

SYNOPSIS  
OF  
HISTORY  
MELHORN

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A

SYNOPSIS OF HISTORY,  
ANCIENT AND MODERN.

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GIVING A GENERAL VIEW OF THE POLITICAL WORLD, FROM THE RISE OF ANCIENT  
MONARCHIES, DOWN TO THE PRESENT AGE.

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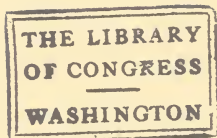
BY

CHARLES MELHORN.

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## PREFACE.

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Could we but arrange the events of the great past in such a manner as to note, at a glance, not only the condition of one nation, but of all nations in their different periods,—the whole political world, as it were, we would supply a demand of the present age. Could we but name and place in their respective nations, Time's great men, and their achievements, and above all, if this knowledge could be imparted in a form that it would serve us instantly, at all times, we would meet the exigency of every intelligent reader or speaker.

It is in view of these things that the author presents to the public this little volume—Synopsis of History. The book is designed as a reliable historical reference, for the inquirer, whatever his situation; at the fireside, in the school, class, or lecture room, in the literary association;—a key and guide for all lovers of history. There are at present many historical maps, charts, and chronological tables of history before the public; but these are large, inconvenient, and consequently of little immediate practical advantage. Besides, being merely a succession of topics and dates, the reading of course, soon becomes dry and monotonous.

The Synopsis of History as the name indicates, presents parts so as to give a general view of the whole; and, though it is aimed to state these facts in a manner that will interest, yet the narrow columns are an apology for the absence of any attempt at rhetorical display.

The principal difficulty that has always attended the study of history is to

## PREFACE.

fix in our minds contemporary characters and events. We read of a nation, of its great men, of their services to society; but whether great names of other nations belong to their period, it is difficult to decide. Search out their records; the dates of their births and deaths; but this multitude of figures only serves to confuse and impair our memories. With biographical names, the aim in this volume is not to give the date, but the age in which these characters lived; and thus the contemporaries of any period can be seen at a glance, each one in his respective nation.

The dates of great battles and other important events, have been carefully taken from those works acknowledged to be the most authentic. An elaborate alphabetical index of over eight hundred topics will be found at the close of the work, directing the inquirer to the page and column of the name or incident he wishes to find.

Time and labor have been spent in endeavoring to make this little volume a valuable accession to the method of diffusing knowledge; whether it can be looked upon as such is left for public decision.

CHARLES MELHORN.

Ada, June, 1878.

# ANCIENT MONARCHIES.

From 2230 B. C. to 776 B. C.

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## EGYPT, CHALDEA AND ASSYRIA.

The political history of mankind properly begins with the oriental nations, of which the most prominent are the Egyptians, the Chaldeans, and the Assyrians. Writers of ancient history are very contradictory in their statements concerning these people. The first invasion of Egypt is supposed to have been made by a band of adventurers, who found the dynasty known as the Shepherd Kings, about 2048 years B. C. This dynasty lasts until about 1825 B. C., when the Shepherd Kings are expelled. Jacob settles in the land of Goshen, 1706 B. C., and the Israelites depart from Egypt, 1491 B. C. Upper Egypt for a long time divided into a number of kingdoms, is united into one, about the year 1157 B. C. The country is finally conquered by the Assyrians.

Of Chaldea, Nimrod is supposed to be the founder, about 2230 B. C., and his dynasty covers a period of two hundred and fifty years, eleven kings reigning. A second Chaldean kingdom is founded about 1956 B. C. lasting until 1500 B. C. In 1250 B. C. Chaldea is absorbed in Assyria, whose people are, at this time, the most powerful of the Asiatics. Their rule extends over all Mesopotamia, Media, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Phœnicia. The latter is the only country of Asia whose people colonize the Mediterranean coasts. The Phœnicians plant a colony at Carthage, 850 B. C.; and are the founders of commerce and the most enterprising of the ancient oriental monarchies. Their vessels touch the shores of England, Spain, and India.

In these monarchies, mankind makes little or no advancement. The despotic character of the governments, and the cast of the people, utterly preclude the idea of political progress.

From 776 B. C. to 509 B. C.

#### CONQUEST OF EGYPT.

Egypt in about the year 660, B. C. is released from the bondage of the Assyrians by Psammetichus, who after a prosperous reign, is succeeded by his son Pharaoh Necho, 616 B. C. This monarch is conquered by the renowned Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, 604 B. C. Egypt remains thus until the capture of Babylon by the Persians, when it is made tributary to Persia by Cambyses, the son of Cyrus, 525 B. C. Several revolts are raised, but the Egyptians are as often subjugated, and they become lost to history for many years. 509

The ancient Egyptians were a people remarkable for their early civilization; for an early acquaintance with the arts and sciences, and for laws, some of which have drawn forth eulogies from our greatest modern legislators.

Among the curious, yet highly beneficial laws, that ancient historians mention of the Egyptians, was that which required every individual to appear annually, before a specified magistrate and state his profession or manner of living, and a severe punishment was inflicted on him who failed to give evidence of an honest occupation. The penal laws were attended with great severity, a person neglecting to save the life of a citizen, if in his power, was dealt with as his murderer. He who disclosed the secrets of state, suffered the most painful death, and forgers, and dishonest tradesmen were punished with the loss of a limb or limbs. Debtors were compelled to give the embalmed body of a deceased relative, as security until the debt was discharged.

#### ROME UNDER THE KINGS.

The history of Rome, the most powerful nation of antiquity, begins with its foundation by Romulus, 752 B. C. With Romulus commences what is known as the regal period of the Romans. He is succeeded by Numa, 715 B. C., a very wise king, and under whose rule the people make great advancement. The third king is Tullus Hostilius, 672. Not so successful as his predecessor, and is destroyed in the thirty-third year of his reign, 640, and Ancus Martius is chosen king. Under him the Romans become more powerful; but their prosperity is greatly increased by his successor, Tarquinius, surnamed Priscus, 616. The latter advances the military power of Rome by his victories over the Sabines and Latins, and the conquest of Etruria. He also lays the foundations of the capital, supplying the city with fresh water, by aqueducts and sewers. Society is refined by separating the people into classes. The career of Tarquinius is ended by his assassination, in the thirty-eighth year of his reign, 577. Servius Tullius is sixth king of Rome. He establishes the census, builds a magnificent temple to Diana, (the Roman war God) and is destroyed by Tarquinius, his son-in-law, 534. This Tarquin, called the Proud, is the seventh and last king of Rome. His tyrannies render him so odious to his people, that he is at last banished from Rome forever, 509. Kingly rule is now ended, having existed for two hundred and forty-three years, and a consular government instituted. Brutus and Collatinus are chosen first consuls. 509

From 776 B. C. to 509 B. C.

## ATHENS AND SPARTA.

Authentic Greek history commences with the First Olympiad, 776 B. C., being a four year festival of Olympian Jupiter, known better as the Olympian Games. The Greeks, years before governed by kings, are, at this period, republican in government, and the country divided into states. The two principal and rival states are Athens and Sparta. In the former the chief officers are called archons. The government, though republic, is greatly centralized and the people become dissatisfied. Draco, an archon, institutes a new code of laws, about 624 B. C. These laws, *blood written*, are, from their great severity, entirely inefficient, and soon fall into disuse. The discontents still continue, and Solon, known as the wise law giver of Athens, is appointed to revise a code. His laws are a success, and under them the Athenians are very prosperous.

In Sparta the laws are obtained from Lycurgus, living years before this period, their object being to advance the Spartans' condition as a warrior; war being considered as the only honorable occupation. In their conquests the Spartans conquer the Messenians, the Arcadians and Argives, 569, 547. Factions arising in Athens, Pisistratus is made Dictator, 560. He still enforces the constitution, but is finally banished as an usurper, 510. A pure democracy is now established, and results in increasing prosperity, which is not disturbed until the wars with Persia. 509

## PERSIAN EMPIRE.

The Persians, at the beginning of this period, are in a very rude and barbarous condition. They are first conquered by Phraortes, king of Media, and he in turn is conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, 600 B. C. Persia is next ruled by Cyrus the Great, 558, who is the founder of the great Persian Empire. He makes Media subject to Persia by defeating Astyages. Next he marches against Croesus, king of Lydia, whom he defeats, adding near all Asia Minor to Persia, 556. He conquers the Parthians, Bactrians, and finishes by the capture of Babylon, 538. Death ends the career of this greatest of Persian monarchs, 529, having made his kingdom the grand power of Asia. His son, Cambyses, ascends the throne, the chief event in his reign being the conquest of Egypt, 525. During his absence a conspiracy is raised in his kingdom, and Cambyses, while on his way thither dies, 522. The leader of the conspiracy is put to death after a few months reign, and Darius I., son of Hystaspes, is made king. Being a man of great ability, he soon places the kingdom in a flourishing condition. The land he divides into provinces, each being governed by an officer called a *satrap*. The last years of his life are spent in active operation against the Greeks, wars which eventually prove very disastrous for Persia. 509

From 509 B. B. to 390 B. C.

390

The civil and religious affairs of the ancient Egyptians were invested in the same persons; the priests having for their state offices, the care of the public records. It was their duty to levy taxes and regulate weights and measures.

The highest civil tribunal was composed of thirty members, who on taking their seats, took solemn oath that nothing should sway their administering justice. They were supported by the state.

Tytler, the English historian, thus sums up the character of the ancient Egyptians:

“They possessed a contemptible vanity which persuaded them that they had attained the summit of excellence; and they disdained to borrow from, or imitate, the practices of other nations. The character of their mind was feeble. They had no ardor of enterprise; no ambition of extending their dominion over nations which they despised, or holding intercourse with them in any way. In fact they bore a strong resemblance to a nation known in modern times as the Chinese.”

When we study the history of these people, we almost involuntarily exclaim with the poet

Oh Egypt! Land on whose soil millions have trod,  
Whose people, brought the vengeance of a God;  
Thy advances and reverses, bring, to-day,  
Modern wonder at thy strange marked way.

#### THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

A bitter hatred and jealousy is displayed between the patricians and plebeians, Caius Marcius, named Coriolanus, aspiring to the consulate, is exiled by the plebeians. He joins the Volcians, and leads their army against Rome; but retires at the entreaties of his mother, and is put to death by the Volcians, 488 B. C.

L. Quintius Cincinnatus is chosen consul: for defeating the Æqui, is honored with a triumph, 460. Decemvirs are now chosen at Rome, who compile the laws into what is known as the *Laws of the Twelve Tables*.

Appius Claudius, a wicked decemvir, rouses public indignation, by the attempted abduction of Virginia, whose father destroys her to save her from the villainies of Appius. The latter and his companions are put to death, and the decemviral power of Rome abolished, 446. Another attack is now made by Volcians and Æquians but they are defeated by Horatius and Valerius. Complaints are again raised by the plebeians, and the senate suspending the office of consul, creates instead, six military tribunes; two new magistrates, called *Censors* are instituted, 444. War next ensues with the Gauls commanded by Brennus. The Romans are defeated; and the Gauls enter the city, massacre the senators, and then fire Rome which is burned to the ground. 390

\*The destruction of Rome by the Gauls gave the appellation of another founder to Camillus, and the Romans looked upon the event as a grand era in their history.

From 509 to 390 B. C.

## THE PERSIAN INVASION.

The Ionian Greeks revolt from the Persians defeating them in the great battle Marathon, 490. Dissension among the Greek leaders, causes the imprisoning of Miltiades, and the banishment of Aristides, surnamed the Just, by his rival Themistocles. The Spartans lead in opposing the invading Persians, and Leonidas with his band of three hundred makes a gallant defense of the mountain pass at Thermopylæ, 480. The Greeks obtain the splendid naval victory of Salamis, their first sea engagement, 480, and Pausanias, at the head of the Greek army, next completely defeats the remaining forces of the Persians under Mardonius in the battles of Platae and Mycale, 479. After Cimon, the successor of Pausanias, comes the "Age of Pericles," the most prosperous period in Athenian history; in which the highest state of Grecian literature and art is reached. Of the drama is Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, 460, Herodotus, the "Father of History," Thucydides and Xenophon, 420. In this age the Peloponnesian war commences, 431; being a fierce conflict between Athens and her allies, and Sparta and her allies. It lasts twenty-seven years, concluded by the peace of Nicias, 421. Soon after the war is recommenced and conducted very unsuccessful for Athenians who suffer defeat at Ægos Potamos, 405. In 400, Socrates, the greatest of Grecian philosophers, is condemned to death, on charge of being a corruptor of youth. Plato is one of his disciples. 390

## THE PERSIAN EMPIRE.

The further planning of Darius, after the Marathon defeat, is ended by his death, 485, and Xerxes prosecutes his father's designs, raising a large army and fleet. He is joined by Artemisia, queen of Halicarnassus. Suffering such an overwhelming defeat, Xerxes flees from Greece leaving his general, Mardonius, to finish the conquest, who makes an unsuccessful attempt to bribe the Athenians. The schemes of Xerxes, end with the battle of Platae. He offends his people, and is murdered in the twenty-first year of his reign, 464. Artaxerxes, a son, now ascends the throne reigning until 421. He is succeeded by Xerxes II., who reigns but forty-five days, when he is assassinated by his brother, Sogdianus. The latter is dethroned in a few months by Ochus, named Darius, and being a weak and dissolute prince, his reign is but a series of rebellions. He dies 404, leaving the throne to Artaxerxes II. Cyrus, a brother, determines to dethrone Artaxerxes, and secures the aid of the Greeks. The two armies meet on the plains of Cunaxa where the Greeks are defeated, and Cyrus slain. Here Xenophon conducts the memorable retreat, for which he gains much praise, 400. After Artaxerxes, Ariaspes, Ochus, and Arsames, become competitors for the crown, which Ochus secures by assassinating Ariaspes, and Arsames. 390

From 390 B. C. to 266 B. C.

#### THE PTOLEMIES.

Alexander, the Great, invades Egypt, 332. At Memphis, he makes solemn sacrifice to the Egyptian gods, and in the conquest of that country, treats the inhabitants with the greatest consideration. He finds the city of Alexandria, as a monument of his Egyptian conquests, 332. On the division of Alexander's dominions, Egypt falls to Ptolemy, the natural son of Philip of Macedon, 323. Ptolemy, first of the Ptolemaic dynasty, secures himself on his throne, conquers Phœnecia and neighboring provinces. He labors very diligently in placing his kingdom in a prosperous condition; founding the celebrated Alexandrian library, 284, and a *Museum*, for the advancement of science. A war is conducted successfully against Demetrius and Antigonus, who dispute his right to the provinces of Syria.

He is succeeded, 283, by his son Ptolemy II., called Philadelphus. In the beginning of his reign, a revolt is raised by his brother, Magas, king of Cyrene, but the latter's death re-establishes peace. His whole reign is employed in encouraging industry and the useful arts among his people. Commerce is increased by his keeping a powerful fleet on the Red and Mediterranean seas. The famous library is increased to two hundred thousand volumes. The inhabitants and cities multiply until Ptolemy has dominion over 33,339 cities. In this reign the Old Testament is translated into the Greek.

266.

#### CONQUEST OF ITALY.

Camillus, with a large army succeeded in driving the Gauls from Rome, and the city is rapidly rebuilt. Camillus is chosen dictator, and a new magistrate appointed with the title prætor. New oppressions from the Patricians, secure for the Plebeians the passage of the *Licinian Laws*, by which they obtain political equality, 367. Quiet restored, now commences the Roman conquest of Italy, by war with the Samnites, 343. The Latins revolt, but are defeated and compelled to make peace, by Decius and Torquatus, 338. The Samnite wars continue, the Tarentines also allying themselves against the Romans. The latter, however, are generally victorious, in one campaign capturing and demolishing forty towns. Thus Rome's power increases, and her boundaries extend. The Tarentines at last court the aid of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who enters the field with an army of thirty thousand men and a large number of elephants, the first used in the Roman wars. The Romans, though at first defeated, are in the end, successful, and Pyrrhus is totally defeated in the battle of Beneventum, 275. The Samnites, the Tarentines, the Lucanians, and all other states submit to the arms of the Romans who thus become masters of the whole Italian peninsula, 266. This great power is kept centralized by allowing the states self-government; Rome only retaining the power to make peace or war, to coin money or to receive embassies. Thus is presented the first example of a true republic.

266.



From 390 B. C. to 266 B. C.

#### ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

The Spartans, for aiding Cyrus, are leagued against by the states of Argos, Thebes, Corinth and Athens, and Ly-sander, the Spartan general, is defeated and slain. Peace is concluded with all but the Thebans. The Spartans are again totally defeated by the Theban generals, Epaminondas and Pelopidas in the battle of Leuctra, 371. In the battle of Mantinea, Epaminondas is killed, 362. These wars so weaken the combating states that Philip, the ambitious king of Macedonia determines their conquest. His plans succeed, notwithstanding that the Athenians are warned by the great orator, Demosthenes. Philip is victorious in the battle of Chæronea, 338, and all the Greeks submit. In the midst of his success and plans for future conquests, he is assassinated, 336. Among the great names of Greece at this period, are Appelles, Zeuxis, Parhasius, and Timanthes, painters. Philip is succeeded by his son, Alexander, tutored by the celebrated philosopher, Aristotle.

Alexander prepares to execute the designs of his father against Persia, and crosses the Hellespont with a large army into Asia Minor, 334. Victory crowns him in every battle, and all Asia is subdued. He dies in debauch, at the age of thirty-three, 323; his great empire being divided among his generals. During his time the sect known as the *Cynics*, a noted one being Diogenes, flourishes.

Great joy is occasioned in Greece by Alexander's death, freedom from Macedonia; but the "Lamian war" binds them firmer than ever. Leagues are next formed, the principal ones being the Ætolian and Achaean. 266.

#### FALL OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE.

The cruelties of Ochus, render his whole reign one of dissension, and he is finally poisoned, through the efforts of Bagoas, an Egyptian eunuch. After his death, Bagoas places Arses on the throne, but the latter is destroyed in the second year of his reign; and Darius Codomanus is made king, 336. Bagoas for attempting to dethrone him is put to death. Persia now prepares to meet the invading Grecians, under Alexander, the Great. A decisive battle is fought on the banks of the Granicus, 334, in which the army of Darius is defeated. Another great battle is fought at Issus, 333, and the Persians, commanded by Darius are routed with great slaughter.

Darius retreats; crosses the Euphrates and makes his final stand at Arbela, in Assyria, with an army of seven hundred thousand men. Here the Persians are again defeated, three hundred thousand being put to the sword, 331. Having lost all, the Persian monarch flees from province to province, and is, at last, murdered by Bessus, one of his own satraps. Thus ends the Persian monarchy after an existence of 207 years; it now becoming tributary to Macedonia, 331.

266.

The ancient Persians were a hardy, and for many years, a temperate people. But their splendid conquests, achieved in this condition, introduced that corruption and vice, that, at last, made them an easy prey. They possessed a large and glittering army; yet it was defeated by half their number.

Their government was monarchical in the truest sense; and the best of all the ancient nations.

From 266 B. C. to 146 B. C.

## THE PTOLEMIES.

Ptolemy Philadelphus is succeeded by his son Ptolemy III., surnamed Euergetes, 246. In a war against the Syrian monarch, Ptolemy III. conquers Cilicia, but further progress is arrested by a revolt in his own kingdom. He dies after a prosperous reign of twenty-seven years; and is succeeded by Ptolemy IV., surnamed Philopater, 221. The latter renews the war against Syria, gaining several important victories over Antiochus. Ptolemy IV., not possessing those noble traits of his predecessors, fails in preserving the happiness of his people. His life is one of continual debauch; and ends in the seventeenth year of his reign, 204. Ptolemy V., crowned at the age of fourteen, soon exhibits the vices of his father, and many disturbances are raised. These are quelled by Ptolemy IV., his faithful minister. He is at length removed by poison after a reign of twenty-four years, 180. Ptolemy VI. receives the surname of Philometer. Under him war is again waged with Syria, and in an engagement he is taken prisoner. During his captivity the Egyptians raise Ptolemy Physcon to the throne, but the Syrian king restores Philometer, and the latter surmising his plans, associates Physcon with him in the government. Jealousies, however, soon cause the banishment of Physcon, who, through the influence of the Romans, obtains an independent province. 146.

## THE PUNIC WARS.

The Romans now complete masters of Italy, become ambitious of foreign conquest. For aiding the Syracusans, they are involved in war with Carthage. This war, called the *First Punic War*, is commenced by the Romans capturing Agrigentum, 262. They also gain their first naval victory, obtaining Corsica and Sardinia, 250. An expedition invades Africa under Regulus, who after several victories, is defeated and made prisoner. The Carthaginians are, on the whole, unsuccessful and compelled to sue for peace, 241. Another the *Second Punic War*, commences by the invasion of Hannibal's Army, 218. Publius Scipio, with the Roman Army, is defeated in several battles. The Syracusans break their alliance with Rome, and Marcellus besieges the city, 212. It is defended by the contrivances of Archimedes, the geometrician, who, when it is taken, is put to death. Hasdrubal, sent to aid Hannibal, is defeated and slain. Scipio now invades Africa, carrying destruction to the gates of Carthage. A brilliant victory is obtained by the Romans on the plains of Zama, 202, and the war ends disastrous for the Carthaginians. Scipio returns to Rome and is honored with grand triumph, and titled *Africanus*.

The *Third Punic War* ends gloriously for Rome, which also becomes possessed of Greece. 146. These foreign conquests bring stores of wealth into Rome, and the *Oppian law* for the suppression of luxury is repealed; after a spirited opposition on the part of Cato, the Censor. The Roman name is at this period surrounded with more glory than any other in the history of the republic. 146

From 246 B. C. to 146 B. C.

## FALL OF MACEDON.

These leagues or confederations of the Greek states enable them to assert their independence of the Macedonians; and under Aratus and Philopœmen, those of the Achaean become very prominent. Spartan jealousies finally bring about strife, and Macedonia again becomes master, 213. Philip II. destroys Aratus and his son. He then turns his attention toward the Ætolians, his ambition being to subdue all Greece.

The Ætolians solicit the aid of the Romans, and the latter send an army into Greece. Philip is routed in several engagements, and also his son and successor, Perseus, the latter being defeated and taken captive in the great battle of Pydna, 168. He is carried to Rome to adorn the triumph of the consul Æmilius. The Greek republics remain for a time independent, but constant seditions occurring, all are at last conquered by the Roman general, Metullus, and Greece becomes a Roman province under the name of Achaia. 146

The Greeks in their conquests, Hellenized Asia, but the vices and excesses of the Asiatics destroyed that true patriotic spirit of the Greeks. They became vain, self-ambitious, and negligent of public interests. The natural result was, that Greece, once the glory of the world, once the only practical example of a republic, sank into a nation of adventurers.

## THE FALL OF CARTHAGE.

\*Carthage, founded in the 9th century, B. C. gradually increased in wealth and power, until at this period she stands the most powerful maritime city on the western Mediterranean. At the head of the Phœnician cities, she also has possessions in Spain, Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica. The rival of Rome, jealousies naturally spring up between them; and the result is war. The first war, conducted by Asdrubal and Hamilcar Barca, the father of Hannibal, ends with the loss of the Sicilian provinces to Carthage, 241. Ripe for revenge, the Carthaginians enter into the second Punic war, with the greatest vigor, and Hannibal at the age of twenty-six, takes command of the army in Spain. He crosses the Alps into the plain of Italy, and defeats the Romans in four successive battles, the greatest being Cannæ, 216. Africa is invaded by the Romans, and the Carthaginians are compelled to recall Hannibal, who being defeated at Zama, 202, is cruelly banished. The Third Punic war commenced without cause on the part of Carthage, the Romans being determined on its destruction. The siege under the younger Scipio, lasts four years, when it is taken, and walls and buildings totally demolished, 146. The Carthaginian territory is now made into a Roman province, and governed by a proconsul. 146

\*Carthage possessed a republican form of government, ruled by an aristocracy.

From 146 B. C. to 27 B. C.

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THE LAST PTOLEMIES.

The death of Philometer, 145, restores Physcon to the sole power of Egypt. His cruelties induce the Alexandrians to desert their city, which Ptolemy VII. vainly endeavors to repeople. He dies at Alexandria, 116; and is succeeded by Ptolemy VIII., surnamed Lathyrus. This prince is driven from the throne by his mother, Cleopatra, who places the crown on her son, Ptolemy Alexander, Lathyrus retires to the Isle of Cyprus, remaining until the death of Alexander; when he is recalled and rules conjointly with his mother until his death; 81. The crown is left to her daughter, Berenice, whom Ptolemy X. marries, and then basely murders. He, himself, is put to death for his crime, after a reign of but nineteen days. Ptolemy XI., an illegitimate son of Lathyrus, for yielding Cyprus to the Romans is banished from the throne; but through the influence of the Roman senate, is reinstated. The last years of his reign are attended with great cruelty to his people, murdering his own daughter Berenice.

He is succeeded by Ptolemy XII., surnamed Dionysius, 51; who rules conjointly with his sister, Cleopatra. In the thirteenth year of his age, Pompey, fleeing from Cæsar to the shores of Egypt, claims his protection for having befriended his father, Ptolemy XI. But Dionysius, treacherously has him beheaded, 48. Cæsar, indignant, invades Egypt, and lays siege to Alexandria. Ptolemy is defeated, and in attempting to escape, is drowned in the Nile, 46. In the siege, the great library of Alexandria takes fire, and four hundred thousand volumes are destroyed. Cæsar bestows the sovereignty of Egypt on Cleopatra and her brother. The latter she removes by poison, and hastening to Rome, to answer to the charge of aiding the murderer of Cæsar, her beauty so infatuates Mark Antony that he leaves all his possessions and follows her. In the battle of Actium, 31, she deserts \*Antony in fright; and, at last to avoid captivity, poisons herself with an asp; ancient Egypt's last, and most beautiful queen, 30. The country now becomes a Roman province, having existed in a flourishing state under the Ptolemies for 293 years. 27

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\*Antony, hearing of Cleopatra's death, asks his slave Eros to destroy him, but the latter, to avoid it, took his own life; whereupon Antony gave himself a mortal wound. Then hearing that the queen lived he requested to be carried to her; and he died in her presence, 30 B. C.

# ROME.

11

From 146 B. C. to 27 B. C.

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## ROMAN CIVIL WARS.

Wealth and wickedness go hand in hand; and the spoils of war soon shake the old Roman virtue. Society is divided into two classes—the rich and poor, between whom an incessant strife is waged. The cause of the latter is taken up by Tiberius Gracchus, who revives the *Licinian law*; but he is soon after murdered with 300 of his followers, 133. Ten years later Caius Gracchus, attempts to carry out the schemes of his brother, and is likewise destroyed by the senators. Marius and Sulla finally become leaders of the opposite parties, and figure prominently in the wars against Jugurtha, 109, the Cimbri, 108, and the Social war, 85. A war breaks out with Mithridates, king of Pontus, the command being given to Sulla. Marius flees, but returns during Sulla's absence and massacres many of the senators. He dies soon after, 86. Sulla defeats Mithridates, and returning to Rome, by his dreaded *proscriptions* murders hundreds of the popular party, 83. He then proclaims himself dictator; but in three years resigns, and dies honored with a magnificent funeral, 78. At this time four factions rise up in Rome. At the head of one, is Cneius Pompey, popular for quelling the revolt of the gladiators under Spartacus, 72; another headed by the wealthy Crassus; a third by Julius Cæsar, and a fourth by Cataline. The rival of the latter is the eloquent Cicero, who, when elected consul, is conspired against by Cataline. The plot is discovered, and Cataline destroyed, 62. A union of the other factions is finally effected, known as the "First Triumvirate." Cæsar obtains the government of Gaul, where he makes a series of campaigns, 58-50; and during his absence, Pompey obtains command of Spain. Crassus on his way east is murdered, and then jealousy, and, at last, open enmity, arises between Pompey and Cæsar. The latter declares war by leading his army across the Rubicon, 49. Pompey retreats into Greece, whither Cæsar follows him. A battle is fought at Pharsalia, 48, in which Pompey is totally defeated and flees to Egypt. Cæsar defeats the remainder of the army in the battle of Thapsus, 46; and returns to Rome hailed with the title of *Imperator* for life. He is at last conspired against by Marcus Brutus and Caius Cassius, and murdered, 44. Soon after a "Second Triumvirate" is formed by Mark Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus. They defeat the conspirators, Brutus and Cassius in the battle of Phillippi, 42. Quarrels soon destroy the triumvirate, and Mark Antony in the battle of Actium, 31, is routed by Octavius, who thus becomes master of Rome. The republic now ends; Octavius, shortly after, being hailed as emperor, with the title of Augustus Cæsar, 28.

27.

From 27 B. C. to 81 A. D.

## THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

The brilliant period following the downfall of the Roman republic is known in history, as the "Augustan age." The boundaries possess their greatest extent; Roman territory being in length 2,700 miles, and in breadth 1,000 miles. Augustus, as emperor, shows himself in every way worthy of the name. Possessing dominion over millions of people, he labors zealously in safely conducting their government. Legates are appointed, and a large army kept to quell revolts; and under Marcus Agrippa, a successful war is prosecuted against the Germans. Augustus being a patron of learning, his reign is honored with the great Latin writers, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Sallust, Lucretius, and Catullus. It is also memorable as the period of the birth of our Savior, at Bethlehem, in Judea. Augustus dies after ruling forty-four years, 14 A. D.; during which he reared up a splendid capital. "having found Rome in brick and left it in marble." His step-son, Tiberius Claudius Nero, succeeds him, and his reign, though at first moderate, is in the end oppressive. He is finally assassinated by one of the prætorian guards, 41. Caligula, and Claudius next reign successively, the latter being succeeded by Nero, one of the most cruel monsters that ever sat on a throne, 54. By him Rome is fired, the conflagration lasting nine days. Roman knights are compelled to fight in public as gladiators. Nero at last destroys himself to escape the execution of a death sentence passed on him, 68. Galba, Otho, Vitellius and Vespasian, reign successively. The latter sends his son, Titus, with an army against the Jews, in a state of rebellion. Titus besieges Jerusalem whose ruin—doomed by the Almighty, and predicted by the prophets—is accomplished, 79. The death of Vespasian places Titus on the throne, and during the first year of his reign, that remarkable eruption of Vesuvius occurs, overwhelming the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and destroying the life of Pliny, the writer of natural history, 79. Titus by his wisdom and prudence, restores the old time happiness of the Romans, and dies after a short reign beloved by all his people, 81. (Tacitus, the great Roman historian flourishes about this period, also Plutarch.)

From 81 A. D. to 337 A. D.

## CONSTANTINE, THE GREAT.

Roman history now presents a series of short, uneventful reigns, under the following emperors:

	A. D.		A. D.
Domitian.....	81- 96	{ Pupienus Maximus } { Balbinus }	}..... 238-238
Nerva.....	96- 98		
Trajan.....	98-117	Gordianus III.....	238-244
Hadrian.....	117-138	Phillippus.....	244-249
Antonius Pius.....	138-161	Decius.....	249-251
{ M. Aurelius.....	161-180	Trebonianus Gallus.....	251-254
{ L. Verus.....	161-169	Æmilianus .. .. .	254-254
Commodus.....	180-192	{ Valerian.....	254-260
Pertinax.....	193-193	{ Gallienus.....	254-268
Julianus.....	193-193	Claudius I.....	268-270
Septimius Severus.....	193-211	Aurelian.....	270-275
{ Caracalla.....	211-217	Tacitus.....	275-276
{ Geta.....	211-212	Florianus.....	276-276
Macrinus.....	217-218	Probus.....	276-282
Elagabalus.....	218-222	Carus.....	282-283
Alexander Severus.....	222-235	{ Carinus.....	}..... 283-284
Maximinus.....	235-238	{ Numerianus.....	
{ Gordianus I. }.....	}..... 238-238	{ Diocletian.....	284-305
{ Gordianus II. }		{ Maximian.....	286-305
		{ Constantius I.....	305-306
		Galerius.....	305-311

Under Constantine, the Great, a change is effected by the removal of the capital from Rome to Byzantium, which is henceforth known as Constantinople, 325. The latter rapidly becomes populous, while Rome correspondingly declines. This reign is also a remarkable epoch in the history of christianity. The rule of Galerius, Constantine's predecessor, having been attended with the most bitter persecutions of the Christian Sect, Constantine, while waring against his rival, Maxentius, is by a supernatural influence, converted to the Christian faith. He immediately grants entire religious freedom to the people of his worship, and establishes many churches. Thus for the first time, Rome feels the influence of a christian emperor. Constantine dies in the year 337.



From 337 A. D. to 476 A. D.

## THE EASTERN AND WESTERN EMPIRES.

Constantine's sons, rule the empire until 361, when they are succeeded by Julian, called the Apostate, for abjuring christianity. He attempts to restore paganism, but his efforts only strengthen the Christians. The true religion brings about another result—intellectual advancement; as the great theologians Ambrose, Gregory, Nazianzen, Chrysostom, Jerome, and Augustine, give evidence. After the death of Julian, 363, Jovian, Valentinian I., Gratian, Valentinian II., reign successively. The latter's successor, Theodosius is the last emperor who rules over the whole Roman Empire. On his death, 395, the dominions are divided between his two sons, Arcadius who takes the eastern and Honorius, who takes the western empire. About this time the Goths, commanded by Alaric, invade the Roman provinces; and the army of Honorius is compelled to retreat. All attempts to conclude peace fail, for Alaric being made king of the Visigoths, determines the conquest of Italy. Rome is taken and plundered; but Alaric dies soon after, 410, and peace is concluded with his successor Ataulphus. Arcadius of the east, is succeeded by his son, Theodosius II., 423, and Honorius, by Valentinian III., 425. The provinces are next invaded by the barbarous Huns, under Attila, 434. The eastern emperor makes peace with him by paying an annual tribute, but Attila determines on the destruction of the west. The opposing armies meet on the plains of Champagne where Atilla is defeated; but again reassembling his forces, the Romans are, in turn, defeated. Compelled to flee many of them retire to the islands of the Adriatic, where they found the now modern city of Venice, 453. Valentinian III., imprisoned in Rome finally secures peace by paying Attila an immense tribute. The latter shortly afterward dies, having received the epithet, "Scourge of God," 453. The western empire draws rapidly near its end. Valentinian is succeeded by Maximus, whose respective successors are Marcus Avitius, Julius Majorianus, Livius Severus, Flavius Olytrius, Glycerius, Nepos, and Augustulus. Their reigns are short, and deaths violent. Augustulus is at last compelled to give up his throne to the invader Odvaer, who styles himself king of Italy; and thus completes the downfall of the western empire, 476.



From 476 A. D. to 550 A. D.

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With the fall of the western empire, ancient Roman history ends, and the provinces are henceforth known as the Eastern or Byzantine Empire. Marcian, Leo I., Ardaburius, Leo II., and Zeno, are the respective successors of Theodosius. Italy now suffers an invasion of the Ostrogoths, 491, under their king Theodoric. With a large army he defeats Odvacer in three successive battles; and then besieges him in Ravenna, which after a two years siege is surrendered and Odvacer put to death, 495. Theodoric establishes peace in his kingdom, allying himself with the barbarous nations around him. He dies at Ravenna, 526. In the east Justinian, Zeno's successor, with his army under Belisarius, wages a successful war against Cabades, king of Persia. Next turning upon Theodatus, king of the Goths; Belisarius defeats him and enters Rome in triumph, 530. Little of interest occurs in the life of these barbarous nations of Italy; continual wars, attended with alternate successes, mark their condition for many years. 550.

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There is a striking similarity in the causes which produced the downfall of the ancient nations, Greece and Rome; as a thorough study of their histories will plainly show. The Romans like the Greeks once despised wealth; once looked upon it, rather, as incompatible with national virtue. This is evident from the repeal of the Oppian law at the close of the Punic wars. By this law all those luxuries, characteristic of the Orientals, were strictly forbidden. But as the vices of the voluptuous Asiatic gave Hellas a death blow, so did the spoils of foreign conquest forever crush Roman virtue.

Again, the *prime* cause of destruction is the same in each of these nations. It was utterly impossible for Greece, with the form of government she possessed at the time of her conquests, to bind in harmony the many provinces under her dominion; no more could Rome instill pure patriotism in her territory of one hundred millions population. And, with no unity, no centralization of power, discord must ensue; discord and war did ensue, and their destruction was inevitable.

Oh Rome! thy ambition ruined all.  
Modern nations learn a lesson from thy fall.

From 550 A. D. to 750 A. D.

## CHARLES MARTEL.

After the fall of Rome the Teutonic tribes Visigoths, Burgundians, and Franks, establish themselves in Gau. Of these, the Franks obtain the ascendancy. Pharamand is supposed to be the founder of the Frank monarchy, and he is succeeded by Merovins, the first of the Merovingian kings. Clovis is the first christian king of the Franks, having been converted to that faith by his wife, Clotilda. He fixes his capital at Lutetia or Paris, and this event marks the foundation of France. On the death of Clovis, his dominions are divided among his four sons; but these, by their constant wars with each other, arrest all steps toward improvement, and the government, at last passes into the hands of an officer, styled the Mayor of the Palace. Of these, the most renowned is Charles Martel, for under his rule the country is invaded by the Saracens, whose successes for a time, threaten all Europe. Charles rescues Christendom by defeating the Saracen commander between Tours and Poitiers, the battle lasting seven days, 732. The death of Charles, whose reign was one of wisdom and moderation, is lamented by all his people, 741. His son, Pepin, surnamed the short, succeeds him as Mayor of the Palace, but the latter seizes the purple and is crowned king of the Franks by the Roman pontiff, 742. With him commences the second or Carlovingian race of kings, named in honor of Charles Martel. Pepin conducts several wars with advantage for the Franks, and the monarchy under his reign makes considerable progress; but he is soon to be succeeded by one of the greatest characters of mediæval history. 750.

## THE SAXON HEPTARCHY.

Britain, or as the Romans called it. Britannia,\* having remained under the rule of those people since the time of Cæsar obtains freedom from the Roman yoke by the fall of the western empire. Like all lawless and barbarous tribes, their history is but a series of wars. In one of these the southern Britons, being defeated by the Picts and Caledonians, court the aid of the Saxons and Angles. These under Hengist and Horsa, defeat the Picts and Caledonians, and finally make themselves master of the kingdom, which they name Anglia, or England; and thus lay the foundation of the modern Anglo-Saxon race. During the fifth and sixth centuries, the country is divided into seven distinct kingdoms, known as the Saxon Heptarchy. The kingdoms are Kent, Northumbria, East Anglia, Mercia, Essex, Sussex, and Wessex. The kingdom of Kent, founded by Escus, lasts during the reigns of seventeen successive princes, when it is conquered by the West Saxons. Northumbria has twenty-three princes; East Anglia fifteen; Mercia twenty-one; Essex fourteen; Sussex five, when it is conquered by the West Saxons. Wessex, the seventh kingdom, is ruled by seventeen successive princes.

Intestine disorders, caused by the self-ambitious rulers, and repeated invasions and ravages of the Danes, keep these kingdoms in constant confusion, and the conquest is soon contemplated. The beginning of the 9th century marks the birth of England. 750.

\*So called because the inhabitants adorned their bodies with BRIT or paint.

From 550 A. D. to 750 A. D.

## JUSTINIAN.

The reign of Justinian is famous for church improvements in the way of buildings, among these is the great church of St. Sophia. It is also noted for the formation of that complete system of Roman law called the *Civil Law*, which is the groundwork of modern jurisprudence. Justinian dies in 565; and shortly afterward, Italy, a dependency of the eastern empire, is overwhelmed by an invasion of the Lombards, who make Pavia their capital, 568. The Italians are treated with the greatest cruelty, many of them being driven from the country.

A great many emperors rule Byzantium after Justinian, but they present only a monotonous history of crownings, banishments, and restorations; sedition, war, and bloodshed. In the reign of Leo III., the Isaurian, the great iconoclastic controversy commences, 726; and this alternate prohibition, and restoration of images, increases the internal disorders of the empire. About this time can be noticed the rise of the papal authority; that power which in after years controlled the spiritual, as well as the temporal interests of Europe. After the downfall of Rome, the organization of society, is kept by the influence of the church, and the Bishop naturally wields this influence. The legate of the eastern emperor, residing at Ravenna, this serves to increase the power of the Bishop, and he finally assumes the title of Pope, from *Papa*, father.

Modern history commences with the fall of Rome, for this ends the history of the ancients, but from the close of the 5th to the close of the 15th century is called Mediæval history; and from the close of the 5th to the 11th century is known as the *Dark Ages*.

## MAHOMET.

The rise of Mahomet is an important epoch in European history. The birth of this false prophet occurs at Mecca, 571. At an early age, ambitious of prominence and power, he determines to make religion his means of attaining it. Retiring to seclusion, he frames the book, called the *Koran*, and then boldly proclaims himself the Apostle of God. The people reject his doctrines, and he is compelled to flee from Mecca, 622. At Medina he obtains many followers, and then resolves to propagate his religion with the sword. Numberless tribes are conquered, their princes embracing Mohammedanism. Arabia is speedily subdued, and the prophet determines on foreign conquest; but his planning is ended by death, 632. His designs, however, are executed by his successors, called Calyphs. The sword and the Koran spread the new religion over Asia and northern Africa. Alexandria is taken by Omar and its library destroyed, 640. Under Othman, the successor of Omar, great conquests are made; and one of his generals, taking the isle of Rhodes, destroys the celebrated Colossus, 672. Cyrene, Tripoli, and Carthage being reduced, the Arabs cross into Spain, landing on Gibraltar Rock, so called from their leader, Tarik-ben-zaid, 710.

Subduing that country, they next invade Gaul, but were here checked by the king of the Franks, Charles Martel. After this defeat they establish themselves permanently in Spain, founding the great moslem power in the country.

Thus did Mohammedanism, with astonishing rapidity, sweep over Asia, northern Africa and part of Europe, and, though their invasions were attended with destruction, in the end, the results were beneficial, 750.

From 750 A. D. to 950 A. D.

## CHARLEMAGNE.

Karl, commonly known as Charlemagne, succeeds his father Pepin, and is ambitious of re-establishing the Roman Empire. With this idea, numerous wars are undertaken; the German tribes subdued, the Saracens defeated in Spain, and their provinces placed under subjection. At the entreaty of the Pope, whose territories are assailed by the Lombards, Charlemagne enters Italy, defeats them, and himself assumes the "Iron Crown of the Lombards," 773. His military successes still continue, and on Christmas day 800, he is crowned by Pope Leo III, "Emperor of the West." The remainder of his life is spent in advancing his people, being a great patron of learning. He dies 814, and is succeeded by his son, Louis, who divides the Frankish possessions among his three sons, Lotharius, Pepin, and Louis. Another son, by second marriage, named Charles the Bald, claims a share in the partition, and great strife ensues. This, after several years continuance, is ended by treaty, and the crown placed on Charles, Lotharius being given the province of Lorraine, which he rules until his death, 878. In this situation of affairs, France is invaded by the Normans, who create much alarm by their ravages. A truce is concluded and in 893, the crown is placed on Charles III, the Simple. The great empire in these years rapidly declines, division after division being made until nothing is left. The history of the Franks here ends, and that of modern France commences. 950

## ALFRED THE GREAT.

Under King Egbert, of the West Saxons, all these petty kingdoms are united, and modern England dates from this period, 827. Egbert's dominions suffer terribly from the ravages of the Danes, 838. His sons, Ethelwolf, Ethelbald, Ethelbert and Ethelred reign successively, the latter being killed in battle against the Danes 872. Ethelred is succeeded by Alfred the Great, who assumes a throne surrounded with difficulties. A new torrent of Danes pouring in, Alfred is obliged to desert his throne, and secretes himself in the country in the garb of a peasant. Finally gathering an army, Alfred marches against the Danes, and completely defeats them. This restores peace, and the king, secure, diligently applies himself in establishing prosperity. A lover of learning, he founds the great Oxford University, 890. He also organizes England's first navy. His death occurs, 900, reigning gloriously for nearly twenty years. His son, Edward, after a reign of twenty-three years, is succeeded by Athelstan, 923. The latter causes the bible to be translated into the Saxon language, and circulated among his people. He encourages commerce, by giving every merchant making three voyages the rank of a thane. In 940, Edmund I, the fifth son of Edward, becomes king. At this time the priesthood commences to wield considerable influence over the monarchs. Under Edred, Edmund's successor in 947, Dunstan, the fanatical abbot of Glastonbury, obtains such control that he is virtually king. 950

Silk-worms were brought to Europe in the sixth century.

From 750 A. D. to 950 A. D.

## THE BIRTH OF GERMANY.

Throughout the 8th and 9th centuries, the same monotonous history attends the Eastern Empire — short, turbulent reigns, dethronements, insurrections, and wars. The rulers are Leo IV, Constantine VI, and his mother, Irene, Nicephorus I, Michael I, Leo V, Michael II, Basilus I, Leo VI, styled the Philosopher, Alexander II, Constantine VII, Zoe, mother of the latter, and Romanus Lecapenus.

On the death of Charlemagne, Germany is separated from the monarchy of the Franks, and governed by Louis IV, the last descendent of the great king. After his death, in 911, the dukes choose Conrad, Duke of Franconia, to be king. The latter dies 918, and the Saxons and Franconians place Henry I, the Fowler, on the throne 919. Henry raises his kingdom to prominence, by reducing Arnold, Duke of Bavaria, and conquering the Hungarians, Bohemians, Selavonians, and Danes. He also takes Lorrain from Charles the Simple, and dies after a reign of seventeen years, 936. Henry is succeeded by his son, Otho, the Great. Germany under these rulers, loses something of that wildness, and barbarism, existing among her inhabitants for hundreds of years, and agriculture, and horticulture receive great encouragement. Streaks of modern civilization are noticed in the introduction of carpets; paper making from cotton; clocks brought into Europe; glass manufactured; pens made from quills; and wine-presses introduced. 950.

## INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT.

In 755, the great Saracenic empire is divided, one caliph ruling in Spain, and another in Bagdad. In Spain the ruler Abdalrahman makes his capital at Cordova, where he builds many magnificent structures; among them the mosque of Cordova, 800. In his wars with the Franks, the caliph loses the provinces of Aragon and Navarre. The most renowned of the eastern caliphs is Haroun Al Raschid, the successor of his brother Hadi in 786. His reign is characterized for wisdom and justice, and an earnest effort to disseminate learning throughout his realms. He wars against the Greek emperor, Nicephorus, for refusing to pay him tribute; and makes eight invasions of the empire. To the great Charlemagne of the west, he sends an embassy bearing rich presents, and the keys of the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem. He dies at Tous, in the twenty-third year of his reign, 809. The decline of the mighty Saracenic empire is almost as rapid as its rise. Independence is soon manifested by the distant provinces. Egypt throws off the yoke, followed by Muritania, which is changed into the modern empire of Morocco, 875. The Saracens are renowned for their preservation of science during the *Dark Ages*; and in the 10th century Spain is the "center of learning." The moderns are indebted to them for the terms "Algebra," "Alcohol," "Alchemy," "Zenith," "Nadir," etc. Museums, libraries, and observatories, are instituted; and the Greek works of science translated into Arabic. In short the Saracens are the bridge, connecting the science of the ancient and modern world.

From 950 A. D. to 1100 A. D.

## THE CRUSADES.

With Louis V., the sluggard, the Carlovingian line of kings ends; and the count of Paris, Hugh Capet, is made king by his peers, 987. This event commences the real history of France, under the third, or Carpetian race of kings. Robert, the successor of Capet, 996, and a prince of great piety, lays the foundation of the noted cathedral of Notre Dame; but, for marrying his cousin, Bertha, he is excommunicated by Pope Gregory V., and abandoned by all his courtiers. From this time he leads a wretched life, which is finally ended by death, 1031. His son Henry I. next rules the kingdom, which Robert's misfortunes placed in a very disordered condition. He reigns thirty years, and is succeeded by his son, Philip I., 1061. Philip wars against William, the Conqueror, the strife being continued until the death of the latter. In his reign the Crusades commence, and France plays an important part. Peter the Hermit a French enthusiast, having made a journey to Palestine, returns to take measures for rescuing the Holy city from the infidels. His preachings rouse all Europe into action. Expeditions are at once planned. In France, nobles, barons, vassals, and slaves, throng together in great multitudes. Godfrey of Bouillon, a descendant of Charlemagne, is chosen to command an army of seventy thousand foot, and ten thousand horse. This immense host after a long, toilsome march, reaches Jerusalem, which is taken after a siege of five weeks, 1099, and seventy thousand Moslems are massacred. Godfrey is chosen king of Jerusalem, but dies one year after, 1100. 1100.

## WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

Edroy, Edgar, Edward the Martyr, and Ethelred I., reign in succession until 1013, when the latter is dethroned by the Danes under Sweyne. He is succeeded by his son Canute, the Great, and the war between the Danes and the Saxons continues. At the close of the reign of Edward, the Confessor, he names William, Duke of Normandy, as his successor. But Harold II., son of Edward, immediately seizes the throne, and unites the nobility in his interests to maintain it. William raises an army and invades England, and the two opposing forces meet at Hastings, where a decisive battle is fought, and Harold defeated and slain, 1066. William in the same year is crowned king of England, at Westminster, and a great political change is made. Severe forest laws prohibiting the destruction of game are enacted; a survey of the lands made for taxing the people; and Norman French made the language of the kingdom. His bad policy embroils the kingdom in constant sedition, and in 1072, a rebellion is raised in the north, headed by Malcolm Conmore, king of Scotland. It is with difficulty quelled. In 1086, William invades France, beginning the wars that have been waged between the kingdoms throughout all modern history. He dies in 1087. He introduced Feudalism in England, giving estates, and receiving in return, military service. William's sons succeed him, Robert ruling Normandy, and William II., England, William proves a cruel and tyrannical prince; and his oppressive reign is ended by his death while hunting, 1100. 1100.



From 950 A. D. to 1100 A. D.

## PAPAL POWER.

Otho, the Great, by marrying Adelaide, widow of the Italian king, Lothaire, unites upper Italy with Germany; and thus revives the Western Empire. By Pope John XII., in 962, he is crowned as King of Germany, King of Italy, and Emperor of the West. After the descendants of Otho, the Franconian line of emperors commences with Conrad II., in whose reign Burgundy is added to the empire, 1025. During the reign of his son, Henry III, the great conflict between the popes and emperors commences, 1040, the crisis being reached under Henry IV. The latter for setting aside the decrees of the papal authority, is solemnly excommunicated, and his subjects absolved from their allegiance. Henry declares war, but from the disastrous effects of his sentence, he is compelled to humiliate himself by imploring the pope's pardon, 1077. However, enraged at his treatment from Gregory, Henry renews the war, forces the pontiff to flee, and the latter dies soon after, at Salerno, 1084. In the Eastern Empire, besides domestic sedition, the people suffer greatly from inroads made by the Turks and Arabians on the east, and the Bulgarians on the west. On the commencement of the "Holy wars" Constantinople is appointed as the rendezvous of the Crusaders; and the pouring in of immense throngs is attended with great confusion. The city is, at one time, threatened with destruction, which the emperor Alexius averts, by transporting the armies into Asia, 1096. These Crusades occasion that great commercial activity for which the Italian cities of Venice, Pisa, and Genoa are renowned.

1100

## THE CRUSADERS.

The march of the army of Crusaders under Peter the Hermit, is one continual scene of carnage; and their cruelties in the different countries make numerous enemies. Solyman, the Sultan of Nice, proves a very determined enemy, and through his efforts hundreds of thousands of the Christians perish. 1100

## FEUDALISM.

We here speak of Feudalism, the chief characteristic of society in the Middle Ages. It is defined to be the tenure of land, for which service was to be given by a vassal, to the lord and owner, when demanded. When the barbarians of Europe crushed the civilization of the ancient world, the lands by right of war, fell to the chiefs or leaders of these tribes; the more territory to the more successful warrior. The victorious chiefs, as a natural consequence had the largest number of followers; and among these the land was divided, the chief being considered as the owner. From this grew the Feudal System. Farmers were vassals to the lords; the lords, to the nobles; the nobles to the king; and the kings often to another king. This system was the direct opposer of centralization. A king possessed no real power, and during Feudalism all Europe was isolated. Its downfall is attributed to three causes—Royalty, Municipalities, and the Clergy. The Feudal System, however, in this period, individually, introduced refinement, as the "Age of Chivalry" following gives evidence.

From 1100 A. D. to 1200 A. D.

## THE CRUSADES.

The authority of the crown over the great feudatories of France is considerably increased by Louis VI., and his successor, Louis VII.; and as a result, the power of France as a nation is enhanced. Their military operations, though, are unfavorable. In a second crusade against the Infidels, a large army of French, Italians and Germans, under Hugh, brother to Philip I., is beaten and almost annihilated by the Turks, 1147. The siege of Damascus proves a failure, and the Second Crusade ends with the return of the army to their own country. The last years of Louis VII. are very unhappy, on account of domestic trouble. He divorces his wife, Eleanor, and loses her patrimonial inheritance,—the province of Poitou. After a reign of forty-three years, he leaves the crown to his son, Philip Augustus, 1180. The crown of England being possessed by Richard, the latter, Philip, and the Emperor of Germany, organize a Third Crusade, 1187. Many successes are obtained by the Crusaders, the crowning of which is the capture of Acre after a siege of twenty-three months, 1191. Philip now, to the disgust of the armies, withdraws from the crusade, and returns with his troops to France. During Richard's absence, Philip wrests Normandy, Anjou, and other provinces from John, but Richard, on his return, declares war, and gains a complete victory at Gisors, 1198. Philip then sues for peace. 1200

## THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGEN. T.

Robert, the rightful heir to the English throne, being absent in Palestine, Henry, the younger brother of William II., seizes the crown, and on Robert's return, war ensues. But the latter is vanquished, made prisoner, and Henry I. established. During this reign Templars are organized, rents made payable in money, and a standard fixed for weights and measures; the English yard being measured from the king's arm. A great domestic affliction casts a shadow of gloom over Henry's reign,—the death of his son, William, drowned while on a visit to Normandy, 1120. After the king's death, 1135, the crown is disputed by his daughter, Matilda, and his nephew, the earl of Blois. Stephen, however, dies, 1154, and Matilda's son assumes the throne as Henry II., the *Plantagenet* line of kings commencing with him. Henry weakens the feudal power in the kingdom by granting charters to many of the towns. He also attempts to limit the power of papacy in temporal affairs, meeting the determined opposition of Thomas A. Becket, the archbishop. At last Becket, through a hasty exclamation of the king, is murdered, 1170 an act for which the alarmed Henry pays an humble penance. In this reign the quarrelsome princes of Ireland are brought under subjection. Richard I., surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, succeeds his father, and his attention is monopolized in the movements against the Infidels. On his return from an expedition against Palestine, Richard is taken prisoner in Germany, but released on the payment of a heavy ransom. He is killed by an arrow from one of his vassals, 1199, and leaving no issue, the crown is placed upon his brother John, whose reign marks a memorable period in the history of English liberty. 1200



From 1100 A. D. to 1200 A. D.

## FREDERICK BARBAROSSA.

The hot controversy between Henry IV., of Germany and the pope, is continued with about the same spirit during the reign of Henry V. With his death, 1125, the Franconian line of emperors ends, and Lothaire of Saxony, rules twelve years. After him the Suabian emperors commence, with Conrad III., 1138. This king engages in the second crusade along with the French monarch, but his army is destroyed by the Turks, and the last years of his reign are spent in his own dominions. In 1152 his son, Frederick Barbarossa is elected king, and three years after crowned emperor. In his reign is formed the famous league of the Hanseatic towns for the protection of commerce. Frederick joins in the third crusade, defeating the enemy in several engagements, but in the midst of his successes he suffers death from drowning, while bathing in the river Cydnus, Asia, 1190. With the freedom and growth of towns, industries spring up, and trade and commerce are extended. Woolen manufacturing, known as the "Flemish Stuffs," is carried on successfully by the cities of Ghent and Bruges. Industry in Italy receives an impetus by the introduction of silk manufacturing by Roger Guiscard, about the middle of the twelfth century. Frederick is succeeded by his son, Henry VI., surnamed the Sharp. He reigns eight years, when the crown is bestowed on his brother, Philip, 1198. The Eastern Empire maintains the same condition of affairs throughout the twelfth century, and no events transpire worthy to be chronicled. The dawn of modern civilization can be distinctly noticed in Central Europe at this period.

1200

## SALADIN.

Popish persecutions commence against the Albigenses, a christian sect of the city of Albi, by Pope Innocent, 1180.—Saladin, governor of Egypt, signalizes himself in the "Holy Wars" for his resistance to the Christians, being the opponent of the great Cœur de Lion. In his successes, he is noted for his humanity and kind treatment of his enemies. He dies 1195, and bequeaths his wealth alike on Christians, Mahometans and Jews.

## THE RISE OF CHIVALRY.

Society during the "Dark Ages," was in the most degraded condition, and its refinement and brilliancy towards the close of the middle ages is due to the influence of chivalry. This had its origin in feudalism. Vassals of great barons, were in the family school educated in military exercises, and feudal etiquette. A boy between the ages of seven and fourteen received the name of *Page* or *Varlet*, and his duty was to attend his lady, who taught him lessons of obedience, gallantry and bravery. At fourteen the page became a squire and followed his lord to the battle-field and tournament. At twenty one his one grand object was attained—to be a knight, and he was received into the order after a long and imposing ceremony. Chivalry existed and kept pace with feudalism, and the decline of the latter was attended with the decay of the former. Many condemn its influence, but our best writers speak of its benefits—that from the knight of the middle ages was molded the modern gentleman.

From 1200 A. D. to 1300 A. D.

## THE CRUSADES.

Louis VIII., ascends the throne in 1223, and during his short reign of but three years, the province of Poitou is re-annexed to the kingdom. Louis is removed by poison; and his son, styled St. Louis, succeeds. During his minority the regency is bestowed on Blanche of Castile. When Louis IX. assumes the government, he is induced through the solicitations of the pope to organize another crusade. Several years are spent in preparation; the king of Cyprus joining with an army. But the result is complete failure. The forces are defeated, Louis IX. taken prisoner, and a heavy ransom exacted for his release, 1249. Twenty-one years later, and St. Louis undertakes another—the last crusade; the result being similar. A dreadful pestilence breaks out, and Louis is one of its victims, 1270. His son, Philip, the Hardy, conducts the army safely back to France, where he is crowned king. In the reign of his successor, Philip, the Fair, commencing, 1285, supreme tribunals called *parliaments* are instituted. But oppressive measures raise many insurrections, destroying prosperity. Trade is ruined by an abased coinage, and the *Inquisition* is established at Toulouse to destroy heretics. The 13th century marks the birth of the occupation of banking, this being engaged in by the merchants of Lombardy and South France. In this century too, Scholastic Philosophy attains its greatest perfection in the persons of Aquinas, Duns Scotus, Roscelin, Anselm, and Peter Lombard. Among the mediæval schools are those of Toulouse, and Montpelier.

1300

## MAGNA CHARTA.

Arthur, a claimant for the crown, is basely murdered by order of John, whose tyrannies soon render him odious. He quarrels with the pope, to whom he is obliged to make submission; and, at length, the discontented barons uniting in a confederacy, compel him to sign a charter of liberties, known as the *Magna Charta*—the bulwark of English liberty, 1215. John, soon after, attempts to regain absolute authority, but the barons assisted by the French monarch, arm against him, and his tyrannical reign is ended by death, 1216. Henry III. is immediately crowned, the earl of Pembroke being appointed his guardian. Peace and order are restored, and an important event in the civil history of England, occurs—the rise of the *House of Commons*, an assemblage of the barons of the realm. In this reign gold is coined, and the use of coal for fuel commenced. The later years of Henry's life are disturbed by an insurrection headed by the earl of Leicester, and in the battle of Lewes, 1266, he is taken prisoner. His son, Edward, reseats him on the throne which is secure until his death, 1272. Edward II. annexes Wales to England, the king's son thenceforth taking the title, Prince of Wales, 1283. Roger Bacon, the English scientist, flourishes in Edward's reign. Scotland is, at this time, the scene of a fierce quarrel between Robert Bruce and John Baliol, claimants for the crown. Civil war is, however, averted by their choosing Edward as umpire. His decision in favor of Baliol renders the Scots indignant and a rebellion headed by Sir William Wallace is raised. The Scots though at first successful, are completely overthrown in the battle of Falkirk, 1298.

1300

FROM 1200 A. D. TO 1300 A. D.

## HOUSE OF HAPSEURG.

Balwin, Earl of Flanders, taking advantage of the unsettled Eastern Empire, invades it, and lays siege to Constantinople. The city is taken, and the emperor put to death, 1203. With the pope's sanction, Balwin is made emperor, the first of the Latin rulers. Philip of Germany, is succeeded by Otho IV., who after a reign of four years is deposed and Frederick II. made emperor, 1212. At this time papacy under Innocent III., has its greatest power; the pope claiming to be "earthly king of kings." A quarrel ensues between the pontiff and Frederick II., embroiling the whole empire. Part acknowledge the supremacy of the pope and part that of the emperor; and, attempts are finally made on the life of Frederick, but he firmly maintains his throne. During his reign much is done for the encouragement of literature. On his death, through the devices of the pope, William, Earl of Holland, is made emperor; but he dies after a short reign of five years, 1255. Thence for a number of years the empire is without a sovereign, and plunged in sedition. The electors finally allow Louis of Bavaria to select an emperor, and he names Rudolph, Count of Hapsburg. His is a prosperous reign of eighteen years, dying, 1292. A few years prior to this, the leaders of the conquered Greeks raising an army, under John Paleologus, retake their capital and the *Latin Empire* ends. Under the successors, though, of John the empire gradually relapses into its former weak and demented condition.—Albert succeeds Rudolph, on the German throne, 1298. In the literature of this period, Dante, the Homer of Italy, stands as a monument of his age.

1300

## GENGHIS KHAN.

A great strife is carried on in Asia in the 13th century. Genghis Khan, the famous Mongol chief, with a large army overruns and conquers all inland Asia; Tartary and China being completely subdued. His conquests are attended with the greatest bloodshed, two million souls falling victims of the sword. He dies in 1227, leaving to his posterity an empire of about twelve hundred leagues in length. His son, Oktai, continues the Mongol successes, the armies marching westward to Hungary and Silesia, and after the great battle of Wahlstat, 1241, the Mongol Empire extends from China to the frontiers of Poland and Germany.—A horrible massacre on the island of Sicily, blackens the history of the 13th century. Charles, of Anjou, a French prince, obtains through the influence of the pope, the government of Sicily. His tyrannical usage soon rouses the most bitter hatred on the part of the Sicilians; and a plot is formed to exterminate all the French on the island. The plan is executed on Easter Sunday, at the ringing of the bell for vespers; neither age nor sex being spared, 1282. About this time, Marco Polo, a Venetian merchant, journeys into Eastern Asia; residing at the court of Kublai Khan, a descendant of Genghis Khan. Enjoying the favor of the monarch he travels through the provinces, and on his return to Europe, 1292, publishes an account of Asia, until this time an unknown land to the Europeans. His knowledge is of no little consequence in later searches for the India route.

1300

From 1300 A. D. to 1400 A. D.

## THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR.

After Philip IV., Louis X., John I., and Philip V., reign successively short reigns; the latter's, of five years' duration, being characterized by the expulsion of the Jews from France. Philip is succeeded by Charles IV., third son of Philip the Fair, 1322. When Charles dies, no male issue being left, the crown is bestowed on his cousin, Philip of Valois, with whom commences the House of Valois, 1328. The king of England, Edward III., lays claim to the French throne, on the grounds of his mother, Isabella, being a sister of Charles IV., and accordingly fits out a great fleet and army to wrest the crown from Philip. The war which ensues is known as the *Hundred Years' War*. In the battle of Crecy,\* 1346, Philip's forces are totally defeated. He dies in 1351; and in the reign of his successor, John II., another victory crowns the English army at Poitiers, 1356. A peace is finally concluded at Bretigny, Edward relinquishing his claim to the French crown, and keeping the provinces of Calais, and Aquitaine, 1360. When Charles V. assumes the throne, 1364, he breaks the Peace of Bretigny, and wrests, nearly all the conquered provinces from England. Charles by his political talents retrieves in a great measure, the misfortunes of his country, and France, notwithstanding her constant wars, steadily advances in power and extent. In 1380, Charles dies and is succeeded by the Mad King, Charles VI., whose reign is an unhappy one for France.

1400

\*English authority states that in this battle the French army was thrown in confusion by cannon placed in front of the English—thus crediting the latter with using the first pieces of artillery in war.

## THE REIGN OF EDWARD III.

Wallace, having taken safety in flight, returns in a few years to Scotland, where he is treacherously betrayed to Edward; taken to London, and executed as a traitor, 1305. The Scots now determine another attempt for freedom, and headed by Robert Bruce, grand-son of the former, they attack and drive the English out of Scotland. Edward I. dies while preparing for battle, and Edward II., a weak and indolent prince, succeeds him, 1307. The English army is met by King Robert Bruce with a force of thirty thousand, on the field of Bannockburn, where Edward is routed, 1314. The latter on his return to London is conspired against and put to death; and his son crowned as Edward III. The long reign of Edward is one of splendid military renown for England. In his successful wars with the Scots and French, his son, called from the color of his armor, the Black Prince, is greatly distinguished. His reign is also memorable as the age of Chaucer, the father of English poetry; and the faint dawn of the Reformation, by the denunciations of John Wickliffe against papal abuses. Woolen manufacture is introduced; the lords and commons sit in separate chambers for the first time; and by Edward the order of the Garter is founded. He dies one year after the death of his son, ending a glorious reign of fifty-one years' duration, 1377. The reign of his successor is greatly disturbed by an insurrection headed by Wat Tyler, who is finally murdered. Richard II. is unpopular, and in 1399 he is dethroned and imprisoned. The *l'Inuagenet* line here ends, by the people placing Henry, of the House of Lancaster, on the throne; crowned as Henry IV.

1400

From 1300 A. D. to 1400 A. D.

## THE BIRTH OF SWITZERLAND.

Under the harsh administration of Albert, a rebellion is raised in Switzerland. William Tell's cruel treatment from Gessler, the Austrian governor of Uri, fans the flame of war, and the Swiss, under Hurst, Meletald and Staufach, make a determined struggle, 1308. Albert's forces are overthrown, and the king himself, assassinated the same year, by his nephew whose estates were seized. Henry VII., of Luxemburg, is elected emperor, and during his reign of six years duration, the seat of papacy is removed from Rome to Avignon. In the reign of Louis IV., Leopold, the arch-duke of Austria, is sent with an army against the Swiss; but is defeated in the Pass of Morgarten, and his army put to rout, 1315. This event more firmly secures the foundation of the Swiss republic. The still continued contests between the popes and the emperors, are now engaged in by the people; and their division into Guelphs and Ghibelines occurs, the former taking sides with the pope and the latter with the emperor. Charles IV. is placed on the throne in 1347. Under his rule Germany assumes a more settled form of government, by his proclaiming the famous *Golden Bull*, regulating the duties and rights of the electors, the coronation of the emperors, the coinage, and the privilege of the free cities. This period marks the division of Italy into the modern states, Naples, States of the Church, Tuscany, Parma, Lombardy, Venice and Genoa. The Eastern Empire becomes so decayed that its emperors pay homage to other provinces to prevent invasion. At the death of Charles IV., his son, Wenceslaus, rules Germany until his death, 1400.

1400

## THE TURKS.

The power of the Ottoman Turks now commences in Asia Minor, and the foundation of the Turkish empire is laid by Othman, who makes his capital at Byrsa, in Bithynia, 1302. He dies, 1328, and is succeeded by his son, Orchan. Murad or Amurath I. becomes sultan in 1356; taking the city of Adrianople. His successor, Bajazet, greatly advances the boundaries of the empire, but at last meets with reverses in provoking hostilities with the famous Tamerlane. This warrior, king of Tartary, commences the conquest of Asia, 1369. He first subdues all ancient Persia, then invades India, defeating the Indian army with great slaughter takes Bagdad, and lays the country all in waste, 1398.—In Northern Europe, some important changes occur in this century. The crowns of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, are all united in the person of Margaret, the daughter of Waldemar, and styled in history as the *Semiramis of the North*. She rules until 1397, when Eric IX. is associated in the government. The 14th century clearly manifests the dawn of modern civilization, in the introduction of the mariner's compass into Europe, and in the use of gunpowder. In this century pins are invented, and paper made from linen rags. It also marks the period when Gothic architecture is in its greatest perfection, as the noble edifices remaining down through modern times give evidence. Italy revives literature in the persons of Petrarch, and Boccaccio, and Spain with its Moors and beautiful Alhambra, is awakened into an activity that is soon to bring it into the notice of European nations.

1400

From 1400 A. D. to 1500 A. D.

## FERDINAND AND ISABELLA.

Charles is stricken with insanity shortly after coming of age, and the kingdom is plunged in dissension. Two factions, one headed by the Duke of Burgundy, and the other by the Duke of Orleans, contend for the mastery. In the midst of this domestic affliction France is invaded by the English, and the army under D'Albret completely defeated in the bloody battle of Agincourt, 1415. The English continue their victories, at last obtaining complete possession of the crown; the Duke of Bedford being made Regent. Charles dies, 1422, and his successor, Charles VII., determines to recover his kingdom. This is accomplished through the wonderful influence of a young maid, Joan of Arc, who raises the siege of Orleans. She is given command of the army, and the French obtain several brilliant victories. Charles, thus by degrees, succeeds in driving the English from his kingdom, which he governs with great wisdom and moderation until his death, 1461. His son, Louis XI., succeeds him, establishing, for the first time in Europe, post-houses. He is succeeded by his son, Charles VIII., 1483.—Ferdinand IV., of Arragon, by marrying Queen Isabella of Castile, forms the united kingdom of Spain. In their reign the Moors, after a ten years' war, are driven from the kingdom, settling in Africa, 1492. Ferdinand and Isabella are associated with the discovery of America in this same year, aiding Columbus with three small ships for the voyage. For this they become sovereigns of the New World. 1500

## THE WAR OF THE ROSES.

An insurrection is raised, headed by Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, but Henry IV. defeats the rebels at Shrewsbury, where Hotspur is slain, 1403. To gain the favor of the Roman pontiff, Henry persecutes the followers of Wickliffe, and in this reign martyrdom in England commences. Henry dies after a reign of fourteen years, leaving the Lancaster branch in firm possession. 1413. Henry V. succeeds him, and he, taking advantage of the French's demoralized condition, invades their kingdom, making a successful conquest. He marries the princess Catharina, receiving all her dowry. On his death in 1422, Henry VI. is proclaimed king, though a mere infant, and the Duke of Bedford appointed regent. England now sees herself stripped of all French possessions, and civil strife introduced at home. Jack Cade heads a rebellion, 1450, and in 1455, the war, called the *War of the Roses* between the houses of York and Lancaster, for the crown, ensues. The Yorkers wear a white rose, and the Lancastrians, a red one; and the wars drench all England in blood. At length, after alternate successes, Henry VI. is deposed, 1461, and the York faction place Edward IV. on the throne. Here the great Earl of Warwick figures prominently in reinstating Henry, but is slain in the battle of Barnet, and Edward restored, 1471. The latter's death places his brother, Richard III. on the throne, but Henry, Earl of Richmond determines possession; and on the field of Bosworth, 1485, Richard, the last Plantagenet, is slain. The two contending houses are now united under Henry VII., and the War of the Roses ends. In his reign shillings are coined and the Court of the Star-chamber established. 1500



From 1400 A. D. to 1500 A. D.

## THE FALL OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

In the reign of Sigismund, the successor of Rupert in 1411, the famous council of Constance convenes in which John Huss, 1415, and one year later, Jerome, of Prague, are condemned to be burnt for preaching against the corruption of popery. War with the Hussites follows, lasting a number of years. Sigismund is succeeded by Albert II., who after a short reign, dies, and the crown is bestowed on Frederick III., 1440. During the long reign of the latter, science and literature are promoted by the establishment of universities. In Italy the family named Medicis is renowned for their efforts in disseminating learning; Lorenzo de Medici receiving the title of the Magnificent. But the grand achievement of the age is the invention of printing, this honor being divided among three; John Gutenberg, Peter Schoeffer, and John Faust, 1452. Affairs at this time, in the Eastern Empire, are in a very critical condition; and its end is near at hand. Long an object of the ambitious Turks, they were only prevented from invasion by the ravages of Tamerlane; and, after his death Mahomet II. lays siege to Constantinople. The city is taken after a feeble resistance, and the inhabitants put to the sword, 1453. Thus perishes the Eastern Empire of the Romans, having existed one thousand one hundred and twenty years. Constantinople is made the capital of the Turkish Empire. Maximilian I., son of Frederick is chosen emperor of Germany in 1493, and being an active and enterprising prince, many abuses long distracting the peace of the country, are ended. Courts are improved and a system of police organized.

1500

## MARITIME DISCOVERIES.

The 15th century marks the commencement of maritime discoveries, an occupation in which the Portuguese take the lead. Prince Henry, of Portugal, establishes an observatory at Sagres where he gathers together all the noted astronomers and navigators. Urged by the hope of finding a southern passage to India, Bartholomew Diaz, sailing along the coast of Africa discovers the Cape of Good Hope, 1487; and the *good hopes* of the Portuguese are realized by Vasco da Gama doubling the cape and arriving at Calicut, a few years afterward. The same idea induces Christopher Columbus to make his voyage resulting in the glorious discovery of America, 1492. Columbus makes four voyages, discovering the continent on the third. England also engages in this sea enterprise, and the Cabots, John and Sebastian, discover the island of Newfoundland, 1497. They enter the mouth of the St. Lawrence in 1499. This immense continent is named after Americus Vespuccius, a Florentine navigator, visiting and publishing an account of the New World in 1499. Maritime voyages, especially the circumnavigation of Africa, revolutionize the commercial interests of Europe. The Portuguese, and soon the Dutch, engage extensively in carrying and disposing India produce to European merchants. The close of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century witnesses the death scene of feudalism, and the rise of great monarchies; a period when the nations of Europe assume that position in which to guard with jealous care, a something of vital consequence—*Balance of Power*.

From 1500 A. D. to 1550 A. D.

## THE SPANIARDS IN AMERICA

With the discovery of America, numberless expeditions are organized for its exploration; eastern adventurers being charmed by the wonderful accounts\* of its richness and beauty. In this the Spaniards take the lead. Juan Ponce de Leon discovers Florida, 1512, and the next year Nunez de Balboa first beholds the Pacific Ocean. In 1519, an expedition is sent out by the governor of Cuba under Cortez, for the reduction of Mexico. This he speedily accomplishes entering their capital in triumph.

Montezuma, the Mexican king is put to death, 1520. In this same year Magellan discovers Patagonia, and De Avillon, the Carolinas. The Spaniards, under Pizarro, next invade Peru, where the race of rulers known as the Incas, is destroyed, 1533. Cortez discovers California, 1537, and two years later Ferdinand de Soto obtains a commission from Charles V. to conquer Florida. Landing on the coast with six hundred soldiers, he begins his march westward in search of gold; the natives fleeing before him. In 1541, he discovers the great Mississippi, and dying soon after, is buried on its bank.

1550

\*It was believed that a fountain existed somewhere in America, which was fabled to restore to the aged and infirm, all the beauties and freshness of youth. The Spaniards located it in Florida.

## THE AGE OF CHARLES V.

The good natured Louis XII., successor of Charles VII., is succeeded in 1515, by Francis I., one of the most distinguished of French kings, and called by his subjects the "Father of Letters." He renews the claim of his predecessor, to the Duchy of Milan, and in the resulting wars performs with his general, the Chevalier Bayard, deeds of great valor. But his principal military operations are against the king of Spain, Charles V., his successful rival for the throne of Germany. In the siege of Pavia, Francis is taken prisoner, and conveyed to Madrid; where he signs a treaty ceding several of his provinces to his conqueror. He then returns to his kingdom, spends a few years in recruiting and remedying internal abuses, and renews the war, 1527. Charles is again successful and in 1528, Francis with his ally Henry VIII., is compelled to conclude peace at Cambra. This is followed by another war, and another peace at Crespy, 1544, and three years after the death of Francis, leaves Charles in firm possession of the German and Spanish thrones. Spain in this age is raised to a position of no little importance. With a highly talented king, and rich possessions in the New World, she sheds forth a brilliant lustre, never before or since equaled in her history. After Francis, Henry II. is made king of France, and in his reign Calais is reconquered from the English the last of their provinces in this kingdom. 1550

## THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.

Henry VII., the first of the Tudor kings of England, leaves the crown to his son, Henry VIII., 1509. He marries Katharine of Arragon; but after eighteen years, he determines to divorce her for Annie Boleyn. Becoming incensed at his cardinal, Wolsey, he impeaches the latter, who dies in disgrace, 1530. Henry renounces the papal authority, and establishes himself as the head of the Church of England. In a few years he conceives a passion for another lady, and Annie Boleyn is beheaded, 1536. In a war against the Scots, Henry defeats James IV. in the battle of Flodden Field, 1513, and also the army of his successor, James V. He abolishes convents, confiscating their riches; and though opposed to popery, he cruelly persecutes the followers of Luther, by putting numbers to death. The nobility he treats with the greatest severity. But notwithstanding, some advancement is made. Domestic manufacturers are encouraged, interest of money fixed by law, ship-building improved, and the navy extended. Commerce is largely engaged in. At last to the great relief of his people Henry VIII. dies 1547; being pronounced by all writers, a merciless tyrant. His son, Edward VI. succeeds and favoring the Reformation the protestant religion prevails. Annion is effected, the result of which is the Church of England, its liturgy being framed, 1548, through the influence of Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, and others. 1550



THE REFORMATION.

The beginning of the 16th century finds the treasury of the Roman Church in an exhausted condition, and Pope Leo X. to remedy this, institutes the sale of Indulgences.\* Dissention having already arisen in the church regarding its government, this action only increases the discontent. Martin Luther, an Augustine monk publicly inveighs against the financial measure of the pope, who in return excommunicates him. Luther treats the sentence with public contempt. On the accession of Charles V. to the German throne, through the influence of the pope, Luther is summoned to appear before the Diet of Worms; but he refuses to retract, and is dismissed, 1521. The new doctrine spreading rapidly, the pope makes another attempt to crush it, by action of the Diet of Spires, 1527. Luther and his followers protest against this action, and thenceforth take the name of *protestants*, Charles V., after the close of the wars with Francis, convenes the great *Council of Trent* in 1545, dissolving the protestant league. Science, art and literature produce some great names for the first half of the 16th century. Artists are Michael Angelo, Raphael, Italians; Durer and Holbein, Germans; Ariosto, an Italian poet, and Copernicus, a celebrated German astronomer. 1550

\*An Indulgence was a remission of the punishment due to sins, and granted by the pope or church.

THE NERO OF THE NORTH.

Some fierce wars are waged in the north in this period. The crown of Sweden, annexed to Denmark during the reign of Margaret, is separated by the Swedes, enraged at the treatment received from Christian II. This monarch, called the "Nero of the North," venting his rage on the Swedish nobility, causes the whole senate to be massacred in Stockholm, 1520. The maddened Swedes, thereupon arm in rebellion, being led by the brave Gustavus Vasa. The Danes are expelled from Sweden, and Gustavus proclaimed king, 1523. His being a prince of great energy and prudence, prosperity is introduced into the kingdom, and through his influence the doctrine of Reformation is embraced. Christian attempts to reconquer Sweden, but is defeated, and this, with his tyrannical government, procures his dethronement by the Danes, 1523. His uncle, Frederick, Duke of Holstien, is then placed on the throne, and after a reign of eleven years, is succeeded by his son, Christian III., 1534. The latter from his excellent traits obtains the title, "Father of his People," introducing the Lutheran faith into Denmark. These Northerners are credited with making some of the earliest maritime discoveries; and according to Icelandic accounts, Columbus is robbed of the honor of being the first discoverer of America. Their colonial possessions at this time are the Faroe Islands, Greenland, and Iceland. 1550

THE MAMELUKES.

Turkish conquests do not cease with the capture of Constantinople. Under Selim, Syria and Egypt are invaded. The latter country is at this time in the possession of the Mamelukes, a body of Circassians and Georgians, taking possession of the country in the 13th century. These Selim defeats and forces subjection, 1517. His son, Solyman, called the Magnificent, continues the invasions; takes the Isle of Rhodes from the Knights of St. John, 1521; and afterward entering Hungary, defeats, in the battle of Molvatz, the king, Louis II.; the latter losing his life, 1526. In addition to his successful foreign warfare, Solyman improves his empire internally. Learning is encouraged, and libraries, hospitals, and caravansaries erected.—A great many maritime discoveries are made in this first half of the 16th century. Ceylon, by the Portuguese, 1505, Madagascar, 1506; Borneo and Java 1513; China reached by sea, 1517; the Philippine and Ladron Islands discovered by Magellan, 1520; New Guinea by the Spaniards, 1527. and Japan by shipwrecked Portuguese in 1542. 1550

The Mamelukes remained a military body in Egypt until 1810. They were mounted cavalry, and noted for their richly comparisoned steeds. Their quarrels with the Turkish pasha, Mehemit Ali, led to the massacre of the leaders in 1811.

From 1550 A. D. to 1600 A. D.

## EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The rapid discoveries in America are followed by movements toward its colonization. Florida is settled by large number of scourged French Huguenots, whom the jealous Philip of Spain determines to exterminate. He commissions Melendez de Aviles with a fleet to destroy the settlement. The ships reach the coast on the day of St. Augustine, after which, they name the first town in America, 1565. The Spaniards then defeat and massacre about nine hundred Huguenots. Other nations beside Spain are interested in the New World. Queen Elizabeth grants a patent to Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1578, for possession of all the lands he discovers. He reaches and takes Newfoundland, but is in a short time lost on his return voyage to England, 1583. Sir Walter Raleigh next dispatches two vessels under Amidas and Barlow who land on Roanoke Island. After a brief stay, the voyagers return to England, where they give glowing accounts of the territory which is named Virginia. Raleigh in 1585, plants a colony on the island, but privation induces them to return. A second is sent out under Captain White, the latter returning in a few years for provisions. On reaching the island again, he finds the colony destroyed.

1600

## CIVIL &amp; RELIGIOUS WARS.

Stirring events occur in France and Spain during the latter part of this century. In the former kingdom Francis II. succeeds Henry, 1559; and his reign is the era of the great civil and religious wars of France, between Catholics and Protestants. These latter receive the name of Huguenots. The sickly Francis dies after a reign of but seventeen months, and his brother, Charles IX. is made king. This monarch at the instigation of his mother, Catharine de Medici, enters into a scheme for exterminating all the Huguenots in the kingdom; and the horrible plot is carried into execution on the eve of St. Bartholomew, 1572. Seventy thousand Protestants are mercilessly butchered. Charles dies two years later and is succeeded by Henry III. —In Spain great confusion is occasioned by the revolt of the Netherlands, and Philip II., enraged at England for assisting, declares war against that kingdom. A powerful fleet called the *Invincible Armada*, commanded by the Duke Medina, sails against the English, but it being shattered by storms, the remnant is defeated by the English vessels, 1588. This closes the war.—In 1589, the House of Valois ends, and the Bourbons assume the throne, in the person of Henry IV.—Some literary stars belong to these kingdoms in this period; Cervantes, a Spanish writer, and Montaigne, the French essayist.

1600

## AGE OF ELIZABETH.

On the death of Edward, leaving no direct heir, Lady Jane Grey assumes the crown, 1553. She reigns but ten days, when the people, dissatisfied, proclaim Mary, daughter of Catharine, queen, according to the will of Henry VIII. Lady Grey and her husband are executed, and Mary, cursed with the epithet of the Bloody, reigns five years. Under her rule papacy is restored, and hundreds of Protestants burn at the stake. She dies, 1558, and Elizabeth, daughter of Annie Boleyn is crowned. The latter restores the Angelican church, placing herself at its head. Great advancements are made. Francis Drake circumnavigates the world returning in three years, 1580. Commerce and manufactures are increased.—Scotland is at this time undergoing a religious reformation, introduced by the celebrated John Knox. Mary, grand-niece of Henry VIII., and wife of Francis II., on the latter's death, returns to Scotland and assumes the throne; marrying Lord Darnly. The latter is murdered, and Mary, to escape the designs of her evil court, places herself in the power of Elizabeth, and is beheaded by order of the jealous queen, 1587. In the reign of Elizabeth, English literature reaches its meridian of glory under Shakespeare, Sidney, Raleigh, Bacon, and Spenser; and the victorious navy places England mistress of the sea.

1600

From 1550 A. D. to 1600 A. D.

## RISE OF THE DUTCH REPUB.

Charles V., elated over his successes, becomes tyrannical in his government; and as a consequence, he arouses the hatred of alike, Protestants and Catholics. Maurice of Saxony forms an alliance with Henry II., of France, and war is declared against the emperor in 1552. The latter meets with as many reverses, as his successes, and is at last compelled to grant the people religious liberty. In 1556, he resigns his crown to his brother, Ferdinand, and dies two years afterward. Ferdinand's reign of six years, is spent in trying to reconcile the contending religious factions, Catholics, Lutherians and Calvinist, but is unsuccessful, and the same results attend the reigns of his successors, Maximilian II. and Rudolph II.—At this period the Netherlanders whose government Charles V. gave to Philip II., are enraged at the latter's efforts to crush the reform spirit. They revolt and Philip sends the Duke of Alva to reduce them. His terrible "Blood Council" only makes resistance more determined. William, of Orange, is made president of the Dutch Republic at the *Union of Utrecht*, 1579. In their wars, the Dutch are aided by Queen Elizabeth, and the Spaniards compelled to yield.—Two great names grace the history of Central Europe in this age, viz.: The Italians, Galileo, the famous astronomer, and Tasso, the poet.

1600

## DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

The son of Christian III., is placed on the throne as Frederick II., after his father's prosperous reign of twenty-five years, 1559. His age is honored with the person of Tycho-Brahe, the great astronomer of Copenhagen. The king erects an observatory on the island of Huen, where astronomical observations are made that prove of great value. Christian III. is crowned on the death of Frederick, 1588, and is chosen leader of the Protestant league against the emperor of Germany. Nothing of interest occurs in his reign.—In Sweden also, an uneventful history is presented in the reigns of Eric XIV., son of Gustavus Vasa, John III., and Sigismund. The whole reign of the latter is disturbed by disputes concerning the succession to the crown, which is finally bestowed on Charles IX., brother of John.

1600

The early history of all the northern nations is confused and uninteresting; and it is not until the latter part of the 14th century that accounts of their operations are strictly authentic. They were continually at war, and their ravages were attended with murders and massacres of the most brutal nature. The modern Scandinavians however, are characterized for honesty, industry, and love of country.

## THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY

Frequent discoveries keep alive the spirit of navigation. The English in 1552, observe Spitzenbergen, mistaking it for a part of Greenland. The next year Chancellor, the English navigator discovers the White Sea. In 1575, Mendana, a Spaniard sent out by the governor of Peru, discovers the Solomon Islands. Frobisher's strait is discovered by the English navigator whose name it bears, 1576; New Albion, by Francis Drake, 1577; and Siberia made known to Europe in 1580. A belief in the existence of a *northwest passage* to India occasions a great many voyages. Davis searching for this passes through the strait which bears his name, 1585. Later the English navigator, Hawkins, discovers the Falkland Islands, and the Spaniard, Mendana, the Marquesas, 1595.—The first mercantile voyage from England to India occurs in 1591. Others follow, and 1600, a charter is obtained from Elizabeth, by merchants formed into an organization known as "The Governor and Company of London Merchants trading to the East Indies." This lays the foundation of British authority in India—an authority which is today guarded with jealous interest.

1600

From 1600 A. D. to 1650 A. D.

## EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

In 1606, the Plymouth and London companies are chartered by James I., of England, and the first settlement in New England is made at Jamestown, 1607. Many annoyances are suffered from the hostile Indians; the leader, Captain John Smith, being captured, and only saved through the efforts of the princess, Pocahontas. New York is settled by the Dutch, 1614, and in 1619, a Dutch ship brands America, with the curse of *slavery*. The next year brings the May-flower with its nicknamed "Puritans," who land on Plymouth Rock. Indian warfare with its terrors is introduced in 1622, by the heartless massacre of 347 men, women, and children of the Virginia colony. Main and New Hampshire are settled by the Dutch, 1623, and New Jersey and Delaware by the Swedes. Charleston and Boston are founded, 1629, by the Massachusetts Bay Company, of which John Winthrop is first governor. Maryland, by Lord Baltimore, 1634, and Rhode Island by the banished Roger Williams, 1636. Two years later Harvard College is founded, and in 1639 the first printing press set up by Stephen Day. The witch-craft excitement commences in New England in 1648.

1650

## CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

The long continued civil strife in France is ended by the famous "*Edict of Nantes*," granted by Henry IV., restoring all the infringed upon rights of the French protestants. Henry's reign is ended by his assassination, 1610, thus closing a career in which he justly earned the title, Father of his People. Mary de Medici, the queen mother, rules as regent during the minority of Henry's son crowned as Louis XIII. On the latter becoming of age, Mary is banished; an event which again throws France into a state of anarchy. About this time, a young man, named Richelieu, is made cardinal by the pope, and gradually becomes the central figure in the state; gaining complete control over the mind of the stupid Louis. He wars against the Huguenots for asserting their independence, conquering at the siege of Rochelle, 1628. This crushes the protestant power in France, and the great cardinal's attention is next turned toward the war in Germany. He dies, 1642, and one year after, Louis XIII.; being succeeded by his son, the renowned Louis XIV.—The great French Philosopher, Descartes, dies 1650.—The throne of Spain is occupied during this period by Philip IV.

1650

## THE STUARTS.

On the death of Elizabeth, 1603, the thrones of England and Scotland are united in the person of James I., son of Mary, Queen of Scots. With him commences the Stuart period of English history. James is very radical in his government, under the Stuart doctrine of the "*Divine Right of Kings*," and, through his weakness, parliament gains many decided advantages. His reign is blotted with the conspiracy that is known as the Gunpowder Plot, being an unsuccessful attempt to restore papacy, 1605. It is on the contrary, brilliant with advancements in learning. Harvey discovers the circulation of the blood. Napier calculates Logarithms; Ben Jonson, poet laureate, and Hobbs, a philosopher, James is succeeded by his son, Charles I., 1625, in whom all the follies of his father are displayed. He quarrels with parliament by which he is compelled to sign the *Petition of Right*, 1628. He then dissolves parliament, but in 1640, *Long Parliament* convenes. Finally civil war results with the king and clergy on one side, and parliament on the other. In this war Oliver Cromwell soon becomes prominent; and in the battle of Naseby, 1645, Charles is vanquished. He is taken, condemned as a traitor, and beheaded, 1649. THE COMMONWEALTH is now established. 1650

From 1600 A. D. to 1650 A. D.

## THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

The first half of the 17th century in Central Europe, is the remarkable period of the "Thirty Year's War," commencing in 1616. This war results principally from the bitter enmity of the Protestant and Catholic princes. Mathias being succeeded on the imperial throne by Ferdinand II. 1619, the Protestants revolt, and make Frederick, the Elector Palatine, their king. But Frederick is defeated and driven out of Bohemia, 1620, and the emperor, placing Wallenstein at the head of his army, determines to destroy the protestant power in Germany. His schemes, however, bring a league of the other powers against him, and a dreadful strife ensues, in which the opposing forces are led by Gustavus Adolphus, and Cardinal Richelieu. Ferdinand is succeeded by his son, Ferdinand III, 1637; and the latter part of the war being carried on successfully for Protestantism, by the French leaders Turenne and Conde, the emperor sues for peace. The war closes by the great *Treaty of Westphalia*, 1648. Germany is left in a very shattered condition by this war; one from which it takes her many years to recover.—Kepler, the astronomer, Rubens and Vandyck, artists, are names belonging to this age. 1650

## GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

Charles IX., of Sweden, is succeeded by his son, Gustavus Adolphus, a zealous Protestant, 1611. A prince of noble character, and true christian virtues, he at once espouses the cause of his people in Germany, and entering that country, commands the gaze and admiration of all Europe. The brilliant military career of this "Lion of the North," is closed at the battle of Lutzen, where he dies in the "arms of victory," 1632. The Swedes now intrust the regency of their kingdom to Oxensteirn, an able statesman, and under whose guidance, the war is prosecuted with success.—Denmark also participates in the "Thirty Year's War;" Christian IV., being chosen at the head of the Protestant League. After Christian's death Frederick III. is placed on the throne, and through his efforts Denmark is changed from an elective to an hereditary monarch. A war of two years' duration is waged between Denmark and Sweden, but their differences are all settled by the "Peace of Westphalia. During these years the northern nations rise from their semi-barbarous condition to equal rank among nations. 1650

\*One of the most important treaties recorded in history.

## DISCOVERIES.

The principal discoveries of this age are, Australia by the Dutch in 1606; Hudson Bay, by the English navigator, Hudson, in 1607; Chesapeake Bay, by John Smith, same year. In 1616, Cape Horn is doubled by two Dutch navigators, Le Maire and Schouten, performing a voyage around the world in about two years. In the same year William Baffin, an Englishman, discovers the bay which bears his name. A Russian ship, 1636, sails down the river Lena, discovering thus, that the Arctic Ocean washes northern Asia. New Zealand is discovered by Tasman, a Dutch navigator in 1642. The 17th century indicates a striking advancement in the intellectual condition of mankind. Philosophy under Bacon (1561-1626), receives a new impetus by his substitution of the *inductive* method of reasoning. Scientific organizations are instituted. Literature is developed in the cultivation of the drama; and, although the means and advantages of intelligence are very limited, the close of the century witnesses a considerable progress in general education and refinement 1650



From 1650 A. D. to 1700 A. D.

## COLONIAL WARS.

In addition to the trouble arising from the New England "persecutions," these colonies experience the first oppressive act of the mother country; England passing the "Navigation Act." 1651, restricting American trade. The Quakers arrive in Massachusetts, and their persecution commences in 1659. Many grants are made by eastern kings for colonizing under their rule. Winthrop obtains a charter for Hartford and New Haven, and Carolina is granted to Lord Clarendon by the king of England, 1663. Colonial conquests also commence at this time. The Swedes are conquered on the Delaware by the Dutch, and the latter are in turn deprived of New York by the English, 1664. In 1675 "King Philip's War" commences, in which six hundred New Englanders are killed. William Penn, the philanthropist receives a grant of Pennsylvania from Charles II., and founds Philadelphia, 1681, and the next year, LaSalle visits and names Louisiana. The tyrannical government of Andross for a long time destroys the peace of the colonies, and then "King William's War," 1688. Texas is settled by the Spaniards, 1692, and in the same year William and Mary's College, is chartered. 1698 marks the piracies of Captain Kidd. 1700

## AGE OF LOUIS XIV.

During the minority of Louis XIV., the regency is placed in the hands of Annie of Austria, though the real power is wielded by her minister, Mazarin. On the latter's death Louis assumes the government, 1661; and after strengthening the finances of his kingdom, determines to increase his territory. He first invades Holland, but an alliance of other powers compels him to yield his gains. Four years afterward, a second war is commenced against the Netherlands, but again the latter's brave resistance calls aid from other nations. The strife is finally ended by the Peace of Nimeguen, 1679. This treaty is of great advantage to France, and the people confer upon Louis the title of Great. In point of prominence, this is a glorious era for France. Her great names are Comeille, La Fontaine, Moliere, Pascal, Bossuet, Boileau, Racine and Fenelon, writers; in Spain Murillo, artist. But she does not enjoy domestic happiness, Louis persecutes the Protestants by revoking the "Edict of Nantes;" and thousands of Huguenots leave the kingdom. He engages in another war against William of England, and many battles are fought, but it is finally ended by the Peace of Ryswick, 1697. 1700

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

This form of government lasts eleven years, and during the first period, the ruling power is exercised by a parliament of forty-one members. But Cromwell's military successes soon center the real power in himself. Charles II. at the head of the Scottish army, attempts to recover the crown, but the battle of Worcester, 1651, crushes his hopes and he retires to the continent. In 1653, from a parliament known as "Barebone's Parliament," Cromwell receives the title, *Lord Protector of the Commonwealth*. His stern rule lasts until death, 1658. The people now thoroughly disgusted with so-called self-rule, recall Charles II.; and the *Restoration* is received with joy. The age of Charles, though considered a "fast one," is progressive. Manufactures are established, Coach traveling introduced, and the Royal Society founded in London, 1660. Isaac Newton, the philosopher, Milton, Butler, Taylor, Bunyan, and Dryden, writers, are ornaments of this period. In 1685, Charles dies, and James II., is made king. His Catholic ideas procure his dethronement in 1688, and the reign of William and Mary commences. Here the growth of Liberty is marked by the famous *Bill of Rights*, which places many restrictions on the crown. Mary dies, 1694, and William wars against France. 1700

From 1650 A. D. to 1700 A. D.

## WILLIAM OF ORANGE.

On the death of Ferdinand III., Leopold I. is elected to the imperial throne, 1658. The principal event in the history of Central Europe at this time, is the war with Louis XIV. In this, Holland, against whom the French king directs his assaults, makes a vigorous defence. William, Prince of Orange, commanding the army, as a last resort, opens the sluices, protecting the land from the sea. The Dutch fleet, under De Ruyter, then gains advantages; and the Hollanders, obtaining aid from other powers,\* compel Louis to make the *Peace of Ryswick*, 1697. Previous to this, however, a revolution in England placed William of Orange on that throne; he being the grand-son of Charles I. Few representatives of learning are found in Central Europe during the last half of this century. Spinoza, a Jew of Holland, gains notoriety by his bold course of reasoning. Leibnitz, a mathematician, and Rembrandt, the painter, are great names of the period. 1700

\*A league was formed called the GRAND ALLIANCE consisting of England, Holland, and Germany; and the war on the continent became almost universal against Louis XIV. In the treaty of Ryswick, he was compelled to relinquish some of the Rhine provinces gained previously, and recognize William, king of England.

## NORTHERN WARS,

In 1654, Christina, the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, abdicates the throne of Sweden in favor of her cousin, Charles X. The latter wars against the Poles and also the Danes for assisting them. But the Danes making an ally of the Dutch, Charles is driven from Denmark. He returns home, where reverses hasten his death, 1660. His son, Charles XI., succeeds him. During the latter's minority, the long contest between Poland and Sweden is ended by the Peace of Oliva, in which disputed provinces are confirmed to Sweden, and the claim of the Polish kings on the Swedish crown relinquished. Another war with Denmark breaks out in 1675, in which the Swedes are worsted, but a treaty of advantage to the latter, is made at Fontainebleau, 1679. The home rule of Charles XI. is much disturbed by struggles between the king and senate, the former supported by the burghers and peasants, and the latter by the nobles of the kingdom. Charles triumphs, and in 1693, an act of Diet makes the power of the king absolute. In 1697, he leaves his dominions to one of the greatest characters of history, his son, Charles XII., known in Europe as the "Alexander," the "Quixote," the "Madman of the North." The kingdom is now enjoying a high state of prosperity and power. 1700

## RISE OF RUSSIA.

Russia, now one of the great European Powers, until about this period, existed in little less than barbarism; caused by the continual invasion of the Mongolian savages. Its real beginning is with the foundation of the great *House of Romanoff*, by Michael Romanoff in the early part of this century. After his death, his son Alexis rules as Czar,\* until 1676. During this period, although his government is attended with severity, rapid advancements are made. Gold mines are opened and worked, and friendly intercourse carried on with the civilized west. Alexis after a reign of thirty-one years dies leaving by his first wife eight children, and his second two. One of these latter is Peter, known in history, as Peter the Great. Great disputes now ensue, regarding the succession to the throne; which Peter; defeating the plans of his half sister, Sophia, secures for himself alone, 1689. Peter's sole ambition is to increase the prosperity and power of his country; and he at once commences the great work which has characterized him in history. 1700

\*Ivan is mentioned as the first Russian prince who assumed the title of CZAR, 1462. The word is taken from the Latin, CÆSAR.

From 1700 A. D. to 1750 A. D.

## COLONIAL HISTORY.

Indian ravages are a source of much misery to the American colonies; and these are greatly increased by the war known in America as '*Queen Anne's War*,' in which the English, and French and Indians are engaged, 1702. Still, civilization advances. One year before this, Yale College is founded; and in 1704 a newspaper called '*The Boston News Letter*,' is published. Later, free schools are established in that city, and in New York, a colonial post office is instituted, 1712. Tea is introduced for use in New England, 1720, and in 1722 paper money is first issued in Pennsylvania. General Oglethorpe arrives from England, 1733, with a colony, and settles Georgia, where he is joined by many immigrants. After the close of Queen Anne's War, the colonies remain at peace for about thirty years, when England and France carry their differences to America in '*King George's War*,' 1744. The principal event of this is the capture of Louisburg, the '*Gibraltar of America*,' by the English 1745. Peace is concluded in 1748, and next broken by the '*Ohio Valley Claims*,' in 1750.

1750

## WAR OF THE SPANISH SUC.

When Philip V. is crowned king of Spain, 1700, his intimate relations with Louis XIV. are looked upon by other monarchs as dangerous to the *Balance of Power*, and the '*War of the Spanish Succession*,' commences 1702. England, Holland and Prussia support the claim of the Archduke Charles, and Louis, that of Philip. The latter maintains his throne, and the war ends by the *Peace of Utrecht*, 1713. The last years of the reign of Louis XIV. are spoken of as the '*Golden Age of France*,' and are noted for the grandeur of the French court. The fine buildings, libraries, schools of learning, among them the French Academy of Sciences, are monuments of his age. He is succeeded in 1715, by his great grandson, Louis XV., a weak and profligate prince, and under whose reign France rapidly sinks into a demoralized state. Foolish wars are waged, to support which Louis completely ruins the finances of France. Taxes, the most burdensome, and unjust, are imposed on the people. He, in short, paves the way for one of the most terrible epochs in their history—*The French Revolution*.

1750

## HOUSE OF HANOVER.

In the age of Queen Anne, the successor of William III., 1702, a galaxy of literary stars rises. — Pope, Addison, Steele, Swift, Prior, Fielding and Richardson, being the most brilliant. Her death, 1714, marks the accession of the *House of Hanover*. In the reign of George I., a rebellion occurs, headed by a son of James II, known as the *Pretender*; but the would be James III. is defeated, and quiet restored. During this reign, the financial disaster, known as the *South Sea Bubble*, occurs, 1720. George II. succeeds his father 1727, with Sir Robert Walpole, Prime Minister, and during the latter part of his reign, William Pitt, the *Great Commoner*, distinguishes himself. Several heavy wars are engaged in by the English—War with Spain, 1739. War of the Austrian succession, in which George sides with Maria Theresa, 1741. The Stuarts in this reign made their last attempt for the crown. Charles, the son of the Pretender, raising an army of Scots, invades England, but suffers an overwhelming defeat on the plains of Culloden, 1745. In the reign of King George II. the change in time, from the *old to the new style calendar* is made.

1750



From 1700 A. D. to 1750 A. D.

## RISE OF PRUSSIA.

During the War of the Spanish Succession, the Elector of Brandenburg, Frederick III., offers his aid to the German emperor, on condition of his obtaining for him, the crown of the small Dutchy of Prussia. This is accomplished and the Elector of Brandenburg becomes *King of Prussia*, with the title Frederick I., 1701. He rules until 1713, when the second king, Frederick William is crowned. This stern old monarch spends his years in organizing and disciplining the Prussian army, making it one of the best in Europe. He dies, 1740, leaving the throne to his son, Frederick II., better known as Frederick the Great. The same year the emperor, Charles VI. dies, and Maria Theresa, his daughter, becomes ruler over his possessions. To part of these Frederick lays claim, and, in a war, called the *First Silesian War*, he obtains the province of Silesia, 1742. The *Second Silesian War* is engaged in by England and France, but ended, 1745. One of the most important European treaties is that of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, concluded among England, France, Holland, Spain, and Hungary. It not only adjusted European, but American colonial affairs. 1750

## CHARLES XII.

Charles XII. commences his military career by hostilities against the confederated powers, Denmark, Russia and Poland. He speedily subdues the Danes, and then turning toward the Russians, obtains a decided victory at Narva, 1700. He then enters Poland and Saxony, where for four years his movements are crowned with success. He dethrones Augustus, and places Stanislaus on the Polish throne. Russia is next invaded, but the expedition is unsuccessful, and in the battle of Pultowa, 1709, the Swedes are routed completely. At last, in 1718, this "Northern Meteor" is swept from the sky, being killed by a cannon shot, in Norway. His sister, Eleonora, now assumes the throne and a period of peace follows. Agriculture and commerce flourish, and Linnæus contributes to science by his classification of Botany. In the *Peace of Abo*, 1743, through British mediation, Finland is yielded to Russia. 1750

Norway was incorporated with Denmark in 1397, and remained thus until 1814, when by a treaty between Denmark and Britain, the sovereignty of Norway was given to Sweden.

## PETER THE GREAT.

Leaving the government in the hands of a noble, Peter journeys through England and Holland, acquainting himself with all the modern improvements of the age; and on his return in 1701, Russia undergoes a thorough reform. During the intervals of peace, Peter devotes his whole attention toward improving the domestic interests of his people. Manufacturing is encouraged; a navy organized; printing introduced; and by his despotic rule, the power of the priesthood is crushed. In 1704, he founds the city of St. Petersburg making it the capital of his kingdom. His wars against the Swedes and the Turks, though he suffers several defeats, are, on the whole, advantageous to Russia. He dies, 1725, reigning thirty-six years. The throne is now occupied successively, by Peter's widow, Catherine I., Peter II., grand-son of Peter the Great, Annie, a niece of the same, and Elizabeth, his daughter, the latter assuming the throne in 1740. Their reigns are attended with little advancement for Russia. 1750.

From 1750 A. D. to 1800 A. D.

## AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The latter part of the 18th century is one of the most important eras of American history. The *French and Indian War*, resulting favorably for the English, is ended by the Treaty of Paris, 1763. Then commences serious trouble with the mother country, and Parliament's scheme of "*Taxation without Representation*" rouses a deep spirit of opposition among the colonies. Under the leadership of the patriots, Jefferson, Hancock, Henry, Lee, Adams, Franklin and others, they declare themselves *Free and Independent*, 1776. The war of the Revolution follows with George Washington commander-in-chief of the colonial army. Green, Putnam, Lafayette, De Kalb, and others figure prominently. Independence is acknowledged by England and other powers in 1783. Washington is chosen president of the new republic; serves eight years, and is succeeded by John Adams, 1797. Freedom from war brings prosperity to the United States, industry and commerce grow rapidly, and power abroad increases. The capital of the United States is removed to Washington in 1800.

1800

## FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Some great literary and scientific names belong to French history of this period. The former are Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Buffon; the latter, D'Alembert, Laplace, and Lavoisier.—Louis XVI. and the beautiful Marie Antoinette ascend the throne of France under the most distressing circumstances, 1774. The people, crazed with taxation refuse to labor farther, and arm in mobs against the nobility. In Paris, 1789, the Bastille is destroyed. The king retires to Versailles; but a mob returns him to Paris. A republic is proclaimed; Louis is seized, and through the villainies of Robespierre; Danton, and Marat, brought to the scaffold, 1793. The *Reign of Terror* reaches its greatest height, by the work of the *Guillotine*. The queen, and thousands, are beheaded. At last the reaction comes, and the Revolution is ended by the death of its leaders. A government called the Directory, consisting of five executive rulers and a council of *Ancients* and the *Five Hundred* instituted, 1795. One of these directors is afterward, that great military star that dazzled the whole world—Napoleon Bonaparte.

800

## REIGN OF GEORGE III.

The reign of George III., commencing in 1760, is an eventful one for England. A long and bloody war is carried on with France, and extends into India. It results in the firm security of that country to the English. They, however, suffer the loss of America, where their armies under Cornwallis, Howe, Burgoyne, and other able generals, are defeated. Rapid intellectual advancement is indicated by a host of writers and thinkers. Johnson, Hume, Sterne, Goldsmith, Burke, Gibbon, and Burns, writers; Reynolds, and Gainsborough, artists; and Smith; Bentham, Brindley, Hargreaves, Wedgwood, and Arkwright, philosophers and inventors. In 1796, a rebellion is raised in Ireland, in which the insurgents are aided by the French. But the latter are defeated and the revolt quelled. A great victory is also obtained, by Nelson, over the Spaniards in the Battle of the Nile, 1798. The last years of George's reign witness considerable home dissension, caused by the constant drain upon the resources to carry on military operations.

1800

From 1750 A. D. to 1800 A. D.

## FREDERICK THE GREAT.

The last and greatest of Frederick's wars, is known as the *Seven Years' War*, 1756, in which the Prussian king, with a feeble assistance from England, battles against, a confederation of Austria, Poland, Saxony, Russia, and Sweden. Wonderful successes attend him; and in 1763, at the Peace of Hubertsburg, Prussia is recognized as one of the *Great European Powers*, Frederick then labors to retrieve his country's loss internally; commerce is revived and prosperity soon introduced. He dies in 1786, leaving a well filled treasury and a population of over six millions. Central Europe shares in the mental development of the 18th century; being represented in science and philosophy by Kant, Galvani, and Herschel; in music, by Handel, Haydn, and Mozart; and in poetry, by Schiller. The throne of Germany after Maria Theresa, is occupied successively by Francis I., Joseph II., and Leopold II.; the latter being succeeded by Francis II., 1792. The year, 1796, marks the commencement of the *Napoleonic Wars*, conducted in Central Europe with glory for France.

1800

## CATHARINE II.

Next to Peter the Great, Catharine II., ascending the throne in 1762, is mentioned as the most successful ruler of Russia. In a war with the Turks, she wins Crimea, thus gaining complete control over the Black Sea. She gains still more in the so-called *Partition of Poland*;<sup>\*</sup> which notwithstanding the spirit of its brave defender. Kosciusko, is divided among the "Royal Robbers," Russia, Prussia and Austria, 1795. After a prosperous reign of thirty-four years, during which she greatly advanced the glory of Russian arms, Catharine dies, 1796, in the midst of her plans for the possession of Turkey. Her son, Paul, now becomes czar; being for a while exceedingly popular. But his weak and almost insane ideas, soon show the people his inability to rule the now powerful nation.

1800

<sup>\*</sup>There were three partitions made of this unfortunate country; one in 1772 by Prussia, Austria, and Russia, another in 1792, by Prussia and Russia only. The last was made in 1795, when Poland was totally destroyed. While many bitterly condemn this action, others look upon it as beneficial in bringing Russia under the influence of Central European civilization.

## GREAT INVENTIONS.

The war in India is conducted successfully for England by the great Clive, who gains numerous victories. Many shocking atrocities are committed by the rebellious natives, among these the dreadful tragedy of the Black Hole, 1756, causing the death of one hundred and twenty-three Englishmen. Later the celebrated Warren Hastings conducts the warfare.—Some of the great inventions that crown with glory the modern man, are made during this period. In England, the spinning-jenny, by Hargreaves, 1765; the spinning frame, by Arkwright, 1768; the mule-jenny, by Crompton, 1775. Watt at this time makes his great experiments with steam. In America, Benjamin Franklin experiments with electricity, 1746; and Eli Whitney invents the cotton-gin, 1793.—In discoveries, Captain Cook discovers the Sandwich Islands in 1778; and Bass Strait by Lieut. Flinders, 1797.—In this century also, public libraries, clubs, co-operative societies, and Sunday-schools are established.

1800

From 1800 A. D. to 1825 A. D.

## WAR OF 1812.

Adams is succeeded by Thomas Jefferson, 1801; and the principal military event in his administration is the War with Tripoli whose corsairs cripple American commerce. Commodore Preble's achievements bring a treaty in 1805. This period marks rapid material and mental development. Great industries are nourished. Robert Fulton with his "Clermont," revolutionizes the navigation system, 1807; and the great dawn of American progress commences. James Madison is inaugurated, 1809, when the peace of the country is disturbed by a second war with England. This is caused by the latter's hindrance to commerce, and insults to the American flag. In this war the American navy is crowned with laurels by Hull, Decatur, Perry, and Mac donough; and the army by Brown, Scott, Jackson, and Harrison. Peace is concluded at Gent, 1815; and commerce again unrestricted. Madison is succeeded by James Monroe, 1817, who serves eight years, and during which Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, and Missouri, are admitted into the Union. 1825

## NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,

Napoleon, campaigning successfully in Egypt, leaves his army in command of Kleber, and returns to France; where he finds the Directory disorganized; and the country in anarchy. A new government is instituted, called the *Consulate*, with Napoleon first consul. Having thus completely Caesarized the republic, he turns his attention toward the furtherance of his military schemes; strengthening the finances by establishing the Bank of France, and gathering thousands into his army. War crowns him with success, and in a treaty at Luneville, Austria cedes France, Belgium and the west bank of the Nile. Napoleon is then proclaimed *First Consul* for life; and diligently introduces reforms; condensing the laws into the celebrated *Code Napoleon*. Wars again ensue in which Napoleon is more successful than ever. France crowns him emperor, Italy, King, and the Rhine provinces, Protector. But at last, reverses come, and in 1814, he abdicates, Louis XVIII., assuming the throne. Rallying again in 1815. Napoleon's last hopes are ended by his defeat at *Waterloo*, and he dies in banishment, 1821. France now enjoys peace under Louis XVIII., until his death in 1824. 1825

## GEORGE IV

In 1810, George III. is stricken with insanity, and the Prince of Wales, as regent, assumes the duties of the government. England during this period is engaged in almost continual war.— War with America in which she is robbed of her crown as "Mistress of the Sea," and compelled to conclude a humiliating treaty, 1814; war with France, which on the contrary, increases the glory of her arms; and her great generals, Wellington and Blucher, stain French war records with the galling Waterloo defeat, 1815. George III. dies in 1820, in the eighty-second year of his age, and the sixtieth of his reign, the longest and most memorable in the annals of England. His son is now crowned as George IV. who through all his reign leads a life of the most licentious and profligate character. The domestic happiness of the English people notwithstanding, increases, and the close of this period introduces an era of great reforms. 1825

Emerson says, "England is anchored at the side of Europe, and right in the heart of the modern world. The sea which according to Virgil divided the poor Britons from the world, proves to be the ring of marriage with all nations. As America, Europe, and Asia lie, these Britons have the best commercial position in the world."

From 1800 A. D. to 1825 A. D.

## NAPOLEONIC WARS.

In the year 1800, the army of Napoleon crosses the Alps, and enters the valley of the Po. Here the Austrians are met in a large force, and the bloody battle of Marengo is fought, 1800. This is followed in the same year by the defeat of the Austrians at Hohenlinder. A peace is shortly afterward concluded, but broken again in 1805, when the combined Austrians and Russians are completely routed in the battle of Austerlitz. The year previous to this, with the formation of the *Confederation of the Rhine*, the German emperor resigns the imperial crown, and assumes the title, *Emperor of Austria*. Prussia, under Frederick William III., is now drawn into the war, and the honors won by Frederick the Great are lost in the battles, Auerstadt and Jena, 1806. In the *Treaty of Tilsit*, 1807, Prussia loses the provinces of Saxony, Westphalia, and Prussian Poland. Francis of Austria again places a large army in the field, but it is routed by Napoleon in the battle of Wagram, 1809. Their loss is retrieved later, in the total defeat of Napoleon in the battle of Leipsic, 1813. After the victory at Waterloo, 1815, a league, called the *Holy Alliance*, is formed for the mutual protection of the powers.

1825

## NAPOLEONIC WARS.

Paul is murdered in 1801, and his son, Alexander I., placed on the throne. The czar incurs the displeasure of Napoleon, regarding Russia's trade with England. War results, and Napoleon leads a great army toward Moscow. He defeats the enemy at Borodino, and enters the city in triumph, 1812. But during the night Moscow is fired by the Russians, and the French compelled to make their retreat,\* one of the most disastrous on record. Out of an army of five hundred thousand men, about one fifth return to France. Russia and her allies then invade France, and in 1814, Paris surrenders without a struggle. The reign of Alexander I. is a prosperous one for Russia. Excepting war, all fetters are removed from industry; roads and canals are constructed; and schools and universities established. Pushkin, the greatest of Russian poets, adorns his age. The government and laws of his kingdom are administered in a thoroughly systematic manner. He dies in 1825; well worthy of his title, *Czar of All the Russias*.

1825

\*Besides being harrassed by bodies of the enemy, the French were compelled to endure all the sufferings of a Russian winter. It is estimated that 125,000 perished in battle; 100,000 died of hunger and cold; and 175,000 were taken prisoners.

## LIBERTY IN AMERICA.

Independence and republicanism in America in the 19th century, is not confined to the United States. Mexico, tired of Spanish rule, throws off the yoke and establishes a republic, 1820. In 1822, the Brazilians declare their independence of Portugal, and establish an empire with Dom Pedro I., first emperor. Paraguay is at this time under the rule of Dr. Francia, as Dictator. A general movement in favor of liberty is inaugurated in the South American provinces by the renowned Simon Bolivar, a native of Venezuela. One of these assumes the name, Bolivia, in honor of its defender, 1825.—During the career of Napoleon, Spain is a scene of continual war and confusion. Ferdinand VII., son and successor of Charles IV., is deposed by the French and Joseph Bonaparte placed on the throne. The revolts continue and in 1814, on the fall of Napoleon, Ferdinand is restored. But this does not bring peace to the kingdom. The king restores the horrible *Court of Inquisition*, and the period between 1814 and 1820 is called the *Reign of Terror* in Spain. These events give the nation a degraded position, among other powers; one from which she is to-day, seemingly, powerless to leave. 1825.

The Court of Inquisition was an institution early established by the Romish church, to try persons accused of holding opinions contrary to the church doctrine.



From 1825 A. D. to 1850 A. D.

## MEXICAN WAR.

John Quincy Adams is elected president, 1825, and, after one term's service, succeeded by Andrew Jackson, 1829. During the latter's administration a fierce Indian war is waged by the Indians under Black Hawk. His defeat by General Atkinson restores peace, 1832. Another breaks out in 1835, with the Seminoles, under Osceola, and is ended with considerable bloodshed. In 1837, the domestic interests of the country are greatly disturbed by a financial crisis, known as the "Panic of '37." Martin Van Buren serves as president until 1841, when the executive power is given to William H. Harrison. During all these years the tide of foreign immigration steadily pours in, and America assumes an enviable position among nations. American statesmanship is exalted by Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Everett, and American inventive genius crowned by Morse with his electric telegraph. Harrison dies in office, and John Tyler presides until 1845, when James K. Polk is elected. The Mexican War, concerning Texas, now occurs, in which Scott and Taylor completely vanquish the Mexican leader, Santa Anna. Peace is concluded in 1848. Zachary Taylor is next elected president, but dies in 1850, and Millard Fillmore takes the chair. 1850

## POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS.

Charles X., the successor of Louis XVIII., forgetting the terrible lesson received by his predecessors, displays a desire for despotism. He disbands the Civic Guard, 1827, and in 1830 ordains the suspension of the liberty of the press, the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and the elections to be made by prefects. These actions meet with prompt resistance. Charles is deposed, and Louis Philippe, of the House of Orleans, elected king, 1830.—Two learned men belong to French history of this period; Arago, a distinguished astronomer, and Comte, a famous philosopher. Louis, though honest in his intentions, makes several false steps which bring popular feeling against him. In 1848, a reform banquet being forbidden by the government, on the day appointed, open insurrection ensues in Paris. The people with their motto, —Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, barricade the streets, and Louis takes refuge in flight. A republic is again proclaimed, but the new government is assailed by rioters. A terrible struggle breaks out in June, 1848, when Paris is declared in a state of seige, and General Cavaignac made Dictator. Sixteen thousand persons are destroyed before peace is restored. Louis Napoleon, nephew of Bonaparte, is now elected president for four years. 1850

## ENGLISH REFORMS.

The first step in these reforms is in the removal of grievous laws regarding the church of England, 1828. Next the Catholic question receives attention. In Ireland an association is organized called the *Catholic Association*, headed by Daniel O'Connell; the object being to secure civil rights. O'Connell is elected to a seat in Parliament, and through his earnest efforts a bill is passed giving the Catholics equal rights with Protestants, 1829. In 1830 George dies and is succeeded by his brother, William, Duke of Clarence. The latter's reign is famous for the passage of the *Parliamentary Reform Bill*, changing the order of representation in the government, 1832. The year 1833 is memorable for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, eight hundred thousand slaves receiving their freedom. Some great philosophers, scientists, and literary characters lived during the first half of the 18th century. To the first class belong Davy and Hamilton; to the second, Brewster; and to the third, Wordsworth, Scott, Coleridge, Campbell, Moore. Byron and Macaulay, Artists and inventors are Turner, Brunel and Stephenson. William is succeeded by the present ruler of England, Victoria, daughter of his brother, Edward, Duke of Kent. The principal event during this period of her reign is the repeal of the English *Corn Laws*, 1846. 1850

From 1825 A. D. to 1850 A. D.

## GERMANY AND ITALY.

After the Napoleonic wars, a union of the provinces is formed, called the *Germanic Confederation*: in which the common affairs of the states are regulated by a *Diet*, or Parliament. Another step toward *unification*, is made in the gradual formation of the *Zollverein*, or Customs' Union, allowing free trade among the states. As a result of this, commerce is greatly increased. Science and art receive much attention, and popular education is encouraged. Among the great names belonging to the first half of the 19th century in Central Europe, are those of Humboldt, Cuvier, and Hegel, philosophers and scientists; Thorwaldsen, Beethoven, Weber, Donizetti, and Mendelssohn, artists; and, Richter, and Goeth, writers. After the deposing of Louis Phillippi in France, 1848, the republican spirit is manifested in Germany. An uprising ensues, and sharp conflicts occur between the people and the soldiers. Frederick William IV., of Prussia, is obliged to grant a new constitution. A *National Assembly* is convoked, but unification is prevented by the jealousies between Prussia and Austria. Italy during this time becomes the prey of Austria, whose troops defeat Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, in 1849. Charles then abdicates, and is succeeded by his son, Victor Emanuel II.; and the period closes leaving Italy in a very unsettled condition. 1850

## NICHOLAS.

Nicholas ascends the throne on the death of his brother, Alexander; and proves a prince of great energy and determination. In 1828 and 1829, a war is conducted against Turkey, in which the Russians gain numerous advantages. In 1830, the Poles revolt, and their subjection is not accomplished without terrible bloodshed. With this, the last trace of nationality among these unfortunate people is obliterated. Under the autocratic rule of Nicholas, the prosperity which marked the reigns of his predecessors, is continued. The natural resources of the kingdom are developed; railroads are constructed; and great industries fostered.

1850

Siberia belongs to Russia; and its principal use is in being a place of banishment for government offenders. After the division of Poland, the number of exiles was greatly increased. Many of the unhappy Poles whose only crime was attachment to their country, were transported and made to drag out a miserable existence in the life of a convict. Society in Russia is divided into four great classes, the nobility, the clergy, the merchants and burghers, and the peasants.

## ARCTIC VOYAGES.

A war commences between Great Britain and China in 1839; caused by the *Opium Traffic*, British merchants being engaged in the contraband trade. Peace is concluded in 1842, and China throws open the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo-foo, Ningpo and Shanghai. This breaks the seclusion which China for so long a period observed toward nations.—About this time, some excitement is manifested, with England principally, in the possibility of finding the *Northwest Passage* to India. Many expeditions are sent out. Parry, Ross, Back, and others, make voyages. In 1845, Sir John Franklin leaves England, on a voyage and never returns; being lost with his party, in the Arctic Regions.\* Considerable interest is shown in the investigation of unexplored countries. Africa receives the principal attention. Dr. Livingston commences his celebrated *African Explorations* by the discovery of Lake Ngami, 1849. 1850

\*The interest felt in the fate of Franklin and his party, led many expeditions to the Polar Regions. Lady Franklin equipped four expeditions at her own expense. Two American voyages under Dr. Kane, in 1850 and 1853, were made; and one in 1855 in search of Kane. Dr. Rae in 1854, obtained the relics of Franklin's party from the Esquimaux, and they were placed in Greenwich Hospital.



From 1850 A. D. to 1878 A. D.

## THE CIVIL WAR.

Franklin Pierce presides until 1857, then James Buchanan until 1861. The latter is succeeded by Abraham Lincoln, whose election causes a secession of the Southern States, and the bloody *Civil War*, shaking the foundation of the republic. This fierce conflict, commencing in 1861, and ending in 1865, settles forever the question of slavery in America; and its abolition, obliterates the only stain in American institutions. The war for the Union is conducted successfully by Grant, Sherman, Burnside, McClellan, and other able generals, and for secession by Jackson, Lee, Beauregard, Johnston, and others. A melancholy event at the close of the war is the assassination of President Lincoln, whose ability in the hour of need, won the praise of all true patriots. Andrew Johnson assumes the duties of president, and is succeeded, 1869, by Ulysses Grant. The latter serves eight years, and during the same, save the financial *panic* of 1873, great prosperity is enjoyed. In 1877, the present executive officer, Rutherford B. Hayes was elected. America now stands pre-eminent among nations. With over three million square miles, and a population of over forty millions, she is ever improving the advantages of a Free Government. She has long silenced the ominous prophecies of the East, and commences her second century with *Republicanism* stamped upon her every feature. 1878

## THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Disagreeing with the Assembly, the ambitious Louis determines upon the sovereignty of France, and, (in 1851) by a *coup d'état*, the government is placed in his hands, and all resistance put down by soldiery. Louis is next proclaimed emperor, 1852, with the title of Napoleon III.; being crowned with great splendor at Notre Dame. In the European wars of this age, Louis plays an important part. He joins a league against Russia in the *Crimean War*, 1854, and becomes the ally of Sardinia, in a war between the latter and Austria, 1859. The last and greatest war is known as the *Franco-Prussian War*, ending very disastrously for Napoleon III. He is deposed by his people, and dies in England. Peace is concluded in 1871, in which France loses the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and is compelled to pay an indemnity of five billion francs. After the overthrow of Napoleon, a republic is again proclaimed, and M. Thiers, a noted statesman, made president. The government of France is now under the administration of President McMahon, who was elected in 1873. The country is enjoying prosperity. Among her writers and artists are Victor Hugo, Offenbach, and Gustave Dore. The area of France in the census of 1872 was 204,092 square miles; population 36,102,921. 1878

## VICTORIA.

The *Chartist* agitation of 1848, caused some excitement; but it soon subsided. England, under Victoria, is, and has been, making great internal improvement. Excepting rebellions in distant provinces, and the *Crimean War*, 1854, she has enjoyed all the blessings of peace. The reform spirit still manifests itself in the action of the government. In 1867 a bill passes in Parliament, greatly extending the right of franchise. In 1869 and 1870, some important changes are made in Ireland, through the able ministry of Mr. Gladstone. Intellectually, England is not inferior to other nations. John S. Mill, philosopher (1806-1873), and Thackeray (1811-1863), Charles Dickens (1812-1870), and Alfred Tennyson (1809-); the latter, now Poet Laureate of England, are among the writers of this age. England's India possessions are to her, a source of power and wealth, and at present, she rules over two hundred thousand people in Hindostan. She has colonial possessions in Europe, America, Asia, Africa and Australia. According to the latest official statements and estimates, the number of square miles in the British Empire is 8,613,343; and the population 285,480,500. 1878.

The Chartists demanded six changes in the Constitution. — 1. Universal suffrage; 2. Vote by ballot; 3. Annual Parliaments; 4. Electoral districts; 5. The abolition of property qualification for members; 6. Payment of representatives.

From 1850 A. D. to 1878 A. D.

## FRANCO—PRUSSIAN WAR.

Through the influence of Count Cavour, prime minister to Victor Emanuel, France is induced to join Sardinia in war against Austria, 1859; and in the great battles of Magenta and Solferina, 1859. The Austrians are defeated. Peace is concluded at Villafranca, in which Austria cedes part of Lombardy to Sardinia; and in 1860, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and Romagna, are placed under the government of Emanuel. The same year, Joseph Garibaldi defeats the King of Naples and establishes a provincial government under the King of Sardinia. Next follows the invasion of the Papal States, and in 1861, the *unification of Italy* is accomplished; Victor Emanuel made king by the Italian Parliament. A *Six Weeks' War*, between Prussia and Austria, 1866, is followed by the *Franco-Prussian War*; caused by the succession of the Spanish throne. Under the ministry of Otto von Bismarek, and the generalship of von Moltke; Prussia's arms are crowned with success. After the battles of Weissenberg, Worth, Sedan, siege of Metz, and Paris, 1870 and 1871, the *Treaty of Frankfurt* is concluded, 1871. All the states are again united, and 1871 dates the *Restoration of the German Empire*. It is now ruled by William I.; has in all, 203,739 square miles, and in 1876 a population of 42,729,554. 1878

## ALEXANDER II.

The *Crimean War* is caused by the Czar wresting the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia from Turkey; this being looked upon by other nations, as a menace to the balance of power. The Sultan is joined by England, France, and the king of Sardinia; and the severe battles of Alma, and Inkerman, are principal victories of the allies, 1854. The siege of Sebastopol, commencing in October, 1854, continues three hundred and forty-nine days, when the place is evacuated by the Russians. Peace is proclaimed in 1856. During this war, Nicholas dies, and is succeeded by his son, Alexander II. After the war is ended, Alexander's whole attention is turned toward bettering the condition of his people, and a very important step in this direction is the emancipation of the serfs of the crown. In 1867 Russia sells the territory of Alaska, containing 577,390 square miles, to the United States for \$7,200,000. The late *Turko-Russian War*, commencing in 1877, was caused by Turkish cruelty towards Christians; whose condition the Czar determined to improve. The Russian armies have been victorious, but peace is not yet securely established. Alexander II. Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, has dominion over 8,391,832 square miles of territory, on which there are 86,586,014 inhabitants. 1878

## AUSTRALIA.

Australia, until this time used only as a place of banishment for English convicts, and almost unknown to other nations, is suddenly transformed into a populous country by the discovery of its gold fields, 1851. Though the real discovery was made prior to this date, it marks public knowledge of Australia's riches. Immigrants pour in from all parts of the world, and in a few years the island's population is swelled from a few hundreds into many thousands.—In 1857, India becomes the scene of wild confusion and disorder, caused by a mutiny in the Bengal army. Massacres of the most brutal character are committed. Delhi is taken, and its native king proclaimed emperor by the insurgents. The mutiny is quelled by Sir Colin Campbell, and in 1858, the existence of the East India company is ended by act of Parliament. Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi, 1877—

The earth is now inhabited by about

1,380,000,000 people; viz. ;  
 380,000,000 Caucasians.  
 580,000,000 Mongolians.  
 200,000,000 Ethiopians.  
 220,000,000 Malays.  
 1,000,000 Am. Indians

Country.	Square Miles.	Population	Title of Ruler.
NORTH AMERICA,			
Arctic Region	600,000		
Bermuda	46	12,900	Governor.
Columbia (Brit.)	230,000	51,000	Governor.
Costa Rica	16,250	150,000	President.
Greenland	380,000	13,000	Inspector.
Guatemala	44,778	1,150,000	President.
Honduras	47,092	500,000	President.
Honduras (Brit.)	13,500	25,635	Lt. Gov.
Mexico	773,144	8,743,614	President.
Mosquito	26,000	16,000	King.
New Britain	1,800,000	200,000	
New Brunswick	27,720	285,777	Lt. Gov.
Newfoundland	40,200	146,536	Governor.
Nicaragua	58,163	400,000	President.
Nova Scotia	19,659	387,000	Lt. Gov.
Ontario	180,000	1,620,842	Lt. Gov.
Prince Edward Island	2,173	93,338	Lt. Gov.
Quebec	210,000	1,190,505	Lt. Gov.
San Salvador	7,239	750,000	President.
St. Pierre	120	2,250	Com.
United States	3,578,392	40,000,000	President.
SOUTH AMERICA.			
Argentine Confederacy	826,828	1,800,000	President.
Bolivia	535,760	1,987,352	President.
Brazil	3,231,047	11,780,000	Emperor.
Cayenne	30,000	27,560	Governor.
Chili	139,335	2,084,945	President.
Columbia	356,179	2,794,470	President.
Demarara, etc	76,000	148,900	Governor.
Ecuador	218,984	1,040,371	President.
Falkland Isles	7,600	686	Governor.
Paraguay	126,352	1,337,431	President.
Patagonia	315,000	120,000	
Peru	510,107	1,374,000	President.
Surinam	38,500	64,270	Governor.
Uruguay	66,716	387,421	President.
Venezuela	426,712	1,565,000	President.
WEST INDIES.			
Antigua	183	36,412	Governor.
Bahamas	3,021	35,287	Governor.
Barbadoes	166	152,127	Governor.
Bermudas		11,796	Governor.
Curacoa	580	30,000	
Cuba	43,383	1,500,000	Capt. Gen.
Dominica	290	26,882	Lt. Gov.
Grenada	133	36,672	Lt. Gov.
Guadaloupe, etc	534	134,544	
Haiti	11,718	572,000	President.
Jamaica	6,400	441,255	Capt. Gen.
Martinique	322	121,145	
Monserrat	47	7,645	President.
Nevis	50	9,822	Administrator.
Porto Rico	3,895	620,000	Capt. Gen.
St. Bartholomew's	25	10,000	
St. Christopher, etc	103	26,940	Lt. Gov.
St. Johns	72	3,000	
St. Lucia	250	29,519	Administrator.

# STATISTICS OF THE WORLD. 49

Country.	Square Miles.	Population	Title of Ruler.
WEST INDIES.			
St. Martin's (s.)	11	3,500	
St. Thomas	37	13,483	
St. Vincent	131	31,755	Lt. Gov.
San Domingo	18,000	136,500	President.
Santa Cruz, etc	81	35,000	
Tobago	97	15,410	Lt. Gov.
Trinidad	1,754	84,438	Governor.
Turk's Island	450	4,372	President.
Virgin Islands.	57	6,051	President.
EUROPE.			
Andorra	149	12,000	Rep.
Austria	240,381	35,677,455	Emperor.
Belgium	11,373	4,984,451	King.
Denmark	14,734	1,698,362	King.
Faroe and Iceland.	40,258	75,909	
France	20,492	36,102,921	President.
Germany			
NORTHERN CONFEDERATION.			
Anhalt	1,026	197,041	Duke.
Bremen	74	109,572	Burgom.
Brunswick	1,425	302,792	Duke.
Hamburg	156	305,196	Burgom.
Hesse Darnstadt, (n.)	1,280	257,479	G. Duke.
Lippe Detmold.	438	111,352	Prince.
Lippe Schaumburg	171	31,186	Prince.
Lubeck	167	48,538	Burgom.
Mecklenburg Schwerin	5,190	560,618	G. Duke.
Mecklenburg Strelitz	1,052	98,770	G. Duke.
Oldenburg	2,469	315,622	G. Duke.
Prussia	136,806	24,039,668	King.
Reuss Greiz	145	43,889	Prince.
Reuss Schleiz	320	88,097	Prince.
Saxe Altenburg	510	141,426	Duke.
Saxe Colburg Gotha	760	168,851	Duke.
Saxe Meiningen	956	180,335	Duke.
Saxe Weimar	1,404	282,928	G. Duke.
Saxony	5,779	2,423,401	King.
Schwarzb Rudolstadt	374	75,115	Prince.
Swarzb Sondershausen	332	67,583	Prince.
Waldeck	433	56,807	Prince.
SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION.			
Biden	5,912	1,434,970	G. Duke.
Bavaria	29,373	4,824,521	King.
Hesse Darnstadt (s.)	1,690	565,650	G. Duke.
Lichtenstein	62	8,320	Prince.
Wurtemberg	7,532	1,778,336	King.
Great Britain	120,769	31,817,108	Queen.
Gibraltar	2	24,175	Governor.
Heligoland	.....	2,300	Governor.
Malta	115	143,003	Governor.
Greece	18,347	1,006,800	King.
Ionian Islands	1,006	251,712	
Italy	114,389	25,766,217	King.
Monaco	15	1,887	Prince.
Netherlands	12,685	3,829,070	King.
Luxenburg	991	199,958	
Portugal	36,494	3,829,618	King.

Country.	Square Miles.	Population	Title of Ruler.
SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION.			
Azores and Madeira .....	1,483	363,658	.....
Russia (Proper.) .....	7,862,568	78,400,000	Czar.
San Marino .....	22	5,770	Repub.
Spain .....	195,607	16,302,625	Repub.
Sweden .....	128,776	4,158,757	King.
Norway .....	120,295	1,712,628	.....
Sitzerland .....	15,722	2,510,494	President.
Turkey .....	131,295	10,510,000	Sultan.
Montenegro .....	1,709	1962,33	Prince.
Roumania .....	46,710	3,864,848	Prince.
Servia .....	21,218	1,078,281	Prince.
ASIA.			
Anam .....	198,043	9,000,000	Emperor.
Arabia .....	1,026,040	4,000,000	.....
Borneo .....	300,000	25,000,000	.....
British India .....	1,545,336	192,012,137	Gov. Gen.
Burmah .....	190,517	4,000,000	Comm.
Ceylon .....	24,454	2,081,395	Governor.
China .....	4,695,334	477,500,000	Emperor.
Japan .....	149,399	35,000,000	Mikado.
Java .....	51,336	14,168,416	Gov. Gen.
Persia .....	562,344	11,000,000	Shah.
Siam .....	309,024	6,298,990	King.
Tartary .....	640,516	7,870,000	.....
Turkey in Asia .....	660,870	16,463,000	.....
AFRICA.			
Abyssinia .....	148,392	3,000,000	Emperor.
Algeria .....	259,313	2,921,846	Gov. Gen.
Cape of Good Hope .....	200,610	566,158	Governor.
Egypt .....	659,081	7,465,000	Viceroy.
Gambia .....	21	6,939	Administrator.
Gold Coast .....	6,000	262,000	Administrator.
Liberia .....	9,567	715,500	President.
Madagascar .....	232,315	5,000,000	Queen.
Morocco .....	672,300	2,750,000	Sultan.
Natal .....	16,150	193,103	Lt. Gov.
Sierra Leone .....	468	41,497	Governor.
St. Helena .....	47	6,444	Governor.
Tripoli .....	61,760	750,000	Bey.
Tunnis .....	50,000	2,000,000	Bey.
Zanzibar .....	1,600	380,000	Sultan.
AUSTRALIA.			
New South Wales .....	323,437	447,620	Governor.
Queensland .....	678,600	109,897	Capt. Gen.
South Australia .....	383,328	176,298	Governor.
Tasmania .....	26,215	98,455	Governor.
Victoria .....	86,831	703,817	Capt. Gen.
Western Australia .....	978,000	21,065	Governor.
POLYNESIA.			
Feejee Islands .....	8,033	200,000	King.
New Guinea .....	275,518	1,000,000	.....
New Zealand .....	106,261	220,092	Governor.
Philippine Islands .....	56,009	2,250,000	.....
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Society Islands .....	700	15,000	Queen.

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Fr. & Sp. used for France & Spain.  
 Am. " " America.  
 Egt. " " Egypt.  
 Sar. " " Saracens.  
 Gr. " " Greece.  
 Eas. Em. " " Eastern Empire.  
 Mis. " " Miscellaneous.

Eng. & Sco. used for England & Scotland  
 Nor. E. " " Northern Europe.  
 Cen. E. " " Central Europe.  
 Rom. " " Rome.  
 Car. " " Carthage.  
 Rus. " " Russia.

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