced to *Borodino* before meeting any formidable resistance. After a sanguinary engagement there, he proceeded to *Moscow*,—but had no sooner arrived, than the city was set on fire by the Russians. Napoleon was compelled to retreat,—the greater part of his army perished miserably, from the severity of the climate,—multitudes were destroyed in the passage of the *Berezina*,—and, of the “Grand Army,” not a tenth part returned home.

887. The disastrous conclusion of the Russian campaign decided the fortune of Napoleon. First, Prussia, and then, Austria, renounced his alliance, and joined the Russians; the princes of the German “Confederation” also took part against him. In France, a new army of 25,000 men was raised, by conscription;—and, in October, 1813, Napoleon engaged the allies at *Leipsic*. The battle lasted three days, and terminated in favour of the allies; who proceeded, in December following, to cross the Rhine. Holland threw off the yoke of France, and made *William, Prince of Orange*, king. *Murat*, whom Bonaparte had made king of Naples, afterwards deserted to the allies.

888. In 1814, France was invaded, on the North, by the allied army, and on the South, by that under Lord Wellington. Paris surrendered. The

Emperors of Russia, and Austria, and the King of Prussia, entered the city, and were afterwards joined by Wellington. Napoleon abdicated the throne; and was allowed to retire, on a sufficient income, to the island of *Elba*. *Louis XVIII.*, brother of Louis XVI., (see Sec. 854), was declared King of France; and, at the same time, Pope *Pius VII.*, who had been a prisoner in France, returned to Rome; and Ferdinand VII. was restored to the crown of Spain.

889. The *Bourbons*, on their restoration, endeavoured to revive the arbitrary proceedings of the old French monarchy; and the general discontent, which was thus excited, enabled the partizans of Bonaparte to accomplish his return to power. Before the expiration of his first year's residence in Elba, he quitted the island, and landed again in France, in March, 1815. The small force which he brought, quickly grew to a vast army. *Louis XVIII.* fled from Paris, and *Napoleon* was again declared Emperor. The congress of allied sovereigns was sitting at Vienna: and, on intelligence of these events, *England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia*, again formed a confederacy against him. The eventful history of Bonaparte, as combined with that of Europe, is summed up in “the *Hundred days*” from this date.

890. On the 18th of June, 1815, Napoleon was defeated, in his last battle, at *Waterloo*, by the English and Prussians, under *Wellington* and *Blucher*. He then abdicated, a second time, and attempted to escape

to America; but, failing of success, surrendered to the captain of an English man of war, and was, ultimately, transported to the island of *St. Helena*, where he died, A.D. 1821. After the battle of Waterloo, Paris was again occupied by the troops of the allies,—*Louis XVIII.* re-ascended the throne,—and peace was restored to Europe.

891. The congress of Vienna completed the arrangement of the map of Europe, which had been commenced after the peace of 1814. *France* was reduced nearly to the same limits as in 1892. *Austria* obtained a considerable increase of territory, including the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The boundaries of *Prussia* were adjusted, and her territories increased, by the addition of Saxony, and some districts in the West of Germany. *Hanover* was restored to its lawful sovereign, and the title of king was adopted. The sovereign princes and free cities of Germany formed a league, called the "*Germanic Confederation*," whose affairs are regulated by a Diet, meeting at Frankfort, in which *Austria* presides. The United Provinces and the Netherlands, also called *Holland* and *Belgium*, were combined, under the common designation of the *Kingdom of the Netherlands*. Three new Cantons, the Valais, Geneva, and Neufchatel, were added to the *Swiss Republic*. *Norway* was transferred from the crown of Denmark to that of Sweden; and Ferdinand IV. was re-established at Naples, as king of the *Two Sicilies*.

892. A war between Great Britain and the

United States of America commenced in 1812. Napoleon's "Continental System" had induced the British Government to retaliate, by "Orders in Council," which restricted the commerce of Neutral powers with France. The American Government made this a pretext for war; and invaded the English territory in Canada. A considerable force was despatched from England, which maintained the supremacy at sea, but the army experienced severe loss in a succession of engagements. The results promised to reflect no honour on either nation,—and, as the close of the European contest removed the restriction of commerce, the war terminated, by the Treaty of *Ghent*, A.D. 1814.

893. The "*Holy Alliance*" was a confederacy, arranged by Alexander, Emperor of Russia, in 1815, for uniting the governments of Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France, in the suppression of revolutionary principles throughout Europe. Under a profession of Christian zeal for peace and good will, the maintenance of arbitrary power was so manifestly the object of this association, as to compel a remonstrance of the English government, in 1821, on occasion of their interference in the affairs of Naples.

894. The nations of Europe, on the restoration of peace, in 1815, were exhausted, by the long struggle in which they had been engaged. *England* was burthened with taxation, from the vast amount added to her national debt, by the expenses of the war. The office of *Regent* had been filled by the *Prince of Wales*,

since his father's retirement in 1810; on whose death, in 1820, he became king, as *George IV.*, and reigned Ten years.

At the commencement of the war, in 1793, the national debt amounted to *Two hundred and sixty-one millions*, and the annual interest was *nine millions*; at the peace of Amiens, in 1802, it was *Six hundred and thirty-seven millions*; and at the close of the war, in 1815, it had advanced to *Eight hundred and eighty-five millions*, involving an annual charge of *Thirty-two millions*.

895. During this reign the commercial prosperity of the country revived, and several political measures of importance were adopted, under the administration of the *Duke of Wellington*; among which was *Catholic Emancipation*, A.D. 1829, for the relief of British subjects, of the Romish Communion, from the restrictions which had limited their religious liberty. This act of justice was especially due to Ireland, where the far greater part of the population are Roman Catholics.

896. *George IV.* died A.D. 1830; and was succeeded by his brother, *William IV.*, during whose reign, England enjoyed the blessing of peace, and advanced in domestic improvement. The chief legislative enactments of this reign were the *Reform Bill*, A.D. 1832, by which the representation of the people in the House of Commons was more effectually secured;—and the Act for the *Abolition of Slavery* in all the British Colonies. *William IV.* was succeeded by the present sovereign, *VICTORIA*, daughter of the *Duke of Kent*, and granddaughter of *George III.*, A.D. 1837.

The slave trade had been so long sanctioned by law as to require a continued effort of many years for its extinction. This commenced in 1787, and was maintained by the unremitting exertions of *Clarkson*, *Wilberforce*, and others, till, in 1807, the African slave trade was abolished by Act of Parliament. But it was not till the year 1838, that slavery entirely ceased throughout the British Colonies. The sum of *Twenty millions* was then granted by Parliament to the owners, as compensation, and the number of slaves liberated on the 1st of August, 1838, exceeded 770,000.

897. Political revolutions were frequent in the nations of the Continent,—which did not enjoy, like England, the advantage of a settled constitution. In FRANCE, *Louis XVIII.* died A.D. 1824, and was succeeded by his brother, *Charles X.* General disaffection prevailed; the king adopted arbitrary measures for its suppression; the people of Paris took up arms, and maintained a conflict for three days; when the troops joined them, and the king was compelled to abdicate.

898. *Louis Philippe* Duke of Orleans, was elected King of the French, in 1830, and reigned till 1848,—when another revolution occurred, and he was compelled to abdicate. France was again declared a Republic,—a provisional government was formed,—and *Louis Napoleon*, nephew of the former Emperor, was elected President, for Four years. Before the expiration of his term of office, the republican constitution was overthrown, in 1851, and, in the following year, he assumed the title of Emperor.

899. SPAIN and PORTUGAL, on the restoration of their respective monarchs, manifested a disposition to restrain their arbitrary power, by the influence of the

Cortes, an assembly of Deputies from the Provinces. *Ferdinand VII.*, of Spain, was supported by the court of France; and many leaders of the patriotic party were banished, or put to death. On the death of Ferdinand, A.D. 1833, his infant daughter, *Isabella II.*, succeeded to the crown, under the regency of her mother; but was opposed by *Don Carlos*, brother of Ferdinand. A sanguinary civil war was maintained for several years,—but the party of the Queen ultimately prevailed.

900. *John VI.*, king of PORTUGAL, was succeeded by his grand-daughter, *Maria*, A.D. 1826. Her uncle, *Don Miguel*, who was appointed regent, claimed the Crown; and a civil war ensued, in which, by the aid of England, the party of the Queen maintained the contest, till A.D. 1840, and ultimately succeeded in effecting her restoration. She died in 1853, and was succeeded by her son, *Pedro V.*

901. The Union of Holland and Belgium, formed by the Congress of Vienna, (see Sec. 891,) was dissolved, by an insurrection of the Belgians, who asserted their independence. In 1831, *Leopold*, Prince of *Saxe Coburg*, was elected King of Belgium.

902. AUSTRIA. *Ferdinand I.* became Emperor, in 1835. The various races, of which the Austrian Empire is composed, have, in several instances, attempted to recover their independence, but without success. An insurrection occurred in Vienna, in 1848, and the Emperor abdicated, in favour of his Nephew, *Francis Joseph*, who

still reigns. The *Hungarians* have made frequent attempts to liberate themselves from the Austrian dominion; but have been overpowered by the combined forces of Russia and Austria. In *Italy*, the King of *Sardinia*, *Charles Albert*, with the aid of the Venetians, opposed the Austrian power; but was defeated in the battle of *Novara*, 1849. The King of *Sardinia* abdicated, and was succeeded by his son, *Victor Emanuel*.

903. PRUSSIA rapidly improved in manufactures and commerce, after the peace of 1815; and a commercial league, which originated in 1831, under the name of *Zollverein*, or “Customs’ Union,” has tended to the promotion of freedom of trade among the German states. In 1840, *Frederick William III.*, was succeeded by his son, *Frederick William IV.* The government is an unlimited monarchy. The progress of the revolutionary spirit in 1848, occasioned an insurrection, which failed of its object. The subsequent policy of the king has been opposed to the superiority of Austria in the Constituent Assembly of Germany; but he has disappointed the expectation of reforms in the administration of government.

904. POLAND. In the hope of recovering the independence of their country, by the aid of Bonaparte, the Poles attached themselves to his interest; but were disappointed, when, in the Treaty of Tilsit, he dispossessed Prussia, only to transfer their territory, as the “Grand Duchy of Warsaw” to the King of Saxony. The Congress of Vienna finally destroyed their hope, by con-

firming the dominion of Russia.—The Emperor adopts the title of “King of Poland.”—The representative government is entirely subject to military despotism. Under the rule of *Constantine*, who was viceroy of his brother Nicholas, a revolution was attempted; which was suppressed, with great cruelty.

905. ITALY, since the peace of 1815, has continued under the political distribution of territory which was then adopted. *Venice* being added to the Austrian dominions in the North of Italy, and the kingdom of Sardinia being enlarged by the addition of *Genoa*. A constitutional government, which resulted from a revolution in 1821, has been maintained in SARDINIA, under much opposition from neighbouring states. The present King, Victor Emanuel II., ascended the throne in 1849, and by his able administration has preserved his country from the insurrections which have prevailed in other parts of Italy.

906. In the KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES a revolution was attempted, in 1820, but was suppressed by the intervention of Austria. In 1848 another revolution occurred; the King, Ferdinand II., was compelled to make concessions; but, by foreign aid, afterwards recovered his absolute power; which has, since, been cruelly exercised.

THE PAPAL TERRITORY was restored to *Pius VII.*, who, like his predecessor, had suffered imprisonment in France. He was succeeded by *Leo XII.*, in 1825,—*Pius VIII.*, in 1829,—*Gregory XVI.*, in 1831,—and *Pius IX.*,

in 1846. In 1848, an attempt was made to establish a republic at Rome; the Pope fled,—but was restored by the French, on whom he has since depended for support (see Sec. 408).

907. TURKEY AND GREECE. By the peace of *Bucharest*, A.D. 1812, the Russian frontier was extended to the Pruth. In 1820, GREECE, which had long suffered, under the oppressive government of Turkey, asserted its independence; a barbarous war was maintained, for six years,—when France, England, and Russia interposed. As the Sultan refused to listen to their proposals, the combined fleets entered the Mediterranean, and destroyed that of the Turks and Egyptians, in the battle of *Navarino*, A.D. 1827. A Russian army advanced to *Adrianople*, which they took; and, as they threatened Constantinople, a peace was concluded; granting them a further extension of territory, A.D. 1829. Greece was declared an independent state; and *Otho*, a Bavarian prince, was made king, A.D. 1835.

908. TURKEY suffered not only from the encroachments of Russia, but by the revolt of the most powerful vassals of the Sultan. In *Albania*, *Ali Pacha* availed himself of his commission, under the Turkish Government, to render himself absolute.

909. On the expulsion of the French from *Egypt*, the Turkish government had been re-established; but *Mohammed Ali*, A.D. 1811, first subverted the power of the *Mamelukes*, by the treacherous murder of their chiefs, and then proceeded to render himself independent

of the Sultan. He gained possession of Syria, by the defeat of the Turkish army,—and his son, *Ibrahim Pacha*, advanced towards Constantinople, which was saved by the intervention of the Emperor of Russia; in consideration of which service, Russia gained further advantages, by the Treaty of 1833. Syria was restored to Turkey. A.D. 1840, by the intervention of England, France, and Russia.

910. *The Crimean War.* The decline of the Turkish power, under the continued aggressions of Russia, alarmed the other states of Europe. The rival superstitions of the Greek and Romish Churches, in reference to the holy places in Jerusalem, afforded a pretext for the interference of Russia, and France, as their respective supporters. While their dispute was pending, the Russian army crossed the *Pruth*, in 1853, and their fleet attacked and destroyed that of the Turks in the Black Sea. England and France took part with Turkey,—and war was declared against Russia, in 1854. A fleet was despatched to the Baltic. The allied English, French, and Turkish army landed in the *Crimea*,—and defeated the Russians in the battles of *Alma* and *Inkerman*. The siege of *Sebastopol* was prosecuted, under circumstances of extreme privation and suffering. In 1856, the war was concluded by the treaty of Paris; the terms of which by no means fulfilled the object contemplated in its commencement. The Emperor of Russia, Nicholas, died during the war, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander II.

911. PERSIA. The frequent contests for the throne, after the time of *Nadir Shah*, (see Sec. 828.) involved the kingdom in confusion. In the latter part of the 18th century, Russia took advantage of this, to encroach on the northern provinces, and, from that time, has gradually gained possession of the territory between the Euxine and the Caspian. The *Affghans* recovered their independence; and the situation of Persia, between the Asiatic possessions of Russia and of England, renders it virtually subject to one or other of these powers.

912. INDIA. From A.D. 1798 to A.D. 1804, the *Marquis of Wellesley* was Governor General, and his brother, Sir A. Wellesley, (afterwards Duke of Wellington) became distinguished. The *Mahrattas*, under their chiefs *Holkar*, and *Scindhia*, opposed the English, in central India; and a sanguinary war ensued. The English were victorious at *Assaye*, and in several other engagements, A.D. 1803. At the same period, General *Lake* extended the power of the English in Northern India; where the French were aiding the native princes. The cities of *Agra* and *Delhi* were taken; and the Mogul was thenceforth placed under British "protection."

913. Lord *Minto* became Governor General in 1807, and the *Marquis of Hastings*, from A.D. 1813 to A.D. 1823. The *Pindaries*, a warlike tribe, subsisting by plunder, in concert with the *Mahrattas*, endeavoured to resist the English, but were defeated; and the native princes were compelled to submit to such arrangements

as deprived them of all their territory, and extended the British dominion toward the Indus. In 1823, *Lord Auckland* became Governor General; some encroachments which the *Burmese* had made on the territory of the British, gave occasion to a formidable expedition, in which *Rangoon*, the capital, was taken. After several battles, in which the skill and discipline of the English gave them the advantage, peace was concluded, on condition of their being indemnified for the expenses of the war,—and the surrender of considerable territory, A.D. 1826. In the same year, *Burtpoor*, a strong fortress, in Northern India, was taken by storm; and the lawful prince, who had been dispossessed, by a usurper, was restored, under British protection.

914. *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor General from A.D. 1828 to A.D. 1835. The charter of the *East India Company* had secured to them a monopoly of the trade with India; but on its renewal in 1814, an inroad was made on their exclusive privileges, by throwing open the trade; and in 1833, the Company relinquishd their commercial operations, but retained the territorial government. A vast standing army, chiefly consisting of native troops, called *Sepoys*, under English officers, kept the country in subjection, and also served for the security and the extension of the frontier.

915. During the administration of *Lord Auckland*, from A.D. 1836 to A.D. 1842, *Affghanistan* was invaded, and subsequently abandoned, by the British. This country, lying between Northern India and Persia, had

long been the scene of contention between rival princes. *Shah Soojah* had been dispossessed, by *Dost Mohammed Khan*; and the British army invaded the country, for his restoration, A.D. 1837. The aggressive power of Russia was supposed to threaten the British dominions in the East; and the real object of the war was to secure *Affghanistan*, as a barrier against such encroachments. The advance of the army was attended with many disasters, but Cabul, the capital, was taken, and *Shah Soojah* was placed on the throne, A.D. 1839.

916. The people of the country, under *Akbar Khan*, the son of *Dhost Mohammed*, rose against the British;—several distinguished men were treacherously murdered; and the army, consisting of 5000 troops, with three times that number of camp followers, was compelled to retreat. The extreme hardships of the march, and the continual slaughter to which they were exposed, effected their destruction, so completely, that only one European, and four or five natives succeeded in reaching *Jellalabad*. A.D. 1841. In the following year another army renewed the invasion, and again took Cabul; but the attempt to hold possession of the country was abandoned. *Dhost Mohammed* was permitted to reascend the throne, and has since been recognized by the British government as the rightful sovereign.

917. In 1843, a war broke out with the *Ameers of Scinde*, who were defeated by *Sir Charles Napier*, in the battle of *Mecanee*; and their country was annexed to

the British possessions. The *Sikhs*, under *Runjeet Singh*, had established a powerful empire in the *Punjab*. On his death, in 1839, a formidable army threatened the British territory. Preparations were made by the Governor General, *Sir H. Hardinge*, A.D. 1844, to resist their encroachments. They crossed the *Sutlej*, in 1845, and were defeated in the battles of *Moodkee* and *Ferozepore*.

918. In the following year,—after the battles of *Aliwal* and *Sobraon*,—*Lahore*, the capital, surrendered, and a treaty of peace was made, by which a considerable territory was ceded. In 1848, *Lord Dalhousie* became Governor General,—the war in the *Punjab* was recommenced,—and, by the taking of *Moultan*, and the victories of *Chillianwallah* and *Gujerat*, A.D. 1849, the power of the *Sikhs* was destroyed, and the *Punjab* was annexed to the British Empire.

919. While the whole of Hindostan was virtually under British rule, a few of the native princes had been allowed to retain a nominal sovereignty. The adoption of measures for the complete annexation of their territory, especially in the case of the kingdom of *Oude*, excited disaffection among the natives; and, with other causes, induced an organized revolt of the army, A.D. 1857. The progress of the Indian mutiny, was marked with horrors exceeding those of any former war. Its suppression brings the country under the more immediate control of the supreme government; and the lessons which recent events have conveyed, may abate the

pride of conquest, and induce a deeper sense of Christian responsibility.

920. CHINA. The native princes of the *Ming* dynasty (see Sec. 628,) were deposed, by the *Manchu Tartars*, A.D. 1645; and the Seventh Emperor, of that race, is now reigning. During the middle ages little was known of this country. In the Seventeenth century, the commercial operations of the East India Company extended to *Canton*; but, the jealousy of the Chinese government limited the intercourse of Europeans to that port. In 1839, in consequence of the importation of opium, by the East India Company,—in defiance of the Emperor's prohibition,—the chests belonging to the merchants were seized, and destroyed; and the trade with England was suppressed.

921. The British Government, in 1840, sent out a considerable force, by which *Canton* was taken, in the following year;—and a treaty was concluded, A.D. 1842, by which the Chinese Government agreed to open Five ports to English commerce,—and to pay *Twenty-one millions* of dollars, as an equivalent for the property which they had destroyed. Subsequent events have induced renewed hostilities; *Canton* has again been attacked,—and England, in concert with France, Russia, and the United States, is now in treaty with the Emperor, A.D. 1858, with a view to the extension, and security of commercial intercourse.

922. AFRICA. The progress of European history, during the last century, has given rise to various set-

tlements on the Continent of Africa. On the North coast, the colony of *Algeria*, was established by the French, in 1830. On the West coast, the English possess several settlements,—the chief of which is *Sierra Leone*. It was colonized in 1787, and, since the abolition of the slave trade, A.D. 1807, (see Sec. 894,) the population has been greatly augmented, by the settlement of the people captured from slave ships, by British cruisers.

925. On the East coast, the *Portuguese* retain possession of some of the districts which were occupied by their earliest navigators, (see Sec. 650); but they are much reduced, by misgovernment. They are included in the coast of *Mosambique*, extending from Cape Delgado, to the northern mouth of the river Zambese.

924. The most extensive and flourishing of the African colonies, is that of the *Cape of Good Hope*, belonging to Great Britain. Though the Portuguese discovered the Cape, (see Sec. 650), they never made a permanent settlement there. The Dutch planted a colony, in 1650. which rapidly improved, till the time of the subversion of Holland by the French Republic, (see Sec. 855,) when, in course of the war with England it was annexed, by conquest, to the British crown, A.D. 1806.

925. AMERICA. The BRITISH POSSESSIONS on the continent, after the United States had asserted their independence, were *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, and *New Brunswick*. Their connexion with the mother country has been maintained, and their population and resources have

rapidly increased. In 1858, the disaffection of the French population gave rise to a rebellion, which was speedily suppressed. A provincial legislature exists, and a Governor General is sent from England.

926. The UNITED STATES were Thirteen in number, at the date of their independence, (see Sec. 861,) but are now Thirty-one. The territories of the Republic have gradually been extended, by wars of extermination, from the *Atlantic* to the *Pacific Ocean*. Such additions have been continued, to a recent period, by the annexation of Texas, California, and New Mexico, to the Southern States. The energy and enterprise which distinguish the Anglo-Saxon race, have favoured the rapid progress of the Republic, in commercial wealth, and political importance. The maintenance of slavery by a government which is founded on the avowed principle that "all men are created equal," has an unfavourable influence on the national character; but the power of public opinion, and the diffusion of religious knowledge, give promise of the removal of this grand impediment to national greatness.

927. IN SOUTH AMERICA, the Spanish Colonies availed themselves of the weakness of the mother country, after the war with France, (see Sec. 878,) to imitate the example of the United States, by the assertion of independence. The governments of New Grenada and Venezuela united, under *Simon Bolivar*, in a long contest with Spain, which terminated in their establishment as the Republic of COLUMBIA, A.D. 1819.

928. About the same time, the Spanish viceroyalty

of Upper Peru became a Republic, under the name of BOLIVIA. La Plata, (capital Buenos Ayres), assumed the name of the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC; and CHILI also established an independent government. But, the history of these states has been very different from that of the North American Union, owing to the defects of national character; and they are still subject to frequent revolution.

929. BRAZIL, includes a territory of greater extent than the whole of Europe,—and, from the time of its discovery by the Portuguese, was under their government. When the French occupied the Peninsula, (see Sec. 878,) the king of Portugal fled to Brazil;—and, on his return to Europe in 1821, the country was declared independent of Portugal, and his son was proclaimed Emperor. The present Emperor of Brazil is Pedro II.

950. BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE PACIFIC. In the early part of the 17th century, voyages of discovery, in the *Pacific Ocean*, were prosecuted by the Dutch. It was not till more than a century afterwards, that the English navigators, of whom *Captain Cook* was the most distinguished, obtained such accurate information of the nature and extent of the principal islands, as led to their colonisation. In 1770, *Captain Cook* explored the East coast of *New Holland*; and, in 1788, a settlement was formed at Port Jackson, which has rapidly advanced in population and wealth.

951. In 1829, another colony was established, near the *Swan River*, in the west of the island; and a

third originated, in 1836. The island of Van Dieman's Land, or *Tasmania*, (so called from Tasman, its Dutch discoverer) forms a distinct and flourishing British colony. *New Zealand* was discovered by Tasman in 1642, and explored by *Captain Cook* in 1770. It was visited by whalers, and gradually became the resort of English settlers. In 1839, an organized government was established under the British crown.

952. *The Diffusion of CHRISTIANITY.* The Protestant reformation, in the Sixteenth Century, was followed by a course of events which gradually disposed, and qualified, the various bodies of Christians to engage in an enterprise of common interest, the propagation of the Gospel among the heathen. The commercial intercourse of Great Britain and the United States, with all parts of the world, opened an extended field of Missionary labour,—the results of which are such as to confirm the Divine promise, and to encourage expectations of the universal triumph of the Gospel.

明治二年八月
官許

箕作氏藏



