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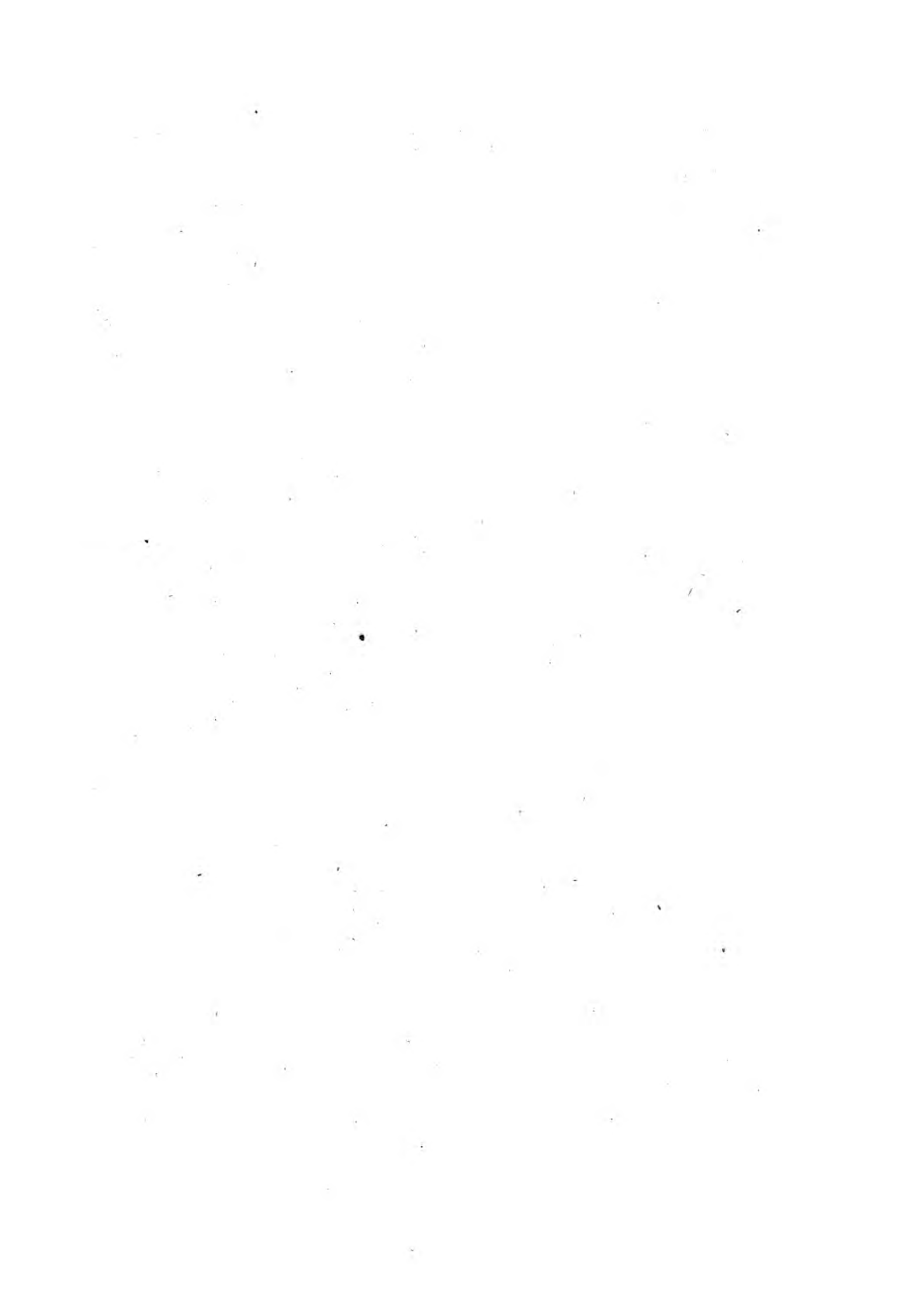


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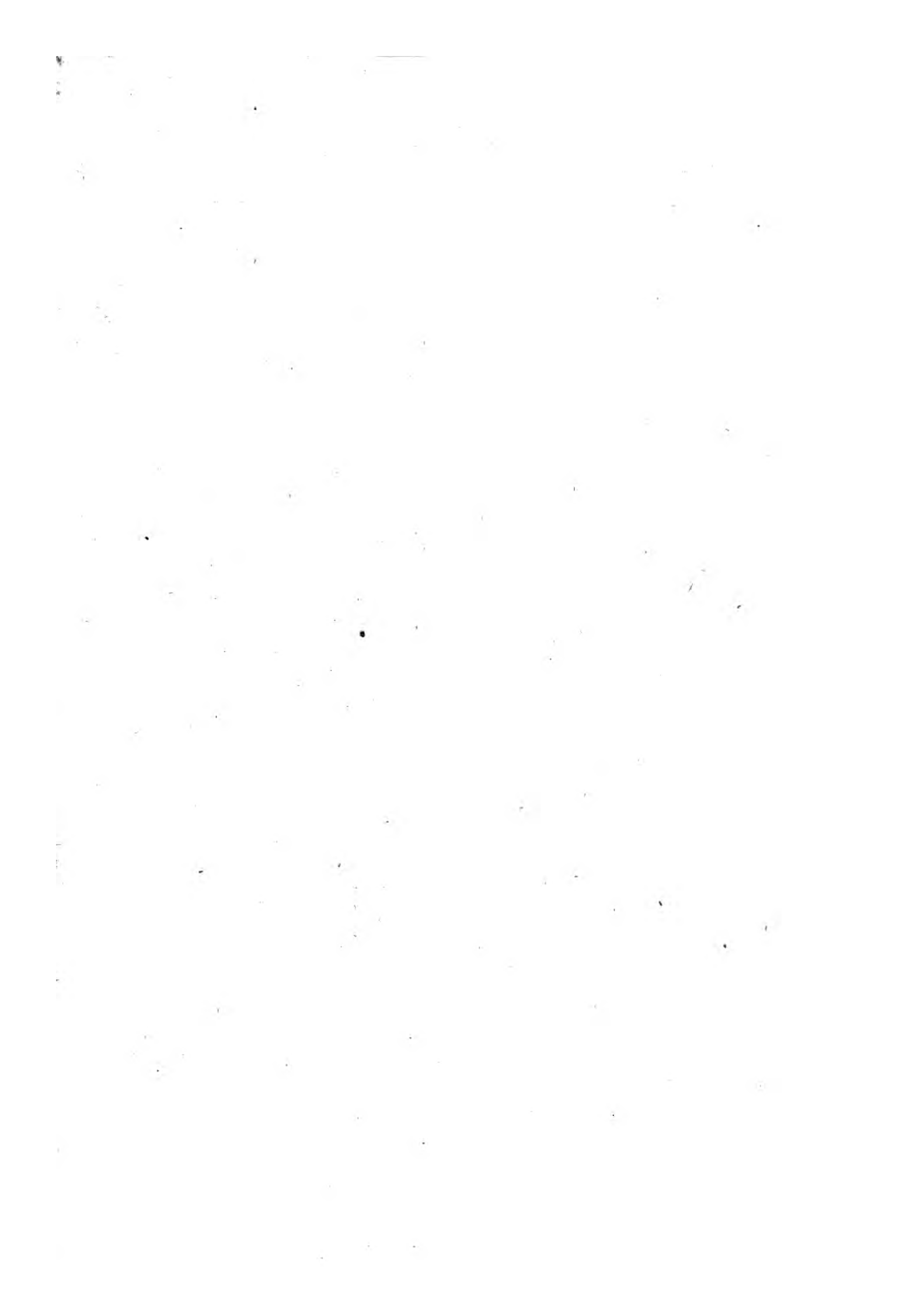


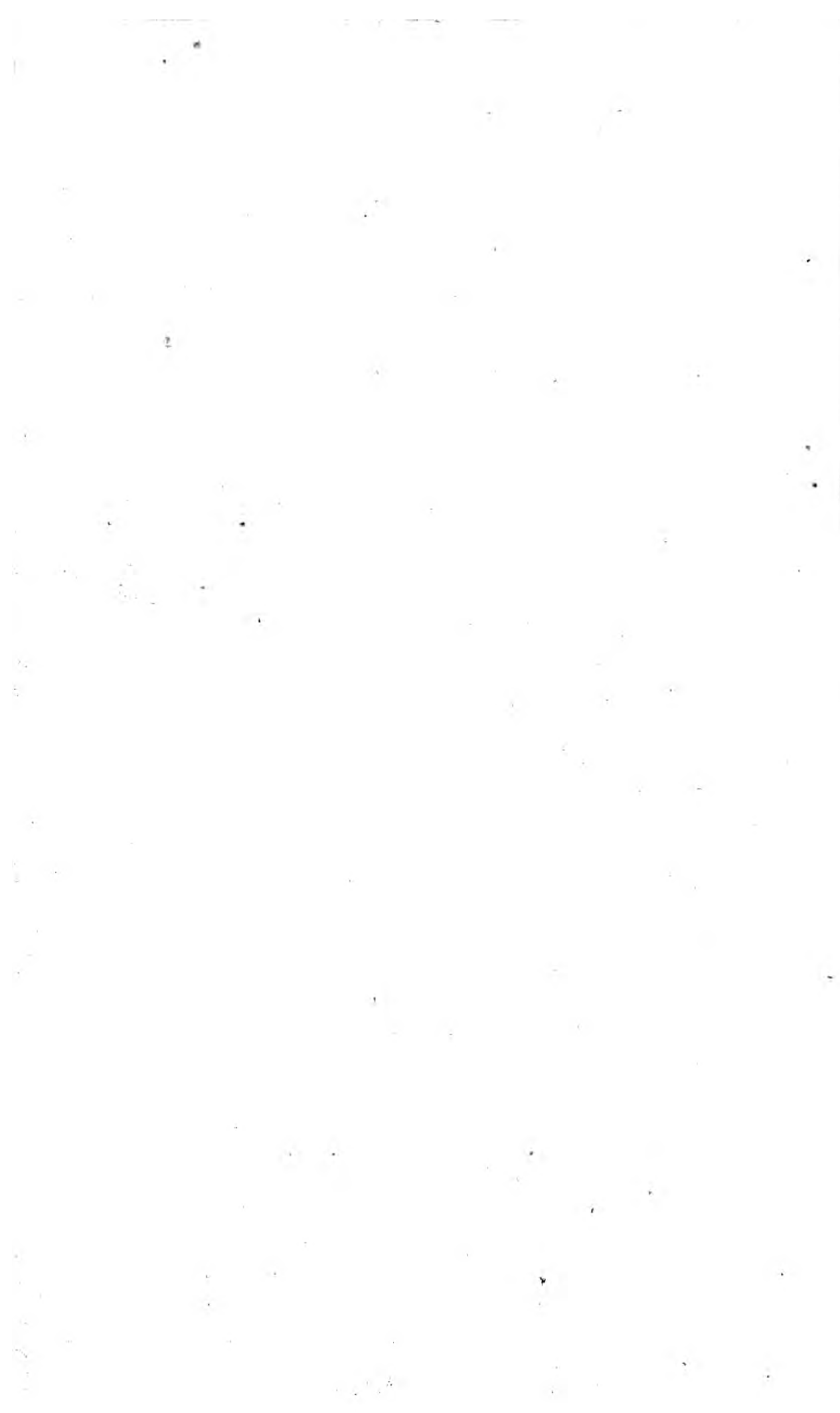
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A

SUMMARY

OF

ANCIENT HISTORY;

OR,

A COMPANION

TO THE

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL ATLAS.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

BY JOHN BRUCE,

AUTHOR OF "AN INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY & ASTRONOMY."

"Studios let me sit,
"And hold high converse with the mighty Dead;
"Sages of ancient time,"

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR BALDWIN AND CRADOCK,

PATERNOSTER ROW,

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NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE : PRINTED BY T. AND J. HODGSON.

PREFACE.

IN the Introduction, an account will be found of the design of the Biographical and Historical Atlas, the plan on which it has been drawn up, and the benefit which may be expected to be derived from it ; it only remains here to say a few words on the Summary of Ancient History and Biographical Index, prepared as a Companion to it.

In drawing up the Summary, the design has been to give a short and comprehensive view of the History of each Empire or State, so that the whole may be easily comprehended by young persons, and, with the assistance of the Atlas, easily remembered.

Sacred History, which is at once the most ancient, and the most important, is first presented to the notice of the Student. This, when well understood, will serve as a basis on which to engraft the History of other States. The Bible here serves us as a guide from the Creation till within 400 years of the Birth of Christ. The History of that period has been filled up from Josephus, the Apocrypha, and other sources.

The History of other Kingdoms and Empires is then given : in cases where all that has been handed down to us is the names of Monarchs said to have reigned, no mention is made of them, as a mere list of names would prove a useless burhen to the memory

Before entering upon the History of what are called the Four Ancient Empires, a short account is given of Egypt; but the materials for the ancient History of this interesting country are very meagre.

The History of Assyria or Babylon is next taken up, and the regular succession of its Monarchs is recorded, from Phul to Nabonadius or Belshazzar. The Persian, Grecian, and Roman States then follow in succession.

The Chapters, when thought too long, have been subdivided into Sections, for the purpose of introducing Questions for Examination at proper intervals. In answering many of these Questions, a close inspection of the Atlas will be necessary, as well as an attentive review of the History in the Summary. The judicious teacher can vary or increase the number of Questions at pleasure.

The Pupil may first learn the History of the countries in the order in which they are given in the Summary; and having thus obtained a distinct knowledge of each, in their separate state, he may, with the Atlas before him, be required to give a combined view of the History of the whole, embracing also the Biography;—and here reference to the Biographical Catalogue will be of use to him—the Literary and Miscellaneous events may at the same time be introduced.

As this Summary is intended chiefly as a manual for the memory, a list of such books is given at page 95, as young persons may profitably read, either while they are attending to the Summary, or afterwards.

Newcastle upon Tyne, Feb. 26, 1828.

N. B. The binder will place the Biographical Index at the end of the Summary.

SUMMARY
OF
GENERAL HISTORY.

INTRODUCTION.

IN presenting the Historical and Biographical Atlas to the Public, to which this Summary of General History is intended as a companion, an account will be expected of the design of the work and the plan on which it is constructed. In doing this it will not be necessary to spend any time in pointing out the advantages of History, or the peculiar suitableness of that study to the youthful mind. This will be allowed on all hands ; History as well as Geography is now justly considered a necessary part of instruction. In the study of the latter, the pupil has long been abundantly provided with maps and charts of every kind, and in reading a description of any country, he has only to open his atlas to see the country depicted to his eye. In the study of General History he has not had the same advantages. With historical and biographical works he is amply supplied ; but the great difficulty has been to assign to each portion of history its due place in the stream of time, to observe how the various parts are connected with each other, and thus to form a comprehensive view of the whole.

It is for the purpose of supplying this defect, and of rendering more simple and efficacious the study of History and

Biography that the present writer has spent considerable time and attention, in drawing out the Historical and Biographical Atlas.

It will immediately occur to the reader, that treatises on chronology have long been common,—that charts of history and biography are known to every student. This is readily granted; but from a view of the principal works of this kind, it will be seen that none of them will entirely answer the purpose intended by the present Atlas.

Helvicus, an eminent German professor, published in 1609 a chronological treatise under the title of “*Theatrum Historicum, sive Chronologiæ Systema Novum*,” in folio. This is styled by his biographer the most correct work of the kind that had been seen. It was translated into English by R. L’Estrange in 1687, with a continuation up to that year. It contains a great mass of information on historical and chronological subjects,—as, Roman Consuls, Christian Fathers, Monks, Popes, Synods, &c.

Another work of the same nature, but of a still more extended form, was published in London in the year 1633, under the title of “*Saturni Ephemerides*,” by Henry Isaacson, dedicated to King Charles.

The next valuable work on this subject was by Blair, who published his *Chronology* in 1754: but the great extent to which these Tables are carried, and their consequently high price, exclude them from general circulation. The same observation also applies to the learned work of Dr. John Playfair, member of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland. His *System of Chronology* was published in 1784.

Besides the high price of these works, they are liable to another objection, the abundance and variety of the materials of which they are composed render them unsuitable to be put into the hands of young persons, as a Text Book, though they may be very useful for consulting.

Previous to that period Dr. Priestley had published his *Historical Charts*, which are calculated to give a general view of the history of the world and of contemporary biography, but these charts are fitted rather to ornament the walls of the Library, than to lie upon the desk of the Student. The historical part is also deficient, in not having the successions of the sovereigns in each country.

The plan adopted in this Atlas will be best understood from an inspection of the Atlas itself: but it may here be observed that the intention is to exhibit, at one view, the history,—the biography,—and the miscellaneous events of each period.

A particular description of each part will show how this has been effected, but it is necessary previously to attend to some other particulars.

Historical Chronology has been defined the art of computing, adjusting, and verifying the whole range of dates furnished by historians, and reducing the whole into one uniform system, in which sacred and profane history shall be brought to harmonize and correspond with each other.

This subject is attended with great difficulties. In the most early periods the only measurement of time was by seasons, and the revolution of the sun and moon; many ages must have elapsed before the mode of computation by dating events came into general use.

Several centuries intervened between the æra of the Olympic games and the first historians, and when time began to be reckoned, its first measures were very indeterminate.—The Arundelian marbles make no mention of the Olympiads, and in the histories of Herodotus and Thucydides the dates of events are not ascertained by any fixed epochs. The Chaldean and Egyptian writers are generally acknowledged to be fabulous; and Strabo asserts that the early historians of Greece were ill-informed and credulous. The chronology

of the Latins is still more uncertain. The records of the Romans were destroyed by the Gauls about 120 years after the expulsion of the kings; and Quintus Fabius Pictor, the most ancient Latin historian, borrowed almost all his information from the Greeks. Hence arise that disagreement among ancient historians, and the great confusion which we meet with in comparing their respective works.

The purest and most fruitful source of ancient history is unquestionably to be found in the Holy Scriptures, since we are enabled by their aid to form an almost entire series of events from the creation of the world down to the birth of Jesus Christ, comprehending a space of above 4000 years.

The system of chronology, we have adhered to, is that of Archbishop Usher, as modified by Dr. Wm. Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, and usually adopted in the authorized English version of the Scriptures. This system, as being the one most generally received, and the least liable to objection, is considered the best for an elementary work like the present.

Having fixed upon the Scripture chronology as a general basis, it remains to unite with this some of the principal æras of profane History. The most important of these are the æra of the Olympiads and that of the foundation of Rome. The commencement of the æra of the Olympiads, which is usually placed B. C. 776, on account of its great utility, has been regarded as the boundary of profane history, beyond which all is obscurity and fable.

The æra of the foundation of Rome succeeds next to the Grecian, but various are the sentiments entertained on this subject. Polybius refers it to B. C. 751; Archbishop Usher to B. C. 748; and Sir I. Newton to B. C. 625; Terentius Varro, however, adjusts it to the 23d. year of the Olympiads, that is 753 B. C., and his computation has been adopted by the greater part of modern chronologers.

One of the earliest modes of reckoning considerable periods of time was by means of generations; viz. the average interval of time elapsed between the birth of a father and that of his son. Thirty three years have been usually adopted as the mean length of a generation, or three generations have been reckoned equivalent to a century.

The computation by reigns was also early employed; but this furnishes a more uncertain measure of time than even generations. Sir I. Newton concludes, that by the ordinary course of nature, kings reign one with another, about 18 or 20 years each. Dr Hales, however, in his valuable work on Chronology, has shown by an analysis of Newton's calculations, and by a fuller induction of ten particular cases, that the average standard of Reigns is $22\frac{1}{2}$ years.

We shall now proceed more immediately to describe the work in hand.

Writers on chronology do not, in general, begin their labours till about the time of Saul or David, and this is the period at which Dr. Priestley commences his charts. But as it is here intended to give a complete view of Sacred History, the Atlas commences with the Creation. The recorded events, however, of the Ante-diluvian and Patriarchal ages are so few that Plate I. has been constructed upon a smaller scale. It contains a period of 2204 years, viz.:—from the Creation 4004 to 1800 B. C. From an inspection of the biography included in this plate, we may observe, through how few hands the history of the world could be handed down. Adam might have conversed with Lamech, the father of Noah; Lamech with Shem; and Shem with his descendants, Abraham and Isaac. Thus, four persons could transmit the history of the world through a period of upwards of two thousand years. It may also be observed that Noah lived contemporary with fifteen generations,—he lived till the time of Terah, the father of Abraham.

The only events in Plate I. bearing upon Profane History are, the founding of the Kingdom of Egypt by Mizraim—the Kingdoms of Babylon and Assyria by Ninus and Ashur, and that of Argos by Inachus.

It is true some have attempted to carry the antiquity, of those nations much higher, even to a period beyond the Deluge; and this they do upon a bare catalogue of the names of princes said to have reigned; but whether these princes reigned in succession, or were contemporary with each other, is doubtful. Herodotus says there were eight great gods in Egypt, from whom proceeded twelve minor gods—that from Hercules to the time of Amasis, there elapsed seventeen thousand years—but of this immense period no traces of History remain, except the pretended reigns of gods and demi-gods, and a few of the names of princes. On such accounts as these no reliance can be placed.

No attempt is, therefore, made to give a continued series of the Egyptian kings, till after the division of the Macedonian Empire, when Egypt came under the dominion of the Ptolemies. When the names of any of the monarchs can be ascertained with tolerable certainty, they are inserted in the Miscellaneous Events.

The same uncertainty prevails as to the succession of monarchs in the Assyrian and Babylonian Empires for many hundred years, and for this reason the names of these monarchs are omitted. We do not arrive at any certainty till the reign of Pul 773 B. C. From which period the succession of the Assyrian monarchs has been inserted, and the History of that empire is the more interesting, as it is intimately connected with Sacred History.

With Plate II. an enlarged scale has been adopted. The historical events during the first two thousand years, being much limited, no inconvenience can arise from exhibiting that period in a single page. But all the plates after the first,

contain each a period of 450 years. The dates of the historical events in this plate, as well as those in Plate III., that are not founded on Scripture authority, are not given as certain; but great care has been taken to arrange them on the best authority.

The first regular succession of rulers or governors commences with the Judges in Israel B. C. 1300. The reign of Saul, king of Israel, commences B. C. 1100, and from that period the succession of kings is given; and from the reign of Rehoboam, the kings of Judah and Israel are given in parallel columns till the destruction of both monarchies.

It is necessary here to notice a difficulty which occurs in connecting the Biographical part of the Atlas; viz. in exhibiting the lives of such as would occupy a space in two corresponding plates. To overcome this difficulty, an additional space of twenty years is left at the bottom of Plate II., for the purpose of extending the lines for those whose lives would occupy a small portion of the succeeding plate; and again, in Plate III., a space of twenty years is allowed at the beginning, for the purpose of commencing the lines for those who were born a short time previous to the date at which that plate commences—and the same plan is observed throughout.

During the periods exhibited in the first three plates, a single page is sufficient to contain whatever is known of the history, biography, or miscellaneous events belonging to each. But after the year 900 B. C., the materials of History begin to increase, and one page is no longer sufficient; Part IV., accordingly, consists of three different plates—No. 1 devoted to History—No. 2 to Biography, and No. 3 to Miscellaneous Events, again subdivided into three columns, of Sacred History, Profane History, and Improvements in Arts and Sciences; Part IV., besides the Kings of Assyria, till their overthrow by Cyrus, contains the Kings of Rome, from Romulus till the expulsion of Tarquin, and the Kings of Media and Persia.

In Part V. will be found a continuation of the Kings of Persia, till the destruction of that empire by Alexander the Great, and also the Kings of Macedon from Perdiccas II.

After the division of the Macedonian empire, are given the successive sovereigns of the several kingdoms into which it was divided, viz.:—Egypt, Syria, Asia, and Macedon, till these several states were swallowed up in the immense vortex of the Roman empire.

To preserve the latter state in constant view, a column is preserved for it, in which are inserted the names of some of the most celebrated Romans that are to be found in its annals; and in the column set apart for the history of the Jewish state are inserted the names of the High Priests and Kings.

This part terminates with Rome becoming the mistress of the world—universal peace, and the birth of Christ, four years before the vulgar period.

A general chart of history from the Deluge to the birth of Christ is added, to serve as an Index Map to the whole.

The following is a Summary of General History, from the Creation to the birth of Christ; to this has been added the biographical part of the Atlas, alphabetically arranged, with some distinctive characteristic added to each—and questions for examination are given, adapted to each portion of history.

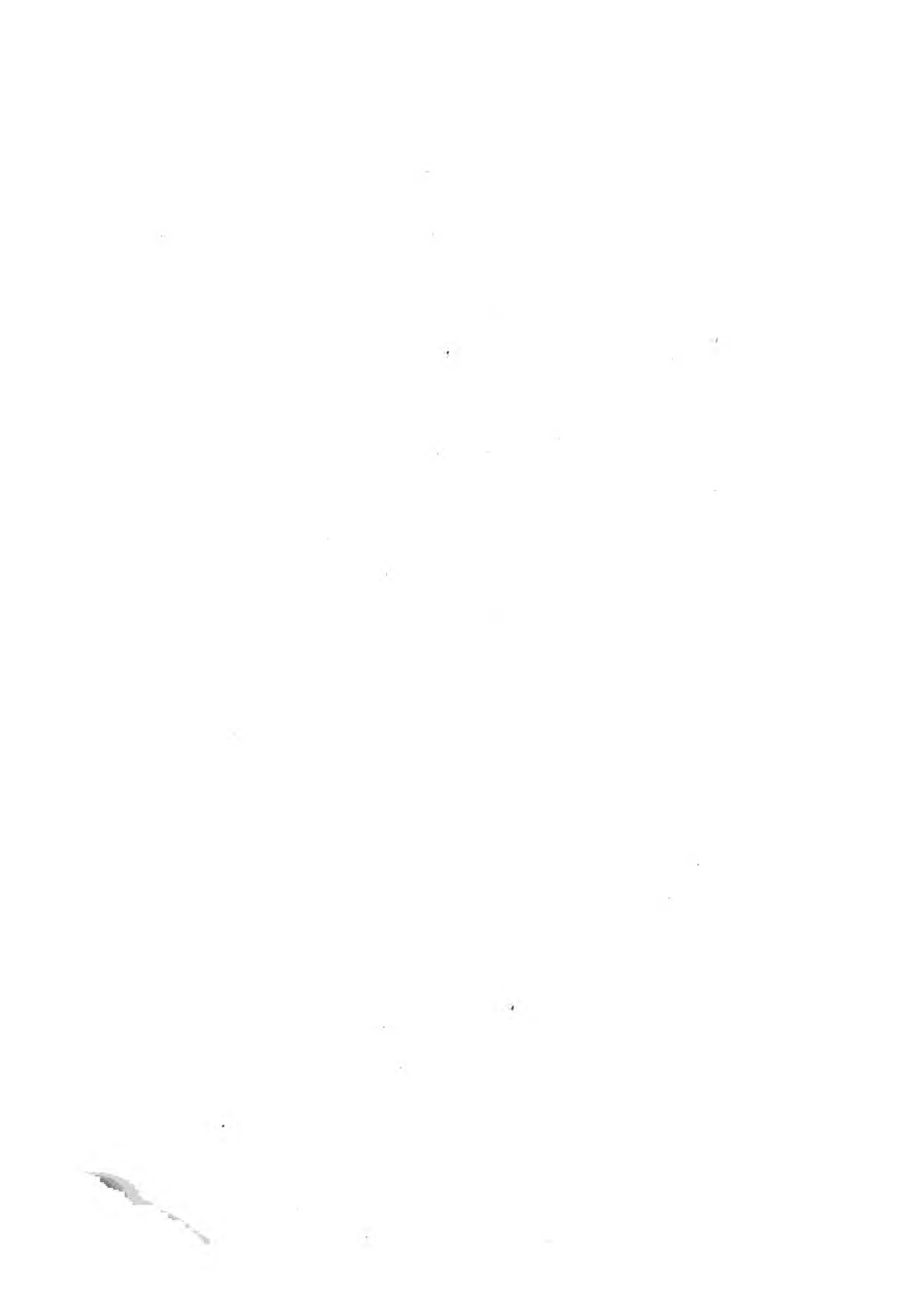
It is not wished nor expected that the knowledge of history that can be obtained from this Summary, or from an inspection of the Atlas, should satisfy the youthful student. If by these means, the way has been prepared for perusing, with greater pleasure and effect, the various valuable histories of ancient empires and states, or if the Atlas serves as a useful companion whilst they are perusing these works, the object intended will be obtained.

Nor is the Author without hope that the Christian reader, whilst perusing the sacred volume, will find the Atlas useful in enabling him to obtain a distinct connected view of the

history of the people of God; and of seeing the various periods when the Old Testament prophets lived. It will also give an additional interest to trace the connexion between Sacred and Profane History.

It would look like ostentation, to make a display of the various works which have been consulted in drawing up the Atlas; but it is justice to state, that the author has derived great assistance from the chronological works of BLAIR and PLAYFAIR already mentioned, and also from the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana,"—from HORNE'S "Introduction to the Scriptures" and TOWNSHEND'S "Old Testament History chronologically arranged."

Respecting the execution of the work it does not become the author to speak,—it is now before the public. He would only state, that where so much difficulty has occurred in reconciling the different dates given by different ancient historians, it is probable some inaccuracies may have escaped him, and for these he must beg the indulgence of the reader.



ANCIENT HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

THE History of the World, as recorded in the Old Testament, will form the first part of this Summary. This, which is usually styled SACRED HISTORY, may be considered under five periods.

First, the Antediluvian; second, from the Deluge till the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt; third, the state of the Jewish nation under the Judges; fourth, from the commencement of the Monarchy to the end of the Babylonish Captivity; and fifth, from the end of the Babylonish Captivity to the Birth of Christ.

SECTION I.

FIRST PERIOD—FROM THE CREATION TO THE DELUGE ARE RECKONED 1656 YEARS, VIZ. FROM B. C. 4004 TO B. C. 2348.

The history of this period is contained in the first eight chapters of the Book of Genesis.

The most remarkable of the Antediluvians were as follows :

Adam, who was formed out of the dust of the earth. God created him in his own image, and gave him dominion over the other creatures. Being tempted by Satan, he disobeyed God—eating the forbidden fruit, and, together with Eve, his

wife, was driven out of the garden of Eden, in which he had been placed by God at his creation.

Cain, Adam's eldest son, who killed his brother Abel in about the 130th year of the world.

Seth was born unto Adam instead of Abel, and from him the Patriarchs, whose history is recorded in the Bible, were descended. Of these Enoch was the most remarkable, who, for the holiness of his life, was translated unto God without seeing death. Methuselah, the son of Enoch, lived 969 years, the greatest age to which man has attained. Adam lived to see the ninth generation, viz. Lamech, the father of Noah. At the birth of Noah, only two of those, whose names are mentioned in scripture were dead—Adam and Seth, and Seth died only nineteen years before Noah was born.

The only authentic records of the Antediluvian period are to be found in the Bible. The posterity of Cain became very wicked. To them is ascribed the invention of several of the useful arts.

The first city that was built was called Enoch, after one of Cain's sons. To Jubal, another of his sons, is attributed the invention of music; and to Tubal-Cain, another of them, the art of working in brass and iron.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN SECTION I.

See Atlas, Part I.

What is Sacred History?

Into how many parts may it be divided?

Repeat them.

How long was the Creation before the Birth of Christ?

How many years was it from the Creation to the Deluge?

Describe the creation of man?

Over what did God give man power?

Where was man placed on his creation?

In what country was the garden of Eden situated, and what rivers watered it?

What occasioned Adam and Eve to be driven from the garden of Eden?

- What did sin bring into the world ?
 What was the name of Adam's first son ? of his second son ?
 What is the first instance of the death of a human being ?
 Was it a natural or a violent death ?
 Who was born to Adam instead of Abel ?
 Name the principal patriarchs descended from Seth ?
 How many of these lived contemporary with Adam ?
 Which of them was the most remarkable ?
 Which of them attained the greatest, and what was that age ?
 What was the usual age of the patriarchs before the flood ?
 How many of the patriarchs had died before Noah was born ?
 Who was the father of Noah, and what time did he die ?
 Where do we find the only authentic account of the Antediluvian
 period ?
 What is recorded of the posterity of Cain ?
 What is the name of the first city that Cain built ?
 What inventions or discoveries are attributed to the posterity of
 Cain ?

SECTION II.

**SECOND PERIOD—FROM THE DELUGE TILL THE DEPARTURE
 OF THE ISRAELITES OUT OF EGYPT. FROM B. C. 2348 TO
 B. C. 1491.**

As men multiplied on the earth, they increased in wickedness ; and God seeing that their wickedness was great, resolved to destroy the earth with a flood, unless they should repent, and turn from their evil ways. For this purpose God granted them a hundred and twenty years, and commanded Noah to prepare an ark, that he might save himself and his family, when the rest of the world should be destroyed.

The one hundred and twenty years being expired without producing repentance, Noah was commanded to enter into the ark, together with his wife, his three sons, and their wives. He took into the ark with him beasts and birds of every kind ; and they alone that were in the ark were preserved, when every other living thing on the face of the earth was destroyed by the deluge.

The whole surface of the earth is supposed to have undergone an alteration by the violence of the waters that had overwhelmed it; the effects of which may still be traced in the present appearances of the great continents of the globe, and the prodigious disruptions of the earth, which are observable in various regions. The skeletons of gigantic animals which are found in several parts of the earth, particularly in Siberia, and the presence of shells, and other marine productions, on the tops of the highest mountains, and at the bottom of deep mines, are all proofs of a mighty deluge.

A variety of diseases and shortness of life now succeeded; and permission was given to man to eat animal food, which, till that time, he had been prohibited from doing.

The earth was re-peopled by the descendants of Noah's three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.

Europe, Asia Minor, and the whole of the vast regions of Asia, north of the Taurus, are inhabited by the posterity of Japheth.*

Africa was peopled by the descendants of Ham.† To the posterity of Cush, the eldest son of Ham, were allotted the hot southern regions of Asia, along the shores of the Persian Gulf, Susiana, or Chusistan, &c. To the sons of Canaan, Palestine and Syria; and to the posterity of Mizraim, Egypt and Lybia.

Of the history of these two grand divisions of the human race, little more is to be found in Scripture, the narrative part of the Bible being chiefly confined to the posterity of Shem, because from him was to descend the Messiah, the promised seed of the woman.

To the descendants of Shem was allotted the larger portion of Asia.

* Japheth, signifies *enlargement*.

† Ham, signifies *black*.

Noah lived three hundred years after the flood, and was contemporary with fourteen generations—he lived to see Terah, the father of Abraham. We thus see, with what facility the history of the world could be handed down in those early ages. It was not until the lives of men were so considerably shortened, that it was necessary to substitute a written revelation for oral tradition.

The first remarkable historical event, after the flood, was the building of the Tower of Babel, and the consequent dispersion of mankind on the confusion of tongues, B. C. 2247.

Of the patriarchs that lived after the flood, the most remarkable are,—

Shem, in whose posterity the worship of the true God was preserved.

Abraham, who, for his piety and faith, was styled the Father of the Faithful. He was called (B. C. 1921) to pass out of his own land, Ur of the Chaldees, to go into the land of Canaan, which God promised to give to his posterity. In the ninety-ninth year of Abraham's life, the rite of circumcision was instituted, which distinguished his posterity from other nations. From Ishmael, Abraham's son by Hagar, the Ishmaelites or Arabians are descended.

Isaac, the only son that Abraham had by his wife Sarah and who was the father of

Jacob, whose name was changed to Israel, which signifies a prince of God. He left twelve sons, founders of the twelve tribes of Israel. Of these tribes that of Judah was the most distinguished, as from him was descended, according to the flesh, the Saviour of the world.

Of the history of Jacob's sons, that of Joseph is the most remarkable ; both from the great interest which it possesses, and from the effect which the events of his life produced upon the future history of the Israelites.

Joseph, the favourite of his father, having excited the envy

of his brethren, was sold by them to the Ishmaelites, who carried him into Egypt, and sold him to Potiphar, captain of Pharaoh's guard.

Here, upon a false accusation, he was thrown into prison, where he was kept for three years. He was at last taken from prison, to interpret Pharaoh's dreams; and, foretelling the seven years of plenty, and the seven years of famine, which were about to take place, he was made governor of all the land of Egypt. The whole story is familiar to every reader of the Scriptures. In the third year of the famine, Jacob, with all his family, went down into Egypt, and settled there.

After Joseph's death the Israelites increased rapidly. Their numbers at length attracted the attention of the king of Egypt, who, fearing that they should at length become formidable even to his large kingdom, ordered every male child to be thrown into the river as soon as it was born.

[With the death of Joseph, the book of Genesis concludes, containing a period of 2370 years.]

Moses, the future lawgiver of the Israelites, was born (B. C. 1571) after this decree was put in force. His parents, anxious of preserving his life, put him in an ark, or small basket, made of rushes, which they concealed among the flags of the river. Here he was found by Pharaoh's daughter, who adopted him as her own son, and had him educated in all the wisdom of the Egyptians.

When forty years of age, he slew an Egyptian for striking a Hebrew; and, to escape punishment, he fled to Midian, where he married Zipporah, the daughter of Jethro.

When he had dwelt here about forty years, the Lord appeared to him on Mount Horeb, in a flame of fire, out of the midst of a bush; and commanded him to go unto Pharaoh, that he might free his brethren, the Children of Israel, from Egyptian bondage.

Pharaoh refusing to let them go, and for some time persisting in his obstinacy, Moses, by God's command, brought grievous plagues upon the Egyptians, and it was not till all the first born in the land of Egypt were destroyed, that Pharaoh would permit the Children of Israel to depart. But he soon repented that he had let them go, and pursued after them, with a great army, to compel them to return. God preserved them by opening a way for them through the Red Sea; whilst Pharaoh and his host, attempting to follow them, were all drowned in the mighty waters. Thus God brought them out of Egypt with a stretched-out arm, after they had sojourned there two hundred and fifteen years. The period of their sojourning in Egypt, is sometimes mentioned, as having been four hundred and thirty years. This latter reckoning commences from the period of Abraham's entrance into the land of Canaan, from which, to the departure out of Egypt, was exactly four hundred and thirty years.

Some other events occurring in this period may now be mentioned.

The kingdom of Egypt begun by Mizraim, the son of Ham, B. C. 2188.

The kingdom of Sicyon, in the Peloponnesus, founded by Ægialeus, B. C. 2089.

The founding of the Assyrian and Babylonian Empires about B. C. 2050.

The kingdom of Argos, founded by Inachus, B. C. 1856.—the same year in which Isaac married Rebekah.

Cecrops founds the kingdom of Athens, B. C. 1556.

Job is supposed to have lived in Arabia, about the time of Moses.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN SECTION II.

See Atlas, Parts I. and II.

- What is the second period, and how many years does it contain ?
 When men began to multiply on the earth, how did the sons of God act ?
 What did the Lord say he would do to the world ?
 What did God command Noah to do ?
 How many years was Noah in preparing the ark ?
 How many clean beasts was Noah commanded to take with him into the ark, and how many unclean ?
 How old was Noah when the flood came upon the earth ?
 How many persons went into the ark with Noah ?
 How did the waters come upon the earth ?
 How long did it rain ?
 How long did the waters prevail on the earth ?
 Where did the ark rest ?
 In what way did Noah ascertain that the waters were dried up from the earth ?
 How did Noah express his gratitude to God on coming out of the ark ?
 Why did the Lord say he would not again destroy the ground for man's sake ?
 What sign did God appoint that he would not again destroy the earth by a flood ?
 What appearances have been discovered on the globe, that indicate a deluge ?
 What alteration took place in the life of man ?
 What permission was given him with regard to food ?
 By whom was the earth re-peopled ?
 Who was Noah's eldest son ?
 What part of the earth was peopled by the posterity of Japheth—of Ham—of Shem ?
 How long did Noah live after the flood ?
 With how many generations was he contemporary ?
 What was the first remarkable event after the flood ?
 What produced the dispersion of mankind ?
 In whose posterity was the worship of the true God preserved ?
 Who was styled the Father of the Faithful, and why ?
 What was the land of his nativity, and to what land was he called to go ?
 What promise did God give to Abraham ?
 From whom are the Arabians descended ?

How old was Abraham at the birth of Isaac, and to what remarkable trial was he put ?

How many sons had Isaac ?

What was Jacob's name changed into, and on what occasion ?

What were Jacob's sons the founders of ?

Which of these tribes was the most distinguished, and why ?

Relate the circumstances which occasioned the Children of Israel to go down into Egypt.

When did Jacob die, and how old was he at the time of his death ?

What is the last event recorded in the book of Genesis, and the history of how many years does it contain ?

In what work did Pharaoh employ the Israelites ?

What cruel means did he adopt to prevent their increase ?

Relate the circumstances of the birth of Moses.

What was the occasion of his going into the land of Midian, and what age was he at that time ?

Relate his history in the land of Midian.

How long did he reside there ?

In what remarkable way did the Lord appear to him, and what was he commanded to do ?

How many plagues were brought upon Egypt, and what were they ?

What remarkable circumstances attended the departure of the Children of Israel out of Egypt ?

How long had they been in Egypt ?

Relate the events in profane history belonging to this period.

When is Job supposed to have lived ?

SECTION III.

THIRD PERIOD OF SACRED HISTORY, FROM THE DEPARTURE OF THE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL, B. C. 1491, TILL THE APPOINTMENT OF SAUL TO BE KING, B. C. 1095.

Moses was the leader of the Children of Israel, during the forty years that they were in the wilderness. Three months after their departure out of Egypt, they arrived at Mount Sinai. There the Ten Commandments were delivered to the whole congregation, in the awful manner recorded in the Book of Exodus. These were afterwards written upon two tables of stone, and preserved in the ark of the testimony.

Having arrived at the southern borders of Canaan, Moses

sent twelve men to search the land. After forty days they returned and though they gave a favourable account of the fertility of the land, ten of them represented the inhabitants as so strong and powerful, and their cities so strongly fortified, that the Israelites would not be able to go up and possess the land. Two of the spies, Caleb and Joshua, dissented from this report ; but the people murmured against Moses, and proposed returning again into Egypt. For this their rebellion, God condemned them to wander in the wilderness for forty years, until all above twenty years old, that had come out of Egypt, should die. Caleb and Joshua alone were excepted from this condemnation, and permitted to enter the promised land.

Moses was not permitted to enter into the land of Canaan, having, when ordered to speak to the rock, that it might bring forth water, shown want of confidence in the power and faithfulness of God, by striking the rock, instead of speaking to it. He, therefore, died on this side Jordan, and was succeeded by Joshua.

Joshua led the Children of Israel over Jordan, and laid siege to the city of Jericho, which he took in a miraculous manner. He afterwards conquered nearly all the land of Canaan, which he divided amongst the twelve tribes.

The tribe of Levi received no portion of the land ; but the tribe of Joseph was divided into two, each of the families of Ephraim and Manasseh, the two sons of Joseph, being constituted a distinct tribe.

Joshua had no immediate successor. The tribe of Judah was selected shortly after his death to lead forward their brethren in their future wars ; and over that tribe, Caleb, the distinguished and faithful companion of Joshua, appears to have presided.

A series of deliverers, named JUDGES, was afterwards raised up, generally men of exemplary piety and virtue, and

endowed with extraordinary qualifications, to deliver their brethren from their enemies, and to recover them to the obedience of the true God. This mode of government, from OTHNIEL, the first, to SAMUEL, the last Judge, continued for the space of three hundred years.

Othniel was the son-in-law of Caleb, and bravely sustained the honour of his family. He freed the Israelites from the oppression of the king of Mesopotamia, and judged them in peace for forty years.

Ehud, a Benjaminite, became the second Judge. He slew Eglon, king of Moab, and gained a complete victory over the Moabitish forces.

Deborah, a prophetess, was also a Judge in Israel. She, with Barak, obtained a complete victory over the Canaanitish forces, under their general Sisera. After this, the people had rest for forty years.

Amongst the other Judges, for we shall here only notice the principal of them, was Gideon, who, with three hundred men, threw such consternation into the Midianitish camp, that the whole host fled with the utmost precipitation.

In the time of Gideon occurred the beautiful story related in the book of Ruth.

Jeptha fought against the Ammonites, and was successful. He is chiefly remarkable for his rash vow, the consequences of which fell upon his only daughter.

Soon after this, the Israelites, in consequence of having done evil in the sight of the Lord, were given up to the oppression of the Philistines for forty years. In the midst of their distress, a person of a singular character was raised up to effect a new deliverance. This was Samson, the son of Manoah. The circumstances of his birth, the course of his life, and the manner of his death, were all extraordinary.

Samson is called a Judge; but though he defended the Israelites against the oppressions of the Philistines, he can

scarcely be reckoned a civil magistrate. During the whole life of Samson, Eli united in himself, the two principal civil and ecclesiastical offices of Judge and High Priest.

During the life of Eli, the prophet Samuel was born, whose extraordinary character, soon began to be developed, in a commission which he received from Heaven to denounce God's displeasure against Eli, for his criminal remissness with regard to his two sons.

Samuel was the most eminent of the Judges. He ruled over Israel for forty years, and exhibited irreproachable integrity, undaunted fortitude, unabating zeal, and unblemished piety. He was the first in the unbroken chain of prophets, that extended to the days of Malachi.

He died at the age of ninety years (B. C. 1060), deeply lamented by the whole nation.

Some of the historical events in profane history, that occurred during this period were

The Argonautic expedition, under Jason, for the golden fleece, in the time of Deborah, B. C. 1263.

The Trojan war, in the time of Jephtha, B. C. 1184.

The return of the Heraclidæ into the Peloponnesus, in the time of Samuel, B. C. 1104.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN SECTION III.

See Atlas, Parts II. and III.

Relate the circumstances attending the giving of the Moral Law.

On arriving at the borders of Canaan, how many men were sent to search out the land, and what report did they bring?

What were the names of the two that dissented from this report?

What was the consequence of the rebellion of the people?

How many of those who came out of the land of Egypt were permitted to enter the promised land?

Relate some of the most remarkable events that happened to the Israelites, whilst travelling in the wilderness.

Where did Moses die, and what age was he?

Who was his successor?

Relate the circumstances attending the taking of Jericho.

In what way was the land of Canaan divided, and which tribe received no portion of the land?

What form of government was adopted after the death of Joshua, and how long did it continue?

Relate the principal Judges, and the remarkable events connected with their history.

Who was the last and most eminent of the Judges, and how long did he rule over Israel?

Who first introduced letters into Greece, and with whom was he contemporary?

Name the Cretan lawgiver, contemporary with Othniel.

At what time did the Argonautic expedition take place?

Which high priest of the Israelites was contemporary with Æneas, and the other heroes at the Trojan war?

When was Alba Longa built, and by whom?

Who were the Heraclidae, and at what time did they return into the Peloponnesus?

SECTION IV.

THE FOURTH PERIOD OF SACRED HISTORY. FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE GOVERNMENT BY KINGS, B. C. 1095, TO THE END OF THE BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY, B. C. 536.

Only three Kings reigned over the twelve tribes in their united state.

Saul, the son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin. He ruled well in the commencement of his reign; but afterwards he disobeyed the commands of God, and David was chosen, by Divine appointment, to succeed him.

David was the first of the Jewish Kings, who fully united the choice of God and man in his claims to the throne.

He was conspicuous for courage and military skill. These were first shown during the reign of Saul, in his combat with Goliath—and this is the first instance in antiquity of a public single combat.

Soon after his accession to the throne he attacked the

Jebusites at Jerusalem, took the strong fortress there, called Zion, which had before resisted every attack, and removed the seat of government to Jerusalem. Great part of his life was spent in wars, chiefly against the Philistines; but at length he died in peace, at Jerusalem, in the seventy-first year of his age.

The Book of Psalms, the greater part of which was composed by him, entitles him to the highest rank as a poet. His character has been drawn in the following words:—
“ Brave and skilful in war, the habit of his soul was peace; successful as a commander, he is most conspicuous for his dependence upon God; as a friend, his attachment to Jonathan never was surpassed; as an enemy, his conduct to Saul is matchless; born in obscurity, he left his son the richest prince of his age; nursed in adversity, his counsels were remembered and practised by the wisest and most prosperous of men. In youth, a hero; in manhood, a monarch; in age, a saint.”

Solomon, at the age of eighteen years, succeeded his father David. The name of Solomon has spread over all countries, and has ever been associated with the qualities of power, of wisdom, and of glory. The prosperity of his reign may be gathered from the extent of his dominions, from the Euphrates to the Nile; and from the profound peace which prevailed during his reign. He carried into effect the designs of his father, by building the magnificent Temple on Mount Moriah, usually called Solomon's Temple. The unbounded fields of nature were open to his mighty mind, and nothing escaped his penetration, from the “ cedar tree that is in Lebanon to the hyssop that springeth out of the wall.”

The Book of Proverbs, the Song of Solomon, and the Book of Ecclesiastes, written by him, still remain: his other writings passed away with the age that produced them.

He died, after a reign of forty years, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, B. C. 975.

THE DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH AND ISRAEL.

REHOBOAM, who, at the age of forty, succeeded his father, gave, at the commencement of his inauspicious reign, such an instance of his folly and tyranny, as alienated the hearts of his subjects, and caused the division of his kingdom into two parts. The tribes of Judah and Benjamin only, adhered to Rehoboam; the other ten made choice of Jeroboam for their king; and from this time, the Kings of Judah are to be distinguished from those of Israel.

We shall first hastily sketch the Kings of Judah.

Rehoboam, who was the son of an Ammonitess, was enslaved by his mother's idolatry and counsels, and the corruption of Judah was not less than that of Israel. As a punishment for the sins of the people, Shishak, king of Egypt, was permitted to invade the land. He despoiled the temple of its golden shields and its treasures, together with the riches of the palaces. Rehoboam died, after a turbulent reign of seventeen years, B. C. 958. His successor, Abijah, reigned only three years. He was engaged in wars with Jeroboam, whom he completely defeated; but it is recorded of him, that he "walked in all the sins of his father."

B. C. 955. Asa, his son, succeeded. His attachment to religion formed the best pledge of the security of his empire. He fortified the cities of Judah, and established a considerable army. The Ethiopians came against him with an army of a million of men, whom he defeated.

B. C. 914. Jehoshaphat, the successor of Asa, was also distinguished for his piety; and the kingdom of Judah, during his reign, enjoyed peace and prosperity, whilst the dominions of Ahab were suffering every imaginable privation. At this time the prophet Elijah flourished; and it may here be

observed, that Lycurgus, the Spartan law-giver, and Homer were contemporary with that remarkable prophet.

The succeeding reigns of Jehoram and Ahaziah, were short and calamitous.

On the death of the latter prince, his mother, Athaliah, destroyed all the seed-royal, with the exception of Joash, then an infant, and usurped the throne of Judah.

B. C. 878. Joash had been secretly conveyed away beyond her malice by Jehoiada, the High Priest, who, at the end of six years, proclaimed him king, and caused Athaliah to be put to death.

During the life of Jehoiada, Joash conducted himself uprightly; but after his death he turned to idolatry, and, being reproved by Zechariah, the son and successor of his aged benefactor, he forgot his obligations, and commanded him to be stoned to death. This cruel act was followed by exemplary punishment, and he was slain by a conspiracy of his own servants.

B. C. 840. Amaziah succeeded his father, and reigned well for a time. He raised a considerable army and defeated the Edomites. But among the spoil which he took, he brought home their idols, and suffered himself to be betrayed into idolatry. Then began his disasters. A conspiracy was formed against him, and he was slain; and, his son, Azariah, otherwise called Uzziah, was chosen in his stead.

In the early part of the reign of Uzziah, he was distinguished for his personal piety and the prosperity of his empire. He defeated the Arabians and Philistines, and received tribute from the Ammonites. Prosperity produced in him, as in many other cases, presumption. Wishing to unite himself the regal and sacerdotal offices, he entered the temple to burn incense, and was suddenly smitten with a leprosy, which drove him, not only from the sanctuary, but from the throne, and his son Jotham was chosen regent. He lived

in a state of exclusion for seven years, and died in the fifty-second year of his reign.

Jotham, during sixteen years, supported the regal dignity with distinction, and exercised its authority for the benefit of his people. In this, and during a part of the preceding reign, the prophet Isaiah flourished, and held on his illustrious career till the reign of Manasseh. Jotham defeated the Ammonites, and rendered them tributary. He found an honourable sepulchre with his fathers, in the forty-first year of his age.

His son and successor, Ahaz, unhappily for his country, was of a different character. He plunged into the grossest idolatries, and practised the most cruel superstitions of the heathens, causing one of his sons "to pass through the fire." As a punishment, his dominions were laid waste by his enemies, and he died, unlamented, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

We now come to one of the most remarkable reigns in the kingdom of Judah, that of Hezekiah, B. C. 726. He applied himself with pious zeal to the destruction of idolatry, and restored the worship of Jehovah, in its purity, throughout his dominions.

During his reign, Sennacherib, king of Assyria, invaded Judea, and the whole of his army was miraculously destroyed in one night. Another extraordinary event in Hezekiah's life was, his miraculous recovery from sickness, fifteen years being added to his life, accompanied by an extraordinary sign of the shadow on the dial of Ahaz going back fifteen degrees. He died in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, and was buried with great distinction, lamented by all his people.

Manasseh, who succeeded him at the age of twelve years, was very unlike his father. He restored idolatry, and added to it the most infamous rites; his reign was so oppressive, that he was said to fill Jerusalem with blood. The

prophet Isaiah is reported to have been put to death by this monarch, and that in a most cruel manner, being "sawn asunder."

He was at last taken prisoner by Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, and carried captive to Babylon, where he was thrown into a dungeon. This affliction produced repentance, and he returned to God with his whole heart. Being restored to his kingdom, he cleansed it from idolatry, repaired and fortified Jerusalem, and died in peace, after a reign of fifty-five years.

B. C. 643. Of his son, Amon, nothing is recorded, but that he adopted the evil practices of his father, without shewing his repentance. At the end of two years he was put to death by his own servants, who conspired against him.

His son Josiah, then a child of eight years old, was placed upon the throne. The most honourable testimony is given to his character. It is said "he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, and walked in all the ways of David his father, and turned not aside to the right hand or to the left." In the eighteenth year of his reign, he repaired the temple; and the book of the law was found, and read to the king, who, deeply affected at its contents, assembled the people, caused the law to be read to them, appointed a passover, and restored the services of the sanctuary. In the midst of his active zeal, he engaged in war with Pharaoh Necho, king of Egypt, and was so severely wounded in battle, that he died on his return to Jerusalem. He was buried with deep lamentations, in which the prophet Jeremiah, who had now taken upon him the prophetic office, bore a distinguished part.

The Jewish monarchy was now fast hastening to extinction. Of the remaining kings, Jehoahaz reigned only three months. Jehoiakim was tributary first to Pharaoh Necho, then to Nebuchadnezzar, a new and formidable enemy, who now appeared. On the death of Jehoiakim, his son, Jehoaz,

was carried captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, and Zedekiah made king ; but he at length rebelled against the king of Babylon, who sent and destroyed Jerusalem, carried the captive monarch to Babylon, where he died, and thus overthrew the Jewish monarchy, B. C. 593.

We shall now return to the Kings of Israel. The Kings of Judah with whom they were contemporary, will be found from inspecting the Atlas.

B. C. 975. Jeroboam, as has been already observed, was the first king of Israel. He made Shechem the seat of his government, until Samaria afterwards obtained that distinction. He made two golden calves, in imitation of the Egyptian god Apis, for the people to worship. After reigning twenty-two years, he died, by some sudden stroke of mortality, for it is said, that the Lord struck him with death.

Nadab, his son, succeeded him, but he reigned only two years ; for Baasha, of the tribe of Issachar, conspired against him, and slew him ; and, not satisfied with seizing upon his kingdom, the usurper extirpated the whole family of Jeroboam, as had been predicted.

Baasha was succeeded by his son, Elah ; but the cup that he had administered to his master, was put to the lip of his son by his own servant. Zimri conspired against him, and slew him, and also cut off all the house of Baasha.

But Omri was chosen by the Israelites as their monarch : he besieged Zimri, in Terzah ; who, finding that the city was taken, shut himself up in his palace, which he set fire to, and perished in the flames. Omri built Samaria, which he made the metropolis of his kingdom. He reigned twelve years, and was succeeded by his son, Ahab.

B. C. 918. Ahab exceeded his predecessors in wickedness ; and added to his offences by marrying Jezebel, daughter of the king of Zidon. Samaria was twice invaded during Ahab's reign, by Benhadad, king of Syria, but the Syrians

were defeated with great slaughter. The reign of Ahab was distinguished by many remarkable occurrences, especially the miracles performed by the prophet Elijah. Ahab, wishing to obtain the vineyard of Naboth, and not being able to prevail upon him to part with it, Jezebel caused him to be put to death upon a false accusation; and the king, going to take possession of the vineyard, the prophet Elijah made his final appearance, and prophesied the destruction of his queen and his family. Engaging in battle with the Syrians, he was slain by an arrow drawn at a venture, but divinely directed, and thus perished, as was foretold.

Ahaziah, who succeeded, was as much devoted to idolatry as his father Ahab. He reigned only two years, and left the throne to his brother,

Jehoram, who was addicted to the same vices as those which ruined his predecessors. Throughout the reign of Jehoram, the prophet Elisha was filling up the brilliant career of which so interesting an account is given in the Scriptures. Benhadad again besieged Samaria, and so great was the famine, that two women came to the horrid resolution of killing each of them her only child, and of devouring them. One of them actually killed her son, but the other, overcome by maternal feelings, hid her child. Complaint being made to the king on this horrible business, he blamed the prophet Elisha, for the calamities brought upon his country, and sent an order to behead him. The prophet assured the king, that on the next day abundance of provisions would be obtained. This event, at that time so unlikely, accordingly came to pass. The besieging army in the night were made to hear a noise as of mighty chariots, horsemen, and a great army, fled with the utmost precipitation, and left a great quantity of provisions behind them, and that plenty was produced which Elisha had foretold. Jehoram was slain by Jehu, who succeeded him, and who also caused Jezebel to be thrown out of the

window into the street, where she was devoured by dogs. He also slew seventy sons of Ahab. Hazael, king of Syria, at this time began to weaken the empire of Israel, and Jehu died, after a reign of twenty-eight years.

B. C. 839. Jehu was succeeded by Jehoahaz, who, adhering to the vices of his father, was oppressed by Hazael, and his kingdom greatly reduced. He reigned seventeen years.

Jehoash, called also Joash, succeeded. In his reign Elisha was seized with the disease which terminated in his death. The king visited him with much affection, and shortly after that eminent prophet died. Jehoash, thrice defeated the Syrians under Benhadad II., and recovered the cities which Hazael had formerly taken.

The reign of Jeroboam II. his son and successor, was prosperous, and he was distinguished for his courage and enterprising spirit. He followed up the advantages which his father had gained over the Syrians. He restored the whole border of Israel, captured Damascus, the Syrian capital, and reigned forty-one years. The prophets Jonah and Amos prophesied during his reign.

A chronological difficulty occurs here in the succession, and Archbishop Usher supposes there must have been an interregnum of eleven years. The kingdom of Israel was now fast verging to destruction. Zechariah and Shallum, Menahem and Pekah had short reigns, and little is recorded but acts of cruelty. Pekah, the next monarch, reigned twenty years.

Hoshea conspired against Pekah, slew him, and seized upon the kingdom. Uninstructed by the calamities of his predecessors, he followed their idolatrous practices, and in his days the captivity of Israel took place.

In an early part of Hoshea's reign, he had become tributary to Shalmaneser, king of Assyria; but some years after, wishing to throw off the yoke, he solicited the assistance of

So, king of Egypt, and withheld the tribute from Assyria. Shalmaneser being informed of this, besieged Samaria with a powerful army, and led its monarch and his people into captivity (B. C. 721). Thus terminated the Israelitish monarchy.

The people were transported into Assyria, Media, and Persia, and were never after restored to their own land. Other nations out of Cuthah, Ava, Hamath, and Sepharvaim, were planted in Samaria and the possessions of the Israelites. These are the Samaritans, between whom and the Jews such mutual hatred existed.

The two tribes of Judah and Benjamin, which, as we have related, were carried into captivity by Nebuchadnezzar, remained in that state for seventy years, when they were again permitted to return into their native land.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN SECTION IV.

See Atlas, Parts III. and IV.

Who was the first king of Israel, and where did he begin to reign ?

Who was appointed to succeed him, and what was his character ?

What book in the Old Testament was chiefly composed by him ?

What city did he make the metropolis of his kingdom ?

Was he contemporary with any other monarch ?

For what was his successor distinguished, and what celebrated works did he accomplish ?

What was the state of the Israelites during his reign ?

When did the division of the kingdom take place, and what occasioned it ?

How many tribes adhered to the house of David ?

What was the character of Rehoboam, and what king was permitted to plunder the city and temple ?

What king of Israel was contemporary with Rehoboam ?

How long did his son and successor reign, and what is recorded of him ?

What was the state of Judah, during the two succeeding reigns of Asa, and Jehoshaphat ?

Who were their contemporaries in Israel, and what was their character ?

Describe the state of Israel during the reign of Ahab.

What celebrated prophet flourished at this time ?

Who were his contemporaries ?

What princes reigned in Judah between Jehoshaphat and Joash ?

Who preserved Joash, when all the rest of the seed royal were destroyed by Athaliah ?

What ingratitude was Joash guilty of ?

What kings reigned in Israel, B. C. 900, and B. C. 850.

What dreadful events befel Samaria, during the reign of Joram, named also Jehoram ?

What remarkable Jewish prophet lived at this time ?

The history of what empires is uncertain at this period ?

Who was king of Syria at this time ?

What city in Africa is said to have been founded about this time and by whom ?

Are there any remarks connected with arts and literature at this time ?

Describe the reigns of Amaziah and Uzziah, kings of Judah ?

What caused Uzziah to be driven from the throne ?

Who were the contemporary sovereigns in the kingdom of Israel ?

In whose reign did the prophet Elisha die ?

Which was one of the most prosperous reigns in the kingdom of Israel ?

What two Hebrew prophets were contemporary with Uzziah and Jereboam II. ?

Who was king of Assyria about this time ?

Relate the events in arts and literature between B. C. 800 and B. C. 750.

What was the character of Jotham, king of Judah—and of his successor, Ahaz ?

What celebrated prophet began to prophesy about this time, and how long did he continue ?

What was the state of Israel at this period ?

Who were the contemporary kings of Assyria ?

The history of what empire commences at this time, and who was the founder of it ?

Which was one of the most remarkable reigns in the kingdom of Judah ?

In what remarkable way was Jerusalem preserved from the king of Assyria ?

Was there an other remarkable event in the life of this Jewish monarch ?

What fatal event took place in the kingdom of Israel at this time ?

Into what countries were the Israelites carried, and what people were placed in the land of Israel ?

What monarchs reigned in Assyria, between B. C. 750 and 700 ?—who were kings of Rome at this time ?

Name the Hebrew prophets living at this time.

What miscellaneous events in profane history occurred at this time ?—in arts and literature ?

When did Manasseh commence his reign, and how long did he reign ?

What was his character, and what circumstance was the means of his reformation ?

What prophet is he said to have put to death, and in what manner ?

Who was king of Media during his reign ?

Name the kings of Assyria at this time—and of Rome

What events in profane history occurred at this time ?—in arts and literature ?

What was the character of Ammon, Manasseh's son and successor, and who conspired against him ?

At what age was Josiah placed upon the throne, and what honourable testimony is given to his character ?

What effect was produced by the Book of the Law having been found in the temple ?

What caused the death of Josiah ?

Who were the last three monarchs that reigned in Judah ?

What monarch destroyed Jerusalem, and carried the people into captivity ?

At what time did this event take place ?

What Hebrew prophets were alive during the reign of Josiah ?—at the commencement of the captivity of Judah ?

Who were the kings of Media, between B. C. 650 and B. C. 600 ?—of Assyria ?—of Rome ?

What statesmen and warriors lived at this time ?—moral philosophers, poets, mathematicians, &c. ?

What event occurred at Corinth during this period ?

Who published his laws at Athens ?

Who took and destroyed Ninevah ?

Relate the events in arts and literature during this time ?

SECTION V.

FIFTH PERIOD OF THE JEWISH HISTORY. FROM THE END OF THE BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY, B. C. 536, TO THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

CYRUS, king of Persia, at the end of seventy years' captivity, passed a decree, permitting the Jews to return to their own land, and to rebuild the temple.

On this occasion, Zerubbabel and Joshua, the high priest, led fifty thousand Jews back to their own country. These were chiefly of the kingdom of Judah, whence they have since been called Jews, and the land Judea. Having erected an altar, they sacrificed to God for their deliverance, and in the second year after their return, they laid the foundation of the temple. They were repeatedly interrupted in this work by the calumnies of their enemies, the Samaritans ; but Darius Hystaspes issued a second decree, commanding his governors to assist in re-building the temple, which was accordingly finished B. C. 516. The prophets Haggia and Zachariah, who lived at this time greatly encouraged the people.

B. C. 462. At this time lived Esther, whom Artaxerxes, the Ahasuerus of Scripture, married. We have in this book an account of the remarkable deliverance of the Jews from the cruelty of their bitter enemy, Haman, who had devised a plot for the destruction of the whole Jewish nation.

Ezra, a learned Jew, of the family of Aaron, received a commission from Artaxerxes to repair Jerusalem.

By his zeal and perseverance, he restored the worship of the temple to its original purity, and established order in the civil government. To this learned scribe are attributed the collection and revision of the books of the Scripture, with the arrangement in the order in which they are come down to us.

Nehemiah, who was cup-bearer to Artaxerxes, enclosed Jerusalem with walls, and committed to writing an account of what was done in Judea in his time. After the death of Nehemiah, the supreme power devolved on the high priests.

About this time lived Malachi, the last of the prophets, and with him ends the canon of the Old Testament.

Ever after the captivity, the Jews continued firm in the true worship of God. This is principally ascribed to the institution of synagogues, and the frequent reading of the Scriptures in them.

At this period the Jews were not entirely their own masters, Judea being considered as a province of Persia, and the high priest dependent upon the rulers of Persia. The Persian monarchs were guilty of occasional acts of cruelty towards the Jews; but, for the most part, they treated them with clemency.

In the year B. C. 335, when Jaddua was high priest, Judea fell into the hands of the Greeks, along with the other portions of the Persian empire. Alexander, on taking possession of Judea, intended to have dealt severely with its inhabitants, but he was providentially diverted from his design.

At the request of Jaddua, he granted them the free exercise of their religion and laws, and exemption from the payment of tribute, on the years of release.

Jaddua is said to have shown him the prophecies of Daniel, which predicted the overthrow of the Persian empire by a Grecian king. Alexander conferred many favours on the Jews, and during his short reign, their affairs were prosperous.

On the death of Alexander, Palestine fell into the hands of Laomedon of Mitylene; it was wrested from him by Ptolemy Lagus, king of Egypt. This conqueror carried one hundred thousand Jews captive to Egypt.

During the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who succeeded Ptolemy Lagus, the Old Testament was translated

into Greek. Ptolemy Evergetes succeeded Philadelphus, and, on his death, Ptolemy Philopater, a profligate prince, ascended the throne of Egypt. When he was returning thanks at the temple, in Jerusalem, for his victories over Antiochus, he was prevented, by the high priest, from entering the Holy of Holies. Enraged at this, he deprived the Jews of all the privileges they enjoyed, and assembled multitudes of them together, at Alexandria, to be destroyed by wild beasts. The animals, instead of rushing upon the devoted Jews, turned upon their persecutors, and destroyed a great number of them.

On the death of Ptolemy Philopater, when Ptolemy Epiphanes, then an infant, had succeeded his father, Antiochus, king of Syria, seized upon Palestine, and retained it during his life. The Jews, who had favoured his pretensions were kindly treated by him. He restored their privileges, and repaired and beautified their city.

The reign of Seleucus Philopater, who next succeeded to the Syrian throne—for Palestine is no longer to be considered as an Egyptian province—was distinguished by little that does honour to his memory. Hearing of the immense treasures that were deposited in the temple at Jerusalem, he sent his treasurer, with a band, to seize them; but the depredators, on entering the temple, were struck with a sudden dread, and fell to the ground half dead.

On the death of Seleucus, some powerful attempts were made to deprive his brother, Antiochus, of the vacant throne. Antiochus, who was afterwards styled Epiphanes, succeeded, however, in suppressing his opponents, and gained possession of the kingdom. These events had all been previously predicted by the prophet Daniel, chap. xi. v. 21, 22, 23.

He treated the Jews with great cruelty, and sold the pontificate to the highest bidder, in order to raise money to pay the Roman tribute. A report having been spread that

the Jewish nation had broken out into rebellion, Antiochus marched immediately against Jerusalem, took it by storm, B. C. 170, slew forty thousand persons, sold as many more for slaves, plundered the temple, and polluted the Holy of Holies, by sacrificing a sow upon the altar. Two years after, without any provocation, he again sent an army to Jerusalem, with orders to put all the men to the sword, and to make slaves of the women and children. These orders were most rigorously put in execution on the Sabbath day, when all the people were assembled at public worship, so that none escaped but such as could hide themselves in caves, or reach the mountains by flight.

His impious excesses did not stop here. He forbade the Jews the worship of the true God. He issued a decree, obliging all persons in his dominions to conform to the religion of the Greeks, he caused all the sacrifices to the God of Israel, and all the rites of Judaism, to cease ; he burned every copy of the law he could find, and dedicated the temple to Jupiter Olympus.

To such tyranny the Jews could not long submit. Matthias, an aged priest, made the first resistance. At the head of his family, assisted by a few faithful adherents to the law of God, he put to death the officers who attempted to enforce the decree of the king, and overthrew the heathen gods, which had been set up throughout the country of Judah. This venerable patriot died the next year, when his son, Judas Maccabeus, assumed the direction of the army of the insurgents. He fought with great bravery and success, vanquishing successively many of the most eminent commanders of the east. He recovered the temple, repaired and purified it, and restored the pure worship of God.

Judas fell in the field of battle (B. C. 166), by the hands of Bacchides, the general of Demetrius Soter. The celebrity, which Judas obtained by courage and enterprise, was well,

sustained by his brothers, Jonathan and Simon, who succeeded him. They ruled with prudence and uprightness.

John Hyrcanus next obtained the command. He shook off the Syrian yoke, enlarged the boundaries of Judea; and, by entering into a league with the Romans, obtained greater privileges for his nation than they formerly enjoyed.

The successors of Hyrcanus were as follows :—

Aristobulus, who was the first after the captivity that assumed the state and title of king.

Alexander Jannæus, who carried on a successful enterprise against the Philistines.

Alexandra, the widow of Jannæus, who reigned with prudence nine years.

Hyrcanus, who, after a reign of three months, was dispossessed by his younger brother Aristobulus; but was afterwards restored to the kingdom and priesthood by the assistance of Pompey, B. C. 65. He was not permitted to wear the diadem, and Jerusalem was made tributary to the Romans.

In the year B. C. 47, the pontificate was disjoined from the civil power, Antipater, an Idumean by birth, being made procurator of Judea, whilst Hyrcanus continued high priest.

At the death of Antipater, his son Herod the Great, through much barbarity and bloodshed, obtained the regal dignity, B. C. 37. He first obtained the kingdom by means of Marc Anthony, and afterwards by paying his court to Augustus, he was suffered to retain the government. His reign was cruel, but splendid. He put to death his wife Mariamne, all the children he had by her, and her mother Alexandra. His impious attempt to destroy the Saviour, by putting to death the infants of Bethlehem, is well known. On the other hand, he laid out vast sums of money in repairing and beautifying the temple; so that it was deemed one of the most stupendous works of the age.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN SECTION V.

See Atlas, Parts IV. and V.

- Who permitted the Jews to return to their own land ?
 What number of Jews returned, and of what tribe did they principally consist ?
 By whom were they interrupted in rebuilding the temple ?
 What prophets lived at this time ?
 Relate the history of Esther.
 Who was cup bearer to Artaxerxes, and what did he do to Jerusalem ?
 Who was the last of the prophets ?
 In what time did Judea fall into the hands of the Greeks ?
 How did Alexander treat the Jews ?
 Into whose hands did Judea fall on the death of Alexander ?
 In what state was Palestine, whilst under the power of the Ptolemies ?
 Who next obtained the superiority over it ?
 What cruelties was Antiochus Epiphanes guilty of ?
 Who rose up in defence of the Jews at this time ?
 Who succeeded him ?
 Who shook off the Syrian yoke, and enlarged the boundaries of Judea ?
 Who were his successors ?
 To what nation did Judea now become tributary ?
 Of what nation was Antipater ?
 Describe the reign of Herod the Great ?
 What cruelties was he guilty of ?

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF EGYPT.

THIS kingdom claims our notice at an early period. It is said to have been begun by Mizraim, the son of Ham, 2188 years before Christ. Hence it was anciently called Mizraim, and sometimes also the land of Ham. Ps. cv.

It was remarkable for the multitude of its cities and inhabitants, the cultivation of arts, the fertility of its land, and for stupendous piles of edifices, many of which still remain.

Of the amazing works of the Egyptians, the pyramids and the labyrinth deserve the first notice. The largest pyramid covers a base of more than eleven acres ; the north side measures 693 feet, and the perpendicular height is 493 feet. It is said 360,000 men were employed in this work for twenty years. The labyrinth is reported to have been built by king Miris.

The names of some of the kings of Egypt are given in various parts of the history of the Israelites ; but, excepting this, we have no account that can be depended upon of the early history of this nation. The list of Egyptian monarchs given by ancient authors, is evidently unworthy of reliance. This we know, that Egypt was a flourishing kingdom in the time of Jacob, and continued so till the overthrow of Pharaoh and his army in the Red Sea.

Sesostris, the great Egyptian conqueror, is said to have lived about the time of Joshua, B. C. 1450 ; but his whole history is mixed with fable.

A Pharaoh reigned about B. C. 1013, whose daughter King Solomon married. The following is the list of some

of the kings who succeeded; but no important events connected with them are handed down to us.

Sesach, B. C. 978	Sabacus, B. C. 725
Zerah, . . . 941	Sethon, . . . 719
Anysis, . . .	Tharace, . . . 705

After the death of this monarch, twelve nobles seized upon the regal power, B. C. 685, and divided the kingdom among them. At last, Psammetichus, one of the twelve, gained possession of the whole kingdom, B. C. 670. He undertook an expedition against Palestine, and was stopped before Azotus, the siege of which place lasted twenty-nine years.

Necho, the Pharaoh-Necho of Scripture, succeeded his father Psammetichus, B. C. 616. Some Phœnicians, by order of Pharaoh-Necho, are said to have sailed from the Red Sea round Africa, and returned by the Mediterranean. This prince made war against the Babylonians. In a war against this king, Josiah, king of Judah, was slain.

Pharaoh-Necho, was succeeded by his son Psammis, B. C. 600, who reigned six years. Apries, the Pharaoh-Hophra of Scripture, now mounted the throne, and reigned twenty-five years. He was dethroned by Nebuchadnezzar, and Amasis, his general, was elected in his stead, B. C. 569. He reigned forty years. During this time Pythagoras visited Egypt.

Psammenitus succeeded his father, B. C. 525, and it was during his reign, that Cambyses invaded Egypt. Psammenitus was taken prisoner, and at last put to death by Cambyses, and with him terminated the line of the ancient Egyptian kings. From this time Egypt became subject to the Persian monarchs until the destruction of that empire, and afterwards to Alexander and his successors; and this country has ever since been subject to the yoke of foreigners.

We shall again resume the history of Egypt, when we

come to treat of the dismemberment of the Grecian or Macedonian empire.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN CHAPER II.

Who is supposed to have been the founder of the kingdom of Egypt, and at what period was it founded ?

How long was this after the flood ?

What is Egypt principally remarkable for ?

Describe the principal works of the Egyptians.

Where do you obtain the most authentic account of Egypt, during the early period of its history ?

During which of the patriarchs was Egypt a flourishing kingdom ?

Which is the most calamitous event recorded in Scripture, of the history of Egypt ?

What celebrated conqueror is said to have been king of Egypt, when is he supposed to have lived, and with whom was he contemporary ?

Have we a regular history of the succession of the Egyptian monarchs ?

Whose daughter did Solomon marry ?

Which of the kings of Egypt plundered Jerusalem in the time of Rehoboam ?

At what time was Psammetichus king of Egypt ?

Who were the kings of Judah, Media, Assyria, and Rome at this time ?

Who succeeded Psammetichus ?

Describe the events of his reign.

What king of Judah was slain in a war against him ?

What was the name of his successor, and how long did he reign ?

Who was the Pharaoh-Hophra in Scripture, and in what part of Scripture is he named ?

By whom was he dethroned, and who was elected in his stead ?

What celebrated philosopher visited Egypt at this time ?

What celebrated characters were contemporary with this philosopher ?

Who was king of Egypt when Cambyses invaded that country ?

In what year did Cambyses conquer Egypt ?

To whom did Egypt afterwards become subject ?

CHAPTER III.

WE shall arrange the histories of the other ancient nations under what are usually called the four great empires, viz.:—the Assyrian or Babylonian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman.

SECTION I.

I. THE ASSYRIAN, OR BABYLONIAN EMPIRE, FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO THE DEATH OF SARDANAPALUS.

Belus is placed at the head of the series of Assyrian kings who reigned at Babylon. Some suppose him to be the Nimrod mentioned in Scripture. Nineveh and Babylon, and other cities, were founded either by Nimrod or Ashur.

The other Assyrian kings, of whom we have any account are,

Ninus, who removed the seat of his empire to Nineveh. He was the first who, for the sake of extending his empire, made war upon other nations. Having subdued the principal states in Asia, he subdued the Bactrians, with their king Zoroaster. Afterward he married Semiramis, by whom he had a son called Nynias.

Semiramis was a queen of heroic mind, who disguising her sex, took possession of the kingdom instead of her son. She enlarged Babylon, and surrounded it with a wall, sixty miles in compass. She attacked Media, Persia, Egypt, and Lybia, and even carried her arms as far as India.

Nynias, who is said to have killed his mother Semiramis, took possession of the kingdom, which had been greatly

enlarged by his parents. He was a very slothful man, seldom seen, and grew old in the company of his concubines.

After Nynias, an interval of twelve hundred years occurs, in which we have no account of the Assyrian empire. Thirty-two kings are said to have reigned in this interval ; but, of the events of their reigns, history is entirely silent.

In the plains of Chaldea, astronomy was early cultivated ; and astronomical observations are said to have been made soon after the building of Babel.

Sardanapalus was the last king of the first Assyrian monarchy. He employed himself wholly in the midst of his women ; and his effeminacy so provoked his two generals, Arbaces and Belesis, that they made war against him, and reduced him to such despair that, to avoid falling into their hands, he set fire to his palace, and consumed himself, his family, and his treasures. Thus ended the first Assyrian monarchy, B. C. 820 years.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN SECTION I.

See Atlas, Parts I. and II.

Who founded the Babylonian monarchy, and at what period ?

What is his name in Scripture ?

Who built Nineveh, and at what time ?

Who is supposed to have united the two kingdoms of Assyria and Babylon ?

Was this before or after the call of Abraham ?

Who is the first that is said to have made war on other nations ?

Describe the reign of Semiramis.

What eminent character is she supposed to have been contemporary with ?

Who was her successor, and what cruelty is he said to have been guilty of ?

During what period of the Assyrian empire have we no certain account ?

How many kings are said to have reigned in this interval ?

Who was the last king of the the first Assyrian monarchy ?

Describe his character, and what event befel him and his family ?

What kings of Judah and Israel were contemporary with him ?

How many years did the first Assyrian monarchy last ?

SECTION II.

ASSYRIAN HISTORY, FROM PUL TO BELSHAZZAR.

The second Assyrian empire subsisted with some splendour, after the dismemberment of the first. Nineveh still continued the capital of a great kingdom.

Pul, the first king of the second Assyrian empire, is mentioned in Scripture. He invaded the kingdom of Israel during the reign of Menahem; but departed without committing hostilities, on receiving a thousand talents of silver.

Tiglath-Pileser was his successor (B. C. 747). Having reduced Galilee and the land of Napthali, he carried the inhabitants captive to Assyria. At the request of Ahaz, king of Judah, who had become his tributary, he marched into Syria, subdued that ancient kingdom, transplanted its inhabitants to Media, and slaying Rezin, their king, put an end to the Syrian monarchy.

After a reign of twenty years, he was succeeded by Shalmanesar, or Salmanassar. He invaded the territories of Hosea, king of Israel, took the capital, Samaria, after a three years' siege, and carried away the ten tribes into captivity, (B. C. 721), from which they never afterwards returned.

Sennacherib succeeded Shalmanesar. On his accession to the throne, he marched against Hezekiah, king of Judah, with a powerful army, and laid siege to Jerusalem. But the interposition of providence preserved it from his fury, by the miraculous destruction of his whole army in one night (Isaiah xxxvii.). He made his escape into his own country, and was slain by two of his sons.

Esar-Haddon, his third son, succeeded him. He enlarged the boundaries of his empire, which, under his father, had fallen into decay. He seized an opportunity of uniting the kingdom of Babylon to that of Assyria. He reigned forty-two years over the Assyrians, and thirteen over the Babylo-

nians. From the reign of Esar-Haddon, there is a degree of uncertainty in the history of Assyria, till the time of Nebuchadnezzar, none of the intermediate kings being mentioned in the Sacred Records; but, from the Apocrypha, and other sources, the blank is attempted to be filled up.

Esar-Haddon was succeeded by his son Saosduchinus, by whom it has been conjectured, Manasseh, king of Judah, was set at liberty; and, during whose reign of twenty years, Egypt assumed her independence.

Chynilidanus, supposed to be the Nabuchodonosor of the book of Judith, succeeded him. To his reign, therefore, the events there recorded, must be referred.

His son, Sarac, succeeded, but Nabopolassar, commander of the troops in Chaldea, seized upon the kingdom of Babylon. He entered into an alliance with Cyaxares, king of Media; they marched against Nineveh, which they besieged and laid in ruins—thus that celebrated city fell, to rise no more.

Nebuchadnezzar succeeded his father in the throne. He was a war-like and ambitious prince, and assembling a powerful army, he marched against the Egyptians at Carchemish; and having taken that city, he put the garrison to the sword. He then marched against Judea, took Jerusalem, plundered the temple, and made Jehoiakim prisoner; but, on submission to his authority, and promise of paying an annual tribute, he re-instated him on the throne. Among the captives whom he carried away to Babylon, at this time, were Daniel and his three friends, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah.

The tributary king of Jerusalem having revolted, and entered into an alliance with Pharaoh Hophra, king of Egypt, Nebuchadnezzar assembled an army, and marching into Judea, made himself master of the whole kingdom. He took Jerusalem by storm, plundered the temple, carried away the

inhabitants captives to Babylon, and put an end to the Jewish monarchy, B. C. 587.

In the twenty-first year of his reign, he turned his arms against Tyre; but he found that city so strongly fortified, that its siege occupied no less than thirteen years; and when he took it he found it a deserted city, the inhabitants having removed their effects to an island about half a mile from the shore, on which they founded a new state. He afterwards subdued Egypt, and returned to Babylon enriched with spoil.

The great works that defended and embellished Babylon, are generally attributed to Nebuchadnezzar, viz.—the fortifications, the bridge, the hanging gardens, &c. Some of the most remarkable events in this monarch's life, are to be learnt from the Book of Daniel. The circumstances of his death are not recorded; but it is supposed to have taken place soon after his restoration, about 561 B. C.

He was succeeded by his son, Evil-Merodach, whose reign was marked with wickedness, and was of short duration.

Neriglissar formed a conspiracy against this monarch, drove him from the throne, and became his successor. This latter prince perished in battle against Cyrus, who came out of Persia with thirty thousand men, to afford assistance to his uncle, Cyaxares, king of Media.

Laborosoarchod, the son of Neriglissar, sat upon the throne only nine months, his odious character having excited a conspiracy against him.

He was succeeded by Nabonadius, the Belshazzar of Scripture, probably the grandson of Nebuchadnezzar. Cyrus the founder of the Persian monarchy, had frequent engagements with the armies of Belshazzar, and at length commenced a regular siege against Babylon. For the remarkable manner in which it was taken, the reader is referred to the Book of Daniel. Cyrus marched into Babylon, and took

possession, B. C. 538. Belshazzar was slain, an end was put to the Babylonish monarchy, and the kingdom transferred to Cyaxares, denominated in Scripture Darius the Mede.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN SECTION II.

See Atlas, Part IV.

- Who is supposed to be the founder of the second Assyrian monarchy ?
 During whose reign did he invade the kingdom of Israel ?
 Where is this mentioned in Scripture ?
 Describe the reign of his successor.
 What monarchy did he put an end to ?
 What king of Rome was contemporary with him ?
 Who was his successor, and what event in the history of Israel is connected with him ?
 Describe the chief events in the reign of Sennacherib.
 What Roman king was contemporary with him ?
 Who united the kingdoms of Babylon and Assyria ?
 Who were the three succeeding monarchs of Assyria ?
 Who is supposed to be the Nabuchodonosor of the book of Judith, and what events are recorded of him ?
 What kings united in besieging Nineveh, and laid that celebrated city in ruins ?
 What time did this happen, and how many years was it after the event was prophesied by Nahum ?
 What monarchs were contemporary with Nabopolassar ?
 What characters celebrated in Grecian history lived at this time ?
 Name the principal events connected with arts and literature, between B. C. 650, and B. C. 600.
 Under which of the monarchs did the Babylonian empire attain its utmost height ?
 What nation did he carry into captivity ?
 Name some of the captives that were carried to Babylon.
 What books of Scripture are connected with this period ?
 Which of the prophets lived at this time ?
 What celebrated city of Phœnicia did he lay siege to ?
 Relate some of the most remarkable circumstances of this monarch's life.
 At what time did he die ?
 Who was king of Rome at this time ?
 What celebrated Grecian law-giver lived at this time ?

Who were the next three kings of Babylon ?

Who was the last king of Babylon ?

Who laid siege to Babylon and took it ?

Relate this remarkable history, as recorded in the Book of Daniel.

What celebrated fabulist was contemporary with Daniel ?

In what year was Babylon taken ?

Who was king of Rome at this period ?

What celebrated persons lived about this time ?

**What events in arts and literature occurred, between B. C. 600
and B. C. 550.**

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE SECOND MONARCHY, VIZ. THE PERSIAN.

THIS monarchy stood upwards of 200 years, from Cyrus, whose reign began B. C. 538, to Darius Codomannus, who being conquered by Alexander, the empire was translated to the Greeks, B. C. 334.

Cyrus, the first monarch of the Persian empire, was a prince who merited the highest applause. As has been stated above, he published a decree, permitting the Jews to return to their own country. After having reigned with the greatest glory, he died happily, and was interred at Babylon. Others report that he was slain in a war which he made against the Scythians; but the former account is the more probable, and better agrees with his general character. Isaiah prophesied of Cyrus, nearly 200 years before he was born, and Daniel is said to have shewn him his name in these prophecies.

Cambyses was the successor to his father's throne, but not to his virtues. This prince was corrupted by flattery; he had the thirst of conquest and the love of power; but reason and humanity had no influence over his passions. He conquered Egypt, and greatly irritated the Egyptians by killing their god Apis. He was projecting the conquest of Ethiopia, when he was obliged to return home to quell the insurrection of Smerdis, the Magian. He was wounded by his own sword, as it happened to fall out of its scabbard, and died in consequence.

After a short interval, Darius Hystaspes succeeded. As long as he restrained himself within the natural boundaries

of his empire, he reigned with undisturbed prosperity. He took and destroyed the most magnificent city of Babylon, which had rebelled against him. He was unsuccessful in an expedition, which he undertook into Scythia; but his ruin is best known from its connexion, with the history of Greece.

Resolved to be revenged on the Athenians for the burning of Sardis, he sent an army of three hundred thousand men into Greece, under his generals Datis and Artapharnes. They were totally defeated on the plains of Marathon, by ten thousand Athenians, under the command of Miltiades, B. C. 490.

Xerxes, son of Darius, by Atossa, daughter of Cyrus, succeeded his father. He, to revenge the slaughter made by the Athenians, marched into Greece with a prodigious army. This army was stopped in its career for three days, by Leonidas and his brave 300 Spartans, at the pass of Thermopylæ; and was afterwards defeated by Themistocles, the Athenian general, at the battle of Salamis, B. C. 479.

Xerxes, terrified by his misfortunes, made his escape in a small fishing boat; but left three hundred thousand men, under Mardonius, to conquer Greece. These were, not long after, totally destroyed by Pausanias, the Spartan general, and Aristides, general of the Athenians, at the battle of Platea. Xerxes was slain by Artabanus, one of his own guards.

Artaxerxes Longimanus was the Ahasuerus mentioned in the Book of Esther. He made war with the Egyptians, and concluded a treaty of peace with the Greeks.

Xerxes the Second, was killed by his brother Ochus.

Ochus, or Darius, called Nothus, the bastard, being born of a concubine, next succeeded.

Artaxerxes Mnemon, was so named from the excellence of his memory. He was a king that greatly studied peace. He endeavoured to weaken the powers of Greece, by sowing the

seeds of dissension among them. There broke out a war between him and his brother Cyrus, an excellent prince, who fell in battle, fighting with great bravery.

Xenophon commanded the ten thousand Greeks, who fought in the army of Cyrus. He wrote an account of their retreat which is much celebrated.

Artaxerxes Ochus, the son of Mnemon, was a cruel tyrant. He beheaded in one day eighty of his surviving relations, and surpassed all the Persian kings in cruelty. He at last perished by the hand of Bagaas, the eunuch, who compelled his physician to poison him.

Darius Codomannus, was the last king of Persia. He was defeated in three battles by Alexander the Great. The first battle was that of the Granicus, in which the Persians were defeated. The second was that fought at Issus, near to Mount Taurus, where his wife, his mother, and his children, were taken prisoners: The last was at Arbela, where his army was totally destroyed, and he himself was obliged to flee into Media, where he was put to death by Bessus, the governor of Bactria. Thus terminated the Second great empire, or Persian monarchy.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN CHAPTER IV.

See Atlas, Parts IV. and V.

Who was the founder of the Second Monarchy, and how many years did it continue?

What decree was published by him in favour of the Jews, who had been held in captivity?

Describe his general character.

What prophet had prophesied of him?

Who was his successor, and what was his character?

What accident caused his death?

Who was king of Rome at this time?

Who was his successor, and what city did he destroy?

What wars did he undertake in which he was successful?

What change took place in the government of Rome during his reign?

- Who commanded the Greeks at the battle of Marathon ?
- Who succeeded Darius ?
- Describe his expedition into Greece.
- Name the generals by whom he and his army were totally routed.
- How did he make his escape into Asia ?
- What celebrated characters lived between B. C. 550, and B. C. 450, viz.—First, statesmen, &c.—Second, divines, &c.—Third, poets, historians, &c.—Fourth, mathematicians, &c. ?
- What events connected with arts and literature took place at this time ?
- Who is supposed to be the Ahasuerus of Scripture ?
- Who were the next three kings of Persia ?
- What was the character of Artaxerxes Ochus ?
- Who was the last king of Persia ?
- Describe the three battles, in which he was defeated by Alexander the Great ?
- What celebrated characters lived between B. C. 450, and B. C. 350, viz.—First, statesmen, &c.—Second, divines, &c.—Third, poets, historians, &c.—Fourth, mathematicians, &c. ?
- What events in arts and literature took place within this period ?

CHAPTER V.

THE THIRD MONARCHY, VIZ. THE GRECIAN.

SECTION I.

GREECE was anciently divided into several small independent States, each having laws and institutions peculiar to itself.

The most ancient of these was the kingdom of Sicyon. The city giving name to this kingdom, was founded B. C. 2089, and is supposed to have continued a thousand years. Next to this in antiquity, was the kingdom of Argos, founded by Inachus, the first king, B. C. 1856. But the history of Greece, at this early period, is involved in obscurity. The most renowned states in Greece were ATHENS, SPARTA, CORINTH, and THEBES.

ATHENS.

Cecrops, a native of Egypt, was the founder of Athens, about B. C. 1556. He divided Attica, of which Athens was the capital, into twelve districts, and instituted the Areopagus. Amphictyon, the third king of Athens, established that celebrated council, which, after his name, was called Amphyctionic. This assembly met twice a year at Thermopylæ, to consult upon public business; and to it were referred the disputes of all the neighbouring states. Ceres introduced agriculture into Athens, during the reign of Erectheus, B. C. 1383. Erectheus is said to have founded the Eleusinian mysteries. Theseus, reigned in Attica, about the year B. C.

1260. He united the twelve villages of Attica into one government, the seat of which was Athens. Soon after the reign of Theseus, the siege of Troy occurred. Menestheus is said to have fallen at the siege of Troy, about B. C. 1184; but it must be observed that we are still in the dark ages of Grecian history.

Codrus was the last of the Kings of Athens. The manner of his death throws the greatest splendour on his name. The Heraclidæ (the descendants of Hercules) having invaded Attica, Codrus, at the head of his army, marched to give them battle. The invaders previously consulted the oracle at Delphos, respecting the success of the war, and received for answer, that they would be victorious, if they avoided killing the Athenian king. Codrus, having learned the answer, resolved to die for his country. Disguised as a peasant, he went into the camp of the enemy, provoked a quarrel with the soldiers, and fell a sacrifice for the safety of Athens. As soon as the Heraclidæ were informed that they had killed the king, remembering the oracle, they broke up their camp, and retired from Athens without striking a blow.

With the death of Codrus, ended the regal power of Athens; which, between the reign of Cecrops and that of Codrus, had continued five hundred years.

The Athenians instituted a republic, and placed Medon, the son of Codrus, at the head, with the title of Archon, B. C. 1070.

The next person of renown that we meet with in the history of Attica was Draco, who flourished about the year 625; he drew up a code of laws, which were so severe, that they were said to be written in blood. Death was the punishment of almost every crime, from a trivial theft to the foulest murder.

After the death of Draco, there is no name of eminence till the time of Solon, who attained a high distinction among the

sages of Greece. He abolished the laws of Draco, except those that related to murder ; and established a code more suitable to the government of a free state, and which was held in veneration by all antiquity. He restored and regulated the court of Areopagus. This court became proverbially venerable in the ancient world, while foreigners resorted to it for counsel, or referred their differences to its decision. Nor can that name ever lose its interest, while we recollect that there the Apostle of the Gentiles first taught Christianity at Athens (Acts xvii. 19), with that commanding eloquence, which the rhetorician and the artist have alike laboured to describe.

Solon travelled over the different states of Greece. He had an interview with the rest of the sages at Delphi, and afterwards at Corinth. Here the question was started, "Which is the most perfect popular government?" Solon's decision was esteemed the wisest. "It is," said he, "that Government, where an injury done to the meanest citizen is considered as an insult upon the whole community."

He also went into Egypt, where he conversed with the learned priests ; and visited Cræsus, king of Lydia. On his return to Athens, finding the government usurped by Pisistratus, and resolving not to disgrace his illustrious life, by suffering it to close in the court of a tyrant, he retired to the island of Cyprus, where he died at the age of eighty years. Solon, as a law-giver, is justly considered as the last of the Greeks, for with his death, the æra of Grecian legislation finishes, and that of her military glory begins.

The usurpation of the Pisistratidæ lasted from B. C. 560 to B. C. 526. Though Pisistratus had possessed himself of the supreme power by unlawful means, he is said to have directed it to the ends of justice. The laws of Solon were not only respected by him, but enforced with all possible rigour. His love of the arts and of literature, induced him to adorn the

city with some elegant public buildings; he built and furnished a library for public use, and he is said to have digested the poems of Homer into the form under which they now appear. There is good reason also to suppose, that the celebrated fabulist, Æsop, was his friend and favourite.

On the death of Pisistratus, he left the government in the hands of his two sons, Hipparchus and Hippias. But a conspiracy was formed against them. Hipparchus was assassinated, and soon after Hippias was expelled, and liberty again restored to Athens.

The Athenians having assisted the Grecian colonies in Ionia in an attempt to throw off the Persian yoke, Darius, instigated by the exiled Hippias, resolved to punish the Greeks for the insult, and led an army of three hundred thousand men into Greece. These were entirely defeated (B. C. 490), in the plains of Marathon, by only ten thousand Athenians, and one thousand Plataeans, under the command of Miltiades. The further projects of Darius against Greece were interrupted by death. Xerxes, his son and successor, led an immense army into Greece, but the fate of this monarch has already been related in the account of Persia. The defence of Thermopylæ by Leonidas, and his brave three hundred companions—the sea fight at Salamis, under the command of Themistocles—and the decisive battle at Plataea, under Pausanias, king of the Lacedæmonians, and Aristides, surnamed the Just, general of the Athenians, raised the military glory of the Greeks to the greatest height, and overwhelmed the Persians with disgrace.

This was the brightest age of Greece, in which lived those great generals, philosophers, orators, and sculptors, whose names have ever since been so much celebrated.

The power of Athens was now at its height, but soon after, wars broke out amongst the different states of Greece, and brought ruin upon the whole. The Peloponnesian war,

between Athens and Sparta, lasted twenty-seven years, and ended in the total defeat of the Athenians.

In the mean time Philip, the enterprising king of Macedonia, took advantage of these disagreements, and obtained absolute authority throughout the Grecian states.

SPARTA.

Sparta is supposed to have been founded by Lacedæmon, and named after his queen; whilst others attribute the building of the city to Lelex, an Egyptian, B. C. 1516. Its early history, like that of other states, is involved in fable. Menelaus, husband of Helen, who was the cause of the Trojan war, was one of its kings. Sparta was the rival of Athens, if not in arts, at least in arms; but it is chiefly celebrated for the institutions of its law-giver, Lycurgus, by which it was rendered very expert in military affairs; so that the Spartans were, for a long time, deemed invincible.

In the government of Lacedæmon, the chief authority was in the hands of the two kings, the five ephori, and the senate of twenty-eight, chosen at the age of sixty. The popular assembly had no other privilege than the power of electing the senators, who held their places for life.

The Spartans were the first who availed themselves of martial music; they were also the first who adopted military uniform; and they made choice of red, in order that the enemy might not perceive whether he had inflicted any wounds. They wore their hair long as a sign of freedom, a privilege which was not allowed to mechanics, as it was not permitted to slaves to bear arms.

The first part of the life of Lycurgus was spent in visiting foreign countries. He went into Crete, long-famed for its jurisprudence—the laws of Minos having remained in full force for more than a thousand years after the death of the legislator. From Crete he passed into Asia Minor, and there

he is reported to have discovered the poems of Homer, which he collected into one body, and was the first who made them generally known in Greece. The proverbial wisdom of Egypt next attracted his attention, and he visited that country, to examine those remarkable laws and customs, which were early celebrated among the nations of antiquity. Previous to returning to his native country, he repaired to the far-famed oracle at Delphi; and here the priestess declared him to be "beloved of the gods, and rather a god than a man." Returning with this sanction from the oracle, he repaired to Sparta, and took upon himself the office of legislator. For a complete view of his institutions, the reader is referred to Plutarch. The genius of the Spartans was altogether martial. War was the sole object of their education.—Courage was enlivened by honour and shame, and every powerful principle that can operate on the mind. Their first lesson was never to flee from their enemies, and those who fled in an engagement, were rendered infamous for ever. In military enthusiasm, the female sex vied with the men. The matrons delivered the shield to the husband and the son with this parting injunction, "Bring it back as a trophy of victory, or be brought upon it as your bier."

But when we contemplate the valour and patriotism of the Spartans, we view them in the most favourable light, In some respects the legislation of Lycurgus was only systematic barbarity—the following are instances:—

"Lycurgus considered children not so much the property of their parents as of the state. Under this notion, he established the following severe regulation:—The father was obliged to carry the child to a place called *Lesche*, to be examined by the most ancient men assembled there. If it was strong and well proportioned, they gave orders for its education; but if it was weakly and deformed, they ordered it to be thrown into the place called *Apotheta*, which is a deep

cavern near the mountain Taygetus, concluding that its life could be no advantage either to itself or the public."

Their cruelty to their helots or slaves, is another instance of their barbarity. The helots are represented as the victims of the most wanton cruelty. The youth massacred them in cold blood, to prepare themselves for the slaughter of foreign enemies; and lest they should become too numerous, they sallied forth in the evening, to cut off great numbers of them, as they returned home from reaping their harvests.

How long Lycurgus remained in Sparta, or at what time he died, is not known with certainty.

About 720 B. C. a war broke out between Sparta and the Messenians, a neighbouring people. This war, after various turns of fortune, ended in the subjugation of the Messenians, and the annexation of their territory to Sparta.

On the invasion of Greece by Persia, the Spartans proved themselves entitled to a great share of military glory; and amongst the bravest and most patriotic, Leonidas will rank as chief.

The Greeks, having freed themselves from foreign enemies, broke out into intestine divisions. The Peloponnesian war, between the rival states of Sparta and Athens, continued from B. C. 431 to 404. The Spartans in this war were victorious; their general, Lysander, took Athens, and destroyed the walls and fortifications.

They maintained the military ascendancy, which they had thus obtained in Greece, till the time of Epaminondas. That celebrated general defeated them, first at the battle of Leuctra, B. C. 371, and afterwards at Mantinea, B. C. 363. The half of the citizens of Sparta fell at the battle of Leuctra; and the sovereignty of Greece, the prize of the Peloponnesian war, was irrecoverably lost. The battle of Mantinea completed the ruin of the Spartan power, for after that, they were scarcely able to defend their own city.

CORINTH.

Corinth, situated on an isthmus of the same name, was founded by Sisyphus, about B. C. 1370. It received its name from Corinthus, the son of Pelops. The inhabitants were once very powerful, and had great influence among the Grecian states. They colonized Syracuse, in Sicily, and delivered it from the tyranny of its oppressors, by means of Timoleon. Corinth was totally destroyed by Mummius, the Roman consul, B. C. 145. The riches which the Romans found there were immense.

THEBES.

THEBES, the capital of Bœotia, was founded by Cadmus, B. C. 1448. To him is attributed the introduction of the alphabet into Greece. The government at first was monarchical, but afterwards republican. The government was long administered by wise men, who, by their moderation, obtained for Thebes, a state of undisturbed security, during two hundred and fifty years.

Thebes is noted for giving birth to the celebrated general, Epaminondas. It is said that no general before him arranged the order of battle on principles so scientific, or carried the art of war to such perfection. He was a noble and virtuous citizen, mild in character, warm in friendship, and a lover of philosophy. His country never recovered the loss it sustained by his death, at the battle of Mantinea.

The last time the Thebans distinguished themselves was at the battle of Chæronea, B. C. 337. There the Theban band, called the Troop of Lovers, fought in a manner worthy of the last contest in defence of ancient liberty. Four hundred in number, inseparable in death, they fell together, covered with wounds, and the liberty of Greece expired with them.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN SECTION I.

- How was Greece anciently situated?
- Which is the most ancient of kingdoms?
- When, and by whom was it founded?
- Which of the patriarchs were living at this time?
- When, and by whom, was the kingdom of Argos founded?
- With what period of Sacred history does this correspond?
- Which were the most renowned states in Greece?
- Who was the founder of Athens, and in what year was it founded?
- What characters in Sacred history were living at this time?
- Who was the third king of Athens, what council did he establish, and how often did it meet?
- Who introduced agriculture amongst the Athenians, and at what period?
- What time did Theseus live?
- Who was judge in Israel at this time?
- Who was the last king of Athens?
- Describe the manner of his death.
- With what celebrated prophet was he contemporary, and who was king of Israel at that time?
- How was Athens governed after this period?
- What time did Draco flourish, and what was the character of his laws?
- With which of the prophets was he contemporary, and who was king of Judah at this time?
- Who was king of Assyria—king of Rome at this time?
- Who was the most eminent legislator at Athens?
- At what time did he live, and who were his contemporaries?
- What was the character of the code of laws established by him?
- What celebrated court did he restore?
- What were the other events of his life?
- Who afterwards usurped the government at Athens?
- How long did the usurpation continue?
- To whom did he leave the government, and how were they driven from it?
- At what time did Greece rank highest as a military state?
- Describe the several battles fought against the Persians.
- Who were some of the most celebrated men living in Greece at this time?
- At what time did Socrates live?
- Who were his contemporaries?

Name some of the events of his life, and the manner of his death.
 Who was one of his most celebrated disciples?
 What war was fatal to Athens, and how many years did it last?
 What king obtained the absolute authority over the Grecian states?

When, and by whom, was Lacedæmon founded?
 What celebrated characters in Sacred history were living at this time?
 What was peculiar in the government of Sparta?
 What customs did they adopt in military affairs?
 Who was the great Spartan law-giver?
 Give an account of his life and travels.
 What celebrated Hebrew prophet was contemporary with him?
 What celebrated poets lived about this time?
 What was the general character of the Spartans?
 What was there objectionable in the laws of Lycurgus?
 At what period of the Grecian history were the Spartans chiefly distinguished for their valour?
 By what celebrated general were they defeated, and what battle completed their ruin?

When, and by whom was Corinth founded?
 Who was judge of Israel at this time?
 What island did they colonize?
 When, and by whom, was Corinth destroyed?

When, and by whom, was Thebes founded?
 What celebrated characters, named in Scripture, lived at this time?
 What was the nature of the government at Thebes?
 How long did they enjoy a state of undisturbed security?
 To what celebrated general did Thebes give birth?
 Describe his character.
 Who were his contemporaries?
 In what battle was he killed?
 In what battle did the Thebans distinguish themselves for the last time?

SECTION II.

MACEDONIA.

The kingdom of Macedonia is said to have been founded about 800 years before the birth of Christ, by Caranus, of the race of the Heraclidæ. It continued long a rude and barbarous state; the history of its ancient kings is very imperfect; and it is not till the reign of Philip, that its influence began to be felt among the states of Greece.

Philip, in his youth, had been placed as an hostage at Thebes, and there, under Epaminondas, he received that military education, which afterwards enabled him to forge fetters for Greece. He possessed pleasing manners and apparent gentleness; by which he gained the affections of the soldiers, and deceived the people.

At this time lived the celebrated orator Demosthenes: he tried to rouse the Athenians to a sense of their danger, but to no effect. Philip was improving his revenues, increasing his armies, gaining dependents, and sowing dissensions amongst the various states of Greece; whilst the Athenians refused to believe there was any thing to fear.

At last they became sensible of their danger, and formed a powerful league against him. A decisive battle was fought in the plains of Chæronea, which terminated in favour of Philip. Having now become master of Greece, he was preparing to attack the throne of Persia; but in the midst of these preparations, he was assassinated as he was marching, in a grand procession, with the images of the twelve great deities of Greece, B. C. 336.

Alexander was only twenty years of age when he took possession of the kingdom of Macedon, which Philip had rendered flourishing and powerful. Whilst he was preparing with his army to march into Asia, the Thebans rebelled

against him. Being informed of this, he marched into Bœotia, took Thebes, by assault and utterly destroyed it, except the house of Pindar, which he spared in honour of that poet.

This conquest did not long detain him from his main enterprise. He crossed the Hellespont, at the head of a well disciplined army; and on his arrival at the Granicus found, on the opposite bank, a numerous Persian army, ready to oppose him. Alexander obtained a decisive victory, and received embassies from several cities, which acknowledged his authority.

The invasion of Persia having now assumed a serious aspect, Darius resolved to march against Alexander in person. The armies met near the city of Issus, in Cilicia; and here Alexander was again victorious. He took the Persian camp, in which the mother, wife, and son of Darius were taken prisoners. Alexander, after this, marched against Tyre, which he took, after a siege of incredible difficulty. He put many thousands of the inhabitants to the sword, on entering the city; caused two thousand to be crucified, and sold the remainder for slaves.

At this period he visited Jerusalem, as has been already related in the history of the Jews. He then proceeded to Egypt. From this enslaved country he met with no resistance. After making a tour through it, he laid the foundation of the city of Alexandria, which afterwards became so celebrated. He next visited the temple of Jupiter Ammon, situated on an *Oasis*, in the midst of the deserts of Libya; and here the priests flattered him, by conferring on him the title of the son of Jupiter.

He then returned into Asia, in pursuit of Darius, for that monarch, having resolved to hazard another battle in defence of his throne, had assembled a more numerous army, near the city of Arbela; but here again, after an obstinate conflict, he was totally defeated, and obliged to

seek safety in flight. Having thus overthrown the Persian power, Alexander, in the course of ten years, formed an empire more extensive than any that had ever existed.

But his triumph was of short duration. He had scarcely finished the labour of his distant conquests, and enjoyed the repose of a few days at Babylon, when he perished by intemperance, in the thirty-third year of his age, and the thirteenth of his reign, B. C. 323.

Alexander died without having named any successor. He left behind him a victorious army, commanded by able generals, all of them ambitious of supreme authority. Hence arose dreadful wars, and nothing was to be seen for a number of years, but horrid slaughter, until at last the mother, wives, children, and even sisters of Alexander, were cut off; not one of the family of that great conqueror being left alive.

After various changes and subdivisions, his whole empire was divided into four parts. Antigonus, the Cyclops, and his son, Demetrius, obtained the principal provinces in Asia Minor; Cassander obtained Greece and Macedon; Seleucus Nicanor, Syria; and Ptolemy Soter, Egypt.

One of these kingdoms, however, quickly fell; Antigonus being defeated and killed at the battle of Ipsus (B. C. 301), his kingdom fell to pieces, and several independent states were formed, the chief of which was the kingdom of Pergamus.

In the kingdom of Macedon, Cassander, the murderer of the family of Alexander, was succeeded by twelve kings, in the space of sixteen years; as if that throne was fated to pay the retribution due to the guilt of blood.

Demetrius, celebrated for the invention of military engines, drove out the house of Cassander. He was expelled in turn by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus; and the latter by Lysimachus, a soldier of Alexander, who had established himself in Thrace.

Afterwards Antigonus, son of Demetrius, an able and

humane general, gained possession of Macedon, and reigned prosperously for forty years. He left behind him two sons, Demetrius and Antigonus Dason, who, inheriting his goodness and courage, maintained possession of the throne.

Philip next succeeded, and fought bravely against the Romans; for that power was now extending its conquests over the world. He was at last subdued by them, and forced to conclude an ignominious peace.

Perseus, who was his successor, renewed the war with the Romans; but was overcome and taken prisoner by Paulus Æmilius, and carried in triumph to Rome, where he died in prison. And thus the Macedonian kingdom was reduced to a Roman province, B. C. 168.

Not long after this (B. C. 133), the Romans also obtained the kingdom of Pergamus. Attalus, the last king, appointed the Roman people his heirs; upon which they immediately seized upon his kingdom, and reduced it to a Roman province, under the name of Asia Proper.

KINGDOM OF SYRIA.

It has already been mentioned that Seleucus Nicanor was the founder of this kingdom, and, from him, his successors were called the Seleucidæ. He was one of the bravest of Alexander's generals, and seized upon the province of Syria, and also obtained the government of Babylon. Antigonus attempted to drive him from Babylon; but Seleucus was victorious, and firmly established his authority over the Babylonians. The æra of the Seleucidæ takes its date from this period (B. C. 312).

Seleucus built, in Upper Syria, the city of Antioch, which soon became the metropolis of the east. He outlived all the other generals of Alexander, but was at last murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus, son of Ptolemy Lagus, to whom he had afforded an exile, B. C. 280.

Antiochus, surnamed Soter or Saviour, next succeeded. He put one of his sons to death, for endeavouring to raise a rebellion against him, and appointed his other son, Antiochus, to succeed him; he died in the nineteenth year of his reign.

Hisson, on ascending the throne, assumed the surname of Theos, or God. During his reign, the Parthians rebelled, and erected a new and formidable empire under Arsaces.

Antiochus was poisoned by his wife, Laodice, whom he had divorced, but afterwards received into favour.—Through her artifices, she obtained the crown for her son, Seleucus II.

The reign of this monarch, and that of his successor, Seleucus III. were chiefly distinguished by instances of horrid cruelty.

Antiochus, surnamed the Great, next ascended the Syrian throne. He was engaged in wars during the greater part of his long reign; first, in reducing to submission the eastern provinces of his empire, which had revolted; next, against Ptolemy Philopator, king of Egypt; and lastly, against the Romans.

He was defeated by the two Scipios, in a battle fought at Magnesia, in Asia Minor. He lost above fifty thousand men in this battle, and was obliged to resign all his provinces in Asia Minor to the Romans, and pay them fifteen thousand talents for the expences of the war. The delivery up of Hanibal (for that general had taken refuge with Antiochus) was also stipulated; but he withdrew himself in time from the king's territories.

Antiochus did not long survive this disaster, but the manner of his death is uncertain. He died, B. C. 187, in the thirty-seventh year of his reign. He is allowed to have possessed many great and amiable qualities, and is celebrated for his humanity, clemency, and liberality.

The reign of Antiochus Epiphanes, for we shall pass over

that of Seleucus Philopator, which contains nothing remarkable, is chiefly to be noted for his cruelty against the Jews. But this has been already related in a former chapter, as well as the noble stand which Matthias and his sons made against his tyranny. He died in the twelfth year of his reign, B. C. 165.

The kings that succeeded, passed in too rapid succession to be detailed in this Summary. Their history is replete with the most horrid crimes—poisoning, assassination, and fratricide. The following instance will serve as a specimen:—Antiochus VIII. Gryphus, or the Hook-nosed, was the son of Demetrius Nicanor and Cleopatra. This detestable woman, having killed her eldest son, Seleucus, with her own hands, summoned her next son, Antiochus, from Athens, where he had been educated, and proclaimed him king of Syria, B. C. 123. The young king, for he was then under twenty, soon began to show an inclination to rule independent of his mother, who had kept him in a state of insignificance. Cleopatra, in order to preserve her power, determined to send for a younger son, and dispatch Antiochus, by poison. She prepared a bowl, and offered him a draught one day as he returned hot and weary from the chace. Being forewarned of her purpose, he desired her, on pretence of respect, to drink first. On her refusal, he called in some lords of the court, and in their presence, told her the information he had received, and added, that the only way to clear herself of the charge was, to drink what she had offered to him. Unable to evade the proposal, she drank, and speedily expired.

For some years Antiochus enjoyed the sovereignty of Syria in tranquillity. At last, a rival for the throne presented himself. This was Antiochus, his half-brother, son of Cleopatra and Antiochus Sidetes. This produced a civil war, which again deluged the country in blood—the most barbarous

murders being committed on both sides. At length Gryphus was assassinated by one of his own subjects, in the forty-fifth year of his age, B. C. 97.

A series of wars and calamities continued to exhaust the country for some time longer, till at last it was conquered by Pompey, B. C. 65, and reduced to a Roman province, after it had been governed upwards of two hundred and fifty years by the family of Seleucus.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN SECTION II.

See Atlas, Part V.

- Who is supposed to be the founder of the kingdom of Macedonia ?
- Which of its kings was surnamed the patron of learning ?
- Which of them paved the way for subverting the liberties of Greece ?
- What celebrated orator opposed him ?
- To whom did he intrust the education of his son ?
- What age was Alexander when his father was assassinated ?
- What city of Bœotia did Alexander take and destroy, and what respect did he show to the poet Pindar ?
- What empire did he then attack, and where was the first battle fought ?
- What was the consequence of the victory he obtained ?
- Where was the second battle fought between Alexander and Darius, and what was the result ?
- To what city did Alexander next lay siege, and of what cruelty was he guilty ?
- What countries did he then visit, and of what celebrated city did he lay the foundation ?
- Where was the last battle fought with Darius, and what was the consequence ?
- Did he live to enjoy the benefit of his victories ?
- What is supposed to have caused his death, and where did it take place ?
- What celebrated men were contemporary with Alexander ?
- What was the consequence of his not having named a successor ?
- Into how many kingdoms was his empire divided ?
- Which of these kingdoms speedily fell ?
- Describe some of the events relating to the kingdom of Macedon, who were the princes that reigned over it, and at what time it fell into the hands of the Romans.

- How did the Romans obtain the kingdom of Pergamus ?
- What was the name of the race of kings that succeeded to Syria ?
- Who built the city of Antioch, and by whom was he murdered ?
- Who reigned between Seleucus Nicanor and Antiochus the Great, and what events happened in this time ?
- Describe the reign and character of the latter monarch.
- What celebrated general took refuge in his court ?
- Which of the Syrian kings acted most cruelly to the Jews ?
- What family among the Jews nobly opposed him ?
- What was the character of the succeeding reigns ?
- Of what cruelty was Cleopatra, the mother of Antiochus VIII., guilty ?
- By which of the Romans, and at what time, was Syria reduced to a Roman province ?
- How many years had it been governed by the Seleucidæ ?

SECTION III.

HISTORY OF EGYPT, FROM THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER.

On the dismemberment of the Macedonian empire, Egypt, Libya, and part of Arabia, fell to Ptolemy Lagus, or Soter. This kingdom flourished for nearly 240 years, under twelve successive monarchs. Ptolemy Soter was one of the greatest of Alexander's successors, and the best prince of the line which he founded. The seat of his empire was the new city of Alexandria, on the inhabitants of which he bestowed many privileges. He built the famous Pharos, or light house, at the entrance of its port ; and founded an academy, or society of men of letters, for whose use he began that collection of books, which at length became the celebrated Alexandrian library.

Reckoning from the death of Alexander, he reigned forty-one years, and died B. C. 283, in the 84th year of his age.

He was succeeded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, his second son. By encouraging commerce, and also the arts and sciences, he rendered his kingdom opulent and flourishing, and filled it with a number of populous towns and cities. He

employed learned men to collect books from all quarters for his great library; but he is chiefly noted for causing the Hebrew Scriptures to be translated into the Greek language, which translation is called the Septuagint. His reign forms a kind of æra in letters and the arts. He died B. C. 246, in the 40th year of his reign.

His son and successor, Ptolemy Evergetes, was, like his predecessors, a lover of learning, and entertained many men of literary eminence at his court. When he was about to undertake an expedition into Syria, his queen, Berenice, made a vow to consecrate her beautiful hair to the Gods, in case he should return in safety. She fulfilled her vow, and placed her hair on the altar of Venus, in the temple at Alexandria. It is fabled to have disappeared, and now gives name to that constellation in the heavens, called after her *Berenice's Hair*.

Ptolemy Philopater was one of the most detestable sovereigns of his age. His surname, signifying a *Lover of his Father*, was given him ironically, as being suspected of having murdered his parent. He caused his queen to be assassinated, and he is also accused of having murdered his mother. His luxurious indulgences brought his life to an early close, B. C. 204, after a reign of seventeen years.

Ptolemy Epiphanes was only five years old when he succeeded his father. During his minority, his kingdom was in a flourishing condition; but when he took the reins of government into his own hand, his administration became odious and tyrannical. His faithful minister, Aristomenes, who had governed the kingdom during his minority, continued to give him good counsels; but this he resented so much, that he caused him to be put to death.

A conspiracy was formed against him by his subjects; but from this danger he was extricated by another able minister, Polycrates. He manifested his cruelty by putting to death

the conspirators, after they had yielded on promise of pardon.

As he was preparing to make war against Seleucus, king of Syria, his principal nobles conspired against him, and caused poison to be administered to him, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, B. C. 180.

Ptolemy Philometor, and Ptolemy Physcon, sons of the preceding king, were both minors at their father's death. At six years of age, Philometor was declared successor to the crown, under the guardianship of his mother, Cleopatra. After her death, he was engaged in war with Antiochus Epiphanes, and was taken prisoner by him.

The Alexandrians then raised Physcon to the throne; but he was soon expelled by Antiochus, who restored Philometor. The two brothers were then induced by their sister Cleopatra, to consent to reign in conjunction. They did not, however, live long in concord; Physcon, who was violent and unprincipled, dethroned his brother. Continual wars existed between them, during their lives; and Philometor, in the 35th year of his reign, died of the wounds he received in a battle, fought near Antioch. His character seems to have been opposite to that of his brother; he is highly extolled by historians, for clemency and benevolence.

On the death of Philometor, Cleopatra endeavoured to secure the succession for her son; but some of the nobles declaring for Physcon, by the mediation of the Roman ambassador, an accommodation was effected. It was agreed that Physcon should marry Cleopatra, who was his own sister, and the widow of his brother; that he should reign jointly with her, and that her son should be regarded as heir to the crown. Physcon, however, murdered the son on the very day of the nuptials. The remaining history of his long reign, is that of one of the most brutal and sanguinary monsters that ever occupied a throne.

He divorced his sister, and married her daughter by Philometor. He massacred a great number of the inhabitants of Alexandria, and thereby caused a general revolt, which obliged him to take refuge in the island of Cyprus. He invited his eldest son to that island, and, through jealousy, caused him to be assassinated. The Alexandrians having placed the divorced queen on the throne, by way of revenge he took his own son, which he had by her, and, cutting his throat, he put his mangled limbs and head into a box, and sent them as a present to his miserable mother.

He at last succeeded in recovering Egypt, Cleopatra making her escape to her daughter, who was queen of Syria. From that time, he lived unmolested till his death, B. C. 113. He has been represented as being a great promoter of learning; but this part of his character appears inconsistent with the horrid atrocities imputed to him.

The other Ptolemies, for Ptolemy was a name common to all the kings, as that of Cleopatra was to all the queens of Egypt at this time, were too insignificant to deserve particular commemoration in this Summary. Their names may be learned from the Atlas. The Cleopatra, so celebrated in Roman history for her beauty and fascinating powers, was the last sovereign of Egypt. According to the custom of the country, she had been married to her younger brother, but she caused him to be poisoned. Her influence over Antony is well known. After his death, to avoid falling into the hands of Augustus Cæsar, and gracing his triumph, she procured her own death by the bite of an asp.

With her terminated the family of the Ptolemies, and the monarchy of Egypt, which henceforth was reduced to a Roman province, B. C. 30.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN SECTION III.

See Atlas, Part V.

Who obtained the kingdom of Egypt on the death of Alexander ?

What library did he found ?

How long did he reign, and who was his successor ?

For what is Ptolemy Philadelphus chiefly noted ?

What was the state of Egypt during his reign ?

What was the character of his successor ?

What circumstance is related of Berenice, queen to Ptolemy Evergetes ?

What wars did the Romans carry on at this time ?

Of what cruelties was his successor guilty ?

At what age did Ptolemy Epiphanes succeed to the throne ?

In what state was the kingdom during his minority ?

What cruelties was he guilty of, and what was the cause of his death ?

What was the state of Egypt during the reign of Ptolemy Philometor ?

What was his character, and that of his brother Ptolemy Physcon ?

What horrid cruelties was the latter guilty of ?

At what time did he die ?

Who were his successors ?

Relate the history of the last queen of Egypt.

At what time was Egypt reduced to a Roman province ?

CHAPTER VI.

SECTION I.

HISTORY OF ROME.

THE Roman state was originally a small horde of barbarians, dividing, along with several other independent tribes, the territory of Latium.

Romulus and Remus, two brothers, are universally accounted the founders of this empire. The foundation of the city was laid in the 753d. year B. C.

Although, in their origin, the Romans possessed no resources superior to those of their neighbours, they soon gained the pre-eminence among them, and became masters of the Latin tribes.

The form of their government was at first monarchical. Several kings reigned in succession ; Romulus, Numa, Tullus Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Tarquinius Priscus, Servius Tullius, and Tarquinius Superbus.

Besides the subjugation of the neighbouring tribes, the invention of many important political institutions is ascribed to these princes.

The senate, the assemblies of the people, the division of the state into two ranks, patrician and plebeian, the census or periodical muster, were institutions of this period. But we shall give a short account of the reigns of the kings.

Romulus was slain about B. C. 716, and after his death was worshipped as a god, under the name Quirinus.

Numa Pompilius was chosen to succeed him. His reign

was distinguished, not for military exploits, but for the cultivation of peace and the arts of life. He built a temple to Janus, which was to be shut in time of peace, and open in war. He encouraged agriculture, and reformed the Roman calendar. Romulus had divided the year into ten months only; but Numa added the two months of January and February, which were wanting, and also the odd days. He reigned forty-three years.

Tullus Hostilius was elected to succeed him, B. C. 672. His reign is chiefly celebrated for wars between the Romans and the Albans. At this time the combat took place between the three Horatii and Curiatii, as related by Livy. The Romans were victorious; Alba Longa was destroyed, and the inhabitants removed to Rome. He was also successful against the Sabines, whom he defeated in a pitched battle. He reigned thirty-three years, B. C. 640.

Ancus Martius, his successor, was also a warlike monarch. He triumphed over the Fidenates, the Veientes, the Volsci, and the Sabines. Rome was much enlarged during his reign. He founded the harbour and city of Ostia, and died after a prosperous reign of twenty-three years.

At his death, Tarquinius Priscus seized upon the throne, to the prejudice of the two sons of Ancus Marcius, who were under age. His first war was against the Latins, in which he was successful. He next overcame the Etrurians; and, after having fought some bloody battles with the Sabines, he totally overcame them, and granted them peace, on condition of being put in possession of their fortresses. He laid the foundation of a temple to Jupiter, on the Tarpeian rock; and this building afterwards became the far-famed Capitol. He was assassinated, B. C. 579, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Servius Tullius.

Servius Tullius, though averse to war, was obliged to take arms against the Veientes and Etrurians, who had rebelled.

After a long and arduous contest, he was successful. He instituted the census at Rome, a law which compelled all the Roman citizens, every five years, to give an account of their name, family, and effects. This excellent monarch was murdered at the instigation of his own daughter Tullia, and her husband Tarquin, B. C. 535.

The latter seized upon the throne, and soon acquired the name of Superbus, or the proud. But atrocious as his character was, that of his wife was still worse. She not only prompted him to murder her father, but on her return from the forum, drove her chariot over the lifeless body of her parent. The disposition of the king was soon felt by the people. He put to death Marcus Junius, and one of his sons, on account of their popularity; and Brutus, the other son, escaped only by counterfeiting madness.

The Roman people, however, seem to have been prepared to throw off so odious a tyranny, and an opportunity soon occurred of enabling them to do it. This was the infamous conduct of Sextus Tarquinius, the son of the king, to Lucretia, the wife of Collatinus.

Brutus convened the senate, who immediately passed a decree for the expulsion of the Tarquins, and the abolition of monarchy. Thus ended the regal government at Rome, having lasted two hundred and forty-four years, B. C. 509.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN SECTION I.

- When and by whom was Rome founded ?
- What was the form of Government adopted ?
- How many kings reigned in succession ?
- Into how many ranks were the people divided, and what were they ?
- How many years did Romulus reign, and under what name was he worshipped after his death
- What event happened to the Ten Tribes, during the reign of Romulus ?
- What prophets were contemporary with him ?

Name the contemporary kings of Judah and Assyria.

Who succeeded him, and for what was his reign distinguished ?

What monarchs were contemporary with Numa Pompilius ?

What events, connected with arts and literature, occurred during the reigns of the first two kings of Rome ?

Who was the third king of Rome—when did he begin to reign—and how long did he reign ?

For what is his reign chiefly celebrated ?

Relate the combat that took place in the war between the Romans and the Albans.

What city was destroyed, and the inhabitants removed to Rome ?

Who was the fourth king of Rome, and over what nations did he triumph ?

Who was the fifth king of Rome ?

What wars did he carry on, and of what temple did he lay the foundation ?

How long did he reign, and what was the cause of his death ?

What celebrated king of Assyria lived at this time ?

What events in Sacred history occurred in his reign ?

What celebrated characters were living at this time—statesmen and warrior—divines and moral philosophers—poets—mathematicians ?

What events in arts and literature are connected with this period ?

Who was the sixth king of Rome, and what was his character ?

What institution did he adopt at Rome, and how often did it take place ?

What was the fate of Servius Tullius ?

What remarkable event in Sacred history occurred during the reign of Servius Tullius ?

What celebrated Persian conqueror lived at this time ?

Who was the last king of Rome, and whom did he marry ?

Of what cruelties were they guilty ?

What circumstance gave the Romans an opportunity of throwing off so odious a tyranny ?

Who were the principal persons employed in bringing this about ?

Who was king of Persia during the reign of Tarquinius Superbus ?

What celebrated philosophers—prophets were contemporary with him ?

SECTION II.

Two consuls were substituted in the place of the king. These officers were chosen annually in the assembly of the people, and during the time they were in office, had all the power of the kings.

Tarquin did not resign his crown without a struggle. He made war upon his former subjects, and was at one time so far successful (owing to the party disputes which had arisen among themselves), that the appointment of a dictator became necessary to unite the resources of the state against the enemy. The people finally prevailed.

On the death of Tarquin, the lower classes of the people complained that they were oppressed by the patricians. They declared that the nobles were their worst enemies. Accordingly, when the republic was attacked by a foreign foe, they refused to take up arms in its defence.

In this exigency Valerius was appointed dictator, who, as he was a favourite with the people, prevailed on them to return to their duty, on the condition of having their grievances redressed.

The Romans were again victorious, but as the senate now refused to hear their complaints, the discontented citizens left the city, and took possession of a hill at a short distance from Rome, called the " Sacred Hill."

Here they remained encamped several months, when at length the patricians granted them the privileges they demanded. The principal of these were, that they should have the power of forming assemblies apart from the nobles, and of electing *Tribunes*, annual magistrates, to guard the rights of the people.

The tribunes had no positive power of their own, but a single tribune might put a stop to the proceedings of any of the other magistrates, as well as those of the people themselves. Their persons were accounted sacred.

At this period the fears of the Romans were excited by the approach of an army of Volsci, with Coriolanus, a victorious Roman, at their head, who had left his country in disgust. At the entreaties of his mother, Coriolanus withdrew his army, and tranquillity was again restored.

Spurius Cassius, when he was consul (B. C. 486), proposed, with a view of gaining influence with the people, that all the territories which had been obtained by the arms of Rome, should be equally divided amongst its citizens. This was the celebrated Agrarian law. It was rejected on the present occasion, but was afterwards frequently proposed.

Up to this period the Romans had no complete code of laws. It was proposed that one should be formed. To accomplish this object, ten persons, styled decemvirs, were appointed (B. C. 451), with unlimited powers over their fellow citizens. They sent to Athens for a copy of the laws of Solon, and in two years they produced twelve tables of laws, which, to the latest period of the republic, were venerated at Rome. In the third year of their appointment, the decemvirs excited the just indignation of the people, by their shameless and tyrannical conduct, and the office was abolished.

This event was followed by the repeal of the laws which prohibited the intermarriage of the patricians with the plebeians, and the election of a plebeian to the consulate; and the appointment of censors to take charge of the census, and to assign to each citizen the rank he should hold in the state.

Having settled the affairs of state at home, the Romans were now in a condition to engage in war abroad.

They accordingly turned their arms against the Veientes, a rival nation, and, after a struggle of ten years, succeeded in conquering them.

During this war, a regular military pay was instituted, and taxes were imposed on the people.

Whilst the Romans were enjoying their victory over the Veientes, they were suddenly overwhelmed by an irruption of the Gauls. They were able to make only a feeble resistance, their army was routed with great slaughter, and the city of Rome burnt to ashes.

The capitol alone held out, and it was about to capitulate, after having stood a six months' siege, when Camillus, the conqueror of the Veii, but now an exile from his country, came to its relief. He surprised, and finally conquered the besiegers.

The Romans, on being relieved from the invasion of the Gauls, began to rebuild their city. In this work they were frequently interrupted by the surrounding nations, who were jealous of their increasing power. This led to a succession of wars, in which they were engaged for above one hundred years. At the end of this period, however, they were in possession of nearly the whole of Italy.

B. C. 264, the first Punic war commenced. The Romans and Carthaginians had been for some time jealous of one another, and a dispute relating to the town of Messina, furnished a plea for the commencement of open hostilities. In the war which ensued, both parties exerted themselves to the utmost. The Romans had the decided superiority by land, but Carthage remained mistress of the sea.

The Romans bent on victory, resolved to give their enemies battle on their own element. They constructed, in sixty days, one hundred and twenty large galleys, with which they put to sea.

The first attempts of the Roman fleet were unsuccessful, but at length it succeeded in overcoming the enemy.

Regulus, the Roman commander, next carried the war into Africa, where he gained three victories, but was at length overcome and taken prisoner. He was afterwards

cruelly put to death by the Carthaginians, for having dissuaded the senate from making peace.

The war continued a few years longer, with various success; when the Carthaginians, tired out with the struggle, submitted. Peace was restored B. C. 241.

Seven years after this event, the Romans found themselves at peace with all the world. The gates of the temple of Janus were therefore shut, an event which had not taken place during a period of 430 years.

The Illyrians, a powerful nation, having committed some depredations on the traders of Italy, next engaged the attention of the Romans, and furnished an occasion for them to carry their arms beyond the Adriatic. The Illyrians were compelled to submit, and make reparation for the damage they had done.

A war with Gallia Cisalpina succeeded. The Gauls appearing on the Roman frontier were repelled by the united forces of Italy. The war was then carried into the enemy's country. In the course of four years the plains of the Po submitted to Rome.

Twenty-one years had now elapsed since the conclusion of the first Punic war. The Carthaginians, burthened with the payment of the Roman tribute, began to wish for war.

When the Romans were occupied on the coast of Illyrium, they had made a treaty with the Carthaginians, limiting the progress of the Carthaginian armies to the Iberus, and providing for the safety of the town of Saguntum.

Notwithstanding this agreement, Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, laid siege to Saguntum, and before the Roman army could arrive to its succour, took it by storm.

Thus were the Romans and Carthaginians a second time involved in mutual strife, B. C. 218.

Hannibal, who had long been preparing for this, resolved

to make Italy the scene of war. Regardless of the difficulties of the way, he began his march into Italy with an army of ninety thousand foot and twelve thousand horse. Having succeeded in crossing the Pyrenees, and afterwards in fording the Rhone, he began to ascend the Alps. The hostility of the mountaineers, the nature of the ground, and the intensity of the cold, were formidable obstacles to his progress. Notwithstanding, after fifteen days' toil and suffering, he descended with his army, now reduced to twenty thousand foot and six thousand cavalry, on the plains of Italy.

The Roman general, Sempronius, having in vain attempted to meet with the enemy in Gaul, followed him to Italy, where he was joined by the other consul.

On the banks of the Trebia the hostile armies engaged, when Hannibal gained a decided victory.

The Carthaginians gained another victory next year over the Roman army, under the conduct of Flaminius, at lake Trasimenus.

In the consulship of C. Terentius Varro and L. Æmilius Paulus, the battle of Cannæ was fought, which proved most fatal to the Roman army. In this engagement fifty thousand Romans fell; amongst whom were the consul Æmilius, the consuls of the preceding year, and several other men of high rank. This victory was followed by the defection of many of the provinces that had long been subject to Rome, but which now declared for Carthage.

The army of Hannibal, flushed with success and loaded with spoil, relaxed in its discipline. It also needed reinforcements and supplies, but Carthage withheld them.

From this time, and for these causes, the affairs of Hannibal declined. Still, however, he kept his footing in Italy for sixteen years.

Publius Scipio was the first to give a decided check to the Carthaginian general. After having conquered the Cartha-

ginians in Spain, and compelled them to evacuate that country, he made a descent upon Africa.

His first attempt was against Utica. For some time he was unsuccessful ; but having, by a foul stratagem, succeeded in destroying great part of the Carthaginian forces, his progress alarmed the citizens so much, that they sued for peace. A cessation of arms was agreed to. Hannibal, who had in the mean time been recalled from Italy to defend his own country, arrived and renewed the war. Scipio relinquished the siege of Tunis and Utica, both of which towns he had attacked, and marched against Hannibal. The armies met at Zama. A dreadful contest ensued, in which victory declared for the Romans. The Carthaginian army was nearly annihilated, and the state so dispirited that they resolved again to sue for peace. The Roman general listened to them ; and, on the acceptance of the terms, he proposed to withdraw his forces to Rome, B. C. 200.

On the conclusion of the second Punic war, the Romans became more absolute masters of Italy than they had ever been before. As soon as they had reduced to submission the states in the neighbourhood, who had revolted during the war, they turned their arms against Philip, king of Macedon, who had supplied the Carthaginians, in the latter periods of the war, with troops and money. Here again they were successful, and the army of Philip routed in two successive encounters. This obliged the Macedonian monarch to accept of peace on terms which greatly weakened the strength of his empire.

Soon after this, Antiochus, king of Syria, came with a considerable force to Greece, in order to attempt the subjugation of Europe. The Romans quickly made him relinquish his design, and compelled him to return to Asia. In this war the Roman army, for the first time, crossed the Hellespont. Twenty years after this period, the Roman

and Macedonian armies were again engaged, and the Romans were again victorious. Perseus, who had succeeded his father Philip on the throne, was overcome at Pydna, on the banks of the Aliacmon, and led captive to Rome, to adorn the triumph of Æmilius, his conqueror.

The Romans, with a view to extinguish the Macedonian monarchy, divided its territory into four parts, established a republican government in each, and forbade them to hold intercourse with one another.

Illyricum, with a similar design, was divided into three districts.

At this period, literature began to dawn, for the first time, upon Rome. In the sixth century of the city, lived Fabius Pictor, Ennius, and Cato, its earliest patrons of literary genius.

When the Carthaginians had recovered from the effects of the last war, they again excited the jealousy of the Romans. The senate sent commissioners to Carthage, and an army to Sicily, to await their commands. They had resolved to change the site of Carthage, and to remove it ten miles inland, and they knew that they must go cautiously to work. The Carthaginians alarmed at the movements of the Roman army, sent deputies to Rome, who, for the sake of peace, at first consented to surrender their city and its territory to the Romans, and afterwards to deliver up their arms, ships, and military stores, on condition of retaining their freedom and the laws. These measures being taken, the resolution of the senate was intimated to the Carthaginians. Rage and indignation filled their breasts, and submissive as they had been before, they resolved to resist the execution of the decree. They closed their gates, recalled Hasdrubal and his followers, whom they had previously banished, and made strenuous efforts for defence.

For two years the Romans besieged the city, but without success; and it was not until the fourth year, that Scipio

Africanus succeeded in making a breach in the walls. Dreadful slaughter ensued, the inhabitants disputing with the enemy for six days, every street of the city. At length they surrendered.

Nine hundred deserters from the Roman army, who could expect no quarter from the Romans, still retained their arms, at length, to escape the vengeance of their former masters, they set fire to Carthage, which continued to burn for seventeen days, and they perished in the flames, B. C. 146.

Whilst these things were going on at Carthage, the Roman arms were again carried into Greece. The efforts of the Greeks to preserve their freedom, the last they made, were unsuccessful. Their country was added to the territory of Rome.

Spain likewise was overrun with the Roman armies; it made a brave resistance, but was eventually crushed by the power of the enemy.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN SECTION II.

See Atlas, Parts IV. and V.

What dissensions arose between the plebeians and patricians, and what further privileges were granted to the former?

What power had the tribunes of the people?

What danger was Rome under from the Volsci, and how did they free themselves from it?

What was the Agrarian law, and who proposed it?

Whence did the Romans procure the laws of the twelve tables, and what new magistrates were appointed on this occasion?

How long did they continue in force?

What city occupied the Romans ten years in besieging?

What occasioned the burning of Rome, and by what means was the Capitol saved?

How were the Romans employed for about a hundred years after this?

What was the cause of the first Punic war, and in what year did it commence?

What celebrated men lived about this time—statesmen and warriors—divines and moral philosophers—poets and Mathematicians?

What events connected with arts and literature occurred between B. C. 300 and 200?

What Roman general carried the war into Africa, and what was his fate?

How long did the first Punic war last?

The gates of what temple were shut at this time, and how long had they previously continued open?

In what year did the second Punic war commence?

Describe the victories of Hannibal.

What circumstance ruined his army in Italy?

What celebrated Roman general carried the war into Africa?

What was the result of the battle of Zama?

How long had the second Punic war lasted?

What foreign powers did the Romans next attack, and what was the result?

When did the third Punic war commence, and how did it terminate?

What celebrated country was next added to the Roman territories?

SECTION III.

The spoils of so many successful campaigns filled the Roman coffers. The citizens, who had hitherto taxed themselves for the support of the state, were no longer called upon for their contributions.

At this period Roman virtue began to decline; wars were engaged in, and offices in the state applied for, from motives of avarice.

The Roman citizens were so much occupied with the affairs of state, that they had not time to attend to domestic occupations. Their lands were cultivated by slaves, many of whom were captives of high rank. Three years after the destruction of Carthage, when the slaves had become very numerous, the slaves of Sicily broke out into open revolt. For four successive campaigns they bade defiance to the efforts used to suppress them, but were at length defeated. Twenty

thousand of the insurgents died sword in hand, the remainder were crucified.

The next scene of anarchy was in Rome. Tiberius Gracchus, a tribune of the people, succeeded in passing a law for dividing amongst the poor the lands of Italy, which had been, in a great measure, monopolized by the nobles. For a long time confusion and suspense prevailed in Italy, the rich expecting to be deprived of their property, the poor elated with the hopes of becoming rich. Violent deeds were done by both parties; but the event proved favourable to the patricians, and the law was never executed. Gracchus was slain in one of the tumults occasioned by the discussion of his own law. Caius Gracchus, unawed by the fate of his brother, next became the popular leader. In B. C. 133, he was elected tribune. During this and the following year, he succeeded in passing several acts which tended to overthrow the power of the senate, and to increase his popularity with the people. At the same time he executed several works of general utility, bridges, highways, &c. Two years afterwards the two parties came into collision. The party of the senate cut down above three thousand of their opponents in the streets, and strangled many others in prison. Gracchus, driven to the last extremity, put an end to himself. About this time, Caius Marius, a man of insatiable ambition, began his public career. B. C. 106, he was elected consul, and sent to command the army, at that time engaged in a tedious war with Jugurtha, a Numidian prince. He acted in this situation with vigour; soon after the expiration of the term of the consulship of Marius, the crafty Numidian was brought bound to Rome.

In the year that this latter event took place, Cicero and Pompey the Great were born.

The Roman empire was again disturbed by a migration of Gauls. In order to expel this devastating multitude,

C. Marius was chosen to the consulship a second time, an office which, in opposition to the law, he filled for the four years immediately succeeding. His arms were successful; he defeated the Gauls in several battles, with great slaughter. In the last battle he fought with them, a hundred and fifty thousand were slain, and sixty thousand were taken prisoners.

Marius, on his return to Rome, obtained a triumph, and was worshipped as a god. In all his wars, Marius was attended by Sylla, one who was soon to prove a dangerous rival.

Civil dissensions followed the extermination of the Gauls. Marius and Saturninus were at the head of the popular faction. The tribune revived the Agrarian law, and succeeded in passing several regulations which nearly suppressed the power of the senate.

In these times of turbulence, Caius Julius Cæsar was born. Many preternatural events are said to have preceded his birth; but the ordinary events of the times were prodigies enough.

Human sacrifices appear to have been known in the seventh century of Rome. Two laws were passed, B. C. 97, one condemning the use of magic, the other prohibiting human sacrifices. The study of literature and of the fine arts was still considered as an illicit practice at Rome, and condemned accordingly by the censors.

The Roman allies in Italy were desirous of obtaining the privileges and power of Roman citizens. Livius Drusus proposed a law to invest them with these powers, but it was rejected. Discontent was the consequence, which soon shewed itself in open rebellion. War was declared on both sides. The allies were victorious in the first encounter; and although they were not universally successful, the Romans found them so powerful, that they eventually granted their demands.

The Social war being completed, Rome was again deluged with blood, by the wars which broke out between Marius and Sylla.

Sylla had been appointed to conduct the war against Mithridates; but Marius, although at this time seventy years of age, was ambitious of obtaining this command for himself, and endeavoured to obtain a decree for reversing the nomination of Sylla. In this he was unsuccessful. Sylla marched against Rome, and overpowered the party of Marius, who was himself obliged to flee into Africa.

Whilst Sylla was conducting the war against Mithridates the faction of Marius revived, and invited their leader back to Rome; he, in order to be revenged on the senators who had opposed him, gave orders to put them all to death, and very few of them escaped the hand of the assassin. Marius died soon after, and Sylla was left without a rival.

When the latter returned to Rome, he also gratified his revenge, by putting to death the adherents of the faction of Marius. In the wars which had been carried on between them, two hundred senators, and above one hundred and fifty thousand Roman citizens fell a sacrifice. Sylla distributed among his legions the property of the proscribed and murdered. He caused himself to be created perpetual dictator; but this dignity he afterwards laid down, and retired to private life.

About this time Pompey began to distinguish himself, and was the object of universal admiration. He procured to himself the honour of putting an end to the Mithridatic war, which had for twenty-five years engaged the Roman arms. He reduced the whole of Syria and Palestine under the power of the Romans.

Whilst Pompey was engaged in Asia, Catiline was forming at Rome a conspiracy, to set the city on fire, and massacre

the principal inhabitants. This was discovered by Cicero ; and Catiline fell, exhibiting courage worthy of a better cause.

Two rivals soon appeared to dispute with Pompey the sovereignty of the world ;—these were Julius Cæsar and Crassus. At length they agreed to divide it amongst them, and thus was formed the first triumvirate, B. C. 60.

Cæsar obtained Gaul for his province, conquered the warlike nations that ventured to oppose him, and carried the Roman arms into Britain.

On the death of Crassus, who was killed in an engagement with the Parthians, Cæsar and Pompey each aimed at undivided power. Cæsar, at the head of his veteran forces, marched to Rome, and Pompey, not having sufficient force to oppose him, escaped out of Italy. At last, the armies met on the plains of Thessaly, and in the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar was victorious. Pompey made his escape into Egypt, and claimed the protection of Ptolemy, whose father, when expelled, he had restored to his kingdom ; but here he was murdered, and his head cut off and sent to Cæsar.

Cæsar did not long enjoy the sovereign authority which he had thus obtained. There were still some Romans left, possessed of the old republican spirit. Brutus and Cassius, with several more senators, being persuaded that he aimed at the crown, formed a conspiracy against him. He was stabbed by them in the senate house, and fell pierced by many wounds, B. C. 44.

The conspirators, however, failed in their great object of restoring liberty to Rome. Octavius, the grand-nephew and adopted heir of Cæsar, together with Antony and Lepidus, formed themselves into a second trinmvirate. They agreed upon a division of the supreme power ; and also, that the enemies of each should be put to death. Thus Rome was again involved in the horrors of a proscription, to which

three hundred senators, two thousand knights, and many other respectable citizens fell a sacrifice. Among these was Cicero, who was put to death in the sixty-fourth year of his life, weary of the corrupt age in which he lived.

The triumviri attacked the republican army, under Brutus and Cassius, at Philippi, in Macedon, and obtained a complete victory. When they had completely subdued their opponents, they quarrelled among themselves. Augustus speedily deprived Lepidus of his command; and afterwards defeated Antony, in a naval engagement, fought off the promontory of Actium, and thus became sole master of the Roman world, B. C. 29.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN SECTION III.

What effect had the influx of riches upon the character of the Romans?

Describe the sedition of the Gracchi.

In what war was Caius Marius first engaged?

What essential services did he render to the republic?

What celebrated men were contemporary with Marius?

In what year was Julius Cæsar born?

What privileges did the Roman allies in Italy obtain about this time?

What was the consequence of the wars between C. Marius and Sylla?

Who caused himself to be created perpetual dictator?

What celebrated general began to distinguish himself at this time, and what war did he put an end to?

Who formed a conspiracy at Rome about this time, and by whom was it discovered?

Who formed the first triumvirate?

Describe the wars of Cæsar.

What was the end of Crassus?

Where was the last battle fought between Cæsar and Pompey, what was the result, whither did Pompey flee, and what reception did he meet with?

Who formed a conspiracy against Cæsar, and what was the result of it?

What was the character of Cæsar?

What celebrated men were his contemporaries—statesmen and warriors—philosophers—poets—mathematicians?

Who resolved to revenge the death of Cæsar, and formed themselves into the second triumvirate?

To what calamity did they subject Rome, and what celebrated character fell a sacrifice to their cruelty?

What was the character of Cicero?

Where was the battle fought between the army of Octavius and that of Brutus and Cassius, and what was the result?

Who now became master of the world, and what title did he assume?

From the following list of works on Ancient History, usually recommended, the reader may select such as time and opportunity may direct.

SACRED HISTORY.

The Bible should be first perused. The Prophets may be read in the order in which they stand in the Atlas.

Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 6 vols. 8vo.

Prideaux's Connexions, 4 vols. 8vo.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Rollin's Ancient History, 10 vols. 12mo.

Ancient Universal History, 20 vols. 8vo.

Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. 8vo.

Müller's (John Von) Universal History, 3 vols. 8vo.

Russell's Ancient History, 2 vols. 8vo.

Rutherford's View of Ancient History, 2 vols. 12mo.

Tytler's Elements of General History, 2 vols. 8vo.

Mitford's History of Greece, 8 vols. 8vo.

Gillies' Ditto, 3 vols. 8vo.

Goldsmith's Ditto, 2 vols. 8vo.

Potter's Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hills' Essays on Ancient Greece, 1 vol. 12mo.

Hooke's Roman History, 11 vols. 8vo.

Ferguson's Roman Republic, 2 vols. 8vo.

Niebuhr's Roman History, 2 vols. 8vo.

Goldsmith's Roman History, 2 vols. 8vo.

Adam's Roman Antiquities, 1 vol. 8vo.

BIOGRAPHY.

Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols. 8vo.

Aikin's General Biography, 10 vols. 4to.

Biography chronologically arranged, interspersed with introductory chapters of National History, &c. in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana.

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX, &c.

A * placed before a number denotes that the year cannot be accurately ascertained.

PT.	NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.	
2	Aaron,	1574	1452	First high priest among the Jews.
3	Abijah,		955	King of Judah, son and successor to Rehoboam.
1	Abraham,	1996	1821	A Hebrew patriarch.
5	Abydenus,		fl. 300	A disciple of Aristotle, historian and grammarian.
5	Accius,	170	*130	A Latin tragic poet.
3	Achilles,		1184	A Grecian warrior at the seige of Troy.
1	Adam,	4004	3074	The first man.
5	Adherbal,		111	A Numidian prince put to death by Jugurtha.
3	Ægeus,	1283	1235	King of Athens.
5	Æmilius, Paulus	228	164	An illustrious Roman general, sur-named Macedonicus.
3	Æneas,		1177	A Trojan chief.
5	Æschines, (Or.)	*397	*322	An orator, rival of Demosthenes.
5	Æschines, (Ph.)		fl. 400	A disciple of Socrates.
4	Æschylus,	*525	456	A writer of tragedies.
4	Æsop,	*600	550	The celebrated fabulist.
3	Agamemnon,		1183	Generalissimo of the Grecian forces at the seige of Troy.
5	Agatharcides,		fl. 177	Librarian of Alexandria after Eratosthenes, historian and grammarian.
5	Agathocles,		290	King, or tyrant of Sicily.
5	Agésilauis,	444	360	King of Sparta for thirty years; the most distinguished personage in Grecian history.
5	Agis,		241	King of Sparta.
3	Ahab,	*922	897	A wicked king of Israel.
4	Ahaz,	762	726	An idolatrous king of Judah.
3	Ahimaaz,	*990	958	The son of Zadok the high priest. 2. Sam. xvii, 17.

PT.	NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.	
3	Alba,	*1029	990	King of Latium.
4	Alcæus,		fl. 607	A lyric poet of Mytilene in the isle of Lesbos.
5	Alcibiades,	450	404	An Athenian general, nephew of Pericles.
4	Alcmæon,		fl. 660	A Greek poet of Sardis.
3	Alethes,		fl.1084	A descendant of Hercules, on the return of the Heraclidæ he obtained possession of Corinth.
5	Alexander the Great,	355	323	King of Macedon, founder of the third, or Grecian monarchy.
4	Amasis,	*569	525	King of Egypt.
4	Amos,	*810	*785	The fourth of the minor prophets.
4	Anacharsis,		fl. 592	A Scythian philosopher.
4	Anacreon,	550	474	A lyric poet of Teos in Ionia.
4	Anaxagoras,	500	428	One of the most illustrious philosophers of antiquity.
4	Anaximander,	611	547	A philosopher of Miletus, and friend of Thales.
4	Anaximenes,	564	504	A Greek astronomer and philosopher.
4	Ancus Martius,	*640	616	Fourth king of Rome.
5	Andronicus,		fl. 60	A peripatetic philos. of Rhodes.
5	Antigonus,	381	301	One of Alexander's generals.
5	Antiochus,	*223	187	Surnamed the Great.—King of Syria.
5	Antony,	86	30	The celebrated Roman general and triumvir.
5	Apelles,		fl. 334	Surnamed the prince of painters.
5	Appius Claudius,		fl. 443	Celebrated Roman decemvir.
5	Apollodorus,		fl. 104	A grammarian of Athens.
4	Apries,	594		King of Egypt, the Pharaoh Hophra of Scripture, Jer. xliv.
5	Aratus,	*273	216	Founder of the Achean league and historian.
4	Arbaces,	*821	*793	Governor of Media—headed a revolt against Sardanapalus.
5	Arcesilaus,	316	241	Philosopher of Pitane—founder of the Middle Academy.
5	Archelaus,	*413	*398	King of Macedon.
4	Archilochus,		fl. 664	A Greek Poet who first introduced Iambics into his verse.
5	Archimedes,	*280	212	A celebrated Mathematician of Syracuse.
5	Archytas,		fl. 390	Pythagorean philosopher, astronomer, and geometrician, inventor of the screw and the pulley.
4	Arion,		fl. 620	A famous lyric poet and musician.
5	Aristarchus,		fl. 270	A Greek astronomer.
5	Aristarchus,		fl. 160	A grammarian and critic.

PT.	NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.	
4	Aristides,	485	467	Surnamed the Just, from his equity and prudence.
5	Aristobulus,		fl. 120	An Alexandrian Jew, preceptor of Ptolemy Philometer.
5	Ariston of Chios,		fl. 260	A Greek philosopher of the Stoic sect.
4	Aristomenes,		671	A general of Messina, who fought against the Lacedemonians.
5	Aristophanes,		fl. 430	A comic poet of Athens.
5	Aristotle,	384	322	Founder of the Peripatetic sect of philosophers.
1	Arphaxad,	2346	1908	Son of Shem and father of Salah.
5	Artemidorus,		fl. 104	A native of Ephesus, who wrote a description of the earth.
3	Asa,	*970	914	King of Judah.
3	Ascanius,	*1187	1140	Son of Æneas.
5	Asdrubal,		fl. 230	A Carthaginian general & founder of Carthage in Spain.
4	Astyages,	594	551	King of Media—Grandfather of Cyrus.
3	Athalia,	*910	878	Queen of Judah noted for cruelty.
5	Atticus,	109	32	A Roman knight, an elegant annalist.
5	Augustus,	62	A. D. 14	Roman Emperor.
5	Autolycus,		fl. 330	A Greek mathematician and astronomer.
5	Antipater,		319	A Macedonian general.
5	Antistius,	25	A. D. 5	A Roman lawyer.
4	Bacchylides,		fl. 452	A Greek lyric poet, the contemporary of Pindar.
2	Balaam,		1452	A wicked prophet.
4	Bélésis,		830	An astronomer of Babylon.
4	Belshazzar,	*555	538	King of Babylon—Grandson of Nebuchadnezzar.
3	Benhadad I.	940	885	King of Syria.
4	Benhadad II.	836		King of Syria—son of Hazael, 2 Kings xiii. 23.
5	Berosus,		fl. 284	Priest of the temple of Belus at Babylon.
5	Bion,		fl. 276	A philosopher of Borysthenes in Scythia.
5	Brennus,		fl. 388	King of the Gauls who took Rome.
4	Brutus, Junius		fl. 509	A Roman consul, who drove out Tarquin.
5	Brutus, Marcus jun.	85	42	A Roman patriot.
4	Bias,		fl. 566	One of the seven wise men of Greece.

PT.	NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.	
2	Cadmus,	1495	1432	Founder of Thebes—he introduced letters into Greece.
5	Cæsar, Julius	99	44	First Roman Emperor.
1	Cainan,	3679	2769	Son of Enos.
5	Callisthenes,		328	A Greek philosopher & historian, the friend of Aristotle.
5	Callimachus,		244	An historian and poet of Cyrene.
4	Cambyses,		522	Son and successor of Cyrus.
5	Camillus,	445	365	Roman dictator.
5	Carneades,	218	128	An eminent Greek philosopher, founder of the third or new Academy,
5	Cassander,	320	299	King of Macedon.
5	Cassius,		42	One of the conspirators against Cæsar.
5	Catiline.		62	A Roman of a noble family but of a dissolute life.
5	Cato, M. Porcius	234	148	Surnamed the Censor, because he exercised that office with primitive rigour.
5	Cato, M.	94	46	A Roman distinguished for his virtue.
5	Catullus,		101	A Roman general.
5	Cebes,		fl. 405	A Thracian philosopher & a disciple of Socrates.
2	Cecrops,		fl. 1556	Athenian king.
5	Chrysippus,	*280	207	A stoic philosopher, who died from excessive drinking.
5	Cicero,	105	43	The most celebrated Roman orator.
4	Cimon,	500	449	Athenian general son of Miltiades.
4	Cinæthon,		fl. 760	A Spartan who wrote genealogical poems.
5	Cincinnatus,	456	376	A celebrated Roman, taken from the plough to be made dictator.
4	Chilo,		597	A Spartan philosopher, reckoned one of the seven wise men of Greece.
5	Claudius Mar- cellus,	*268	208	A Roman gen. who took Syracuse when Archimedes was slain.
5	Cleanthes,	*329	*240	A stoic philosopher who succeeded Zeno in his school.
4	Cleobulus,	634	564	One of the seven wise men of Greece.
5	Cleomenes,		220	Spartan king.
5	Cleopatra,		30	Queen of Egypt.
4	Cleostratus,		fl. 533	A Grecian astronomer, invented the signs of the Zodiac.
5	Clitomachus,		fl. 128	A philosopher of the Academic sect.

PT.	NAMES.	BO RN.	DIED.	
3	Codrus,		1070	Athenian king.
4	Confucius,	*550	479	The most distinguished of the Chinese philosophers.
5	Conon,		*390	A famous general of Athens.
4	Corinna,		fl. 495	A beautiful Grecian lady, who obtained the poetical prize seven times, although she had Pindar for a competitor.
4	Coriolanus,	*528	488	Roman general, celebrated for his piety to his mother.
5	Crassus,		*53	He, with Pompey and Cæsar, formed the first triumvirate.
5	Cratippus,		fl. 53	A philosopher of Mitylene.
5	Critolaus,		fl. 140	A peripatetic philosopher, and except Diodorus, the last who filled the chair of the Peripatetic school.
4	Cræsus,		fl. 548	The last king of Lydia, noted for his riches.
5	Ctesias,		fl. 400	An historian and physician of Cnidus.
4	Ctesiphon,		fl. 544	An Athenian architect of Diana's temple at Ephesus.
4	Cypselus,		fl. 659	King of Corinth.
4	Cyrus,	*599	529	Founder of the Persian monarchy.
2	Danaus,		fl. 1485	King of Argos.
4	Daniel,	*626	*534	The last of the four great prophets.
4	Darius,		485	The son of Hystaspes, chosen king of Persia.
3	David,	1085	1014	King of Israel.
3	Deborah,	1322	*1282	Hebrew prophetess, who judged Israel, and dwelt under a palm tree.
4	Dejoces,	*710	647	King of Media.
5	Demetrius Phalereus,		284	An illustrious philosopher of the Peripatetic school.
5	Demetrius Poliorcetes,	340	286	One of the successors of Alexander the great.
5	Demosthenes,	382	322	An Athenian orator.
5	Demades,		322	An Athenian orator, originally a sailor.
5	Democritus,	470	361	The laughing philosopher.
5	Dentatus,		fl. 272	A Roman general.
5	Didymus,		A. D. 25	An eminent grammarian, son of a fishmonger of Alexandria.
5	Dinocrates,		fl. 300	A celebrated Grecian architect employed in building the city of Alexandria.

PT.	NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.	
5	Dinostrates,		fl. 360	A mathematician, inventor of the quadratrix.
5	Diodorus Siculus,		fl. 44	An eminent historian.
5	Diogenes,	416	324	A cynic philosopher, of eccentric manners.
5	Diogenes of Babylon.		fl. 170	A philosopher of Babylon of the Stoic sect.
5	Dionysius,	431	368	Styled the elder, tyrant of Syracuse.
	Dionysius Periegetes,		fl. 10	An ancient geographer, author of "Periegesis" or a description of the world.
5	Dion,	412	354	An illustrious Syracusan, a disciple of Plato.
5	Dionysius Halicarnassus,		fl. 30	An historian well known by his Roman antiquities.
4	Draco,		fl. 624	First legislator of the Athenians.
5	Duilius,		fl. 260	A Roman consul, the first Roman who obtained a great naval victory.
1	Eber,	2281	1817	Great grandson of Shem.
3	Eglon,	*1343	1325	King of Moab, slain by Ehud.
3	Eli,	1210	1117	High priest of the race of Ithamar. He judged Israel 40 years.
3	Elijah,	*920	896	A prophet in the reign of Ahab, king of Israel.
4	Elisha,	*920	839	Elijah's disciple, and successor to him in the prophetic ministry.
5	Empedocles,		fl. 444	An eminent Sicilian philosopher and poet of the Italic sect.
4	Ennius,	514	440	An ancient Latin, regarded as the father of the Latin epic.
1	Enoch,	3382	3017	A patriarch, translated to heaven for his eminent piety.
1	Enos,	3769	2864	Son of Seth and father of Cainan.
5	Epaminondas,	411	363	A celebrated Theban general.
5	Ephorus,		fl. 352	A Greek historian; his works are lost.
4	Epicharmus,		fl. 480	A philosopher of the Italic sect, and writer of comedy.
5	Epicurus,	342	270	A Greek philosopher, founder of a sect called after his name—the Epicureans were called the philosophers of the garden.
4	Epimenides,		fl. 600	A philosopher in the island of Crete.
5	Eristratus,	*300	257	A physician, reckoned by Galen the reviver of anatomy.

PT.	NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.	
2	Eratosthenes,	275	194	Second librarian of Alexandria.
4	Esarhaddon,		668	Son and successor to Sennacherib, king of Assyria.
5	Eumenes,	360	315	One of Alexander's generals.
5	Eumenes II.	*200	159	King of Pergamos.
2	Esau,	1836	1716	Son of Isaac and Rebecca.
5	Euclid of Alexandria,		fl. 300	An illustrious mathematician who first reduced arithmetic and geometry, into the form of science.
5	Euclid of Megara,		400	A disciple of Socrates.
5	Eudoxus,		fl. 392	An astronomer, the first who regulated the year among the Greeks.
5	Euripides,	480	405	One of the most eminent of the Greek tragedians.
4	Ezekiel,	*620	*554	A Hebrew prophet, in time of the captivity.
4	Ezra,	*536	*457	A Jewish scribe, author of the book of Scripture which bears his name.
5	Fabius Maximus,		210	A Roman general, the formidable opponent of Hannibal.
5	Fabius Pictor,		fl. 220	The earliest of the Roman historical writers in prose.
5	Fabricius,		fl. 282	A Roman general employed in making war against Pyrrhus, distinguished for integrity and magnanimity.
5	Flaminius, Titus Quintus	228	*183	A Roman consul, signalized by his successes against Philip, king of Macedon.
4	Gelon,	*491	478	King of Syracuse, successful against the Carthaginians, whom he compelled to enter into a stipulation to abstain from human sacrifices.
5	Gracchus, Caius		121	Roman tribune.
5	Gracchus, Tiberius		133	Brother of the preceding.
3	Gideon,		1236	One of the judges of Israel.
5	Gylippus,		fl. 414	Lacedemonian general, of great military talent but avaricious.
4	Habakkuk,	*630	*598	The 8th of the 12 prophets; his tribe & birth-place are unknown.

PT.	NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.	
	Haggai,	*560	520	The tenth of the minor prophets —he prophesied after the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity.
5	Hamilcar,		228	A Carthaginian general surnamed Barcas, father of Hannibal.
5	Hannibal,	247	183	A celebrated Carthaginian general, the most formidable enemy that Rome ever had to contend with.
5	Hanno,		250	A Carthaginian general.
4	Hazael,	885	836	Syrian king, noted for his cruelty.
3	Hector,		1184	Son of Priam, the most celebrated of the Trojan chiefs.
5	Hellanicus,	496	411	A Greek historian of Mitylene.
4	Heraclitus,		fl. 502	A Greek philosopher who professed to mourn over the follies of mankind, and hence called the weeping philosopher.
5	Herod,	37	A. D. 3	Surnamed the great, king of the Jews at the time of the birth of our Saviour.
5	Herodotus,	484	413	The oldest of the Greek historians, usually called the father of history.
4	Hesiod,		fl. 907	An ancient Greek poet, supposed to have been contemporary with Homer.
4	Hezekiah,	750	697	King of Judah, an exemplary and pious monarch.
5	Hiero II.,	277	225	King of Syracuse.
5	Hillel,		fl. 40	A celebrated Jewish rabbi, president of the Sanhedrim.
5	Hipparchus,		125	An astronomer; he divided the heavens into constellations, and gave names to the stars.
4	Hippias,		490	Tyrant of Athens, he fled to Darius and fell at the battle of Marathon.
3	Hiram,		990	King of Tyre, well known for his alliance with David and Solomon.
4	Holofernes,		fl. 640	Lieutenant general under Saosduchinus king of Assyria.
4	Homer,		fl. 907	The most celebrated poet of antiquity.
5	Horace,	65	8	A celebrated Latin poet in the reign of Augustus.
4	Hosea,	*810	725	The first of the twelve minor prophets.

PT.	NA MES.	BORN.	DIED.	
3	Ilius,	*1314	1260	The fourth king of Troy, from whom the city was called Ilium.
1	Inachus,		fl. 1858	King of Argos, which he is said to have founded.
1	Isaac,	1896	1716	Son of Abraham and Sarah.
4	Isaiah,	*758	698	The first of the four great prophets, styled the evangelic prophet.
3	Ishbosheth,	1092	1048	Son of Saul, assassinated by two of his captains.
1	Ishmael,	1910	1773	Son of Abraham, from whom the Arabians are descended.
5	Isocrates,	437	338	An Athenian orator—he obtained the reputation of never having, by writing or accusation, injured a single individual.
3	Jabin,	1305	*1260	King of Hazor, who oppressed the Israelites.
2	Jacob,	1836	1689	Hebrew patriarch, son of Isaac and Rebecca.
1	Jared,	3544	2582	Son of Mahalaleel, and father of Enoch.
3	Jason,		fl. 1263	Commander of the expedition sent to Colchis to fetch the golden fleece.
4	Jehoiakim,		598	King of Judah, put to death by Nebuchadnezzar.
3	Jehosaphat,	949	889	King of Judah, a pious prince.
4	Jehu,		856	King of Israel, who destroyed the worshippers of Baal.
4	Jeremiah,	*628	587	The second of the four great prophets.
3	Jeroboam, I.	*995	957	The first king of Israel, after the defection of the ten tribes.
4	Jeroboam, II.	*823	783	King of Israel, a prince of great bravery.
2	Job,		fl. 1520	A patriarch of Uz, in Arabia, well known for his patience.
4	Joel,		fl. 787	The second of the minor prophets; the time in which he lived is doubtful.
4	Joash,	*878	838	King of Judah, preserved from the cruelty of Athaliah.
4	Jonah,	*823	783	The fifth of the minor prophets, but the first in order of time.
4	Joash,	*841	823	He fought successfully against the Syrians.
2	Joshua,	1536	1426	The successor to Moses.

PT.	NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.	
2	Joseph,	1745	1635	Son of Jacob and Rachael; from the situation of a slave he was made governor of Egypt.
4	Josiah,	648	609	One of the most pious princes that ever sat on the throne of Judah.
2	Judah,	1755	1636	One of the twelve Hebrew patriarchs.
5	Judas Macca- } bæus,		161	A valiant leader of the Jews.
5	Jugurtha,		106	King of Numidia.
5	Julius Cæsar,	100	43	<i>See Cæsar.</i>
5	Labeo Antisthius		fl. 10	An eminent Roman lawyer, one of the conspirators against Cæsar.
1	Lamech,	3130	2353	Son of Methuselah, and father of Noah.
3	Laomedon,	1260	1224	King of Troy—father of Priam.
4	Lartius,		fl. 498	First Roman dictator.
4	Leonidas,		480	Spartan king, celebrated for his noble heroism.
5	Lepidus,		13	A Roman, who with Antony and Augustus formed the second triumvirate.
2	Levi,	1756	1619	Third son of Jacob and Leah, whose tribe was devoted to the service of the temple.
3	Linus,		fl. 1280	A native of Thebes, who is said to have taught music to Hercules.
5	Livy,	59	A. D. 17	A celebrated Roman historian.
5	Lucretius,	98	54	A Roman poet, the author of a philosophical poem.
4	Lycurgus,	926	841	A celebrated Spartan lawgiver.
5	Lysander,		394	A Spartan commander during the Peloponnesian war.
5	Lysias,	459	374	An eminent Greek orator, born at Syracuse.
5	Lucullus,	115	48	A Roman commander, celebrated for his military talents and luxurious habits.
5	Lysimachus,	356	282	One of Alexander's generals, who obtained Thrace and Macedon.
5	Lysippus,		fl. 334	A celebrated statuary in the time of Alexander the Great.
5	Malachi,	*436	400	The last of the prophets.
5	Mæcenas,		8	The friend of Augustus, and celebrated as the patron of literature.

PT.	NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.	
1	Mahalaleel,	3609	2714	Son of Cainan.
4	Manasseh,	709	642	The son and successor of Hezekiah, a wicked king.
5	Manetho,		fl. 304	An Egyptian historian, some fragments of whose history are still remaining.
5	Manlius,		384	Surnamed Capitolinus, from his defence of the Capitol; afterwards thrown from the Tarpeian rock.
5	Marius,	156	86	One of the most fortunate of the Roman generals, but a most detestable citizen.
5	Massinissa,	239	149	King of a part of Numidia, and a firm ally of the Romans.
5	Marcus Brutus,	85	42	<i>See</i> Brutus, Marcus.
3	Menelaus,		1163	King of Sparta, whose wife, Helen, having been carried away by Paris, occasioned the Trojan war.
1	Menes or Misoraim,		fl.2188	The first king of Egypt, who was worshipped as a god after his death.
5	Metellus,		fl. 121	A Roman general, employed in the war against Jugurtha, king of Numidia.
5	Melissus,		fl. 444	A philosopher of Samos, who maintained that the world was infinite and immoveable.
1	Methuselah,	3317	2348	The son of Enoch, he attained the greatest age of any man.
5	Menander,	342	290	A comic poet of Athens.
5	Meton,		fl. 432	A celebrated mathematician of Athens, inventor of the Metonic cycle or golden number.
5	Metrodorus,		fl. 170	A painter and philosopher of Stratonice.
4	Micah,	*757	698	The third of the minor prophets.
4	Micipsa,		119	King of Numidia.
4	Miltiades,		489	An Athenian general, who commanded the Grecian armies at the battle of Marathon.
2	Minos,		fl.1407	King of Crete.
5	Mithridates,	134	64	King of Pontus, a formidable opponent to the Romans, conquered by Pompey.
2	Moses,	1571	1451	The great prophet and legislator of the Hebrew nation, and the most ancient writer sacred or profane.

PT.	NAMES	BORN.	DIED.	
5	Mummius,		fl. 146	A Roman consul, who took and destroyed Corinth.
5	Moschus,		fl. 160	A Greek pastoral poet.
5	Marcellus,	256	210	A Roman general.
5	Mutius Scævola,		fl. 150	A Roman, who attempted to kill Porsenna.
5	Nævius,	235	203	A Roman poet and historian, whose works are lost.
4	Naaman,		fl. 890	General of the army of Benhadad, king of Syria.
5	Nabonadius, <i>See</i> Belshazzar.	*555	538	King of Babylon; the Belshazzar of Daniel.
4	Nabonassar,	*747	733	King of Babylon.
1	Nahor,	2153	2007	The grandfather of Abraham.
4	Nahum,	*720	*698	The seventh of the twelve minor prophets.
4	Nabapolassar,		604	King of Babylon, and father of Nebuchadnezzar.
4	Nebuchadnezzar,	625	562	King of Babylon, whose history is recorded in Chronicles.
4	Nebuzaradan,		fl. 587	One of Nebuchadnezzar's generals.
4	Necho,		601	Egyptian king, called in scripture, Pharoah Necho, son of Psammetichus.
3	Nestor,		1184	A Grecian at the Trojan war, celebrated by the poets for his age and wisdom.
4	Nehemiah,		456	Cup bearer to Artaxerxes Longimanus, and author of the book of scripture which bears his name.
5	Nicias,		413	An Athenian, celebrated by his valour and misfortunes; was put to death by the Syracusans.
5	Nepos, Cornelius		25	A Latin historian in the time of Julius Cæsar.
1	Noah,	2948	1998	The patriarch whose family re-peopled the world after the deluge.
4	Numa Pompilius,		672	King of Rome, who succeeded Romulus.
5	Nicomedes,		fl. 220	A geometrician, the inventor of the Conchoid.
5	Nigidius Figulus.		45	One of the most learned men of ancient Rome, and the friend of Cicero.
1	Ninus,		fl. 2050	The reputed founder of the Assyrian monarchy.

PT.	NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.	
4	Obadiah,		fl. 587	One of the twelve minor prophets, who foretold the restoration of the Jews to their own land.
3	Orpheus,		fl. 1260	One of the Argonauts.
3	Œdipus,	*1266	*1228	King of Thebes, one of the semi-fabulous heroes of Greece.
2	Othniel,		fl. 1405	One of the Judges in Israel.
5	Ovid,	42	A. D. 17	A celebrated Latin poet.
5	Onias.	*320	*300	High priest of the Jews.
5	Paulus Æmilius	228	164	See Æmilius, Paulus.
5	Panætius,		fl. 138	A celebrated philosopher of the Stoic school.
4	Parmenides,		fl. 504	A celebrated Greek philosopher of the Eleatic sect.
5	Papirius Cursor,	339	310	A Roman commander, of great military talents.
5	Parrhasius,		415	A famous painter of Ephesus.
5	Parmenio,		330	One of Alexander's generals, put to death by that monarch.
4	Pausanias,		471	A Lacedæmonian, who commanded the Greek army at the battle of Plataea.
4	Pekah,		738	King of Israel, slain by Hoshea.
1	Peleg,	2247	2008	The son of Eber.
5	Pelopidas,		364	A celebrated Theban, who, with Epaminondas, succeeded in freeing his country from tyrants.
5	Perdiccas,		321	One of the generals of Alexander the Great.
4	Periander,	664	584	Tyrant of Corinth, whose private life was stained with enormous crimes.
4	Pericles,	499	429	One of the most illustrious statesmen of ancient Greece.
5	Perseus,		168	The last king of Macedon, conquered by Paulus Æmilius.
5	Phædo,		fl. 400	A disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Eliac school.
4	Phalaris,	600	554	Tyrant of Agrigentum, celebrated for his cruelty, especially by means of the brazen bull.
4	Pherecydes,		fl. 600	A Greek philosopher, first preceptor of Pythagoras.
4	Pherecydes of Athens,		500	An historian, antiquary, and genealogist.
5	Phidias,		432	The most celebrated sculptor of antiquity, his greatest work was a colossal statue of Minerva.

PT.	NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.	
5	Philip,	383	336	King of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great.
5	Philochorus,		fl. 200	An historian and poet.
5	Philopœmon,	253	183	General of the Achæan league, and the last of the great commanders among the Greeks.
2	Phineas,	1402	1352	Grandson of Aaron, and third high priest of the Jews.
5	Phocion,	398	318	An Athenian commander, one of the most celebrated characters of antiquity.
4	Pindar,	521	435	Styled the prince of lyric poets.
4	Pisistratus,		528	An Athenian citizen, who made himself tyrant of Athens.
4	Pittacus,	652	570	One of the seven sages of Greece, born at Mitylene, in Lesbos.
5	Plato,	428	348	One of the most illustrious Greek philosophers, founder of the Academic sect.
5	Plautus,		184	A celebrated Latin comic poet.
5	Polybius,	205	124	Author of a universal history in Greek.
5	Polycletes,		fl. 430	A celebrated sculptor of Sicyon.
4	Polycrates,		522	Tyrant of Samos, one of the most powerful princes of his time.
4	Porsenna,		fl. 507	A king of Etruria, who declared in favour of Tarquin.
5	Posidonius,	135	*51	A philosopher of the Stoic sect; the friend of Cicero.
5	Polyperchon,		309	One of the officers of Alexander.
5	Pompey,	107	48	An illustrious Roman, and able general; conquered by Cæsar at Pharsalia.
5	Porus,		fl. 329	Indian king, conquered by Alexander the Great.
5	Praxiteles,		fl. 288	Author of some of the most celebrated statues of antiquity.
3	Priam,	*1224	1184	The last king of Troy, slain when that city was taken.
5	Protagoras,		fl. 420	A Greek philosopher of Abdera.
4	Psammetichus,		616	King of Egypt.
5	Pyrrhus,		272	King of Epirus, one of the most celebrated warriors of his time.
5	Publius Syrus,		44	A Latin comic writer in the time of Julius Cæsar.
4	Pythagoras,	586	497	The first of the ancient sages who took the title of philosopher—the founder of the Italic sect.
5	Ptolemy La- } gus & Soter, }	368	284	One of Alexander's generals.

PT.	NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.	
5	Ptolemy Evergetes,		221	Son and successor of Ptolemy Philadelphus.
5	Ptolemy Philadelphus,		246	Son and successor of Ptolemy Lagus.
5	Pyrrho,	394	304	A Greek philosopher, founder of the Pyrrhonic or Sceptical sect.
5	Ptolemy,		fl. 140	An Egyptian astronomer and geographer.
3	Rehoboam,	1016	958	The son and successor of Solomon, from whom ten of the tribes revolted.
5	Regulus,		251	A Roman general, cruelly put to death by the Carthaginians.
1	Reu,	2217	1978	Son of Peleg, Gen. xi. 18.
2	Reuben,	1758	1627	Jacob's eldest son—he endeavoured to save his brother Joseph out of the hands of his brethren.
4	Rezin,		fl. 742	King of Syria, who combined with Pekah king of Israel to invade Judah.
4	Romulus,	*771	717	The founder and first king of Rome.
5	Roscius,		61	A Roman actor of great fame.
5	Sadoc,		fl. 220	A celebrated Jewish doctor, founder of the sect of the Sadducees.
1	Salah,	2311	1878	The father of Eber, Gen. x. 24.
4	Salmanassar,		712	The king of Assyria, who carried the ten tribes into captivity.
5	Sallust,	*85	35	A Roman, infamous for his vices, and celebrated for the concise energy of his style.
3	Samson,	1155	1117	Judge of Israel, celebrated for his extraordinary transactions against the Philistines.
3	Samuel,	1155	1057	A prophet and judge of Israel.
3	Sanconiathon,		fl. 1200	A Phœnician historian whose works are lost.
4	Sappho,		fl. 600	A Greek poetess, extolled for her genius, contemned for her immorality.
4	Sardanapalus,		820	Assyrian king—the last of the first Assyrian monarchy.
3	Saul,	1135	1055	The first king of the Jews.
5	Scævola, Mutius		fl. 150	A Roman, who attempted to kill Porsenna.

PT.	NAMES.	BORN	DIED.	
2	Scamander,	*1566	1502	King of Troy.
5	Scipio Africanus I.,	232	184	The Roman general celebrated for his victory over Hannibal.
5	Scipio Africanus II.,		129	The Roman general who destroyed Carthage.
5	Scipio L. Cornelius,		fl. 190	Surnamed Asiaticus, for his conquests over Antiochus.
4	Sennacherib,		709	Assyrian king whose whole army, whilst besieging Jerusalem, was destroyed in one night.
5	Seleucus,	358	280	One of Alexander's captains, who founded the kingdom of Syria.
1	Semiramis,		fl. 2000	Queen of Assyria, celebrated for her masculine powers.
5	Sertorius,		fl. 73	A distinguished Roman, who served in the war under Marius.
4	Servius Tullius,	*590	534	King of Rome, assassinated by his son-in-law Tarquin the proud.
1	Serug,	2185	1955	The father of Nahor.
3	Sesac or Shishac,	*990	937	King of Egypt who plundered Jerusalem.
2	Sesostris,	*1485	*1419	An Egyptian king, whose history is mixed with fable.
1	Seth,	3874	2962	Son born to Adam instead of Abel.
1	Shem,	2446	1846	Noah's youngest son, and progenitor of the Asiatic nations.
4	Simonides,	560	470	A celebrated Greek poet, who made a remarkable answer to Hero on the nature of God.
5	Socrates,	469	399	A philosopher of Athens, the wisest of the Greeks.
3	Solomon,	1033	975	Son and Successor of David king of Israel, celebrated for his wisdom.
4	Solon,	639	559	Athenian legislator, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.
4	Sophocles,	497	406	A famous Grecian poet.
5	Sosigenes,		fl. 46	A skilful astronomer, who assisted Julius Cæsar in reforming the calendar.
5	Spartacus,		71	A Thracian shepherd who fought bravely against the Romans.
5	Strabo,	*30	A. D. 25	Author of geography, one of the most valuable relics of antiquity.
5	Stilpo,		294	A Grecian philosopher of the Megaric sect.
5	Sostratus,		fl. 280	The architect who built the Pharos, or light-house of Alexandria, reckoned one of the wonders of the world.

PT.	NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.	
5	Syphax,		201	King of a part of Numidia, taken by Scipio.
5	Strato,		288	A peripatetic philosopher—preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus.
1	Terah,	2126	1921	Hebrew patriarch, father of Abraham.
4	Tarquinius Priscus,	650	578	Fifth king of Rome.
4	Tarquinius Superbus,	580	493	King of Rome, expelled after a reign of 25 Years.
5	Terence,	192	159	A native of Carthage, celebrated for his Latin comedies.
4	Terpander,		fl. 650	Grecian poet and musician, added three strings to the lyre.
2	Teucer,	*1502	*1480	King of Phrygia, from whom the Trojans were called Teucri.
4	Thales,	640	548	Celebrated philosopher.
5	Thrasybulus,		390	Athenian general.
4	Themistocles,	514	449	Athenian general, commander of the Grecian fleet at the battle of Salamis.
5	Throcritus,		fl. 262	A Greek poet born at Syracuse.
3	Theseus,		fl. 1230	King of Athens, his history is involved in fable.
4	Thespis,		fl. 550	Greek poet—inventor of tragedy.
4	Theognis,		fl. 540	A Greek poet of Megara.
5	Theophrastus,	376	288	An illustrious Greek philosopher, the successor of Aristotle.
4	Theopompus,		fl. 770	King of Lacedemon.
5	Thucydides,	470	390	Grecian historian, he is said to have burst into tears on hearing Herodotus recite his history at the Olympic games
5	Tibullus,	62	19	Roman poet—writer of elegies.
4	Tiglath Pileser,	*760	728	King of Assyria.
5	Tigranes,	121	37	King of Armenia, and son-in-law of Mithridates.
5	T. S. Gracchus,	163	133	Roman tribune.
	Timanthes,		440	A celebrated Grecian painter.
5	Timoleon,		337	Corinthian general, distinguished for his attachment to liberty.
5	Timotheus,		356	Son of Conon—an eminent Athenian commander.
5	Timotheus,		fl. 350	A Greek poet and musician.
5	Tissaphenes,		395	Commander of the forces of Artaxerxes.
4	Tomyris,		fl. 529	Queen of the Massagetæ, her dominions were invaded by Cyrus.

PT.	NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.	
5	Trogus Pompeius		fl. 45	A Roman historian in the reign of Augustus.
2	Tros,	1374	1314	King of Troy.
4	Tullus Hostilius,	*672	640	Third king of Rome, successor to Numa.
4	Tyrtæus,		684	A Greek elegiac poet, the greater part of whose works are lost.
5	Tyrannio,		fl. 70	A grammarian, he set up a school at Rome, grew rich and collected a library of 30,000 volumes.
3	Ulysses,		*1170	Grecian chief, distinguished in the Trojan war by his cunning and activity.
5	Varro,	116	28	A Latin writer, who is said to have composed 500 volumes, nearly the whole of which are lost.
5	Virgil,	70	19	The prince of Latin poets, born near Mantua.
5	Viriathus,		140	A Lusitanian, eminent for his bravery in resisting the Roman arms.
5	Vitruvius,		fl. 15	An architect whose work is much esteemed.
5	Xenocratus,	396	314	A philosopher, educated in the school of Plato.
4	Xenophanes,	550	450	Greek philosopher of Colophon, of the Eliatic sect.
5	Xenophon,	449	359	An Athenian, celebrated as a general, a historian, and philosopher.
4	Xerxes,	*500	464	King of Persia, son and successor of Darius Hystaspes.
4	Zachariah,		773	King of Israel, he reigned only 6 months.
3	Zadoc,	*1056	990	High priest of the Jews, who displayed great fidelity to David and Solomon.
4	Zechariah,	*550	*518	The eleventh of the minor prophets.
4	Zeno,	362	264	The founder of the Stoic sect of philosophers, he died by his own hands at the age of 98.

PT.	NAMES.	BORN.	DIED.	
4	Zephaniah,	*640	609	A Hebrew prophet, 2. Chr. xiv. 9, 10.
3	Zerah,		941	King of Ethiophia.
5	Zoilus,		fl. 270	A critic and grammarian.
4	Zoroaster,		fl. 600	Author of the Chaldean philosophy.
4	Zorobabel,		fl. 536	Warrior, 1. Chr. iii. 17.
5	Zeuxis,		fl. 390	A celebrated painter of antiquity.

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