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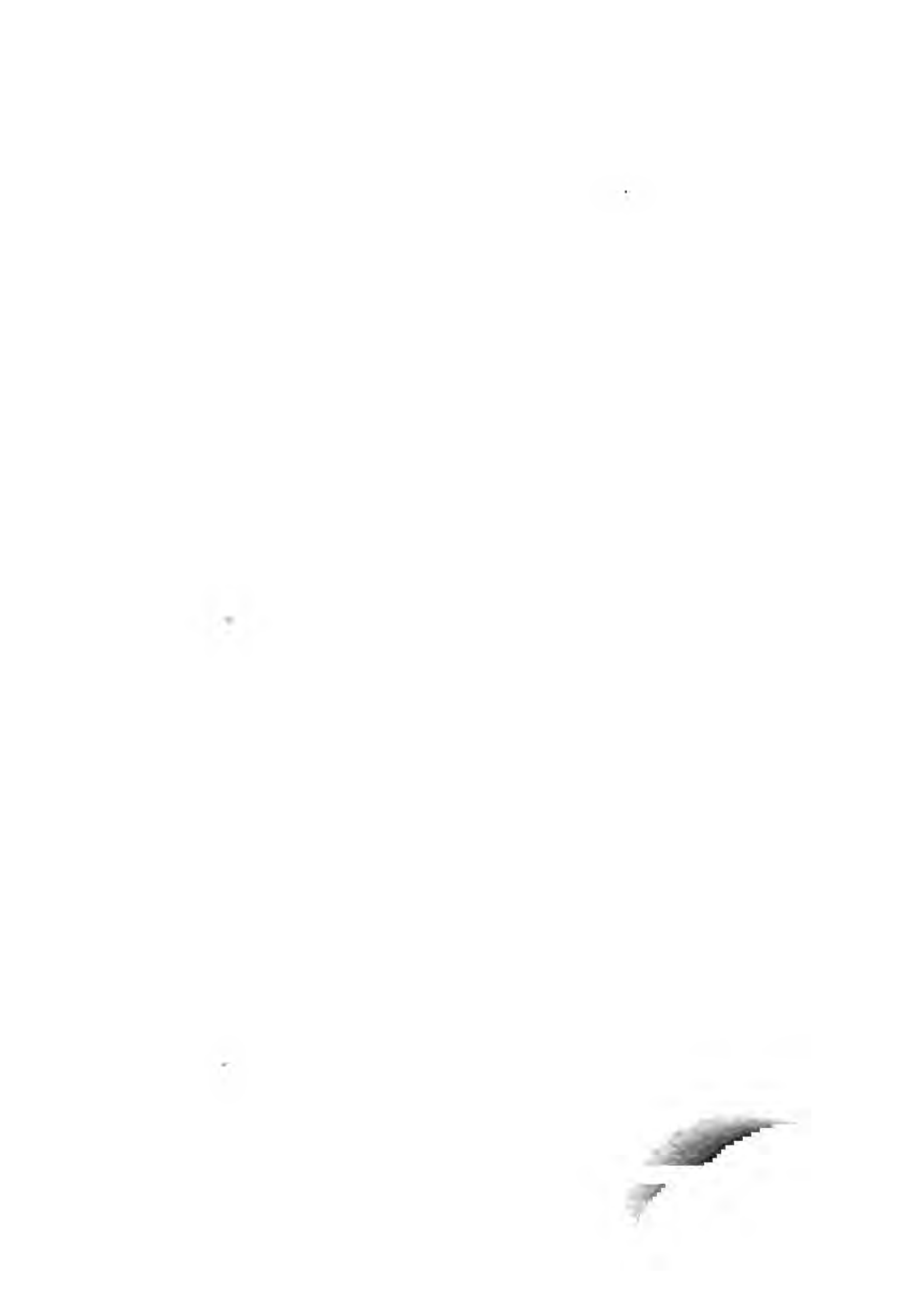
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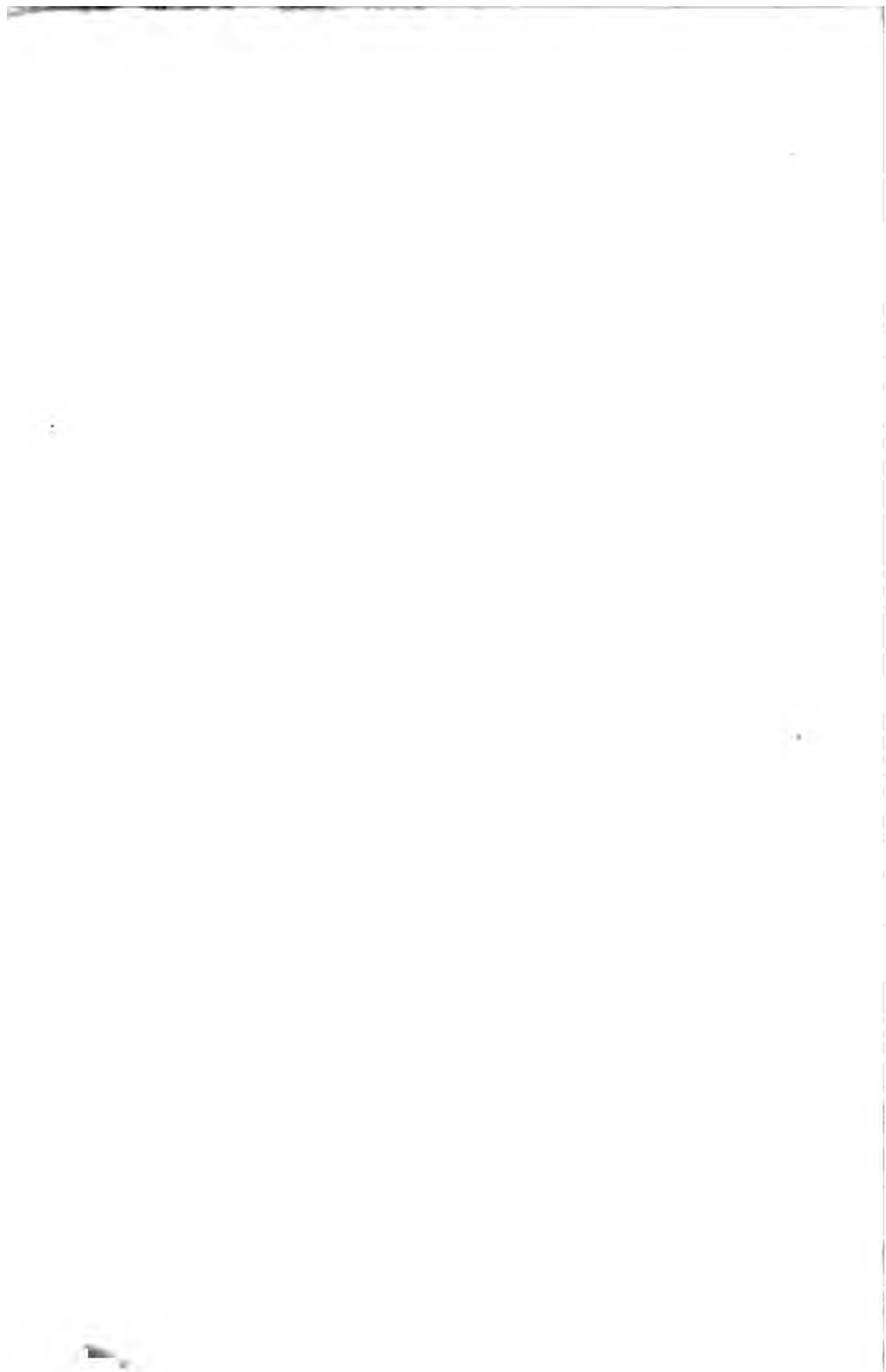


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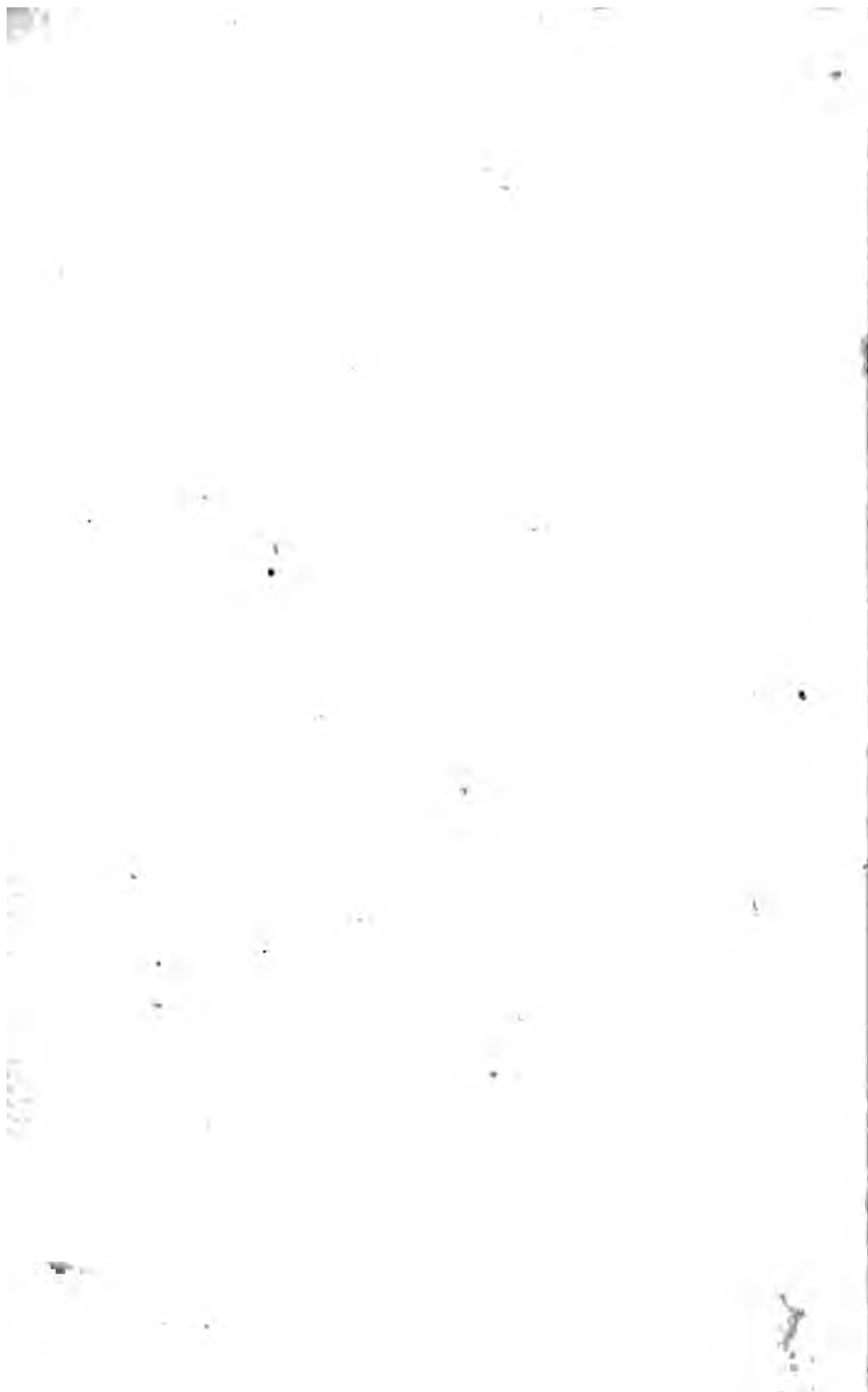








Betty Ann Farrar



# Chronology

Made familiar and easy to

*Young Gentlemen and Ladies.*

To which is added,

A TABLE of the most memorable Events from the Beginning of the WORLD to the Year 1747.

Being the

SEVENTH VOLUME

OF THE

*Circle of the Sciences, &c.*

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*Published by the KING's Authority.*

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L O N D O N :

Printed for J. NEWBERRY, at the *Bible and Sun*, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*.

M D C C X L V I I I .



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*By the KING's Royal Licence.*

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To the Right Honourable  
The Earl of *EUSTON*,  
Grandson to His Grace the  
Duke of *GRAFTON*,

**THIS**  
**CHRONOLOGY**

Is humbly Inscrib'd

**B Y**

*His Lordship's*

*most obedient Servant,*

**JOHN NEWBERRY.**

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# PREFACE.

**T**Hough many Persons look upon **CHRONOLOGY** as a dry and unpleasant Study, yet it ought by no means to be neglected, as it is absolutely necessary to give Light to **HISTORY**, which is the most instructive and useful, as well as entertaining Part of Literature. In the Study of **History**, an exact Chronology

*is like Ariadne's Clue, which guides us through the various Windings of the Labyrinth; and the Mind being thus conducted, the Ideas we obtain from reading are more distinct, and more easily fix'd in the Memory.*

*In the Chronology of ancient Kingdoms, it must be confess'd, there is the utmost Uncertainty, arising chiefly from the Vanity of each in claiming the greatest Antiquity. Thus the Priests of Egypt (as Herodotus informs us) reckon'd*

reckon'd from the Reign of Menes to that of Sethon 341 Generations, three of which they supposed equal to a hundred Years; so that, according to this Computation, the whole Time from one Reign to the other, was 11340 Years. The Chaldeans piqued themselves on their Antiquity, pretending to have observed the Stars 473,000 Years; and other Eastern Nations made the like extravagant Pretensions, all which were favour'd by their ha-

A 3

ving

ving no exact Accounts of Time.

The Chronology of the ancient Greeks is equally uncertain. Their Writings are full of Fables, being all in Verse, from which Fiction is inseparable, till the Conquest of Asia by Cyrus the Per-  
sian. About five hundred Years before Christ, Phere-  
cydes Atheniensis wrote ten Books of the Antiquities of the Athenians, which he digested by Genealogies; and Epimenides follow'd his Ex-  
ample.

ample. Other Writers digested their Works by the Ages and Successions of the Priestesses of Juno Argiva, of the Kings of Sparta, or of the Archons of Athens; nor did they begin to set down the Generations, Reigns, and Successions, in Numbers of Years, till some Time after the Death of Alexander the Great. This makes their Chronology very uncertain; and indeed such it was reputed by the Greeks themselves,



*as appears from several Passages in Plutarch.*

*In the Chronology of the Latins we find still greater Uncertainty. Their old Records were burnt by the Gauls about 388 Years before Christ; and Q. Fabius Pictor, the most ancient Latin Historian, who wrote about 160 Years after that Event, copied the greatest Part of his History from Diocles Peperethius a Greek. In a Word, not one of the European Nations had any Chronology*

nology at all till the Time of the Persian Empire, which began 536 Years before the Birth of Christ; and whatever Chronology they now have of more ancient Times, has been framed since by Reasoning and Conjecture. Therefore on a strict and impartial Examination, the Jewish Records (exclusive of their Divine Authority) will appear to be the most certain and authentick, and consequently the surest Foundation of Chronology.

It

*It must be acknowledged, indeed, that the several Copies of the Jewish Records, viz. the Hebrew, the Samaritan, and the Septuagint, differ very much from one another; which Disagreement hath arisen partly from wilful Corruption and the Errors crept in by frequent transcribing, and partly for want of computing from some fixed Epocha, and digesting the History into a chronological Method. Each of these Computations has its*  
*Votaries;*

*Notaries; and hence proceeds a wide Difference amongst Chronologers in reckoning the Years of the World to the Birth of Christ, though every one pretends to ground his System on the Authority of the Scripture. We shall not pretend to enter into critical Disputes on this Subject, or to determine whose System is absolutely the best. It may suffice to let the Reader know, that in our Chronological Table we have follow'd*

*follow'd the Hebrew Computation, as given us by the great Archbishop Usher, one of the most learned and accurate of our modern Chronologers.*

*As to the Technical Part of our little Work, we have endeavoured to make it as plain and intelligible as the Nature of the Subject will admit: And though we do not pretend to Infallibility in the Dates of our Chronological Table, we flatter ourselves*  
*it*

( xiii )

*it will be found as exact, and  
as near the Truth, as any  
thing of the Kind that has  
been hitherto publish'd.*



C O N -



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CHRO-



# CHRONOLOGY.

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## CHAP. I,

*CHRONOLOGY defin'd, and its Use.*

**Q.** WHAT is CHRONOLOGY?

**A.** It is a Science which treats of *Time*, consider'd in a *Civil Sense*; shewing the different Measures or Computations of it that have obtain'd in different Nations.

**Q.** Of what Use is *Chronology*?

**A.** It enables us truly to date the Beginning and End of the Reigns of Princes, the Births and Deaths of eminent Persons, the Revolutions of Empires

pires and Kingdoms, Battles, Sieges, or any other remarkable Events. Being of such Use in these Respects, it is deservedly reckon'd one of the *Eyes of History*, as *Geography* is call'd the other. Without *Chronology*, (that is, without distinguishing the Times of Events as clearly as the Nature of the Case will admit) all *History* would be little better than a Heap of Confusion, destitute of Light, Order, or Beauty.

Q. But is it possible to know the precise Time of Things that happen'd many thousand Years ago?

A. It must be confess'd, the Chronology of ancient Kingdoms is liable to great Uncertainties, and it is very difficult to reduce many remarkable Events to their proper Periods. But we do not mean to engage our young Readers in the Examination of such knotty and intricate Questions, the  
Dis-

Discussion whereof belongs only to the Learned. Nor indeed is it necessary for the Generality of People to know the precise Day, Week, Month, or even Year of every particular Fact in History: It suffices to have a general Idea of these Matters, and to come as near the Truth as possible.

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## CHAP. II.

*Of TIME, and its Parts.*

**Q** **H**OW is *Time* distinguish'd?

**A.** Into *Absolute* and *Relative*.

**Q.** What is *Absolute Time*?

**A.** It is *Time* consider'd as in itself, and without any Relation to Bodies or their Motions. This flows equally, never proceeding either faster or slower.

**B 2**

**Q.** What

Q. What is *Relative Time*?

A. Time in this Sense is that which is measured or estimated by certain *Motions*, as those of the Sun, Moon, Clocks, Watches, &c. This is otherwise call'd *Apparent* or *Vulgar Time*.

Q. Into what Parts is Time usually divided?

A. The usual Divisions of Time are *Minutes, Hours, Days, Weeks, Months, Years, Cycles, and Periods*. Of all these I shall say something, but first of *Years*, which seems to be the Original or Standard Measure on which the rest depend.

### CHAP. III.

#### Of YEARS.

Q. **W**HAT is a *Year*?

A. It is, in general, a Space or Part of Time measur'd by the  
the

the Revolution of some celestial Body in its Orbit.

Q. But what is our Year in particular?

A. It is that Space of Time wherein the Sun finishes his Course through the Ecliptic, returning to the same Point thereof from which he had departed. This is call'd the *Solar Year*; and consists, according to our Account, of 365 Days, 5 Hours, and 49 Minutes nearly. And this is properly the *Tropical* or *Natural Year*: But that Space of Time wherein the Sun having departed from any fix'd Star, returns to the same again, is call'd the *Sidereal* or *Astral Year*, and contains 365 Days, 6 Hours, and 10 Minutes.

Q. Is there not a Sort of Year which is measured by the Course of the Moon?

A. Yes, what we call the *Lunar Year*, being that Space of Time where-

in the Moon performs twelve complete Revolutions round the Earth, call'd *Lunations*. This Year contains 354 Days, 8 Hours, 48 Minutes, and 38 Seconds.

Q. Are not Years distinguish'd into *Astronomical* and *Civil*?

A. Yes, the *Solar* and *Lunar* Years above described are term'd *Astronomical*, as depending on the Principles and Observations of Astronomy.

Q. What is meant by a *Civil* Year?

A. It is the legal Year, or that which each Nation or Government has appointed for common Use. This is either *Solar* or *Lunar*, and is made to consist of a certain Number of whole Days (without any odd Hours or Minutes) to render the Computation of Time more easy.

Q. What is the *Civil Solar* Year?

A. This

A. This is distinguish'd into *Common* and *Bissextile*. The *Common Year* consists of 365 Days; and the [*Bissextile*, or *Leap-Year*, which is every fourth, of 366.

Q. What is the Reason of this Difference?

A. The Addition of a Day to every fourth Year is to make the *Civil Year* keep pace with the *Tropical* or *Natural* one; for the *six Hours* (or thereabouts) by which the latter exceeds the former, in four Years make a whole Day; and therefore every *Leap-Year* the Month of *February* has 29 Days, which in the *Common Years* has but 28.

Q. What is the Meaning of the Word *Bissextile*?

A. The intercalary or additional Day to every fourth Year was first appointed by *Julius Cæsar*, who order'd it to be inserted after the 24th of *February*,



*February*, which was the 6th of the *Calends of March*, according to the *Roman Way* of reckoning. This Year therefore they reckon'd the 24th of *February* twice over, having (as they exprefs'd it) *bis Sexto Calendas Martias*; and hence the Year had the Name of *Bissextile*. But amongst us this Intercalation is not made by telling the 24th of *February* twice, but by adding a Day to the End of that Month.

Q. Why is it call'd *Leap Year*?

A. Because in the *Common Years* any fix'd Day of the Month changes successively the Day of the Week; but in the *Bissextile* it skips or leaps over one Day. For Instance, suppose the 1st of *May* in a *Common Year* falls on a *Tuesday*, if the next be a *Common Year* it will be on a *Wednesday*; but if it be a *Leap-Year*, the adding of a Day will cause it to skip  
over

over *Wednesday*, and fall on a *Thursday*.

Q. Is there any certain Rule to know which is a *Leap-Year*, and which a *Common Year*?

A. Yes, the Rule is this:

*Divide by 4, and what is left shall be For Leap-Year 0; for past, 1, 2, or 3.*

For Example: Was the Year 1720 a *Leap-Year* or a *Common Year*?

$$4) 1720 (430$$

Here is 0 remains, so that it was a *Leap-Year*.

Again: Is the Year 1746 a *Leap-Year* or a *Common Year*?

$$4) 1746 (436$$

—

2

—

Here the Remainder 2 shews that 1746 is the second after *Leap-Year*.

Q. What

Q. What is the *Civil Lunar Year*?

A. This is either *Common* or *Embolimic*. The *Common Lunar Year* consists of twelve Lunar Months, (of 29 and 30 Days alternately) being 354 Days, at the End of which the Year begins again. The *Embolimic Year* is that wherein a 13th Month is intercalated, to adjust the Lunar to the Solar Year.

Q. What is the Meaning of *Embolimic*?

A. Much the same as *Intercalary*, it being derived from a Greek Word signifying to *throw in* or *insert*.

Q. Who contrived the *Civil Solar Year*, which we use at present?

A. The *Romans* originally made use of a *Lunar Year*, which, as settled by *Romulus* their first King, consisted only of ten Months, containing in all 304 Days; and thus falling short of the true Lunar Year by 50 Days,

Days, and of the Solar Year by 61, the Beginning of it became vague and unfix'd to any precise Season. *Numa Pompilius*, the Successor of *Romulus*, endeavour'd to correct this Irregularity by adding two other Months, (*January* and *February*) thereby making the Year consist of twelve Months, containing in all 355 Days: But this exceeding the Civil Lunar Year by one Day, and falling short of the Common Solar Year by ten Days, its Beginning was still unfix'd. Recourse was therefore had to various Intercalations, and the Care of the whole committed to the Pontiffs, who, neglecting the Trust, let Things run to the utmost Confusion. Thus the *Roman* Year stood, till *Julius Cæsar* (assisted by an *Egyptian* Mathematician) reduced it to its present Form, by adding ten Days to every Year of *Numa's*, and one Day extraordinary to

to every fourth Year, as above related. This *Julian Year* (or *Old Style*) is still retain'd by us in *England*, though the *Gregorian Account* (or *New Style*) has been received by almost all the rest of *Europe*.

Q. What do you mean by the *Gregorian Account*?

A. The *Gregorian Year* or Account of Time is a Correction of the *Julian* made by Pope *Gregory XIII*, and that with very good Reason; for the *Julian Year* of 365 Days and 6 Hours exceeding the true Solar Year by 11 Minutes, this Excess in 131 Years amounts to a whole Day. Now as the Council of *Nice*, A. D. 325, appointed the Celebration of *Easter* to be always on the first *Sunday* after the Full Moon that came next after the Vernal Equinox, which was then on the 21st of *March*; it happened that in the Year of our Lord 1582  
Pope

Pope *Gregory* observ'd, that the above-mention'd Fault of the *Julian* Year had thrown the Equinoxes 10 Days more backward than they were at the Time of the said Council, so that the Vernal Equinox was then on the 11th of *March*. This occasion'd great Irregularity with respect to the Time of celebrating *Easter*, and consequently all other *Moveable Feasts*. The Pope therefore, to correct this Error, order'd 10 Days to be suppress'd in the Month of *October* 1582, that so the Equinox might be reduced to the 21st of *March*, on which Day it fell at the Time of the *Nicene* Council. And that this Variation might not happen again, the said Pope order'd, that whereas in the *Julian* Account every 100th Year is a *Bissextile*, only one 100th Year in every four Centuries should be so for the future, and the other three changed into *Com-*

*mon* Years; thereby taking 3 Days out of every 400 Years, which the *Julian* Account gains in that Period. This Emendation adjusts the Year and Seasons pretty near the Truth, and has been receiv'd not only in all *Po-pish* Countries, but in *Holland, Denmark, Sweden,* and the Protestant States of *Germany*; though *England* holds out, almost alone, for the *Julian* Computation.

Q. Then there is a Difference of 10 Days between our Way of computing Time, and that of most other *European* Nations?

A. The Difference of 10 Days (occasion'd by Pope *Gregory's* Correction of the Calendar) is now increased to 11, so that our 10th of *March* is the 21st with our Neighbours on the Continent. Sensible of this growing Error, the Protestants of *Germany*, and the Diet of *Ratisbon* in the  
Year

Year 1700, decreed, that eleven Days should be retrench'd from the *Old Style*, to accommodate it for the future to the *New*; and this Regulation has since obtain'd in *Sweden* and *Denmark*.

Q. Are there no other Forms of the Year of any Note, except those already mention'd?

A. Yes; various Forms of *Civil Years* have anciently obtain'd, as well as at present, in different Nations. Those which are most taken notice of by Chronologers, and which it may be proper to have some Knowledge of for the better understanding of History or Astronomy, are exhibited in the following Tables.

**Ancient**



Ancient ROMAN Year of *Romulus*.

Months.		Days.
<i>Martius,</i>	————	31
<i>Aprilis,</i>	— — — —	30
<i>Maius,</i>	———— ————	31
<i>Junius,</i>	————	30
<i>Quintilis,</i>	— — — —	31
<i>Sextilis,</i>	———— ————	30
<i>September,</i>	————	30
<i>October,</i>	———— ————	31
<i>November,</i>	————	30
<i>December,</i>	— — — —	30
		————
		304
		————

ROMAN Year of | JULIAN Year.  
*Numa.*

Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
<i>Januarius,</i>	29	<i>January,</i>	31
<i>Februarius,</i>	28	<i>February,</i>	28
<i>Martius,</i>	31	<i>March,</i>	31
<i>Aprilis,</i>	29	<i>April,</i>	30
<i>Maius,</i>	31	<i>May,</i>	31
<i>Junius,</i>	29	<i>June,</i>	30
<i>Quintilis,</i>	31	<i>July,</i>	31
<i>Sextilis,</i>	29	<i>August,</i>	31
<i>September,</i>	29	<i>September,</i>	30
<i>October,</i>	31	<i>October,</i>	31
<i>November,</i>	29	<i>November,</i>	30
<i>December,</i>	29	<i>December,</i>	31
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	355		365
	<hr/>		<hr/>

C

N. B.

*N. B.* The Months call'd *Quintilis* and *Sextilis*, from their Order in *Romulus's* Year, were changed into *Julius* and *Augustus* (our *July* and *August*) in Honour of *Julius Cæsar* and his Successor *Augustus*.—It is also to be remember'd, that every fourth Year in the *Julian* Account has 366 Days, *February* then having 29, as we have before observed. The *Gregorian* Year has the same Number of Months and Days as the *Julian*, the only Difference being that each Month in the former begins eleven Days sooner than in the latter.

Ancient GRECIAN or ATTIC  
Year.

Months.		Days.
<i>Hecatombæon,</i>	—	29
<i>Metagitnion,</i>	—	30
<i>Boedromion,</i>	— —	29
<i>Mæmacterion,</i>	—	30
<i>Pyanepsion,</i>	— —	29
<i>Posideon,</i>	—	30
<i>Gamelion,</i>	— —	29
<i>Antbesterion,</i>	—	30
<i>Elaphebolion,</i>	—	29
<i>Munychion,</i>	— —	30
<i>Thargelion,</i>	—	29
<i>Scirrhophorion,</i>	—	30
		—
		354
		—

*N. B.* The *Embolimic Year* of the *Greeks* contain'd 384 Days, the intercalary Month consisting of 30; and of these there were seven in nineteen Years. — The ancient *Macedonian Year* was also Lunar, only differing from the *Attic* in the Names and Order of the Months. — The modern *Macedonian Year* is a Solar one, whose Beginning is fix'd to the first of *January* of the *Julian Year*, with which it perfectly agrees.

Ancient JEWISH Year.

Months.		Days.
<i>Nisan</i> or <i>Abib</i> ,	—	30
<i>Ijar</i> or <i>Zius</i> ,	—	29
<i>Siban</i> or <i>Sivan</i> ,	—	30
<i>Thamuz</i> or <i>Tamuz</i>	—	29
<i>Ab</i> ,	— —	30
<i>Elul</i> ,	—	29
<i>Tisri</i> or <i>Ethanim</i> ,	—	30
<i>Marchesvan</i> or <i>Bul</i> ,		29
<i>Cisleu</i> ,	— —	30
<i>Tebeth</i> ,	—	29
<i>Shebat</i> or <i>Schebeth</i> ,		30
<i>Adar</i> ,	—	29
		<hr/>
		354
		<hr/>

This was made to agree with the Solar Year, either by adding 11, and sometimes 12 Days at the End of the Year, or by an Embolismic Month

of 30 Days, call'd *Ve-Adar*, (or the second *Adar*) which made the Year consist of 13 Months.

Modern JEWISH Year.

Months.		Days.
<i>Tisri,</i>	————	30
<i>Marchesvan,</i>	—	29
<i>Cisleu,</i>	— —	30
<i>Tebeth,</i>	————	29
<i>Schebeth,</i>	————	30
<i>Adar,</i>	— —	29
<i>Nisan,</i>	————	30
<i>Jiar,</i>	— —	29
<i>Sivan,</i>	————	30
<i>Tbamuz,</i>	— —	29
<i>Ab,</i>	————	30
<i>Elul,</i>	————	29
		————
		354
		————

In Embolimic Years, (of which there are 7 in 19) after *Adar* they add the Month *Ve-Adar* of 30 Days.

SYRIAN Year.

Months.		Days.
<i>Tisbrin</i> I.	————	31
<i>Tisbrin</i> II.	————	30
<i>Canun</i> I.	— — — —	31
<i>Canun</i> II.	————	31
<i>Shabat</i> ,	— — — —	28
<i>Adar</i> ,	— — — —	31
<i>Nisan</i> ,	————	30
<i>Aiyar</i> ,	— — — —	31
<i>Haziram</i> ,	————	30
<i>Tamuz</i> ,	— — — —	31
<i>Ab</i> ,	— — — —	31
<i>Elul</i> ,	————	30
		————
		365
		————



This is equal to our *Julian Year*, the first *Tisbrin* answering to *October*, the second to *November*, and so on.

ARABIC and TURKISH Year.

Months.		Days.
<i>Mubarram,</i>	—	30
<i>Saphar,</i>	—	29
<i>Rabia I.</i>	— —	30
<i>Rabia II.</i>	—	29
<i>Jomada I.</i>	— —	30
<i>Jomada II.</i>	—	29
<i>Rajab,</i>	—	30
<i>Shaaban,</i>	—	29
<i>Samadan,</i>	—	30
<i>Shawal,</i>	— —	29
<i>Dulkaadah,</i>	—	30
<i>Dulheggia,</i>	—	29
		<hr/>
		354
		<hr/>

This Year is Lunar, and the same with the *Grecian* and *Jewish* Year. An  
inter-

intercalary Month is added to it every 2d, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th, in a Cycle of 29 Years.

EGYPTIAN Year.

Months.		Days.
<i>Thoth,</i>	—	30
<i>Paophi,</i>	—	30
<i>Atbyr,</i>	— —	30
<i>Chojac,</i>	—	30
<i>Tybi,</i>	— —	30
<i>Mecbeir,</i>	—	30
<i>Phamenoth,</i>	—	30
<i>Pharmuthi,</i>	—	30
<i>Pachon,</i>	—	30
<i>Pauni,</i>	— —	30
<i>Epiphi,</i>	—	30
<i>Mefori,</i>	— —	30
	Add. Days,	5
		<hr/>
		365
		<hr/>

This

This is otherwise call'd the *Year of Nabonassar*, and was used by the *Egyptians* till being subdued by the *Romans* they received the *Julian Year*, though with some Alteration; for they still retain'd their ancient Months, with the 5 additional Days, (call'd *Epagomenæ*) and every fourth Year intercalated another Day between the 28th and 29th of *August*. Add, that the Beginning of their Year answer'd to the 29th of *August* of the *Julian Year*. — The *Egyptian Year* thus reform'd was call'd the *Actian Year*, as it took place soon after the *Battle of Actium*.

## ETHIOPIA Year.

Months.		Days.
<i>Mascaram,</i>	—	30
<i>Tykympt,</i>	— —	30
<i>Hydar,</i>	—	30
<i>Tysbas,</i>	— —	30
<i>Tyr,</i>	— —	30
<i>Jacatit,</i>	—	30
<i>Magabit,</i>	— —	30
<i>Mijazia,</i>	—	30
<i>Ginbat,</i>	— —	30
<i>Syne,</i>	—	30
<i>Hamle,</i>	— —	30
<i>Habase,</i>	—	30
	Add. Days.	5
		<hr/>
		365
		<hr/>

This is a Solar Year, perfectly agreeing with the *Egyptian*, except that the Names of the Months are different.

PER-

PERSIAN Year.

Months.		Days.
<i>Afrudiah Meh,</i>	—	30
<i>Ardibafcht Meh,</i>	—	30
<i>Cardi Meh,</i>	— —	30
<i>Thir Meh,</i>	—	30
<i>Merded Meh,</i>	—	30
<i>Schabarir Meh,</i>	—	30
<i>Mehar Meh,</i>	—	30
<i>Aben Meh,</i>	—	30
<i>Adar Meh,</i>	— —	30
<i>Di Meh,</i>	— —	30
<i>Behen Meh,</i>	—	30
<i>Affirer Meh,</i>	—	30
	Add. Days,	5
		<hr/>
		365
		<hr/>

This is call'd the *Yezdegerdic Year*; but the *Persians* have another fix'd Solar Year call'd the *Gelalean Year*, which

which they began to use *A. D.* 1089, and which was form'd by an Inter-calculation made six or seven times in four Years, and then once every fifth Year. The *Gelalean* is the best of all the Civil Years yet invented, being found by Calculation to keep the Solstices and Equinoxes precisely to the same Days, and answering very accurately to the Solar Motions.

Q. Have you any thing more to add upon this Head of Years?

A. It may not be amiss to observe, that as the Form of the Year is various among different Nations, so likewise is its Beginning. The *Jews*, as most other Nations of the East, had a *Civil* Year, which commenced with the New Moon in *September*; and an *Ecclesiastical* Year, which commenced from the New Moon in *March*. The  
*Persians*

*Persians* begin their Year in the Month answering to our *June*. The *Chinese*, and most of the *Indians*, begin it with the first Moon in *March*; and the *Greeks* with the New Moon that happens next after the Summer Solstice. In *England* the *Civil* or *Legal* Year commences on the 25th Day of *March*, but the *Historical* Year on the 1st Day of *January*; and this is the Beginning of the *Civil* Year in most Parts of *Europe*.

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## CHAP. IV.

Of MONTHS, WEEKS, DAYS,  
HOURS, MINUTES, &c.

Q. INTO what Parts is the Year commonly divided?

A. The first and principal Division of the Year is into Parts call'd *Months*, which

which are usually twelve; and these (like the Years of which they are Parts) are either *Astronomical* or *Civil*.

Q. What is an *Astronomical* Month?

A. The *Astronomical* or *Natural* Month is that which is measured exactly by the Motion of the Sun or Moon, and is accordingly either *Lunar* or *Solar*.

Q. What is the Quantity of a *Lunar* Month?

A. Lunar Months are distinguish'd into *Synodical*, *Periodical*, and *Illuminative*.—A *Synodical* Month (otherwise call'd a *Lunation*) is the Time contain'd between two Conjunctions of the Moon with the Sun, or between two New Moons; which is 29 Days, 12 Hours, 44 Minutes, and 3 Seconds.—A *Periodical* Month is that Space of Time wherein the Moon makes one compleat Revolution, or the Time which passes between her  
De-



Departure from any Point of the *Zodiac* and her returning to the same again; which is 27 Days, 7 Hours, 43 Minutes, and 8 Seconds.—The *Illuminative Month* is the Time between the Appearance of two New Moons next each other; which is not always the same, as the Moon appears sometimes sooner after its Change, and sometimes later.

Q. What is the Reason of the Difference between the *Synodical* and *Periodical Month*?

A. It is because the Moon is longer in passing from one *Conjunction* to another, than in performing one Revolution in her own Orbit; for when the Moon leaves the Sun after their Conjunction, the Sun does not continue in the same Place of the *Ecliptic*, but apparently advances towards the East; so that the Moon having finish'd her Course, and arriving

riving again at the same Point where she left the Sun, does not find him there, he being removed almost a whole *Sign* Eastward. Whence it appears, that a farther Time is requisite for the Moon to overtake and come to another Conjunction with the Sun; which makes the Quantity of a *Synodical* Month more than that of a *Periodical* one.

Q. What is the Quantity of a *Solar* Month?

A. A *Solar* Month is that Space of Time wherein the Sun runs through one of the Signs of the *Zodiac*. Now as the apparent Motion of the Sun is sometimes slower and sometimes faster, these Months must consequently be unequal; but as he constantly travels through all the 12 Signs in 365 Days, 5 Hours, and 49 Minutes, the Quantity of a mean *Solar* Month is found by dividing that Number by 12. And

D

hence

hence it appears, that each of these Months (one with another) contains 30 Days, 10 Hours, 29 Minutes, and 5 Seconds.

Q. What is a *Civil* Month?

A. *Civil* Months are those which are framed to serve the Uses of Life, being made to consist of a certain Number of whole Days, approaching nearly to the Quantity of *Astronomical* Months, either Lunar or Solar: And hence the Distinction of *Civil Lunar* and *Civil Solar* Months.

Q. What is the Quantity of a *Civil Lunar* Month?

A. *Civil Lunar* Months consist alternately of 29 and 30 Days; so that two of them are equal to two *Astronomical* ones, excepting the odd Minutes.

Q. What is the Quantity of a *Civil Solar* Month?

A. *Civil*

A. *Civil Solar* Months usually consist of 30 and 31 Days alternately, except one of the twelve, which every fourth Year has 29 Days, in others but 28.—The different Sorts of Civil Months may be seen in the preceding Tables.

Q. Into what Parts is a *Month* divided?

A. Into four Parts call'd *Weeks*, each consisting of seven Parts call'd *Days*. Of these Months there are 13 in a *Julian* Year, and one Day over; of *Weeks* there are 52, and of *Days* 365, as before observ'd.

Q. What is usually meant by a *Day*, in speaking of the Parts of Time?

A. *Days* are of two Kinds, *Artificial* and *Natural*.—An *Artificial* Day is the Space of Time which passes between the Sun's Rising and Setting, or the Time of his Stay above the

Horizon: In Opposition to which, the Time between his Setting and Rising, or his Duration under the Horizon, is call'd *Night*. — A *Natural Day* comprehends both, being the Time in which the Sun makes one entire Revolution; or, more justly, the Time wherein the Earth revolves once about its Axis.

Q. Is there any farther Distinction of *Days*?

A. Yes; the *Natural Day* is either *Astronomical* or *Civil*. — The *Astronomical Day* is the Time which flows between the Sun's leaving any Meridian, and his returning to the same; that is, the Time wherein the Earth turns once round its Axis, (which is twenty-four Hours) and a small Portion more, answering to the Space it hath described in its annual Orb during that Revolution. Now as this additional Motion is unequal, *Astronomical*

nomical Days are so also; but one with another they consist of 24 Hours, 3 Minutes, 32 Thirds.—The *Civil* Day is equal, always containing 24 Hours, and is measured by the Motion of Clocks, Watches, &c.

Q. Do all Nations begin their *Civil* Day at the same Time?

A. No; the present *Greeks* begin their Day with the Sun-rising, as did the ancient *Babylonians*, *Persians*, *Syrians*, and most other Eastern Nations. The modern *Italians*, and *Chinese*, reckon it from Sun-setting; as did the ancient *Jews*, *Athenians*, *Bohemians*, and *Silesians*. The modern Astronomers, with the ancient *Umbri* and *Arabians*, begin their Day at Noon. And the *Egyptians* and *Romans*, with the modern *English*, *Dutch*, *Germans*, *French*, *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*, commence it at Midnight.

Q. Are *Hours*, as well as *Days*, of different Kinds?

A. Yes; they are distinguish'd into *Equal* and *Unequal*.—*Equal Hours* are the 24 equal Parts into which the whole *Civil Natural Day* (that is a Day and Night) is divided.—*Unequal* or *Temporary Hours* are those by which the Time of an *Artificial Day* is always divided into 12 Parts, and the Night into as many. These are more or less unequal according to the different Seasons of the Year, and never agree with the *Equal Hours* but at the Time of the Equinoxes, when the Days and Nights are of an equal Length.—It is to be observ'd, that the Hours of an *Astronomical Day*, or those from Noon to Noon, are not precisely equal, but the Difference is so small that it creates no Error in the Uses of common Life.

Q. Have

Q. Have *Hours* any other Names besides those already mention'd?

A. Yes; they have obtain'd different Denominations, according to the Manner of reckoning them amongst different People. Thus, *Babylonish Hours* are those which are counted from Sun rising in a continued Series of twenty-four. *Italian Hours* are those reckon'd from Sun-setting in a like Series. *European Hours* are those counted from Midnight, twelve from thence to Noon, and from Noon to Midnight twelve more. And those which commence their Order from Noon are call'd *Astronomical*, because used by Astronomers.—The unequal Hours above described are sometimes call'd *Jewish*, being used by that People.

Q. Into what Parts is an Hour usually divided?

D 4

A. Into



A. Into 60 equal Parts call'd *Minutes*; each Minute into 60 *Seconds*; these again into 60 *Thirds*, &c. — The *Jews, Chaldeans, Arabs*, and other Eastern People divide the Hour into 1080 *Scruples*, 18 whereof are equal to our Minute, for the Number 1080 is 18 times 60.

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## CHAP. V.

### Of CYCLES.

Q. **W**HAT is meant by a *Cycle*?

A. Nothing more than a *Circle* of Years, Months, Days, &c. being used by Chronologers to signify a perpetual *Round* or *Circulation* of the same Parts of Time, proceeding orderly from first to last, and recurring again from last to first, successively and without Interruption.

Q. What is the Use of *Cycles*?

A. As

A. As the annual Motion of the Sun, and other heavenly Bodies, cannot be measured exactly without any Remainder of Minutes, Seconds, &c. to swallow up these Fractions in whole Numbers, *i. e.* such as only express Days and Years, *Cycles* have been invented; which, comprehending several Revolutions of the same Body, replace it, after a certain Number of Years, in the same Point of the Heavens whence it first departed; or, which is the same thing, in the same Place of the Civil Calendar.

Q. Which are the most famous *Cycles*?

A. The *Cycle of the Moon*, the *Cycle of the Sun*, and the *Cycle of Indiction*.

Q. What is the *Cycle of the MOON*?

A. The *Cycle of the Moon*, or *Lunar Cycle*, (call'd also the *Metonic Cycle* from its Inventor *Meton* an *Athenian*)

*thenian*) is a Circle or Revolution of 19 Years, in which Time the New and Full Moons are supposed to return to the same Day of the Month in the *Julian* Calendar.

Q. Does this Cycle hold true perpetually?

A. No, it only holds true for 304 Years; for though the New Moons do return to the same Day after 19 Years, yet not to the same Time of the Day, but about an Hour and a half sooner; which Error, in 304 Years, amounts to a whole Day.

Q. What is the Cycle of the SUN?

A. The Cycle of the Sun, or *Solar Cycle*, is a Revolution of 28 Years; which elapsed, the *Dominical* or *Sunday Letters* in the Calendar return into their former Place, and proceed in the same Order as before. It is from these *Sunday Letters*, and not any Re-  
gard

gard to the Sun's Course, that the Cycle has obtain'd its Name.

Q. What is the Use of the *Dominical Letter*?

A. The seven first Letters of the Alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, are used in our Almanacks to denote the Days of the Week in Order, from the first to the seventh throughout the Year. Now that which stands against Sunday, or the *Lord's Day*, (in Latin *Dies Dominica*) is call'd the *Dominical Letter*, and serves to denote that Day, as the other Letters do the other Days of the Week.

Q. Why then is not the *Dominical Letter* always the same?

A. As the common Year contains 365 Days, *i. e.* 52 Weeks and one Day, it is evident the Year must begin and end on the same Day of the Week, and therefore the next Year will begin on the Day following. For  
In-

Instance, the Year 1746 began on a *Wednesday*, and ended on a *Wednesday*; and therefore the Year 1747 began on a *Thursday*. This occasions the first *Sunday* in *January* to fall every Year a Day sooner than it did the Year before, and consequently to be denoted by a different Letter. Thus the first *Sunday* of the Year 1746 falling on the fifth Day of *January*, the Dominical Letter for that Year is E, the fifth Letter of the Alphabet; and as the first *Sunday* in 1747 fell on the fourth Day of the Month, the Dominical Letter for that Year is D, the fourth of the Alphabet; for these *Sunday Letters* change in a retrograde Order, G, F, E, D, C, B, A, and then G, F, &c. again: So that in the Course of seven Years, were they all Common ones, the same Days of the Week and Dominical

Let-

Letters would return to the same Days of the Month.

Q. What occasions any Interruption in this Change of the Dominical Letters ?

A. The *Bissextile* or *Leap-Year* does; for that Year consisting of 366 Days, there are 2 Days over and above the 52 Weeks; so that if the *Leap-Year* begins on a *Sunday*, it will end on a *Monday*, and the next Year begin on a *Tuesday*, and consequently the Dominical Letter will be removed two Places backwards; that is, if it be A at the Beginning of the *Leap-Year*, it will be F the Year following. By this means, every fourth Year being *Bissextile*, the Order of the Dominical Letters is interrupted, and the Series does not return to its first State till after 4 times 7, or 28 Years, which Period of Time is the **Cycle**

Cycle of which we are now discoursing.

Q. Are there ever two Dominical Letters in the same Year?

A. Yes, by reason of the intercalary Day, every Leap-Year has two, the first of which is used till the 24th or 25th of *February*; and those two Days being denoted by the same Letter, the Order of the Dominical Letter is consequently interrupted, and a different one takes place. Thus in the Year 1744 (which was Bissextile) A was the Dominical Letter till the Time above-mention'd, and then G for the rest of the Year.

Q. Are the Dominical Letters the same in the *Gregorian* as in the *Julian* Calendar?

A. No; by the Reformation of the Calendar under Pope *Gregory*, the Order of the Dominical Letters was disturbed; for the Year 1582, which

at the Beginning had G for its Dominical Letter, came to have C in *October*, by the Retrenchment of 10 Days after the 4th of that Month: And thus the Dominical Letter of the ancient *Julian* Calendar is four Places before that of the *Gregorian*, the Letter A in the former answering to D in the latter.

Q. What is the Rule for finding the Year of the Solar Cycle?

A. The ninth Year of the Solar Cycle was past when the first Year of the *Christian* Computation began, therefore in order to find the Year of the Solar Cycle for any Year of *Christ*, proceed thus: Add 9 to the given Year, and divide the Sum by 28; the Remainder will shew the Year of the Cycle, and the Quotient the Number of Cycles since the Birth of *Christ*. If there be no Remainder, the



the given Year is the 28th or last Year of the Cycle.

Q. By what Rule do you find the Dominical Letters?

A. The following Table exhibits them at one View throughout the whole Cycle of 28 (both *Julian* and *Gregorian*) Years, at the Expiration of which they begin again as before, and proceed in the same Order.

Sol.

Sol. Cycle	Dom. Let. <i>Julian</i>	Dom. Let. <i>Gregorian</i>	Sol. Cycle	Dom. Let. <i>Julian</i>	Dom. Let. <i>Gregorian</i>
1	G F	D C	15	C	G
2	E	B	16	B	F
3	D	A	17	A G	E D
4	C	G	18	F	C
5	B A	F E	19	E	B
6	G	D	20	D	A
7	F	C	21	C B	G F
8	E	B	22	A	E
9	D C	A G	23	G	D
10	B	F	24	F	C
11	A	E	25	E D	B A
12	G	D	26	C	G
13	F E	C B	27	B	F
14	D	A	28	A	E

To give an Instance of the Use of this Table: I would know the Dominical Letter for the Year 1746; in

E

order

order to which, I find the Year of the Solar Cycle as above directed, *viz.* by adding 9 to 1746, which makes it 1755; and having divided this Number by 28, the Remainder is 19. This shews that the Year 1746 is the 19th of the Solar Cycle, and therefore looking in the Table over-against the Number 19, I find that E is the Dominical Letter for that Year in our Calendar, and B in the *Gregorian*. — *N. B.* Where there are two Dominical Letters together in the Table, the Year they stand against is Bissextile, and the first of them obtains till the 24th of *February*, the second the rest of the Year.

Q. What is the Cycle of INDICATION?

A. It is a Circle or Revolution of 15 Years, which when expired begins anew, and goes round again without Intermission. This Cycle has no Relation

lation to the celestial Motions, but was made use of by the *Romans* to make known the Time of paying certain Taxes, or for other Civil Purposes. When this Cycle was first instituted is very uncertain, some ascribing it to *Constantine*, (A. D. 312.) and others carrying it up as high as *Augustus*. The Popes have dated their Bulls by the Year of the *Indiction* ever since the Time of *Charlemagne*.

Q. How do you find the Year of the Cycle of *Indiction* for any given Year of *Christ*?

A. The Commencement of the Cycle being fix'd to the 3<sup>d</sup> Year before *Christ*, add 3 to the given Year, divide the Sum by 15, and the Remainder will shew the Year of *Indiction*. If nothing remains, it is the 15<sup>th</sup> or last Year of the Cycle.—By this Operation (for Example) the Year 1746

E 2 will

will be found to be the 9th of the *Roman Cycle of Indiction*.

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## CHAP. VI.

*Of the GOLDEN NUMBER, and the  
EPACTS.*

**Q.** **W**HAT is meant by the *Golden Number*?

**A.** It is that particular Number which shews the Year of the *Lunar Cycle* any given Year is in: So that to find the Year of the *Lunar Cycle* is to find the *Golden Number*.

**Q.** Why are these Numbers call'd *Golden*?

**A.** Because, being of excellent Use they were express'd in ancient Calendars by Figures of Gold?

**Q.** What is the Rule for finding the *Golden Number*?

**A.** In

A. In the first Year of our Saviour's Nativity the Golden Number was 2; therefore add 1 to any given Year of *Christ*, divide the Sum by 19, and the Remainder is the Golden Number for that Year. If nothing remains, the Golden Number for that Year is 19. Thus, for instance, divide 1747 by 19, the Remainder will be 18, the Golden Number for the Year 1746.

Q. What is the Use of this Number?

A. It is used in the *Julian Calendar* to shew the Changes of the Moon, and thereby to determine the Time of *Easter* and other moveable Feasts: For the Council of *Nice* (as before mention'd) having appointed *Easter-Day* to be always the first *Sunday* after the Full Moon that happens next after the Vernal Equinox, which at the Time of that Council was on the 21st of *March*, the Equinox has been sup-

posed fix'd to that Day, and the Celebration of *Easter* regulated accordingly; and this Method of finding *Easter-Day* still obtains in *England*, and other Countries where the *Gregorian* Correction of the Calendar is not admitted. Therefore, according to the *Julian* Computation, by finding the Full Moons next after the 21<sup>st</sup> of *March* for the several Golden Numbers, or Years of the Lunar Cycle, we have a Table to find *Easter* for ever, which I shall here subjoin.

Gold.

Gold. Numb.	Full Moons next after Vernal Equinox.	
I	5 April,	D
II	25 March,	G
III	13 April,	E
IV	2 April,	A
V	22 March,	D
VI	10 April,	B
VII	30 March,	E
VIII	18 April,	C
IX	7 April,	F
X	27 March,	B
XI	15 April,	G
XII	4 April,	C
XIII	24 March,	F
XIV	12 April,	D
XV	1 April,	G
XVI	21 March,	C
XVII	9 April,	A
XVIII	29 March,	D
XIX	17 April,	B

E 4

Now



Now to find *Easter* for any given Year, find the *Dominical Letter* and the *Golden Number* for that Year, as above directed; then over-against the *Golden Number* in the Table you will find the Day of the *Paschal Full Moon*, for so that is call'd which happens next after the *Vernal Equinox*; and by comparing the Letter annex'd to it in the Table with the *Dominical Letter* for the given Year, you will find how many Days are to be added to the Day of the Full Moon, to give *Easter Sunday*. For Example: I would know when *Easter* fell in the Year 1746, and having found that 18 is the *Golden Number* for that Year, and E the *Dominical Letter*, I look in the Table over-against XVIII, and find the Day of the *Paschal Full Moon* to be *March 29*, with the Letter D annex'd. Now E being the *Sunday Letter* for the given Year, I know

know that *March 29* (mark'd *D*) was a *Saturday*; and consequently *March 30*, was *Easter-Sunday*.

In this Computation (let the Reader remember) the Vernal Equinox is supposed affix'd to the 21st of *March*; and the Cycle of 19 Years, or Golden Numbers, is supposed to point out the Places of the New and Full Moons exactly; both which are erroneous: So that the *Julian Easter* never happens at its due Time unless by Accident.

Q. Is there no other Number invented to shew the Time of the New Moons perpetually?

A. Yes, certain Numbers call'd *Epacts*?

Q. What is meant by *Epacts*?

A. They are (as the Word implies) *Added Numbers*; that is, a Number of Days added to the Lunar Year, to make it equal to the Solar Year.

The

	D.	H.	'	"
The Solar Year has	365	5	48	57
And the Lunar Year	354	8	48	38
<hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/>				
The Diff. is the <i>Epaēt</i>	10	21	00	19
<hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/>				

Now as this Difference is not much short of 11 Days, the Ancients took no Notice of the 2 Hours and 41 Minutes that are wanting, but made 11 Days the *Epaēt* of the first Year of the Lunar Cycle; so that the *Epaēt* of the second Year would be 22, and of the third Year 33; but this being above 30 Days, they intercalated a Month, and reckon'd the odd 3 Days the *Epaēt* for that Year; and so they proceeded by adding 11 Days, and intercalating a Month for every 30, till at the End of the Cycle of 19 Years, (to the last of which 12 Days are added instead of 11) the *Epaēt*

paſt becoming 30, or rather Nothing, there begins a new Revolution of the Epacts and Golden Numbers, as appears by the following Table.

Gold. Numb	Epacts.	Gold. Numb.	Epacts
1	11	11	1
2	22	12	12
3	3	13	23
4	14	14	4
5	25	15	15
6	6	16	26
7	17	17	7
8	28	18	18
9	9	19	00
10	20		

It is evident from this Table, that in the Course of the Cycle there are 7 intercalary Months, *viz.* one every 3d, 6th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 17th, and 19th Year

Year of the Cycle; notwithstanding which, it does not bring the Lunar Year to an exact Agreement with the Solar, for 19 Solar Years will exceed the 19 Years of the Lunar Cycle by almost an Hour and a half. This Deficiency indeed is but small, but in Time it becomes very sensible, amounting in about 16 Cycles (or 304 Years) to a whole Day, as we have already observed; or, according to more accurate Computations, to a whole Day in 312 Years. And this is the Reason why the New Moons now happen above four Days sooner than they should do according to the Rule of the *Golden Number*, as fitted to the Calendar at the Time of the *Nicene Council*. Notwithstanding this the Church of *England* retains the old erroneous Way of computing the Lunations, and the New Moons computed after that Manner are call'd  
*Eccle-*

*Ecclesiastical* ones, to distinguish them from the true ones in the Heavens.

Q By what Rule do you find the *Epaet* for any given Year?

A. Multiply the *Golden Number* for the Year proposed by 11; if the Product be less than 30, it is the *Epaet* sought; if it exceed 30, divide it by 30, and the Remainder is the *Epaet*. For Example: I would know the *Epaet* for the Year 1746, the *Golden Number* for which Year I find to be 18; then multiplying this Number by 11, the Product is 198; which being divided by 30, there is a Remainder of 18, the *Epaet* required. — But (without the Trouble of this Operation) the *Golden Number* being found, the preceding Table shews the *Epaet* by Inspection.

Q. Does the Cycle of *Epaets* hold the same for ever?

A. No;

A. No; as the New Moons happen sooner by one Day every 312 Years, the same Cycle of Epacts will not always hold; the Moon's Anticipation lessening the several Epacts by 1 in that Period of Time. And when, at the End of a Century, an intercalary Day is omitted, the New Moons are thereby thrown a Day later, and consequently 1 added to every Epact.

Q. But how is the Time of the New Moons found by the Epact?

A. The Rule for it is this: To the Number of the given Month, reckoning from *March* inclusively, add the Epact of the given Year; if the Sum be less than 30, subtract it from 30; if greater, subtract it from 60; and the Remainder will be the Day whereon the New Moon falls. For Example, let it be required on what Day the New Moon fell in *May* 1746:  
The

The Epact for that Year is 18, to which 3 being added, (because *May* is the 3d Month from *March*) the Sum is 21; and this being subtracted from 30, the Remainder is 9, the Day of the Month on which the New Moon happen'd.—But this Method of computing is far from being always exact, as any one will find by making a few Trials.

Q. Is there any Rule for finding the Moon's Age by the Epact on any given Day?

A. The Day whereon the New Moon falls being found as above, it is easy to compute from thence what the Age of the Moon is on any Day given. However, the following Rule is commonly made use of for this Purpose: To the given Day of the Month add the Epact of the Year, and the Number of the Month from *March* inclusively; the Sum, if under 30, is  
the



the Moon's Age; if above, divide it by 30, and the Remainder is the Age required. For Instance: I would know what was the Moon's Age on *May* 14, 1746; therefore to 14 (the Day of the Month) I add 18 (the Epact of the Year) and 3, the Number of the Month from *March* inclusively, all together amounting to 35; which being divided by 30, the Remainder 5 shews that the Moon was then 5 Days old. And this agrees with the foregoing Rule, whereby it was found that the New Moon fell on the 9th of *May*, 1746.

## CHAP. VII.

## Of PERIODS.

Q. WHAT do Chronologers mean by a *Period*?

A. No more than a *Series, System, or Circle* of a certain Number of Years, made use of for the measuring or computing of Time. Of these there are several, most of which take their Names from the Persons who invented them.

Q. Which are they?

A. Of the METONIC *Period* (as the *Lunar Cycle* of 19 Years is sometimes call'd) I need say nothing more, having sufficiently explain'd it already.

The CALIPPIC *Period* (so call'd from its Inventor *Calippus*) is a Series of 76 Years, which elapsed, *Calippus* supposed that the New and Full Moons  
 E would

would return to the same Day of the Solar Year. This was intended as an Improvement of the *Metonic* Period; for *Calippus* imagin'd the Excess of the Solar Year above the Lunar at the End of the Cycle of 19 Years would in the Course of 4 of those Cycles, or 76 Years, amount to a whole Day, and so cast away a Day in every such Period of 76 Years. But herein he was deceived, for the Excess of the Solar Year in one Cycle is at most but an Hour and a half, and therefore in four Cycles could only amount to 6 Hours, instead of 24.

Hence arose *HIPPARCHUS's* *Period*, invented by *Hipparchus* of *Nicæa* in *Bithynia*; who observing that the *Calippic* Period was too great by a Quarter of a Day, he multiplied it by 4, which produced a new Period of 304 Years; and therefore in every  
such

such Period he deducted a whole Day, to bring the New and Full Moons to their old Place in the Calendar. This was pretty near the Truth, and much the same with the *Gregorian Correction*, made many Ages after.

The *VICTORIAN Period* is a Series of 532 Years, arising from the Cycles of the *Sun* and *Moon* multiplied into one another, (for 28 by 19 gives 532) which was invented by *Victorius*, a Presbyter of *Limoges* in *France*, about the Middle of the 5th Century, by Order of *Hilary* Bishop of *Rome*. At the Expiration of this Period *Victorius* supposed all the New and Full Moons, and the Dominical Letters, would return again in the same Order of Time as in the former Period, and so on in all the succeeding Revolutions of it for ever.—In the following Century, *Dionysius Exiguus*, a *Roman* Abbot, corrected it

in some Particulars, from whence it is sometimes call'd the *DIONYSIAN Period*; and also the *Great Paschal Cycle*, because used by the *Western Churches* for many Ages in computing the Time of *Easter*, till the *Gregorian Reformation* of the Calendar.

The famous *JULIAN Period* is a Series of 7980 Years, arising from the Multiplication of the Cycles of the *Sun, Moon, and Inaietion*, into one another; for 28 multiplied by 19 gives 532, and 532 by 15 gives 7980. This Period is said to have been invented by *Joseph Scaliger*; and is call'd *Julian*, as being adapted to the *Julian Year*. As it commences before the Creation, and still wants above 1500 Years of being compleated, it therefore comprehends all other *Cycles, Periods, and Epochas*, and (in short) the Times of all Actions and Events from the Beginning of the World.

World. Being thus a common Receptacle, as it were, of all other Epochas, it is of great Use in reducing the Years of any given Epocha to those of another; for which Purpose it was invented. And as there are no two Years in the whole Period that have the same Numbers for the three Cycles of which it is made up, each Year of the Period is thereby plainly distinguish'd from all the rest: So that if Historians had mention'd in their Annals the Years of the several Cycles, we had known with Certainty the Time of any memorable Event.

The CONSTANTINOPOLITAN *Period* (which is used by the *Greeks*) is of the same Length with the *Julian*, viz. 7980 Years; but it neither begins at the same Time, nor are the Cycles of the Sun and Moon the same in both; for the first Year of the Solar Cycle in the *Julian* Period is the 12th in

the *Constantinopolitan*, and the first of the Lunar in the former is the 17th in the latter.

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## CHAP. VIII.

### *Of EPOCHAS or ÆRAS.*

Q. **W**HAT is the Meaning of an *Epocha* or *Æra*?

A. An *Epocha* or *Æra* is a certain fix'd Point of Time, made famous by some remarkable Event; from whence, as from a Root, the ensuing Years are number'd or computed.

Q. Have not various Epochas obtain'd at different Times and among different Nations?

A. Yes; and the Case is still the same: Nor is it any Wonder; for as there is no astronomical Consideration to render one *Epocha* preferable to another,

another, their Constitution is purely arbitrary.

Q. Which are the most noted Epochas?

A. I shall endeavour to enumerate them, beginning with that which is principally regarded among *Christians*, and with which we are best acquainted; I mean

*The Epocha of CHRIST, or of Our LORD.*

This is the *Vulgar Epocha* throughout *Europe*, commencing from our Saviour's Nativity, *December 25*; or rather, according to the usual Account, from his Circumcision, the 1st of *January*; but particularly in *England* from the Incarnation, or Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, on the 25th of *March*, nine Months prior to the Nativity. The Author of this Epocha, or Way of computing from



*Christ*, was the above-mention'd *Roman* Abbot *Dionysius Exiguus*, about the Beginning of the 6th Century; though the Abbot borrow'd the Hint from *Panodorus* an *Egyptian* Monk. 'Till his Time the *Christians* computed their Years either from the Persecution under *Dioclesian*, or from the Building of *Rome*, or according to the Custom of the People among whom they lived. *Dionysius* began his Account from the *Conception*, or *Incar-nation*, viz. the 25th of *March*; to which Computation we still adhere. But it must be acknowledged, that the Calculations of our modern Astronomers seem plainly to prove, that the *Dionysian* or *Vulgar Account* places the Birth of our Saviour several Years too late. However, it is not our present Business to engage in Disputes of this Nature.

The

The first Year of the *Christian Æra* is usually supposed to correspond to the Year 4714 of the *Julian Period*: Therefore, if to any given Year of *Christ* we add 4713, the Sum will be the Year of the *Julian Period* corresponding thereto. Thus the Year of our Lord 1746 (by adding 4713) appears to be the 6459th Year of the *Julian Period*.—On the contrary, if from any given Year of the *Julian Period* we subtract 4713, the Remainder will shew the Year of the *Christian Æra*. Of this the Years just mention'd are a sufficient Instance; for subtract 4714 from 6459, and the Remainder 1746 is the Year of our Lord.

The Epocha of *Christ* is frequently used, not only for the Computation of the Years elapsed since its Commencement, but even of those before it. Now to find the Year of the *Julian*

*lian* Period corresponding to any given Year before *Christ*, subtract the given Year from 4714, and the Remainder shews the Year of the Period. Thus (for Example) the Year 614 before *Christ* is the Year of the *Julian* Period 4100.—On the contrary, subtract the given Year of the *Julian* Period from 4714, the Remainder is the Year before *Christ*.

Next to the Epocha of which we have been speaking, that most frequently made use of is

*The Epocha of the CREATION.*

This Epocha, according to the JEWISH Computation, is the Year of the *Julian* Period 953, answering to the Year before *Christ* 3761, and commencing on the 7th of *October*. Hence, if we subtract 952 from any given Year of the *Julian* Period, the Remainder is the corresponding Year of  
the

the *Jewish* Epocha of the Creation. Thus the 6459th Year of the said Period (answering to the Year of our Lord 1746) is the 5507th from the Creation of the World according to the *Jewish* Account. And this Epocha is still in Use amongst the *Jews*.

The *Epocha of the CREATION* used by the *GREEK* Historians is the Year before the *Julian* Period 787, answering to the Year before *Christ* 5500: So that if we add 787 to any given Year of the *Julian* Period, the Sum will be the Year of this Epocha; and if we subtract 787 from any given Year of this Epocha, the Remainder will shew the Year of the *Julian* Period.—According to this Computation the Year of *Christ* 1746 is the 7246th from the Creation of the World.

The *Epocha of the CREATION* used by the later *GREEKS*, and by the  
Rus-

RUSSIANS, is the 795th Year before the *Julian* Period, or the Year before *Christ* 5508: So that adding 795 to a given Year of the *Julian* Period, the Sum shews the Year of this Epocha. According to this Account, therefore, in the Year 1747 the Years from the Creation are 7255. — This Epocha was used by the Eastern Emperors, and is therefore call'd the *Civil Æra of the Greeks*. It is also sometimes call'd the *Epocha of the Period of Constantinople*, being in reality the same.

The ALEXANDRIAN *Epocha of the CREATION* is the Year 780 before the *Julian* Period, or 5493 before *Christ*. Therefore add 780 to any Year of the *Julian* Period, and the Sum is the correspondent Year of this Epocha. Or add 5493 to the present Year of *Christ* 1747, the Sum will be 7240, the Years elapsed since  
the

the Creation, according to this Account.—*Panodorus* (an *Egyptian* Monk already mention'd) first contrived this Epocha, to facilitate the Computation of *Easter*; and therefore some call it the *Greek Ecclesiastical Epocha*.

The **EUSEBIAN Epocha of the CREATION** is the Year of the *Julian* Period 486, or the Year before *Christ* 4228. Therefore subtract 485 from any given Year of the *Julian* Period, and the Remainder will be the Year of this Epocha. Thus the Year of *Christ* 1746, according to this Computation, is the 5974th from the Creation of the World.—This Epocha has its Name from *Euf. bius*, Bishop of *Cæsarea*, who used it in his Writings.

The Reader will naturally observe, from the above Accounts, how widely the Ancients differ'd in fixing the Epocha of the Creation: Nor are the  
mo-

modern Astronomers and Chronologers agreed in this Point, though it is generally supposed to be about 4000 Years before the Birth of our Saviour.—I now proceed to

*The Epocha of the OLYMPIADS.*

This Epocha, which was used principally by the *Greeks*, is very famous in ancient History. It took its Rise from the *Olympic Games*, which were celebrated at the Beginning of every fifth Year, near *Olympia*, a City of *Elis* in *Peloponnesus*. An *Olympiad* therefore was a Period of 4 Years, and by these Periods the *Greeks* reckon'd their Time, the Year wherein the Games were celebrated being counted the first Year of each *Olympiad*.

The Beginning of the first *Olympiad* is referr'd to the Year of the *Julian Period* 3938, or 776 Years before *Christ*.

There.

Therefore to find the Year before or after *Christ* answering to any given Year of any given *Olympiad*, proceed thus: Multiply the compleat *Olympiads* (that is, the Number of those past before the given one) by 4, and to the Product add the given Year of the given *Olympiad*; this Sum being subtracted from 777, the Remainder will shew the corresponding Year *before Christ*; but if the Sum be greater than 776, then subtract 776 from it, and the Remainder will be the Year *after Christ* corresponding to the Year of the *Olympiad*.

Again: Any Year of the *Olympiads* being given, the corresponding Year of the *Julian* Period may be found thus: Multiply the compleat *Olympiads* by 4, to the Product add the given Year, and to the Sum total add 3937, the Years of the *Julian* Period elapsed before the Commence-  
ment



ment of the *Olympiads*, and that Sum will be the Year of the *Julian Period* required.—Also, any Year of the *Julian Period* being given, the corresponding Year of the *Olympiads* may be thus found: Subtract 3937 from the given Year, divide the Remainder by 4, and the Quotient will shew the compleat *Olympiads*, and the Remainder (if there be any) the Year of the current *Olympiad*.

As the Epocha of the *Olympiads* was the principal one among the ancient *Greeks*, so among the *Romans* was

*The Epocha of the BUILDING of  
ROME.*

This Epocha, according to *Varro*, is the Year of the *Julian Period* 3961; or 3962, according to the *Fasti Capitolini*; answering to the Years 753 or 752 before *Christ*, and commencing on the 21st of *April*. Therefore, if  
we

we subtract 3961 or 3962 from any higher Year of the *Julian* Period, the Remainder will shew the Year since the *Building of Rome*: But if the above-mention'd Numbers be added to any given Year of the said Epocha, the Sum will shew the corresponding Year of the *Julian* Period. So also, by subtracting the Years of this Epocha from 754 or 753, we have the Year before *Christ*; and by subtracting 754 from any higher Number, we have the Year after *Christ* express'd by the Remainder. Lastly, if we add the Year after *Christ* to 753 or 752, the Sum will shew the Years elapsed since the *Building of Rome*.

*N. B.* In Chronological Tables, the Margins of Books, &c. the Year of this Epocha is frequently denoted by *An. U. C.* that is, *Anno Urbis Conditæ*, the *Year of the Building of the City*.

*The Epocha of NABONASSAR.*

This Epocha takes its Name from *Nabonassar* King of *Babylon*, from the Beginning of whose Reign the *Chaldeans* reckon'd their Years. It began on the 26th of *February*, in the Year before *Christ* 747, and of the *Julian* Period 3967. Now as the Year of *Nabonassar*, of 365 Days, (the same with the *Egyptian*) wanted 5 Hours 49 Minutes of the true Solar Year, therefore it went back, or began sooner, about one Day in four Years, and one whole Year in 1460 *Julian* Years; so that 1460 *Julian* Years made 1461 Years of *Nabonassar*. Hence it came to pass, that the *Tboth*, or first Month of the Year of *Nabonassar* 227, began with the *Julian* Year on the First of *January*; which being Leap-Year, and so consisting of 366 Days, the *Tboth* of the next Year  
of

of *Nabonassar* (*viz.* 228) began on the last Day of *December* in the same *Julian* Year. Therefore (as two Years of *Nabonassar* began in one and the same *Julian* Year) if any given Year of *Nabonassar* be not greater than 227, subtract it from 748; if it be, subtract it from 749; and the Remainder will give the Year before *Christ*.— This Epocha is used by *Ptolemy*, *Censorinus*, and others.

*The Epocha of the SELEUCIDÆ.*

This is the *Syro-Macedonian* Epocha, commencing from the Time when *Seleucus Nicanor*, one of *Alexander's* Captains, and the first of the Race of the Kings call'd *Seleucidæ*, establish'd his Throne in *Syria*; which, according to the best Accounts, was in the Year of the *Julian* Period 4402, answering to the Year before *Christ*

312; which was twelve Years after *Alexander's* Death.

This Epocha is used in the First Book of *Maccabees*, and by *Josephus*; and we find it on a great Number of Medals struck by the Cities of *Syria*. The *Jews* call it the *Æra of Contracts*, because, being then subject to the Kings of *Syria*, they were obliged to follow this Method of computing in all their Contracts.

As to the Reduction of the Years of this Epocha (or those which remain to be mention'd) to the Years of the *Julian* Period, or the Years before or after *Christ*, enough has been said already to let the Reader see the Method of working in such Cases, and therefore we think it unnecessary to add any farther Directions of that Nature; unless it be the following general Rule for reducing the Years of one Epocha to those of another

ther

ther by means of the *Julian Period*. Add the given Year of one *Epocha* to the Year of the *Period* corresponding with its Rise; and from the Sum Total subtract the Year of the same *Period* corresponding with the Rise of the other *Epocha*: The Remainder is the Year of that other *Epocha* required. But observe here, that the Years of each *Epocha* are supposed to be *Julian Years*.

*The* **DIOCLESIAN Epocha,** *or Epocha*  
of **MARTYRS.**

This *Epocha* commences in the Year of *Christ* 284, and that of the *Julian Period* 4997. It obtain'd its Name from the great Number of *Christians* who suffer'd *Martyrdom* in the Reign of the Emperor *Dioclesian*; and was generally used by the *Christians* till the Year 532, when the Way of computing from the Birth of

*Christ* (introduced by *Dionysius*, as already mention'd) began to prevail. However, the *Dioclesian* Epocha is still used in all Ecclesiastical Computations by the *Christians* of *Egypt* and *Abyssinia*, who call it the *Year of Grace*: Though they do not reckon their Years in a continued Series from this Epocha; but when the *Dionysian* Period of 534 Years is expired, they begin again 1, 2, 3, &c. to the End of another Period.

*The Epocha of the HEGIRA.*

This is a famous Epocha, used by the *Turks*, *Arabs*, and others who profess the *Mabometan* Faith. It commences on the 16th of *July*, in the Year of *Christ* 622, and of the *Julian* Period 5335. The Word *Hegira* signifies *Flight*, the Event which gave Occasion to this Epocha being *Mabomet's* Flight from *Mecca*; for the  
Magistrates

Magistrates of that City, finding that his Imposture tended to disturb the publick Peace, were determin'd to cut off the Author of it, to prevent the farther spreading of the Mischief: But *Mahomet*, having timely Notice of their Design, fled by Night to *Medina*, another City of *Arabia*, in the Year of our Lord above mention'd; and this is the principal *Æra* from whence the *Mahometans* compute their Time.

The Orientals, indeed, do not agree with us, as to the Time of the *Higira*, or Flight of *Mahomet*; some fixing it to the Year of *Christ* 630, and others to 614. *Alfraganus*, *Albategnius*, and other Astronomers, also refer it to the 15th of *July*; but Chronologers generally place it on the 16th, as we have done above.—*N. B.* The Years of this Epocha are *Lunar*.



*The* YEZDEGERDIC *or* PERSIAN  
EPOCHA.

This Epocha, which is used by the *Persians*, takes its Name from *Yezdegerdis*, one of their Kings, who was slain in Battle by the *Saracens*. It commences on the 16th of *June*, in the Year of *Christ* 632, and of the *Julian* Period 5345.

*The* JULIAN Epocha.

This commences from the Year of the Reformation of the Calendar by *Julius Cæsar*, which is sometimes call'd the *Year of Confusion*. It is the Year of the *Julian* Period 4669, or 45 before the *Christian Æra*.

*The* GREGORIAN Epocha.

This takes its Rise from the Reformation of the Calendar by Pope  
*Gregory*

Gregory XIII. in the Year of our Lord 1582.

*The SPANISH Epocha.*

This Epocha, formerly in Use among the *Spaniards*, begins on the 1st of *January*, in the Year of the *Julian* Period 4676, answering to the Year before *Christ* 38. Some call it the *Æra of Cæsar*; others the *Æra of Æras*; but the *Spanish Æra* is the Name usually given it by later Writers. It is frequent in the *Tomes* of Councils and old Monuments of *Spain*; but it was laid aside in *Arragon* in the Year of *Christ* 1358, in *Castile* in the Year 1383, and in *Portugal* in the Year 1415, after which Time it was used no more.—The last I shall take notice of is

*The*

*The ACTIAN Epocha.*

This Epocha takes its Rise from the famous Naval Battle near the Promontory of *Actium*, wherein *Octavianus* (afterwards *Augustus*) obtain'd a complete Victory over *Antony* and *Cleopatra*. There is, indeed, a twofold *Æra* of this Victory; the one reckon'd from the Time of the Battle on the 2d of *September*, according to *Dio* and *Xiphilinus*; the other from the Taking of *Alexandria* and the Death of *Cleopatra*, which happen'd on the 29th of *August* in the following Year. This last is what is usually meant by the *Actian Epocha*, and is used by *Ptolemy*, *Josephus*, *Eusebius*, and *Censorinus*. It commences in the Year of the *Julian Period* 4684, answering to the Year 30 before the Birth of *Christ*.

To

To these I might have added many other memorable Epochs, as that of the *Deluge*, the Birth of *Abraham*, the Departure of the *Israelites* out of *Egypt*, the Building of *Solomon's Temple*, the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, &c. But those above set down, with the Times of their Commencement according to the *Julian Period*, are the most necessary to be understood, being most frequently used by ancient and modern Historians; and to give Light to *History* is the chief End of *Chronology*.

Q. Have you any thing farther to add upon this Subject?

A. No; what I have already said will be sufficient, I hope, to give the young Scholar a general and just Idea of *Chronology*, and to lead him (if he is so inclined) to the Study of the more abstruse and difficult Parts of that Science. But for the sake of those  
whose

whose Circumstances will not permit them to purchase a great Number of Books, or who may not have Leisure enough to go through a long Course of Reading, I shall here subjoin a *Chronological Table* of the most remarkable Events recorded in History, whether Sacred or Profane, from the Creation of the World to the present Time ; dividing the First Part into *Periods*, and the Second into *Centuries*.

*N. B.* The Year of the World is denoted by *A. M.*—the Year before *Christ* by *Ant. C.*—and the Year after *Christ* by *A. D.*

*A* CHRONOLOGICAL  
TABLE *of* Memorable  
Events *from the Begin-*  
*ning of the World to the*  
*Year of Our Lord 1747.*

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PART. I.

*From the Creation to the Birth of*  
CHRIST.

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PERIOD I.

*From the CREATION to the DELUGE.*

*A.M. Ant. C.*

1 4004 **G**OD creates the  
World, and our first  
Parents *Adam* and *Eve*,  
placing

*A.M. Ant.C.*

placing them in the Garden of *Eden*, or the *Terrestrial Paradise*; from whence they are soon expell'd for eating the forbidden Fruit.

- 2 4003 The Birth of *Cain*, *Adam's* eldest Son.
- 3 4002 The Birth of *Abel*.
- 129 3875 *Cain* kills his Brother *Abel*.
- 130 3874 The Birth of *Seth*, Son of *Adam* and *Eve*.
- 235 3769 The Birth of *Enos*, Son of *Seth*.
- 325 3679 The Birth of *Cainan*, Son of *Enos*.
- 395 3609 The Birth of *Mahalaleel*, Son of *Cainan*.
- 460 3544 The Birth of *Jared*, Son of *Mahalaleel*.

The

*A.M. Ant. C.*

622 3382 The Birth of *Enoch*, Son  
of *Jared*.

687 3317 The Birth of *Methuselah*,  
Son of *Enoch*.

874 3130 The Birth of *Lamech*,  
Son of *Methuselah*.

930 3074 *Adam* dies, aged 930  
Years.

987 3017 *Enoch* translated, aged  
365 Years.

1042 2962 *Seth* dies, aged 912 Years.

1056 2948 The Birth of *Noah*, Son  
of *Lamech*.

1140 2864 *Enos* dies, aged 905 Years.

1235 2769 *Cainan* dies, aged 910  
Years.

1290 2714 *Mabalaleel* dies, aged 895  
Years.

1422 2582 *Jared* dies, aged 962  
Years.

1536 2468 God warns *Noah* of the  
future Deluge.



*A.M. Ant. C.*

1651 2353 *Lamech* dies, aged 777  
Years.

1656 2348 *Methuselah* (the longest  
Liver of all Men) dies,  
aged 969 Years. The  
same Year *Noah*, with  
his Wife and three  
Sons, *Shem*, *Ham*, and  
*Japhet*, and their  
Wives, enters the Ark,  
which he had built by  
God's Command. The  
Flood began on the  
17th Day of the se-  
cond Month, (answer-  
ing to our *October*) and  
continued a whole  
Year.

PERIOD

## PERIOD II.

*From the FLOOD to the Calling of  
ABRAHAM.*

*A M. Ant.C.*

1657 2347 **O**N the 27th Day of  
the second Month,  
*Noah*, and his Family  
leave the Ark.

1663 2341 About this Time *Noah*  
having planted a Vine-  
yard, and made Wine,  
drinks to Excess.

1770 2234 The Building of the  
Tower of *Babel*, the  
Confusion of Langua-  
ges, and the Disper-  
sion of Mankind.

1771 2233 The *Babylonian* or *Affy-  
rian* Monarchy found-  
ed by *Nimrod*; and the  
*Egyptian* Monarchy by  
H *Mis*.

*A.M. Ant.C.*

- Misraim*, the Son of *Ham*.
- 1943 2061 *Nimrod* dies, and is succeeded by *Belus*.
- 1969 2035 *Belus* dies, and is succeeded by *Ninus*.
- 2006 1998 *Noah* dies, aged 950 Years.
- 2008 1996 The Birth of *Abram*, Son of *Terah*.
- 2017 1987 *Ninus* dies, and is succeeded by his Wife *Semiramis*.
- 2018 1986 The Birth of *Sarai*, *Abram*'s Wife.
- 2059 1945 *Semiramis* dies, and is succeeded by her Son *Ninias*.
- 2083 1921 *Abram*, in Obedience to the Call of God, leaves *Ur*, and goes to *Haran* in *Mesopotamia*,

*A.M. Ant.C.**tania*, where his Father dies.

## PERIOD III.

*From the Calling of ABRAM, to the Departure of the ISRAELITES out of Egypt.*2083 1921 *ABRAM* call'd from *Haran* into the Land of *Canaan*.2084 1920 He goes down into *Egypt* on account of the Famine, and returns from thence to the Land of *Canaan*.2092 1912 He defeats *Chedorlaomer* and his Confederates, and retakes his Nephew *Lot*.

*A.M. Ant C.*

2094 1910 The Birth of *Ishmael*, Son  
of *Abram* by *Hagar*.

2107 1897 God makes a Covenant  
with *Abram*, and chan-  
ges his Name into *A-*  
*brahim*, and that of  
*Sarai* into *Sarah*. The  
Institution of Circum-  
cision. *Abraham* en-  
tertains Angels. *Sodom*  
and *Gomorrab* de-  
stroy'd. *Lot's* Wife  
turn'd into a Pillar of  
Salt. *Lot* commits In-  
cest with his Daugh-  
ters.

2108 1896 The Birth of *Isaac*, Son  
of *Abraham* and *Sarah*.

2111 1893 *Abraham* puts *Hagar* and  
*Ishmael* out of his  
House.

He

*A.M. Ant.C.*

- 2133 1871 He goes to offer up his  
Son *Isaac*.
- 2145 1859 *Sarah* dies, aged 127  
Years.
- 2148 1856 *Isaac* marries *Rebekah*.  
And about this Time  
began the Kingdom of  
the *Argives* in *Pelo-*  
*ponnesus*.
- 2168 1836 *Rebekah* brings forth two  
Sons, *Esau* and *Jacob*.
- 2183 1821 *Abraham* dies, aged 175  
Years.
- 2208 1796 The Deluge of *Ogyges*  
in *Attica*.
- 2245 1759 *Isaac*, by Mistake, blesses  
*Jacob* instead of *Esau*.  
*Jacob* withdraws into  
*Mesopotamia*, where he  
marries *Leah* and *Ra-*  
*chael*, the Daughters of  
his Uncle *Laban*.

*A.M. Ant.C.*

- 2246 1758 The Birth of *Reuben*, Son of *Jacob* and *Leah*.
- 2259 1745 The Birth of *Joseph*, Son of *Jacob* and *Rachael*.
- 2265 1739 *Jacob* returns to the Land of *Canaan*, with his Wives and Children.
- 2266 1738 The Birth of *Benjamin*, and the Death of *Rachael*.
- 2276 1728 *Joseph* sold by his Brethren, and carried into *Egypt*.
- 2287 1717 He is accused by *Potiphar's* Wife, and put in Prison.
- 2288 1716 *Isaac* dies, aged 180 Years.
- 2289 1715 *Joseph* explains *Pharaoh's* Dreams, and is there-upon made Governor of all *Egypt*. *Saomis* was

*A. M. Ant. C.*

was then King of *Egypt*, but the *Egyptian* Kings all took the Name of *Pharaoh*.

2296 1708 The Beginning of the seven Years Famine, when *Jacob* sends ten of his Sons into *Egypt* to buy Corn.

2298 1706 They come again into *Egypt*, with their youngest Brother *Benjamin*. At length *Joseph* makes himself known to his Brethren, and sends for his Father *Jacob* and all his Family to *Egypt*. — *Sensaopis* was then King.

2315 1689 *Jacob* dies in *Egypt*, aged 147 Years.

H 4

*Joseph*



*A.M. Ant. C.*

- 2369 1635 *Joseph* dies, aged 110 Years, and desires to have his Bones carried into the Land of *Canaan*.
- 2427 1577 The new King of *Egypt* (*Ramesses Miamon*) persecutes the *Israelites*.
- 2430 1574 The Birth of *Aaron*.
- 2433 1571 The Birth of *Moses*, Brother of *Aaron*. He is exposed on the Water, but saved and brought up by *Pharaoh's* Daughter.
- 2473 1531 *Moses* kills an *Egyptian*, and flies to *Midian*, where he marries *Zipporah*, the Daughter of *Jethro*.
- 2513 1491 God speaks to *Moses* from the Burning Bush, and

*A.M. Ant.C.*

and sends him to deliver the *Israelites* out of *Egypt*. After ten Plagues inflicted on the *Egyptians*, *Pharaoh* permits the *Israelites* to depart. — This King's Name was *Amenophis*, and it is he who was drown'd in the *Red Sea*.

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#### PERIOD IV.

*From the Departure of the ISRAELITES out of Egypt, to the Building of SOLOMON'S Temple.*

2513 1491 **T**HE Passage of the *Israelites* thro' the *Red Sea*, the Destruction of the *Egyptians* who

*A.M. Ant.C.*

who pursued them, and  
the Law given on  
Mount *Sinai*.

2514 1490 The Tabernacle is erect-  
ed, and *Aaron* made  
High-Priest.

2552 1452 *Aaron* dies, in the 123d  
Year of his Age, and  
is succeeded by his Son  
*Eleazar*.

2553 1451 The *Israelites* conquer  
several Countries on  
this Side *Jordan*. *Moses*  
dies upon Mount *Nebo*,  
aged 120 Years, and is  
succeeded by *Joshua*.  
The *Israelites* pass the  
*Jordan*, and take *Je-  
ricbo*. The Sun and  
Moon stand still. At  
this Time *Sesostris*  
reigns

*A.M. Ant.C.*

- reigns in *Egypt*, according to *Usher*.
- 2570 1434 After the Conquest and Division of the Land of *Canaan*, *Joshua* dies, aged 110 Years. *Deucalion's* Flood seems to have happen'd about this Time.
- 2592 1412 The *Jews* are made tributary to *Chusan*, King of *Mesopotamia*, for eight Years.
- 2599 1405 *Othniel*, the first of the Judges of *Israel*, defeats *Chusan*; after which the *Israelites* enjoy Peace for 40 Years.
- 2639 1365 *Eglon*, King of *Moab*, defeats the *Israelites*, and

*A.M. Ant.C.*

- and enslaves them for  
18 Years.
- 2657 1347 *Ehud* (another of the  
Judges) kills *Eglon*.
- 2699 1305 *Deborah* and *Barak* judge  
*Israel*, and defeat the  
Army of *Sifera*, *Jabin's*  
General.
- 2746 1258 *Gideon* defeats the *Mi-  
dianites*.
- 2786 1218 Upon the Death of *Gi-  
deon*, his Son *Abime-  
lech* usurps the Go-  
vernment.
- 2820 1184 *Troy* taken and destroy'd  
by the *Greeks*, after a  
ten Years Siege.
- 2834 1170 *Jephthah* governs *Israel*.
- 2864 1140 *Eli*, the High Priest, go-  
vern the People 40  
Years. During which  
Time

*A.M. Ant.C.*

- Time *Samson* performs his wonderful Exploits.
- 2904 1100 The Ark taken by the *Philistines*. The Death of *Eli*. *Samuel* governs the People 20 Years.
- 2924 1080 *Saul* is appointed King of *Israel*.
- 2950 1054 *David* anointed King of *Israel* in *Hebrew*.
- 2990 1014 *David* dies, and his Son *Solomon* ascends the Throne.
- 2992 1012 *Solomon* procures Timber and Workmen from *Hiram* King of *Tyre*, to assist him in building the Temple.
- 3000 1004 The Temple is finish'd.

PERIOD

## PERIOD V.

*From the BUILDING of the TEMPLE,  
to the End of the BABYLONISH  
CAPTIVITY.*

*A.M. Ant. C.*

3001 1003 **T**HE Dedication of  
the Temple.

3026 978 The Rebellion of *Jero-*  
*boam* against *Solomon*.

3029 975 The Death of *Solomon*,  
who is succeeded by  
his Son *Rehoboam*. In  
his Time the King-  
dom is divided into  
two Parts, by the Re-  
volt of the ten Tribes;  
only those of *Judab*  
and *Benjamin* remain-  
ing subject to *Reho-*  
*boam*, under the Name  
of the Kingdom of *Ju-*  
*dub*;

A.M. Ant.C.

*dab*; and the other ten, who revolted to *Jeroboam*, retaining the Name of the Kingdom of *Israel*.

3047 957 *Abijah*, who succeeded *Rehoboam* in the Kingdom of *Judah*, gains a great Victory over *Jeroboam*, killing 500,000 of his Men.

3049 955 *Abijah* dies, and is succeeded by *Asa*, who suppresses the Idolatry that had been introduced into the Kingdom of *Judah*.

3051 953 *Jeroboam* dies, and is succeeded by *Nadab*.

3052 952 *Nadab* is succeeded by *Baasha*, who builds *Ramah*, to hinder the  
Is-



A.M. Ant.C.

*Israelites* from going to *Jerusalem*; but *Asa*, King of *Judab*, engages *Benhadad* King of *Syria* to invade the Territories of *Baasha*, who thereupon quits his Undertaking at *Ramah*.

- 3080 924 *Omri*, King of *Israel*, builds *Samaria*, and makes it the Seat of his Empire.
- 3090 914 *Asa* is succeeded in the Throne of *Judab* by his Son *Jehshaphat*, whose Reign was pious and prosperous.
- 3096 908 *Elijah* causes the false Prophets of *Baal* to be slain, and appoints *Elisha* to be his Successor

*A.M. Ant.C.*

- cessor in the Prophetic Office.
- 3103 901 *Ahab*, the Successor of *Omri*, defeats *Benhadad* King of Syria, who had besieged *Samarina*; and afterwards in a pitch'd Battle.
- 3107 897 Going to lay Siege to *Ramoth-Gilead*, (then in the Hands of the King of Syria) he is slain in Disguise, and succeeded by his Son *Abaziah*.
- 3108 896 *Abaziah* dies, and is succeeded by his Brother *Jehoram*. *Elijah* is taken up into Heaven in a fiery Chariot.
- 3109 895 *Elisha* procures the Army of the *Israelites* a  
I mira-

*A.M. Ant.C.*

- miraculous Supply of Water, and foretels their Victory over the *Moabites*.
- 3112 892 About this Time *Dido* lays the Foundation of *Carthage*.
- 3115 889 *Jehoshaphat* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Jehoram*, who introduces Idolatry into *Judah*.
- 3118 886 About this Time *Homer* flourish'd.
- 3119 885 *Benhadad* besieges *Samaria*, and reduces it to great Streights; but he and his Army being seiz'd with a Panic in the Night, they raise the Siege with  
the

A. M. Ant. C.

the utmost Precipitation.

3120 884 *Jehoram*, King of *Israel*, is slain by *Jehu*, who ascends the Throne.

3120 884 *Abaziah* (the Son and Successor of *Jehoram* King of *Judah*) being kill'd by Order of *Jehu*, his Mother *Athaliah* usurps the Crown, having destroy'd all the Royal Offspring except young *Joash*, who is conceal'd in the Temple.

3126 878 *Athaliah* is put to Death, and *Joash* seated on the Throne.

3148 856 *Jehu* (King of *Israel*) dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Jehoabaz*.

I 2

*Zechariah*

A.M. Ant.C.

3164 840 *Zechariah* the High-Priest is ston'd to Death by Order of *Joash*.

3165 839 His Country is invaded and plunder'd by *Hazael* King of *Syria*; after which he is murder'd by his own Servants, and succeeded by his Son *Amaziab*.

The same Year *Jeboabaz* King of *Israel* dies, and his Son *Joash* succeeds him. *Elisha* dies about this Time.

3168 836 *Joash* is successful in his Wars with *Benhadad* King of *Syria*, the Son of *Hazael*.

3178 826 He obtains a great Victory over *Amaziab* King

A.M. Ant.C.

King of *Judah*. He dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Jeroboam II.* in whose Reign *Jonah*, *Hosea*, and *Amos* prophesy.

3194 810 *Amaziah* is succeeded by his Son *Uzziah*, (or *Azariah*) in whose Reign the Prophets *Isaiab* and *Amos* arise in the Kingdom of *Judah*.

3228 776 The *Olympic Games*, which had been long discontinued, are renewed by *Iphitus*; and from hence the *Epocha* of the *Olympiads* commences.

3232 772 *Zechariah*, the Son of *Jeroboam II.* obtains  
I 3 the

*A.M. Ant.C.*

the Kingdom of *Israel*, after an *Interregnum* of eleven Years. Having reign'd six Months, he is kill'd by *Shallum*; who, after a Reign of one Month, is kill'd by *Menahem*; who reigns ten Years, and is succeeded by his Son *Pekabiah*.

3245 759 *Pekabiah*, having reign'd two Years, is assassinated by *Pekab*, who who succeeds him.

3246 758 *Uzziab* King of *Judah* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Jotham*, in whose Reign *Isaiab* and *Hosea* prophesy.

3251 753 The Building of the City of *Rome*.

*Arbaces,*

*A. M. Ant. C.*

- 3257 747 *Arbaces*, Governor of *Media* (whom the learned Dean *Prideaux* makes the same with *Tiglath-Pileser*) and *Belshis* (otherwise call'd *Nabonassar*) besiege *Sardanapalus*, King of *Assyria*, in *Nineveh*; who at last burns himself, with his Wives, Eunuchs, and all his Riches, in his own Palace. Hereupon *Tiglath-Pileser* is acknowledged King of *Assyria*, and *Nabonassar* lays the Foundation of the *Babylonish* Empire.
- 3262 742 *Jotham* dies, and his Son *Abaz* succeeds him. This Prince being invaded



*A. M. Ant. C.*

vaded by *Rezin* King of *Syria*, and *Pekab* King of *Israel*, begs Assistance of *Tiglath-Pileser*, and submits to pay him Tribute.

3264 740 *Tiglath-Pileser* overcomes *Rezin*, and puts him to Death; then enters the Land of *Israel*, takes several Cities, and carries away a great Number of Captives.

3265 739 *Hoshea*, the Son of *Elab*, kills *Pekab* King of *Israel*, and usurps the Throne.

3276 728 *Salmaneser*, the Successor of *Tiglath-Pileser*, invades the Kingdom of *Israel*,

*A.M. Ant.C.*

- Israel*, and makes *Hoshea* tributary to him.
- 3277 727 *Hezekiah* succeeds *Abaz* in the Kingdom of *Judab*.
- 3279 725 *Hoshea*, thinking to shake off the Yoke of *Salmaneser*, makes an Alliance with *So*, or *Sabacon*, King of *Egypt*, and neglects to pay his Tribute.
- 3283 721 Hereupon *Salmaneser* takes *Samaria*, (after a three Years Siege) carries away the Ten Tribes captive, and so puts an End to the Kingdom of *Israel*, after it had subsisted, separately from that of *Judab*, 254 Years.
- Romulus*

*A.M. Ant.C.*

- 3289 715 *Romulus* dies.
- 3291 713 *Sennacherib*, the Son and Successor of *Salmanasser*, invades the Kingdom of *Judah*. *Hezekiah's* Sickness and Recovery.
- 3295 709 *Sennacherib* continues the War against *Hezekiah*, but 185,000 of his Army being destroy'd in one Night by an Angel, he returns to *Nineveh*; where he is kill'd by two of his Sons, and succeeded by a third named *Esharaddon*.
- 3306 698 *Hezekiah* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Manasseh*.

*Esar-*

*A.M. Ant.C.*

- 3323 681 *Esharhaddon* re-unites the  
*Assyrian* and *Babylonish*  
Empires.
- 3329 675 His Generals carry *Ma-*  
*nasseb* Prisoner in  
Chains to *Babylon*.
- 3347 657 *Holofernes*, General of *Ne-*  
*buchadnezzar* (or *Saos-*  
*duchen*) the Successor  
of *Esharhaddon*, invades  
*Judea*, and is slain by  
*Judith*.
- 3361 643 *Manasseb* dies, (after his  
Return from *Babylon*)  
and his Son *Amon* suc-  
ceeds him.
- 3363 641 *Amon* is murder'd by his  
Servants, and succeed-  
ed by his Son *Josiab*,  
in whose Reign *Jere-*  
*miab* and *Zephaniab*  
prophecy.

*Josiab*

*A. M., Ant. C.*

- 3394 610 *Josiab* is slain in Battle against *Necho*, King of *Egypt*, and is succeeded by his Son *Jehcabez*; but this Prince, after a Reign of three Months, is dispossess'd by *Necho*, who places his Brother *Eliakim* upon the Throne, and changes his Name to *Jeboiakim*.
- 3398 606 *Nebuchadnezzar II.* takes *Jerusalem*, and carries away *Daniel* and his Companions to *Babylon*. From hence are reckon'd the 70 Years of the *Babylonish* Captivity.
- 3402 602 *Daniel* interprets *Nebuchad-*

*A.M. Ant. C.*

- chadnezzar's* Dream of the great Image.
- 3404 600 *Jeboiakim* rebels against *Nebuchadnezzar*.
- 3405 599 The Birth of *Cyrus*, and the Death of *Jeboiakim*. He is succeeded by his Son *Jeconiah*, who (after reigning three Months) is carried Prisoner to *Babylon* by *Nebuchadnezzar*, and his Uncle *Zedekiah* made King in his stead.
- 3410 594 *Ezekiel* begins to prophesy in *Chaldea*.
- 3412 592 *Zedekiah* makes a League with *Hophra* King of *Egypt*, and rebels against *Nebuchadnezzar*.
- 3414 519 *Nebuchadnezzar* besieges *Jerusalem*, and the *Egyptian*

*A. M. Ant. C.*

*gyptian* Army advances to its Relief; but upon *Nebuchadnezzar's* marching to give them Battle, they retire into their own Country.

3416 588 *Nebuchadnezzar* takes *Jerusalem*, utterly destroys both the City and Temple, puts out *Zedkiab's* Eyes and carries him to *Babylon*, and sends the *Jews* captive beyond the *Euphrates*. Thus ended the Kingdom of *Judah*, after it had subsisted 388 Years from the Time of the Separation.

3417 587 *Nebuchadnezzar* returns to *Babylon*, and erects the  
the

*A.M. Ant.C.*

Golden Image in the  
Plain of *Dura*.

3435 569 By the Judgment of God  
he is reduced to the  
Condition of a Beast,  
living abroad in the  
Fields, and eating Grass  
like an Ox.

3442 562 He is restored to his  
Reason and Kingdom:  
Soon after which he  
dies, and is succeeded  
by his Son *Evilmerodach*,  
who releases *Jeconiab*  
from his Imprisonment,  
and promotes him to great  
Honour.

3444 560 *Evilmerodach* is kill'd by  
*Neriglissar* his Brother-  
in-Law, who usurps  
the Kingdom.

*Nerig-*



*A. M. Ant. C.*

- 3446 558 *Neriglissar* declares War against the *Medes*; but *Cyrus*, being made General of the *Medes* and *Persians*, kills *Neriglissar* in Battle, and routs *Cræsus* his Confederate.
- 3455 549 *Cyrus* vanquishes *Cræsus* a second time, pursues him, and takes him Prisoner in *Sardis*, his capital City.
- 3466 538 He lays Siege to *Babylon*, and takes it; and, having slain *Belshazzar*, places his Uncle *Cyaxares* upon the Throne. This *Cyaxares* is call'd in Scripture *Darius the Mede*.

*Cyaxares*

A.M. Ant.C.

3468 536. *Cyaxares* dies, and *Cyrus* succeeds him; and with him begins the *Persian* Monarchy, the *Assyrian* Empire being now destroy'd. In the first Year of his Reign *Cyrus* gives Leave to the *Jews* to return to their own Country, and rebuild the Temple; and so puts an End to the 70 Years Captivity.

K

PERIOD

## PERIOD VI.

*From the End of the BABYLONISH  
CAPTIVITY, to the BIRTH OF  
CHRIST.*

*A.M. Ant.C.*

3469 535 **T**HE *Jews* return to  
*Jerusalem*, and be-  
gin to rebuild their  
City and Temple, but  
are obstructed by the  
*Samaritans*.

3475 529 *Cyrus* is at War with the  
*Scythians*, but dies a-  
bout this Time, and  
is succeeded by his Son  
*Cambyfes*.

3480 524 *Cambyfes* conquers *Egypt*,  
puts his Brother *Smer-  
dis* to Death, and dies  
soon after.

*Smerdis*

A. M. Ant. C.

3483 521 *Smerdis* the *Magian* (in Scripture call'd *Artaxerxes*) succeeds *Cambyfes*, and stops the Building of the Temple; but he is soon kill'd, and *Darius* the Son of *Hystaspes* is placed upon the Throne.

3484 520 *Darius*, by a Decree, permits the *Jews* to go on with the Building of the Temple.

3489 515 The Temple finish'd, and dedicated.

3492 512 *Darius*, by a Stratagem of *Zopyrus*, retakes *Babylon*, which had revolted.

3496 508 *Tarquinius Superbus*, the seventh and last King of *Rome*, expell'd with

*A.M. Ant.C.*

all his Family, and the  
 Consular Government  
 establish'd.

- 3498 506 *Porfena* besieges *Rome* in  
 favour of the *Tarquins*.
- 3514 490 *Darius* sends a numerous  
 Army to invade *Greece*,  
 who are defeated in  
 the Battle of *Marathon*  
 by 10,000 *Athenians*  
 under the Conduct of  
*Miltiades*.
- 3520 484 *Darius* dies, and is suc-  
 ceeded by his Son  
*Xerxes*.
- 3524 480 *Xerxes* invades *Greece*  
 with an Army of  
 1,100,000 Men. *Leonidas*,  
 King of *Sparta*,  
 with only 300 Men,  
 kill'd 20,000 of them  
 at the Pass of *Thermopylae*;

*A.M. Ant.C.*

*pylæ*; but being at last over power'd with Numbers, they bravely perish'd on the Spot. The same Year the greatest Part of his Fleet is destroy'd near *Salamis* by the *Athenian* General *Themistocles*. Terrified by this ill Success, he returns ingloriously into *Asia*.

3525 479 The Forces that *Xerxes* left behind him, under the Command of *Mardonius*, are cut to Pieces near *Plateæ* by *Pausanias*, and *Mardonius* himself kill'd On the very same Day *Leotychides* burns the Re-  
 K 3 remainder

*A.M. Ant.C.*

- mainder of *Xerxes's* Fleet at *Mycale*, and defeats his Land-Army.
- 353<sup>1</sup> 473 *Xerxes* is slain by *Artabanus*, who usurps the Government for some Months, but is then kill'd, and *Artaxerxes Longimanus* (the Son of *Xerxes*) placed on the Throne.
- 355<sup>1</sup> 453 *Nehemiah*, being sent Governor to *Judea*, rebuilds the Walls of *Jerusalem*, repeoples it, and proceeds to reform the *Jewish* Church and State. In his Time *Zechariah* and *Malachi* prophesy.
- Ar-*

*A.M. Ant.C.*

- 3580 424 *Artaxerxes* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Xerxes II*, who about a Year after is kill'd by his Brother *Sogdianus*.
- 3581 423 *Sogdianus* is kill'd and succeeded by *Ochus*, commonly call'd *Darius Notbus*.
- 3599 405 *Darius* dies, and is succeeded by *Artaxerxes II*. firnam'd *Mnemon*.
- 3604 400 *Cyrus* (his younger Brother) makes War against *Artaxerxes*, and is kill'd in Battle. Ten thousand *Greeks*, who had served the vanquish'd Prince, make a famous Retreat.



*A M. Ant.C.*

- 3646 358 *Artaxerxes Mnemon* is succeeded by *Ochus*, call'd *Artaxerxes III.*
- 3648 356 The Birth of *Alexander the Great*; and the Burning of the Temple of *Diuna* at *Ephe- sus.*
- 3666 338 *Bagoas*, the Eunuch, poisons *Ochus*, and makes his Brother *Arfes* King in his stead.
- 3668 336 *Bagoas* destroys *Arfes*, and places *Darius Codoman- nus* on the Throne. *Philip*, King of *Macedon*, is slain by *Pau- sanias*, and succeeded by his Son *Alexander.*
- 3670 334 *Alexander* marches into *Asia*, and defeats *Da- rius*

*A.M. Ant.C.*

*rius* in two pitch'd  
Battles.

3672 332 He destroys *Tyre*, and  
marches to *Jerusalem*,  
where the High-Priest  
diverts his Anger, and  
engages his Favour to  
the *Jews*.

3674 330 *Darius* receives a final  
Overthrow at the Bat-  
tle of *Arbela*, being  
slain in his Flight by  
*B.issus*, one of his own  
Captains; and with  
him ends the *Persian*  
Monarchy.

3681 323 *Alexander* (the Founder  
of the *Grecian* Empire)  
having push'd his Con-  
quests as far as the *In-  
dies*, returns to *Baby-  
lon*, and dies there, in  
the

*A.M. Ant.C.*

- the 33d Year of his Age.
- 3682 322 After the Death of *Alexander*, the great Officers in his Army divide the Empire among themselves.
- 3684 320 *Ptolemy*, the Son of *Lagus*, by the *Greeks* call'd *Soter*, seizes on *Egypt*, and conquers *Judea*.
- 3692 312 *Seleucus* founds the *Syrian Monarchy*.
- 3727 277 *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, the Successor of *Ptolemy Soter*, causes the *Hebrew* Scriptures to be translated into *Greek*. This is what we call the *Septuagint* Version.
- The

*A.M. Ant. C.*

- 3729 275 The *Romans* drive *Pyrrhus* out of *Italy*; and *Ptolemy* sends an Ambassador to desire their Alliance.
- 3757 247 *Ptolemy Euergetes* succeeds *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, and makes himself Master of *Syria* and *Judea*.
- 3783 221 His Son and Successor, *Ptolemy Philopater*, enters into a War with *Antiochus the Great*, King of *Syria*.
- 3785 219 *Hanaibal*, the *Carthaginian* General, marches over the *Alps* into *Italy*, and (within the Space of a few Years) defeats the *Romans* in several Battles.

*Ptolemy*

*A.M. Ant.C.*

- 3800 204 *Ptolemy Philopater* dies, and is succeeded by *Ptolemy Epiphanes*, an Infant of five Years of Age.
- 3802 202 *Scipio* defeats *Hannibal* in *Africa*, and takes *Carthage*, which was demolish'd by Order of the *Roman Senate*.
- 3809 195 *Hannibal* prevails with *Antiochus*, King of *Syria*, to enter into a War with the *Romans*; in which he has ill Success, and makes an inglorious Peace.
- 3818 186 *Seleucus Philopater* succeeds *Antiochus*.
- 3822 182 *Hannibal* poisons himself, to prevent his falling into

A. M. Ant. C.

into the Hands of the  
*Romans.*

- 3829 175 *Antiochus Epiphanes* succeeds his Brother *Seleucus* in the Kingdom of *Syria*, who proves a violent Persecutor of the *Jews*, takes *Jerusalem* by Storm, and prophanes the Temple.
- 3836 168 *Mattathias* and his Sons take up Arms against him.
- 3837 167 The Persecution is violently carried on against the *Jews*; the seven *Maccabees*, Brothers, and their Mother are martyr'd.
- 3840 164 *Antiochus Epiphanes* dies miserably, and is succeeded

*A.M. Ant.C.*

ceeded by *Antiochus Eupator*, who still oppresses the *Jews*, but is vanquish'd by *Judas Maccabeus*.

3843 161 *Judas* is slain in Battle, and succeeded by *Jonathan*, as Captain of the *Jewish* Forces.

3874 130 After long Wars with the Kings of *Syria*, under various Captains, and with various Success, *Hyrchanus* frees the *Jews* from the *Syrian* Yoke.

3875 129 He conquers the *Edomites*, and makes them embrace the *Jewish* Religion.

3895 109 He besieges and takes *Samaria*.

He

*A. M. Ant. C.*

- 3897 107 He is succeeded by his Son *Aristobulus*, who assumes the Title of King, but reigns only one Year.
- 3898 106 *Alexander Jannæus* succeeds *Aristobulus*.
- 3899 105 He besieges *Ptolemais*, but is defeated by *Lathyrus*, King of *Cyprus*. He makes an Alliance with *Cleopatra*, Queen of *Egypt*.
- 3906 98 He takes and demolishes *Gaza*.
- 3911 93 *Jugurtha*, King of *Numidia*, defeated and made Prisoner by the *Romans*.
- 3912 92 The Beginning of the War between the *Romans*



*A.M. Ant. C.*

- mans and Mithridates  
King of Pontus.*
- 3926 78 *Alexandra, the Wife and  
Successor of Alexander  
Jannæus, diverts Ti-  
granes King of Arme-  
nia from invading Ju-  
dea.*
- 3935 69 *Aristobulus, the second  
Son of Alexander Jan-  
næus, seizes the King-  
dom upon the Death  
of Alexandra, having  
defeated his elder Bro-  
ther Hyrcanus.*
- 3940 64 *Pompey takes Jerusalem,  
carries Aristobulus Pri-  
soner to Rome, and  
makes Hyrcanus High-  
Priest and Prince of the  
Jews.*

*Pompey,*

*A.M. Ant.C.*

- 3943 61 *Pompey*, having finish'd the *Mithridatic War*, triumphs at *Rome*.
- 3954 50 The War breaks out between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*.
- 3955 49 The Battle of *Pharsalia*, wherein *Pompey* is defeated.
- 3958 46 *Cato*, who sided with *Pompey*, kills himself at *Utica*.
- 3960 44 *Cæsar* is murder'd in the Senate-House, by *Brutus*, *Cassius*, and others.
- 3962 42 *Brutus* and *Cassius* are vanquish'd at *Philippi* by *Octavianus* (afterwards *Augustus*) and *Mark Antony*.
- 3972 32 A War breaks out between *Octavianus* and  
L *Antony*,

*A.M. Ant.C.*

- Antony*, wherein *Herod* sides with the latter.
- 3973     31 The famous Naval Battle at *Actium*, wherein *Antony* is entirely defeated.
- 3974     30 *Octavianus* pursues *Antony* and *Cleopatra* to *Alexandria*, where they kill themselves.
- 3976     28 *Octavianus* returns to *Rome*. and enters it in Triumph. The Senate and People unanimously confer on him the whole Monarchy of the *Roman Empire*, with the Name of *Augustus*, which was also born by his Successors.
- Herod*

A.M. Ant.C.

3987 17 *Herod* gets together Materials for Building a new Temple, and pulls down the old one.

3989 15 Upon the Death of *Lepidus*, *Augustus* takes upon himself the Office of High-Priest of *Rome*, examines the *Sibylline* Prophecies, and burns such as were deemed spurious.

3998 6 *Herod* causes *Alexander* and *Aristobulus*, his two Sons by *Mariamne*, to be strangled.

4004 All the World being at Peace, the Temple of *Janus* is shut, and our Blessed Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST is born at *Betlehem*.

*N. B.* This is the *Vulgar Christian Æra*, (as invented by *Dionysius*, and still in Use amongst us) but it is generally agreed, that it places the Time of *Christ's* Nativity four Years too late ; so that our Saviour was really born in the Year of the World 4000. Be this as it will, (for it is a Matter uncertain, and of no great Consequence) we think it most convenient to follow the common Computation.

A  
Chronological TABLE  
OF  
Memorable EVENTS.

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PART. II.

*From the BIRTH of CHRIST to the  
Year 1747.*

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CENTURY I.

A. D.

1 **H**EROD massacres the In-  
fants of *Bethlehem*. He dies  
in a miserable Manner, and his

L 3

Do-

A.D.

Dominions are divided among his Sons.

- 3 *Augustus* banishes his Daughter *Julia*.
- 4 He adopts *Tiberius*. This Year *St. John* the Evangelist and *St. Luke* are supposed to have been born.
- 6 *Archelaus*, who succeeded *Herod* in *Judea*, is banish'd into *Gaul*, and his Dominions are reduced to a *Roman Province*.
- 14 *Augustus* dies at *Nola*, and is succeeded in the whole Empire by *Tiberius*.
- 15 *Tiberius* makes *Valerius Gratus* Governor of *Judea*.
- 28 *Pontius Pilate* succeeds him, and creates great Disturbances.

*John*

A.D.

- 29 *John* the Baptist, the Fore-runner of our Saviour, begins his Preaching.
- 30 *Christ* is baptiz'd by *John*; is tempted in the Wilderness; works his first Miracle at *Cana*, by turning Water into Wine; converses with *Nicodemus*, and with the Woman at *Jacob's* Well.
- 31 *John* the Baptist is imprison'd by *Herod's* Order, having loudly declar'd against *Herod's* marrying *Herodias*, his Brother *Philip's* Wife.
- 32 *Christ* chuses twelve Apostles, *John* is beheaded in Prison at the Solicitation of *Herodias*. Our Lord is transfigured on the Mount.
- 33 Our Lord converts *Zaccheus*, raises *Lazarus*, and enters



A.D.

triumphantly into *Jerusalem*. He eats his last Passover with his Disciples, is betray'd by *Judas*, apprehended, condemn'd, and crucified. He is buried, rises again on the third Day, and appears several times to his Disciples. On the fortieth Day he ascends into Heaven. *Matthias* is admitted into the Number of the Apostles in the Room of *Judas*. The Effusion of the Holy Ghost.

34 *St. Stephen* is stoned, who is reckon'd the First Martyr. *Philip* converts the *Samaritans*, and the Eunuch of *Queen Candace*.

35 The Conversion of *St. Paul* near *Damascus*, from whence he retires to *Arabia*.

*Pilate*

A. D.

- 36 *Pilate* is deprived of his Government.
- 37 *Tiberius* dies, and is succeeded by *Caligula*, who banishes *Herod* into *Gaul*, and makes young *Agrippa* King of Part of *Ju-  
dia*.
- 38 *Paul* comes to *Jerusalem*. *Caligula* assumes divine Honours, and orders his Statue to be placed in the Temple. *Pilate* kills himself.
- 39 *Peter* cures *Aeneas* at *Lydda*, and raises *Tabitha* at *Joppa*. The Conversion of *Cornelius*. About this Time *St. Matthew* writes his Gospel.
- 41 *Caligula* is slain by *Cbereas*, and succeeded in the Empire by *Claudius*.
- 42 *St. Paul* goes with *Barnabas* to *Antioch*, where the Disciples  
of

A. D.

of *Christ* are first call'd *Christians*. *St. Mark's Gospel* is supposed to have been written at this Time.

- 44 *Herod Agrippa* causes *James the Great* to be beheaded; puts *St. Peter* in Prison, who is deliver'd thence by an Angel; and himself dies miserably.
- 48 *Messalina*, the Empress, marries her Gallant, and is executed for it. *Claudius* marries her Niece *Agrippina*, and adopts her Son *Nero*.
- 50 The first Council in the *Christian Church* held at *Jerusalem*.
- 54 *Claudius* is poison'd by *Agrippina*, and *Nero* succeeds him in the Empire.
- 60 *St. Paul*, appealing to *Cæsar*, is sent to *Rome*; and in his Passage

A. D.

Passage is shipwreck'd on the  
Island of *Malta*.

64 *Nero* sets *Rome* on Fire. He  
begins the First General Per-  
secution against the *Christians*.

66 *Vespasian* is sent into *Judea*, and  
carries on the War against  
the *Jews*. *St. Paul* and *St.*  
*Peter* suffer Martyrdom at  
*Rome*.

68 *Nero* kills himself, and is suc-  
ceeded by *Galba*; who reigns  
seven or eight Months, and  
is slain. *Otho* succeeds *Galba*,  
and marches against *Vitellius*;  
but is defeated, and kills  
himself.

70 *Vitellius*, who succeeded *Otho*,  
is put to Death in the eighth  
Month of his Reign, and

71 *Vespasian* is made Emperor by  
the Army in the *East*.

His

A. D.

- 73 His Son *Titus* takes and demolishes the City and Temple of *Jerusalem*, after a Siege of six Months; and so puts an End to the *Jewish* Oeconomy.
- 79 *Vespasian* is succeeded by *Titus*, in whose Reign there happens a great Eruption of *Vesuvius*, a burning Mountain near *Naples*.
- 82 After a short Reign *Titus* is succeeded by *Domitian*, who assumes Divine Honours, and has Sacrifices offer'd to him. About this Time *Agricola* obtains great Victories in *Britain*, and reduces it almost entirely under the *Roman* Power.
- 90 *Domitian* begins the Second General Persecution.

St.

A. D.

- 95 St. *John* is thrown into a Cauldron of boiling Oil, and is then banish'd to the Isle of *Patmos*, where he writes his *Revelations*.
- 96 *Domitian* is slain in his Palace, and succeeded by *Nerva*, who is favourable to the *Christians*.
- 98 *Trajan* succeeds *Nerva*, and is made *Pontifex Maximus*, or High-Priest.
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## CENTURY II.

- 107 THE Third General Persecution of the *Christians*.
- 117 *Trajan* is succeeded by *Adrian*.
- 125 The Fourth General Persecution.

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A.D.

- 138 *Antoninus Pius* succeeds *Adrian*, and proves a very good Prince.
- 161 He is succeeded by *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, another excellent Emperor, though at last prevail'd upon to persecute the *Christians*.
- 162 A great Inundation of the *Tiber*, which occasions a Famine at *Rome*, and is follow'd by various Calamities.
- 166 The Fifth General Persecution.
- 174 The Army under *Marcus Aurelius* in *Germany* being ready to perish for Want of Water, a *Christian* Legion obtains a plentiful Shower of Rain by their Prayers, which satisfies the Thirst of the whole Army; and at the same Time a furious Hail, mix'd with  
Thun-

A.D.

Thunder and Lightning, destroys their Enemies.

180 *Marcus Aurelius* is succeeded by his Son *Commodus*, a wicked Prince, who persecuted the *Christians* for not consenting to worship him.

193 *Commodus* is poison'd and strangled, and is succeeded by *Pertinax*, as he is by *Didius Julianus*, and *Didius* by *Severus*, all within the Compass of a Year.

194, He overcomes *Pescennius Niger*,

195, who was declar'd Emperor

196, by the Army in *Syria*; con-

quers the *Parthians*, *Medes*, and *Arabians*; and punishes the rebellious *Jews*.



## CENTURY III.

A D.

- 202 **T**HE Sixth General Persecution.
- 211 *Severus*, having spent two Years in quelling the *Britons* who had revolted, dies at *York*.
- 212 He is succeeded by his two Sons *Caracalla* and *Geta*, but *Caracalla* kills his Brother *Geta* in the Arms of his Mother.
- 217 *Caracalla* becomes odious by his Cruelties, and is slain by *Macrinus*, who succeeds him, but dies in the first Year of his Reign, and is succeeded by *Heliogabalus*.
- 221 After reigning a few Years, in all manner of Vice, *Heliogabalus* is slain, and succeeded by *Alexander Severus*.

About

A. D.

- 232 About this Time *Artaxerxes*, a Persian Soldier, kills *Artabanus* the last King of the *Parthians*, and thereby transfers again the Kingdom to the *Persians*.
- 235 *Alexander* is kill'd, and succeeded by *Maximinus*; under whom begins
- 236 The Seventh General Persecution.
- 249 The Eighth General Persecution, under *Decius*.
- 257 The Ninth General Persecution, under *Valerian*.
- 253 The *Goths* and other Barbarians invade the *Roman Empire*.
- 260 *Valerian* is defeated by the *Persians*; who, after his Death, flea'd him, and preserv'd his Skin as a Monument of their Victory.

M

O. in the 14th

A. D.

264 *Odenatus*, King of *Palmyra*, having subdued the *Persians*, and thereby preserv'd the East under the *Roman Power*, is created Emperor, but afterwards assassinated.

272 *Zenobia*, the Wife of *Odenatus*, (famous for her Beauty, Chastity, Learning, and Courage) is overcome and taken Prisoner by the Emperor *Aurelian*, who makes her serve to adorn his Triumph, but afterwards gives her a Country Seat near *Rome*, where she spends the Remainder of her Days in great Tranquillity.

284 The Emperor *Dioclesian* begins his Reign, from whence the Æra that bears his Name commences.

He

A. D.

- 285 He makes *Maximian* his Colleague in the Empire.
- 291 These Emperors make two *Cæsars*, (Princes to share with them in the Government) namely, *Constantius Chlorus* and *Galerius*.
- 297 *Galerius* returns victorious from *Persia*. This Prince was a great Enemy to the *Christians*, and did all in his Power to irritate *Dioclesian* against them.

## CENTURY IV.

- 303 **T**HE Beginning of the Tenth General Persecution, under *Dioclesian*; which lasted ten Years.
- 305 *Dioclesian* and *Maximian* abdicate the Empire, having cho-

A. D.

sen two *Cæsars* in their Room, namely, *Severus* and *Maximinus*.

306 *Constantius* dies in *England*, and his Son *Constantine* the Great is proclaim'd Emperor by the Army. Three Months afterwards *Maxentius*, the Son of *Maximian*, assumes the same Title, and possesses himself of *Italy*.

307 *Severus* is kill'd.

311 *Galerius* revokes his Edicts against the *Christians*, and dies.

312 *Constantine* gains a compleat Victory over the Army of his Competitor *Maxentius*, who himself is drown'd in the *Tyber*. He embraces Christianity.

313 *Licinius*, who had been declar'd Emperor by *Galerius*, and  
was

A. D.

was in Friendship with *Constantine*, vanquishes *Maximinus*, who dies; and thus Peace is restor'd to the *Christian* Church.

- 315 *Licinius* falls out with *Constantine*, and renews the Persecution against the *Christians*.
- 323 He is overcome and strangled at *Nicomedia*, and so the whole Empire is united under the sole Dominion of *Constantine*, the first *Christian* Emperor.
- 325 The Council of *Nice*, (the first General Council) wherein the Doctrine of *Arius* is condemn'd.
- 330 *Constantine* rebuilds *Byzantium*, (call'd after his Name *Constantinople*) and makes it the Imperial Seat.

A. D.

- 337 This Great Emperor dies, having divided the Empire among his three Sons, *Constantine*, *Constantius*, and *Constans*.
- 340 *Constantine*, falling out with *Constans* about the Limits of his Empire, is slain. Hereby *Constans* remains Master of all the West, and *Constantius* of the East.
- 350 *Constans* is kill'd by the Tyrant *Magnentius*, who takes Possession of the Western Empire.
- 353 *Magnentius*, having been defeated by *Constantius*, and driven out of *Italy*, kills himself; and *Constantius* remains Master of the whole Empire.
- 361 *Constantius* is succeeded by *Julian* the Apostate, who re-  
esta-

A. D.

establiſhes the Pagan Wor-  
ſhip.

- 363 *Julian* is kill'd in a Battle a-  
gainſt the *Perſians*; and *Chri-  
ſtianity* flouriſhes again under  
his Succeſſor *Jovian*.
- 381 The Second General Council  
held at *Conſtantinople*.
- 383 The Emperor *Gratian* is affas-  
ſinated.
- 395 *Theodoſius*, call'd the Great,  
dies; and the Empire is di-  
vided between his two Sons  
*Arcadius* and *Honorius*, the  
former ruling in the *East*, the  
latter in the *West*.



## CENTURY V.

A. D.

406 **T**HE *Goths, Vandals, and* other barbarous Nations, over-run the Western Empire.

410 *Alaric, King of the Goths, takes and plunders Rome.*

415 The *Goths* treat with the *Romans*, and establish themselves in *Spain* and Part of *Gaul*.

420 The Commencement of the *French Monarchy* under *Pharamond*.

423 *Venice* began to be built about this Time.

431 The Third General Council at *Ephesus*.

439 *Genseric, King of the Vandals, takes Carthage.*

The

A. D.

- 451 The Council of *Chalcedon*, reckon'd the fourth General one.
- 453 About this Time the *Huns*, a People inhabiting the Country near the *Palus Mæotis*, ravage *Italy* and other Parts of *Europe*, under the Conduct of *Attila* their King. Many People retiring to the Isles of the *Adriatic* Sea, to avoid the Fury of *Attila*, compleat the Building of the City of *Venice*.
- 455 The Beginning of the *Saxon* Heptarchy in *England*, the Kingdom of *Kent* being the First of the *Seyen*.
- 476 *Odoacer*, King of the *Heruli*, (a People from the Borders of the *Euxine* Sea) dispossesses *Augustulus*, and reigns in *Italy*;

A. D.

- taly*; and thus puts an End to the Western Empire.
- 492 *Theodoric*, having overcome the *Heruli*, founds the Kingdom of the *East Goths* in *Italy*.
- 495 *Clovis*, King of *France*, having obtain'd a Victory over the *Germans*, embraces *Christianity*.
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## CENTURY VI.

- 507 *CLOVIS* kills *Alaric*, King of the *West-Goths*, with his own Hand.
- 518 *Justin*, a Man of mean Extraction, (having been a Swine-herd, a Carpenter, and a common Soldier) is chosen Emperor.
- 527 He is succeeded by his Nephew *Justinian*, famous for the Pub-

A. D.

- Publication of the *Pandects* or *Digests* of the *Roman* Civil Law, which his Chancellor *Tribonian* compil'd by this Emperor's Order.
- 534 *Belisarius*, one of *Justinian's* Generals, takes *Carthage*, and destroys the Kingdom of the *Vandals*.
- 553 A Council at *Constantinople*, reckon'd the Fifth General one.
- 555 *Narses* the Eunuch, another of *Justinian's* Captains, having taken *Rome*, and subdued *Tejas*, puts an End to the Government of the *Goths* in *Italy*.
- 568 In the Reign of *Justin II*, Nephew of *Justinian*, the Kingdom of the *Lombards* is founded in *Italy* by *Alboinus*.

The

A. D.

- 574 The War breaks out between *Justin* and *Chosroes* King of *Persia*, who is at first victorious, but is subdued in a few Years.
- 581 *Mauritius* the *Cappadocian* gains great Victories over *Chosroes* II.
- 583 For which *Tiberius* rewards him with the Empire.
- 590 The Plague rages in several Parts of *Europe*, and particularly at *Rome*.
- 597 *Augustin* the Monk comes to *England* to preach Christianity.

## CENTURY VII.

A. D.

602 *Phocas*, being proclaim'd Emperor by the Army, puts *Mauritius* and all his Children to Death. It is said that the last Words of *Mauritius* were those of the Psalmist, *Righteous art thou, O Lord, and upright are thy Judgments.*

606 *Phocas* grants to Pope *Boniface* the Title of *Head of the Church.*

610 *Heraclius* is proclaim'd Emperor by the *African* Army, makes *Phocas* Prisoner, and puts him to Death.

622 *Mahomet's* Flight from *Mecca*, or the *Hegira*, from which Æra the *Mahometans* compute their Years.

*Chasroes*

A. D.

- 626 *Chosroes II*, King of *Persia*, gains considerable Advantages over *Heraclius*, but at length is vanquish'd, and slain by his own Son.
- 634 *Damascus* taken by the *Saracens*.
- 636 They also take *Jerusalem*; and in a few Years make themselves Masters of several Provinces of the Empire, and of the whole Kingdom of *Persia*.
- 654 The Emperor *Constans* is beaten by the *Saracens* in a Sea-fight.
- 663 *Constans* comes to *Rome*, and plunders the City.
- 677 The *Saracens* make Peace with the Emperor *Constantine Pogonatus*, the Successor of *Constans*.

The

A.D.

680 The Sixth General Council,  
held at *Constantinople*.

694 *Justinian II*, who succeeded  
*Constantine*, has his Nose cut  
off by *Leontius*, and is ba-  
nish'd.

696 *Absimarus* cuts off *Leontius's*  
Nose, and shuts him up in a  
Monastery.

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## CENTURY VIII.

702 *Justinian* recovers the Em-  
pire, and puts both *Leontius*  
and *Absimarus* to Death.

711 He is kill'd, after a cruel Reign.

714 *Roderic*, King of the *West-Gotbs*  
in *Spain*, having ravish'd the  
Daughter of Count *Julian*,  
the Count calls in the *Moors*,  
(or *Saracens*) *Roderic* is kill'd  
in



A. D.

in Battle, and the *Gothic* Kingdom destroy'd.

715 *Theodosius* III. proclaim'd Emperor.

716 He is oppos'd by *Leo Isaurus*, to whom he willingly resigns the Government, and retires to *Ephesus*.

718 The *Saracens*, having lost a vast Number of Men, are forced to raise the Siege of *Constantinople*.

725 *Charles Martel*, natural Son of *Pepin*, King of *France*, defeats the *Saracens* near *Tours*, the greatest Part of their numerous Army, together with their General *Abderamus*, being kill'd on the Spot.

726 The Emperor *Leo* orders all Images, either in Churches or other Places, to be pull'd down  
and

A. D.

and destroy'd; in which he is opposed by Pope *Gregory II.* and the Patriarch of *Constantinople.*

741 *Leo* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Constantine Copronymus*; but *Artabazus* disputes the Empire with him, and possesses himself of *Constantinople.*

743 *Constantine* besieges *Constantinople*, takes it, and puts out the Eyes of *Artabazus* and his Son.

754 *Pepin*, King of *France*, marches into *Italy* to the Assistance of Pope *Stephen II.* against *Aistulphus* King of the *Lombards*, and obliges him to raise the Siege of *Rome*

The worshipping of Images

N

Gon-

A. D.

- condemn'd by a Council at *Constantinople*.
- 773 *Charlemagne*, Son of *Pepin*, marches into *Italy* at the Request of Pope *Adrian*, against *Desiderius* King of the *Lombards*.
- 777 *Desiderius* is taken Prisoner, the Kingdom of the *Lombards* destroy'd, and *Charlemagne* crown'd King of *Italy*.
- 787 The Seventh General Council, begun at *Constantinople*, and continued at *Nice*, in favour of the Worship of Images.
- 793 A great Battle between *Alphonfus* the Chaste, King of *Leon*, and the *Moors*, wherein the latter were defeated, with the Loss of 70000 Men.
- 800 *Charlemagne* is declared Emperor by the People of *Rome*,  
and

A.D.

and crown'd by Pope *Leo III.*  
on the 25th of *December.*

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## CENTURY IX.

- 802 *I R E N E*, Empress of the East, is dethron'd, and *Nicephorus* made Emperor in her stead.
- 803 *Nicephorus* and *Charlemagne* make an Agreement to divide the Empire between them; *Charlemagne* and his Successors to have the Western Part, and *Nicephorus* and his Successors the Eastern.
- 811 *Nicephorus*, making War with the *Bulgarians*, is kill'd, and his Son *Stauratius* wounded; who reigns a few Months, and is succeeded by *Michael Curopalata.*

A. D.

- 813 *Curopolata* resigns the Empire to *Leo V*, an *Armenian*, who declares against the Worship of Images.
- 814 The Western Empire falls to *Louis le Debonnaire*, one of the Sons of *Charlemagne*.
- 820 The Emperor *Leo* is assassinated, and succeeded by *Michael Balbus*, one of the Officers of his Guards, whom *Leo* had imprison'd on Suspicion of treasonable Designs.
- 823 The *Saracens* of *Spain* make themselves Masters of the Island of *Crete*, and build the City of *Candia*.
- 828 The *Saracens* of *Africa* seize upon *Sicily*. *Apulia*, *Calabria*, and other Provinces of *Italy* likewise fall into their Hands.

*Balbus*

A. D.

829 *Balbus* is succeeded by his Son *Theophilus*.

841 The Sons of *Louis le Debonnaire* falling out about the Partition of their Father's Dominions, a bloody Battle is fought near *Fontenay* in *Burgundy*, wherein the Loss on both Sides amounted to 100,000 Men.

846 *Ramirus*, King of *Arragon*, obtains a great Victory over the *Moors*.

855 *Lotharius*, Emperor of the West, divides his Dominions amongst his three Sons, and retires to a Monastery.

858 *Ignatius*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, is deposed and banish'd, and *Photius* advanced in his Room.

A.D.

- 869 The Eighth General Council,  
(or Fourth of *Constantinople*)  
wherein *Photius* is degraded,  
and *Ignatius* re-establish'd.
- 878 After the Death of *Ignatius*, the  
Emperor *Basil* restores *Pho-*  
*tius* to the See of *Constanti-*  
*nople*.
- 889 *Leo*, the Son and Successor of  
*Basil*, deposes *Photius*.
- 896 *Arnolphus*, King of *Germany*,  
having made himself Master  
of *Rome*, is crown'd Empe-  
ror by Pope *Formosus*.
- 897 Pope *Stephen VII*, the Succes-  
sor of *Formosus*, causes his  
Body to be taken out of the  
Grave, to be clad with the  
Pontifical Vestments, then  
stripp'd of them publickly,  
and (after cutting off three  
of

A. D.

of his Fingers) to be thrown into the *Tyber*.

900 *Stephen* is imprison'd and strangled. The *Hungarians* invade *Germany*.

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## CENTURY X.

911 *Alexander*, Brother of *Leo*, seizes the Empire of the East, as Guardian of *Constantine*, *Leo's* Son.

912 *Alexander* dies, and *Constantine* is placed on the Throne.

920 Pope *John X.* gains two memorable Victories over the *Saracens*, and drives them out of *Italy*.

922 *Henry* the Fowler, Emperor of the West, vanquishes the *Hun-*



A.D.

- garians*, and delivers *Germany* from paying them Tribute.
- 923 *Charles* the Simple, King of *France*, is imprison'd, and *Rodolph* Duke of *Burgundy* advanced to the Throne. His Queen, an *English* Woman, flies into *England* with her Son *Louis*.
- 924 *Rodolph* reduces great Part of *Lorrain*, and obliges *William* Duke of *Aquitain* to do him Homage.
- 929 *Charles*, the dethroned King, dies in Prison.
- 936 *Otho* the Great, Son of *Henry* the Fowler, succeeds his Father in his Dominions. *Rodolph* dying the same Year, the *French* send a Deputation into *England* to invite *Louis*, Son of *Charles* the Simple,

A.D.

to come and take Possession of his Kingdom. This Prince is call'd *Louis the Transmarine*, from his having been educated in *England*.

939 *Otho* recovers *Lorraine*, subdues the *Bohemians*, and puts the *Hungarians* to Flight.

946 He takes *Burgundy* and the *Netherlands*.

948 He subdues the *Danes*.

955 The *Hungarians* invade *Bavaria*, but are defeated and cut to pieces by *Otho*.

959 *Constantine*, Emperor of the East, is poison'd by his Son *Romanus*, who succeeds him.

962 *Otho* is crown'd Emperor at *Rome* by Pope *John XII*.

963 *Nicephorus Phocas*, *Romanus's* General, takes *Candia* from the *Saracens*, and succeeds *Romanus*

A. D.

- Romanus* in the Empire. *Otho* causes Pope *John* to be deposed, and puts *Leo VIII.* in his Place.
- 969 *Nicephorus* is murder'd in his Palace by *John Zimisces*, his Empress's Gallant, who succeeds him.
- 975 *Zimisces* is poison'd by one of his Servants at *Damascus*, but reaches *Constantinople*, and dies there. He is succeeded by *Basil* and *Constantine*, Sons of *Romanus*.
- 982 The *Greeks* and *Saracens* defeat the Emperor *Otho II*, whose Army is cut to pieces, and himself taken, but narrowly escapes by swimming.
- 986 *Lotharius*, King of *France*, is poison'd by his Wife, and succeeded by his Son *Louis*.
- Louis*

A. D.

- 987 *Louis* meets with the same Fate, and is succeeded by *Hugh Capet*, the first of the present Race.
- 996 *Otho III.* receives the Imperial Crown at *Rome* from the Hands of Pope *Gregory V.*
- 999 *Boleslaus*, Duke of *Poland*, (Son of *Miecestaus* the first Christian Duke) is made King by the Emperor *Otho*.
- 1000 *Hungary* is also made a Kingdom by Pope *Sylvester II.* in favour of Duke *Stephen Geisa*, who first introduced Christianity into that Country.

## CENTURY XI.

A. D.

- 1003 **R**obert, King of *France*, having married his Kinswoman *Bertha*, is excommunicated by the Pope, and forced to go to *Rome* for Absolution.
- 1014 *Henry* II, Successor of *Otbo* III, is crown'd Emperor at *Rome* by Pope *Benedict* VIII.
- 1028 *Romanus Argyropolus*, obtains the Empire of the East, having divorced his first Wife, and married *Zoe* the Daughter of his Predecessor *Constantine*.
- 1034 *Romanus* is murder'd by *Zoe*, and succeeded by *Michael* the *Paphlagonian*, her Gallant.
- 1039 *Michael* ends his Days in a Monastery.

*Henry*

A. D.

- 1046 *Henry III, King of Germany, the Son of Conrade, deposes Pope Gregory VI, and causes Clement II. to be elected, by whom he is crown'd Emperor.*
- 1059 *The Right of electing Popes is lodged in the Cardinals by a Synod at Rome.*
- 1066 *William the Bastard, Duke of Normandy, defeats Harold, and obtains the Crown of England; from whence he is call'd William the Conqueror.*
- 1069 *Romanus Diogenes, Emperor of the East, after fighting valiantly is taken in Battle by the Turks, who treat him honourably, and afterwards release him.*
- 1071 *He has his Eyes put out, and is kill'd by his Successor.*

Great

A D.

- 1074 Great Broils between the Emperor *Henry IV.* and Pope *Gregory VII.*, which continue several Years.
- 1076 *Gregory* excommunicates *Henry*, declares that he had forfeited the Kingdoms of *Germany* and *Italy*, and absolves his Subjects from their Oath of Allegiance — This is the first Pope who assumed the extravagant Power of dethroning Kings and Emperors, and disposing of their Dominions at pleasure.
- 1077 *Henry* becomes suppliant, and receives Absolution from the Pope on very dishonourable Terms.
- 1080 *Henry* breaking the Accommodation, *Gregory* anathematizes him and his Abettors,  
for-

A. D.

forbids all Christians to obey him, and gives the Kingdom of *Germany* to *Rodolphus*. The Troops of *Rodolphus* are defeated by *Henry*, and himself receives a Wound, of which he dies soon after.

1081 *Henry* marches into *Italy*, and goes directly to *Rome* without any Opposition; but the Inhabitants shutting their Gates against him, he ravages and ruins the Country. *Robert Guiscard*, Duke of *Apulia*, enters *Thrace* with an Army of 15000 Normans, and defeats the Emperor *Alexis Comnenus*, who came against him with 160000 Men.

1082 *Henry* lays Siege to *Rome*, but is obliged to retire on  
ac-



A. D.

account of the excessive Heats.

- 1084 He besieges *Rome* again, takes the City, and causes himself to be crown'd Emperor by *Clement II*, whom he had made Pope in Opposition to *Gregory*. Pope *Gregory* betakes himself to the Castle of *St. Angelo*, where he is besieged by *Henry*; but *Robert*, Duke of *Apulia*, comes to his Relief, and obliges the Emperor to retire into *Germany*.
- 1096 The first *Croisade*, or Expedition for recovering the *Holy Land* out of the Hands of the *Saracens*, in which above 300000 Men enlist themselves, under the Command of *Godfrey Duke of Bouillon*.

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A. D.

- 1099 The Croisaders take *Jerusalem*, of which *Godfrey* is made King.
- 1100 *Hali*, King of *Marocco*, makes a Descent upon *Spain*, and gains a great Victory over the Troops of King *Alphonsus VI*, whose only Son *Sanctius* is kill'd on the Spot.
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## CENTURY XII.

- 1105 **H**ENRY IV. is obliged to resign the Empire, is succeeded by his Son *Henry V*, and dies at *Liege* the following Year.
- 1110 *Henry V*. is crown'd King of the *Lombards* at *Milan*.
- 1111 *Henry* comes to *Rome*, seizes the Pope, (together with several  
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A. D.

Cardinals) and obliges him to crown him Emperor.

1119 The Order of the Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem* instituted.

1122 The *Greek* Emperor, *John Comnenus*, defeats the *Scythians* and *Hungarians*.

1139 *Alfonfus*, Count of *Portugal*, is proclaim'd King by his Army, just before he gives Battle to five petty *Moorish* Kings in Confederacy against him. He obtains a signal Victory, taking the five Standards of those Kings; on which account he puts five Shields in the Arms of *Portugal*, which are retain'd to this Day.

1147 The same *Alfonfus* takes *Lisbon* from the *Moors*, which from  
that

A. D.

that Time becomes the Seat  
of the Kings of *Portugal*.

1155 *Frederic Barbarossa* is crown'd  
Emperor at *Rome* by Pope  
*Adrian IV*.

1162 *Henry II*. of *England* conquers  
*Ireland*.

1166 The Emperor *Frederic* goes to  
*Italy* with an Army, to put  
*Paschal* into Possession of the  
Holy See.

1167 He makes himself Master of  
*Rome*, but the Sickness in his  
Army obliges him to retire.

1170 *Thomas à Becket*, Archbishop of  
*Canterbury*, assassinated.

1177 *Frederick* is reduced to ask Par-  
don of Pope *Alexander*, who  
sets his Foot upon that Em-  
peror's Neck.

1185 *Andronicus*, who had obtain'd  
the Eastern Empire by mur-  
dering

A. D.

dering *Alexis II*, is seized by his own Subjects, who cut off one of his Hands, put out one of his Eyes, lead him about the Streets on a Camel with his Face towards the Tail, tear off his Flesh with Iron-Hooks, and at last hang him up between two Pillars.

1187 *Saladin*, Sultan of *Egypt*, takes *Jerusalem* from the Christians, of which *Guy of Lusignan* was then King.

1191 *Richard I.* King of *England*, and *Philip Augustus* King of *France*, make an Expedition to the *Holy Land* to recover it from *Saladin*; and in his Voyage thither *Richard* conquers the Island of *Cyprus*, with which he purchases of  
*Guy*

A. D.

*Guy of Lusignan* his Right to the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*.

1194 King *Richard*, returning home through *Germany*, is taken by *Leopold Duke of Austria*, and deliver'd to the Emperor *Henry VI*, who keeps him Prisoner fifteen Months, and makes him pay 100000 Marks for his Ransom.

1199 Having beaten the *French*, who had taken the Advantage of his Absence and ravaged *Normandy*, he is mortally wounded by an Arrow at the Siege of *Chalus* in the *Limosin*, and dies soon after.

## CENTURY XIII.

A. D.

1204

**T**HE *French* and *Venetians* take *Constantinople*; and *Baldwin*, Count of *Flanders*, is elected Emperor. The Empire is now divided, *Baldwin* reigning at *Constantinople*, *Theodore Lascaris* at *Nice* in *Bitbynia*, and *Alexis Comnenus* at *Trebisond*.

1206 *Baldwin* is taken by the King of *Bulgaria*, kept a Prisoner for sixteen Months, and then put to Death in a cruel Manner.

1209 The Croisaders against the *Albigenses* (a Sect of Christians so call'd) take the City of *Beziers* in *Languedoc*, burn it, and put 60000 of those poor People to the Sword.

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A. D.

1211 The *Moors* of *Africa* having invaded *Spain* with a vast Army, the Pope forms a *Croisade* against them, and they are entirely defeated in the Plains of *Tolosa*, 200,000 of them being kill'd on the Spot.

1214 *Philip Augustus*, King of *France*, obtains a great Victory near *Bovines* over the Emperor *Otho IV*, who (in Conjunction with the Counts of *Flanders* and *Boulogne*) attack'd him with an Army of 150000 Men.

1218 *Simon of Montfort*, Head of the *Croisaders* against the *Albigenses*, is kill'd before the City of *Toulouse*, which he was besieging.

1224 *Louis VIII*, King of *France*, beats the *English* in *Poitou*,



A. D.

- and takes from them the City of *Rocbelle* and other Places.
- 1230 *James*, King of *Arragon*, drives the *Saracens* out of *Majorca* and *Minorca*.
- 1231 He takes from them the Kingdom of *Valentia*.
- 1248 *Ferdinand III*, King of *Castile* and *Leon*, conquers the Kingdom of *Andalusia*, and makes that of *Granada* tributary.
- 1249 *Louis IX*, King of *France*, having undertaken an Expedition to the *Holy Land*, takes the City of *Damiata* in *Egypt*.
- 1250 He vanquishes the *Saracens* in two Battles, but in a third he is defeated and made Prisoner, and obliged to pay 400000 Livres for his Ransom,

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som, besides the Restitution of the City of *Damiata*.

1256 After the Death of *William* Earl of *Holland*, *Richard* Duke of *Cornwall* (Brother to King *Henry III.* of *England*) is chosen Emperor by some of the Electors ; and *Alphonfus*, King of *Castile*, is chosen by the others.

1261 *Michael Paleologus*, the Greek Emperor, recovers *Constantinople* from the *Latins* in the Reign of *Baldwin II.*

1263 *Charles* Earl of *Anjou*, Brother to *Louis IX.* of *France*, is made King of *Sicily* by Pope *Urban IV.*

1265 *Clement IV.* (the Successor of *Urban*) confirms *Charles* in the Kingdom, and crowns him at *Rome*.

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A. D.

1268 *Conradin*, Duke of *Swabia*, comes with an Army to recover *Sicily*, which was the Inheritance of his Ancestors; but he is defeated near the Lake of *Celano*, and made Prisoner.

1269 He is beheaded at *Naples*, by the Instigation of the Pope, and thereby the Race of the Princes of *Swabia* becomes extinct.

1270 *Louis IX.* makes an Expedition against *Tunis*, (hoping thereby to open a Way for the Conquest of *Egypt* and the Recovery of the *Holy Land*) but whilst he is besieging that City he is taken ill and dies, and a great Part of his Army are also destroy'd by pestilential Distempers.

*Rodolph,*

A D.

- 1273 *Rodolph*, Count of *Habsbourg*, (from whom the present *Austrian* Family is descended) is elected Emperor of *Germany*.
- 1278 He defeats *Ottocar*, King of *Bohemia*, who is slain in the Battle. By this Victory he recovers *Austria*, which he gives to his Son *Albert*.
- 1282 A general Massacre of all the *French* in the Island of *Sicily*, in which even the Women who were with Child by *Frenchmen* were not spared. This Massacre has obtain'd the Name of the *Sicilian Vespers*, being committed (as had been agreed on by the Conspirators) when the Bells rung in for *Vespers* (or Evening Prayers) on *Easter-Day*.— Hereupon *Peter* King of *Aragon*

A. D.

- ragon* makes himself Master of *Sicily*.
- 1284 *Charles* the *Lame*, Son of *Charles* King of *Sicily*, is taken Prisoner by the King of *Arragon*'s Admiral in a Sea-fight near *Naples*.
- 1288 He is set at Liberty, but never recovers the Kingdom of *Sicily*.
- 1291 The Christians lose *Tripoli*, *Sidon*, *Tyre*, and whatever they were possess'd of in and near the *Holy Land*
- 1292 *Adolphus* of *Nassau* is elected Emperor after the Death of *Rodolph. Baliol* King of *Scotland* swears Fealty to *Edward I.* King of *England*.
- 1298 *Adolphus* is deposed, and *Albert* Duke of *Austria*, Son of *Rodolph*, chosen in his Stead.

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1300 A bloody Battle is fought near *Spires* between *Adolphus* and *Albert*, wherein *Adolphus* is slain, and *Albert* remains in peaceable Possession of the Empire. A Jubilee instituted and open'd by Pope *Boniface VIII*.

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## CENTURY XIV.

1302 THE *Flemings* gain a great Victory over the *French* commanded by *Robert* Earl of *Artois*, 20000 of them being slain upon the Spot.

1304 The *French*, in their Turn, defeat the *Flemings*, killing about the same Number.

1305 *Clement V*. transfers the Papal See from *Rome* to *Avignon*, where

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where it continued seventy-two Years.

1312 The Order of the Knights *Templars* abolish'd in the Council of *Vienne*.

1323 *Louis* of *Bavaria*, and *Frederic* of *Austria*, dispute the Empire, having been each of them chosen by a Part of the Electors; but *Louis* defeats *Frederic*, and makes him Prisoner.

1327 *Edward* II, King of *England*, barbarously murder'd.

1340 The Kings of *Castile* and *Portugal* obtain a most signal Victory over a vast Army of the *Moor*s.

1346 *Edward* III, King of *England*, with about 25000 Men, defeats the *French* near *Cressy*, whose Army, (according to the

A. D.

the lowest Accounts) was at least 60000 strong. Thirty thousand *French* were slain, among whom were 1500 Persons of Quality. And the next Day 7000 *French* were cut to Pieces, who were marching to join their Army, not knowing what had happen'd.

1347 The *English* take *Calais*, King *Philip* having in vain attempted to relieve it.

1349 *Dauphiné* is annex'd to the Crown of *France*, on Condition that the King's eldest Son should always bear the Title of *Dauphin*.

1356 Prince *Edward*, Son of King *Edward III*, with about 8000 Men, defeats 50000 *French* near *Poitiers*, takes King *John*.



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- John* and his youngest Son Prisoners, and carries them to *England*.
- 1357 *Amurat*, the Successor of *Orchanes*, enlarges the *Turkish* Empire by the Conquest of *Gallipoli*, *Adrianople*, and the adjacent Provinces.
- 1360 A Peace is concluded between *France* and *England*, very advantageous and honourable to the latter; and King *John* is set at Liberty, leaving Hostages in *England* for the Payment of the Sum agreed on for his Ransom.
- 1364 The Duke of *Anjou*, King *John's* second Son, and one of the Hostages given to King *Edward*, having made his Escape, *John* comes over

A. D.

to make Satisfaction, and dies in *England*.

1377 *Edward III.* dies, and is succeeded by his Grandson *Richard II.*, a Minor; in the Beginning of whose Reign the *French* recover most of the Places the *English* were possess'd of in *France*.

1385 *John* the Bastard, King of *Portugal*, defeats the *Castilians*, which Victory is annually celebrated to this Day among the *Portuguese*.

1388 *Bajazet* succeeds his Father *Amurat* in the *Ottoman Empire*, who in a few Years takes from the Christians *Theffaly*, *Macedonia*, *Phocis*, *Attica*, and *Bulgaria*.

1392 *Charles VI.*, King of *France*, loses his Senses, and is some-

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times

A. D.

- times so mad that they are forced to bind him.
- 1395 A bloody Battle near *Nicopolis* between *Bajazet* and *Sigismund* King of *Hungary*, wherein the latter is defeated, with the Loss of 20000 Men.
- 1399 *Richard* II, King of *England*, is murder'd in Prison, and succeeded by *Henry* IV. Duke of *Lancaster*.
- 1400 The Emperor *Wenceslaus* is deposed by the Electors.

## CENTURY XV.

- 1402 **T**AMERLANE, Emperor of the *Tartars*, defeats *Bajazet* near *Angora*, and takes him Prisoner.

*Bajazet.*

A. D.

1403 *Bajazet*, provoking his Conqueror, is put into an Iron Cage, where he dashes out his Brains against the Bars.

1409 *John*, King of *Portugal*, makes a Descent in *Africa*, and takes *Ceuta*.

1410 *Sigismund*, King of *Hungary*, Brother of *Wenceslaus*, is elected Emperor of *Germany*. *Ferdinand*, Regent of *Castile*, defeats the *Moors* of *Granada*.

1415 *Henry V*, King of *England*, gains a memorable Victory over the *French* near *Agincourt*, who were much superior to him in Number. *John Huss*, having preach'd against several Doctrines of the Church of *Rome*, is condemn'd as a Heretick by the

A. D.

- Council of *Constance*, and burnt alive.
- 1416 *Jerome of Prague*, his Scholar, suffers the same Death.
- 1419 The *Portuguese* discover the Island of *Madera*.
- 1420 *Henry V.* of *England* marries *Catherine*, Daughter of *Charles VI.* of *France*; and it is agreed by Treaty, that *Henry* shall be Regent of *France* during the Life of *Charles*, and after his Death succeed him in the Throne.
- 1422 *Henry V.* dies, leaving the Administration of *France* to the Duke of *Bedford*, and that of *England* to the Duke of *Gloucester*, his Son *Henry VI* being but eight Months old.

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A. D.

- 1428 The *English* besiege *Orleans*, and reduce it to the utmost Extremity.
- 1429 They are obliged to raise the Siege; to which the Valour of a Country Maid, call'd *Joan of Arc*, very much contributes.
- 1431 She is taken by the *English*, and burnt as a Witch.
- 1432 King *Henry VI.* is crown'd at *Paris*.
- 1436 A great Famine in *France*, follow'd by a dreadful Pestilence.
- 1444 *Ladislaus*, King of *Hungary*, having broken the Truce he had made with the *Turks*, a memorable Battle is fought between him and Sultan *Amurat* near *Varna*, wherein the Christian Army is entirely

A. D.

defeated, and the King himself slain.

1453 *Mahomet II.* Son of *Amurat*, takes *Constantinople*, and thereby puts an End to the *Christian Empire in the East*, transferring it to the *Turks*.

1456 *John Huniades* gains a Victory over *Mahomet*, and forces him to raise the Siege of *Belgrade*.

1460 *Edward IV*, the first of the Line of *York*, succeeds *Henry VI.* of *England*.

1461 *Charles VII*, King of *France*, being apprehensive that a Design was formed to poison him, abstains from Victuals, and is starved to Death. He is succeeded by his Son *Louis XI*, who laid the first Foundation of the absolute Power

A.D.

Power since exercised by the  
Kings of *France*.

1465 The Battle of *Mont-le-Herry*, be-  
tween *Louis XI.* and *Charles*  
Duke of *Burgundy*.

1468 *Paul II.* decrees, that none but  
Cardinals shall be elected  
Popes.

1470 *Ussun Cassan*, an *Armenian*  
Prince, drives the *Tartars* out  
of *Persia*, which they had  
been Masters of above two  
hundred Years.

1474 *Mahomet II.* conquers *Papbla-*  
*gonia*; and having defeated  
*David Comnenus*, the last Em-  
peror of *Trebisond*, he carries  
him Prisoner to *Constantinople*,  
with all his Family.

1475 King *Edward IV.* lands in  
*France* with a great Army,  
has an Interview with



A.D.

*Louis XI*, and is persuaded by Presents and fair Promises to return home.

1476 The Duke of *Burgundy* besieges *Morat*, but is defeated by the *Switzers*, with the Loss of twelve or fourteen thousand Men

1477 He besieges *Nancy*, but is again defeated and kill'd.

1480 *Mabomet II.* besieges *Rhodes*, but is forced to retire with great Loss, the Place being gallantly defended by the Knights of St. *John of Jerusalem*.

1483 *Richard III*, the last of the Line of *York*, usurps the Crown of *England*, and causes his two Nephews (the young King *Edward V.* and his Brother) to be miserably murder'd.

King

A. D.

1485 King *Richard* is slain in the Battle of *Bosworth*, and *Henry VII.* crown'd in the Field. This Prince unites the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* by marrying *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Edward IV.*

1492 *Ferdinand V,* King of *Castile*, conquers *Granada*, and thereby puts an End to the Kingdom of the *Moors* in *Spain*, after it had stood there above 700 Years. About the same Time *Christopher Columbus*, a *Genoese*, discovers *America*.

1493 *Bartholomew Dias*, a *Portuguese*, discovers the *Cape of Good Hope*.

1495 *Charles VIII*, King of *France*, conquers the Kingdom of *Naples*, but loses it in less than a Year.

*Vasquez*

A.D.

- 1497 *Vasquez de Gama* sails to the *East Indies* by the *Cape of Good Hope*, being the first who perform'd that Voyage. *Americus Vespucius*, a *Florentine*, from whom *America* takes its Name, makes farther Discoveries of that Continent.
- 1499 *Louis XII.* conquers the Duchy of *Milan*, forcing the Duke to fly into *Germany*.
- 1500 The Duke recovers *Milan*, but loses it again soon after.
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## CENTURY XVI.

- 1501 A Very great Famine and Plague in *Germany*.
- 1502 *Brasil* discover'd by the *Portuguese*. *Vespucius* makes farther Discoveries in *America*.
- The

A. D.

- 1503 The *Spaniards* become sole Masters of *Naples*, having driven out the *French*.
- 1507 *Genoa* rebels against *Louis XII*, but is soon reduced to her former Obedience.
- 1508 The Emperor, the Pope, and the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, enter into a League against the *Venetians*.
- 1509 The *French* defeat the *Venetians* in a bloody Battle near the River *Adda*. *Henry VIII* succeeds to the Crown of *England*.
- 1510 The *Portuguese* make themselves Masters of *Goa* in the *East-Indies*. The Pope, the Kings of *England* and *Spain*, and the *Swiss* Cantons, declare War against *Louis XII*.  
The

A. D.

1512 The *French*, under the Command of *Gaston de Foix*, the King's Nephew, gain a great Victory over the Confederate Army near *Ravenna*, but *Gaston* is unfortunately kill'd. After this, *Ravenna* is taken and sack'd.

1513 The *French* besiege *Novara*, but are surpriz'd and routed by the *Switzers*, who take all their Artillery, and afterwards march into *France* and besiege *Dijon*. King *Henry VIII.* defeats the *French* near *Guinegast*, burns *Terouane*, and takes *Tournay*. *James IV.*, King of *Scotland*, invades *England*, but is defeated and kill'd in the Battle of *Floddenfield*.

*Martin*

A. D.

1517 *Martin Luther* begins to preach against Indulgences. *Egypt* is made a Province of the *Ottoman Empire*.

1519 *Zuinglius* begins to preach in *Switzerland* against the Doctrines of the Church of *Rome*.

1521 The Emperor *Charles V.* causes an Edict to be drawn up against *Luther* at the Dyet of *Worms*, whereby he is outlaw'd. King *Henry VIII.* having publish'd a Book against *Luther*, Pope *Leo X.* gives him the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, which the Kings of *England* retain to this Day.

1524 The Constable *Charles of Bourbon*, the Imperial General, marches into *France* and besieges

A. D.

sieges *Marseilles*, but is obliged to retire.

1525 *Francis I*, King of *France*, is defeated and taken Prisoner by the *Imperialists* in the Battle of *Pavia*. *Lutheranism* is introduced into *Sweden* and *Denmark*. The Mass abolish'd in the Canton of *Zurich*.

1527 *Rome* is taken and plunder'd by the Imperial Troops under *Charles of Bourbon*, and that General kill'd in the Attack. *Lewis*, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, is kill'd in a Battle against the *Turks* near *Mobatz*.

1528 *Genoa* becomes a free Republick. Cardinal *Wolsey* is disgraced.

*Solyman*

A D.

1529 *Solyman* II, Emperor of the *Turks*, is obliged to raise the Siege of *Vienna*, having lost 60000 Men. The *Lutheran* Princes and Cities of *Germany* publish a Protest against a Decree of the Dyet of *Spires*, from whence the *Lutherans* obtain'd the Name of PROTESTANTS. Peace concluded at *Cambray* between the Emperor and the King of *France*.

1530 The *Protestants* present a Confession of their Faith to the Emperor at the Dyet of *Augsburg*. A great Inundation by the breaking of the Dykes in *Holland*.

1534 The *Anabaptists* seize *Munster*, and chuse *John*, a Taylor of *Leyden*, for their King.

The



A.D.

- 1535 The Bishop of *Munster* recovers that City, and punishes the Ringleaders of the Seditious. *Henry VIII.* abrogates the Pope's Authority in *England*, and is declared by his Parliament *Supreme Head of the Church.*
- 1536 *Calvin* takes up his Residence at *Geneva*, and his Doctrines spread themselves in *France.*
- 1539 The People of *Ghent* rebel against their Governours; but the Emperor *Charles* goes thither in Person, causes the Authors of the Revolt to be beheaded, deprives the Citizens of their Privileges, and builds a strong Citadel to keep them in Awe.

*Francis*

A. D.

- 1542 *Francis I.* attacks the Emperor in *Spain, Italy, and Flanders*, with five different Armies.
- 1544 *Henry VIII.* takes *Boulogne*, after a Siege of two Months. Peace concluded at *Crespy* between the Emperor and the King of *France*.
- 1545 The Opening of the Council of *Trent*.
- 1546 The Protestants of *Germany* bring into the Field an Army of 100,000 Men, under the Command of *John Frederick* Elector of *Saxony*, and *Philip* Landgrave of *Hesse*.
- 1547 *Henry VIII.* dies, and his Son *Edward VI.* is proclaimed King of *England*. *Francis I.* King of *France*, dies; and is succeeded by his Son *Henry II.* The Emperor falls  
 into

A. D.

into *Saxony*, defeats the Elector, and takes him Prisoner. *Philip*, Landgrave of *Hesse*, makes his Submission to the Emperor, but is detain'd Prisoner contrary to Agreement.

1548 The Mass abolish'd, and the Reform'd Religion establish'd in *England*.

1550 The Emperor *Charles* publishes a severe Edict against the Protestants in the *Low-Countries*. Peace concluded between *England*, *Scotland*, and *France*; and *Boulogne* restor'd to the *French*, in Consideration of a Sum of Money.

1551 *Magdebourg* is besieged by the Emperor's Forces, under *Maurice*, Elector of *Saxony*.  
*Maurice,*

A.D.

1552 *Maurice*, dissatisfied at the unjust Detention of his Wife's Father the Landgrave of *Hesse*, turns his Arms against the Emperor, and is very near surprizing his Person at *Inspruck*. The *French* make themselves Masters of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*.

1553 *Edward VI.* dies, and Lady *Jane Grey* (Daughter of the Duke of *Suffolk* by *Mary* Sister of *Henry VIII.*) is proclaim'd Queen; but soon after *Mary*, eldest Sister of *Edward VI.*, is proclaim'd, and Lady *Jane* imprison'd and beheaded. Queen *Mary* re-establishes Popery in *England*.

1554 Queen *Mary* married to *Philip* of *Spain*, Son of the Emperor *Charles V.*

Q 2

Charles

A D.

- 1556 *Charles* resigns the Imperial Crown to his Brother *Ferdinand*, and the *Spanish* Monarchy (with all his other Dominions) to his Son *Philip*.
- 1557 King *Philip's* Army (in which there were some *English* Troops) besieges and takes *St. Quintin*, having gain'd a memorable Victory over the *French* under the Constable *Montmorency*, who advanced to relieve the Place.
- 1558 The Duke of *Guise* takes *Calais* from the *English*, after they had been possess'd of it 211 Years. Queen *Mary* dies, and is succeeded by her Sister *Elizabeth*, who abolishes Popery, and restores the Reform'd Religion in  
Eng-

A. D.

*England.* The Emperor *Charles V.* dies in the Monastery of *St. Just* in *Spain*, whither he had retired after his Abdication. *Mary, Queen of Scots*, is married to the *Dauphin* of *France*, afterwards King *Francis II.*

1559 *Henry II.* of *France* is succeeded by his Son *Francis II.*, a Youth of sixteen Years of Age.

1560 *Francis II.* dies, and is succeeded by his Brother *Charles IX.* then scarce eleven Years old.

1561 The famous Conference at *Poissy* between the Popish and Protestant Divines

1562 A Civil War breaks out in *France* on Account of Religion. The Prince of *Condé*, the Head of the *Hugonots*,

A. D.

- (as the *French* Protestants were call'd) is defeated near *Dreux*, and taken Prisoner. The *Philippine* Islands discover'd by the *Spaniards*.
- 1563 Peace made with the *Hugonots*. The Conclusion of the Council of *Trent*.
- 1564 The Emperor *Ferdinand* dies, and his Son *Maximilian II.* succeeds him.
- 1565 *Solyman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, besieges *Malta* with a powerful Army, but is forced to raise the Siege, after losing a vast Number of Men. *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, marries *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, Son of the Earl of *Lenox*.
- 1566 A League form'd by the Protestants in the *Netherlands* to oppose the Inquisition, and

A. D.

and procure the free Exercise of their Religion.

1567 The second War in *France* between the *Hugonots* and the *Catholics*. The City of *Rochelle* declares for the *Hugonots*, which is their chief Place of Security for sixty Years. The Prince of *Condé* besieges *Paris*, but is defeated near *St. Denis*.

1568 King *Philip* sends the Duke of *Alva* with an Army into the *Netherlands*, who causes many Thousands of the Protestants to be put to Death. Peace is made with the *Hugonots* in *France*, but War breaks out again the same Year.

1569 The *Hugonots* are beaten near *Jarnac*, and the Prince of *Condé* kill'd. They are likewise



A. D.

wise defeated near *Moncou-  
tour*.

1570 Peace concluded with the *Hu-  
gonots*. The *Turks* take the  
Isle of *Cyprus* from the *Vene-  
tians*.

1571 The confederate Fleet, under  
the Command of Don *John* of  
*Austria*, entirely defeats that  
of the *Turks* near the Gulf  
of *Lepanto*, who are said to  
have lost above 200 Gallies  
and 30000 Men.

1572 The *Hugonots* massacred at *Pa-  
ris* on *St. Bartholomew's*  
*Day*; amongst whom were  
the Admiral *Coligny*, and ma-  
ny other Persons of Distin-  
ction. The Example being  
follow'd in several other  
Parts of *France*, about 30000  
Pro-

A. D.

Protestants were destroy'd in a few Days.

- 1573 The Duke of *Arjou* besieges *Rochelle* near eight Months, and then raises the Siege, having lost 12000 Men before the Place Peace is thereupon granted to the *Hugonots* a fourth Time; and *Rochelle*, *Montauban*, and *Nismes*, are yielded to them for their Security.
- 1574 The War renewed in *France*. *Charles IX.* dies, and is succeeded by his Brother *Henry III.* who had been lately elected King of *Poland*.
- 1576 The Emperor *Maximilian* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Rodolph II.* Another Peace made with the *Hugonots*.

A sixth

A. D.

- 1577 A sixth War against the *Hugonots*, and Peace concluded the same Year.
- 1578 *Muley Mabomet*, King of *Marocco*, being dispossest'd by his Uncle, craves Assistance of *Sebastian* King of *Portugal*, who accordingly enters *Africa* with a great Army, wherein was the Flower of the *Portuguese* Nobility. A Battle ensues, the *Portuguese* Troops are all cut to pieces or made Prisoners, and the King himself slain.
- 1579 The Union of *Utrecht*, which is the Foundation of the Republick of the *United Provinces*.
- 1580 *Philip* of *Spain* makes himself Master of the Kingdom of *Portugal*. War with the *Hu-*

A. D.

*Hugonots* renew'd, but soon terminated.

1582 The Reformation of the Calendar by Pope *Gregory XIII.*

1584 *William*, Prince of *Orange*, assassinated at *Delft*.

1586 Queen *Elizabeth* sends the Earl of *Leicester* to *Holland* to assist the States.

1587 *Mary*, Queen of *Scots* beheaded.

1588 The *Spanish Fleet*, call'd the *Invincible Armado*, consisting of 150 Sail of Ships, and having on board 20000 Soldiers, design'd to invade *England*, are partly destroy'd by the *English*, and partly by violent Storms, so that few of them return home again, and those in a very shatter'd Condition.

*Henry*

A.D.

1589 *Henry III. of France* is stabb'd by *Clement* a Monk, and succeeded by *Henry IV. King of Navarre*, a Protestant, the first of the House of *Bourbon*.

1590 *Henry IV.* defeats the Duke of *Mayenne* near *Iury*, whose Forces were double the Number of the King's. He blocks up *Paris*, which is reduced to great Extremity for want of Provisions, but seasonably reliev'd by the Duke of *Parma*, Governor of the *Netherlands*. *Maurice*, Prince of *Orange*, takes *Breda* by a Stratagem. The *Turks* are forced to raise the Siege of *Esseck* with great Loss.

1593 *Henry IV.*, in order to get rid of his Enemies and enjoy his  
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A. D.

his Crown in Peace, embraces the *Romish* Religion.

1594 He is wounded in the Mouth with a Knife by a Ruffian who endeavour'd to stab him; and it being found that he was prompted to this desperate Attempt by the *Jesuits*, they are all banish'd the Kingdom. The Imperial Forces defeat the *Türks* before *Gran*, and take the Town.

1595 *Mahomet III.* takes *Agria*; but in the Siege of the Place, and in a Battle fought soon after with the Imperialists, he loses 60,000 Men. *Raab* is retaken from the *Türks*.

1598 Peace concluded between the Kings of *France* and *Spain* at *Vervins*. *Henry IV.* publishes

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lishes the famous Edict of *Nantz*, by Virtue of which the Protestants enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion. The King of *Spain* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Philip III.* The *Hollanders* make their first Voyage to the *East Indies.*

1599 *Henry IV.* obtains the Diffolution of his Marriage with *Margaret* Sister of *Charles IX.* and marries *Mary de Medicis.* The first Establishment of the *English East-India* Company.

1600 *Prince Maurice* defeats *Archduke Albert* near *Nieuport.*

## CENTURY XVII.

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- 1601 **T**HE Beginning of the Siege of *Ostend*, which lasted above three Years, and is said to have cost the *Spaniards* 70,000 Men.
- 1602 The Establishment of the *Dutch East-India* Company.
- 1603 Queen *Elizabeth* dies, and is succeeded by *James VI.* of *Scotland*, the first King of that Name in *England*.
- 1605 The Gunpowder Plot discover'd, which some Papists had contriv'd in order to have blown up King *James*, the Prince, and the whole Parliament.
- 1606 Peace concluded between the Emperor and the *Turks*. The *Venetians* banish the *Jesuits*.  
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- 1609 The *Spaniards* and the *Hollanders* make a Truce for twelve Years. The Descendents of the ancient *Moors*, who had embraced Christianity, are banish'd out of *Spain*, to the Number of 900,000 Souls.
- 1610 *Henry IV*, King of *France*, being in his Coach in one of the Streets of *Paris*, and obliged to stop by reason of the Crowd, is stabb'd in the Belly by one *Ravaillac*, and dies immediately. He is succeeded by his Son *Louis XIII*, a Minor, under the Tuition of his Mother, *Queen Mary de Medicis*.
- 1612 The Death of *Rodolph* Emperor of *Germany*, who is succeeded by his Brother *Matthias*,  
King

A. D.

King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*.

1613 *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James I.* King of *Great Britain*, married to *Frederic V*, Elector Palatine. *Gnesna* in *Poland* almost consumed by Fire.

1617 The Emperor *Matthias* resigns the Kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* to his Cousin *Ferdinand*.

1618 A remarkable Comet seen in *Europe*. The Synod of *Dort*.

1619 The Death of the Emperor *Matthias*, who is succeeded by *Ferdinand II*.

1620 The *Bohemians* having offer'd the Crown to *Frederic* Elector Palatine, he accepts it; but his Army is entirely defeated by the Emperor's Forces near *Prague*, and himself for-

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ced to fly with his Family into *Silesia*, and afterwards into *Holland*.

1621 The War renew'd between the *Spaniards* and the *Hollanders*. *Philip* of *Spain* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Philip IV*. *Archduke Albert* dies at *Brussels*.

1622 *Osman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, invades *Poland* with an Army of 400,000 Men, and comes up with the *Polish* Army of about 65,000. He makes three Attempts to storm the *Polish* Camp, but is as often repulsed, with the Loss of 60000 Men; and loses a greater Number in his March back to *Constantinople*. The *Dutch* massacre the *English* at *Ambayna*.

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A. D.

1623 The *Upper Palatinate*, and the Electoral Dignity, conferr'd on *Maximilian Duke of Bavaria*.

1625 King *James I.* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Charles I. Christian IV*, King of *Denmark*, is made General of the Circle of *Lower Saxony*, and engages in a War against the Emperor. *Maurice*, Prince of *Orange*, falls into a deep Melancholy, and dies. *Breda* surrender'd to the *Spaniards*, after a long Siege.

1626 Count *Tilly*, the Imperial General, gains a great Victory over the King of *Denmark* near *Lutter* in the Duchy of *Brunswick*.

1627 A great Earthquake in *Italy*, whereby many Thousands of

**A. D.**

Persons perish'd. *Tilly* takes several Places from the *Danes* in *Holstein*. The Duke of *Mantua* dies without Issue, which causes new Troubles in *Italy*.

1628 *Rochelle* taken from the Protestants, after a long and obstinate Defence, the Besieged having had no Bread for thirteen Weeks before they surrender'd.

1629 Peace concluded at *Lubeck* between the Emperor and the King of *Denmark*.

1630 *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, invades *Germany*, and takes several Towns. *Magdebourg*, one of the chief Cities of the Protestant Party, is taken, plunder'd, and burnt

A. D.

burnt by Count *Tilly*, the Imperial General.

- 1631 *Gustavus*, having join'd his Forces with those of the Elector of *Saxony*, defeats *Tilly* near *Leisfick*, kills 10000 of the Imperialists, and takes all their Baggage and Artillery.
- 1632 Another Battle at *Lutzen*, near *Leisfick*, between the *Swedes* and the Emperor's Forces under Count *Walstein*, wherein the former gain the Victory, but their King *Gustavus* loses his Life.
- 1633 Almost a third Part of *Constantinople* consumed by Fire.
- 1634 Old *Parr* dies, aged 152 Years. The *Swedes* are entirely defeated near *Norlinguen* in *Swabia*.

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- 1635 A Peace concluded at *Prague* between the Emperor and the Elector of *Saxony*.
- 1637 *Ferdinand II.* dies at *Vienna*, and is succeeded by his Son *Ferdinand III.* A Tumult at *Edinburgh* on reading the *English* Liturgy. *Breda* retaken from the *Spaniards*.
- 1638 *Louis XIV.* born. The *Hollanders* are beaten near *Calloo*.
- 1639 *Martin Tromp* destroys the *Spanish* Fleet in the Downs, which was intended to attack *Sweden* in Conjunction with the *Danes*.
- 1640 The *Portuguese* shake off the *Spanish* Yoke, and proclaim *John* Duke of *Braganza* King. The first Session of the *Long Parliament* in *England*.

A. D.

- land.* King Charles I. sets up his Standard at York.
- 1641 *Mary*, Daughter of Charles I, married to *William* Prince of Orange. The Earl of *Straford* beheaded. The Protestants massacred in *Ireland*.
- 1642 King Charles sets up his Standard at *Nottingham*. The Parliament vote for taking up Arms against him. The Civil War begins.
- 1643 *Louis XIII.* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Louis XIV.* a Minor, under the Tuition of *Anne of Austria*, the Queen-Mother.
- 1644 The Scots enter *England* to assist the Parliament against the King.
- 1645 The *Turks* take *Canea*, and begin the Siege of *Candia*,  
R 4 which



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- which lasts twenty-four Years.  
*Laud*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, beheaded.
- 1646 *Charles*, Prince of *Wales*, escapes to *France*.
- 1647 The *Scots* deliver up King *Charles I* to the *English*.
- 1648 Peace concluded at *Munster* between *Spain* and *Holland*, the latter being declared a free Commonwealth, to which *Spain* should make no Pretensions for the future.
- 1649 King *Charles I*. brought to a Trial by his rebellious Subjects, and beheaded on a Scaffold erected before *Whitehall*. King *Charles II*. is proclaim'd in *Scotland* and *Ireland*.
- 1650 *Oliver Cromwell*, having reduced *Ireland* in less than a Year

A. D.

Year, is recall'd to *England*; and being made General in the Room of Lord *Fairfax*, marches into *Scotland*, and defeats the *Scots* near *Dunbar*. *William II*, Prince of *Orange*, dies; and his Princess is deliver'd of a Son, who was afterwards King *William III*. of *England*.

1651 *Cromwell* defeats King *Charles's* Army near *Worcester*, who had like to have fallen into the Hands of his Enemies, but, after a great many Dangers, escapes into *France*, and from thence to *Holland*.

1653 The Parliament resign their Power to *Cromwell*, who takes the Title of *Protector*. Several Battles between the *English* Fleet under Admiral *Blake*,

A. D.

- Blake*, and the *Dutch* under *Van Tromp*; in the last of which the *Dutch* lose their gallant Admiral and twenty-seven Men of War.
- 1654 Peace concluded between *Cromwell* and the *Dutch*. *Christina*, Queen of *Sweden*, abdicates the Crown.
- 1655 The *English* take *Jamaica* from the *Spaniards*. The *Venetians* beat the *Turkish* Fleet near the *Dardanel*s. *Charles Gustavus*, King of *Sweden*, invades *Poland*.
- 1657 Treaty between *Cromwell* and *Louis XIV*.
- 1658 *Cromwell* dies, and his Son *Richard* succeeds him as *Protector*.
- 1659 *Richard* is deposed by the *Parliament*.

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- 1660 The Restoration of King *Charles II*, in which General *Monk* was very instrumental.
- 1661 An Earthquake in *England*.
- 1662 King *Charles II* marries *Catherine*, Daughter of the King of *Portugal*.
- 1665 War between the *English* and *Dutch*. A dreadful Plague in *London*, from whence it pass'd into *Holland*, *France*, and other Parts of *Europe*.
- 1666 The City of *London* burnt.
- 1667 The *Dutch* sail up the *Medway*, and burn several Ships at *Chatbam*. Peace made between the *Dutch* and *English*.
- 1668 A triple League between *England*, *Holland*, and *Sweden*.
- 1669 *Candia* taken by the *Turks*, in the Siege of which Place the *Turks* lost 70000 Men, and  
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the *Christians* 29000, without reckoning 38000 Boors and Slaves employ'd in the Mines and Trenches.

1672 *England and France* declare War against *Holland*. The *De Witts*, two Brothers, torn in pieces by the Populace at the *Hague*. A bloody Sea-fight between the united Fleets of *England and France*, and that of *Holland*.

1673 Other Sea-fights between the *English and Dutch*, in which both Sides behave with great Bravery.

1674 Peace with *Holland* proclaim'd. A great Battle near *Senef* between the Allied Army under the Prince of *Orange*, and the *French* under the Prince of *Condé*, which lasted seven-  
teen

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teen Hours, and both Sides claim'd the Victory.

1676 A Sea-fight off *Messina* between the *French* and *Dutch* Fleets, in which the *Dutch* Admiral *De Ruyter* is mortally wounded.

1677 The Elector of *Brandenburg* takes *Stetin* in *Pomerania*, the Besieged having been reduced to the utmost Extremity by Famine. *William*, Prince of *Orange*, comes to *England*, and marries *Mary*, eldest Daughter of *James* Duke of *York*.

1678 Peace between *France* and the *United Provinces*; and between the *Turks* and the *Poles*.

1679 The Archbishop of *St. Andrew's* murder'd in *Scotland*. Peace  
con-

A. D.

concluded between *Sweden* and *Denmark*.

1680 War between the *Turks* and the *Muscovites*. A great Fire in *Stockholm*.

1681 A large Comet appears. The *French* take *Strasbourg*. The *Turks* and *Muscovites* make a Truce for twenty Years.

1683 The *Turks* besiege *Vienna* with a numerous Army; but the Imperial Troops under the Duke of *Lorraine*, and the *Poles* under their King *John Sobieski*, attack them in their Camp, make a prodigious Slaughter amongst them, and oblige them to raise the Siege, with the Loss of all their Baggage and Artillery. The Grand Vizier *Cara Mustafa*, who commanded the  
*Turkish*

A. D.

- Turkish Army at this Siege, is strangled at Belgrade by the Grand Signior's Order.*
- 1684 The City of *Genoa* bombarded by the *French*. The *French* make Peace with the *Algerines*.
- 1685 King *Charles II.* dies, and is succeeded by his Brother *James II.* The Duke of *Monmouth*, natural Son of the deceased King *Charles*, takes up Arms against King *James*, but is defeated near *Bridgewater*, made Prisoner, and beheaded. *Louis XIV.* revokes the Edict of *Nantz*.
- 1686 King *James* sends the Earl of *Castlemain* Ambassador to the Pope.
- 1687 The *Imperialists* gain several Advantages over the *Turks*



A.D.

in *Hungary*. The *Turkish* Garrison in *Agria* surrender for Want of Provisions. The Emperor's Son *Joseph* is crown'd King of *Hungary* at *Presbourg*.

1688 *William III*, Prince of *Orange*, lands in *England*. King *James* goes over to *France*.

1689 The Prince of *Orange*, and his Princess *Mary*, are crown'd King and Queen of *England*. King *James* lands in *Ireland* with *French* Troops, but returns to *France* the same Year. The Siege of *Londonderry* raised by General *Schomberg*.

1690 King *William* defeats King *James's* Army at the Battle of the *Boyne* in *Ireland*.

Admiral

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- 1692 Admiral *Ruffel* obtains a memorable Victory over the *French Fleet* near *La Hogue*.
- 1695 *St. Malo's, Granville*, and other Places on the Coast of *Normandy*, bombarded by the *English*. *Namur* surrender'd to King *William*. The *French* bombard *Brussels*.
- 1696 The *Muscovites* take *Asoph* from the *Turks*.
- 1697 The Treaty of *Reswick*. *Peter the Great*, Czar of *Muscovy*, visits *Holland, England, and Germany*.
- 1698 The Palace of *Whitehall* burnt.
- 1699 The Treaty of *Carlowitz* between the Emperor and the *Turks*. The Death of *Christian V*. King of *Denmark*.
- 1700 *Charles II*, King of *Spain*, dies at *Madrid*.

## CENTURY XVIII.

- 1701 **JAMES II**, late King of *England*, dies at *St. Germain's*. An Alliance between *England*, *Holland*, and the Emperor.
- 1702 King *William III.* dies, and is succeeded by Queen *Anne*. The Emperor and Queen declare War against *France* and *Spain*. Admiral *Rook* takes and destroys the Galleons at *Vigo*. The King of *Poland* is defeated near *Cracow* by *Charles XII.* of *Sweden*.
- 1703 The King of *Sweden* takes *Thorn*. An Earthquake at *Rome*. A great Storm of Wind in *England*.
- 1704 *Stanislaus* elected King of *Poland*. Duke of *Marlborough* marches into *Germany*, and,

A. D.

- in Conjunction with Prince *Eugene*, gains a memorable Victory over the *French* and *Bavarians* near *Blenheim*.  
The *Engiish* take *Gibraltar*.
- 1705 *Leopold*, Emperor of *Germany*, dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Joseph*.
- 1706 The Battle of *Ramillies*, wherein the *French* are defeated. Prince *Eugene* beats the *French*, and raises the Siege of *Turin*.
- 1707 The Union of the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*. Battle of *Almanza*. Sir *Cloudisly Shovel* cast away.
- 1708 The Allies take *Lisle*.
- 1709 *Tournay* taken by the Allies. The Battle of *Malplaquet*. *Mons* taken by the Confederates. *Charles* of *Sweden*

A. D.

is beaten by the *Muscovites* at *Pultowa*, and retires to *Bender*, a Town belonging to the *Turks*.

1710 The Allies take *Doway*, *Bethune*, and several other Places. Several *Indian Kings* arrive in *England*, and have an Audience of the Queen.

1713 Queen *Anne* concludes a separate Peace with *France* at *Utrecht*.

1714 Queen *Anne* dies, and is succeeded by *George I.* Elector of *Hanover*.

1715 The Death of *Louis XIV.* King of *France*. The *Turks* make themselves Masters of the *Morea*. A Rebellion breaks out in *Scotland*. The Rebels are defeated at *Preston*.

Earl

A. D.

- 1716 Earls of *Derwent-water* and *Kenmure* beheaded. Prince *Eugene* beats the *Turks*, and takes *Temeswaer*. The *Thames* frozen over, and Oxen roasted upon the Ice.
- 1717 Prince *Eugene* gains a signal Victory over the *Turks*, and takes *Belgrade*.
- 1718 Admiral *Byng* destroys the *Spanish* Fleet in the *Mediterranean*. *Charles XII.* of *Sweden* is kill'd by a Cannon-Ball at the Siege of *Frederickshall*.
- 1720 A dreadful Plague at *Marseilles* in *France*.
- 1721 A Treaty of Peace between *Spain* and *Great-Britain*, whereby the King of *Spain* gives up *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon* to the *English*.

A. D.

- 1722 A surprizing Revolution in *Per-*  
*sia*, the City of *Ispahan* be-  
ing taken by an Army of  
Rebels, and the *Sophi* de-  
throned. *Louis XV.* crown'd.
- 1723 Alliance sign'd between *Eng-*  
*land*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*.
- 1724 An Alliance between *Sweden*  
and *Muscovy*.
- 1725 A Treaty between the Empe-  
ror and *Spain* at *Vienna*. An-  
other at *Hanover* between  
*England*, *France*, and *Prussia*.  
The Death of the Czar of  
*Muscovy*, *Peter* the Great.
- 1727 The *Spaniards* besiege *Gibral-*  
*tar*, but in vain. King  
*George I.* dies at *Osnabrug* in  
his Way to *Hanover*, and is  
succeeded by his present Ma-  
jesty King *George II.*
- 1729 The Treaty of *Seville*.

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- 1730 A great Revolution at *Constantinople*, where Sultan *Achmet* is deposed, and his Nephew *Mahomet* advanced to the Throne. *Victor Amadeus*, King of *Sardinia*, abdicates the Crown in favour of his Son *Charles-Emanuel* Prince of *Piedmont*.
- 1731 Six thousand *Spaniards* introduced into *Tuscany*, to secure the Succession of that Duchy to *Don Carlos*.
- 1732 The Archbishop of *Saltzburg* expels the Protestants out of his Territories.
- 1733 *Stanislaus*, opposed by the Emperor and the Czarina, but supported by *France*, is a second Time elected King of *Poland*. He retires to *Dantzick*. The Elector of *Saxony*



A. D.

is proclaim'd King of *Poland* towards the End of the Year; which brings on a War between *France* and the Emperor.

- 1734 The *Russians* besiege and take *Dantzick*, but *Stanislaus* escapes. The *French* take *Philipsburg*, in the Siege of which Place the Duke of *Berwick* is kill'd by a Cannon-Ball. The Battle of *Parma*, in which the Imperial General Count *Merci* is kill'd. A bloody Battle near *Guaftalla*. The Prince of *Orange* marries *Anne* Princess Royal of *England*. Don *Carlos* conquers *Naples* and *Sicily*.
- 1735 Admiral *Norris* sails to *Lisbon* with a strong Fleet to protect the *Portuguese* against the  
De-

A. D.

- Designs of *Spain*. *Kouli Kan* gains a great Victory over the *Turks*. Peace concluded between *France* and the Emperor.
- 1736 *Frederic*, Prince of *Wales*, marries the Princess of *Saxe-Gotha*.
- 1737 The *Russian* General Count *Munich* takes *Oczakow* from the *Turks*.
- 1739 *England* declares War against *Spain*. Admiral *Vernon* takes *Porto Bello* with six Ships only. The Imperial General Count *Wallis* attacks the *Turks* near *Krotzka*, but is defeated, having lost near 10,000 Men.
- 1740 Death of the Emperor *Charles VI*, who is succeeded by his eldest Daughter *Maria Teresa*

A. D.

*refa* in all his hereditary Dominions. The King of *Prussia* invades *Silesia*. This Year begins a severe and lasting Frost, which is universal over all *Europe*.

- 1741 The Elector of *Bavaria* takes *Prague*, and is proclaim'd King of *Bohemia*. A remarkable Revolution in *Russia*, whereby the Princess *Elizabeth*, the present Empress, is placed on the Throne. A Battle near *Wilmanstrand* between the *Swedes* and *Russians*, wherein the former are defeated. The *Dutch* massacre the *Chinese* in *Batavia*. Admiral *Vernon* with a strong Fleet, and a considerable Body of Land Forces under the Command of General *Wentworth*,

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*worth*, makes an unsuccessful Attempt upon *Carthægena*, great Part of the Troops being destroy'd in attacking Fort *St. Lazare*, or swept off by an epidemical Sick-ness.

- 1742 The Elector of *Bavaria* chosen Emperor and crown'd at *Francfort*. The *Austrians* over-run *Bavaria*, and take *Munich*. A Battle near *Czaslaw* between the *Austrians* and *Prussians*, which last remain Masters of the Field. A Treaty concluded at *Breslaw* between the King of *Prussia* and the Queen of *Hungary*. Marshal *Belleisle* makes a surprizing Escape with a great Body of *French* Troops from *Prague*, which soon

A. D.

soon after surrenders to the *Austrians*. The Czarina is crown'd at *Moscow*, and declares the young Prince of *Holstein* her Successor. The *Russians* conquer *Finland*. Don *Philip* reduces *Savoy*. The *Spaniards* invade *Georgia*, but are forced to retire. Captain *Middleton* makes a fruitless Attempt to discover a North-West Passage into the *South Sea*.

1743 The Queen of *Hungary* is crown'd at *Prague*. The Battle of *Dettingen*. Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* attempts to pass the *Rhine*, but miscarries. Plots in *Muscovy*. Plague at *Messina* in *Sicily*.

1744 The *French* King declares War against the Queen of *Hungary*.

A. D.

*gary.* The *Austrians* pass the *Rhine*. The *French* take *Menin*, *Ypres*, and other Places. The King of *Prussia* takes *Prague*. The *French* take *Friburg*, after an obstinate and bloody Siege. *Coni* besieged by the *French* and *Spaniards*, but the Place making a gallant Defence they are at length obliged to raise the Siege with Precipitation. An Action before *Toulon* between the *English* Fleet, and the *French* and *Spanish* Squadrons. Commodore *Anson* returns to *England*, having sail'd round the *Globe*. War mutually declared between *France* and *England*.

1745 The Battle of *Fontenoy*, in which the Allies are worsted by the *French*,

A. D.

*French*, and which is follow'd by the Taking of *Tournay*. A Rebellion breaks out in *Scotland*. The Rebels defeat Sir *John Cope* near *Preston-pans*, march into *England*, take *Carlisle*, and advance as far as *Derby*; from whence they make a precipitate Retreat, being closely pursued by the Duke of *Cumberland*, who retakes *Carlisle*. They defeat the King's Forces under General *Hawley* near *Falkirk*, and besiege *Stirling*; but raise the Siege on the Duke's Approach. The *French* continue to extend their Conquests in the *Austrian Netherlands*. *Cape Breton* taken by the *English*.

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1746 The Battle of *Culloden*, wherein the Rebels are totally defeated. The *French* take *Brussels*, *Antwerp*, *Namur*, and other Towns The *English* make an unsuccessful Descent upon the Coast of *Britany*. A smart Action between the Allies and the *French* near *Liege*, with no great Advantage on either Side The *Austrians* make themselves Masters of *Genoa*; but the *Genoese* revolt and drive the *Austrians* out of their Territories. The Earl of *Kilmarnock*, Lord *Balmerino*, and Mr. *Ratcliffe*, Brother to the late Earl of *Derwentwater*, are beheaded.

1747 Lord *Lowat* beheaded. The *French* make themselves Masters



A. D.

ters of all *Dutch Flanders*.  
 Battle between Part of the  
 Allied Army and the *French*  
 near *Maestricht*, after which  
 the Allies retire under the  
 Cannon of that Fortrefs. The  
 Admirals *Anson* and *Warren*,  
 after a warm Engagement,  
 take several *French* Men of  
 War and Merchantmen. The  
*French*, commanded by Count  
*Lowendahl*, take *Bergen-op-  
 Zoom* by Assault, after a  
 bloody Siege of two Months  
 and upwards.

F I N I S.

