





SYNCHRONOLOGY

OF THE

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

IN

Sacred and Profane History,

FROM THE

CREATION OF MAN,

TO THE

PRESENT TIME.

Hawes, Stephen

COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING
STANDARD WORKS: "THE CHRONOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE
WORLD, BY DR. J. BLAIR," ARCHBISHOP USHER'S
"ANNALES VETERIS ET NOVI TES-
TAMENTI," "HAYDYN'S
DICTIONARY OF DATES,"
ETC., ETC.

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY CANVASSING AGENTS.

BOSTON:

Wickin
S. HAWES, 87 CORNHILL,

1870.

pub.

Entered according to Act of Congress A. D. 1869, by
STEPHEN HAWES,
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P R E F A C E .

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This book now offered to the public is designed to be one for convenient reference for students and literary men, and to give a general outline of the History of the World in the order of its progress, to those whose time and means will not allow them to spend months and years in acquiring even a limited knowledge of History by the study of more elaborate works.

The author has endeavored to condense and arrange the contents of the book in the best manner to facilitate research and impress facts upon the memory.

No effort has been spared to insure strict accuracy in regard to the events here recorded. . But to collect and arrange such a vast variety of information from so many sources with complete accuracy can hardly be expected.

Every reader of History is aware that much which is recorded in ancient History is mythological or traditionary, hence the great discrepancy among historians as to the events they record. For this reason great caution has been observed to select facts only from such sources as are generally acknowledged reliable at the present day.

The historical chart will be a valuable auxiliary to the work as the rise, progress and decline of the several nations of the earth may thus be easily traced. The names of the rulers recorded in the regal index tables may be found in other parts of the book at corresponding dates, and the same may be said in reference to the index table of Battles. The biographical index contains nearly 3,000 names of the principal persons mentioned in the book at corresponding dates, and this with the regal index will enable the reader to see what distinguished persons were contemporaries in different parts of the World's History.

As no work of the kind has ever been offered to the public, the author trusts this will meet a great want, felt not only by historical students and writers, but by society at large.

S. H.

BOSTON, June 1, 1869.

EXPLANATION OF THE HISTORICAL CHART.

In this Chart time is supposed to be flowing uniformly from left to right; and represents at one view the rise, revolutions and fall of the principal states and empires of the world.

It will be readily noticed that the space apportioned to each country represents its relative political and historical importance, rather than its geographical extent. It is also apparent that those portions of country which are least known in the world's history, as the greater part of Africa, and the northern part of Asia, are not at all on the Chart.

It often happens, owing to conquests and political revolutions, that the several parts of an empire or state cannot be placed contiguous to each other. To obviate this apparent difficulty, the different parts of the same empire are colored alike, as the dominions of Charlemagne in the ninth century.

The spaces between the vertical lines represent the centuries before and after the Christian era; those between the horizontal lines the Grand Divisions of the earth and their sub-divisions, as the names at the end of the Chart indicate. Thus by tracing the Chart from top to bottom one may see what states and empires were contemporaneous at any chosen time. At 100 A. D. we see Rome represented as virtually the "mistress of the world." Parthia withstood her power and the Goths, Irish and Picts as well as the Arabs, Hindoos and Chinese were not conquered. By tracing the Chart from left to right we see the rise, progress and fall of nations, whence they sprang and what states rose from their ruins. This may be seen by the four great empires of antiquity. The Assyrian was the most ancient and was succeeded in 536 B. C. by the Persian empire which merged into the Macedonian empire in 330 B. C., being conquered by Alexander the Great, and at length became a Roman province. Rome, the most powerful empire of antiquity, was divided in the fourth century A. D., the western part of which was subjugated in the fifth century and the eastern in the fifteenth. The same political changes are mentioned in the Regal Index tables and still more at length in Synchronology. In fine, the Historical Chart is to Synchronology what maps are to geography.

BC. 2300 2200 2100 2000 1900 1800 1700 1600 1500 1400 1300 1200

Period of 1636 years before the
FLOOD B. C. 2348.
 Noah.

Babel built 2247 B. C.

Mizraim Nimrod

Babylon Nineveh

ASSYRIAN EMPIRE (History obscure)

21 Calling of Abraham Ismael

6 ISRAELITES in Egypt

3600 in

31 Canaan Judges

58 EGYPT Shepherd Kings

Pharaohs

PERSIAN:

Phenicians

52 Tyre

96 Troy

84

GREECE

13 Sicyon

58 Argos

36 Athens

16 Sparta

82 Thebes

19 Mycenae

(Fabulous period)

63 Argonautic

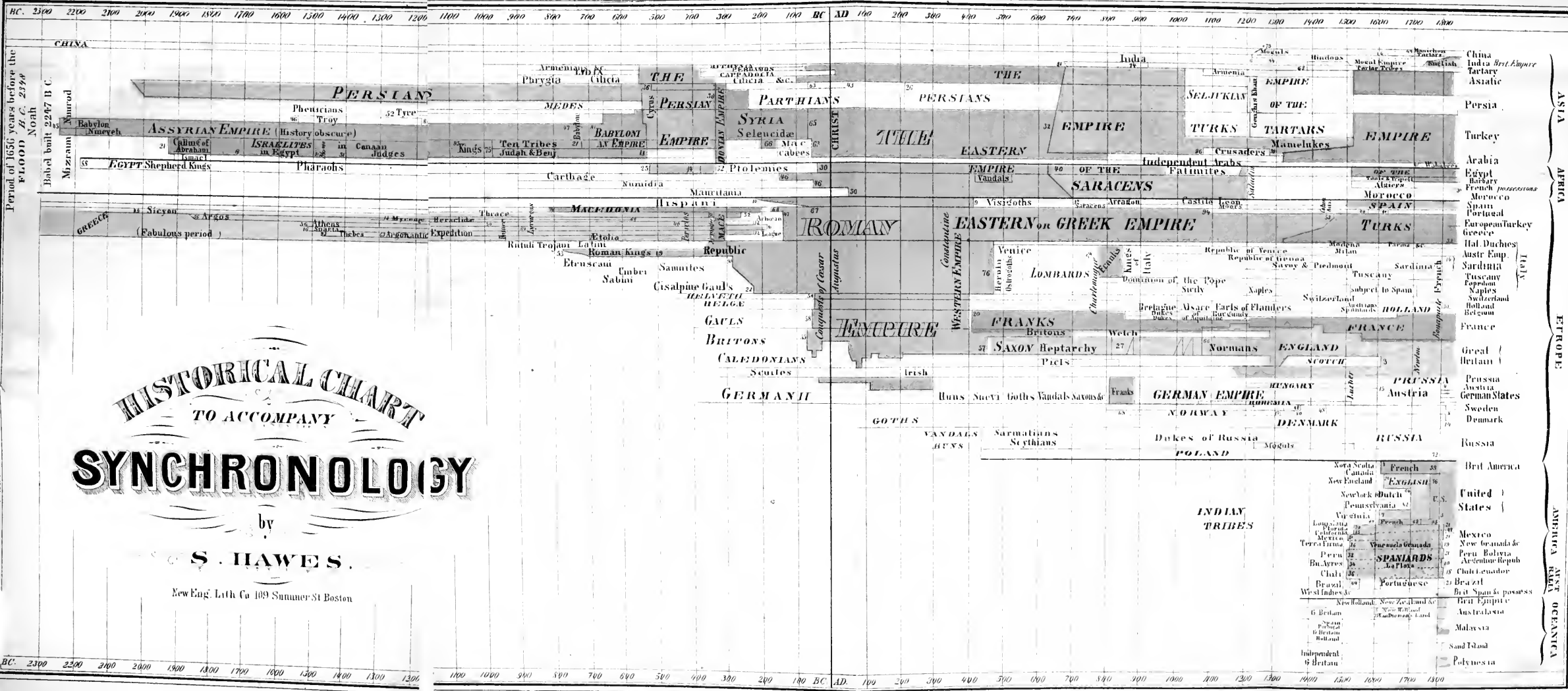
HISTORICAL CHART
 TO ACCOMPANY
SYNCHRONOLOG

by

S. HAWES.

New Eng. Lith. Co. 109 Summer St. Boston.

BC. 2300 2200 2100 2000 1900 1800 1700 1600 1500 1400 1300 1200



HISTORICAL CHART

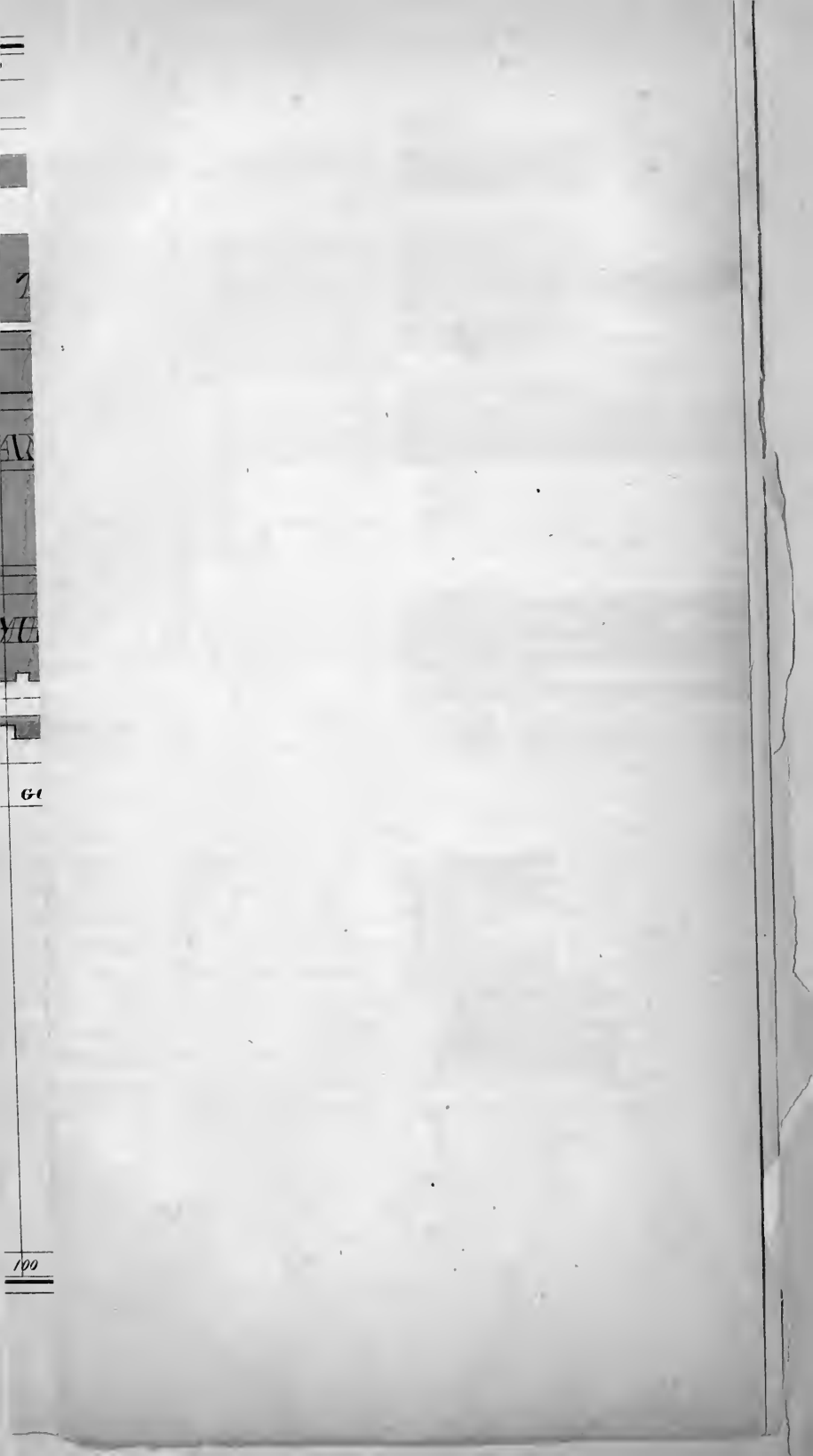
TO ACCOMPANY

SYNCHRONOLOGY

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Period of 1656 years before the FLOOD Noah

BC. 2300 2200 2100 2000 1900 1800 1700 1600 1500 1400 1300 1200 1100 1000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 BC AD 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800



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3874	Birth of Seth.	2281	Birth of Eber.
3769	Birth of Enos.	2247	Birth of Peleg.
3679	Birth of Cainan.	2217	Birth of Reu.
3609	Birth of Mahalaleel.	2185	Birth of Serug.
3544	Birth of Jared.	2155	Birth of Nahor.
3382	Birth of Enoch.	2126	Birth of Terah.
3317	Birth of Methuselah.	1996	Birth of Abram.
3130	Birth of Lamech.	1921	CALL OF ABRAM.
2948	Birth of Noah.	1896	Birth of Isaac.
2448	Birth of Japheth.	1836	Birth of Jacob.
2445	Birth of Shem.	1745	Birth of Joseph.
2348	THE FLOOD.	1574	Birth of Aaron.
2346	Birth of Arphaxad.	1571	Birth of Moses.

GOVERNORS AND *JUDGES OF THE ISRAELITES.

1491	Moses.	1210	Jair.
1451	Joshua.	1188	Jephthah.
1405	Othniel.	1182	Ibzan.
1323	Ehud.	1175	Elon.
1305	Shamgar.	1165	Abdon.
1285	Deborah and Barak.	1157	Eli.
1245	Gideon.	1137	Samson.
1236	Abimelech.	1116	Samuel.
1232	Tola.		

*The History of the Judges differs with Chronologers.

KINGS OF THE JEWS.

1095	Saul.	1015	Solomon.
1055	David and Ishbosheth.	975	DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM.
1048	David.		

KINGS OF JUDAH.—TWO TRIBES.

<p>B. C.</p> <p>975 Rehoboam.</p> <p>958 Abijam.</p> <p>955 Asa.</p> <p>914 Jehoshaphat.</p> <p>889 Jehoram.</p> <p>885 Abaziah.</p> <p>884 Athaliah.</p> <p>878 Jehoash.</p> <p>839 Amaziah.</p> <p>810 Azariah.</p> <p>758 Jotham.</p>	<p>B. C.</p> <p>742 Ahaz.</p> <p>727 Hezekiah.</p> <p>698 Manasseh.</p> <p>643 Amon.</p> <p>641 Josiah.</p> <p>610 Jehoahaz.</p> <p>610 Jehoiakim.</p> <p>600 Jehoiachin.</p> <p>598 Zedekiah.</p> <p>588 NEBUCHADNEZZAR DESTROYS JERUSALEM.</p>
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KINGS OF ISRAEL.—TEN TRIBES.

<p>975 Jeroboam I.</p> <p>954 Nadab.</p> <p>953 Baasha.</p> <p>930 Ela.</p> <p>929 Zimri.</p> <p>929 Omri.</p> <p>917 Ahab.</p> <p>897 Ahaziah.</p> <p>896 Jehoram.</p> <p>884 Jehu.</p> <p>856 Jehoahaz.</p>	<p>841 Jehoash.</p> <p>826 Jeroboam II.</p> <p>773 Zachariah.</p> <p>772 Shallum.</p> <p>772 Menahem.</p> <p>761 Pekahiah.</p> <p>759 Pekah.</p> <p>730 Hoshea.</p> <p>721 Shalmanezzer, king of Assyria, takes Samaria. END OF THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.</p>
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*ASSYRIA.

<p>2245 Nimrod founded Babylon.</p> <p>2245 Ashur founded Nineveh.</p> <p>2124 Belus reigned in Babylon.</p>	<p>2059 Ninus united Nineveh and Babylon, forming the ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.</p>
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* Ancient Assyrian History obscure.

KINGS OF ASSYRIA BEFORE THE DIVISION.

<p>2017 Semiramis.(?)</p> <p>1937 Arabs seize Nineveh.</p> <p>1446 Belochus.</p> <p>1433 Artossa.</p> <p>1421 Belatores.</p> <p>1183 Tutaeus.</p> <p>1139 Thinaeus.</p> <p>840 Sardanapalus.(?)</p>	<p>820 Burned in his palace.(?)</p> <p>790 Pul.(?)</p> <p>After the death of Sardanapalus the ASSYRIAN EMPIRE ends, being divided into ASSYRIAN, BABYLONIAN, AND MEDIAN KINGDOMS.</p>
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KINGS OF ASSYRIA.

<p>747 Tiglath-pileser, called also Arbaces.</p> <p>728 Shalmanezzer.</p>	<p>717 Sennaacherib.</p> <p>712 Esarhaddon.</p> <p>680 Esarhaddon takes Babylon.</p>
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KINGS OF BABYLON.

B. C.		B. C.	
747	Nabonassar.	605	Nebuchadnezzar.
734	Merodac Baladan.	561	Evil Merodach.
680	Esarhaddon.	559	Neriglissar.
667	Saosduchinus.	556	Laborosoarchod.
647	Chiniladon or Saracus.	555	Belshazzar.
626	Nabopolassar.	538	Babylon taken by Cyrus.

KINGS OF MEDIA.

747	Arbaces governs without being declared king.	596	Scythians expelled.
709	Dejoces.(?)	595	Astyages.
657	Phraortes.	559	Cyaxares II. or Darius.
634	Cyaxares I.	536	Cyrus the Great, forms the MEDO-PERSIAN EMPIRE.

KINGS OF THE PERSIANS.

559	Cyrus the Great.	424	Ochus or Darius Nothus.
529	Cambyses or Ahasuerus.	404	Artaxerxes Mnemon.
522	Smerdis or Artaxerxes.	361	Artaxerxes Ochus.
521	Darius or Hystaspes.	338	Arses.
486	Xerxes the Great.	336	Darius Codomanus.
465	Artaxerxes Longimanus.	330	Alexander the Great conquers Darius.
425	Xerxes II.		END OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE.
425	Sogdianus.		

KINGS OF EGYPT.

	FROM MISRAIM TO CAMBYSES 1663 YEARS.	616	Pharaoh Necho.
2188	Misraim.(?)	600	Psammis.
2122	Athotes.	594	Pharaoh Hophra.
2111	Busiris founds Thebes.	571	Apries strangled.
2100	Osymandyas.	571	Amasis.
2085	King Shepherds seize Egypt and reign 260 years.	525	Psammenitus.
1920	Pharaoh.	525	Cambyses conquers Egypt.
1891	Syphoas.		FROM THE REVOLT FROM PERSIAN POWER TO THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER.
1822	Memnon invents letters.	414	Amyrtaeus.
1821	Amenophis I.	408	Psammeticus.
1729	Potiphar.	396	Nephereus.
1680	Hyksos, or shepherd kings, subjugate Egypt.	389	Acoris.
1577	Rameses Miamum.	376	Psammuthis.
1491	Pharaoh Amenophis.	375	Nectanebis.
1491	Sesostris.	363	Tachos.
1457	Pheron.	362	Nectanebus.
1376	Sethos.	350	Conquered by Ochus, a Persian king.
978	Sesac.(?)		FROM *PTOLEMY I. TO DEATH OF CLEOPATRA.
825	Petubastes.	323	Ptolemy Soter. (?)
737	Sebacon invades Egypt.	285	Ptolemy Philadelphus.
725	So.	247	Ptolemy Evergetes.
670	Psammeticus.		

*Ptolemy the astronomer fixes the reign of Ptolemy on the year 305.

KINGS OF EGYPT, (Continued.)

B. C.	B. C.
221 Ptolemy Philopater.	65 Ptolemy Auletes.
204 Ptolemy Epiphanes.	51 Ptolemy Dionysius and Cleopatra.
180 Ptolemy Philometer.	47 Ptolemy the younger and Cleopatra.
145 Physcon or Evergetes II.	43 Cleopatra alone.
117 Lathyrus Soter and Cleopatra.	30 EGYPT BECOMES A ROMAN PROVINCE.
107 Alexander and Cleopatra.	
89 Lathyrus.	
81 Alexander.	

*GREECE.

2089	Sicyon founded by Egialus or Inachus.—(Eusebius.)	1176	Teucer founded Salamis.
2042	Uranus arrives in Greece. (Lenglet.)	1170	Neoptolemus king of Epirus.
1856	Inachus founded Argos. (Eusebius.)	1104	Eurysthenes and Procles kings of Lacedæmon. END OF THE KINGDOM OF MYCENE.
1764	Deluge of Ogyges.	1088	END OF THE KINGDOM OF SIC- YON.
1711	City of Argos built by Argus.	1068	Codrus king of Athens.
1710	Enotrus emigrates to Italy.	935	Bacchus king of Corinth.
1641	Criasus succeeds Argus.	884	Laws of Lycurgus.
1582	Chronology of the Arundelian marbles.	814	Macedonia founded. (Vide Mac.)
1556	Cecrops founded Athens.	659	Cypselus king of Corinth.
1552	Triopas king of Argos.	594	Solon Archon of Athens.
1520	Corinth built.	568	Mycene in ruins.
1516	Lelex founded Sparta.	560	Pisistratus Master of Athens.
1507	The Areopagus in Athens.	510	Democracy at Athens.
1506	Crotopas king of Argos.	491	Leonidas king of Sparta.
1503	Deucalion. (Eusebius.)	409	Abolition of the 400.
1493	Cadmus founded Thebes.	404	Sparta ruling state in Greece.
1490	Lacedæmon fourth king of Sparta.	362	Theban supremacy ends in Greece.
1474	Danaus usurps the kingdom of Argos.	336	Alexander master of all Greece.
1457	Perseus builds Mycene.	335	Thrace annexed to Macedon.
1438	Pandion king of Athens.	284	Achaean League formed.
1397	Sisyphus king of Corinth.	268	Antigonus Gonatus master of Athens 12 years.
1383	Ceres in Attica.	191	Sparta joins the League.
1283	Ægæus in Attica.	147	Achaean League totally defeated.
1266	Œdipus king of Thebes.	146	Corinth demolished.
1263	Argonautic expedition.		GREECE BECOMES A ROMAN PROVINCE UNDER NAME OF ACHAIA.
1263	Adrastus king of Argos.		
1213	Rape of Helen by Theseus.		
1204	Rape of Helen by Paris.		
1182	Æneas sails into Italy.		

*Greece so called from Græcus, a very ancient king. The years preceding the laws of Lycurgus are not strictly historical, the events which distinguish them being commemorated chiefly by tradition and poetry. In the first periods of their history the Greeks were governed by monarchs; and there were as many kings as there were cities.

KINGS OF MACEDON.

814	Caranus.	774	Thurimas.
786	Cœnus.	729	Perdiccas I.

KINGS OF MACEDON, (Continued.)

<p>B. C. 678 Argæus I. 640 Philip I. 602 Æropas. 576 Alcetas or Alectas. 547 Amyntas I. 497 Alexander I. 454 Perdiccas II. 413 Archelaus. 399 Amyntas II. 398 Pausanias. 397 Amyntas II. 390 Argeus. 390 Amyntas II. 371 Alexander II. 370 Ptolemy Alorites. 366 Perdiccas III. 360 Philip II. 336 Alexander III. called the Great.</p>	<p>B. C. 323 Philip Aridæus. 317 Cassander. 298 Alexander and Antipater. 294 Demetrius Poliorcetes. 287 Pyrrhus. 286 Lysimachus. 280 Ptolemy Ceraunus. Meleager 2 months. 278 Sosthenes. 277 Antigonus Gonatus. 242 Demetrius. 232 Antigonus Doston. 220 Philip. 179 Perscus. 168 END OF THE KINGDOM OF MACEDON. 148 MACEDON BECOMES A ROMAN PROVINCE.</p>
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KINGS OF SYRIA.

<p>312 Seleucus I. Nicator. 281 Antiochus I. Soter. 261 Antiochus II. Theus. 246 Seleucus II. Callinicus. 226 Seleucus III. Ceraunus. 223 Antiochus III. the Great. 187 Seleucus IV. Philopater. 175 Antiochus IV. Epiphanes. 164 Antiochus V. Eupator. 162 Demetrius I. Soter. 150 Alexander I. Balas. 145 Demetrius II. Nicator. 144 Antiochus VI. Theus. 143 Diodotus or Tryphon. 139 Antiochus VII. Sidetes.</p>	<p>130 Demetrius II. Nicator reëstablished. 126 Alexander II. Zebina. 124 Seleucus V. 123 Antiochus VIII. Gryptus. 97 Seleucus VI. Nicator. 93 Antiochus Eusebes. 92 Antiochus IX. Grypus. 91 Philip. 90 Demetrius Euchares. 85 Antiochus Dionysius. 83 Tigranes. 69 Antiochus Asiaticus. 65 SYRIA BECOMES A ROMAN PROVINCE.</p>
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PRINCES OF JUDEA.

CALLED THE MACCABEES, OR ASMONEAN PRINCES.

<p>166 Judas Maccabeus, great-great-grandson of Asmoneus. 161 Jonathan.</p>	<p>143 Simon. 135 John Hyrcanus.</p>
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KINGS OF JUDEA.

<p>107 Aristobulus. 106 Alexander Janneus. 79 Alexandra. 70 Hyrcanus. 70 Aristobulus. 63 Hyrcanus restored.</p>	<p>40 Antigonus. 37 Herod the Great. 3 Archelaus. A. D. 8 JUDEA BECOMES A ROMAN PROVINCE.</p>
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KINGS OF ROME.

<p>B. C.</p> <p>753 Romulus builds Rome.</p> <p>716 Interregnum of one year.</p> <p>715 Numa Pompilius.</p> <p>672 Tullus Hostilius.</p> <p>640 Ancus Martius.</p> <p>616 Tarquinius Priscus.</p> <p>578 Servius Tullius.</p>	<p>B. C.</p> <p>534 Tarquinius Superbus.</p> <p>509 The Tarquins expelled.</p> <p>CONSULAR GOVERNMENT begins, and continues independent 461 years, till the battle of Pharsalia.</p>
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EMPERORS OF ROME.

<p>B. C.</p> <p>45 *Julius Cæsar.</p> <p>44 Slain in the Senate House.</p> <p>Anarchy.</p> <p>27 Augustus Cæsar.</p> <p>A. D.</p> <p>14 Tiberius.</p> <p>37 Caligula.</p> <p>41 Claudius.</p> <p>54 Nero.</p> <p>68 Galba.</p> <p>69 Otho.</p> <p>69 Vitellius.</p> <p>70 Vespasian.</p> <p>79 Titus.</p> <p>81 Domitian.</p> <p>96 Nerva.</p> <p>98 Trajan.</p> <p>117 Adrian.</p> <p>138 Antoninus Pius.</p> <p>161 Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and Lucius Verus.</p> <p>170 Marcus Aurelius alone.</p> <p>180 Commodus.</p> <p>DECLINE OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.</p> <p>193 Pertinax.</p> <p>193 Julian, 66 days.</p> <p>193 Septimius Severus.</p> <p>211 Caracalla and Geta.</p> <p>217 Macrinus.</p>	<p>A. D.</p> <p>218 Heliogabalus.</p> <p>222 Alexander Severus.</p> <p>235 Maximinus.</p> <p>236 Gordian the Elder and his son.</p> <p>236 Pupienus and Balbinus.</p> <p>238 Gordian the younger.</p> <p>244 Philip.</p> <p>249 Decius.</p> <p>251 Gallus.</p> <p>253 Emilianus 3 months.</p> <p>254 Valerian and Gallienus his son.</p> <p>260 Gallienus alone.</p> <p>268 Claudius II.</p> <p>270 Quintilius 17 days.</p> <p>270 Aurelian.</p> <p>275 Tacitus 6 months.</p> <p>275 Florianus 2 months.</p> <p>276 Probus.</p> <p>282 Carus.</p> <p>283 Carinus and Numerianus.</p> <p>284 Diocletian.</p> <p>286 Diocletian and Maximian.</p> <p>304 Constantius and Galerius.</p> <p>306 Constantine the Great.</p> <p>337 Constantine II., Constantius II. and Constans.</p> <p>361 Julian.</p> <p>363 Jovian, at whose death the</p> <p>364 EMPIRE IS DIVIDED.</p>
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*Julius Cæsar being made perpetual Dictator, the Empire of the Cæsars commences.

ROMAN EMPERORS OF THE WEST.

<p>A. D.</p> <p>364 Valentinian.</p> <p>367 Valentinian and Gratian.</p> <p>375 Valentinian II. and Gratian.</p> <p>383 Valentinian II. alone.</p> <p>392 Eugenius.</p> <p>394 THEODOSIUS master of the whole Roman Empire, which was divided between his sons at his death, Jan. 17, 395.</p> <p>895 Honorius.</p> <p>423 Valentinian III.</p> <p>454 Petronius Maximus.</p> <p>454 Avitus.</p>	<p>A. D.</p> <p>455 Interregnum.</p> <p>456 Majorian.</p> <p>461 Severus.</p> <p>467 Anthemius.</p> <p>472 Olybius.</p> <p>473 Glycerius.</p> <p>474 Julius Nepos.</p> <p>476 Augustulus.</p> <p>476 Rome taken by Odoacer, at which event the WESTERN EMPIRE ends, and the KINGDOM OF ITALY begins.</p>
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ROMAN EMPERORS OF THE EAST.

A. D.	
364	Valens.
378	Interregnum 5 months.
379	THEODOSIUS the Great.
395	Arcadius.
408	Theodosius II.
450	Marcianus.
457	Leo the Great.
474	Leo II.
474	Zeno.
491	Anastatius I.
518	Justin I.
527	Justinian I.
565	Justin II.
578	Tiberius II.
582	Maurice.
602	Phocas.
610	Heraclius.
641	Constantine III.
641	Constans II.
668	Constantine IV.
685	Justinian II.
695	Leontinus.
698	Tiberius III.
705	Justinian II. restored.
711	Philip Bardanes.
713	Anastatius II.
716	Theodosius III.
718	Leo III., the Isaurian.
741	Constantine V., Copronymus.
775	Leo IV.
780	Constantine VI. and Irene.
797	Irene alone.
802	Nicephorus I.
811	Stauracius.
811	Michael I.
813	Leo V.
821	Michael II., the Stammerer.
829	Theophilus.
842	Michael III.
867	Basil I., the Macedonian,
886	Leo VI., the Philosopher.
911	Alexander and Constantine VII., Porphyrogenitus.
919	Romanus I., Lecapenus, Christopher, Stephen and Constantine VIII.
945	Restoration of Constantine VII.

A. D.	
959	Romanus II.
963	Nicephorus, Phocas II.
969	John Zimisces.
975	Basil II. and Constantine IX.
1025	Constantine alone
1028	Romanus III., Argyrus.
1034	Michael IV. the Paphlagonian.
1041	Michael V., Calaphates.
1042	Zoe and Theodora.
1042	Constantine X., Monomachus.
1054	Theodora, restored.
1056	Michael VI., Stratioticus.
1057	Isaac, Comnenus I.
1059	Constantine XI., Ducas.
1067	Eudocia.
1067	Romanus III., Diogenes.
1071	Michael VII., Parapinaces, Andronicus I., Constantine XII.
1078	Nicephorus Botaniates III.
1081	Alexius Comnenus I.
1118	John Comnenus I.
1143	Manuel Comnenus.
1180	Alexius Comnenus II.
1183	Andronicus.
1185	Isaac Angelus.
1195	Alexius Angelus.
1203	Isaac Angelus restored, and his son Alexius.
1204	Alexius Mourzouffe.
1204	Baldwin I.
1206	Henry.
1217	Peter de Courtenay.
1220	Robert de Courtenay.
1228	John of Brienne and Baldwin II.
1237	Baldwin alone.
1261	Michael Palæologus.
1283	Andronicus II.
1328	Andronicus III.
1341	John Cantacuzene.
1355	John Palæologus.
1391	Manuel.
1425	John Palæologus II.
1448	Constantine XIII.
1453	Constantinople taken by Mahomet II. END OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

KINGS OF ITALY.

A. D.	
476	Odoacer.
493	Theodoric.
526	Amalasontha and Athalaric.
534	Theodotus.
536	Vitiges.
540	Interregnum.

A. D.	
541	Totila.
552	Interregnum.
553	Tejas.
	End of the Gothic kingdom in Italy.

KINGS OF ENGLAND.

- ENGLAND UNDER THE ROMANS FROM
55 B. C. TO 449 A. D.
- B. C.
55 Julius Cæsar invades Britain.
4 Cymbeline king of Britain.
- A. D.
43 Claudius Cæsar in Britain.
49 London founded.
51 Caractacus carried to Rome.
61 Boadicea defeated.
61 Suetonius Paulinus.
85 Julius Agricola.
179 St. Lucius.
209 Severus.
306 Constantius dies at York.
449 Vortigern king.
- ENGLAND UNDER THE SAXONS FROM
449 TO 827.
- 457 SAXON HEPTARCHY.
457 Hengist founded Kent.
490 Ella founded Sussex.
508 Prince Arthur.
519 Cerdic founded Wessex.
527 Ereenwin founded Essex.
547 Ida founded Northumbria.
575 Uffa founded East Anglia.
586 Cridda founded Mercia.
678 Cadwallader.
688 Ina, king of Wessex.
758 Offa, king of Mercia.
827 SAXON HEPTARCHY ENDS.
The seven kingdoms united
into one by the conquests of
Egbert under the name of
ENGLAND.
- ENGLAND UNDER THE ANGLO-SAXONS
FROM 827 TO 1013.
- 827 Egbert.
838 Ethelwolf.
854 Ethelbald.
860 Ethelbert.
866 Ethelred I.
872 Alfred.
901 Edward the Elder.
925 Athelstan.
940 Edmund I.
946 Edred.
955 Edwy.
959 Edgar.
975 Edward II. the Martyr.
978 Ethelred II.
1016 Edmund II. Ironside.
- UNDER THE DANES FROM 1013 TO 1041.
- 1013 Sweyn.
1016 Canute.
1035 Harold I. Harefoot.
1039 Hardicanute.
- UNDER THE SAXONS FROM 1041 TO
1066.
- A. D.
1041 Edward III. the Confessor.
1066 Harold II.
- THE NORMAN MONARCHS.
1066 William I. the Conqueror.
1087 William II. Rufus.
1100 Henry I. the Scholar.
1135 Stephen (House of Blois.)
1141 Matilda, or Maud, four mos.
1141 Stephen restored.
HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET OR ANJOU.
1154 Henry II. Plantagenet.
1189 Richard I. the Lion-hearted.
1199 John Lackland.
1216 Henry III.
1272 Edward I.
1307 Edward II.
1327 Edward III.
1377 Richard II.
- HOUSE OF LANCASTER, CALLED THE
RED ROSE.
1399 Henry IV. Duke of Lancaster.
1413 Henry V.
1422 Henry VI.
- HOUSE OF YORK, CALLED THE WHITE
ROSE.
1461 Edward IV.
1483 Edward V.
1483 Richard III.
1485 Union of the two Roses.
HOUSE OF TUDOR.
1485 Henry VII. Tudor.
1509 Henry VIII.
1547 Edward VI. the Pius.
1553 Mary I. the Bloody.
1554 Philip and Mary.
1558 Elizabeth.
- HOUSE OF STUART.
1603 James I. Stuart.
1625 Charles I.
1649 COMMONWEALTH.
1653 Oliver Cromwell, Protector.
1658 Richard Cromwell, Protector.
1659 RESTITUTION OF MONARCHY.
1660 Charles II.
1685 James II.
HOUSE OF ORANGE AND NASSAU.
1689 William III. and Mary II.
1694 William alone.
- HOUSE OF STUART.
1702 Anne.
- HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK, OR THE HANO-
VERIAN DYNASTY.
1714 George I.
1727 George II.
1760 George III.
1820 George IV.
1830 William IV.
1837 Victoria.

*KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

A. D.

- 503 Fergus.
- 843 Kenneth Mac Alpine.
- 943 Malcolm I.
- 953 Indulf.
- 959 Duff.
- 963 Culen.
- 970 Kenneth II.
- 987 Constantine III.
- 995 Kenneth III.
- 1002 Malcolm II.
- 1033 Duncan I.
- 1039 Macbeth.
- 1057 Malcolm III.
- 1093 Donald III.
- 1094 Duncan II.
- 1098 Edgar.
- 1107 Alexander I.
- 1127 David I.

A. D.

- 1153 Malcolm IV.
- 1165 William.
- 1214 Alexander II.
- 1249 Alexander III.
- 1286 Margaret.
- 1292 John Baliol.
- 1306 Robert I.
- 1329 David II.
- 1371 Robert II.
- 1390 Robert III.
- 1406 James I.
- 1437 James II.
- 1460 James III.
- 1488 James IV.
- 1513 James V.
- 1542 Mary.
- 1567 James VI. becomes
- 1603 James I. of England.

*The origin of the Scots is uncertain and the history of the country until the reign of Malcolm III. is obscure.

KINGS OF FRANCE.

I. MEROVINGIAN RACE.

- 481 Clovis, grandson of Merovius.
- 511 Thierry, Childeburt, Clodomer and Clotaire I.
- 558 Clotaire alone.
- 561 Charibert, Gontran, Sigebert and Chilperic.
- 583 Clotaire II. king of Soissons.
- 596 Thierry II. and Theodobert II. kings of Paris, Burgundy and Austrasia.
- 613 Clotaire II. alone.
- 614 Interregnum.
- 628 Dagobert and Charibert.
- 638 Sigebert II. and Clovis II.
- 655 Clotaire II.
- 660 Childeric II.
- 679 Thierry III.
- 690 *Pepin Heristel, Mayer of the Palace, governs France 24 years.
- 692 Clovis III.
- 695 Childebert III.
- 711 Dagobert III.
- 714 *Charles Martel, son of Pepin, Mayer of the Palace and Duke of France, governs France about 26 years.
- 715 Childeric II.
- 720 Thierry IV.
- 742 Childeric III.

II. CARLOVINGIAN RACE.

- 752 Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel.
 - 768 Charlemagne and Carloman.
 - 814 Louis the Gentle.
 - 840 Charles II. the Bald.
 - 877 Louis II. the Stammerer.
 - 879 Louis III. and Carloman.
 - 884 Charles the Gross.
 - 888 Eudes.
 - 898 Charles III. the Simple.
 - 922 Robert, Usurper.
 - 923 Rodolph.
 - 936 Louis IV. the Stranger.
 - 954 Lothaire.
 - 986 Louis V. the Lazy.
- III. THE CAPETS.
- 987 Hugh Capet, Usurper.
 - 996 Robert.
 - 1031 Henry I.
 - 1060 Philip I.
 - 1108 Louis VI. the Gross.
 - 1137 Louis VII.
 - 1180 Philip II. Augustus.
 - 1223 Louis VIII. the Lion.
 - 1226 Louis IX. St. Louis.
 - 1270 Philip III. the Bold.
 - 1285 Philip IV. the Fair.
 - 1314 Louis X. Hutin.
 - 1316 John I., eight days.
 - 1316 Philip V. the Long.

*Pepin and his sons were not styled kings, though they exercised supreme authority; nor were they of the Merovingian race.

KINGS OF FRANCE, (Continued.)

A. D.		A. D.	
1322	Charles IV. the Fair.	1643	Louis XIV. the Great.
	IV. HOUSE OF VALOIS.	1715	Louis XV.
1328	Philip VI. of Valois.	1774	Louis XVI.
1350	John II. the Good.	1792	Louis XVI. deposed.
1364	Charles V. the Wise.	1793	Louis XVI. executed.
1380	Charles VI. the Beloved.		FRENCH EMPIRE.
1422	Charles VII. the Victorious.	1804	Napoleon Bonaparte Emperor.
1461	Louis XI.		BOURBONS RESTORED.
1483	Charles VIII.	1814	Louis XVIII.
1498	Louis XII. Father of the People.	1824	Charles X.
			HOUSE OF ORLEANS.
1515	Francis I. the Gentleman.	1830	Louis Philippe.
1547	Henry II.		FRENCH REPUBLIC.
1559	Francis II.	1848	Louis Napoleon Bonaparte
1560	Charles IX. the Bloody.		elected President.
1574	Henry III.		EMPIRE RE-ESTABLISHED.
	V. HOUSE OF BOURBON.	1852	Napoleon III. Emperor of the
1589	Henry IV. the Great.		French.
1610	Louis XIII. the Just.		

EMPERORS OF GERMANY.

800	Charlemagne, or Charles the Great.	1291	Adolphus of Nassau.
814	Louis the Gentle.	1298	Albert of Austria.
840	Lothaire I.	1308	Henry VII. of Luxemburg.
855	Louis II.	1314	Louis V.
875	Charles II. the Bald.	1347	Charles IV.
877	Interregnum.	1378	Wenceslaus.
878	Louis III.	1400	Robert, Count Palatine.
879	Charles III. the Fat.	1410	Sigismund.
887	Arnould.	1438	Albert II. of Austria.
899	Louis IV.	1440	Frederic III.
912	Conrad I.	1493	Maximilian I.
919	Henry I. the Fowler.	1519	Charles V.
936	Otho I. the Great.	1556	Ferdinand I.
973	Otho II. the Bloody.	1564	Maximilian II.
983	Otho III. poisoned.	1576	Rodolph II.
1002	Henry II. the Lame.	1612	Matthias.
1024	Conrad II.	1619	Ferdinand II.
1039	Henry III.	1637	Ferdinand III.
1055	Henry IV. deposed.	1658	Leopold I.
1077	Rodolphus killed in battle.	1705	Joseph I.
1080	Henry IV. reinstated.	1711	Charles VI.
1106	Henry V.	1742	Charles VII.
1125	Lothaire II.	1745	Francis I. Duke of Lorraine.
1138	Conrad III.	1765	Joseph II.
1152	Frederic I. Barbarossa.	1790	Leopold II.
1190	Henry VI.	1792	Francis II. till 1806.
1198	Philip.	1806	CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.
1208	Otho IV.		Francis II. takes the title of
1212	Frederic II.		EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
1250	Conrad IV.	1815	GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.
1273	Rodolph of Hapsburg.	1835	Ferdinand I. of Austria.
		1848	Francis Joseph.

KINGS OF SPAIN.

A. D.		A. D.	
406	Alaric, king of the Goths.	923	Froila II.
411	Athalsus.	924	Alphonsus IV.
415	Wallia.	931	Ramiro II.
420	Theodoric I.	950	Ordogno III.
450	Torrismund.	955	Ordogno IV.
452	Theodoric II.	956	Sancho I.
468	Euric.	967	Ramiro III.
484	Alaric II.	982	Veremund II.
507	Gesalric.	999	Alphonsus V.
511	Amalaric.	1028	Veremund III.
531	Theodat.	1035	Ferdinand the Great.
548	Theodisele.	1065	Sancho II.
549	Agila.	1072	Alphonsus VI.
554	Athanagild I.	1109	Alphonsus VII.
567	Liuva I.	1122	Alphonsus VIII.
570	Leovigild.	1157	Sancho III.
587	Recared I.	1158	Alphonsus IX.
601	Liuva II.	1214	Henry I.
603	Witteric.	1236	Ferdinand III.
610	Gundemar.	1252	Alphonsus X.
612	Sisebert.	1284	Sancho IV.
612	Recared II., three months.	1295	Ferdinand IV.
621	Swintila.	1312	Alphonsus XI.
631	Sisenand.	1350	Peter the Cruel.
636	Chintila.	1368	Henry II.
640	Tulga.	1379	John I.
642	Chindaswind.	1390	Henry III.
649	Receswind.	1406	John II.
672	Wamba.	1454	Henry IV.
680	Erviger.	1474	Ferdinand V. and Isabella.
687	Egica or Egiza.	1504	Philip I.
697	Vitizza.	1506	Joan.
710	Roderic.	1516	Charles I.
718	Pelagius.	1555	Philip II.
737	Favila.	1598	Philip III.
738	Alphonsus I.	1621	Philip IV.
757	Froila I.	1665	Charles II.
768	Aurelius.	1700	Philip V.
774	Silo.	1724	Lewis.
783	Mauregat.	1724	Philip V. again.
789	Veremond.	1745	Ferdinand VI.
791	Alphonsus II.	1759	Charles III.
824	Ramiro I.	1788	Charles IV.
860	Ordogno I.	1808	Ferdinand VII.
862	Alphonsus III.		(See Synchronology 1808.)
910	Garcias.	1833	Isabella II.
914	Ordogno II.	1868	Isabella II. deposed.

KINGS OF PORTUGAL.

1093	King of Lorraine, Count of Portugal.	1279	Dennis.
1139	Alphonsus I. proclaimed king.	1325	Alphonsus IV.
1185	Sancho I.	1357	Peter the Severe.
1212	Alphonsus II.	1367	Ferdinand I.
1224	Sancho II.	1385	John I.
1247	Alphonsus III.	1433	Edward.
		1438	Alphonsus V.

KINGS OF PORTUGAL, (Continued.)

A. D.		A. D.	
1481	John II.	1777	Mary Frances Isabella.
1495	Emanuel.	1799	John VI.
1521	John III.	1826	Don Pedro.
1557	Sebastian.	1826	Maria de Gloria.
1578	Henry.	1828	Don Miguel.
1580	Anthony.	1834	Maria II.
1640	John IV.	1853	Nov. 15. Death of Maria II. Peter V. (Don Pedro) king. Dec. 19. King-consort, regent.
1656	Alphonsus VI.	1861	Louis Philip.
1668	Peter II.		
1707	John V.		
1750	Joseph.		

KINGS OF SWEDEN.

825	Regnard Lobrock.	1411	Eric XIII.
***	Reigns uncertain.	1441	Christopher.
966	Eric the Victor.	1448	Charles VIII.
994	Olaf.	1458	Christian I.
1026	Edmund Jacobson.	1497	John II.
1035	Edmund or Amand III.	1520	Christian II.
1041	Haquin.	1528	Gustavus I. Vasa.
1056	Stenkell.	1556	Eric XIV.
1060	Ingo I.	1569	John III.
1064	Halstan.	1592	Sigismond I.
1080	Philip.	1606	Charles IX.
1100	Ingo II.	1611	Gustavus Adolphus II.
1130	Ragwald.	1632	Christina.
1133	Magnus I	1654	Charles X.
1144	Suercher II.	1660	Charles XI.
1150	Eric X.	1697	Charles XII.
1162	Charles VII.	1718	Ulrica Eleanora.
1168	Canute.	1720	Frederic.
1192	Suercher III.	1751	Adolphus Frederic.
1211	Eric XI.	1771	Gustavus Adolphus III.
1220	John I.	1792	Gustavus Adolphus IV.
1223	Eric XII.	1809	Charles XIII.
1250	Waldemar.	1818	Charles John XIV.
1276	Magnus II.	1844	Oscar Frederic.
1290	Birger II.	1859	Charles XV.
1318	Magnus III.	1851	Oct. 31. Princess Louisa (Heiress) born.
1365	Albert.		
1397	Margaret.		

KINGS OF DENMARK.

714	Gormo I.	858	Eric II.
750	Ragnor Lodbrog.	863	Gormo the Old.
770	Sigefrid.	873	Canute I.
801	Godefrid.	915	Frothon.
809	Olaus I.	920	Gormo II.
811	Hemming.	925	Harold.
812	Siward and Ringon.	928	Hardicanute.
814	Harold and Regner.	930	Gormo III.
849	Siward II.	935	Harold III.
856	Eric.	980	Suenon.

KINGS OF DENMARK, (Continued.)

<p>A. D. 1014 Canute II. the Great. 1086 Hardicanute. 1041 Magnus I. 1048 Suenon II. 1079 Harold IV. 1080 Canute III. 1086 Olaus II. 1097 Eric III. 1106 Nicholas. 1135 Eric IV. 1138 Eric V. 1147 Suenon III. 1157 Waldemar the Great. 1182 Canute V. 1202 Waldemar II. 1240 Eric VI. 1250 Abel I. 1252 Christopher I. 1259 Eric VII. 1286 Eric VIII. 1319 Christopher II. 1340 Waldemar III.</p>	<p>A. D. 1375 Olaus III. 1375 Margaret I. Queen of Denmark and Norway. 1411 Eric IX. 1439 Christopher III. 1448 Christian I. 1481 John. 1513 Christian II. 1523 Frederic I. 1534 Christian III. 1559 Frederic II. 1588 Christian IV. 1648 Frederic III. 1670 Christian V. 1699 Frederic IV. 1730 Christian VI. 1746 Frederic V. 1766 Christian VII. 1808 Frederic VI. 1839 Christian VIII. 1849 Frederic VII. 1863 Christian IX.</p>
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SOVEREIGNS OF RUSSIA.

<p>GRAND DUKES. 862 Rurick. 955 Olga. 988 Woladimir. 1156 Jurie, or George I. 1157 Andrew. 1395 Tartar Invasion. 1462 Ivan or John III. CZARS OR KINGS. 1534 Ivan IV. HOUSE OF ROMANOFF. 1613 Michael Theodore Romanoff. 1645 Alexis. 1676 Theodore. 1682 Ivan V.</p>	<p>1689 Peter I. the Great. 1725 Catharine I. 1727 Peter II. 1730 Anne. 1740 Ivan VI. 1741 Elizabeth. FAMILY OF HOLSTEIN. 1762 Peter III. 1762 Catharine II. 1796 Paul. 1801 Alexander. 1825 Nicholas. 1855 Alexander II. 1843 Sept. 20. His son Nicholas, (Heir) born.</p>
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TURKISH OR OTTOMAN EMPERORS.

<p>1299 Ossman or Othoman I. 1325 Orcham. 1359 Amurath I. 1388 Bajazet I. 1397 Isa Belis. 1403 Solyman. 1410 Musa. 1413 Mahomet I. 1421 Amurath II. 1451 Mahomet II. 1481 Cortacus. 1481 Xemin. 1481 Bajazet.</p>	<p>1512 Selim I: 1520 Solyman II. 1566 Selim II. 1574 Amurath III. 1595 Mahomet III. 1604 Achmet. 1617 Mustapha I. 1617 Osman I. 1622 Mustapha I. restored. 1623 Amurath IV. 1640 Ibrahim. 1655 Mahomet IV.</p>
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TURKISH OR OTTOMAN EMPERORS, (Continued.)

A. D.

1687 Solyman III.
 1691 Achmet II.
 1695 Mustapha II.
 1703 Achmet III.
 1730 Mahomet V.
 1754 Osman II.
 1757 Mustapha III.

A. D.

1774 Abelhamet or Achmet IV.
 1789 Selim III.
 1807 Mustapha IV.
 1808 Mahmood II.
 1839 Abdul-Medjid.
 1861 Abdul-Azis.

MARGRAVES AND ELECTORS OF BRANDENBURG, AND KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

927 Sifroi, margrave of Brandenburg.
 *** Geron of Lusatia.
 1416 Frederick IV. of Nuremburg
 1417 Madé elector of Brandenburg.
 1440 Frederick II.
 1470 Albert I.
 1476 John.
 1499 Joachim I.
 1535 Joachim II.
 1571 John George.
 1598 Joachim Frederick.
 1608 John Sigismund.

1619 George William.
 1640 Frederick William the Great.
 1688 Frederick, who was made king of Prussia in 1701.
 KINGS OF PRUSSIA.
 1701 Frederick I.
 1713 Frederick William I.
 1740 Frederick II. the Great.
 1786 Frederick William II.
 1797 Frederick William III.
 1840 Frederick William IV.
 1861 William I.

KINGS OF HUNGARY.

997 Stephen, duke, receives the title of king.
 1038 Peter I. deposed.
 1041 Otto.
 1044 Peter restored.
 1047 Andrew.
 1059 Bela.
 1063 Solomon.
 1073 Geiga I.
 1076 St. Ladislaus.
 1095 Coloman.
 1114 Stephen II.
 1131 Bela II.
 1141 Geiga II.
 1161 Stephen III.
 1173 Bela III.
 1191 Emeric.
 1200 Ladislaus II.
 1201 Andrew II.
 1235 Bela IV.
 1275 Stephen IV.
 1278 Ladislaus III.
 1291 Andrew III.
 1301 Wenceslaus.
 1304 Otho.
 1309 Charles Robert.

1342 Louis I. the Great.
 1383 Mary.
 1389 Mary and her husband Sigismund.
 1437 Albert.
 1440 Ladislaus IV.
 1444 Ladislaus V.
 1458 Matthias I.
 1490 Ladislaus VI.
 1516 Louis II.
 1526 John Sepusius deposed.
 1527 Ferdinand, king of Bohemia.
 1534 John Sepusius again.
 1539 John II.
 1561 Maximilian.
 1573 Rodolphus.
 1609 Matthias II.
 1618 Ferdinand II.
 1625 Ferdinand III.
 1647 Ferdinand IV.
 1656 Leopold.
 1687 Joseph.
 1711 Charles VI.
 1740 Maria Theresa.
 1780 Joseph, her son, emperor of Germany.

PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE
UNITED STATES.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION. 1789-97;—8 YEARS.

- 1789 George Washington, Virginia, President.
John Adams, Massachusetts, Vice President.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION. 1797-1801;—4 YEARS.

- 1797 John Adams, Massachusetts, President.
Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, Vice President.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION. 1801-09;—8 YEARS.

- 1801 Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, President.
Aaron Burr, New York, Vice President.
1805 George Clinton, New York, Vice President.

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION. 1809-17;—8 YEARS.

- 1809 James Madison, Virginia, President.
George Clinton, New York, Vice President.
1813 Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts, Vice President.

FIFTH ADMINISTRATION. 1817-25;—8 YEARS.

- 1817 James Monroe, Virginia, President.
Daniel D. Tompkins, New York, Vice President.

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION. 1825-29;—4 YEARS.

- 1825 John Q. Adams, Massachusetts, President.
John C. Calhoun, South Carolina, Vice President.

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION. 1829-37;—8 YEARS.

- 1829 Andrew Jackson, Tennessee, President.
John C. Calhoun, South Carolina, Vice President.
1833 Martin Van Buren, New York, Vice President.

EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION. 1837-41;—4 YEARS.

- 1837 Martin Van Buren, New York, President.
Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky, Vice President.

NINTH ADMINISTRATION. 1841-45;—4 YEARS.

- 1841 William H. Harrison, Ohio, President.
John Tyler, Virginia, Vice President, became President.

TENTH ADMINISTRATION. 1845-49;—4 YEARS.

- 1845 James K. Polk, Tennessee, President.
George M. Dallas, Pennsylvania, Vice President.

ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION. 1849-53;—4 YEARS.

- 1849 Zachary Taylor, Louisiana, President.
1850 Millard Fillmore, New York, Vice President, became President.

TWELFTH ADMINISTRATION. 1853-57;—4 YEARS.

- 1853 Franklin Pierce, New Hampshire, President.
William R. King, Alabama, Vice President. (Died April 18.)

THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION. 1857-61;—4 YEARS.

- 1857 James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, President.
John C. Breckenridge, Kentucky, Vice President.

FOURTEENTH ADMINISTRATION. 1861-69;—8 YEARS.

- 1861 Abraham Lincoln, Illinois, President. Assassinated 1865.
Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, Vice President.
1865 Andrew Johnson, Tennessee, Vice President, became President.

FIFTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.

- 1869 Ulysses S. Grant, President } elect.
Schuyler Colfax, Vice President }



SYNCHRONOLOGY

OF THE

PRINCIPAL EVENTS, FROM THE CREATION OF MAN TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

PART I.—ANCIENT SYNCHRONOLOGY.

FIRST PERIOD.

FROM THE CREATION TO THE DELUGE—1656 YEARS.

B. C.

4004 Creation of the world, according to Archbishop Usher, who follows the Hebrew Pentateuch, and is here adopted as the most generally received standard. The Samaritan Pentateuch places the Creation 4700, B. C.; the Septuagint, 5872; Josephus, 4658; the Talmudists, 5344; and Dr. Hales 5411. Plato fixes this epoch much earlier; and the Chinese carry it back hundreds of thousands of years, while the ancient Chaldean astronomers place the origin of society at no less than 473,000 years. Kennedy affirms that there are as many as 300 different opinions respecting the length of time which elapsed between the creation of the world and the birth of Christ. It must be observed that by CREATION OF THE WORLD nothing more can be understood now than the INTRODUCTION OF THE HUMAN RACE INTO IT; the science of geology having demonstrated that it is utterly impossible to assign a date to its creation.

The fall of man and the promise of a Saviour.

4003 The birth of Cain, the first-born of woman,—a husbandman.

4002 The birth of Abel, Adam's second son.

3875 Abel murdered by Cain, his brother.

3874 Seth is born, when Adam, his father, is 130 years old.

3769 Enos is born, Seth being 105 years old.

3679 Cainan born, Enos being 90 years old.

3609 Mahalaleel born, Cainan being 70.

3544 Jared born, Mahalaleel being 65.

B. C.

- 3382 Enoch born, Jared being 162.
 3317 Methuselah born, Enoch being 65.
 3130 Lamech born, Methuselah being 187.
 3074 Adam dies, aged 930.
 3017 Enoch translated; he had lived 365 years.
 2962 Seth dies, aged 912.
 2948 Noah born, Lamech being 182.
 2864 Enos dies, aged 905.
 2769 Cainan dies, aged 910.
 2714 Mahalaleel dies, aged 895.
 2582 Jared dies, aged 962.
 2468 God denounces the flood, and commands Noah to build the ark.
 2448 Japheth born, the eldest son of Noah. (?)
 2445 Shem born, youngest son of Noah.
 2353 Lamech dies, aged 777, being the first who is recorded to have died a natural death before his father.
 2348 Methuselah dies, aged 969.
 “ THE DELUGE.

SECOND PERIOD.

FROM THE DELUGE TO THE CALL OF ABRAHAM — 427 YEARS.

- 2347 Noah, being now 601 years old, takes off the roof of the ark, on the first day of the first month; and on the twenty-seventh day of the second month Noah quits the ark. He offers sacrifices of thanksgiving. God appoints the rainbow as a pledge that he will send no more a universal deluge.
 The descendants of Noah dispersed through the earth; those of Shem probably in Asia, of Ham in Africa, and of Japheth in Europe.
 The curse pronounced upon the descendants of Ham.
 Wine made by Noah from the grape.
- 2346 Arphaxad born, son of Shem.
 2311 Salah born, son of Arphaxad.
 2281 Eber born, son of Salah.
 2247 Peleg born, son of Eber.
 Bricks made, and cement used to unite them. The building of the tower of Babel, the confusion of languages and dispersion of the nations.
- 2245 BABYLON founded by Nimrod, son of Cush and grandson of Ham.
 NINEVEH founded by Ashur, son of Shem.
- 2234 Astronomical observations are first made at Babylon.
 2217 Reu born, son of Peleg.
 2207 Fohi, (perhaps Noah) is mentioned as the first Chinese monarch.

B. C.

- 2188 The kingdom of Egypt is supposed to have begun under Misraim, the son of Ham, and to have continued 1663 years, to the conquest of Cambyzes.
- 2185 Serug born, son of Reu.
- 2155 Nahor born, son of Serug.
- 2126 Terah born, son of Nahor.
- 2124 Belus reigns in Babylon; supposed by some to be the Nimrod of scripture. Chronologists differ on the origin of Babylon, Nineveh and the Assyrian Empire.
- 2122 Athotes, son of Misraim (Menés) invents hieroglyphics.
- 2111 Thebes, in Egypt, founded by Busiris.
- 2100 Osymandyas, of Egypt, the first warlike king, passes into Asia and conquers Bactria. Sculpture and painting employed to commemorate his exploits.
- 2095 Pyramids and canals in Egypt. The science of Geometry begins to be cultivated.
- 2089 Sicyon, the first kingdom of Greece.
- 2085 The King-shepherds of Phenicia seize Lower Egypt. They reign 260 years.
- 2069 Ninus, son of Belus, reigns in Nineveh.
- 2059 He establishes the ASSYRIAN EMPIRE.
- 2056 Haran born, the son of Terah.
- 2048 A colony of Phenicians land in Ireland.
- 2042 Uranus arrives in Greece.
- 2017 Semiramis enlarges and embellishes Babylon, and makes it the seat of empire.(?)
- 1998 Ching Hong teaches the Chinese the art of husbandry, and the method of making bread from wheat, and wine from rice. Noah dies, aged 950 years.
- 1996 Abram born, the son of Terah.
- 1986 Sarai born, wife of Abram.
- 1975 Semiramis invades Lybia, Ethiopia and India.
- 1938 Lake Moeris in Egypt constructed; about 220 miles in circumference, and intended as a reservoir for the superfluous waters of the Nile, during its inundations.
- 1921 Terah, Abram's father leaves Ur in Chaldea, and with Abram comes to Haran.
The CALL OF ABRAM from Ur of the Chaldees to Haran in Mesopotamia, where his father died, aged 205 years.

THIRD PERIOD.

FROM ABRAHAM TO THE EXODUS OF THE ISRAELITES—430 YEARS.

B. C.

- 1921 Abram comes into Canaan with Sarai, his wife, and Lot, his nephew, and dwells at Sichern.
- 1920 Abram goes into Egypt. Pharaoh takes his wife, but soon returns her again.
Gold and silver first mentioned as money.
- 1917 Lot leaves Abram and goes to dwell at or near Sodom.
- 1912 Abram delivers Lot from captivity, and receives the blessing of Melchizedec.
- 1911 Sarai gives her maid Hagar for a wife to her husband Abram.
- 1910 Ishmael born, son of Abram and Hagar. Abram was 86 years old.
- 1897 The new covenant of the Lord with Abram.
God promises him a numerous posterity; his name changed to Abraham, and that of Sarai to Sarah. Circumcision instituted. Abraham entertains three angels under the appearance of travelers. They promise him Isaac.
Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah and Zeboim burnt by fire from heaven. Lot is preserved in answer to Abraham's intercessions; retires to Zoar.
- 1896 Abraham departs from the plain of Mamre to Beer-sheba.
Isaac, the child of promise, is born.
- 1893 Isaac is weaned, and Ishmael, with Hagar his mother, is sent away by Abraham.
- 1891 Letters first used in Egypt by Syphoas.
- 1871 Abraham commanded to offer Isaac in sacrifice.
- 1859 Sarah dies, aged 127 years.
- 1856 Isaac marries Rebekah.
The kingdom of Argos established under Inachus.
- 1847 Shem, the son of Noah, dies.
- 1836 Jacob and Esau, twin sons of Isaac and Rebekah are born.
- 1822 Memnon invents the Egyptian alphabet.
- 1821 Abraham dies, aged 175.
- 1817 Eber, the fifth from Noah, dies.
Amenophis I. is acknowledged king of all Egypt.
- 1804 Isaac covenants with Abimelech, king of Gerar.
- 1800 The Pelasgians, under Inachus, settle in Peloponnesus about this time.
- 1766 China, the Second Imperial dynasty, begins.
- 1764 The deluge of Ogyges in Attica, which remains waste over 200 years, till the coming of Cecrops.
- 1760 Jacob fraudulently obtains the blessing from Isaac and withdraws into Mesopotamia to his uncle Laban.
- 1753 After seven years' service, Jacob marries Leah and Rachel, Laban's daughters.
Joseph's elder brethren all born during the second seven years of Jacob's serving Laban.

B. C.

- 1745 Joseph born, son of Jacob and Rachel.
- 1739 Jacob's name changed to Israel.
- 1732 The rape of Dinah.
Benjamin born, son of Rachel who dies near Bethlehem, when Jacob went to pay his vows at Bethel.
- 1729 Joseph sold into Egypt, and there sold as a slave to Potiphar.
- 1722 Joseph, falsely accused by the wife of Potiphar, his master, is committed to prison.
- 1716 Isaac dies, aged 180 years.
- 1715 Pharez and Zerah are born of Tamar by Judah, her father-in-law.
The beginning of the seven years of plenty foretold by Joseph. Joseph, interpreting Pharaoh's dream, is made lord of all the land of Egypt.
- 1711 The city of Argos built by Argus, son of Niobe.
- 1710 A colony of Arcadians emigrate into Italy under Cnотrus.
- 1708 The beginning of the seven years' scarcity foretold by Joseph.
- 1707 Jacob, pressed by famine, sends his ten sons to buy corn in Egypt, who meet with harsh treatment from Joseph, whom they did not know.
- 1706 Jacob is prevailed on to send Benjamin with his other sons; and Joseph having at length made himself known to his brethren, Jacob with all his family go down into Egypt.
- 1704 Joseph gets all the money of Egypt into the royal treasury.
- 1703 Joseph gets all the cattle of Egypt for the king.
- 1702 The Egyptians sell their lands and liberties to Pharaoh.
- 1701 End of the seven years' famine. Joseph returns to the Egyptians their cattle and their lands.
- 1700 The Pelasgians settle in Thessaly about this time.
- 1689 Israel's last sickness; he adopts and blesses Ephraim and Manasseh, foretells the characters of all his sons, and dies, aged 147 years.
- 1680 The Hyksos, or King-shepherds from Arabia or Phenicia, subjugate Egypt about this time.
- 1641 Criasus succeeds his father Argus.
- 1635 Joseph dies, aged 110, and the book of Genesis closes.
- 1613 Levi, the grandfather of Moses and Aaron dies, aged 137.
- 1588 Atlas, the Astronomer.
- 1582 The Parian Chronicle in the Arundelian marbles, Oxford, begins this year, when it states that Cecrops settled in Attica.
- 1580 The Cymbal used at the feasts of Cybele.
- 1577 A Revolution in Egypt. Rameses Miamum, the king, who knew neither Joseph nor his services, persecutes the Israelites.
About this time, according to Calmet, lived Job, famous for his wisdom, patience and virtue.
- 1574 Aaron born, son of Anram and Jochebed.
- 1571 Moses born; exposed on the banks of the Nile, and found by Pharaoh's daughter, who adopts him.
- 1536 Athens founded by Cecrops.

B. C.

- 1552 Triopas, king of Argos. The kingdom divided, Polycæon reigning in Messenia.
- 1546 Troy founded by Scamander.
- 1537 Joshua born, son of Nun.
- 1534 Dancing to music introduced by Curetes.
- 1531 Moses, having been brought up by Pharaoh's daughter, at the age of 40 attempts to deliver his people; but meeting a repulse, having killed an Egyptian, he flees into Midian where he marries Jethro's daughter, and continues forty years as a shepherd.
- 1530 Caleb born, son of Jephunneh.
- 1520 Corinth founded.
- 1516 Sparta founded, and the kingdom of Laconia, or Lacedæmon.
- 1507 The Areopagus established at Athens.
- 1506 Crotopas succeeds to the throne of Argos.
The flute invented by Hyagnis, a Phrygian.
- 1503 The Deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly.
- 1502 Teucer succeeds his father.
- 1495 The Panathenæa first celebrated at Athens.
- 1493 THEBES in Bœotia founded by Cadmus a Phœnician, who introduces the Alphabet into Greece.
- 1491 God appears to Moses in a burning bush at Horeb, and sends him to Egypt to deliver the Israelites.
The Ten Plagues in Egypt.
Institution of the Passover.
The EXODUS of the ISRAELITES from Egypt.

 FOURTH PERIOD.

FROM THE DEPARTURE OF THE ISRAELITES OUT OF EGYPT TO
THEIR ENTRANCE INTO THE LAND OF CANAAN—40 YEARS.

- 1491 Pharaoh, (Amenophis) pursues the Israelites with his army, and overtakes them at Pi-hahiroth. The waters divided. Israel passes through on dry ground. The Egyptians drowned 21st of the first month.
THE LAW given at Mount Sinai.
Sesostris succeeds Amenophis (Pharaoh) his father. He divides Egypt into thirty nomes or districts, renders Ethiopia tributary, conquers Asia, and subjects the Seythians as far as the Tanais. On his return into Egypt he kills himself, after a reign of 33 years.
- 1490 The tabernacle is set up and preparations made for Israel's immediately marching to possess Canaan; but because of their unbelief and rebellion they are doomed to continue in the wilderness till 40 years are passed.

- B. C.
- 1490 Lacedæmon, fourth king of Sparta.
- 1489 The Israelites continue a considerable time at Kadesh-barnea, whence they go toward the Red Sea.
- 1487 Erichthonius, the fourth king of Athens, introduces the first chariot.
- 1480 Dardanus, king of Troy, builds Dardania.
- 1474 Denaus, brother of Sesostris, leaves Egypt and retires into the Peloponnesus, where he makes himself master of Argos.
- 1471 The sedition of Korah, Dathan and Abiram is supposed to have happened at the encampment of Kadesh-barnea.
- 1463 Damnonii invade Ireland.
- 1457 Pheron succeeds Sesostris.
The kingdom of Mycene begins under Perseus, late king of Argos.
- 1453 Olympic games first celebrated at Elis.
- 1452 After wandering in the deserts of Arabia, Petrea and Idumea thirty-seven years, the Israelites return to Mozeroth, near Kadesh-barnea, in the thirty-ninth year after the Exodus. Moses sends ambassadors to the king of Edom, who refuses a passage through his territories.
The Israelites arrive at Kadesh. Miriam dies, aged 130 years.
The Israelites murmur for want of water. Moses brings it from the rock; but he, as well as Aaron, having shown some distrust, God forbids their entrance into the land of promise.
From Kadesh they go to Mount Hor, where Aaron dies, aged 122 years.
The king of Arad attacks Israel and takes several captives.
From Mount Hor they come to Zalmonah, where Moses raises the brazen serpent. Others think this happened at Punon.
- 1451 Sihon, king of the Amorites, refuses the Israelites a passage through his dominions. Moses attacks him and takes his country. Og, king of Bashan, attacks Israel, but is defeated. Distribution of the countries of Sihon and Og to the tribes of Reuben and Gad, and to the half-tribe of Manasseh. Moses renews the covenant of Israel with the Lord. Joshua sends spies to Jericho.
The whole book of Deuteronomy ending with the death of Moses bears this date.
The books of Moses contain the history of 2553 years, closing with the ENTRANCE OF THE ISRAELITES INTO THE LAND OF CANAAN.

FIFTH PERIOD.

FROM THE ENTRANCE OF THE ISRAELITES INTO CANAAN TO
THE KINGDOM OF SAUL—356 YEARS.

B. C.

- 1451 Israel under Joshua pass the river Jordan. Joshua restores circumcision. Manna ceases. The first passover after the passing of Jordan. Jericho taken. Gibeonites make a league with Joshua. War of the five kings against Gibeon, whom Joshua defeats; the sun and moon stand still.
- 1450 War of Joshua against the kings of Canaan.
- 1449 Erichthonius reigns in Troy.
- 1446 The conquest of Canaan is completed.
Belochus, the last king of the race of Ninus.
- 1445 Joshua divides the conquered country among Judah, Ephraim and the half-tribe of Manasseh.
- 1444 The Tabernacle is set up at Shiloh; the rest of the land is divided, and the Reubenites, etc., are dismissed to their possessions eastward of the Jordan.
- 1438 Pandion begins to reign at Athens.
- 1433 Artossa Semiramis II. associate on the throne of Assyria.
- 1427 Joshua dies, aged 110 years.
- 1421 Belatores reigns in Assyria.
- 1413 I. Servitude of the eastern Israelites under Cushanrishathaim, king of Mesopotamia, eight years.
- 1410 The other tribes make war upon the Benjamites.
- 1406 Minos flourishes in Crete, and iron is found by the Dactyli by the accidental burning of the woods of Ida in Crete.
- 1405 Othniel delivers the Israelites and judges them 40 years.
- 1400 Pelasgians and Tyrrhenians settle in Italy about this time.
- 1397 Corinth becomes a kingdom under Sisyphus.
- 1390 The tribe of Benjamin almost extinct.
- 1383 Ceres arrives in Attica.
- 1376 Sethos reigns in Egypt.
- 1374 Erichthonius, son of Dardanus, king of Troy, died.
Troas, king of Troy.
- 1370 Bucklers used in single combat, invented by Prætus and Acrisius of Argos.
- 1356 The Elusynian mysteries introduced at Athens by Eumolpus.
- 1343 II. Servitude of the eastern Israelites under Eglon king of Moab.
- 1323 Ehud delivers them and judges Israel.
- 1314 Ilus, son of Troas, founder of Ilium.
- 1305 III. Servitude of the Israelites under the Philistines. Shamgar delivers them and judges Israel.
- 1285 IV. Servitude of the northern Israelites under Jabin, king of Hazor. Deborah and Barak deliver them after twenty years.
- 1284 Orpheus and Linus, sons of Apollo, skilled in music.
- 1233 Ægeus reigns in Attica.

- B. C.
- 1266 Œdipus king of Thebes.
- 1263 The Argonautic expedition. First naval expedition on record.
The first Pythian games celebrated by Adrastus, king of Argos.
- 1263 The Temple of Apollo at Delphi built by the council of Amphictyons.
- 1260 Laomedon king of Troy.
- 1259 Phenicia; Tyre founded.
- 1252 V. Servitude of the eastern and northern Israelites under the Midianites.
- 1245 Gideon delivers Israel. He governs them nine years.
- 1240 The axe, wedge, wimble and lever, also masts and sails invented by Dædalus of Athens.
Troy taken by the Argonauts.
- 1239 Latinus reigns in Italy.
- 1238 Abimelech, son of Gideon, procures himself to be made king of Shechem.
- 1235 Theseus makes the government of Athens democratic.
- 1233 Abimelech killed after three years.
Carthage founded by the Tyrians.
- 1232 Tola, judge of Israel after Abimelech, governs 23 years.
- 1225 Hercules arrives in Phrygia.
- 1224 Priam king of Troy.
The game of backgammon invented by Palamedes of Greece.
- 1222 Argon, a descendant of Hercules, first king of Lydia.
Hercules celebrates the Olympic games.
- 1216 Second Theban war, or war of the Epigonii.
- 1213 Helen, carried off by Theseus, is received by Castor and Pollux, and marries Menelaus.
- 1210 Jair judges Israel, chiefly beyond Jordan; governs twenty-two years.
- 1206 VI. Servitude under the Philistines and Ammonites.
- 1204 Helen elopes with Paris.
- 1188 Jephthah delivers the Israelites beyond Jordan.
- 1184 Troy taken after a siege of ten years. Æneas sails to Italy.
- 1183 Teutæus king of Assyria.
- 1182 Jephthah dies and is succeeded by Ibzan.
- 1177 Æneas lands in Italy.
- 1176 Salamis founded by Teucer about this time.
- 1175 Epirus. Pyrrhus Neoptolimus. Elon judges Israel.
- 1165 Elon dies. Abdon succeeds him.
- 1161 Israel enslaved by the Philistines and Ammonites.
- 1157 Abdon dies. Eli judges Israel.
- 1155 Samson born.
Samuel born.
- 1152 Alba Longa built by Ascanius.
- 1141 Temple of Ephesus burnt by the Amazons.
- 1139 Thinæus king of Assyria.
- 1137 Samson marries at Timnath.
- 1136 Samson burns the ripe corn of the Philistines.
- 1124 Æolian migration.

B. C.

- 1122 China, third dynasty. Tchcoo.
- 1116 War between the Philistines and the Israelites. The ark taken by the Philistines. Death of the high priest Eli. He governed Israel forty years.
The Philistines send back the ark, with presents. It is deposited at Kirjath-jearim. Samuel the last judge of Israel. Victory of the Israelites over the Philistines.
- 1115 Mariner's compass said to be known in China.
- 1104 The return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus eighty years after the taking of Troy. Two years after they divide the Peloponnesus among themselves, and here begins the kingdom of Lacedæmon under Eurysthenes and Procles.
End of the kingdom of Mycene.
- 1100 A standard Dictionary of the Chinese, containing 40,000 characters, completed by Pa-out-she. (?)
- 1095 Samuel, when old, employs his sons as judges under him; but their misconduct gives Israel the occasion of desiring a king; and Saul, whom God had selected and commanded Samuel to anoint, having delivered Jabesh-gilead in extreme distress, is anointed king.
Establishment of the Hebrew Monarchy.

SIXTH PERIOD.

FROM THE KINGDOM OF SAUL TO THE BUILDING OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE—91 YEARS.

- 1093 War of the Philistines against Saul, who, having disobeyed Samuel's orders, is rejected by God.
Jonathan's victory over the Philistines.
- 1088 End of the kingdom of Sicyon.
- 1085 David born.
- 1068 Codrus, king of Athens, falls into a war with the Dorians. Monarchy ceases at Athens. The government of the decennial archons begins.
- 1067 God, having rejected Saul for disobedience, sends Samuel to Bethlehem to anoint David as the king of Israel.
- 1062 War of the Philistines against the Israelites.
David kills Goliath.
- 1061 Saul, urged by jealousy, endeavors to slay David.
- 1060 to 1056 David flees to various places to avoid the jealousy of Saul.
- 1055 War of the Philistines against Saul. Saul causes the ghost of Samuel to be raised. He loses the battle, and kills himself. Ishbosheth, son of Saul, acknowledged king, reigns at Mahanaim beyond Jordan.

- B. C.
- 1055 David consecrated king of Judah. Reigns at Hebron.
- 1048 Abner quits Ishbosheth; resorts to David. Is treacherously slain by Joab.
- Ishbosheth being assassinated, David is acknowledged king over all Israel and consecrated the second time at Hebron.
- 1047 David takes the city of Zion from the Jebusites, and makes Jerusalem the seat of his government.
- 1044 The Ionian emigrants settle in Asia Minor.
- 1043 David brings the ark from Kirjath-jearim, and stations it in Zion.
- 1042 David subdues the Philistines, Moabites and Syrians, and extends his dominions to the Euphrates on the east, the Red Sea on the south, and Lebanon on the north.
- 1037 David's war against the king of the Ammonites who had insulted his ambassadors.
- 1035 David falls into most aggravated crimes in respect of Bathsheba and Uriah, but deeply repents.
- 1033 Solomon is born.
- 1030 Absalom, Ammon's brother, murders him, and flees into Geshur.
- 1027 David is induced to permit Absalom to return from Geshur.
- 1025 David is fully reconciled to him.
- 1021 Absalom steals the hearts of the people and raises rebellion against his father, which terminates in his own miserable death, attended by many awful events.
- 1020 A famine, sent on account of Saul's cruelty to the Gibeonites, is removed by delivering seven of his sons to them to be put to death.
- 1017 David numbers Israel, and God gives him the choice of three plagues by which to be punished.
- 1016 David prepares for the building of the temple on Mount Zion, in the threshing floor of Araunah.
- Rehoboam is born to Solomon by Naamah, an Ammonitess.
- 1015 David dies, aged 70, and is succeeded by Solomon.
- 1014 Solomon reigns alone, having reigned about six months in the lifetime of his father, David. He reigned in all forty years. Adonijah slain and Abiathar deprived of the office of high priest. Zadok in future enjoys it alone.
- Joab slain in the temple.
- 1013 Solomon marries a daughter of the king of Egypt.
- 1012 Hiram, king of Tyre, congratulates Solomon on his accession to the crown; Solomon requires of him timber and workmen to assist him in building the temple. He lays the foundation of the temple.
- Alliance between Solomon and Pharaoh.
- 1004 The TEMPLE OF SOLOMON finished, being seven years and a half in building.

SEVENTH PERIOD.

FROM THE BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE TO THE BABYLONISH
CAPTIVITY — 416 YEARS.

B. C.

- 1004 Dedication of Solomon's Temple.
- 1000 Solomon extends his commerce in connection with Hiram, king of Tyre, to India via Red Sea, and to the shores of the Atlantic, via Straits of Gibraltar; builds Tadmor (Palmyra) in the desert, Baalbec and other cities.
- 992 Solomon finishes the building of his palace and that of his queen, the daughter of Pharaoh.
- 986 Samos built. Utica built.
- 985 Solomon is seduced into idolatry by his wives.
- 978 Sesac (Shishak in Scripture) king of Egypt. (?)
- 976 Capys reigns in Alba Longa.
- 975 Solomon, having reigned in great prosperity 40 years, dies. In the same year, Rehoboam, having answered the elders of Israel harshly, is rejected by ten tribes, over whom Jeroboam reigns; so that only Judah and Benjamin adhere to the family of David.
- 974 Jeroboam, having from carnal policy established the worship of the golden calves at Dan and Bethel, is reproved by a prophet from Judah, who predicts Josiah by name 300 years before his birth; but disobeying God he is slain by a lion. At this time the priests and Levites and pious Israelites leave their possessions in Jeroboam's dominions and are incorporated into the kingdom of Judah.
- 972 Rehoboam gives himself up to impiety.
- 971 Shishak, king of Egypt, plunders Jerusalem and the temple.
- 958 Rehoboam dies, having reigned 17 years, and is succeeded by Abijam or Abijah, (called Abia, Matt. 1: 7.)
- 957 Abijah vanquishes Jeroboam, with the slaughter of 500,000 Israelites.
- 955 He dies, having reigned three years, and is succeeded by Asa.
- 954 Jeroboam of Israel dies, and is succeeded by his son, Nadab.
- 953 Nadab is slain by Baasha, who usurps the kingdom and destroys all the family of Jeroboam.
- 950 Homer and Hesiod flourish about this time, according to the marbles.
- 945 Asa, having destroyed idolatry, and reformed and fortified his kingdom, is assaulted by Zerah, king of Ethiopia, with an innumerable army; but trusting in God, he obtains a most decisive victory.
- 940 Baasha builds Ramah to hinder Israel from going to Jerusalem. His territories invaded by Benhadad, king of Damascus.
- 937 Breastplates invented by Jason.
- 935 Bacchus king of Corinth.
- 930 Baasha of Israel dies, having reigned almost 24 years, and is succeeded by his son Elah.

B. C.

- 929 Elah killed by Zimri, who usurps the kingdom seven days, but is speedily dethroned by Omri, and burns himself in the palace.
- 925 Omri prevails over Tibni. Reigns alone in the 31st year of Asa.
- 924 Omri builds Samaria; makes it the seat of his kingdom.
- 917 Omri dies; succeeded by Ahab his son.
Asa, troubled with lameness, (probably the gout) places his confidence in physicians rather than in God.
- 916 Calpetus king of Alba.
- 914 Asa of Judah, having reigned 41 years, dies, and is succeeded by his son Jehoshaphat.
- 912 Jehoshaphat, having demolished the high places and groves, sends Levites with the princes to instruct the people in the law of God, and is remarkably prospered.
- 910 Elijah foretells to Ahab a dreadful famine.
- 907 Elijah having proved by fire from heaven consuming his sacrifice that Jehovah is the true God, and having slain the prophets of Baal, rain is sent in answer to his prayers.
Ahaziah born, son of Jehoram and Athaliah, and grandson of Jehoshaphat.
- 903 Tiberinus, king of Alba.
- 901 Benhadad, king of Syria, besieges Samaria; is forced to quit it.
- 900 Returns the following year; is defeated at Aphek.
- 899 Ahab, by Jezebel's means, murders Naboth and seizes his vineyard, for which he and Jezebel and his posterity are doomed to utter destruction, by the word of Elijah.
- 898 Jehoshaphat assists Ahab.
- 897 Jehoshaphat accompanies Ahab in his expedition against Ramoth-gilead, where he narrowly escapes a great danger. Ahab wars against Ramoth-gilead; is killed in disguise. Ahaziah succeeds him.
- 896 Jehoshaphat equips a fleet for Ophir; Ahaziah, king of Israel, partaking of the design; the fleet is destroyed by a tempest. Ahaziah falling from the lattice of his house is dangerously wounded, and dies. Jehoram, his brother succeeds him, and makes war against Moab.
- 895 Tiberinus drowned in the river Albula, which is thence called the Tiber.
Elisha foretells victory to the army of Israel, and procures water in abundance. Elijah taken alive into heaven.
- 892 Jehoshaphat, having been rebuked by a prophet for his alliance with Ahab, is assaulted by a large army of invaders; but in answer to his prayer of faith they destroy each other, and Judah is enriched by the spoils.
- 889 Jehoshaphat dies, and is succeeded by his son, Jehoram or Joram (who had reigned four years along with his father), in the seventh year of Jehoram or Joram of Israel.
- 888 Jehoram, at the importunity of his wife, Athaliah, introduces into Judah the worship of Baal.

B. C.

- 887 Jehoram smitten by God with an incurable distemper in his bowels.
- 886 Jehoram makes his son, Ahaziah, viceroy or assistant in his kingdom. Jehoram dies, having reigned four years.
Homer's poems brought into Greece.
- 885 Ahaziah reigns but one year. Joash or Jehoash born.
- 884 Ahaziah accompanies Jehoram, king of Israel, to the siege of Ramoth-gilead. Ahaziah slain by Jehu. Athaliah kills all the royal family; usurps the kingdom. Jehoash is preserved and kept secretly in the temple six years.
Lycurgus, 42 years old, establishes his laws at Lacedæmon, and together with Iphitus and Cleosthenes restores the Olympic games at Elis, about 108 years before the era which is commonly called the first Olympiad.
- 878 Jehoiada, the high priest, sets Jehoash on the throne of Judah, and slays Athaliah. Jehoash reigns 40 years.
- 869 Phidon, king of Argos, is supposed to have invented scales and measures, and coined silver at Ægina.
Carthage built by Dido.
- 864 Romulus king of Alba Longa.
- Amaziah, son of Joash, born.
- 857 Jehoash repairs the temple.
- 856 Jehu, king of Israel, dies, having reigned 28 years, and is succeeded by his son Jehoahaz.
- 845 Jehoiada, the high priest dies, being 130 years of age, and for his eminent services is honored by a burial among the kings of Judah.
Aventinus king of Alba.
- 841 Jehoahaz dies. Joash or Jehoash, whom he had associated with himself on the throne, succeeds him.
The death of Elisha.
- 840 Jehoash and Judah revolt to idolatry, and the people stone Zechariah the prophet, the son of Jehoiada, by the king's command, in the court of the temple, for his faithful reproof.
Jonah preaches to the Ninevites.
Hazael, king of Syria, wars against Jehoash.
Sardanapalus, the last king of the first empire of the Assyrians. After a reign of twenty years he burned himself in his palace.
- 839 Jehoash, after great calamities and dire diseases, is murdered by his servants, after having reigned 40 years, and is succeeded by his son, Amaziah.
- 836 Hazael, king of Syria, dies, and Benhadad succeeds him.
Jehoash wars against Benhadad.
- 827 Amaziah of Judah wars against Idumæa.
- 826 Amaziah, elated by a victory over the Edomites, challenges Jehoash of Israel, who overcomes him, takes him prisoner and breaks down the walls of Jerusalem.
Jehoash, king of Israel, dies. Jeroboam II. succeeds him; reigns 41 years.

B. C.

- 825 The dynasty of the Tanites in Egypt begins under Petubastes.
- 823 Arbaces, governor of Media, and Belesis, governor of Babylonia, besiege Sardanapalus king of Assyria, in Nineveh. (?)
- 820 After a siege of three years Sardanapalus burns himself in his palace, with all his riches. The first empire of the Assyrians, which ended at the death of Sardanapalus, had existed more than 1200 years. Out of its ruins three others were formed; that of the Assyrians of Babylon, the Assyrians of Nineveh and that of the Medes.
814. The kingdom of Macedon begins, founded by Caranus, and continues 646 years, till the battle of Pydna.
- 810 Amaziah dies. Uzziah or Azariah succeeds him; reigns 52 years.
- 808 God grants success to Jeroboam of Israel, according to the word of Jonah, of Gath-hepher, in Galilee.
Procas king of Alba.
- 800 Carpets in use for tents.
- 797 The kingdom of Lydia begins under Ardysus, and continues 249 years.
- 794 Numitor king of Alba.
Amulius king of Alba.
- 790 The second Assyrian monarchy founded by Pul about this time.
- 786 Cœnus ascended the throne of Macedon.
The Corinthians employ triremes or vessels with three banks of oars.
- 784 Jeroboam of Israel, having reigned 41 years, dies, and an inter-regnum of eleven or twelve years follows.
- 781 The dynasties of the Saites in Egypt.
- 776 The era of the Olympiads begins on July 23, when the victors at Olympia were first registered; Corœbus being the first victor enrolled.
- 774 Thurinas became king of Macedon.
- 773 Zachariah, son of Jeroboam and great-grandson of Jehu, and the last of his race, is made king in the 38th year of Azariah of Judah.
- 772 Shallum, at the end of the year, dethrones, murders and succeeds him; but is soon murdered and succeeded by Menahem.
Sculpture first mentioned in profane history, an Egyptian art. Placed by some in the seventh century.
- 771 Pul, the king of Nineveh, who repented at Jonah's preaching, invades Israel and renders Menaham tributary.
- 761 Menahem, having perpetrated dire cruelties and enormous wickedness dies, and is succeeded by his son Pekahiah.
Alyattes king of Lydia.
- 759 Pekah, one of Pekahiah's captains, murders and succeeds him.
- 758 Azariah or Uzziah of Judah, having reigned very prosperously, but at length having been smitten with leprosy for presuming to burn incense in the temple, dies, after reigning 52 years, and is succeeded by his son Jotham.
Isaiah and Hosea continue to prophesy.

B. C.

- 753 Rome built on the 20th of April, according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period.
- 747 Belesis, otherwise Baladan or Nabonassar, founds the Babylonian empire. This famous epoch of Nabonassar falls 747 years B. C. Tiglath-pileser continues the Assyrian empire, but is reduced into very narrow limits. Reigned 19 years; according to some 30 years.
- Union of the Romans and Sabines.
- 743 Rezin king of Syria, and Pekah king of Israel invade Judah. The first war between Messenia and Sparta begins.
- 742 Jotham having reigned 16 years, dies, and is succeeded by his son Ahaz.
- 741 Rezin, king of Syria, and Pekah of Israel, confederate against Ahaz to dethrone him, to set aside the family of David and to appoint a king over Judah of another race; but God, by Isaiah, assures Ahaz that this design shall not succeed, because Immanuel, the son of a virgin should yet spring from the stock of David.
- 740 Nevertheless, for the wickedness of Ahaz and Judah, God gives Pekah a great victory in which 120,000 men of Judah were slain.
- Tiglath-pileser defeats and slays Rezin king of Damascus; enters the land of Israel and takes many cities and captives, chiefly from Reuben, Gad and the half of Manasseh. The first captivity of Israel.
- 739 In the days of Pekah, probably towards the close of his reign, Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria, carried captive the inhabitants of the western and northern regions of the land.
- Hoshea, son of Elah, slays Pekah and usurps the kingdom.
- 737 Sebacon invades Egypt.
- 735 Candaules king of Lydia.
- 734 Merodac Baladan. Nothing is known of the succeeding kings of Babylon.
- 732 Syracuse built by a Corinthian colony.
- 730 Hoshea, probably about nine years after he had murdered Pekah, is established as king of Israel.
- 729 Perdicas I. king of Macedon.
- 728 Shalmanezzer succeeds Tiglath-pileser king of Nineveh.
- 727 Ahaz, king of Judah, dies.
- 726 Hezekiah restores the worship of the Lord in Judea, which Ahaz had subverted.
- 725 Habakkuk and Nahum prophesy about this time. Hoshea makes an alliance with So, king of Egypt, and endeavors to shake off the yoke of Shalmanezzer.
- 724 Shalmanezzer besieges Samaria;
- 721 Takes it after three years' siege, and carries beyond the Euphrates the tribes that Tiglath-pileser had not already carried into captivity, in the ninth year of Hoshea and sixth of Hezekiah. The first eclipse of the moon observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon.

B. C.

- 718 Gyges murders Candaules and succeeds to the Lydian throne.
- 717 Sennacherib king of Assyria.
716. Romulus murdered by the senators.
- 715 Numa Pompilius king of Rome.
- 713 Sennacherib, king of Assyria invades Judah, but appeased by a tribute, recedes. About the same time Hezekiah is sick nigh to death, but he is restored by a miracle, and deliverance from the Assyrians is promised him.
Gela in Sicily founded.
- 712 Sennacherib again invades Judah, takes many cities, prepares to besiege Jerusalem, and sends menacing and blasphemous messages and letters to Hezekiah; but in answer to the prayers of Hezekiah and Isaiah, and the remnant of the pious Jews, his army is cut off by an angel and soon after he is murdered at Nineveh in the temple of his idol, by his own sons.
Esar-haddon succeeds Sennacherib.
- 711 Tartan sent by Esar-haddon against the Philistines, the Idumæans and the Egyptians.
- 710 Roman calendar reformed. The year divided into twelve months instead of ten as before.
- 709 Media becomes a kingdom under Dejoeces.
Ecbatana founded by Dejoeces.
- 707 Tarentum built by the Parthenians.
- 703 Coreyra built by the Corinthians.
- 698 Hezekiah dies, and is succeeded by his son Manasseh, aged only 12 years.
- 685 The second war between Messenia and Sparta begins.
Twelve of the principal lords of Egypt seize the kingdom, of which each governs a part with equal authority.
Iambic verse introduced by Archilochus.
Tyrtaeus and Evander, poets.
Second Messenian war.
- 680 Babylon and Nineveh united under Esar-haddon. Thus ended the second Assyrian Empire and commenced the Babylonian Empire.
Chess invented.
- 678 Argæus, first king of Macedon.
- 676 Manasseh reigns most wickedly, beyond all who preceded him; till he is carried captive to Babylon.
Holofernes, Assyrian general.
- 672 Tullus Hostilius, king of Rome.
- 670 Psammeticus, one of the twelve kings, defeats the other eleven, and remains sole master of Egypt. He takes Azotus after a siege of twenty years.
- 668 Messina, in Sicily, founded.
- 667 Saosduchinus or Nebuchodonosor, king of Babylon.
- 665 Alba destroyed.
- 660 Memphis becomes capital of Egypt.
- 659 Cypselus usurps the government of Corinth and keeps it for 30 years.

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- 658 Byzantium founded by a colony of Megara under Byzas.
- 657 Phraortes, king of Media.
The war of Holofernes, who is slain in Judea by Judith.
Attempt to discover the primitive language of mankind. Interpreters instituted by Psammeticus. Children educated in the language and manners of Greece.
- 647 Saracus king of Babylon and Nineveh.
Phraortes conquers Persia, Armenia, etc.
- 643 Manasseh, having deeply repented, and being restored to his kingdom, supports the worship of God till his death, having reigned in all 52 years.
- 641 His son Ammon, who succeeded him, aged 22 years, persisting in wickedness, is slain (after reigning two years) by his servants, and succeeded by his own son, Josiah, being only eight years old.
- 640 Ancus Martius, king of Rome. The port of Ostia built.
The Latins conquered by the Romans.
Philip I. king of Macedon.
- 634 Cyaxares king of Media.
- 631 Sadyattes king of Lydia.
- 630 Josiah begins to reform Judah and Israel.
- 629 Jeremiah enters on his prophetic office, being then a young man. Periander encourages learning at Corinth.
- 626 Nabopolassar's revolt against Saracus. He makes himself master of Babylon.
- 624 The Scythians invade Asia Minor, of which they keep possession for 28 years.
Josiah gives orders for repairing the temple at Jerusalem. Money collected for repairing the temple.
The prophetess Huldah foretells the calamities that threaten Judah, but not in Josiah's time.
In the same year Josiah proceeds with and completes his reformation and fulfils the predictions delivered concerning him above 300 years before.
- 623 Draco frames his bloody code of laws at Athens.
- 622 Josiah celebrates the passover with extraordinary zeal and solemnity.
- 619 Alyattes II. king of Lydia.
- 616 Tarquinius Priscus king of Rome.
Pharaoh-necho king of Egypt.
- 612 Destruction of Nineveh. From henceforth Babylon is the capital of the Assyrian Empire.
- 610 Josiah, being 37 years of age, and having reigned 31 years, is slain in battle against Pharaoh-necho, king of Egypt, and greatly lamented by Judah and Jeremiah.
The people of the land make Jehoahaz, Josiah's second son, king in his stead. Zephaniah prophesied during the reign of Josiah.
After three months Pharaoh-necho carries Jehoahaz captive into Egypt; makes Jehoiakim, Josiah's eldest son, king over Judah.

B. C.

- 610 The canal between the Mediterranean and the Red sea begun by Pharaoh-necho. The lives of 12,000 men lost in the attempt. He sends out a Phœnician fleet, which, sailing through the straits of Babelmandel, returned the third year by the straits of Gibraltar, thus circumnavigating Africa.
- 607 Nebuchadnezzar^{II} is associated with Nabopolassar his father, king of Babylon, in the kingdom.
- 606 Nebuchadnezzar makes war on Jehoiakim and renders him tributary. At this time Daniel and his friends were led captive, and many of the sacred vessels of the temple were carried to Babylon; and from this year the principal computation of the seventy years' captivity begins.
- Sappho, Alcæus, Pittacus, Bius, Chilo, Myson, Anacharsis, Æsop, Ilychis, Theognis, Stesichorus, Phocylides and Cadmus (of Miletus) flourish about this time.
- 605 Nabopolassar dies, and Nebuchadnezzar succeeds to the whole authority.
- 604 Solon. The seven sages of Greece lived about this time.
- 603 Jehoiakim revolts from Nebuchadnezzar.
- In the same year Daniel reveals and interprets Nebuchadnezzar's dream of the image, as predicting the four great monarchies, the Chaldean, Medo-Persian, Grecian and Roman; and the stone cut out of the mountain without hands, which destroyed and dissipated the image, denoting the kingdom of Christ and its final, universal prevalence. Daniel and his friends are greatly preferred.
- 602 Æropas, king of Macedon, conquers Illyria.
- 601 Astyages, the son of Cyaxares, gives his daughter in marriage to Cambyses, king of Persia.
- 600 Psammis king of Egypt six years.
- Jehoiakim is slain and succeeded by his son Jehoiachin, or Jeconiah, or Jeconias, or Coniah.
- The spherical form of the earth and the true cause of lunar eclipses taught by Thalcs, one of the seven wise men of Greece, who discovers the electricity of amber about this time.
- 599 Cyrus born, son of Cambyses and Mandane.
- 598 Jehoiachin revolts against Nebuchadnezzar; is taken, put to death, and cast to the fowls of the air. Is succeeded by Zedekiah.
- 596 The Scythians expelled from Asia Minor by Cyaxares.
- 595 Astyages king of Media.
- 594 Pharaoh Hophra king of Egypt.
- Solon's legislation in Athens supersedes that of Draco.
- 591 The Pythian games at Delphi.
- 588 Jerusalem taken on the ninth day of the fourth month, (June) after 18 months' siege, the 11th year of Zedekiah. Zedekiah, endeavoring to flee by night, is taken and brought to Riblah, to Nebuchadnezzar. His sons are slain in his presence, his eyes are put out, and he is carried to Babylon.
- Jerusalem and the temple burned seventh day of the fourth

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- month. The Jews of Jerusalem and Judea carried captive beyond the Euphrates. The poorer classes only left in the land.
- 588 Thus ends the kingdom of Judea, after it had subsisted four hundred and sixty years, from the beginning of the reign of David; and three hundred and eighty-seven years from the separation of Judah and the ten tribes; and one hundred and thirty-three years after the ruin of the kingdom of Israel.
- About this time Obadiah prophesied against the insulting Edomites. The 137th Psalm was probably written about this time.

 EIGHTH PERIOD.

FROM THE CAPTIVITY TO ALEXANDER THE GREAT—258 YEARS.

- 588 Gedaliah made governor of the remains of the people. He is slain.
- 587 Jeremiah carried into Egypt by the Jews, after the death of Gedaliah; prophesies in Egypt.
- Ezekiel in Chaldea prophesies against the captives of Judah.
- 585 The siege of Tyre by Nebuchadnezzar; lasted thirteen years. During the interval Nebuchadnezzar wars against the Idumæans, the Ammonites and Moabites. Obadiah prophesies against Idumæa.
- Death of Periander, tyrant of Corinth.
- 584 Nebuzaradan carries captive the scattered remnant of the Jews.
- 583 Nebuchadnezzar requires all his officers to worship a golden image which he had set up, but Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego magnanimously refuse. They are cast into the fiery furnace and are miraculously preserved.
- 582 Nebuchadnezzar invades Elam, takes Susa.
- The Idumæan games restored, and celebrated every first and third year of the Olympiads.
- Corinth becomes a republic.
- 578 Servius Tullius sixth king of Rome.
- 576 Alectas or Alectas ascended the throne of Macedon.
- He coins money at Rome.
- Solon's laws observed at Athens.
- The establishment of the Centuries at Rome.
- 572 Nebuchadnezzar takes Tyre after a siege of thirteen years, and the spoil of Egypt, which he next invaded, is promised to him as his wages.
- 571 Nebuchadnezzar wars against Egypt, and returns to Babylon.
- Apries, king of Egypt, is strangled in his palace. Amasis succeeds him.
- 569 Nebuchadnezzar, being rendered insolent by prosperity, is warned by a dream of a dire calamity which was coming upon him, which dream Daniel interprets.

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- 569 Amasis reigns after him in peace. Connection between Greece and Egypt.
Nebuchadnezzar's dream is fulfilled in his most extraordinary insanity.
- 568 Dipenus and Scyllis open a school of statuary at Sicyon.
Egypt possesses 20,000 inhabited cities.
The Nemean games restored.
- 567 Conquest of the Etrurians by Rome.
First census of Rome, 84,700 citizens.
- 562 Cræsus king of Lydia. Solon and Æsop at his court.
First comedy acted at Rome on a cart by Susarion and Dolon.
Dials invented by Anaximander of Miletus.
Anaximenes, Cleobulus.
- 561 Nebuchadnezzar recovers his senses at the end of seven years, is restored to his authority, and adores and honors the God of heaven.
He dies, and is succeeded by Evil-Merodach, who releases Jehoiachin in the 37th year of his captivity, and treats him with kindness.
- 560 Pisistratus first usurped the sovereignty at Athens.
- 559 Cyaxares II. or Darius, king of Media.
The empire of Persia, or the Persian monarchy, was first founded by Cyrus the Great, about 559 years before the Christian era; and under the succeeding monarchs it became one of the most considerable and powerful kingdoms of the earth.
Evil-merodach is slain and succeeded by Neriglissar, his brother-in-law.
In the same year Cyrus the Persian joins Cyaxares the Mede against Babylon, being about 41 years of age.
- 556 Cyrus, as commander of the Medes and Persians, slays in battle Neriglissar, and soon after his successor Laborosoarchod.
- 555 Belshazzar, the son of Evil-Merodach, succeeds to the throne of Babylon, and in the same year Daniel has his vision of the four beasts, as emblematic of the four great empires subverted and succeeded by the kingdom of Christ, according to Nebuchadnezzar's dream of the image.
- 553 Daniel has the vision of the ram and the he-goat, etc., as emblematic of the Medo-Persian empire, subverted by Alexander the Great, and the Grecian empire under his successors, and many subsequent events.
- 549 The Temple of Apollo at Delphi burnt by the Pisistratidæ.
- 548 Sardis taken by Cyrus. Cræsus taken prisoner.
The Lydian Kingdom ended and became a Roman province.
- 547 Amyntas I. king of Macedonia.
- 541 Cyrus, having conquered a great part of Asia, besieges Belshazzar in Babylon.
- 540 The Corinthian order of architecture invented by Calimachus.
- 539 Marseilles built by the Phocæans. The age of Pythagoras, Simonides, Theæpiss, Xenophanes and Anacreon.
- 538 While Belshazzar celebrates a licentious feast, and blasphemes

B. C.

- the God of heaven, by profaning the sacred vessels in honor of his idols, a hand-writing on the wall terrifies him, which Daniel interprets to denounce his immediate ruin and the subversion of his kingdom by the Medes and Persians; and in that night Cyrus takes Babylon, slays Belshazzar, and transfers the kingdom to Cyaxares his uncle, called in scripture Darius the Mede.
- 538 Thus the Medo-Persian empire is established, being the breast and arms of silver in Nebuchadnezzar's image, and the bear in Daniel's vision. (Scott.)
- 537 After the death of Cyaxares and Cambyses, Cyrus, who succeeded both in their dominions, united the empire of the Medes with those of the Babylonians and Persians, and of the three formed a fourth under the name of the Empire of the Persians, which subsisted 206 years from the following date.
- 536 Cyrus proclaims liberty to the captive Jews, permits and encourages them to rebuild the temple and city and restores the sacred vessels. In consequence of this proclamation a remnant of Jews go to Jerusalem, being assisted by their brethren and by others. This terminates the seventy years' captivity from the third of Jehoiakim when Daniel was carried captive to Babylon.
- Pythagoras visits Egypt.
Joshua high priest of Israel.
Thespis performs the first tragedy at Athens.
- 535 The remnant of Jews, having arrived at Jerusalem, set up an altar, begin to observe their solemn feasts and prepare to rebuild the temple.
- 534 They lay the foundation with mingled tears and acclamations of praise.
Tarquinius Superbus king of Rome.
Gabii taken by stratagem.
- 533 The Samaritans, bribing the courtiers of Cyrus, obstruct the work of the temple.
- 530 Cadiz built by the Carthaginians near the ancient Tarshish.
- 529 Cyrus dies on a tour which he makes into Persia at the age of 70, after having reigned seven years alone and thirty from his setting out from Persia at the head of an army to aid Cyaxares. He is succeeded by his son Cambyses or Ahasuerus.
- 527 Pisistratus dies.
- 526 Learning encouraged at Athens and a public library built.
- 525 Psammenitus king of Egypt. He reigns only six months.
- 522 Polycrates tyrant of Samos put to death.
Cambyses, after subjecting Egypt, dies, and Smerdis the Magian, called in scripture Artaxerxes, usurps the throne of Persia. He reigns only seven months.
- 521 The Samaritans write to him against the Jews in rebuilding the temple, and obtain a decree forbidding them to proceed.
In the same year Smerdis or Artaxerxes is slain and Darius

- B. C.
- Hystaspes ascends the throne. About this time the Persian kings, making Susa their capital, neglect Babylon, which begins to decay.
- 521 Confucius, the celebrated Chinese philosopher flourished at this time.
- 520 Zerubbabel and Jeshua, excited by Haggai and Zechariah, set forward the building of the temple.
Hecataeus the historian flourishes.
- 518 The Samaritans and their associates again attempt to hinder the work, but are made to desist by a decree of Darius.
About this time Haggai prophesies that the glory of this temple shall exceed that of the former temple.
- 517 The Babylonians, having revolted from Darius, are reduced, and the high walls of Babylon are demolished.
- 514 Hipparchus, the tyrant, assassinated at Athens.
Expedition of Darius against the Scythians.
Miltiades goes to settle in the Chersonesus.
- 510 The Pisistratidæ expelled from Attica. Democracy established at Athens.
Statues erected to Harmodius and Aristogiton, leaders in the revolution.
Thrace ravaged by Scythians.
Hippias the tyrant, brother of Hipparchus, expelled from Athens.
- 509 The consular government begins at Rome after the expulsion of the Tarquinii, and continues independent 461 years, till the battle of Pharsalia. Brutus and Collatinus first consuls of Rome.
- 508 Darius penetrates into India and reduces all that great country into subjection.
Conspiracy at Rome for the restoration of the Tarquinii.
Death of Brutus.
- 507 Second census of Rome, 130,909 citizens.
The capitol finished.
War against the Tarquins and their ally Porsenna, king of Etruria.
Heraclitus, Parmenides, Theano, Aristagoras, Protagoras, Anaxagoras, philosophers, Milo the wrestler, Corinna the poetess, flourish about this time.
- 503 The Persians form the siege of the capital of Naxos, and are obliged to raise it in six months.
- 500 Sardis taken by the Athenians and burnt, which became afterwards the cause of the invasion of Greece by the Persians.
The Phœnician letters carried to Ireland from Spain.
Pythagoras teaches the doctrine of celestial motions.
- 498 The struggle between the plebeians and the patricians commences at Rome.
Lartius the first dictator.
- 497 The Persians defeat the Ionians in a sea fight before the Island of Lados, and make themselves masters of Miletus.
Alexander I. king of Macedon.

B. C.

- 497 Hippocrates tyrant of Gela.
- 496 Posthumius dictator at Rome.
- 494 Darius sends Gobryas, his son-in-law, at the head of the army to attack Greece.
- 493 The Roman populace retire to Mons Sacer.
Tribunes of the people appointed.
- 490 The grand Persian invasion of Greece by Datis and Artaphernes. Battle of Marathon gained by Miltiades over the Persians.
- 489 Unfortunate end of Miltiades.
- 487 Exile of Coriolanus. Rome besieged by him. His retreat and death.
Artabazes king of Pontus.
- 486 Darius Hystaspes, after a prosperous reign, dies, and is succeeded by his son, Xerxes the Great.
- 485 Gelon tyrant of Syracuse.
- 484 Birth of the historian Herodotus.
- 483 Jehoiachim high priest of the Jews.
Quæstors appointed at Rome.
The Etrurians excel in music, the drama and architecture.
- 480 Xerxes sets out to make war against the Greeks. Battle of Thermopylæ. Leonidas, king of the Lacedæmons, is killed in it. Sea fight near Artemisium at the same time as the battle of Thermopylæ.
Birth of Euripides.
Battle of Salamis, followed by the precipitate return of Xerxes into Persia.
About this time flourished Æschylus, Pindar, Charon, Zeuxis, Aristides, etc.
Hamilcar killed in battle.
The family of Archeanactes from Mytilene settle in Bosphorus (now Circassia).
- 479 Mardonius a second time takes Athens.
Battle of Plataea. Sea fight the same day near Mycale, in which the Persians are defeated.
- 478 Death of Confucius. China distracted by internal wars. Xerxes destroys the celebrated temple of Bel at Babylon, which further tends to the decay of that city.
The Athenians rebuild the walls of their city, which had been demolished by Xerxes, notwithstanding the opposition of the Lacedæmonians.
- 477 Athens begins to acquire the ascendancy among the states.
The 300 Fabii killed at Cremera.
Simonides of Cos, obtains the prize at Olympia for teaching a system of Mnemonics, which he had invented.
- 476 The command of the armies of Greece, of which the Lacedæmons had been in possession from the battle of Thermopylæ is transferred to the Athenians.
- 474 Pausanias, general of the Lacedæmonians, accused of holding secret intelligence with Xerxes is put to death.

B. C.

- 473 Themistocles, the Athenian general, is accused of having had a share in Pausanias' plot, and takes refuge with Admetus king of the Molossians.
Sophocles and Euripides appear in Greece about this time.
Empirics instituted by Acron of Agrigentum.
- 472 Syracuse governed by Hiero.
- 471 Cimon receives the command of the armies at Athens. The year following he defeats the Persians and takes their fleet near the mouth of the river Eurimedon.
Birth of the historian Thucydides.
Themistocles, accused of conspiracy, flees to Xerxes.
- 470 Great earthquake at Sparta, in the reign of Archidamus, which makes way for a sedition of the Helots.
Birth of Socrates.
- 469 Pericles begins to distinguish himself.
Phidias famous for his skill in architecture and sculpture.
- 466 Themistocles puts an end to his life, at Maguesia, about this time.
- 465 The third Messenian war begins, and continues ten years.
Xerxes is killed by Artabanus the captain of his guards.
Artaxerxes, surnamed Longimanus, succeeds him.
- 462 Ahasuerus, being fully established on the throne, makes a great feast for his nobles, and divorces Vashti his queen for disobeying his orders.
- 461 Thrasylbulus succeeds Hiero at Syracuse, and is expelled for his cruelty.
- 460 Egypt, under Inarus, revolts from Persia.
Voyage of the Carthaginians to Britain for tin.
Democracy at Syracuse.
- 459 Defeat of the Persian army in Egypt.
Athens assumes to be the head of Greece.
- 458 Esther the Jewess pleases the king, and is made queen instead of Vashti.
- 457 Ezra the priest, a learned scribe, obtains a commission from Artaxerxes to go as governor to Jerusalem, to reform and settle the state of the nation. From this decree the date of Daniel's seventy weeks is supposed to begin.
About this time Mordecai discovers the treason of Bigtha and Teresh.
- 456 Ezra, arriving at Jerusalem with priests, Levites and a large company and considerable treasure, separates the Jews from their heathen wives, whom they had married contrary to the law of Moses.
The Egyptians and Athenians are defeated in their turn (see 459), in consequence of which all Egypt returns to its obedience to Artaxerxes, and the Athenians retire to Danarus, where they sustain a siege of a year.
Battle of Tanagra in Bœotia, where the Athenians beat the Spartans, who were come to the aid of the Thebans.
Cimon recalled. Cincinnatus dictator.

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- 455 All Egypt reduced by Megabyzus.
- 454 Mordecai refusing to bow in adoration to Haman, he in revenge plots the destruction of all the Jews throughout the whole kingdom of Persia.
Perdiceas II. king of Macedon.
- 452 Haman's project of destroying all the Jews is defeated by Esther, and ends in the destruction of Haman and his family and of the enemies of the Jews; in Mordecai's advancement to the highest authority under the king, and in the great prosperity of the Jews; in consequence of which the feast of Purim is instituted, which is observed by the Jews to this day.
- 451 Decemvirs created at Rome.
The laws of Twelve Tables compiled and established.
- 450 The Britons inflict punishment of death by drowning in a quagmire.
Birth of Xenophon.
Cimon reconciles the Athenians and Spartans and makes them conclude a truce of five years.
- 449 End of the war between the Greeks and Persians, which had continued from the burning of Sardis by the Athenians, 51 years.
Death of Cimon.
- 448 First sacred war between the Phocians and Thebans.
- 447 The Athenians defeated at Chæronea by the Bœotians.
- 446 The Lacedæmons conclude a truce for thirty years with the Athenians. The latter soon break it by new enterprises.
- 445 Herodotus reads his history to the council of Athens, and receives public honors in the 39th year of his age.
About this time flourished Empedocles, Aristippus and Antisthenes, philosophers; Hellanicus, Herodicus, Artemones, Charondas, and Phidias, the finest sculptor of antiquity, Myron the finest sculptor of Athens. Euripides gains the first prize in tragedy.
Nehemiah is sent governor to Jerusalem with extensive powers and a commission to build the walls of the city, which he immediately attempts and effects, notwithstanding great opposition.
- 444 A colony sent to Thurium by the Athenians.
The first military tribunes appointed at Rome.
- 441 The battering ram invented by Artemones.
- 440 Pericles gives his name to the age by his splendid administration of Athenian affairs. He makes war with the Samians, and takes the capital of their island after a siege of nine months.
Theuxis the famous painter, disciple of Apollodorus. Parrhasius, his rival, lived at the same time.
Aristophanes the comic poet.
Famine in Rome.
- 438 Spartacus takes possession of the Bosphorus.

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- 437 Amphipolis planted by Athenians.
The Veii defeated by the Romans.
- 436 Birth of Isocrates.
War between the Corinthians and the people of Corcyra. The Athenians engage in it in favor of the Coreyrians. The inhabitants of Potidæa declare on the side of Corinth against Athens. Alcibiades begins to appear in this war which occasions that of Peloponnesus.
Scopas architect and sculptor.
- 434 Romans at war with the Tuscans.
- 433 The Temple of Apollo dedicated.
- 432 Nehemiah goes to the Persian court, but returning found corruptions had crept in, and to enforce reformation he banished the grandson of Eliashib the high priest, who had married the daughter of Sanballat the Heronite, who in consequence excited Sanballat and the Samaritans to build a temple on Mount Gerizim, in opposition to that of Jerusalem, which perpetuated the enmity between the Jews and Samaritans. (?)
Meton begins here his 19 years' cycle of the moon.
- 431 Beginning of the Peloponnesian war. It continues 27 years.
The Equi and Volsci defeated by the Romans.
- 430 A terrible plague rages in Attica, which lasts five years. The physician Hippocrates of Cos distinguishes himself by his extraordinary cure of the sick.
Socrates the greatest of heathen moralists.
Thucydides and Ctesias historians.
Democritus the laughing philosopher.
About this time flourished also Cratinus, Eupolis, Euctemon, Gorgias, and Malachi the last of the prophets.
- 429 Pericles dies, having governed Athens 40 years.
- 428 The Lacedæmonians besiege Plataea.
Plato founder of the ancient Academy. He lived 80 years.
- 425 Death of Artaxerxes. Xerxes his son succeeds him. He reigns only 45 days.
Sogdianus puts Xerxes to death, and causes himself to be acknowledged king in his stead. His reign continues only six months.
An earthquake separates the peninsula of Eubœa from the main land.
- 424 Ochus, known under the name of Darius Nothus, rids himself of Sogdianus and succeeds him.
The Athenians, under Nicias, make themselves masters of Cythera.
Thucydides is banished by the Athenians, whose army he commands, for having suffered Amphipolis to be taken.
Polygnotus, famed particularly for his painting in the portico at Athens, in which he represents the principal events of the Trojan war.
Campaign of Brasidas in Thrace.
- 421 Treaty of peace concluded by the application of Nicias, between

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- the Lacedæmonians and Athenians, in the tenth year from the beginning of the Lacedæmonian war.
- 421 Alcibiades, by an imposture occasions its being broken off the following year.
- 420 The 90th Olympiad.
The banishment of Hyperbolus puts an end to the Ostracism.
- 416 Alcibiades engages the Athenians to assist the people of Eggesta against the Syracusans.
- 415 Alcibiades, one of the generals sent to Sicily by the Athenians, is recalled to Athens, to answer accusations against him. He flees to Sparta and is condemned for contumacy.
- 414 Pisuthnes, governor of Syria, revolts against Darius. The Egyptians do the same, and choose Amyrtæus for their king.
- 413 Archelaus king of Macedon.
- 411 Alcibiades, to avoid the envy his great actions had drawn upon him at Sparta, throws himself into the arms of Tissaphernes one of the king of Persia's satraps. The Lacedæmonians by the help of Tissaphernes conclude a treaty of alliance with the king of Persia.
- 410 Thucydides' history ends, and Xenophon's begins.
- 409 Alcibiades is recalled to Athens. His return occasions the abolition of the Four Hundred, who had been invested with supreme authority.
Darius gives Cyrus, his youngest son, the government in chief of all the provinces of Asia Minor.
The Carthaginians enter Sicily where they destroy Selinus and Himera, but they are repulsed by Hermocrates.
Here the Old Testament closes, and there is no more scripture information till the time of Zecharias and Elizabeth, the parents of John the Baptist, the forerunner of the Saviour.
- 408 Psammeticus king of Egypt.
- 406 Lysander is placed at the head of the Lacedæmonians. He defeats the Athenians near Ephesus. In consequence of that defeat Alcibiades is deposed and ten generals are nominated to succeed him.
- 405 Callicratidas is invested with the command of the army in the room of Lysander, from whom the Lacedæmonians had taken it.
He is killed in a sea fight near Arginusæ.
Lysander is restored to the command of the Lacedæmonian army. He gains a famous victory over the Athenians at Ægospotamus.
Conon, who commanded the Athenian forces, retires after his defeat to Evagoras, king of Cyprus.
- 404 Lysander makes himself master of Athens, changes the form of the government, and establishes thirty Archons, commonly called the thirty tyrants.
Sparta becomes the ruling state in Greece.
End of the Peloponnesian war.
Death of Darius. Nothus king of Persia dies.

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- 404 Arsaces his son succeeds him, and takes the name of Artaxerxes Mnemon.
Cyrus the younger intends to assassinate his brother Artaxerxes. His design being discovered, he is sent to the maritime provinces of which he was governor.
- 403 Interview of Cyrus the younger and Lysander of Sardis.
Thrasybulus expels the tyrants from Athens and establishes its liberty.
- 402 Cyrus the younger prepares for war with his brother Artaxerxes.
- 400 Socrates put to death at Athens.
Lacedæmon declares war against Tissaphernes and Pharnabasus.
Siege of Veii begun.
- 399 Amyntas II. king of Macedon.
Catapultæ invented by Dionysius.
- 398 Pausanias king of Macedon.
- 397 Lake Alba drained.
Amyntas II. of Macedon recovers his throne.
Agesilaus is elected king of Sparta.
The year following he goes to Attica to the aid of the Greeks settled there.
- 396 Nephereus king of Egypt.
Cynics, sect of philosophers established by Antisthenes.
- 395 Lysander quarrels with Agesilaus and undertakes to change the order of the succession to the throne.
The army of Tissaphernes is defeated by Agesilaus near Sardis.
- 394 Thebes, Argos and Corinth enter into a league against Lacedæmon at the solicitation of the Persians. Athens enters into the same league soon after.
Agesilaus recalled by the Ephori to the assistance of his country. The fleet of the Lacedæmonians is defeated near Cnidus, by Pharnabasus and Conon the Athenian, who commanded that of the Persians and Greeks.
Agesilaus defeats the Thebans almost at the same time, in the plains of Coronea.
Conon rebuilds the walls of Athens.
- 391 Camillus, dictator, takes Veii after a siege of ten years.
- 390 Rome taken and burnt by the Gauls. Camillus defeats the Gauls and saves Rome.
Argæas, brother of Pausanias, on the throne of Macedon.
- 389 Acoris king of Egypt.
- 388 Dionysius besieges Rhegium and takes it after 11 months.
About this time flourish Philoxenus, Damon, Pythias, Iphicrates, etc.
- 387 Peace of Antalcidas. Persia obtains the sovereignty of the Asiatic Greeks.
- 386 Artaxerxes attacks Evagoras, king of Cyprus, with all his forces and obtains a signal victory over him.
- 385 It is followed by the siege of Salamin, which is terminated by a treaty of peace.
- 384 M. Manlius Capitolinus thrown from the Tarpeian rock.

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- 384 Expedition of Artaxerxes against the Candusians.
Birth of Aristotle founder of Peripatetics.
- 383 Bithynia becomes a kingdom.
Mithridates I. king of Pontus.
The Lacedæmonians declare war against the city of Olynthus.
Birth of Philip, king of Macedon.
- 382 Phœbidas, on his way to the siege of Olynthus, at the head of part of the army of the Lacedæmonians, makes himself master of the citadel of Thebes.
Birth of Demosthenes.
- 380 Treatise on conic sections by Aristæus.
- 379 The Carthaginians land in Italy.
- 378 Pelopidas, at the head of the other exiles, kills the tyrant of Thebes, and retakes Cadmeia the citadel.
The Licinian laws passed at Rome.
- 377 Artaxerxes Mnemon undertakes to reduce Egypt which had thrown off his yoke for some years. He employs about two years in making preparations for that war.
The Lacedæmonians defeated in a sea fight at Naxos by Chabrias.
At this time flourish Isocrates and Isæus orators.
Diogenes the cynic.
- 376 Psammuthis king of Egypt.
Lucius Sextus first plebeian consul.
Camillus the fifth time dictator.
- 375 Nectanebis king of Egypt.
- 374 Death of Evagoras king of Cyprus.
Nicoles, his son, succeeds him.
- 372 Ellice and Bula in the Peloponnesus, swallowed by an earthquake.
- 371 Battle of Leuctra, in which the Thebans under Epaminondas and Pelopidas defeat the Lacedæmonians.
Death of Amyntas king of Macedon.
Alexander II., his eldest son, succeeds him.
- 370 Ptolemy Alorites king of Macedon.
- 369 Expedition of Pelopidas against Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ. He goes to Macedonia to terminate the difference between Perdiccas and Ptolemy, son of Amyntas, concerning the crown. He carries Philip with him as a hostage to Thebes.
- 368 A celestial globe brought into Greece from Egypt.
- 366 Jeshua slain by Johannan in the inner court of the temple at Jerusalem, by whom a heavy fine is laid on the daily sacrifices.
Perdiccas III. king of Macedon.
- 364 Pelopidas killed in battle.
- 363 Tachos or Teos king of Egypt.
- 362 Ariobarzanes king of Pontus.
Revolt of the Persian government in Asia Minor. Battle of Mantinea. Spartans defeated but Epaminondas slain. Theban supremacy ends in Greece. Curtius leaps into a gulf in the Forum at Rome. The Lacedæmonians send Agesilaus to aid Tachos king of Egypt against Artaxerxes. He dethrones

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- Tachos and gives the crown to Nectanebus. He dies on his return from this expedition.
- 361 Death of Artaxerxes Mnemon. Ochus his son succeeds him.
- 360 Philip ascends the throne of Macedon. He makes peace with the Athenians.
- Philippics of Demosthenes.
- Commerce of Rhodes with Africa and Byzantium.
- Voyages of the Carthaginians under Hanno.
- Cappadocia becomes a kingdom under Ariarathes I.
- 358 Philip takes Amphipolis and loses his right eye by an arrow from Astor.
- 357 Dionysius the younger is expelled from Syracuse by Dion.
- The second sacred war begins, on the temple of Delphi's being attacked by the Phocæans.
- 356 Philip conquers Thrace and Illyria.
- The Temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt.
- This temple was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.
- Alexander the Great born.
- 355 Demosthenes appears in public for the first time, and encourages the Athenians who were alarmed by the preparations for war making for the king of Persia.
- 354 Death of Mausolus king of Caria. His tomb was accounted one of the seven wonders of the world.
- Dion put to death and Syracuse governed seven years by tyrants.
- About this time flourished Eudoxus, Lycurgus, surnamed Ibis, Theopompus, Ephorus, Datames, Philomelus, etc.
- 353 The Phocæans under Onomarchus are defeated in Thessaly by Philip.
- 352 Artemisia, widow of Mausolus whom she had succeeded, takes Rhodes.
- Philip attempts to seize Thermopylæ in vain.
- 451 Successful expedition of Ochus against Phenicia, Cyprus, and afterwards Egypt.
- 350 Nectanebus, the last king of Egypt of the Egyptian race, is obliged to flee into Ethiopia from whence he never returns.
- 348 Plato the philosopher dies, aged 80.
- He is supposed to have seen and studied the Hebrew scriptures, and to have taken many things from them.
- The sacred war is finished by Philip taking all the cities of the Phocæans.
- 347 Dionysius recovers the tyranny of Syracuse after ten years' banishment.
- 346 Philip seizes Thermopylæ and part of Phocis. He causes himself to be admitted into the number of Amphictyons.
- 345 Duras buried by an earthquake.
- Twelve cities in Campania, buried by an earthquake.
- War of the Romans against the Samnites begins. Timoleon expels Dionysius again from Syracuse.
- Aristotle the logician and philosopher, founder of the Peripatetics. He is appointed tutor to Alexander.

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- 343 Æschines orator.
- 342 Oration of Demosthenes concerning the Chersonesus in favor of Diopithus.
The Lyceum built in Attica.
- 341 Philip makes war upon Athens.
- 340 Philip lays siege to Byzantium.
Timoleon recovers Syracuse and defeats the Carthaginians at Agrigentum.
P. Decius devotes himself to his country.
All Campania is subdued.
- 338 Philip is declared generalissimo of the Greeks in the council of Amphictyons. He makes himself master of Elatæa.
Battle of Cheronæa wherein Philip defeats the Athenians and the Thebans, who had entered into a league against him.
Ochus, king of Persia, is poisoned by Bagoas his favorite.
Arses his son succeeds him, and reigns only three years.
- 337 Philip causes himself to be declared general of the Greeks against the Persians.
The same year he repudiates his wife Olympias. His son Alexander attends her into Epirus.
- 336 Philip of Macedon killed by Pausanias. Alexander the Great, his son, twenty years of age, succeeds him.
Arses, king of Persia, is assassinated by Bagoas. Darius Codomanus succeeds him, the last king of the Medo-Persian empire.
- 335 Thebes taken and destroyed by Alexander. He causes himself to be declared generalissimo of the Greeks against the Persians, in a diet assembled at Corinth. Alexander spares the house of Pindar the poet.
Thrace annexed to the Macedonian empire.
The revolution of eclipses first calculated by Calippus the Athenian.
Encaustic painting, or the art of burning colors into wood or ivory, invented by Pausias a painter of Sicyon.
- 334 Alexander the Great sets out for Persia. Battle of Granicus in Phrygia gained by Alexander over Darius May 22, followed by the conquest of almost all Asia Minor.
333. Alexander is seized at Tarsus with a dangerous illness, from having bathed in the river Cydnus. He is cured in a few days.
Battle of Issus gained by Alexander in October.
Calisthenes the philosopher.
- 332 Alexander makes himself master of Tyre after a siege of seven months.
Apelles of Cos, one of the most famous painters of antiquity. Aristides and Protogenes were his cotemporaries.
Alexander goes to Jerusalem. He makes himself master of Gaza, and soon after of all Egypt. He went after the conquest to Jupiter Ammon, and at his return built the city of Alexandria in Egypt.
- 331 Battle of Arbela. It is followed by the taking of Arbela, Babylon, Susa and Persepolis.

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- 330 Samaritan temple, on Mount Gerizim, built about this time.
The Lacedæmonians revolt against the Macedonians. Antipater defeats them in a battle wherein Agis their king is killed.
Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, comes to see Alexander at Zadracarta, with a train of 300 women.
Philotas and Parmenio, his father, suspected of having conspired against Alexander, with others, are put to death.
Darius is seized and laden with chains by Bessus, and soon after assassinated. His death puts an end to the Persian empire, which had subsisted 206 years from its foundation under Cyrus the Great, which is succeeded by the Grecian or Macedonian, as denoted by the belly and thighs of brass in Nebuchadnezzar's dream, the leopard in Daniel's first vision, and the goat in his second. (Scott.)

NINTH PERIOD.

FROM ALEXANDER THE GREAT TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE GRECIAN EMPIRE—184 YEARS.

- 329 Bessus is brought to Alexander, and soon after put to death.
Embassy of the Scythians to Alexander, followed by a victory gained by him over that people.
Lysippus of Sicyon, a famous sculptor, flourished about this time.
- 328 Alexander makes himself master of the rocky eminence of Oxus.
Clitus is killed by Alexander at a feast in Maracanda.
The death of Calisthenes happens soon after.
Alexander marries Roxana, daughter of Oxyartes.
- 327 Alexander's entrance into India.
He gains a great victory over Porus in passing the Hydaspes.
- 326 The voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates with Alexander's fleet.
On the remonstrances of his army, Alexander determines to march back.
The city of Oxadrycæ taken. Alexander in great danger there.
- 325 New war between the Romans and Samnites.
Papirius Cursor dictator at Rome.
Alexander's marriage with Statira, the eldest daughter of Darius.
Revolt of Harpalus, whom Alexander had made governor of Babylon.
Demosthenes is banished for having received presents, and suffers himself to be corrupted by Harpalus.
- 324 Death of Hephæstion at Ecbatana.
Menander, the inventor of the new comedy, lived about this time.
- 323 Alexander, on his return to Babylon, dies there, April 21, at the

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- age of thirty-two years and eight months; whose vast dominions and conquests, after many dreadful conflicts between his captains, form four kingdoms, Macedonia, Thrace, Syria and Egypt.
- 323 Aridaeus, Alexander's natural brother, is declared king in his stead. The regency of the kingdom is given to Perdiccas. After the death of Alexander, Ptolemy refounded the kingdom of Egypt, and began to reign.
- 322 Antipater is besieged in Lamia by the Athenians, and is forced to surrender by capitulation. He soon seizes Athens, and puts a garrison into it. Death of Demosthenes.
- 321 Alexander's magnificent funeral. Perdiccas puts Eumenes in possession of Cappadocia. League of Ptolemy, Craterus, Antipater and Antigonus against Perdiccas and Eumenes. Unfortunate end of Perdiccas in Egypt. Antipater succeeds him in the regency of the empire. The Roman army passes under the yoke at the Caudine Forks.
- 320 Eumenes, defeated by Antigonus, shuts himself up in the castle of Nora, where he sustains a siege of a year. Ptolemy makes himself master of Jerusalem, and carries a great number of Jews into Egypt, where they form a colony at Alexandria. The Samnites defeated at Luceria. Jaddua the high priest at Jerusalem dies; succeeded by Onias.
- 319 Death of Antipater. Polysperchon succeeds him.
- 318 Phocion's condemnation and death at Athens.
- 317 Cassander, the son of Antipater, seizes Athens and settles Demetrius Phalereus there to govern the republic. Olympias, the mother of Alexander, causes Aridaeus and Eurydice his wife to be put to death, as she herself is soon after by order of Cassander, who succeeds Aridaeus in Macedonia. Syracuse and Sicily usurped by Agathocles.
- 315 Cassander rebuilds Thebes and founds Cassandria. Eumenes is delivered up to Antigonus by his own soldiers and put to death.
- 314 Antigonus retakes Judea from Ptolemy.
- 312 The Romans begin the Etruscan war. Zeno institutes the sect of stoics at Athens. Ptolemy son of Lagus conquers Demetrius son of Antigonus near Gaza; becomes again master of Judea. Judea returns to the jurisdiction of the kings of Syria; the Jews pay them tribute some time. Peace concluded between Antigonus and all his enemies except Seleucus. Seleucus makes himself master of Babylon and the neighboring provinces. At this expedition of Seleucus against Babylon begins the famous era of the Seleucidæ, called by the Jews the era of contracts.

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- 312 Ptolemy retires into Egypt, carries a great number of the inhabitants of Phenicia and Judea along with him.
Cassander causes Roxana and her son Alexander to be put to death.
- 310 The Carthaginians defeat Agathocles and besiege Syracuse.
Aqueducts and baths in Rome.
- 309 Polysperchon puts Hercules the son of Alexander to death, together with his mother Berenice.
- 308 Ophellas governor of Libya revolts against Ptolemy.
- 306 Demetrius Poliorcetes makes himself master of Athens, and re-establishes the democratic government. The same year he makes himself master of Salamin and the whole island of Cyprus.
Demetrius Phalereus, who commanded at Athens, retires to Thebes. The Athenians throw down his statues and condemn him to death.
Antigonus and his son Demetrius assume the title of kings. The other princes follow their example.
- 305 War in India against Sandrocottus.
- 304 Demetrius Poliorcetes forms the siege of Rhodes, which he is forced to raise the year after.
- 302 The Rhodians employ the money raised by the sale of the machines which Demetrius had used in the siege of their city, and had given them as a present, in erecting the famous Colossus of Rhodes, completed in 12 years. This is accounted one of the seven wonders of the world.
Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander and Lysimachus enter into a league against Antigonus and Demetrius his son.
- 301 Battle of Ipsus wherein Antigonus is defeated and killed. It is followed by the division of the empire of Alexander among the four allied princes.
The Jews had little concern except with the kingdom of Egypt and Syria. At this time they formed a part of Ptolemy's dominion.
Onias dies.
Simon the Just made high priest.
- 300 First plebeian high priest at Rome.
Euclid of Alexandria, the celebrated mathematician.
Pyrrho founder of the Sceptics, Epicurus of the Epicureans.
Bion of Borysthenes, the philosopher, flourished about this time.
Seleucus king of Syria builds Antioch.
Athens refuses to receive Demetrius Poliorcetes.
- 298 Death of Cassander king of Macedon.
Antipater succeeds him. He reigns but one year, and is succeeded by Alexander his brother.
About this time Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, espouses Antigone of the house of Ptolemy, and returns into his dominions, out of which he had been driven by the Molossi.
- 295 Demetrius Poliorcetes retakes Athens. Lysimachus and Ptolemy almost at the same time deprive him of all he possessed.

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- 294 Demetrius puts to death Alexander king of Macedon, who had called him in to his aid, and seizes his dominions, where he reigns seven years.
- 293 Seleucus, king of Syria, builds Seleucia on the Tigris, which tends greatly to depopulate Babylon.
The first sun dial erected at Rome by Papius Cursor, and the time first divided into hours.
- 291 Seleucus about this time built about forty cities in Asia, which he peopled with different nations.
- 290 Simon the Just dies, and is succeeded in the high-priesthood by his brother Eleazer.
Fabius introduces painting at Rome.
The Colossus built by Chares of Lindus, the fifth among the seven wonders of the world.
End of the Samnite war with the Romans.
- 287 Pyrrhus and Lysimachus take Macedonia from Demetrius.
- 286 Demetrius dies miserably the next year in prison.
Pyrrhus expelled from Macedon.
Law of Hortensius, by which the decrees of the people had the force of those of the senate.
- 285 The Scythians invade Bosphorus.
Theocritus the father of pastoral poetry.
Dionysius the astronomer at Alexandria, begins his era. He found the solar year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours and 49 minutes.
The light house or watch tower of Pharos near Alexandria, the seventh wonder of the world, is finished by Ptolemy Soter.
Ptolemy Soter of Egypt resigns his throne to his son Ptolemy Philadelphus.
Foundation of the kingdom of Pergamus, by Philetærus patron of the arts.
- 284 THE ACHÆAN LEAGUE formed by the inhabitants of the three Ionian cities, Patræ, Dyme and Pharæ, and continued formidable upwards of 130 years.
283. Demetrius Phalereus is shut up in a fort by order of Philadelphus and kills himself there.
Lysimachia destroyed by an earthquake.
The Gauls and Etrurians subdued.
- 282 Seleucus Nicator king of Syria, declares war against Lysimachus king of Macedon.
- 281 Lysimachus is killed in a battle in Phrygia. Seleucus enters Macedon to take possession of the kingdom. He is assassinated by Ceraunus. Antiochus Soter his son, succeeds him in the kingdom of Syria.
The Tarentine war.
- 280 Ceraunus, to secure the kingdom of Macedon to himself, puts the two children of Lysimachus by Arsinoe to death, and banishes her into Samothracia.
The republic of the Achæans resumes its ancient form, which it had lost under Philip and Alexander.

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- 280 Pyrrhus king of Epirus, called in by the Tarentines, enters Italy to make war against the Romans. He gives them battle for the first time near Heraclea where the advantage is wholly on his side. He is again successful in a second battle fought the year following.
A Roman legion seizes Rhegium by treachery.
- 279 Irruption of Gauls into Macedon.
Ceraunus gives them battle in which he is killed. Meleager his brother succeeds him.
- 278 The Gauls under Brennus are cut to pieces near the temple of Delphi.
About this time flourished Sostratus, Theocritus, Philo, Aratus, Lycophron, etc.
Pyrrhus abandons Italy and goes to Sicily which he conquers.
Sosthenes drives the Gauls out of Macedonia. He is made king there and reigns two years.
- 277 Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, causes the holy scriptures to be translated into Greek, called the Septuagint version of the Bible.
72 translators were shut up in 36 cells; each pair translated the whole, and on subsequent comparison the 36 copies did not vary by word or letter. (Justin Martyr.)
A multitude of emigrated Gauls, after many defeats and disasters, pass over out of Greece into Asia Minor; and there obtain a settlement in the country afterwards called Galatia.
Death of Sosthenes. Antigonus Gonatus, son of Poliorcetes, who reigned afterwards during ten years in Greece, makes himself king of Macedon in his stead. Antiochus, king of Syria, disputes the possession of it with him. Their difference terminates by the marriage of Antigonus with Phila, the daughter of Stratonice and Seleucus.
The Carthaginians send Mago with a fleet to aid the Romans against Pyrrhus.
- 275 Alexandria the seat of learning and trade.
Pyrrhus defeated in Italy by Curius Dentatus.
Antiochus defeats the Gauls in a bloody battle, and delivers the country from their oppressions. By this victory he gained the name of Soter.
Hiero and Artemidorus are made supreme magistrates by the Syracusan troops.
- 272 Pyrrhus undertakes the siege of Sparta and cannot reduce it. He is killed the next year at the siege of Argos.
The Samnites and Tarentines defeated by the Romans.
- 269 The first coining of silver at Rome under the consulship of Fabius Pictor and Gulo.
- 268 Antigonus Gonatus makes himself master of Athens, which had entered into a league with the Macedonians against him.
- 267 Ptolemy makes a canal from the Nile to the Red sea.
- 266 Sparta free.
All lower Italy subdued by the Romans.

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- 265 Abantidas makes himself tyrant of Sicily, after having put Clinias its governor to death.
Magus, governor of Cyrenaica and Libya, revolts against Ptolemy Philadelphus.
- 264 The first Punic war begins, and continues 23 years.
The chronology of the Arundelian marbles composed.
About this time flourished Lycon, Crates, Hermachus, Helenus and Aristotimus.
Gladiators first exhibited at Rome.
- 263 Death of Philetærus, king and founder of Pergamus.
Eumenes his nephew succeeds him.
- 261 Antiochus Soter, king of Syria, causes his son Antiochus to be proclaimed king.
Berosus of Babylon, the historian, lived about this time.
The Romans win their first naval battle.
- 260 The Carthaginians defeated at sea by Duilius, who had the first naval triumph in November.
The sect of Sadducees derived its name from Sadok president of the Sanhedrim.
- 259 Sea-fight between the Romans and Carthaginians near the coast of Myle.
258. Accommodation between Magus and Ptolemy Philadelphus.
- 256 Regulus, the Roman general, is defeated and taken prisoner by the Carthaginians under Xanthippus.
Athens is restored to liberty by Antigonus.
The fourth imperial dynasty of China.
- 255 War between Antiochus king of Syria and Philadelphus.
Carthaginian sea fight near Ecnomos in Sicily.
- 254 Palermo besieged by the Romans.
About this time the Huns are first heard of governed by Teuman.
- 252 Aratus the son of Clinias delivers Sicily from tyranny and unites it with the Achaean League.
Mithridates IV. king of Pontus is besieged in his capital by the Gauls.
- 250 Arsaces revolts against Agathocles, governor for Antiochus in the country of the Parthians.
Parthia disputed the empire of the world with the Romans, who had seen no country unconquered by their arms. It remained an empire till 229 A. D. when it became a Persian province.
About the same time Theodorus, governor of Bactriana, revolts and causes himself to be declared king of that province.
- 249 Treaty of peace between Antiochus and Ptolemy Philadelphus, which puts an end to the war. By one of the conditions of that treaty Antiochus repudiates Laodice and marries Berenice, Ptolemy's daughter.
The Romans under Claudius Pulcher are totally defeated by the Carthaginians under Adherbal off Drepanum, Sicily.
Regulus is sent to Rome to propose the exchange of prisoners. At his return the Carthaginians put him to death with the most cruel torments.

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- 248 Agis, king of Sparta, endeavors to revive the ancient institutions of Lycurgus. Leonidas his colleague is deposed for refusing to consent to it. Cleombrotus his son-in-law reigns in his stead.
Siege of Lilybæum by the Romans.
- 247 Death of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt. Ptolemy Evergetes his son succeeds him.
Appollonius of Rhodes author of a poem upon the expedition of the Argonauts.
- 246 Antiochus, surnamed Theos, king of Syria, is poisoned by his wife Laodice.
She afterwards causes her son Seleucus Callinicus to be declared king.
Berenice and her son by Antiochus are assassinated by Laodice. Ptolemy Evergetes, Berenice's brother, undertakes to revenge her death. He makes himself master of a great part of Syria.
- 244 The cities of Smyrna and Magnesia enter into an alliance to aid the king of Syria against Ptolemy Evergetes.
Aratus makes himself master of the citadel of Corinth.
Leonidas is restored at Sparta, Cleombrotus sent into banishment, and Agis put to death.
- 242 Death of Antigonus Gonatus, king of Macedon. Demetrius his son succeeds him.
Seleucus king of Syria, enters into a war with Antiochus Hierax his brother. The latter has the advantage in a battle near Ancyra in Galatia.
- 241 The Carthaginians defeated by Lutatius the Roman general, at the Isles of Ægates, which finishes the first Punic war.
Agis king of Sparta, is put to death for attempting to settle an Agrarian Law.
Death of Eumenes king of Pergamus. Attalus his cousin-german succeeds him.
- 240 Comedies first acted at Rome; those of Livius Andronicus.
Cleanthus the Stoic starves himself.
- 239 Eratosthenes the Cyrenian, is made librarian to Ptolemy Evergetes.
- 238 End of the Libyan war.
- 237 Hamilcar with Hannibal his son passes into Spain.
The Carthaginians give up Sardinia to the Romans, and engage to pay them 1200 talents.
- 235 The temple at Janus shut, and Rome at peace for the first time since Numa.
- 234 The Sardinian war begins and continues three years.
- 233 Joseph, nephew of the high priest Onias is sent ambassador to Ptolemy Evergetes.
- 232 Athens, freed from its Macedonian garrison, enters the League.
Death of Demetrius king of Macedon.
Antigonus, guardian of Philip son of Demetrius, succeeds him.
Polyeletus of Sicyon a famous sculptor.
- 231 The first divorce known at Rome by Spurius Carvilius.

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- 230 Sardinia and Corsica conquered by the Romans.
Seleucus king of Syria is defeated and taken prisoner by Arsaces king of the Parthians.
- 228 Roman ambassadors first appear at Athens and Corinth.
The fortress of the Athenæum built.
Cleomenes king of Sparta gains a great victory over the Achæans and Aratus.
Hamilcar is killed in Spain. Asdrubal his son-in-law succeeds him in the command of the army.
- 227 Carthagera in Spain built by Asdrubal.
- 226 Seleucus Callinicus king of Syria dies among the Parthians, of a fall from a horse. Seleucus Ceraunus his eldest son succeeds him.
Antiochus Hierax is assassinated by thieves on leaving Egypt.
Aratus defeats Aristippus tyrant of Argos.
He prevails upon Lysiades tyrant of Megalopolis to renounce the tyranny, and causes his city to enter into the Achæan League.
- 225 The Romans send a famous embassy into Greece to impart to the Greeks the treaty they had lately concluded with the Illyrians. The Corinthians declare by public decree that they shall be admitted to partake in the celebration of the Isthmian games. The Athenians also grant them the freedom of Athens.
Antigonus king of Macedon, by the intrigues of Aratus, is called in to aid the Achæans against the Lacedæmonians.
The Gauls enter Italy, but are defeated in Etruria by L. Æmilius the Roman consul.
- 224 The Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an earthquake. The Romans first cross the Po pursuing the Gauls.
Archimedes the mathematician demonstrates the properties of the lever.
- 223 Cleomenes king of Megalopolis.
Battle of Selasia, followed by the taking of Sparta by Antigonus. Death of Seleucus Ceraunus king of Syria. Antiochus, his brother, surnamed the Great, succeeds him.
- 221 Death of Ptolemy Evergetes king of Egypt. Ptolemy Philopater succeeds him.
The Ætolians gain a great victory at Caphyæ over the Achæans.
- 220 Antiochus reduces Molon and Alexander, who had revolted against him two years before, the first in Media, the second in Persia.
Death of Antigonus, king of Macedon. Philip the son of Demetrius succeeds him.
Cleomenes king of Sparta dies in Egypt. The Lacedæmonians elect Agesipolis and Lycurgus to succeed him.
War of the allies with the Ætolians in favor of the Achæans.
Hermias, prime minister of Antiochus is put to death.
After Asdrubal's death Hannibal is made general of the army in his stead.

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- 219 Battle of Raphia, between Ptolemy, king of Egypt, and Antiochus, king of Syria.
The art of surgery introduced.
An eclipse of the moon observed in Asia Minor.
- 218 The second Punic war begins with Hannibal's crossing the Alps, and continues 17 years. The Romans defeated at Ticinum and Trebia.
- 217 The Romans defeated by Hannibal at the lake of Thrasymene.
Ptolemy attempts to enter the temple at Jerusalem, but is prevented by the priests. He returns into Egypt and condemns the Jews in his dominions to be trodden to death by elephants.
God delivers his people.
- 216 Hannibal's alliance with Philip, king of Macedon.
The Romans under Fabius Cunctator totally defeated in the battle of Cannæ, in Apulia, by Hannibal, who retires to Capua.
The Egyptians rebel against Ptolemy Philopater; the Jews take his part.
- 215 Philip receives a considerable blow from the Romans at the siege of Apollonia.
- 214 Carneades founder of a new academy.
- 212 Antiochus attempts to reduce the province which had thrown off the yoke of the Syrian empire, and effects it in seven years.
Syracuse taken by Marcellus, after a siege of three years.
Archimedes slain.
- 211 Alliance of the Ætoliens with the Romans.
Attalus, king of Pergamus, enters into it.
The Lacedæmonians accede to it some time after.
The two Scipios are killed in Spain.
- 210 Sicily conquered by the Romans, and made a province.
- 208 Famous battle between Philip king of Macedon and the Ætoliens, near Elis. Philopœmen distinguishes himself in it.
- 207 Ennius, of Calabria, a poet. Sotion, of Alexandria, a grammarian.
About this time flourished Plautus, Archagathus, Evander, Teleclus and Hermippus of Syracuse.
- 206 Appollonius of Perga, mathematician.
Zeno of Tarsus, the philosopher.
Battle of Mantinea, wherein Philopœmen defeats Machanidas, tyrant of Sparta, who perished in it. Nabis is set in his place.
Asdrubal enters Italy. He is defeated by the consul Livius, whom the other consul Nero had joined.
- 204 Treaty of peace between Philip and the Romans. All the allies on both sides are included in it.
Polybius is said to have been born this year.
Death of Ptolemy Philopater king of Egypt.
Ptolemy Epiphanes, at that time only five years old, succeeds him.
- 203 League between Philip of Macedon and Antiochus king of Syria, against the younger king of Egypt.
- 202 Philip, king of Macedon, is defeated by the Rhodians in a sea

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- fight off the island of Chios, near the coast of Asia Minor.
- 202 Hannibal is recalled to the aid of his country.
The art of printing in China.
The dynasty of Han in China.
The battle of Zama in Africa where Hannibal is totally defeated by Scipio.
Judea submits to Antiochus the Great.
- 201 Philip besieges and takes Abydos.
The Carthaginians have a peace granted them on very ignominious terms, which finishes the second Punic war. Fifty-two years elapse before the third.
- 200 Scipio carries Syphax in triumph to Rome.
The first Macedonian war begins and continues nearly four years.
Athens implores the aid of Rome against Macedonia. The Romans declare war with Philip. P. Sulpitius is appointed to command in it. He gains a considerable victory near the town of Octolopha in Macedon.
- 199 Villicus succeeds Sulpitius in the command of the army against Philip. The year following Flaminius is sent to succeed Villicus.
- 198 Antiochus king of Syria subjects Palestine and Cœlosyria.
The Achæans declare for the Romans against Philip.
Books with leaves of vellum introduced by Attalus king of Pergamus in lieu of rolls.
The Jews assist Antiochus in expelling Scopas and the Egyptian troops from Jerusalem.
First mention of a Senate or Sanhedrim.
- 197 Interview of Philip and the consul Flaminius.
Nabis tyrant of Sparta declares for the Romans.
The Bœotians do the same.
Death of Attalus king of Pergamus. Eumenes succeeds him.
Battle of Cynoscephalæ where the Romans gain a complete victory over Philip.
- 196 Hannibal joins Antiochus who seizes the Thracian Cheronese.
Treaty of peace between Philip and the Romans which puts an end to the war.
Embassy of the Romans to Antiochus the Great in order to be assured whether the complaints against him were justly founded.
Conspiracy of Scopas the Ætolian against Ptolemy Epiphanes discovered and punished.
- 195 Flaminius makes war against Nabis the tyrant of Sparta.
Cato in Spain.
- 194 Hannibal is made prætor of Carthage and reforms the courts of justice and the finances.
After having exercised that office two years he retires to king Antiochus at Ephesus, whom he advises to carry the war into Italy.
- 193 Masinissa harrasses the Carthaginians and injures their commerce.
- 192 Antiochus the Great gives his daughter Cleopatra in marriage

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- to Ptolemy Epiphanes, king of Egypt, and as a dowry Cœlo-syria, Phenicia, Judea and Samaria.
- 191 Philopœmen gains a considerable advantage over Nabis the tyrant of Sparta.
The Ætolians resolve to seize Demetrius, Chalcis, and Sparta by treachery and stratagem. Nabis is killed. Philopœmen makes the Lacedæmonians enter into the Achæan League.
Antiochus goes to Greece to aid the Ætolians.
The Romans declare war against him and soon after defeat him near the strait of Thermopylæ.
Interview of Hannibal and Scipio at Ephesus.
- 190 Battle of Magnesia, followed by a treaty of peace which puts an end to the war between the Romans and Antiochus, which had subsisted about two years.
The philosopher Panætius was born about this time.
- 189 The Consul Fulvius forces the Ætolians to submit to the Romans. Manlius, his colleague, about the same time subjects all the Gauls in Asia.
- 188 Philopœmen abrogates the laws of Lycurgus in Sparta.
Hannibal takes refuge in the isle of Crete to avoid being delivered up to the Romans.
- 187 Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, is killed in the temple of Jupiter Belus, which he had entered in order to plunder it.
Seleucus Philopater succeeds him.
Scipio Africanus banished from Rome.
- 186 The city of Artaxata (in Armenia) built.
- 184 Hannibal abandons the island of Crete to take refuge with Prusias king of Bithynia.
- 183 A comet visible 80 days.
Philopœmen put to death by Dinocrates king of Messene.
Hannibal dies at the court of Prusias of Bithynia.
Scipio Africanus dies. Cato the elder, censor.
- 181 Demetrius, son of Philip king of Macedon, is unjustly accused by his brother Perseus king of Macedon, and put to death.
- 180 Death of Ptolemy Epiphanes king of Egypt.
Ptolemy Philometer succeeds him.
- 179 Death of Philip king of Macedon.
Perseus his son succeeds him.
Numa's books found in a stone coffin at Rome.
- 178 Seleucus sends his son Demetrius to Rome to replace his brother Antiochus, who had been a hostage there 14 years.
- 175 Seleucus Philopater king of Syria is poisoned by Heliodorus, whom he had sent a little before to take Jerusalem. He is succeeded by Antiochus Epiphanes.
Onias high priest of Jerusalem deposed and succeeded by Judas.
- 174 Cato's embassy to Carthage.
- 172 Terrence flourishes.
- 171 Ptolemy's generals defeated by Antiochus in a battle between Pelusium and Mount Casias. The second Macedonian war begins.

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- Onias the elder, brother of Jason and Menelaus, is put to death at Antioch.
- 170 • Menelaus offers 300 talents of silver for the high priesthood more than Jason had given for it; he obtains a grant of it from Antiochus.
- Menelaus not paying his purchase money is deprived of the high priesthood. Lysimachus, his brother, is ordered to perform the functions of it.
- Menelaus, gaining Andronicus governor of Antioch, in the absence of Antiochus Epiphanes, causes Onias III. the high priest to be killed.
- Lysimachus, thinking to plunder the treasury of the temple of Jerusalem, is put to death in the temple.
- A report that Antiochus Epiphanes was dead in Egypt; Jason attempts Jerusalem, but is repulsed.
- Antiochus being informed that some Jews had rejoiced at the false news of his death, plunders Jerusalem, and slays 80,000 men.
- Antiochus Epiphanes makes himself master of all Egypt.
- An irruption of Tartars into China.
- Paper invented in China.
- 169 The Alexandrians, in the room of Philometer who had fallen into the hands of Antiochus, make Ptolemy Evergetes his younger brother king.
- Philometer is set at liberty the same year, and unites with his brother. That union induces Antiochus to renew the war.
- 168 An eclipse of the moon which was predicted by Q. S. Gallus.
- Paulus Æmilius is charged with the Macedonian war against Perseus. He gains a famous victory over that prince near Pydna which puts an end to the kingdom of Macedon. It was not, however, reduced into a province of the Roman Empire till twenty years after.
- The prætor Anicius subjects Illyria in thirty days.
- Popilius, one of the ambassadors sent by the Romans into Egypt, obliges Antiochus to quit it and come to an accommodation with the two brothers.
- Antiochus, exasperated at what had happened, turns his rage against the Jews, and sends Appollonius to Jerusalem.
- The same year he publishes a decree to oblige all nations in subjection to him to renounce their own religion and conform to his. This law occasions a cruel persecution among the Jews.
- Judas Maccabeus, with nine others, retires into the wilderness.
- 167 Antiochus goes in person to Jerusalem to see his orders put in execution.
- The sacrifices of the temple interrupted. The statue of Jupiter Olympias set up on the altar of burnt-sacrifices.
- The Martyrdom of Eleazar at Antioch; of the seven brethren Maccabees and their mother.
- Mattathias and his seven sons retire into the mountains; the Assideans join them.

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- 167 About this time flourishes Jesus, the son of Sirach, author of the book of Ecclesiasticus.
- Paulus Æmilius abandons the cities of Epirus to be plundered by his army for having taken part with Perseus. The Achæans suspected of having favored that prince, are sent to Rome to give an account of their conduct. The senate banish them into different towus of Italy, from whence they are not suffered to return home till seventeen years after. Polybius was of this number.
- The first library opened in Rome, consisting of books plundered from Macedonia.
- Census of Rome, 327,032.
- 166 Prusias king of Bithynia goes to Rome. Eumenes king of Pergamus is not permitted to enter.
- Death of Mattathias. Judas Maccabeus his son succeeds him, and gains many victories over the generals of Antiochus.
- 165 Romans enter Achaia.
- Judas vanquishes Lysias, Antiochus' deputy, recovers Jerusalem, and restores the daily sacrifice and the worship in the temple.
- 164 Lysias coming into Judea with an army is beaten and forced to return to Antioch.
- Judas purifies the temple after three years' defilement by the Gentiles. The anniversary of this purification is called Encœnia.
- Timotheus and Bacchides, generals of the Syrian army, are beaten by Judas.
- Antiochus Epiphanes dies in Persia; his son Antiochus Eupator, aged nine years, succeeds him, under the regency of Lysias.
- Judas wars against the enemies of his nation in Idumæa and beyond Jordan.
- Timotheus a second time overcome by Judas.
- 163 The people beyond Jordan and in Galilee conspire against the Jews; are suppressed by Judas and his brethren.
- Lysias, coming into Judea, is forced to make peace with Judas, and returns to Antioch.
- A letter of king Antiochus Eupator in favor of the Jews.
- The Roman legates write to the Jews and promise to support their interests with the king of Syria.
- The treachery of Joppa and Samaria chastised by Judas.
- Judas wars beyond Jordan, defeats a general of the Syrian troops called Timotheus, different from the former Timotheus.
- Judas attacks Gorgias in Idumæa; having defeated him finds Jews killed in the fight who had concealed gold under their clothes, which they had taken from an idol's temple at Jamnia.
- Antiochus Eupator invades Judea in person; besieges Bethshur and takes it; besieges Jerusalem.
- Philip who had been appointed regent by Antiochus Epiphanes coming to Antioch, Lysias prevails with the king to make peace

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- with the Jews and return to Antioch; but before he returns he enters Jerusalem and causes the wall to be demolished that Judas had built to secure the temple from the insults of the citadel.
- 162 Hipparchus of Nice fixes the first degree of longitude and latitude at Ferro, whose most western point was made the first general meridian: lays the foundation of trigonometry.
- Difference between Philometer king of Egypt and Physcon his brother, which does not terminate till after the expiration of five years.
- Octavius, ambassador for the Romans in Syria, is assassinated.
- Menelaus the high priest dies; is succeeded by Alcimus an intruder.
- Onias IV., son of Onias III., lawful heir to the dignity of high priest, retires into Egypt where sometime after he built the temple Onion.
- Demetrius son of Seleucus sent to Rome as a hostage; escapes from thence and comes into Syria, where he slays his nephew Eupator, also Lysias, regent of the kingdom, and is acknowledged king of Syria.
- Alcimus intercedes with Demetrius for the confirmation of the dignity of high priest, which he had received from Eupator.
- 161 Alcimus returns into Judea with Bacchides, and enters Jerusalem.
- Alcimus is driven thence and returns to Demetrius, who appoints Nicator, with troops to take him back to Judea. Nicator makes an accommodation with Judas, and lives for some time in good intelligence with him.
- Alcimus accuses Nicator of betraying the king's interest. Demetrius orders Nicator to bring Judas to him.
- Judas attacks Nicator and kills about 5,000 men.
- Death of Rhazis, a famous old man, who chooses rather to die by his own hand than to fall alive into the hands of Nicator.
- Judas obtains a complete victory, in which Nicator is killed.
- Bacchides and Alcimus again sent to Judea. Judas gives them battle; dies like a hero on a heap of enemies slain by him.
- Jonathan Maccabeus chosen chief of his nation and high priest, in the place of Judas.
- The envoys return whom Judas had sent to Rome to make an alliance with the Romans.
- Bacchides pursues Jonathan; he, after a slight combat, swims over the Jordan in sight of the enemy.
- Philosophers and Rhetoricians banished from Rome.
- 160 Demetrius is acknowledged king of Syria by the Romans.
- 159 Death of Eumenes king of Pergamus. Attalus Philometer succeeds him.
- Alcimus the high priest dies, and Bacchides leaving Jerusalem the Jews enjoy peace.
- The clepsydra or water clock invented by Scipio Nascia.
- 158 Jonathan and Simon Maccabeus are besieged in Bethbesson, or

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- Bethagla. Jonathan goes out of the place, raises soldiers and defeats several bodies of the enemy.
- 158 Simon his brother makes several sallies and opposes Bacchides. Jonathan makes proposals of peace to Bacchides, which are accepted. Jonathan fixes his abode at Mikmash where he judges the people.
- 157 Mithridates V. king of Pontus.
- 156 War between Attalus and Prusias.
- 155 Embassy of Diogenes, Carniades and Critolaus to Rome. Romans unsuccessful in Spain.
- 153 Alexander Balas pretends to be the son of Antiochus Epiphanes, and in that quality attempts to cause himself to be acknowledged king of Syria. Jonathan, the brother of Judas Maccabeus, is made high priest by Alexander Balas, who claimed the kingdom of Syria against Demetrius, and whom Jonathan greatly assisted. From this time the high priesthood continued in the Asmodean or Maccabean family till the time of Herod the Great.
- 152 Massinissa defeats the Carthaginians.
- 151 Joint reign of Philometer and Physcon in Egypt. Defeat of Galba.
- 150 Demetrius Soter is killed in a battle between him and Alexander Balas. His death leaves the latter in possession of the empire of Syria. A dispute between the Jews and Samaritans of Alexandria concerning their temples. The Samaritans are condemned by the king of Egypt, and the temple at Jerusalem preferred to that at Gerizim. Aristobulus, a Peripatetic Jew, flourishes in Egypt under Ptolemy Philometer. Demetrius Nicator, eldest son of Demetrius Soter, comes into Cilicia to recover the kingdom of his father. Appollonius, to whom Alexander Balas had intrusted his affairs, revolts to Demetrius Nicator. He marches against Jonathan Maccabeus who continues in the interest of Alexander Balas. Appollonius put to flight.
- 149 Onias the son of Onias, who had been high priest, builds a temple in Egypt like that at Jerusalem. The third Punic war begins, and continues three years. Prusias king of Bithynia, is put to death by his son Nicomedes, surnamed Philopater.
- 148 Carthage is besieged by the Romans. Macedon is reduced into a province of the Roman empire.
- 147 Troubles in Achaia promoted by Diaeus and Critolaus. The commissioners sent thither by the Romans are insulted. Achæan League totally defeated.
- 146 Ptolemy Philometer king of Egypt comes into Syria, pretending to assist Alexander Balas, but he really designs to dethrone him.

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- 146 Viriathus is defeated by Lælius in Spain.
 P. Scipio is made consul and receives the command of the army before Carthage, which he entirely destroys.
 Metellus goes to Achaia where he gains several advantages over the Achæans. Mummius succeeds him, and after a great battle at Leucopetra takes Corinth and entirely demolishes it.
 L. Mummius brought the first fine painting to Rome from Corinth.
 Greece is reduced to a Roman province under the name of the province of Achaia.

 TENTH PERIOD.

FROM THE OVERTHROW OF GREECE TO THE CHRISTIAN ERA—

146 YEARS.

- 145 Alexander Balas gives battle to Philometer and Demetrius Nicator; he loses it, and flees to Zabdiel king of Arabia, who cuts off his head.
 Demetrius succeeds him.
 Ptolemy Philometer dies in Syria. Cleopatra his queen, gives the command of her army to Onias, a Jew, son of Onias III. Onias restrains Ptolemy Physcon, son of Philometer.
 Jonathan besieges the fortress of the Syrians at Jerusalem.
 Demetrius comes into Palestine; Jonathan finds means to gain him by presents.
 Ptolemy becomes sole king of Egypt, by the death of Philometer.
- 144 Demetrius Nicator attacked by the inhabitants of Antioch who had revolted. Jonathan sends him soldiers who deliver him.
 Tryphon brings young Antiochus, son of Alexander Balas, out of Arabia and has him acknowledged king of Syria. Jonathan espouses his cause against Demetrius Nicator.
 Jonathan renews the alliance with the Romans and Lacedæmonians.
 He is treacherously taken by Tryphon, in Ptolemais, who sometime after puts him to death.
- 143 Simon Maccabeus succeeds Jonathan. Tryphon slays the young king Antiochus Theos, and usurps the kingdom of Syria.
 Simon acknowledges Demetrius Nicator, who had been dispossessed of the kingdom of Syria, and obtains from him the entire freedom of the Jews.
 Hipparchus begins his new cycle of the moon.
- 142 The sovereignty of Judea is confirmed to Simon and his posterity by the unanimous consent of the Jews in a general assembly at Jerusalem, and he frees them from all tribute to any

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- foreign prince, and effects in many things a reformation among them.
- 141 The Numantian war begins, and continues eight years.
- 140 The Picts from the north of England settle in the south of Scotland.
Death of Viriathus the Lusitanian chief.
- 139 Antiochus Sidetes, the second son of Demetrius Soter, marries Cleopatra the wife of his brother Demetrius Nicator; and after having put Tryphon to death he is declared king himself.
- 138 Death of Attalus king of Pergamus. Attalus his nephew, surnamed Philopater, succeeds him. He reigns five years.
Antiochus Sidetes quarrels with Simon and sends Cendebeus into Palestine to ravage the country.
The Roman army, under Mancinus ignominiously defeated by the Numantines.
- 137 Learning and learned men liberally patronized by Ptolemy Physcon.
Diodorus and Satyrus, peripatetics; Nicander, physician and poet; Lucius Accius, tragic poet.
- 136 Scipio Africanus with Sp. Mummius and Metellus made the famous embassy into Egypt, Syria and Greece.
The cruelties of Physcon at Alexandria oblige most of the inhabitants to quit the place.
- 135 The history of the Apochrypha ends. The servile war begins in Sicily and continues three years.
Simon, prince of Judea, is murdered with two of his sons, by Ptolemy his son-in-law; and is succeeded by his son John, surnamed Hyrcanus.
- 134 Antiochus Sidetes besieges Hyrcanus in Jerusalem.
Hyrcanus obtains a truce of eight days to celebrate the feast of tabernacles; makes peace with Antiochus.
Hyrcanus finds money in David's tomb, or rather the hidden treasures of the kings of Judah.
- 133 Numantia taken and destroyed by Scipio.
The kingdom of Pergamus annexed to the Roman empire, according to the will of Attalus, its last king.
Tiberius Gracchus slain in a tumult.
Spain becomes a Roman province.
Equestrian order, a distinct class.
- 131 Antiochus Sidetes goes to war against the Persians.
Hyrcanus accompanies him.
Antiochus is conquered and slain.
- 130 Demetrius Nicator reigns again in Syria.
Revival of learning in China.
John Hyrcanus asserts his independence against the Syrians and destroys the temple on Mount Gerizim.
Aristonicus conquered by Perpenna and strangled in prison.
- 129 He conquers the Idumæans or Edomites and, compelling them to be circumcised, incorporates them among the Jews.

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- 129 From this time the name of Idumæans is scarcely mentioned in history.
Ptolemy Physcon repudiates Cleopatra, his first wife, and marries her daughter of the same name. He is soon after obliged to flee, and the Alexandrians give the government to Cleopatra whom he had repudiated.
Physcon re-ascends the throne of Egypt.
- 128 Pestilence in Egypt.
Hyrcanus sends ambassadors to Rome to renew his allegiance with the Roman power.
While the two kings of Syria, both of them called Antiochus, war against each other, Hyrcanus strengthens himself in his new monarchy.
- 126 Demetrius is killed by Alexander Zebina, who takes his place and causes himself to be acknowledged king of Syria.
- 124 Seleucus V., eldest son of Demetrius Nicator, is declared king, and soon after killed by Cleopatra.
- 123 Antiochus Grypus succeeds him.
Zebina is defeated by Grypus and soon after dies.
Physcon gives his daughter in marriage to Grypus king of Syria.
Mithridates VI. surnamed the Great king of Pontus.
Carthage rebuilt by order of the Roman senate.
- 121 The province in S. Gaul acquired. Caius Gracchus proscribed and slain.
- 120 Cleopatra attempts to poison Grypus and is poisoned herself.
The theory of eclipses known to the Chinese.
- 118 Dalmatia a Roman province.
Death of Micipsa king of Numidia, and the assassination of Hicmpsal by Jugurtha.
- 117 Death of Physcon. Ptolemy Lathyrus succeeds him. Cleopatra, his mother, obliges him to repudiate Cleopatra his eldest sister and to marry Selena his youngest.
- 116 Cleopatra assumes the government of Egypt.
The age of Erymnæus, Athenion, Artemidorus, Clitomachus, Apollonius, Herodieus, Menecrates, L. Cælius, Antipater historian, Lucilius the first Roman satirist, Apollodorus of Athens and Castor of Rhodes chronologists, Anthemon philosopher.
- 114 Antiochus the Cyzicenean, son of Cleopatra and Antiochus Sidetes, takes arms against Grypus.
He has the worst in the beginning; but two years after he obliges his brother to divide the kingdom of Syria with him.
- 113 First great migration of the German nations.
Cleopatra queen of Egypt gives the kingdom of Cyprus to Alexander her youngest son.
- 111 The Jugurthine war begins and continues five years.
- 110 The famous sumptuary law at Rome which limited the expenses of eating every day.
Hyrcanus besieges Samaria; takes it after a year's siege.
- 109 The Teutones and Cimbri begin the war against Rome and continue it for eight years.

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- 109 Jugurtha the king of Numidia defeated in two battles by Metellus. Ptolemy Lathyrus is defeated and Samaria taken by John Hyrcanus.
- 107 He is succeeded by his son Aristobulus, who first assumes the title of king.
Cleopatra drives Lathyrus out of Egypt and places his brother Alexander upon the throne.
- 106 Jugurthine war concluded by Marius and Sylla. Jugurtha was exposed to the view of the Roman people and dragged in chains to adorn the triumph of Marius. He was afterward put in prison, where he died six days after of hunger. The name and wars of Jugurtha have been immortalized by the pen of Sallust.
- 105 The Teutones defeat 80,000 Romans on the banks of the Rhone. Alexander Janneus king of Judea, at war with Egypt, takes Gaza. Rebellion excited by the Pharisees.
- 104 Signal victory of Lathyrus over Alexander king of the Jews, upon the banks of the Jordan.
- 103 Cleopatra forces Lathyrus to raise the siege of Ptolemais and takes that city herself.
- 102 The Teutones defeated by Marius in two great battles at Aquixæ Sextiæ, now Aix in Provence.
Alexander Janneus king of the Jews makes an alliance with Cleopatra and takes some places in Palestine.
- 101 Marius and Catullus defeat the Cimbri as they were endeavoring to enter Italy through Noricum, now the Tyrol.
- 100 Marius buys his sixth consulate.
Banishment of Metellus.
Birth of Julius Cæsar.
- 99 Lusitania conquered by Dolabella and becomes a Roman province. China still submits to the Han dynasty; Sematzin emperor.
Janneus attacks Gaza, takes it and demolishes it.
- 97 By the death of Ptolemy Apion, Cyrene becomes a Roman province.
Death of Grypus. Seleucus his son succeeds him.
- 95 Alexander Janneus, after various transactions, some successful and others unsuccessful, is opposed by a mutiny of the Jews at the temple during the feast of the tabernacles, of whom he slays 600 men.
- 94 He subdues the inhabitants of Gilead and the Moabites.
- 93 Seleucus is defeated by Eusebes and burned in Mopsuestia.
Tigranes king of Armenia.
- 92 Antiochus, brother of Seleucus and second son of Grypus, assumes the diadem. He is presently defeated by Eusebes and drowned in the Orontes.
- 91 Having ill success in war against Obodas, an Arabian king, the Jews make war against him.
This war continued six years.
Philip his brother, third son of Grypus, succeeds Antiochus.
The social war begins in Italy, and continues three years, till

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- finished by Sylla the celebrated Roman general.
- 91 Ariarathes VIII. king of Cappadocia. Mithridates king of Pontus puts him to death, and sets his son upon the throne. Soon after, Ariarathes IX. takes Cappadocia from the son of Mithridates, who is presently after re-established by his father.
- 90 Sylla enters Cappadocia, drives the son of Mithridates out of it, and sets Ariobarzanes I. upon the throne.
Demetrius Eucharis, fourth son of Grypus, is established king of Damascus by the aid of Lathyrus.
- 89 Alexander kills his mother Cleopatra.
Alexander is expelled, and dies soon after.
Tigranes king of Armenia, drives Ariobarzanes out of Cappadocia, and reinstates the son of Mithridates.
Beginning of the war between Mithridates and the Romans.
- 88 Mithridates causes all the Romans in Asia Minor to be massacred in one day.
- 87 Sylla is charged with the war against Mithridates. He retakes Athens after a long siege and sends its valuable libraries to Rome.
- 86 Victory of Sylla over the generals of Mithridates near Cheronea. He gains a second battle soon after at Orchomenos.
- 85 Demetrius having been taken by the Parthians, Antiochus Dionysius the fifth son of Grypus is set upon the throne of Syria, and killed the following year.
- 84 Treaty of peace between Mithridates and Sylla, which terminated the war.
- 83 Mithridates puts his son to death.
The Syrians weary of so many changes choose Tigranes king of Armenia for their king. He reigns fourteen years by a viceroy.
Eusebes takes refuge in Cilicia where he remains concealed.
- 82 Lathyrus ruins Thebes in Egypt where the rebels whom he had before defeated had taken refuge.
Decline of agriculture in Italy; corn supplied from the provinces. Sylla defeats Marius and is created perpetual dictator.
Sylla plunders the temple of Delphi.
- 81 Death of Lathyrus. Alexander II. son of Alexander I. under the protection of Sylla is elected king.
- 80 Julius Cæsar's first campaign.
- 79 Posidonius calculates the height of the atmosphere to be about 400 stadia.
Alexander Janneus dies, after many successes and cruelties, and is succeeded in the regal authority by his wife Alexandra, who, conciliating the Pharisees, reigns peaceably to the end of her life.
- 78 Death of Sylla.
The age of Zeno, of Sidon the epicurean, Apellicon of Athens, Alexander Polyhistor the grammarian, Plotius, Gallus rhetorician, Q. Valerius, Antias Roman historian, Q. Hortensius orator, Philo, Charmidas, L. Sisenna, Archias and Geminus.

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- 78 Second war between Mithridates and the Romans. It lasted nearly three years.
- 77 The Pharisees managing the affairs of Alexandra grievously oppress their opponents.
War of Sertorius, who revolts in Spain and defeats Metellus and Pompey.
- 76 Mithridates makes an alliance with Sertorius.
Death of Nicomedes king of Bithynia. His kingdom and Cyrenæa are reduced into Roman provinces the same year.
- 75 Beginning of the third war of Mithridates against the Romans. Lucullus and Cotta are placed at the head of the Roman army.
- 74 Cotta is defeated by sea and land and forced to shut himself up in Chalcedon. Lucullus goes to his aid.
The cherry tree brought to Europe from Asia by Lucullus. Terentius Varro writes three books on agriculture.
- 73 Mithridates forms the siege of Cyzicum. Lucullus compels him to raise it at the end of two years, and pursues and beats him near the Granicus.
- 72 Herod the Great is born.
- 71 Spartacus defeated and killed by Crassus and Pompey, which finishes the servile war.
Spain completely recovered.
- 70 Alexandra dies. Hyrcanus seizes the kingdom, but is soon deprived of it by Aristobulus his younger brother.
The first water mill described near a dwelling of Mithridates.
- 69 Tigranes recalls Magdalus his viceroy in Syria.
Antiochus Asiaticus takes possession of Syria and reigns four years.
Lucullus defeats the two kings, Mithridates and Tigranes, in a great battle in Armenia the day before the nones of December, and takes Tigranocerta with all the royal treasures.
- 67 Mithridates recovers all his dominions in consequence of the misunderstandings that take place in the Roman army.
Pompey conquers the pirates of the Mediterranean.
- 66 Mithridates defeated by Pompey in a night battle in the Upper Armenia. Crete conquered by Metellus after a war of two years, and reduced to a Roman province.
Ebony introduced at Rome by Pompey.
Vikramaditya, a king of Ozene in India, patron of literature. At his court flourish Amera Sinka lexicographer, Vararuche grammarian, Kalidasa poet.
- 65 Pompey the Great, after many conquests, reduces Syria into a Roman province; thus terminating the Macedonian or Grecian kingdom and establishing that of the Romans, the fourth great monarchy in Daniel's prophecy. (Scott.)
Alexander is driven out of Egypt. Ptolemy Auletes, natural son of Lathyrus, is set in his place.
- 63 The conspiracy of Catiline detected by Cicero in October, and defeated by Anthony about the middle of December.
Pompey appealed to by Hyrcanus and Aristobulus, and promising

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to arbitrate between them, discovers that Aristobulus is preparing for war; and in consequence marches against Jerusalem and takes it after a siege of three months, and restores Hyrcanus. At this time he enters into the holy of holies, and many have remarked that he never after prospered in any undertaking. From this period the Jews became dependent on the Romans, after having been for a long time independent by reason of the weakness of the Syrian and Egyptian kings.

63 In the same year Augustus Cæsar is born.

62 Magnificent houses of the nobles; marble theatre of Scæurus, to hold 30,000 spectators.

61 Pompey enters Rome in triumph.

60 Cicero statesman and orator, Sallust historian, Lucretius and Catullus poets, Appollonius of Rhodes rhetorician, Aristomedes of Crete grammarian, Andronicus of Rhodes peripatetic philosopher, Terentius Varro, Tyrannion, etc.

The first triumvirate, in the persons of Julius Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus.

Denmark. Reign of Sciold first king. The Danish chronicles mention eighteen kings to the time of Ragnor Lodbrog.

58 Clodius procures the banishment of Cicero.

The Helvetii defeated by Julius Cæsar.

Ptolemy Auletes goes to Rome. Berenice his eldest daughter reigns in his absence.

The Romans depose Ptolemy king of Cyprus and seize that land. Cato is charged with that commission.

57 Cicero recalled. Sallust expelled from the senate. Gylf reigns in Sweden. The early history of Sweden is involved in fable and obscurity.

Gabinius, a Roman commander, defeats Alexander and besieges him in the castle of Alexandrion. Alexander surrenders with all his strong places.

56 Aristobulus, escaping from Rome, returns into Judea and endeavors to repair the castle of Alexandrion. Is hindered by the Romans who put his little army to flight. He flies to Machæron with a design to fortify it, but he is presently besieged in it. After some resistance he is taken and sent a second time prisoner to Rome.

Pompey makes himself master of Caina in which the treasures of Mithridates were laid up.

55 Cæsar passes the Rhine, defeats the Germans and Gauls and invades Britain.

Ptolemy Auletes king of Egypt by money induces Gabinius to come into Egypt to restore him to the throne. John Hyrcanus furnishes Gabinius with provisions for his army, and writes to the Jews in Pelusium to favor the passage of the Romans.

Gabinius and Antony restore Auletes to the entire possession of his dominions.

While Gabinius is in Egypt Alexander son of Aristobulus wastes Judea. Gabinius defeats him at the foot of Mount Tabor.

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- 54 Cæsar invades Britain a second time and conquers part of it. Crassus succeeds Gabinus in the government of Syria. Crassus passing into Syria and finding the province quiet makes war against the Parthians.
- 53 He comes to Jerusalem and takes 10,000 talents out of the temple. He marches against the Parthians, is defeated and killed and his army cut to pieces by the Parthians under Surenas, at Sinnaca in Mesopotamia, June 9.
- 51 Death of Ptolemy Auletes. He leaves his dominions to his eldest son and his eldest daughter, the famous Cleopatra.
- 50 The Roman civil war begins on the 22d of October when the senate ordered Cæsar to disband his army. Cæsar besieges Pompey in Brundisium, Dec. 26.
A water mill on the Tiber at Rome.
- 49 Pompey sails from Brundisium Jan. 3d; Cæsar enters it on the 4th and comes to Rome about the 19th. He besieges Marseilles in the spring and defeats Pompey's lieutenants in Spain in the summer, returns to Rome in September, and passes into Epirus Oct. 15.
- 48 The battle of Pharsalia May 12. Pompey murdered. Antipas or Antipater made governor of Judea. Ponthinus and Achilles the young king's guardians deprive Cleopatra of her share in the government, and drive her out of the kingdom.
The Alexandrian library of 400,000 volumes burnt.
- 47 Death of the king of Egypt. Cæsar places Cleopatra upon the throne with Ptolemy her youngest brother.
The war of Alexandria; that city taken by Julius Cæsar. He conquers Pharnaces king of Bosphorus. Cæsar having finished the war in Egypt comes into Syria, confirms Hyrcanus in the high priesthood. Antigonus, son of Aristobulus remonstrates to Cæsar, but Cæsar is prejudiced against him by Antipater. Antipater takes advantage of the indolence of Hyrcanus, makes his eldest son Phazael governor of Jerusalem, and Herod another of his sons governor of Galilee. Herod is summoned to Jerusalem to give an account of his conduct, but finding himself in danger of being condemned, retires to his government.
- 46 Cæsar passes into Africa. Cato kills himself at Utica Feb. 5.
This year is called the year of confusion because the calendar was corrected by Sosigenes and the year made to consist of 15 months or 445 days.
- 45 The first Julian year began Jan. 1.
Hyrcanus sends ambassadors to Julius Cæsar to renew alliance. The alliance renewed in a manner very advantageous to the Jews. Cæsar rebuilds Carthage. Corinth rebuilt by Cæsar. Battle of Munda fought March 17th between Cæsar and the re-

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- publican forces of Rome under Labienus and the sons of Pompey. Cæsar obtained the victory after an obstinate and bloody battle and by this blow put an end to the Roman republic.
- 45 Pompey lost 30,000 men and Cæsar only 1,000 and 500 wounded. Julius Cæsar at this time is made perpetual dictator of Rome and the empire of the Cæsars begins.
- 44 Antipater, by permission from the Romans, rebuilds the walls of Jerusalem.
Cæsar killed in the senate-house by Brutus, Cassius and the other conspirators, having killed 1,192,000 men.
After the death of Julius Cæsar the ambassadors of the Jews are introduced into the senate, and obtain their whole request.
The Jews of Asia confirmed in their privilege of not being compelled to serve in the wars.
A comet seen in China.
- 43 Cleopatra poisons her brother when he comes of age to share the sovereign authority according to the laws. She afterwards declares for the Roman triumviri.
The second triumvirate of Octavius, Antony and Lepidus began Nov. 27. Cicero put to death Dec. 7. Battle of Mutina.
Cassius demands 700 talents from Judea.
Malchus causes Antipater to be poisoned, but his sons Phazael and Herod revenge his death by that of the murderer.
- 42 Antigonus the son of Aristobulus excites disturbances in Judea, but is vanquished by Herod.
Cassius and Brutus defeated at Philippi in two battles, having an interval, in October. They kill themselves.
- 41 Cleopatra goes to Antony at Tarsus in Cilicia. She gains the ascendant of him and carries him with her to Alexandria.
The short Persian war in which Antony's brother Lucius is overpowered by Octavius.
- 40 The Parthians, having obtained many advantages against the Romans slay Phazael, make Hyreanus prisoner and appoint Antigonus king of Judea; but Herod fleeing to Rome is there constituted king by the ruling party.
- 39 Herod besieges Jerusalem.
Lepidus expelled from the triumvirate.
Pacorus general of Parthia defeated by Ventidius fourteen years after the disgrace of Crassus and on the same day.
- 37 Jerusalem taken by Socius and Herod the Great, being by birth an Edomite and a Jew only as proselyted. This terminates the government of the Maccabees.
- 36 Sextus Pompeius conquered in Sicily.
Cleopatra obtains from Antony a grant of Phenicia, Cyrene and Cyprus.
- 33 Antony makes himself master of Armenia and brings the prisoners to Cleopatra. Coronation of Cleopatra and all her children.
Rupture between Cæsar and Antony. Cleopatra accompanies the latter who repudiates Octavia at Athens.
- 32 War between Octavius and Antony begins.

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- 32 Atticus, a Roman knight and author whose works are lost, dies, aged 77 years.
- 31 Cleopatra flies at the battle of Actium.
Antony follows her and thereby abandons the victory to Cæsar, which makes Octavius emperor; and the republic becomes a monarchy.
M. Antony drives Ariarathes out of Cappadocia and sets Archelaus in his place. On the death of that prince Cappadocia was reduced to a Roman province.
At the instance of Mark Antony Herod attacks and subduces Malchus king of Arabia Petrea.
Octavius (afterwards Augustus Cæsar) having vanquished Mark Antony, Herod with much difficulty succeeds in making his peace with him.
- 30 Herod goes to Rome to make his court to Augustus. He obtains the confirmation of the kingdom of Judea.
Antony dies in the arms of Cleopatra.
Cæsar makes himself master of Alexandria.
Cleopatra kills herself.
Egypt is reduced into a Roman province.
Golden age of Roman literature.
First standing army in Rome.
Silk and linen manufactories in the Roman empire.
The end of the kings of Alexandria 293 years after the death of Alexander the Great.
- 29 Ephesus next to Alexandria the chief place of trade in the Roman empire.
Octavius' three days' triumph at Rome.
The temple of Janus closed, there being now a general peace.
Rome contains 4,101,017 citizens.
Augustus comes into Syria, passes through Palestine, is magnificently entertained by Herod.
Herod, in a furious rage and jealousy, puts to death Mariamne his beloved wife who was descended from the Maccabees.
- 28 And the year after Alexandra her mother.
- 27 Octavius, by a decree of the senate Jan. 13, obtains the title of Augustus Cæsar and the absolute power of the state.
- 26 Herod, to conciliate the Romans, occasionally conforms to heathen observances which greatly disgusts the Jews.
Salome, Herod's sister, divorces herself from Costobarus.
- 25 He rebuilds Samaria and calls it Sebaste from the Greek word Sebastos or August, which was the title given to the Roman emperor or assumed by him.
In the same year he takes great care to relieve the Jews under the pressure of a grievous famine, which conciliated their mind towards him.
The Egyptians adopt the Julian year.
About this time flourished Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Tibullus, Propertius and Æmilius Macer poets, Livy historian, Mecænas minister of Augustus, patron of literature, Varrus and Tucca

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- critics, Strabo geographer, Agrippa warrior and patron of the arts; also Manilius, Dioscorides, Asinius, Pollio, Musa, Pylades, Bathyllus, Vitruvius, etc.
- 25 Coin first used in Britain.
The Germans withstand the attempts of the Romans to subdue them, although they conquer some part of them.
- 22 Pantomimic dances on the Roman stage.
Herod undertakes several buildings contrary to the religion of the Jews; builds Cæsarea of Palestine.
The conspiracy of Muræna against Augustus.
- 21 Augustus visits Greece and Asia.
- 20 Augustus gives Trachonitis to Herod.
190th Olympiad.
The Roman ensigns recovered from the Parthians by Tiberius.
- 19 Aqueducts constructed by Agrippa.
Herod undertakes to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem.
P. Virgilius Maro, called the prince of Latin poets, born at Andes a village near Mantua, 70 years B. C. on October 15, died September 22 aged 51 years.
The distribution of the lands of Cremona which was made to the soldiers of Augustus after the battle of Phillippi nearly proved fatal to the poet.
When he attempted to dispute the possession of his fields with a soldier, Virgil was obliged to save his life from the resentment of the lawless veteran by swimming across the river.
This was the beginning of his greatness. He afterwards repaired to Rome with his father, where he made the acquaintance of Mæcenas who recommended him to the favor of Augustus.
The emperor restored to him his lands and the poet wrote his first Bucolic to thank his patron for this favor.
The ten Bucolics were written in about three years. His Georgics written a few years after is considered the most perfect of all Latin composition. The Æneid his great epic poem was begun, as some suppose, at the particular request of Augustus.
- 18 Juba king of Mauritania and historian died.
- 17 The secular games celebrated at Rome.
- 16 Herod makes a journey to Rome to recommend himself to Augustus.
Lollius defeated by the Germans.
- 15 Cantabria, Austria, Rhœbia, Vindelencia and Mœsia become Roman provinces, being conquered by Drusus.
Herod marries his two sons Alexander and Aristobulus.
- 14 Herod comes to meet Agrippa and engages him to visit Jerusalem.
Polemon conquers Bosphorus.
- 13 Augustus assumes the title of Pontifex Maximus.
Domestic divisions in Herod's family. Salome, Pheroras and Antipater at variance with Alexander and Aristobulus.
- 12 The legions distributed over the provinces in fixed camps, which soon grew into cities; among them were Bonn and Mayence.

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- 12 Cæcilius Isidorus of Rome left to his heirs 4,116 slaves.
Panonia, conquered by Tiberius, becomes a Roman province.
- 11 Germany subdued by Germanicus.
Herod goes to Rome and accuses his two sons Alexander and Aristobulus to Augustus.
- 10 The solemn dedication of the city of Cæsarea, that Herod had built in honor of Augustus.
- 9 Augustus continues the Jews of Alexandria in their ancient rights and privileges.
Herod causes David's tomb to be opened to take out treasure.
New disturbances in Herod's family.
- 8 Archelaus goes to Rome with Herod.
Archelaus king of Cappadocia reconciles his son-in-law Alexander to his father Herod.
Temple of Janus shut by Augustus.
Augustus corrects the calendar by ordering the 12 ensuing years to be without intercalation.
The style was altered by ordering leap year to be observed but once in four years and the month Sextillis to be called Augustus.
About this time flourished Damascenus, Hyginus, Flaccus the grammarian, Dionysius of Halicarnassus and Dionysius the geographer.
Horatius Quintus Flaccus, a celebrated latin poet born at Venusia, a town of Apulia, B. C. 65, died aged 57 years.
Horace was educated at Rome and Athens. He followed Brutus from Athens, and the timidity which he betrayed at the battle of Phillippi, so effectually discouraged him that he abandoned the profession of arms, and at his return to Rome applied himself to cultivate poetry.
- 7 Herod makes war in Arabia.
- 6 Herod is accused to Augustus of killing several Arabs.
Tiberius retires to Rhodes for seven years.
- 5 Herod condemns and slays his two sons, Alexander and Aristobulus.
Antipater son of Herod aims at the kingdom.
The artifices of Antipater are discovered.
Herod sends Antipater to Rome.
The census or register of estates and families throughout Judea, was made at this time: but the taxes were not imposed or collected until some years after.
- Q. Varrus appointed governor of Judea.
- 4 Cymbeline king of Britain.
Birth of John the Baptist six months before the birth of Jesus.
JESUS CHRIST born at Bethlehem about the close of the 4000th year of the world and 4 years before the vulgar Christian era.
- 3 Circumcision of Jesus Christ.
Purification of the Holy Virgin. Jesus presented in the temple forty days after his birth.
Flight into Egypt.
Herod in vain attempts to murder the infant Saviour, but cruelly

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massacres the male children near Bethlehem. He puts his son Antipater to death on an accusation of treason and parricide, and five days after dies himself in the most dreadful manner.

- 3 Archelaus goes to Rome to procure of Augustus the confirmation of Herod's will in his favor.

Archelaus succeeds Herod his father in Judea, Idumæa and Samaria, Herod Antipas in Galilee and Petraea, and Philip in Aulonitis, Trachonitis, Paneas and Batanæa.

Mary with the child Jesus returning out of Egypt settles at Nazareth in Galilee.

- 2 An imposter assumes the character of Alexander, son of Herod and Mariamne.

Tiberius returns to Rome.

- 1 Archelaus takes the high priesthood from Joazar and gives it to Eleazar.

PART II.—MODERN SYNCHRONOLOGY.

FIRST PERIOD.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ERA TO THE PRESENT TIME.

A. D. The Vulgar Era, or Anno Domini, the fourth year of Jesus Christ.

- 1 Caius Cæsar makes war with the Parthians.
- 2 Tiberius returns to Rome.
- 3 Cinna's conspiracy detected.
- 4 The Leap year corrected, having formerly been every third year.
- 6 Quintus Varrus, encamped on the Weser, governs lower Germany like a Roman Province.
- 8 Archelaus, the son of Herod, having been convicted of maladministration in his government, is deposed and banished into Gaul; and Judea is made a province of the Roman Empire by Quirinius, or Cyrenius, Governor of Syria, who first levied the taxes according to the census, or register, before made; and Coponius is placed over it. Thus the sceptre was departing from Judah, for Shiloh was come, though not manifested.
In this year Jesus went up to Jerusalem and at the temple sat in the midst of the teachers of the law, both hearing them and asking them questions.
Judas the Gaulonite, as he is termed by Josephus, opposed the levying of taxes by Cyrenius; but he was soon cut off and all his followers dispersed.
- 9 The Germans under Arminius defeat and kill Varrus.
Ovid is banished to Tomos.
Cornelius Celsus, the physician; Phædrus, the fabulist, Velleius Patereulus, Roman historian.
- 10 Marcus Ambivius succeeds Coponius as procurator of Judea.
Varus defeated and killed in Germany by Arminius.
- 12 Tiberius is admitted to share the authority with Augustus, whence his fifteen years is dated, Luke 3: 1.
- 13 Annus Rufus succeeds Marcus Ambivius.
- 14 Augustus dies at Nola and is succeeded by Tiberius his adopted son.
- 15 Who appoints Valerius Gratus, procurator of Judea.
The age of Asinius Gallus and Germanicus.
- 17 Twelve cities in Asia destroyed by an earthquake.
Germanicus conquers Cappadocia.

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- 19 Germanicus, poisoned by Piso, dies at Antioch.
The Jews banished from Rome.
The Marcomanni conquered by Drusus.
- 20 Tiberius expels from Italy all who profess the Jewish religion, or Egyptian superstitions.
- 21 Arminius killed.
The theatre of Pompey destroyed by fire.
- 23 Valerius Gratus removes Annas the high-priest, and substitutes Ismael the son of Fabus.
Eleazar, the son of Annas is made high-priest instead of Ismael.
- 25 Simon, the son of Camith is made high-priest in the place of Eleazar.
- 26 Joseph, surnamed Caiaphas, the son of Annas, is made high-priest instead of Simon.
The retreat of Tiberius to Capreæ.
The Druids in Germany.
- 27 Pontius Pilate is made procurator of Judea, and in the same year John begins his ministry.
- 30 Philo, Alexandrian Jew, disciple of Plato.
Seneca, moral philosopher.
- 31 John the Baptist slain by order of Herod at the instigation of Herodias, in the 17th year of Tiberius.
Sejanus disgraced and put to death.
- 32 Transfiguration of Christ.
- 33 Jesus retires to Ephraim on the Jordan, to avoid the snares and malice of the Jews at Jerusalem.
He comes to Jerusalem to be present at his FOURTH and LAST passover. Institutes the Lord's Supper; is betrayed and CRUCIFIED. His RESURRECTION and appearance to many, ascension into Heaven, and the miraculous effusion of the Holy Spirit. [Placed by some in 29, by others in 31.]
Conquest of Mauritania.
Valerius Maximus, historian.
- 35 The conversion of Saul of Tarsus about this time.
Pilate ordered into Italy.
Tiberius dies, Caligula becomes Emperor of Rome.
About this time flourish Columella, Pomponius Mela, Philo Judæus, Artabanus, Agrippina, and Appion of Alexandria, grammarian, called the "Trumpet of the World."
- 38 Paul escapes from Damascus by being let down from the wall in a basket.
He comes to Jerusalem, is introduced to the apostles and disciples, and goes to Tarsus and Cilicia, his own country.
Caligula makes Herod Agrippa, grandson of king Herod by his son Aristobulus, and nephew to Herod Antipas, who beheaded John the Baptist, and brother to Herodias, and father to king Agrippa, tetrarch, or king of Galilee.
Matthew writes his gospel in this or the following year.
- 39 Herod the tetrarch goes to Rome, in hopes of obtaining some favor from the emperor; but Caligula being prepossessed by Agrippa, banishes him to Lyons.

- A. D.
- 40 The name of Christians first given at Antioch to the followers of Christ.
- 41 Caligula murdered by Chæreas, and succeeded by Claudius. The Jews quit Babylon and retire to Seleucia. Claudius adds Judea and Samaria to Agrippa's dominions. Agrippa returns into Judea; takes the high-priesthood from Theophilus, son of Ananus, and gives it to Simon Cantharus; soon after he takes it from Cantharus and gives it to Matthias.
- 43 Claudius invades Britain with his general, Plautius. Agrippa deprives the high-priest Matthias of the priesthood, and bestows it on Elioneus.
- 44 Paul and Barnabas go to Jerusalem with the contributions of the believers of Antioch. At their return to Antioch the church sends them forth to preach to the Gentiles. Herod puts James the brother of John to death, and purposes to kill Peter also, who is miraculously preserved; and soon after, Herod, smitten by an angel, is eaten with worms and dies.
- 45 Vespasian general in Britain. Cuspius Fadus sent into Judea as governor. A great famine in Judea. Paul and Barnabas go to Cyprus; thence to Pamphylia, Pisidia and Lycaonia. At Lystra the people prepare sacrifices to them as gods.
- 46 Cuspius Fadus recalled; the government of Judea given to Tiberius Alexander.
- 48 Herod, king of Chalcis takes the pontificate from Joseph, son of Camides; gives it to Ananias, son of Nebedeus. Herod, king of Chalcis, dies. Ventidius Cumanus made governor of Judea in place of Tiberius Alexander. A census being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome are 6,900,000.
- 49 London founded by the Romans. Troubles in Judea under the government of Cumanus. Judaizing Christians enforce the law on the converted Gentiles. Peter comes to Antioch, and is reproved by Paul.
- 50 Paul and Barnabas part on account of John Mark. Timothy adheres to Paul and receives circumcision. Luke at this time with Paul. Paul passes out of Asia into Macedonia. Paul comes to Athens and preaches in the Areopagus. Columella, born in Spain, left twelve books on husbandry.
- 51 Caractacus, the British king, sent in chains to Rome, by Ostorius Scapula. From Athens Paul goes to Corinth. The Jews expelled from Rome under the reign of Claudius. Felix sent governor into Judea instead of Cumanus.
- 52 The conference of the apostles at Jerusalem, improperly called the first Council. First Epistle of Paul to the Thessalonians.

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- 52 His second Epistle to the Thessalonians, some months after the first. His Epistle to the Galatians written at the end of this or early in the following year.
- 53 Paul leaves Corinth, takes ship to Jerusalem; visits Ephesus on the way. Apollos arrives at Ephesus; preaches Jesus Christ.
- 54 St. Paul, having finished his devotions at Jerusalem, goes to Antioch, passes into Galatia and Phrygia, and returns to Ephesus where he continues three years.
Claudius the emperor dies, being poisoned by Agrippina.
Nero succeeds him, a profligate and bloody tyrant.
- 55 He poisons Britannicus.
- 56 Paul forced to leave Ephesus on account of the uproar raised against him by Demetrius, the silversmith.
He goes into Macedonia.
Rotterdam built.
The First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, about this time.
Second Epistle to the Corinthians.
- 57 Paul's Epistle to the Romans.
- 58 Mona (Anglesey) conquered by Paulinus.
The Druids massacred.
Paul goes into Judea to carry contributions. Is seized in the temple at Jerusalem. Is sent prisoner to Cesarea.
- 59 Nero's mother, Agrippina, put to death by his order.
- 60 Christianity said to have been preached in Great Britain.
Corbulo subdues Armenia.
Porcius Festus made governor of Judea in the room of Felix.
Paul appeals to the emperor. He is put on ship-board and sent to Rome.
Paul shipwrecked at Malta.
- 61 He arrives at Rome and continues there a prisoner two years.
The Jews build a wall which hinders Agrippa from looking within the temple.
Boadicea, the British queen, defeats the Romans and burns London; but is conquered soon after by Suetonius, governor of Britain.
The general Epistle of James written about this time.
- 62 Martyrdom of James the less, bishop of Jerusalem.
The Epistles of Paul to the Philippians, Colossians, Ephesians and Philemon.
- 63 Peter arrives at Rome.
Albinus, successor of Felix, arrives in Judea.
Epistle of Paul to the Hebrews written from Italy soon after he was set at liberty.
Luke writes his Gospel, and the Acts of the Apostles in this or the following year.
Epistle of Paul to Titus and his First Epistle to Timothy.
Mark writes his Gospel about this time.
- 64 Paul comes out of Italy into Judea; visits the churches in Crete, Ephesus, Macedonia and Greece.
Gessius Flarus made governor of Judea in place of Albinus.

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- 64 Nero sets fire to the city of Rome, throws the blame on the Christians. First of the ten heathen persecutions of the Christians before Constantine.
Seneca, Lucian, and others put to death.
Nero's golden palace, built; of great extent, inclosing fields, etc.
The buildings in Rome more regular after the fire.
Peter writes his First Epistle, probably from Rome, and his Second Epistle, probably from the same place, about the beginning of the next year.
- 65 Tiridates placed on the throne of Armenia by Nero.
Paul goes to Rome the last time; is there put into prison; also Peter.
Second Epistle of Paul to Timothy.
Epistle of Jude written in this or the following year.
- 66 The martyrdom of Paul and Peter at Rome, this or the following year.
Pliny the elder, author of the first natural history; Quintus Curtius, the historian; Persius, satirist.
Cestius Gallus, governor of Syria, comes to Jerusalem; enumerates the Jews at the passover.
The first Jewish war begins in May.
The Jews rise and kill the Roman garrison at Jerusalem.
A massacre of the Jews of Cesarea and Palestine.
Cestius, governor of Syria, comes into Judea. He besieges the temple of Jerusalem, retires, is defeated by the Jews.
Vespasian appointed by Nero for the Jewish war. Josephus, the Jewish historian, made governor of Galilee. Vespasian sends his son Titus to Alexandria; comes himself to Antioch and forms a numerous army.
- 67 Vespasian enters Judea; subdues Galilee. Josephus surrenders to Vespasian.
The Zealots send for the Idumeans to succor Jerusalem.
The Idumeans retire from Jerusalem.
Pope St. Clement.
- 68 Nero, the Roman emperor, commits suicide. Galba succeeds him.
Vespasian takes all the places of strength in Judea about Jerusalem.
John writes his three Epistles in this or the following year.
- 69 Galba dies. Otho declared emperor.
Otho dies. Vitellius proclaimed emperor.
The Coliseum of Vespasian.
- 70 Josephus set at liberty.
Vespasian declared emperor by the army; is acknowledged all over the East.
In the beginning of whose reign Jerusalem is taken by the Romans under Titus, the son of Vespasian, and all the awful predictions of our Lord, as well as those of the ancient prophets, are exactly accomplished. The city is desolated; the temple destroyed so that not one stone was left on another; 1,100,000 persons perished miserably in the siege, and the remnant of the

A. D.

- Jews are scattered to all nations and dispersed among them.
- 73 The philosophers expelled from Rome. Vespasian conquers Lycia, Rhodes, Thrace, Cilicia, Byzantium and Samos.
- 77 Pope St. Cletus. Revolt of the Parthians.
A great plague at Rome, 10,000 dying in one day.
The Capitulum rebuilt.
- 78 Circumnavigation of Scotland.
- 79 Herculaneum, Pompeii and Stabiae overwhelmed by an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, and Pliny the naturalist loses his life.
Quintilian flourishes.
Vespasian dies and is succeeded by Titus.
Very beautiful paintings in the Baths of Titus; the group of the Laocoon.
- 81 Valerius Flaccus poet, Martial epigrammatist, Appollonius, Pythagorean philosopher, Epictetus stoic, Dio Chrysostom Greek rhetorician and philosopher, Ignatius and Papias two of the fathers of the church.
Death of Titus and succession of Domitian.
The age of Silius Italicus, Tyanæus, Solinus, Lupus, Agricola, etc.
- 83 Pope Anacletus.
- 85 Julius Agricola conqueror and governor of Britain builds a line of forts between the rivers Forth and Clyde; defeats the Caledonians under Galgacus, on the Grampian hills; first sails around the island. Britain considerably advanced in Roman civilization.
- 86 Dercebal leader of the German hordes defeats Domitian and compels him to pay a yearly tribute.
Capitoline games instituted by Domitian and celebrated every fourth year.
- 88 Secular games celebrated. The war with Dacia begins.
- 93 St. John banished to Patmos.
- 95 The second persecution against the Christians begins about November, and continues till the death of Domitian in the next year.
- 96 Domitian put to death by Stephanus and succeeded by Nerva.
The age of Juvenal satirist, Tacitus historian, Statius poet, Aulus Gellius Latin grammarian, Plutarch moralist and biographer, and the younger Pliny.
- 97 About this time Timothy stoned. St. John returns from exile.
- 98 Nerva dies and is succeeded by Trajan a great sovereign and warrior.
Christian assemblies prohibited by Trajan.
His persecutions of Christians were stopped by the interference of the humane Pliny, but he was severe upon the Jews, who had murdered 200,000 of his subjects.
The Roman empire at its greatest extent.
J. Severus general in Britain.
The Ulpian library; public schools in all the provinces; jurisprudence flourishes; the city adorned with the Forum; pillar of Trajan and baths; a bridge built over the Danube.

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- 100 St. John dies at Ephesus, aged 94.
The Huns emigrate westward.
- 102 Pliny, proconsul in Bithynia, sends Trajan his account of the Christians.
Great victories of Trajan.
- 103 Dacia reduced by Trajan to a Roman province.
- 106 Trajan's expedition against Parthia.
About this time flourished Florus, Suetonius and Dion Prusæus.
- 107 Third persecution of the Christians by Trajan.
The first credible historian among the Chinese.
- 108 St. Ignatius devoured by wild beasts at Rome.
Pope Alexander I.
- 114 Trajan's column erected at Rome.
- 115 The Jews in Cyrene murder 200,000 Greeks and Romans.
- 116 Seizure of Ctesiphon.
- 117 Trajan dies and is succeeded by Adrian.
The Euphrates the eastern boundary of the Roman empire.
Armenia Major again governed by its own kings dependent upon Rome.
- 118 The fourth persecution against the Christians.
- 119 Pope Sixtus I.
- 120 The great buildings of Palmyra. Temple of the sun at Baalbec.
The Roman mosaics.
Adrian makes a progress through all the provinces.
- 121 The Caledonians reconquer from the Romans all the southern part of Scotland, upon which the emperor Adrian builds a wall between Newcastle and Carlisle.
- 126 Quadratus bishop of Athens.
Adrian visits Asia and Egypt for seven years.
- 127 Pope Telesphorus.
- 130 Adrian rebuilds Jerusalem under the name of *Ælia Capitolina*, and erects there a temple to Jupiter.
Heresy of Prodicus chief of the Adamites.
- 131 The Jews rebel and are defeated after a war of five years and are all banished.
- 132 Jurisprudence improved by the publishment of Adrian's perpetual code.
Ptolemy the celebrated Egyptian astronomer and geographer, Arrian, Appian, Maximus, Lysias and Pausanias Greek historians, Lucian satirical writer, Hermogenes rhetorician of Tarsus.
- 134 Heresy of Marcion who acknowledged three gods.
- 135 Polycarp and Aristides, Christian fathers.
The second Jewish war ends when they were all banished from Judea; 580,000 Jews in Judea being destroyed by the Romans.
- 138 Adrian dies and is succeeded by Antoninus Pius. In the reign of Adrian flourished Theon, Phavorinus, Phlegon, Trallian, Aquila and Salvius Julian.
- 139 Pope Hygenus.

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- 139 Justin writes his first apology for the Christians.
- 140 Lollius Urbicus builds the wall along the line of Agricola's forts, called Antoninus' wall.
- 142 Pope Pius I.
Heresy of Valentine.
- 145 Antoninus Pius defeats the Moors and afterwards the Germans and Dacians.
- 146 Antoninus introduces the worship of Serapis into Rome.
- 150 Pope Anicetus.
Canon of scripture fixed about this time.
- 152 Antoninus stops the persecution of Christians.
- 154 Justin Martyr publishes his apology for the Christians.
- 160 Embassy sent by Antoninus to China.
- 161 Antoninus dies and is succeeded by Marcus Aurelius and L. Verus, the last of whom reigned nine years.
In the reign of Antoninus flourished Diophantus, Polyænus, Artemidorus, Apuleius, etc.
- 162 A war with Parthia which continues three years.
- 166 Polycarp and Pionices martyred.
- 167 Plague over the whole known world.
- 169 The Marcomanni at war with Rome five years.
Galen Greek physician, Athæneus a grammarian, Diogenes Laertius Greek historian.
- 171 Pope Eleutherus.
- 174 The miracle of the "Thundering Legion."
- 177 The Christians persecuted at Lyons.
Theophilus, Tatian and Montanas.
- 179 Reign of Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain and in the world.
- 180 The Goths on the coast of the Black Sea.
The equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius.
Marcus Aurelius dies, and Commodus succeeds.
- 181 Commodus makes peace with the Germans.
- 183 A violent war in Britain ended by Marcellus, a British governor.
- 185 Pope Victor I. St. Irenæus.
- 189 The Saracens defeat the Romans.
This people first appear in history.
The capitol of Rome destroyed by lightning.
- 191 Rome nearly destroyed by fire.
- 192 Commodus assassinated by Martia and Lætus.
- 193 Pertinax proclaimed emperor of Rome, by the Prætorian guards.
This was the commencement of the Prætorian guard, which is the principal feature of the declining or falling of the Roman Empire. He was murdered after a reign of three months.

SECOND PERIOD.

FROM THE DECLINE TO THE DIVISION OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE
— 171 YEARS.

A. D.

- 193 The Roman empire is bought at auction by Didius Julianus, who is put to death by order of the senate.
Septimius Severus emperor of Rome.
He defeats his competitors Niger and Albinus.
- 194 Severus besieges Byzantium.
- 197 Pope Zephyrinus.
- 202 Fifth persecution of the Christians under Severus. Tertullian an able defender of Christianity. Clemens of Alexandria and Minutius Felix Christian fathers.
- 208 Severus' sons Caracalla and Geta go to Britain, where 50,000 Roman troops died of the plague.
Papinian the greatest civil lawyer of antiquity. Julius Africanus chronologer.
- 209 Severus builds his wall across Britain from the Frith of Forth.
- 211 Severus dies at York and is succeeded by Caracalla and Geta.
At this time flourished Philostratus, Plotianus, Bulas etc.
- 212 Geta killed by his brother Caracalla.
Caracalla visits the provinces along the Danube.
He wars with Catti and Alemanni.
- 217 Pope Calixtus I.
The Septuagint found in a cask.
Caracalla murdered by Macrinus.
Oppian flourished.
- 218 Opilius Macrinus killed by the soldiers.
Heliogabalus succeeds him.
- 222 Alexander Severus, a beneficent and enlightened prince.
The Romans agree to pay an annual tribute to the Goths to prevent them from molesting the empire.
- 225 The Germans begin to threaten the Roman empire on the Rhine.
- 226 The victory of Severus over the Persians at Tadmor.
- 228 Pope Urban I.
- 229 The Arsacidæ of Parthia are conquered by Artaxerxes king of Media, and their empire destroyed.
- 234 Alexander defeats the Persians.
- 235 Severus murdered in a mutiny of the army.
He is succeeded by Maximinus who defeats the Dacians and Sarmatians.
Sixth persecution of the Christians under Maximinus, in which Leonidas, Irenæus, Victor, Perpetua, and Felicitas are martyred.
Ammonius founder of a new school of Platonic philosophy at Alexandria.
Dion Cassius Greek historian.
- 236 Maximinus assassinated by his troops near Aquilea.

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- 236 The two Gordians succeed Maximinus and are put to death by Pupienus, who is destroyed with Balbinus by the soldiers of the younger Gordian two years after.
- 240 Sabinianus defeated in Africa.
- 241 The Franks first mentioned in history. They invade Gaul.
- 242 Gordian defeats the Persians under Sapor. Censorinus a critic and grammarian.
- 244 The Franks are repulsed at Moguntiacum. Gordian put to death by Philip the Arabian, who makes peace with Sapor.
- 247 The secular games restored. About this time flourished Gregory Thaumaturgus.
- 249 Philip killed and succeeded by emperor Decius. Herodian flourished.
- 250 Longinus philosopher and critic. Seventh persecution of the Christians by Decius.
- 251 Decius is slain by the Goths who invade the empire by crossing the Danube. Plotinus. Odin in Scandinavia. St. Cyprian bishop of Carthage. Monastic life begins about this time. Dispute between the churches of Rome and Africa about baptism. Huns on the Caspian Sea. Gallus emperor of Rome purchases a peace with the Goths.
- 253 Emilianus emperor of Rome.
- 254 Valerian emperor of Rome is successful against the Germans and Goths.
- 256 Four great piratical expeditions of the Goths into Asia Minor and Greece during the following 13 years.
- 259 Valerian defeated, taken prisoner and flayed alive by the Persians.
- 260 The temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt. Gallienus emperor of Rome. Period of the 30 tyrants. The Persians penetrate to Ravenna.
- 261 Sapor the Persian takes Antioch, Tarsus and Cæsarea.
- 264 Odenatus king of Palmyra. He is succeeded by his wife Zenobia who reigns with the titles of Augusta and Queen of the East. Gallienus forms an alliance with Odenatus.
- 267 Cleodamus and Athenius defeat the Goths and Scythians.
- 268 Gallienus killed and succeeded by Claudius II. In this reign flourished Paulus Samosatenus, etc.
- 269 Claudius conquers the Goths and kills 300,000 of them. Claudius II. dies at Sirmium. Pope Felix I. Zenobia conquers Egypt, a part of Armenia and Asia Minor.
- 270 M. Aurelius Claudius Quintillus, a brother of Claudius, who proclaimed himself emperor of Rome, and 17 days after destroyed

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- himself by opening his veins in a bath when he heard that Aurelian was marching against him.
- 270 Aurelian emperor of Rome, a great warrior.
- 272 Ninth persecution under Aurelian.
- 273 Zenobia defeated at Edessa by Aurelian, who destroys her magnificent capital and carries her to Rome.
- 274 Manes originates the heresy of the Manichæans; rejects all the sacraments, refuses allegiance to temporal sovereigns, etc. France, Spain and Britain reduced to obedience to Rome. The Temple of the Sun at Rome burnt. Dacia given up to the barbarians. Silk first brought from India. The manufacture of it introduced into Europe by some monks in 551; first worn by the clergymen in England in 1534. Rome surrounded by a wall. Longinus dies.
- 275 Aurelian killed and succeeded by Tacitus, who died after a reign of six months and was succeeded by Florianus, and two months after by Probus.
- 276 Porphyry the Greek philosopher and opposer of Christianity. Probus, a warlike prince, obtains several victories over the barbarians. The Franks permitted by Probus to settle in Gaul.
- 277 Extraordinary naval expedition of the Thracian Franks in the Mediterranean and Northern seas.
- 280 The Persians defeated by Probus.
- 282 Probus is put to death and succeeded by Carus, who is killed by lightning.
- 283 Carinus and Numerianus effeminate and cruel emperors. Pope Caius. The Jewish Talmud and Targum composed. Paul, the Theban, the first hermit. Religious ceremonies multiplied. Pagan rites imitated by the Christians.
- 284 Diocletian sends ambassadors to China. The "Era of Diocletian" or of "the martyrs," August 29. Diocletian's oriental form of government; the monarchy considered hereditary; nomination of the Cæsars as co-rulers. Diocletian's baths, containing 3,000 benches of white marble, while the walls were adorned with paintings.
- 286 Britain usurped by Carausius who reigns seven years. The empire attacked by northern barbarians and several provinces usurped by tyrants. Maximianus a colleague of the emperor. Hierax, chief of the Hieraxians, asserts that Melchisedec was the Holy Ghost, and denies the resurrection.
- 290 The Gregorian code.
- 291 The Franks make themselves masters of Batavia and Flanders.
- 294 Narses king of Persia loses Armenia, Mesopotamia and Assyria.
- 296 Britain recovered after a usurpation of ten years. Alexandria taken by Diocletian.

A. D.

- 296 Monks in Spain and Egypt.
Pope Marcellinus.
- 301 Hormisdas II. king of Persia, builds Ormus.
- 303 Last of the ten persecutions of the Christians begins at Nicomedia, Feb. 23, under Diocletian.
- 304 Diocletian and Maximianus abdicate the empire and live in retirement, succeeded by Constantius Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus, the two Cæsars.
At this time flourished Gregory and Hermogenes lawgivers, Ælius Spartianus and Vopiscus historians, Trebellius Pollio, J. Capitolinus, Hierocles, etc.
Anobius of Africa C. F. converted from idolatry.
- 306 Constantine the Great the first Christian emperor begins his reign.
At this time there were four emperors, some authors say six, Licinius, Maximianus and Maxentius.
Constantine defeats the Franks.
- 308 Cardinals first appointed.
- 312 Maxentius defeated and killed.
The prætorian guard broken up by Constantine.
- 313 The tenth persecution ends by an imperial edict.
- 314 Civil war with Licinius.
- 315 Crucifixion abolished.
- 319 Constantine tolerates and favors Christianity.
- 321 Constantine appoints the observance of Sunday.
- 322 Constantine defeats and banishes Licinius, and becomes sole emperor.
- 323 Foundation of Constantinople by Constantine the Great.
Celebrated dome of St. Sophia; the splendor of the court so great that it cost more than the legions.
- 325 Constantine abolishes the combats of gladiators and assemblies.
The Council of Nice from June 19 to August 25, consisting of 318 bishops who condemn Arianism.
Eusebius bishop of Cæsarea, C. F. and ecclesiastical historian.
Lactantius, Athanasius, Arius, Ephraim and Basil C. F. flourish in the reign of Constantine.
Legal establishment of Christianity.
- 328 Constantine removes the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, afterwards called Constantinople and solemnly dedicated it May 11, 330.
- 330 Constantinople becomes the seat of art and literature.
Dreadful persecution of Christians in Persia lasting 40 years.
- 331 Constantine orders all the heathen temples to be destroyed.
- 333 Great famine and pestilence in Syria.
- 334 Revolt of Sarmatian slaves; 300,000 are dispersed over the empire.
- 336 Pope Marcus.
- 337 The death of Constantine and succession of his three sons, Constantine II., Constantius II. and Constans.
Destruction of the Flavian family.

A. D.

- 337 Eleventh persecution. Saints invoked, the cross revered and incense used by the Christians.
Pope Julius.
- 338 War between Constantius and Sapor.
- 340 Constantine the younger defeated and killed by Constans at Aquileia.
150 Greek and Asiatic cities destroyed by an earthquake.
Ossian, the Caledonian bard supposed to have flourished about this time.
- 341 The gospel propagated in Ethiopia by Frumentius.
- 350 Constans killed in Spain by Magnentius.
Hermanric king of the Ostrogoths founds an extensive empire.
The Franks in Gaul. The contest along the whole European and Asiatic borders of the empire begins.
- 354 Gallus put to death by Constantius.
- 356 Pope Felix II.
Cyril bishop of Jerusalem.
- 357 Eutropius and Marcellinus historians, Jamblicus and Eunapius Greek historians.
- 358 One hundred and fifty cities of Greece and Asia ruined by an earthquake.
Six German kings defeated by Julian at Strasburg.
- 360 Constantius and Julian quarrel and prepare for war, but the former dies the next year and leaves the latter sole emperor.
- 361 Julian the apostate attempts in vain to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem.
The Goths divide into the Ostrogoths and Visigoths, or eastern and western Goths.
- 363 Julian dies and is succeeded by Jovian. Aurelius Victor.
A disadvantageous peace with the Persians.
- 364 Death of Jovian and the accession of Valentinian and Valens, under whom the empire is divided.
Eastern empire from the lower Danube to the confines of Persia, Constantinople being the capital.
Western empire extending from the Caledonian ramparts to the foot of Mount Atlas. Rome continually to be the capital.

THIRD PERIOD.

FROM THE DIVISION TO THE END OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE
— 112 YEARS.

A. D.

- 364 Valens emperor of the East.
Valentinian I. elected by the army emperor of the West.
- 365 The Saxons begin to make descents on the eastern coasts of Britain.
- 367 Gratian taken as a partner in the Western empire by Valentinian.
- 373 The Bible translated into the Gothic language.
- 375 Valentinian II. succeeds Valentinian I.
The barbarian invasions increase in frequency and force. The great migration of the nomadic nations of Scythia, Sarmatia, etc.
- 376 Hungary (ancient Pannonia) invaded by the Huns, from whom it is named.
The Goths expelled by the Huns are allowed by Valens to settle in Thrace.
- 378 Valens defeated and slain by the Goths near Adrianople.
- 379 Valens succeeded by Theodosius the Great, a zealous supporter of Christianity.
The Lombards first leave Scandinavia and defeat the Vandals.
The prerogatives of the Roman See much enlarged.
- 380 Aurelius Victor author of lives of celebrated Romans.
- 381 The second general council of Constantinople.
- 383 Valentinian II. is dispossessed by Maximus, but is restored by Theodosius; makes Treves his capital.
Gratian killed by Andragathius.
- 384 Symachus pleads in the Roman senate for paganism, against St. Ambrose.
- 388 Theodosius defeats Maximus the tyrant of the Western empire.
- 392 Valentinian II. is strangled at Vienna by Arbogastes, a Gaul, commander of the army.
Eugenius usurps the Western empire and is two years after defeated by Theodosius.
St. Chrysostom patriarch of Constantinople, St. Ambrose arch-bishop of Milan, St. James, St. Martin and St Augustine Christian Fathers.
Image worship. The Christian hierarchy begins.
Prudentius and Ausonius Latin poets, Pappus and Theon of Alexandria mathematicians.
- 394 Theodosius becomes sole emperor of the East and West.
Complete downfall of paganism.
Final division of the empire between the sons of Theodosius.
- 395 Claudian Latin poet.
Theodosius dies and is succeeded by his sons, Arcadius in the East and Honorius in the West.

A. D.

- 396 The Goths devastate Thessaly, Central Greece and the Peloponnesus; made to retreat by Stilicho.
- 398 Gildo, defeated by his own brother, kills himself.
- 400 Bells invented by Paulinus of Campagna.
- 401 Alaric devastates Italy.
Pope Innocent I.
- 402 The Roman troops began to be withdrawn in great numbers from Britain.
- 405 Stilicho defeats 200,000 Goths at Fesulæ.
- 406 The Vandals, Alans and Suevi spread into France and Spain by a concession of Honorius emperor of the West. Alaric king.
- 408 Theodosius the younger succeeds Arcadius in the East, having Isdegerdes king of Persia as his guardian, appointed by his father.
- 409 The Suevi begin their kingdom over a part of Spain. Homeric their first king.
- 410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric king of the Visigoths, August 24. Death of Alaric.
- 411 Athalsus king of Spain.
- 412 The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain under Gunderic.
Honorius gives up Britain.
Macrobius Platonic philosopher.
Cyril bishop of Alexandria, Isidore and Socrates ecclesiastical historians, Orosius a Spanish disciple of St. Augustine, and Pelagius a British monk who denied original sin.
- 413 The kingdom of the Burgundians begins in Alsace under Gundicar.
- 414 The Visigoths begin the kingdom of Toulouse under Ataulfus.
Regency of Pulcheria, sister of the emperor of the East.
- 415 Athalsus murdered by his soldiers. Wallia succeeds him.
- 416 The Pelagian heresy condemned by the African bishops.
- 417 The Alani defeated and extirpated by the Goths.
- 419 Many cities in Palestine destroyed by an earthquake.
- 420 Theodoric I. king of Spain, afterwards killed in battle.
Persian war with the East.
Franks. Pharamond their first king on the lower Rhine.
- 423 The death of Honorius and succession of Valentinian III.
Under Honorius flourished Sulpicius Severus, Anianus, Pannodorus, Stobæus, Servius the commentator, Hypatia, Pelagius, Synesius, etc.
- 425 Theodosius establishes public schools and attempts the restoration of learning.
- 426 The Romans withdraw their last troops from Britain.
- 427 Pannonia recovered from the Huns by the Romans.
The Vandals pass into Africa.
- 428 Ætius, the Roman general defeated by the Franks and Goths.
Clodion king of the Franks extends his conquests to the river Somne.
- 429 Nestorius bishop of Constantinople acknowledges two persons in Jesus Christ.

A. D.

- 431 Third general council at Ephesus.
Armenia divided among the Persians and Romans.
- 432 St. Patrick preaches the gospel in Ireland.
- 433 A great part of Constantinople destroyed by fire.
- 435 The Theodosian code published.
Nestorianism prevails in the East.
- 437 Pannonia, Dalmatia and Noricum gained from the Western empire.
Ætius defeats the Goths.
- 439 Genseric the Vandal takes Carthage and begins the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa, Oct. 19.
- 441 The Roman territories invaded by the Huns, Persians and Saxons.
- 443 The Manichæan books burnt at Rome.
- 445 Flavian patriarch of Constantinople.
- 446 The Britons, abandoned by the Romans, make their celebrated complaint to Ætius against the Picts and Scots, and three years after the Saxons settle in Britain upon the invitation of Vortigern.
- 447 Attila "The Scourge of God" with his Huns ravages the Roman empire and attempts to form an immense empire from China to the Atlantic. He died suddenly on the first night of his nuptials, in 453.
Eutyches asserts the existence of only one nature in Jesus Christ.
- 448 Franks. Merovæus I. king of the Merovingians.
- 449 Ibas bishop of Edessa and Eusebius bishop of Doryleum deposed.
Vortigern king of the Britons invites the Saxons into Britain against the Scots and Picts.
- 450 Theodosius II. dies and is succeeded by Marcianus.
About this time flourished Zozimus, Theodoret, Sozomen, Olympiodorus, etc.
Marcianus a Thracian refuses to pay the annual tribute to the Huns.
Torrismund king of Spain.
- 451 The arrival of the Saxons in Britain under Hengist and Horsa.
Attila defeated at Chalons sur Marne.
- 452 The city of Venice founded.
Theodoric II. king of Spain.
- 454 Death of Valentinian III. who is succeeded by Maximus for two months, by Avitus for ten, and after an interregnum of ten months by
- 456 Majorian.
- 457 Hengist and Horsa found the kingdom of Kent.
Leo I. the Thracian succeeds Marcian in the East; first emperor ever crowned by the patriarch. War with the Goths.
- 458 Childeric I. conquers as far as the Loire and takes Paris.
- 461 Peace with the Goths. Theodoric is received from them as a hostage.
Severus succeeds in the Western empire.

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- 467 Anthemius succeeds in the Western empire after an interregnum of two years.
- 468 Spain. The Visigoths under Euric establish their kingdom and expel the Romans from Spain.
The principle established that every accused person shall be tried by his peers or equals.
- 472 Olybrius succeeds Anthemius, in the West and is succeeded the next year by Glycerius, and Glycerius by Nepos.
Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius; seen from Constantinople.
- 474 Leo Junior, son of Ariadne succeeds his grandfather Leo.
Zeno emperor of the East; a turbulent reign; debaucheries and conspiracies.
The Visigoths receive written laws.
- 475 Theodoric becomes chief of the Ostrogoths and invades the empire. He ravages Thrace.
- 476 Romulus Augustulus, last king of the Western empire.
Rome taken by Odoacer king of the Heruli.
End of the Western empire and commencement of the kingdom of Italy under Odoacer.
Odoacer's sack of Rome was the great event which preceded the Middle or "dark ages." The form of the old Roman government remained, the senate, the consuls, etc., but Italy, ravaged by a succession of wars, plagues, famines and every form of public tyranny and domestic slavery, was nearly a desert.

FOURTH PERIOD.

FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE "DARK AGES" TO THE HEGIRA
— 146 YEARS.

- 480 An earthquake lasting 40 days destroys the greater part of Constantinople.
- 481 France. Clovis I. founder of the French monarchy.
Zeno makes Theodoric general and consul.
- 483 Pope Felix III. excommunicated by Acacius bishop of Constantinople.
- 484 Alaric II. king of the Visigoths in Spain.
- 485 France. Battle of Soissons gained by Clovis.
- 486 Rise of the feudal system in France under Clovis.
- 487 The Saxons defeated by Prince Arthur and Ambrosius.
- 490 Ella founds the kingdom of Sussex.
Italy ravaged by the barbarians.
- 491 After the death of Zeno in the East, Ariadne married Anastatius I. surnamed Silentiary, who ascended the vacant throne.
Clovis subdues Thuringia.
- 493 The kingdom of Italy passes from the Heruli to the Ostrogoths

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- by the taking of Ravenna by Theodoric the Great, Feb 27, after a siege of nearly three years.
- 493 Theodoric introduces the architecture of Greece to improve the buildings of Italy.
- 494 The Roman Pontiff asserts his supremacy.
- 496 Clovis king of France baptized and Christianity begun in that kingdom.
- 498 Publication of the Gemara or Talmud of Babylon.
- 499 Clovis concludes a peace with Theodoric in Italy.
- 500 Burgundy becomes his tributary.
- 501 Burgundian laws published, being a collection of the rights and customs of the Burgundians.
- 502 The Eastern empire ravaged and the imperial army destroyed by Carbadès king of Persia.
- 503 The Scots or Dalriads from Ireland migrated to Scotland under their leader Fergus.
- 504 The Eastern empire makes peace with Carbadès.
- 507 Gesalric king of Spain.
Clovis defeats Alaric near Poitiers.
Clovis conquers the Visigoths and firmly establishes the kingdom of the Franks, the country being afterwards called France.
- 508 Prince Arthur begins his reign over the Britons.
- 510 Clovis makes Paris the capital of the kingdom of the Franks.
- 511 Frankish kingdom divided into Austrasia and Neustria.
Clovis dies; succeeded by his sons, Thierry I., Childebert I., Clodomir and Clotaire I., who reigned jointly.
Amalaric king of Spain.
A great insurrection in Constantinople, 10,000 killed.
The Salic law established in France.
- 512 The Heruli allowed by Anastatius to settle in Thrace.
- 513 Christianity embraced by the Persian king Carbadès.
Bœthius the Roman poet and philosopher.
- 514 Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus, whose fleet is burned with a brazen Speculum by Proclus.
- 515 Benedictine rule established.
- 516 The computation of time by the Christian era introduced by Dionysius the monk.
- 517 The Getæ ravage Illyricum, Macedon, etc.
- 518 Anastatius killed by lightning.
Justin I. a peasant of Dalmatia succeeds him.
Brilliant period of the Byzantine empire until 565.
- 519 Justin restores the orthodox bishops and condemns the Eutychi-ans.
Britain. Prince Arthur defeated at Charford by Cerdic, who begins the third Saxon kingdom of Wessex.
- 522 Amalaric the first Gothic king who establishes his court in Spain.
His capital Seville.
- 525 The Arian bishops deposed by Justin, and this act highly resented by Theodoric.
- 526 Theodoric died. His grandson Athalaric succeeded him, the

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- government being administered by his mother Amalasontha.
- 526 250,000 persons destroyed by an earthquake at Antioch.
- 527 Justinian I., nephew of Justin, celebrated for his code of laws and the victories of his generals. Belisarius and Narses. Essex in England founded about this time by Ercenwin.
- 529 The books of the civil law published by Justinian. The schools of Athens suppressed. Belisarius defeats the Persians under Chosroes.
- 530 The fables of Pilpay translated into Persian.
- 531 Theodat or Theudis succeeds Amalaric in Spain. Chess introduced into Persia from India.
- 532 Belisarius quells a conspiracy in Constantinople. Burgundy conquered by Childebert.
- 533 Belisarius begins his successful campaign in defence of the empire.
- 534 Conquest of Africa by Belisarius. Theodatus king of Italy.
- 535 Belisarius subdues Sicily.
- 536 Belisarius subdues Naples. Vitiges king of the Ostrogoths surrenders his possessions in Gaul to the French king.
- 537 Belisarius takes Rome; defeats the Ostrogoths in Italy.
- 538 He defeats the Huns in Thrace. Architecture. The church of St. Sophia built at Constantinople. Proclus a learned Platonist.
- 539 Italy. War, famine and pestilence. The city of Milan ravaged by the Goths.
- 540 Vitiges at Ravenna. North Africa, Corsica and Sardinia annexed to the Eastern empire. The Monothelites who acknowledged but one will in Jesus Christ.
- 541 The reign of Totila who twice pillages Rome, and reduces the inhabitants to such distress that the ladies and people of quality are obliged to beg for bread at the doors of the Goths; continues till 552.
- 542 The Roman consulship suppressed by Justinian. Plague at Constantinople. During three months from 5,000 to 10,000 die daily. Britain. Prince Arthur murdered at Cornwall.
- 545 The beginning of the Turkish empire in Asia.
- 546 Rome taken and pillaged by Totila.
- 547 Kingdoms north of the Humber established by the Angles.
- 548 The Lombards settle in Pannonia. Spain. Theodisele.
- 549 Spain. Agila king. Siege of Petra.
- 550 Poland a dukedom. Lechus I. duke and legislator. His posterity held the dukedom for about 150 years.
- 551 The manufacture of silk brought from India into Europe by monks.
- 552 Defeat and death of Totila, the Gothic king of Italy, by Narses.
- 553 Tejas king of Italy.

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- 553 The power of the Goths destroyed and their kingdom overthrown by the generals of the Eastern empire.
- 554 Athanagild I. king of Spain.
Italy governed by Greek exarchs.
- 556 Civil wars in France.
- 557 The church of St. Germain de Pres built at Paris.
A terrible plague all over Europe, Asia and Africa which lasted nearly 50 years.
- 558 Clotaire sole monarch of France.
Procopius a Greek historian, among the last of the classic writers.
- 559 Saxon laws. The king's authority limited by the Wittenagemot.
Three orders, the noble, the free and the servile.
Trial by ordeal.
- 560 Britain. The kingdom of Northumbria formed by the union of Bernicia and Deira. Ethelbert king of Kent subdues most of the Saxon kings.
- 561 France. Charibert I., Gontran, Chilperic and Sigebert, sons of Clotaire reigned jointly.
Belisarius disgraced by Justinian.
- 562 Belisarius restored. He quells a conspiracy.
- 563 Great fire in Constantinople, the city nearly destroyed.
- 565 Justin II., son of Vigilantia the sister of Justinian, succeeds in the East.
Christianity introduced among the Picts by Columbi.
- 567 Spain. Liuva I. king.
- 568 Italy conquered by the Lombards under Alboin. He fixes his capital at Pavia.
The old Roman municipal system in Italy overthrown by the invasion of the Lombards, and the feudal system established.
Written laws compiled among the nations of German origin; first by the Visigoths in Spain.
Semicircular arches introduced into the architecture of churches with much grotesque sculpture.
- 569 Exarchs are sent to Ravenna by the Eastern emperors against the Lombards. The Roman pontiff acquires the supreme power in the city.
The Turks first mentioned in history.
They send embassies to Justin and form an alliance.
Birth of Mahomet or Mohammed the Arabian prophet. He died in 632, ten years after his famous Hegira.
- 570 Spain. Leovigild king.
- 571 Britain. Bretwalda II. king of Wessex.
- 574 Tiberius associated with Justin in the government.
- 575 East Anglia founded by Uffa, formed into a province and called Angle-land, whence the origin of the name England.
The first monastery founded in Bavaria. Great increase of miracles.
- 576 Justin defeats Chosroes king of Persia.
- 578 Tiberius II. an officer in the imperial guard is adopted, and soon after succeeds in the East.

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- 580 The Latin language ceases to be spoken in Italy while it supersedes the Gothic in Spain.
- 581 The city of Paris destroyed by fire.
- 582 Maurice the Cappadocian son-in-law of Tiberius succeeds him. Under his reign the empire extends to the Araxes and almost to the Caspian sea.
- 583 The Suevi in Spain conquered by the Visigoths, which finishes that kingdom.
France. Clotaire II. king of Soissons.
- 584 The origin of fiefs.
- 586 Mercia founded by the Angles.
The Roman Catholic faith established in Spain.
- 587 Recared king of Spain. Thirteen kings reign before Egica. See Regal Index.
- 588 Gregory of Tours the father of French history.
- 590 Gregory I. called the Great fills St. Peter's chair at Rome. The doctrine of purgatory first taught. Mass introduced. The few men of learning who flourished the latter end of this century were Gildas the first British historian, Agathias a Grecian historian, Evagrius ecclesiastical historian, Cassiodorus the historian of Ravenna, tutor to Theodoric.
- 591 Britain. Ethelbert king of Kent gains the pre-eminence and becomes Bretwalda III.
- 595 Istria, Bohemia and Poland invaded by the Slavonians.
- 596 Bretwalda king of England converted to Christianity. Thierry II. and Theodobert sons of Childebert II. reigned jointly with Clotaire II. till 613, when Clotaire became sole king.
- 597 Augustine the monk, with forty others, comes to preach Christianity in England.
- 600 Italy ravaged by the Slavonians.
- 602 Phocas, a simple centurion, is elected emperor after the revolt of the soldiers and the murder of Maurice and his children.
- 604 Britain. St. Paul's Church founded by Ethelbert king of Kent
- 605 Use of bells introduced into churches.
- 606 Popery and Mohammedanism.
Pope Boniface III. made supreme head of the church by Phocas. The title Universal Bishop assumed.
The Waldenses refuse submission to Rome.
- 607 Britain. Supremacy of the Pope acknowledged.
The Pantheon at Rome dedicated to God, the Virgin and the Saints. Pope Boniface IV.
The aristocracy acquire great power in France, somewhat restrained by the mayors of the palace.
Rites and superstitious increase in all Europe.
Relics sought for and worshipped. Litanies addressed to the Virgin. The burning of candles by day.
- 609 Mohammed begins to preach Islamism.
The Jews of Antioch massacre the Christians.
- 610 Heraclius an officer in Africa succeeds after the murder of the usurper Phocas.

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- 611 The conquests of Chosroes king of Persia in Syria, Egypt, Asia Minor, and afterwards his siege of Rome.
- 612 Mohammed publishes his Koran.
Britain. Ethelfrith king of Northumbria defeats the Britons and destroys the monastery of Bangor.
- 614 The Persians take Jerusalem with dreadful slaughter.
- 615 War between Lombardy and Ravenna.
Secundus historian of Lombardy.
- 617 Ethelbert publishes the first code of laws in England.
Britain. St. Peter's (now Westminster Abbey) founded by Sa-
bert king of Kent.
- 618 Constantinople taken and pillaged by the Avari.
- 620 Isidorus historian of Spain, grammarian and philosopher.
- 622 Mohammed, in his 53d year, flies from Mecca to Medina on Fri-
day, July 16, which forms the first year of the Hegira. Era
of the Mohammedans.
Heraclius defeats the Persians under Chosroes.

FIFTH PERIOD.

FROM THE HEGIRA TO CHARLEMAGNE AT ROME—178 YEARS.

- 625 Pope Honorius I. He had a taste for splendid cathedrals and processions.
Monks and monasteries increase.
- 626 Constantinople is besieged by the Persians and Arabs.
- 628 France. Dagobert I. and Charibert II.
Dagobert builds the church of St. Deny, the burial place of the
French kings.
"The Invention of the Cross" by Helena.
- 629 Mecca taken.
- 631 Samo a merchant of France makes himself king of Bohemia.
- 632 Death of Mohammed, aged 63 years.
Abu Bekir succeeds him as caliph of the Saracens.
Islamism and the power of the caliphs established in the East.
The highest spiritual and regal authority united in the caliphs.
Africa and Asia with the churches of Jerusalem Alexandria and
Antioch lost to the Christian world by the progress of Mo-
hammedanism.
- 633 Bretwalda V. He embraces Christianity.
Omar Caliph.
- 634 Persia becomes subject to the Moslems.
- 636 Christianity introduced into China.
- 637 Jerusalem taken by Omar and the Saracens, who keep possession
of it 463 years.
- 638 France. Clovis II., five years old.

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- 638 The kingdom divided. Sigebert II. 18 years old being king of Austrasia. The Saracens conquer Syria.
The power of the mayors of the palace in France begins, through the incompetence of the kings.
- 640 The library of Alexandria, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, is burnt by the Saracens.
- 641 Constantine III. Emperor of the East for a few months, poisoned by his step-mother.
His son Constans is declared emperor, though Heracleonas, with his mother Martina wished to continue in possession of the supreme power.
- 642 Pope Theodorus. He assumes the title of sovereign pontiff.
- 643 The temple of Jerusalem converted into a Mohammedan mosque.
- 644 Pope Martin I. He ordains celibacy of the clergy.
Separation between the Greek and Roman churches.
The University of Cambridge, England, founded by Sigebert king of E. Anglia about this time.
- 647 The Saracens become masters of Africa and Cyprus.
- 650 Mercia, England, converted to Christianity.
- 653 The Saracens take Rhodes and destroy the Colossus.
Persia becomes a part of the empire of the caliphs.
- 655 France. Clotaire III.
- 657 Pope Vitalian. He established the universal use of the Latin language in the service of the church.
- 659 The Saracens obtain peace from Constans by agreeing to pay him 100,000 crowns yearly.
- 660 France. Childeric II.
Organs first used in churches.
- 663 Constans goes to Rome and plunders the treasury.
Lombardy conquered by Grimoald, duke of Beneventura.
- 664 Glass brought into England by Benalt a monk.
- 668 Constantine IV. surnamed Pogonatus succeeds, on the murder of his father in Sicily.
Constantinople is first besieged by the Arabs.
- 669 The Saracens make an attack upon Sicily.
- 670 Grand Cairo founded.
- 672 The Saracens driven from Spain by Wamba king of the Goths.
- 673 Constantinople ineffectually besieged by the Saracens for seven years, Callinicus having invented the Greek fire. The Caliph compelled to purchase a peace of thirty years by paying a yearly tribute.
- 674 The abbey of Whitby and the monastery of Gilling founded.
In France the Teutonic language supersedes the Latin.
- 675 Spain. Wamba gains a naval victory over the Arabs who attempt to invade his kingdom.
- 676 Pope Donnus.
The popes become independent of the Greek emperor.
- 679 France. Thierry III.
- 680 The sixth general Council at Constantinople called by the emperor Constantine who presides.

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- 680 The kingdom of Bulgaria founded.
Yezid caliph of the Saracens.
- 682 Spain. Wamba abdicates and turns monk.
Pope Leo II. He usurps the right of investiture.
- 685 The Britons after a struggle of near 150 years are totally defeated by the Saxons and driven into Wales and Cornwall.
Justinian II. succeeds his father Constantine.
In his exile of ten years the purple was usurped by Leontius and Absimerus Tiberius.
His restoration occurred 705.
Theophylactus lived at this time.
In Persia the Magian religion gives way to the Mohammedan.
- 687 Severe persecution of the Jews in Spain. Egica king.
- 688 Ina king of Wessex publishes his laws about this time.
- 690 Pepin de Heristal mayor of the palace governs France about 24 years. Pepin and his son were not styled kings though they exercised supreme authority, nor were they of the Merovingian race.
- 691 Julian of Toledo historian and moralist.
- 692 Clovis III. king of France.
- 695 Justinian II. deposed and his nose cut off by Leontius.
Childebert III. king of France.
- 696 Anafesto the first doge of Venice.
- 697 Vitizza king.
The Venerable Bede, ecclesiastical historian.
- 698 Absimerus Tiberius succeeds Leontius.
Poland. Cracow founded. An elective monarchy established.
Armenia and the provinces between the Black and Caspian seas subdued by Caliph Abdulmelek.
Adhelm the first British writer in prose and verse.
Sclavonian republics in Bohemia.
Carthage razed and the north coast of Africa completely subjugated by the Saracens.
- 700 Britain. Anglo-Saxon Octarchy.
France. Aquitaine, Burgundy and Provence become separate dukedoms.
Christianity introduced into Croatia.
- 701 Pope John VI.
- 704 The first province given to the pope.
- 705 Pope John VII.
Justinian II. restored.
Syria recovered. 200,000 Saracens slain.
Britain. Alfred the Wise, in Northumbria.
- 708 Pope Sissinius 20 days.
Pope Constantine.
Christianity greatly extended among the German nations and other people in the north of Europe; but almost exterminated in Africa by the progress of Mohammedanism.
- 709 Africa finally conquered by the Arabs.
- 710 Spain. Roderic, the last king of the Goths.

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- 711 France. Dagobert III. king.
Justinian put to death by Philip Bardanes, who reigns under the name of Philippicus.
Custom of kissing the Pope's foot introduced.
- 713 Spain conquered by the Saracens under Muca.
By the marriage of Abdallah, the Moor, with the widow of the Gothic king, the two nations are united in interest.
Accession of Artemius II. to the throne of the East.
- 714 Denmark. Gormo I. king.
France. Charles Martel, son of Pepin, Mayor of the palace, and Duke of France, governs France about 26 years.
Pope Gregory II.
- 715 Childeric II. king of France.
- 716 Ethelbald king of Mercia.
The art of making paper brought from Samarcand by the Arabs.
George Syncellus a Grecian chronologist.
Second siege of Constantinople by the Arabs.
Anastatius abdicates, and is succeeded by Theodosius III., who, two years after yields to the superior influence of
- 718 Leo III., the first of the Isaurian dynasty.
Pelagius a royal Visigoth proclaimed king of Asturias, in Spain.
Glastonbury abbey built by Ina.
- 720 Thierry IV. king of France.
Leo, Eastern emperor, attempts to procure the assassination of the Pope. The Romans defend him.
- 725 Increasing power, temporal and spiritual, of the Pope.
Dark period of European literature.
The Arabs invade Constantinople by land with 120,000 men and by sea with 1,800 ships.
The city is saved by the Greek fire, the Arab fleet being almost entirely destroyed.
France. Charles Martel crosses the Rhine and subdues Bavaria.
- 726 Image worship being forbidden by the emperor Leo causes great disturbance.
The Greek possessions in Italy are lost on account of the edict forbidding image worship.
- 727 Britain. Ina king of Wessex begins the tax called Peter's pence to support a college at Rome.
- 728 Leo orders the Pope to be seized.
- 730 Gregory excommunicates the emperor.
The Iconoclasts or image breakers.
- 731 Winifred an Anglo Saxon preaches the gospel to the Frisons.
Pope Gregory III.
- 732 The Saracens defeated by Charles Martel between Tours and Poitiers, in October.
- 735 The Venerable Bede dies—a grammarian, philosopher, historian and theologian.
- 736 Leo Isauricus the Eastern emperor destroys all the images in his dominions and persecutes the monks.
- 737 Death of Pelagius who preserved the Christian monarchy in

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- Asturia, and is succeeded by Favila.
- 737 Favila king of Spain. Killed by a boar in hunting.
- 738 Alphonsus I. king of Spain, Catholic.
- 740 The Abbasides, caliphs of the Saracens encourage learning. Spoleto taken by the Normans but recovered by the Pope.
- 741 Constantine V. named Copronymus succeeds his father Leo.
- 742 France. Childeric III.
Fredegaire, a French historian.
- 746 The Arabs defeated by Constantine.
Rhodes, Cyprus and Antioch captured.
A dreadful pestilence over Europe and Asia three years.
- 748 The computation of time from the birth of Christ first used in historical writings.
Virgilius a priest is condemned as a heretic for believing in the existence of antipodes.
- 749 The dynasty of the Abbasides obtains the caliphate.
- 750 The Danish chronicles mention 18 kings to the time of Ragnor Lodbrog.
- 752 End of the Merovingian line of French kings.
Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel, first of the Carolingian line.
The dynasty of the Omniades overthrown.
The Pope dethrones Childeric king of France by a papal decree.
Pope Stephen III. at war with the Lombards assisted by Pepin.
The exarchs of Ravenna conquered by the Lombards after having continued 183 years.
- 753 Pepin aids the Pope with a large army against the Lombards. Italy. Ravenna a dukedom.
- 754 Pope Stephen journeys to Pepin to implore his protection.
- 755 Commencement of the Pope's temporal power under the auspices of Pepin who bestows on Stephen the exarchate of Ravenna.
- 756 The Saracens in Spain revolting from the house of Abbas found the Omniade kingdom of Cordova.
- 757 Spain. Froila, grandson of Pelagius builds Oviedo and makes it the seat of his kingdom.
Pope Paul I.
An organ sent by Constantine to France.
- 758 Offa king of Mercia begins to reign.
- 760 John of Damascus a founder of the scholastic philosophy.
- 762 The golden period of the Saracenic empire.
Bagdad built by Almanzor.
Abbaside caliphs promote learning.
- 763 A violent frost which began Oct. 1 and continued 150 days.
- 766 Asia Minor ravaged by the Turks.
- 768 Pope Stephen IV.
France. Charlemagne or Charles the Great reigns with his brother Carloman until 772.
Aurelius king of Spain.
Ignorance, profligacy and misery characterized the age preceding Charlemagne.

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- 770 The Eastern monasteries dissolved by the emperor Constantine.
Sigefrid king of Denmark.
- 772 Charlemagne sole monarch of France.
Pope Adrian I. on whom the ecclesiastical state was conferred by Charlemagne.
- 774 Charlemagne invades Italy, takes Pavia, defeats Didier king of Lombardy and annexes Italy to his empire.
End of the Lombard kingdom.
Great victory over the Bulgarians.
Silo king of Spain.
- 775 Leo IV. son of Constantine succeeds in the east.
- 778 A part of Charlemagne's army defeated at Roncevalles.
- 779 Charlemagne conquers Navarre, Sardinia and the Saxons.
Imposition of tithes enforced by Charlemagne for the support of the clergy, churches, schools and the poor.
- 780 Leo is succeeded by his wife Irene and his son Constantine VI.
- 781 Irene, queen mother, restores image worship.
- 783 Mauregat king of Spain.
The first palm tree planted in Spain.
- 785 Charlemagne attempts to unite the Rhine and the Danube.
The Eastern empire is invaded by Haroun al Raschid caliph of Bagdad.
Golden period of learning in Arabia under the caliph Haroun al Raschid.
Forceible conversion of the Saxons by Charlemagne.
- 786 Constantine imprisons his mother Irene for her cruelty.
787. Britain. First recorded invasion of the Danes upon the English coast. The Sea Kings and Vikings.
- 788 Pleadings in courts of justice first practised.
- 789 Veremond king of Spain.
- 791 Alphonsus II. "the chaste," king of Spain.
Alphonsus II. refusing to pay the Saracens the annual tribute of 100 virgins, war is declared. Alphonsus is victorious and obtains the appellation of "the chaste."
- 793 Foundation of schools in monasteries and cathedrals by Charlemagne.
The Gregorian chant.
- 794 The Synod of Frankfort.
George the monk.
Pope Leo III. sends to Charlemagne for confirmation.
Masses said for money.
The Saracens ravage Thrace.
Charlemagne extirpates the Huns.
- 797 Irene murders her son and reigns alone.
- 800 Agriculture and horticulture encouraged by Charlemagne; both flourish in Spain under the caliphs.
The Pope separates from the Eastern empire and becomes supreme bishop of the Western.
New empire of the West founded by Charlemagne, who is crowned at Rome by the Pope, king of Italy, Germany and France.

SIXTH PERIOD.

FROM CHARLEMAGNE TO WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR—266 YEARS.

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- 801 Godefrid king of Denmark.
Egbert ascends the throne of England, but the total reduction of the Saxon Heptarchy is not effected till 26 years after.
Charlemagne reforms the church.
Gold mines worked in Spain.
Paul Warefredus the historian.
- 802 Nicephorus I. great treasurer of the empire succeeds Irene.
Charlemagne adds a second head to the eagle to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany are united in him.
Charlemagne receives an embassy from Nicephorus and from Haroun al Raschid.
Haroun al Raschid, courting his alliance, presents Charlemagne with a striking clock. This clock was adorned with automaton figures which moved and played on various musical instruments.
Great increase of monastic institutions.
- 803 The Saracens ravage Asia Minor, capture Cyprus and compel Nicephorus to pay a tribute.
The republic of Venice completely founded.
- 804 Alcuin of York, a pupil of Bede, forms schools at Tours; patronized by Charlemagne.
Transient revival of learning under Charlemagne.
Eginhard historian, secretary to Charlemagne.
- 808 First descent of the Normans upon France.
- 809 Olaus I. king of Denmark.
- 811 Stauracius son of Nicephorus, and Michael I. surnamed Rhangabe, the husband of Procopia sister of Stauracius, assume the purple.
Hemming king of Denmark.
- 812 Siward and Ringen kings of Denmark; afterwards killed in a sea fight.
- 813 Egbert king of Wessex, defeats the Britons.
The reign of Mamun, caliph, is regarded as the Augustine age of Arabian literature.
Leo V. the Armenian, though but an officer of the palace, ascends the throne of Constantinople.
Insurrection at Rome against the Pope.
- 814 Charlemagne, Charles I. of France and Germany died, aged 72 years.
Louis I. the Gentle, surnamed also the Debonnaire succeeds him.
He separates Germany from France.
Harold and Regner kings of Denmark.
The latter afterwards made prisoner in Ireland and dies there in a dungeon.
- 816 The Eastern empire ravaged by earthquakes, famine, conflagrations, etc.

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- 816 Learning encouraged among the Saracens by Almamon, who made observations on the sun.
Pope Stephen V.
- 817 Pope Paschal I.
The College of Cardinals founded.
- 820 Invasion of the Normans.
First dismemberment of the Arabian monarchy. The dynasty of the Taherites founded at Khorassan.
- 821 Michael II. the Thracian, surnamed the Stammerer, succeeds to the throne of the East after the murder of Leo.
- 822 Constantinople a third time ineffectually besieged by the Saracens.
- 823 The Saracens of Spain take possession of Crete and call it Candia.
- 824 Pope Eugenius II.
Christianity in Denmark and Sweden.
Ramiro I. king of Spain. He put 70,000 Saracens to the sword in one battle.
- 825 Regnard Lobrock king.
- 826 The Danish prince Harold is baptized at Ingelheim. He was dethroned by his subjects for being a Christian.
- 827 The seven kingdoms of the Heptarchy united by Egbert king of Wessex, under the name of England or the land of the Angles.
Egbert king of England.
Invasion of the Danes.
- 828 St. Mark's church at Venice built.
Pope Gregory IV.
Missionaries from France to Sweden.
- 829 Theophilus succeeds his father Michael in the East.
Turpin archbishop, to whom is attributed the famous "De Vita Caroli Magni et Rolandi."
- 831 Paschasius Radbertus a monk of Corby, father of the doctrine of transubstantiation.
This doctrine disowned by the English Church.
- 833 Lothaire a fourth son of Louis associated in the government.
Motassim caliph. He builds Saumora, which he makes the seat of government.
- 838 Ethelwolf king of England, a weak prince.
- 839 Origin of the Russian monarchy.
- 840 Louis le Debonnaire died, and his empire was divided among his sons.
Lothaire the eldest received Italy and a part of Germany.
Louis called the German took the rest of Germany.
Charles II. the Bald was crowned king of France.
The Normans plunder Rouen and advance to Paris.
- 842 Michael III. succeeds his father Theophilus in the East, with his mother Theodora.
Theodora restores the worship of images.
- 843 After many sanguinary wars between the Caledonians, Picts and Scots, Kenneth Mac Alpine obtains a decisive victory over the Picts.

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- 843 He unites the whole country under one government and gives it the name of Scotland.
The Danes return and ravage the country unmolested and burn the city of London.
Ethelwolf makes a pilgrimage to Rome.
- 844 Pope Sergius III.
Ignatius patriarch of Constantinople.
Persecution of the Christians in Spain.
Decline of the caliphate begins. Jews and Christians persecuted.
Frequent wars between the Greeks and Saracens.
- 845 The Normans plunder Hamburg and penetrate into Germany.
- 846 The Saracens destroy the Venetian fleet and besiege Rome.
An earthquake over the greater part of the known world.
- 847 Pope Leo IV.
- 849 Alfred the Great born.
Saracens defeated by the Pope's allies.
Siward II. king of Denmark, afterwards deposed.
- 850 Christianity propagated by Ausharius in Denmark and Sweden.
Cyrillus the apostle of the Bohemians and Moravians.
- 851 Sardinia and Corsica ravaged by the Saracens.
Ethelwolf defeats the Danes in the Isle of Thanet.
- 853 The Normans get possession of some cities in France.
- 854 Ethelbald; reigned about six years and died in 860.
- 855 Pope Benedict III.
Germany. Louis II.
He has Italy with the imperial dignity.
Lothario retires to a monastery and dies.
New division of the empire at Mersen.
- 856 Denmark. Eric, afterwards killed in battle.
- 858 Denmark. Eric II.
Pope Nicholas I.
First coronation of a Pope.
France invaded by Louis the German, who is finally compelled to retire.
- 859 Eulogius archbishop of Cordova martyred.
- 860 Spain. Ordogno I.
Britain. Ethelbert successor of Ethelbald his brother to the title of Bretwalda.
The schism of the Greeks begins.
- 861 Schism between the Roman and Greek churches.
- 862 Rurick first grand Prince of Russia builds the city of Ladogas.
Alphonsus III. surnamed the Great, afterwards deposed by his son.
- 863 Denmark. The more certain history of Denmark commences with the reign of Gormo the Old, who subdued Jutland and united all the small Danish states under his scepter till 920.
- 864 The Bible translated into Selavonian.
- 866 Ethelred I. king of England succeeded his brother Ethelbert.
- 867 Pope Adrian II.
Eighth council at Constantinople.

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- 867 Photius patriarch of Constantinople deposed.
The Danes extend their ravages in England.
Michael is murdered and succeeded by Basil I. the Macedonian.
- 868 Publication of the Basilica.
Lorraine annexed to France.
Egypt becomes independent of the caliphs of Bagdad, under Ahmed the Saracen governor.
- 870 Malta conquered by the Saracens.
- 871 Battle of Otranto; the Saracens are defeated.
- 872 Alfred the Great king of England.
He defeats the Danes.
Clocks brought to Constantinople from Venice.
- 873 Denmark. Canute I. king.
- 874 Iceland peopled by the Norwegians, by whom it was discovered three years before.
- 875 Charles II. the Bald emperor of Germany, afterwards poisoned.
- 877 France. Louis II. the Stammerer.
The hereditary feudal system introduced into France.
- 878 Germany. Louis III. the Stammerer.
Alfred the Great, after many unsuccessful engagements with the Danes, gains a victory at Ethandune and establishes Guthrum in E. Anglia.
- 879 France. Carloman and Louis III. The latter died 882. Carloman reigned alone.
Charles III. of Germany was the first sovereign who added "in the year of our Lord" to his reign.
- 881 Revival of the Gothic power in Spain.
- 884 Charles the Gross, a usurper of France.
- 885 Paris besieged by the Normans; gallantly defended by archbishop Goslin.
- 886 Basil emperor of the East is succeeded by his son, Leo VI. the philosopher.
In this century flourished Mesue the Arabian physician, Rabanus, Albumasar, Godeschalcus, Odo, John Scotus, Anastatius the librarian, Alfraganus, Albategni, Reginon and John Asser.
Oxford University founded about this time by Alfred.
- 887 Arnould emperor of Germany.
- 888 Eudes king of France.
- 890 Alfred the Great establishes a regular militia and navy, and the mode of trial by jury; institutes fairs and markets.
Arnould takes Rome.
Southern Italy subject to the Greek empire.
- 897 War with the Bulgarians, Lombards and Saracens. The latter take the island of Samos.
- 898 France. Charles III. the Simple; deposed and died in prison.
- 899 Germany. Louis IV.
Invasion of the Hungarians.
Contests between the nobles and bishops.
- 900 England divided into counties, hundreds and tithings.
- 901 Death of Alfred king of England after a reign of nearly 30 years.

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- 901 Edward the Elder succeeds him, the first who takes the title of
Rex Anglorum.
War with the Danes.
- 904 Russian expedition under Oleg against Constantinople.
- 908 The race of Fatimites in Egypt.
- 910 Kingdom of Leon founded by Garcia.
- 911 Alexander, brother of Leo, succeeds with his nephew Constantine
VII. surnamed Porphyrogenitus.
- 912 Germany. Conrad I. duke of Franconia.
The electoral character assumed about this time.
Rollo or Robert first duke of Normandy.
The patronage of the papal chair in the hands of harlots.
The Normans in France embrace Christianity.
- 914 Spain. Ordogno II. king of Oviedo makes Leon his capital.
Commencement of the heroic age in Spain.
- 915 Denmark. Frothon king.
- 917 Constantinople besieged by the Bulgarians.
- 919 Romanus I. surnamed Lecapenus, general of the fleet, usurps the
throne with his three sons, Christopher, Stephen and Constantine VIII.
Germany. Henry I. the Fowler first of the Saxon line. He
vanquishes the Huns, Danes, Vandals and Bohemians.
- 920 Denmark. Gormo II. king.
- 922 Robert I. king of France, a usurper, defeated and killed by his
brother at Soissons.
- 923 France. Rodolph elected duke.
Spain. Froila II. king of Leon.
- 924 Alphonsus IV. king of Spain. Abdicated.
- 925 Athelstan first sole monarch of England.
Harold king of Denmark.
- 927 Prussia. Sifroi margrave of Brandenburg.
- *** Prussia. Geron margrave of Lusatia, which in succession of time
passed into the families of Staden, Ascania, Bellenstadt, and
that of Bavaria, till the emperor Sigismund with the consent
of the states of the empire gave perpetual investiture to Fred-
eric. See 1415.
- 928 Hardicanute king of Denmark.
- 929 Azolphi Arabian astronomer.
- 930 Gormo III. king of Denmark.
- 931 Spain. Ramiro II., afterwards killed in battle.
Pope John XI.
Mere children elevated to the highest offices in the church.
- 934 Influence of the Turks in the Saracenic empire begins to be par-
amount.
- 935 Denmark. Harold III. king.
- 936 Otho I. the Great emperor of Germany.
France. Louis IV. d'Outremer; died by a fall from his horse.
The Saracen empire divided by usurpation into seven kingdoms.
- 937 Romanus gains a naval victory over the Russians, who led by
Igor enter the Black sea with 10,000 ships or canoes.

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- 939 Cordova in Spain becomes the seat of Arab learning, science, industry and commerce.
Lutiprand the historian.
- 940 Mints established in Kent or Wessex.
England. Edmund I. successor of Athelstan, called the Magnificent.
Norway. Harold Harfager, the first of the great sea-kings of the north, formed for himself an independent principality in the country about this time.
Burgundy a fief of the empire of France.
Christianity introduced into Russia by Swiatoslaf.
- 941 Arithmetic brought into Europe by the Saracens.
Silver mines in the Hartz mountains.
Manufactories of linens and woollens in Flanders, which becomes the seat of western commerce.
- 942 The Eastern emperors take possession of Naples.
- 943 Malcolm I. gained the crown of Scotland.
- 945 The sons of Romanus conspire against their father, and the tumults thus occasioned produced the restoration of Porphyrogenitus.
- 946 England. Edred king.
- 950 Ordogno III. king of Leon.
Germany. Bohemia becomes tributary to Otho.
- 953 The Hungarians subdued.
Scotland. Indulf king.
- 954 France. Lothaire I. confers the dukedoms of Burgundy and Aquitaine on Hugh the Great. It is said he was poisoned by his wife Emma.
- 955 Russia. Olga sovereign baptized, and conversion of Russia to Christianity.
Spain. Ordogno IV.
England. Edwy; insulted and deposed by Dunstan, who at the head of the clergy acquires great influence.
His queen Elgiva put to death.
Hungarians finally driven out of Germany.
- 956 Spain. Sancho king.
- 957 Otho defeats the Slavonians in Saxony.
- 958 War between the Normans and Saracens.
- 959 Romanus II., son of Constantine VII. by Helena the daughter of Lecapenus, ascends the throne of the east.
Edgar, king of England. He married Elfrida the Fair after the treachery and murder of Ethelwold one of his earls.
Scotland. Duff king.
Wolves expelled from England and Wales in consequence of a reward being offered for the purpose by the king.
Violent disputes between the monks and clergy.
St. Dunstan archbishop of Canterbury attempts to reform the church, enforcing clerical celibacy.
- 961 Nicephorus Phocas, afterwards emperor of the East, recovers Candia from the Saracens.

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- 961 Geber Arabian astronomer.
Suidas grammarian and lexicographer.
Rhazes Arabian physician.
- 962 Otho I. extends his dominions and is crowned emperor by the Pope.
Cities of imperial Italy begin to acquire independence.
- 963 Pope Leo VIII. elected by Roman citizens.
Romanus, poisoned by his wife Theophano, is succeeded in the East by Nicephorus Phocas II. whom the empress, unable to reign alone under the title of protectress of her young children, had married.
Scotland. Culen king.
- 964 Italy conquered by Otho and united to the German empire.
- 966 Eric the Victor king of Sweden.
- 967 Spain. Ramiro III. king of Leon.
- 968 The Northmen devastate Galicia, but are defeated and almost exterminated.
- 969 Nicephorus, at the instigation of Theophano, is murdered by John Zimisceus who assumes the purple.
The Abbasides lose Egypt, which is seized by the Fatimides who build Grand Cairo.
- 970 Scotland. Kenneth II.
- 973 Germany. Otho II. the Bloody; subdues the Bohemians.
- 975 Basil II. and Constantine IX. the two sons of Romanus by Theophano, succeed on the death of Zimisceus.
England. Edward the Martyr murdered by his step-mother Elfrida.
- 978 England. Ethelred II. the Unready. Dunstan still minister.
The people become discontented.
Abbo monk and astronomer.
- 979 Otho at war with Lothaire.
- 980 Denmark. Suenon or Sweyn king.
- 981 Albirunius Arabian geographer.
Greenland discovered by the Norwegians.
- 982 Spain. Veremund II. the Gouty.
- 983 Venice distracted by violent commotions.
- 985 Sweyn I. king of Denmark invades England.
- 986 France. Louis V. the Indolent poisoned by his wife Blanche, and in him ended the race of Charlemagne.
- 987 France. Hugh Capet, from whom this race of kings is called Capevengians.
Scotland. Constantine III.
- 988 Russia. Woladimir.
- 992 Christianity in Poland under Mecislaus I.
- 993 First canonization of saints.
- 994 Sweden. Olaf king.
Christianity in Hungary under Geiza.
- 995 Scotland. Constantine III. slain by Kenneth III. the Grim.
Norway. Olaf I. Christianity introduced.
- 996 France. Robert the Sage succeeds his father Hugh.

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- 996 The empire of Germany first made elective by Otho III.
France. Robert the Sage.
- 997 Hungary. Stephen, duke, assumes the title of king.
- 998 Robert is excommunicated by the Pope for marrying his cousin Bertha.
- 999 Boleslaus first king of Poland.
Spain. Alphonsus V.; killed at the siege of Visceu.
- 1000 Sweden. Olaf the Infant was baptized and introduced Christianity among his people.
Woladimir the Great of Russia is baptized.
The authentic history of Hindostan is reckoned to commence with the conquests of Mahmud Gazni.
- 1002 Massacre of all the Danes in England on St. Brice's day, upon which Sweyn lands a large armament and brings war and all its miseries upon the country.
Scotland. Malcolm II. an able, renowned prince.
Germany. Henry II. duke of Bavaria; the Holy and Lame.
Ireland. The renowned Brian Boroihme is crowned at Tara.
- 1004 All old churches rebuilt about this time in the gothic style.
Italy. Henry invited by the German party.
Ardoin loses most of Italy and resigns.
Pavia burnt in a quarrel between the troops and people.
Spain. The seat of Arabian and Jewish learning.
- 1005 A pestilence raged over all Europe and lasted three years.
- 1009 A civil war among the Saracens of Spain which continues till 1091, when they become tributary to the Saracens in Africa.
- 1010 St. Adalbert arrives in Prussia to preach Christianity, but is murdered by the pagans.
- **** Boleslaus of Poland revenges his death by dreadful ravages.
- 1012 An annual tribute promised to the Danes.
- 1013 The Danes under Sweyn become masters of England.
- 1014 Denmark. Canute II. the Great king.
- 1015 England. Law forbidding parents to sell their children.
Persecution of the Albigenses in Languedoc.
Germany. The emperor receives an annual tribute from Poland.
Foundation of the House of Wisdom at Cairo.
The French language first begins to be written.
Leo the grammarian.
The arts faintly revive in Italy; paintings in fresco and mosaic.
- 1016 England. Edmund II. Ironsides; fights six battles with Canute king of Denmark, with whom he finally divides the kingdom.
Canute the Great; patronizes literature and the church.
- 1017 Rain of the color of blood for three days in Aquitaine.
- 1018 The Normans first invade Italy.
Bulgaria again reduced to a Grecian province.
- 1019 Norway conquered by Canute.
- 1020 Spain. Ferdinand I. count of Castile takes the title of king.
- 1024 Musical scale consisting of six notes invented by Guido Aretino.
Avicenna a famous Arabian chemist and physician.

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- 1024 Glaber Rad historian.
Campanes of Navarro astronomer.
Hermannus Contractus monk and mathematician.
Pope John XIX. He gained his election by bribery. He was not of the clergy, but consul and senator of Rome.
Germany. Conrad II. the Salic, first of the Franconian line.
- 1025 Poland. Miecislaus went mad.
Constantine becomes sole emperor of the East on the death of his brother.
- 1026 Edmund Jacobson king of Sweden.
- 1028 Spain. Veremund III.; killed in battle.
Romanus III. surnamed Argyrus, a patrician, becomes emperor of the East by marrying Zoe, the daughter of the late monarch.
- 1030 Dismemberment and downfall of the caliphate of Cordova.
The Genoese become an aristocratic republic about this time.
- 1031 Union of Navarre and Castile.
Canute penetrates into Scotland; subdues Malcolm.
Romanus expels the Saracens from Syria.
France. Henry I.
- 1032 The kingdom of Arles or Burgundy bequeathed to Conrad II. emperor of Germany by Rodolph.
Canute performs a pilgrimage to Rome.
- 1033 Pope Benedict IX. ten years old.
"Peace of God" published by the bishops.
Scotland. Duncan I. king.
- 1034 Zoe, after prostituting herself to a Paphlagonian money lender, causes her husband Romanus to be poisoned, and afterward marries her favorite who ascends the throne under the title of Michael IV.
- 1035 Spain. Ferdinand I. of Castile in right of his wife succeeds to Leon; successful against the Mohammedans.
England. Harold Harefoot son and successor of Canute the Great. He was a puppet in the hands of Earl Godwin, deserving of neither praise nor censure.
The kingdoms of Castile and Aragon begin.
Spain. Ramiro I. king of Aragon.
Sweden. Edmund or Armand III.
- 1036 Hardicanute II. king of Denmark.
Norway. Magnus I. the Good.
- 1037 Spain. Leon and Asturias united to Castile.
- 1038 The Pope, for his scandalous conduct, driven from Rome; but re-established by the emperor Conrad.
Earthquakes and famine at Constantinople.
Hungary. Peter I. deposed.
- 1039 Germany. Henry III. emperor; defeats the Bohemians and Hungarians; claims the right of nomination to the papal chair.
Hardicanute the third Anglo-Danish monarch of England, being son of Canute and half-brother of Harold Harefoot. He

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- taxed England like a conquered country, was a glutton and drunkard and died of apoplexy.
- 1039 Scotland. Macbeth murders Duncan and usurps the throne.
Ireland. Battle of Clontarf which terminates the power of the Danes.
- 1040 The Danes, after several engagements with various successes, are finally driven out of Scotland about this time.
- 1041 Bohemia conquered by the emperor of Germany, Henry III., who spreads devastation through the country.
Otto king of Hungary.
Sweden. Haquin king.
Denmark. Magnus I. king.
Zoe adopts for her son Michael V., the trade of whose father, (careening vessels) had procured him the surname of Calaphates.
The Saxon line restored under Edward the Confessor, a younger son of Ethelred II.
The country prospered under his mild reign.
- 1042 Zoe and her sister Theodora are made sole empresses by the populace, but after two months Zoe, though 60 years old takes for her third husband Constantine X. who succeeds.
The Turks take possession of Persia.
The Danes expelled from England.
- 1043 The Russians invade Thrace with 100,000 men, and are repeatedly defeated by the Greeks.
- 1044 The Pope again driven from the throne, and succeeded by Sylvester III.
After three months Benedict is restored by the Counts of Tusculum. He is deposed for simony by a council called by Henry III. Peter of Hungary restored.
Ferdusi the Persian Homer.
Franco mathematician.
George Cedrenus historian.
- 1046 France. Dispute between William the Conqueror and William of Arques for the duchy of Normandy.
- 1048 Denmark. Suenon II. king.
Pope Leo IX. the first who kept a regular army.
- 1050 The Pisans and Genoese take Sardinia and Corsica from the Saracens.
Cid, the name of the hero of a famous old Spanish epic, given him by the Moors of Spain, against whom he waged a ceaseless war. His name was really Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar.
- 1051 Rebellion of Earl Godwin and his sons.
William duke of Normandy visits Edward.
Matilda, daughter of Baldwin earl of Flanders, was married this year to William. She died 1084.
- 1053 Pope Leo IX. is defeated and taken prisoner by the Normans.
Germany. Henry III. causes his son Henry to be proclaimed king of the Romans. This title was applied for several centuries to the king's eldest son.

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- 1053 Earl Godwin dies.
The Welsh and the Irish several times invade England, but are repulsed by Harold son of Godwin.
- 1054 After the death of Constantine Theodora recovers the sovereignty, and 19 months after adopts as her successor Michael VI. surnamed Stratioticus.
Macbeth defeated at Langfanan, by Siward earl of Northumberland.
The Greek church becomes independent.
The papal chair vacant one year.
Excommunication of the Patriarch of Constantinople and the Greeks.
- 1055 The Turks reduce Bagdad and overturn the empire of the caliphs.
Germany. • Henry IV. the Great, aged six years, under the tutelage of his mother.
Pope Victor II.
Hildebrand the real head of the church from the time of Leo IX. The church improving in piety and discipline.
Michael Psellus a celebrated Greek philosopher and historian.
- 1056 Sweden. Stenkell or Steenchel.
Milan a republic. Other cities followed its example.
- 1057 Isaac Comnenus I. chosen emperor by the soldiers.
Malcolm III. king of Scotland kills the tyrant Macbeth at Dunsinane, and marries the princess Margaret sister to Edward Atheling.
- 1058 Robert Guiscard the Norman drives the Saracens out of Sicily and is created by the Pope duke of Apulia.
- 1059 Isaac abdicates, and when his brother refuses to succeed him he appoints his friend Constantine XI. surnamed Ducas
Hungary. Bela king.
- 1060 France. Philip I. the Fair.
Sweden. Ingo I.
- 1061 Bohemia. The regal title is conferred on Uratislas the first king.
- 1062 70,000 Europeans are killed or made prisoners by the Turks in Palestine.
Berenger a celebrated French ecclesiastic.
- 1063 Hungary. Solomon.
- 1064 Sweden. Halstan king.
- 1065 Jerusalem taken by the Turks.
- 1066 England. Harold II. elected king; killed at the battle of Hastings.
William I. duke of Normandy, styled the Conqueror.
End of the Anglo Saxon dynasty.

SEVENTH PERIOD.

FROM WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR TO THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE—

233 YEARS.

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- 1066 Edgar Atheling heir of the Saxon line flees to Scotland.
- 1067 On the death of Ducas his wife Eudocia, instead of protecting his three sons, Michael, Andronicus and Constantine, usurps the sovereignty and marries Romanus III. surnamed Diogenes.
- 1070 Feudal system introduced in England by the Normans.
Popery at the height of its power, claiming supreme dominion temporal and spiritual over all the states of Christendom.
The Norman language introduced into England.
- 1071 Romanus being taken prisoner by the Turks, the three young princes ascend the throne under the name of Michael Parapinaces VII., Andronicus I. and Constantine XII.
- 1072 Henry IV. of Germany summoned before the Pope for selling the investiture of bishops. Treats the mandate with contempt.
Spain. Alphonsus VI. the Valiant; in Castile and Leon.
Peace between the Normans and Scots.
Surnames first used among the English nobility.
- 1073 Knights errant in Spain.
Ingulphus historian, secretary to William the Conqueror.
Marianus Scotus.
Hungary. Geiga I.
Booksellers first heard of.
London bridge and Westminster Hall built.
Pope Gregory VII., Hildebrand, quarrels with the emperor who is again summoned by him.
- 1074 Syria. Melek Shah (Emir) extends his dominions from the Jaxortes to the Mediterranean.
- 1076 Robert the king's son raises a rebellion in Normandy.
Henry IV. emperor of Germany deposed by the Pope; restored after penance, towards the end of Jan. 1080.
Justices of peace first appointed in England.
Peter's pence granted to the Pope by William the Conqueror.
Hungary. St. Ladislaus.
- 1077 Germany. Rodolphus; killed in battle.
- 1078 The general Nicephorus Botaniates III. assumes the purple.
The Pope sets up Rudolph of Bavaria as anti-emperor.
- 1079 Denmark. Harold IV.
- 1080 Germany. Henry IV. degrades Gregory for his intrigues against him, and makes an expedition into Italy and procures another Pope to be elected.
Doomsday book began to be compiled from a general survey of the estates of England, and finished in six years.
Poland. Boleslaus II. murders the bishop of Cracow with his own hands; his kingdom laid under an interdict by the Pope and his subjects absolved from their allegiance.

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- 1080 Sweden. Philip king.
Denmark. Canute III.; assassinated.
Tower of London built.
- 1081 Alexius Comnenus I. nephew of Isaac I. ascends the throne.
His reign is rendered illustrious by the pen of his daughter,
the princess Anna Comnena.
The Normans under Robert of Apulia invade the Eastern em-
pire.
Lanfranc archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1084 Henry triumphs over Gregory, who flees to Salerno and dies
in exile the following year.
William of Spire mathematician.
A rigid police established in England.
The curfew.
Norman French taught in all the schools and made use of in all
legal proceedings.
Asia Minor finally conquered by the Turks.
- 1085 Toledo and Madrid taken from the Saracens by Alphonsus VI.
king of Castile.
- 1086 Denmark. Olaus II. king.
- 1087 Portugal. Taken from the Saracens by Henry the Bourbon.
William the Conqueror invades France and is killed at Mantes.
William II., Rufus, son and successor to the Conqueror.
This sovereign died unmarried.
France. Robert duke of Normandy opposes William Rufus.
After the capture of Jerusalem by the Turks the Christian pil-
grims are insulted, robbed and oppressed, which gives rise to
the Crusades.
Great struggle between Christianity and Mohammedanism.
- 1090 Fortress of Newcastle and of Carlisle built.
Sicily conquered by Roger the Norman, after a war of thirty
years with its masters the Saracens.
- 1091 Spain. The Saracens, beset on all sides by the Christians, call
in the aid of the Moors from Africa, who seize the territory
they came to protect and subdue the Saracens.
- 1093 Conrad son of the emperor rebels.
The popes continue to struggle against the empire.
Scotland. Donald Bane king.
William again invades Normandy.
King of Lorraine, Count of Portugal.
- 1094 Scotland. Duncan II. usurps the crown.
William quarrels with Anselm archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1095 Hungary. Coloman.
Peter the Hermit preaches against the Turks in all the coun-
tries of Christendom.
The council of Clermont.
- 1096 The first Crusade. Peter the Hermit and Walter the Penniless
set out with a vast rabble, 300,000 of whom perish before
the warriors are ready to start. The chieftains of the first
Crusade were Godfrey of Boulogne, Hugh of Vermandois,

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- Robert of Normandy, Robert of Flanders, Stephen of Chartres, Raymond of Toulouse, Bohemond and Tancred—600,000 warriors, 100,000 cavalry.
- 1097 Egypt. Mustali the eighth Fatimite caliph.
Denmark. Eric III. king.
- 1098 Scotland. Edgar puts out Donald's eyes and dethrones him.
- 1099 Jerusalem taken by the Crusaders on July 15, when 70,000 infidels were put to the sword.
Godfrey of Boulogne made king. Knights of St. John.
- 1100 William II. accidentally shot by Sir. Walter Tyrel.
Henry I. Beaulere, his successor and brother, grants England a charter, and marries Maud, Malcolm of Scotland's daughter, though of Anglo Saxon descent, thus uniting the Saxon and Norman interests.
Sweden. Ingo II.; died in a monastery.
William of Poitou, first troubadour.
Battle of Dorylæum which secures the march of the Crusades through Asia Minor.
- 1101 Robert Duke of Normandy invades England.
- 1102 Poland. Uladislaus deposed. Boleslaus III. succeeds.
- 1104 Acre taken by the Crusaders.
- 1106 Henry I. of England joins Normandy to his kingdom.
Henry V. of Germany excommunicated by Pope Pascal I. Hildebrand.
Denmark. Nicholas; killed in Sleswick.
- 1107 Henry of England quarrels with Anselm.
Scotland. Alexander I.
- 1108 France. Louis VI. le Gros. He encourages corporations as a counterpoise to the effects of the feudal system.
Abbe Sugar minister.
- 1109 Spain. Alphonsus VII. king.
Tripolis taken by the Crusaders.
Abelard French scholastic.
Jeffrey of Monmouth historian.
- 1110 Edgar Atheling the last of the Saxon princes dies in England, where he had permission to reside as a subject.
Venice acquires great wealth by the commerce opened by the Crusades.
Learning revived at Cambridge.
Writing on paper made of cotton rags, common about this time.
- 1111 Berytus and Sidon taken by the Crusaders.
- 1114 Henry V. marries Matilda of England.
- 1118 The Moors defeated in several battles by Alphonsus I. of Navarre.
He captures Saragossa.
Order of Knights Templars instituted.
John Comnenus, son of Alexius, succeeds at Constantinople.
He regains Armenia from the Turks.
- 1119 Thomas à Becket born, a celebrated English prelate and statesman. Died 1171.

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- 1120 Shipwreck and death of Prince William and 140 noblemen.
Italy. Rise of the House of Guelph.
Rivalry between England and France commences.
Tograi, Hairi and Abdallah Sharfaddin, Arabian poets.
Scholastic Philosophy attains its highest point by the writings
of Peter Abelard.
Peter the Lombard master of sentences.
- 1122 Spain. Alphonsus VIII. king.
- 1124 Insurrection in Normandy suppressed.
- 1125 Germany. Lothaire II., opposed by Frederic and Conrad, duke
of Suabia.
- 1127 Scotland. David I.; promotes civilization.
Kelso, Melrose and Holyrood House founded.
Pope Honorius II. makes war against Roger King of Sicily.
Aristotle's logic comes into repute.
- 1128 Matilda, daughter of Eustace count of Boulogne, married Ste-
phen. She died in 1151.
- 1129 Adelais, daughter of Godfrey earl of Louvaine, married Henry
I. of England. She survived the king.
- 1130 Maud or Matilda, daughter of Henry I. and rightful heir to the
throne, married Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou. She
was formerly betrothed to Henry V. of Germany. See 1141.
Sweden. Ragwald king murdered by the Visigoths.
- 1131 Hungary. Bela II. king.
- 1132 Gothland, so celebrated for its warlike people and invasion of
other countries, is annexed to Sweden.
- 1133 Sweden. Magnus I.; assassinated in Scania.
- 1135 Denmark. Eric IV.; killed afterwards at Ripen.
Twelve Moorish kings overcome in one great pitched battle.
Stephen successor to Henry I. on the throne of England and
nephew to that king, being grandson to the Conqueror by
his daughter Adela, who was married to the Count of Blois.
Lothaire in Italy. Capture of Amalsi.
- 1136 Matilda asserts her right to the throne.
David king of Scotland assists her.
- 1137 France. Louis VII. le Jeune.
A pretended Messiah in France.
Pandects of the Roman law discovered at Amalphi, and the study
of the civil law revived.
- 1138 David I. of Scotland defeated in the "Battle of the Standard."
Denmark. Eric V.
Germany. House of Suabia. Conrad III.
A pretended Messiah in Persia.
- 1139 Alphonsus I. defeats five Saracen kings at Ouriques, takes Lis-
bon and is proclaimed king of Portugal.
Second Lateran, or tenth general council.
- 1140 The Canon Law first introduced into England.
William of Malmsbury English historian.
Vacarius teaches civil Law at Oxford.
Germany and Italy. Dissensions of the Guelphs and Ghibelines.

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- 1141 Stephen king of England taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln by the troops of Matilda, who was soon after defeated at Winchester.
Hungary. Geiga II. king.
Matilda or Maud concluded a peace with Stephen which secured the succession to her son Henry in 1154. Matilda died 1167.
- 1143 Manuel, son of John, succeeded at Constantionple.
- 1144 Rebellion of Arnold da Brescia at Rome.
Sweden. Suercher II.
The city of Moscow founded.
- 1147 Conrad III. leads a large army to the holy wars where it is destroyed by the treachery of the Greeks.
Denmark. Suenon III. beheaded by Waldemar for assassinating prince Canute.
Alphonsus, assisted by a fleet of Crusaders on their way to the Holy land takes Lisbon from the Moors.
The second Crusade excited by St. Bernard and joined by the emperor Conrad and his nephew Frederic Barbarossa and Louis VII. of France.
1148. The Normans under Roger arrive before Constantinople; are repulsed by Manuel.
- 1149 Henry Plantagenet invades England.
- 1151 The Canon Law composed by Gratian after 24 years' labor.
- 1152 Germany and Italy. Frederic I. Barbarossa.
Eleanor, the repudiated queen of Louis VII. king of France, and heiress of Guienne and Poitou, married Henry II. of England. She died 1204.
- 1153 Scotland. Malcolm IV.
- 1154 The House of Plantagenet obtains the English throne through Henry II. who succeeds Stephen.
Pope Adrian IV. an Englishman. Nicholas Breakspeare.
Danegelt or tribute on every hide of land imposed in the time of the Saxons to procure the withdrawal of the Danes on any invasion.
The magnetic needle known in Italy.
Suidas lexicographer.
Eben Ezra of Toledo Jewish historian.
- 1155 The Greeks reduce Apulia and Calabria.
- 1156 Manuel forms the design of conquering Italy and the Western empire, but fails.
Prussia. Jurie or George I. king.
- 1157 The bank of Venice instituted.
Spain. Sancho III. the Beloved in Castile, Ferdinand II. in Leon.
Denmark. Reign of Waldemar the Great.
Russia. Andrew king.
- 1158 Venice a great maritime power.
Spain. Alphonsus IX. in Castile.
Interview between Henry II. and Malcolm IV. at Carlisle.
Thomas à Becket introduced to the king's notice by Theobold,

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- archbishop of Canterbury. Becomes chancellor and preceptor of the prince. Sent as ambassador to France.
- 1159 Pope Alexander III.
- 1160 Order of the Carmelites instituted.
The Albigenses begin to appear.
- 1161 Hungary. Stephen III. king.
- 1162 Becket made archbishop of Canterbury opposes the king.
Sweden. Charles VII.; made prisoner by Canute, who reigns.
- 1163 Berlin built by a colony from the Netherlands in the reign of
Albert the Bear.
London bridge, consisting of 19 small arches, first built of stone.
- 1164 The Teutonic order begins.
Becket resists the constitutions of Clarendon; flees to France.
- 1165 Scotland. William.
- 1167 Rome taken by Frederic Barbarossa.
Colleges of theology, philosophy and law at Paris.
English commerce confined to the exportation of wool.
League of the Italian cities to preserve their liberties.
- 1168 Sweden. Canute son of Eric X.
Waldemar I. of Denmark subdues Rugen and destroys the Pagan temples.
- 1169 Conquest of Egypt by the Turks.
- 1170 The Waldenses. They derived their name from Peter Waldo, a merchant of Lyons.
- 1171 Becket returns to England and is murdered at the altar.
Egypt. Saladin sultan.
He extends his dominions in Egypt and conquers Syria, Assyria, Mesopotamia and Arabia.
- 1172 Henry II. king of England takes possession of Ireland; which from that period is governed by an English viceroy, or lord-lieutenant.
- 1173 Hungary. Bela III. king.
- 1174 Treaty of Falaise in which William agrees to do homage for Scotland.
Henry makes a pilgrimage to the shrine of Becket.
- 1175 Portugal a fief of the Holy See.
- 1176 Genghis Khan king of the Tartars.
Frederick of Germany defeated at the battle of Legnano.
Dispensing of justice by circuits first established in England.
- 1178 Henry the Lion duke of Saxony deposed and Saxony divided.
The Pope Alexander by a special act relieves the clergy of Berkshire from keeping the archdeacon's dogs and hawks during his visitation.
The Waldenses spread over the valley of Piedmont. They circulated the sacred scriptures. They were the forerunners of Protestantism; were condemned by the eleventh general council and severely persecuted.
- 1179 Third Lateran or eleventh general council.
- 1180 France. Philip II. Augustus.
Robert Wace first French poet. Translation of his "Hist. des

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- Rois d' Angelterre," by Layamon the first English composition.
- 1180 Alexius II. succeeds his father Manuel at Constantinople.
Glass windows begin to be used in private houses in England.
Bills of exchange used in commerce.
- 1181 The digest of the laws of England made about this time by Glanville.
- 1182 Denmark. Canute V. king.
- 1183 Saladin takes Aleppo and deposes the Sultan of Mosul.
The Peace of Constance re-establishes the independence of the Italian republics.
From the disorders of the government on account of the minority of Alexius, Andronicus the grandson of the great Alexius is named guardian; but he murders Alexius and ascends the throne.
John Tzetes Greek grammarian.
Maimonides of Cordova one of the most learned of the Jews.
- 1185 Andronicus is cruelly put to death and Isaac Angelus, a descendant of the great Alexius by the female line, succeeds.
Portugal. Sancho I. king.
Henry of Huntington and William of Newbury historians.
- 1186 Sept. 16. A conjunction of all the planets known at sunrise.
Saladin directs all his efforts against the crusaders.
- 1187 He gains the victory of Tiberias and takes Jerusalem, which leads to
- 1188 The third Crusade, led by Philip Augustus of France and Richard of England and Frederick Barbarossa of Germany.
- 1189 Avisia daughter of the earl of Gloucester married John, afterwards king of England.
The kingdom of Algarve taken from the Moors by Sancho I. England. Richard I. surnamed from his chivalric prowess Cœur de Lion, or the Lion-hearted, son and successor to Henry II.
Dreadful massacre of the Jews at the coronation of Richard I.
- 1190 Knights of the Teutonic order instituted.
Germany. Henry VI. emperor and king of Italy and the Sicilies.
Iconium taken by Frederic Barbarossa but afterwards restored.
- 1191 Berengera, daughter of the king of Navarre, married Richard I. May 12. She survived the king.
Kingdom of Cyprus founded.
Hungary. Emeric king.
Ptolemais taken by the Crusaders.
- 1192 The battle of Ascalon in Judea, in which Richard king of England defeats Saladin's army.
Sweden. Suercher III.
- 1193 John attempts to seize the crown in the absence of Richard.
Saladin dies.
- 1194 "Dieu et mon Droit" first used as a motto by king Richard on a victory over the French.

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- 1195 Alexius Angelus brother of Isaac revolts and usurps the sovereignty by putting out the eyes of the emperor of the East.
- 1196 Henry VI. the emperor of Germany, takes full possession of Naples and Sicily.
The Jews become the principal bankers in the world.
- 1198 Philip of Suabia and Otho of Saxony dispute the crown; the former supported by the Ghibelines, and the latter by the Guelphs.
Order of the Holy Trinity instituted in Germany.
- 1199 The power of the pope supreme. Rome mistress of the world, and kings her vassals.
Richard, returning home in disguise through Germany, is imprisoned. Is ransomed by his subjects for 10,000 marks.
He declares war against France; dies.
John Lackland king of England, son of Henry II. and successor of Richard I.
- 1200 The pope excommunicates Philip of France.
The University of Bologna contains 10,000 students.
First mention of the mariner's compass.
Surnames occasionally used.
Hungary. Ladislaus king.
Poland. Lescus V.; abdicated.
Miecislaus IV., whose tyranny in a few months restored Lescus V.; but for bad conduct he was again forced to relinquish the government.
Isabella, daughter of the count of Angouleme; she was the young and virgin wife of the count de la Marche; married to King John at this time. Survived the king, on whose death she was re-married to the count de la Marche.
- Spain. University of Salamanca founded.
- 1201 England. Prince Arthur supported by France.
Hungary. Andrew II. king.
- 1202 Denmark. Waldemar II.
Livonia. Institution of the order of short swords to conquer the Prussians.
Italy. Algebra introduced by Leonardo of Pisa.
- 1203 Ville Hardouin historian. Saxo Grammaticus historian.
Constantiople is besieged and taken by the Latins, and Isaac is taken from his dungeon, and replaced on the throne with his son Alexius.
This year is remarkable for the Fourth Crusade by the Germans, French and Venetians under the marquis of Monserrat.
- 1204 The father and son are murdered by Alexius Mourzoufle, and Constantinople is again besieged and taken by the French and Venetians, July 20, who elect Baldwin, count of Flanders, emperor of the East. In the mean time Theodore Lascaris, makes himself emperor of Nice; Alexius, grandson of the tyrant Andronicus, becomes emperor of Trebizond; and Michael an illegitimate child of the Angeli, founds an empire in Epirus.

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- 1204 Greece mastered by the Latins.
 Jews of both sexes imprisoned; their eyes, or teeth plucked out and numbers inhumanly butchered by king John of England.
 Normandy conquered and reunited to France.
 The order of Dominicans and Franciscan friars instituted.
 The Inquisition established by Pope Innocent III.
- 1205 India. Patna or Afghan empire founded.
 The Cross is preached by order of the Pope, against Raimond VI. and the Albigenes.
- 1206 The emperor Baldwin is defeated by the Bulgarians, and next year is succeeded by his brother Henry.
 Reign of Genghis Khan, first emperor of the Moguls and Tartars, one of the most bloody conquerors of the world. 14,000,000 of the human race perish by his sword, under the pretence of establishing the worship of one god; he dies 1227.
 Poland. Uladislaus III. abdicates.
- 1207 The kingdom of England laid under an interdict.
- 1208 London incorporated and obtained its first charter from king John.
 Crusade against the Albigenes.
 Tuscany becomes independent.
 Philip of Suabia murdered.
 Germany. Otho IV.; afterwards deposed.
- 1209 Aristotle's works imported from Constantinople are condemned by the council of Paris.
- 1210 Innocent III. renews the war between the Guelphs and Ghibelines.
 Otho of Germany placed under the ban of the Pope.
 Ireland wholly subdued, and English laws and customs introduced by king John.
- 1211 Sweden. Eric XI. king.
- 1212 Portugal. Alphonso II., surnamed Crassus, or the Fat.
 Germany. Frederic II. at length deposed.
 Spain. The Christians vanquish the Saracens and gain the battle of Navas de Tolosa.
- 1213 The Pope declares John of England a usurper.
 John submits to hold his crown as a vassal of the Pope.
- 1214 Roger Bacon born, a learned Franciscan monk; died in 1292.
 Scotland. Alexander II.
 Frederic cedes to Denmark all the provinces beyond the Elbe and Eiser.
 Spain. Henry I. king.
 Period of the Troubadours in France, the Minstrels in England, and the Minnesingers in Germany.
 The doctrine of transubstantiation and auricular confession established.
- 1215 Magna Charta granted to the English barons by king John at Runnymede.

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- 1215 Otho loses the battle of Bovines.
Fourth Lateran and twelfth general council against the Albigenses and all heretics.
- 1216 England. Henry III. was son successor of John, and began his long and turbulent reign when he was but ten years old.
Tartary. Overrun by the hordes of Genghis Khan.
- 1217 Peter of Courtenay, the husband of Yolanda sister of the two last emperors, Baldwin and Henry, is made emperor of the East by the Latins.
The Fifth Crusade by Andrew II. king of Hungary.
Jerusalem taken by the Turks, who drove away the Saracens.
- 1218 Switzerland united to the German empire.
- 1220 Sweden. John I. king.
Astronomy and geography revived in Europe by the Moors of Spain.
Robert son of Peter Courtenay succeeds in the East.
- 1222 Theodore Lascaris is succeeded on the throne of Nice by his son-in-law, John Ducas Vataces.
The assemblage of the states in France called a Parlement.
University of Padua founded.
Hungary. Charter of Andrew II. Foundation of national liberty.
- 1223 France. Louis VIII. the Lion. Crusade against the Albigenses.
Denmark. Waldemar with a fleet of 1000 sail makes immense conquests.
Sweden. Eric XII. king.
- 1224 St. Thomas Aquinas born, a celebrated Italian theologian; died in 1274; canonized 50 years later.
Portugal. Sancho II. the Idle.
- 1225 The Teutonic knights returning from the holy wars undertake the conquest of Prussia and the conversion of the people.
- 1226 France. Louis IX. called St. Louis; died in his camp before Tunis; canonized.
Leon and Castile reunited.
Dreadful ravages of the Tartars under the sons of Genghis Khan, throughout Hungary, Bohemia and Russia, at this and subsequent periods.
- 1228 The sixth Crusade undertaken by Frederic II.
John of Brienne and Baldwin II. son of Peter succeed on the throne of Constantinople.
Italy. The duchies of Ferrara, Modena and Reggio created.
- 1229 Jerusalem and a part of Palestine ceded to Frederic.
The inquisition of Toulouse.
The Scriptures forbidden to all laymen.
First expedition of Henry into France for the recovery of his estates.
- 1233 First discovery of coal at Newcastle.
The Inquisition in the hands of the Dominicans.
The houses of London and other cities in England, France and Germany still thatched with straw.

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- 1234 Italy. War of the Lombard cities with Frederic of Germany. Charter "The Golden Bull" obtained by the Hungarians from Andrew II.
They circumcise and attempt to crucify a child at Norwich; the offenders are condemned in a fine of 20,000 marks.
- 1235 Hungary. Bela IV. king.
- 1236 Eleanor daughter of the Count de Provence marries Henry III.
She survived the king, and died in 1292, in a monastery, whither she had retired.
- Spain, Castile and Leon permanently united by Ferdinand III., who takes Cordova, Seville, Cadiz, etc., from the Moors.
The Tartars take Moscow.
- 1237 Baldwin on the throne of the East alone.
- 1238 Frederic of Germany again excommunicated.
1240. Origin of the Ottomans.
Denmark. Eric VI. king.
- 1241 The Hanseatic League; the chief towns are Lubec, Cologne, Brunswick and Dantzic.
Robert of Gloucester, the first English writer in rhyme.
- 1243 Pope Innocent IV. Continual struggles with the emperor Frederic.
- 1246 Sect of the Flagellants.
Henry of Thuringia set up for emperor by the Pope, and by
- 1247 William of Holland.
The first concordance to the Bible was made under the direction of Hugo de St. Charo, who employed as many as 500 monks upon it. (Abbe Lenglet.)
Portugal. Alphonsus III.
First war fleet in Spain at the conquest of Seville.
- 1248 France. Louis sets out on the Seventh Crusade.
Some historians term this the Fifth Crusade.
- 1249 Scotland. Alexander III. Repulses Haco, king of Norway, obtains the Scottish Isles.
The Hanse towns capture Copenhagen.
St. Edmund of Canterbury dies.
- 1250 Germany. Conrad IV., William of Holland, Richard of Cornwall.
Malek al Salek, sultan of Egypt dethroned and slain by the Mamelukes. Damascus and Aleppo taken.
The Guelf and Ghibeline contests in Italy.
Genoa at the height of prosperity.
Denmark. Abel I. killed in an expedition against the Frisons.
Sweden. Waldemar king.
- 1252 Spain. Alphonsus X. the Wise king of Castile and Leon.
This learned prince is said to have expended upwards of 400,000 crowns in completing his celebrated astronomical tables, whose value was enhanced by a preface written by his own hand.
Denmark. Christopher I. poisoned by the bishop of Arhus.

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1253. Eleanor of Castile married Edward I. of England; died of a fever on her journey to Scotland, at Horneby in Lincolnshire, in 1296.
- 1254 Interregnum in the German Empire from the death of Conrad IV. to the election of Rodolph in 1273.
Pope Alexander IV.
The Jews everywhere persecuted.
- 1255 Ducas Vataces is succeeded on the throne of Nice by his son, Theodore Lascaris II.
- 1257 First gold coins on certain record in England.
- 1258 Dreadful naval war between Venice and Genoa.
The Tartars take Bagdad, which finishes the empire of the Saracens.
Famous parliament at Oxford.
Silk manufactory in Lucca; woolen in Milan and Tuscany.
Peter of Albano, astrologer, physician and naturalist.
Rubruquis travels among the Mongols.
- 1259 Denmark. Eric VII.; afterwards assassinated.
Nice. Lascaris succeeded by his son John Lascaris.
- 1260 China. Kublai Khan builds Peking, and makes it his capital.
Stockholm founded.
- 1261 Michael Paleologus, son of the sister of the queen of Theodore Lascaris, ascends the throne after the murder of the young prince's guardian.
Constantinople is recovered from the Latins by the Greek emperors of Nice.
Norway. Iceland subjected.
- 1263 The Norwegians invade Scotland, and are defeated by Alexander III. in the battle of Largs.
- 1264 The Commons of England first summoned to Parliament about this time.
- 1266 Magnus, of Norway cedes to Scotland the Hebrides and Isle of Man.
Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis king of France, conquers Naples and Sicily and obtains the crown from the Pope, to the exclusion of Conradin the rightful heir, who is beheaded, aged 16 years.
- 1268 The Mongols take Antioch.
Pragmatic sanction; foundation of the liberties of the Gallican church.
No Pope for about three years.
- 1269 Statute passed that no Jew should enjoy a freehold.
- 1270 France. Louis IX. sets out on his eighth and last Crusade, and dies before Tunis; succeeded by Philip III. the Hardy.
Paris. Church of Notre Dame built.
Prince Edward of England joins the eighth Crusade. (Historians differ in regard to the number of Crusades.)
- 1272 England. Edward I. son of Henry III. succeeds on the throne.
Marco Polo travels in the East as far as Peking.

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1273. Germany. Rodolph count of Hapsburg seizes Austria from Bohemia, and makes himself archduke. He founds the house of Hapsburg.
- 1274 Union of the East with the Latin church. 14th general council at Lyons.
Every Jew lending money on interest compelled to wear a plate on his breast signifying that he was a usurer, or to quit the realm of England.
- 1275 Hungary. Stephen IV.
- 1276 France at war with Castile.
The crown of Navarre passed to the royal family of France.
- 1277 Pope Nicholas III. enriching his family at the expense of the church introduces Nepotism.
267 Jews hanged and quartered for clipping coin.
Milan erected into a duchy.
- 1278 Sweden. Magnus I. Chivalry and tournaments introduced.
Hungary. Ladislaus.
- 1279 Sweden. Magnus Ladelus establishes a regular form of government.
Poland. Lescus VI. surnamed the Black, son of Conrad the brother of Lescus V., died 1289; interregnum of five years.
Portugal. Reign of Dionysius I. or Dennis, father of his country, who builds 44 cities or towns in Portugal.
The Tartars subdue China.
University of Lisbon founded.
- 1281 Othman establishes an independent rule, as chief of 400 families in the north of Asia Minor.
- 1282 The Sicilians massacre the French throughout the whole island of Sicily without distinction of sex or age, to the number of 8000, on Easter day, the first bell for vespers being the signal.
This horrid affair is known in history by the name of "Sicilian Vespers."
Lewellyn, prince of Wales, defeated and killed by Edward I. who unites that principality to England.
Bohemia. Ottoacre II., refusing to do homage to the emperor Rodolphus, is by him vanquished, and deprived of Austria, Styria and Carniola.
- 1283 Michael Paleologus dies, and his son Andronicus, who had already reigned nine years conjointly with his father, ascends the throne.
- 1284 Edward II., born at Caernarvon, is the first Prince of Wales.
Bohemia. In the reign of Wenceslaus III. mines of silver are first discovered, and agriculture is encouraged and improved.
Alphonsine tables composed. (See 1252.)
Spain. Sancho IV. the Brave. Peter III. in Aragon.
- 1285 Scotland. Alexander III. king dies, and that kingdom is disputed by two candidates, Robert Bruce and John Baliol, who submit their claims to the arbitration of Edward king of England.

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- 1285 France. Philip IV. the Fair.
- 1286 Denmark. Eric VIII.
Kenigs very lately built, made the capital of Prussia.
Scotland. Margaret.
- 1287 15,660 Jews are apprehended in one day, and all banished from England.
- 1288 Pope Nicholas IV. He patronizes civil and religious literature, and improves and embellishes Rome.
- 1289 England. Last payment of tribute to the Pope.
- 1290 Sweden. Birger II.
Albert the mathematician and provencial poet.
- 1291 Hungary. Andrew III. the Venetian.
Ptolemais taken by the Turks. End of the Crusades. They cost the lives of 2,000,000 men. (Voltaire.)
Twelve competitors for the crown of Scotland.
Syria recovered by the Sultans of Egypt who expel the Crusaders.
Germany. Adolphus of Nassau.
- 1292 Edward decides the Scottish disputes in favor of John Baliol.
The Papal chair vacant two years and three months.
- 1293 From this year there is a regular succession of English Parliaments.
John Holywood of England astronomer.
- 1294 Parliaments established in Paris.
- 1295 Spain. Ferdinand IV.
- 1296 Edward I. of England subdues Scotland.
- 1297 Sir William Wallace, Sir William Douglas, Robert Bruce and other chiefs head a rebellion against the English.
Germany. Adolphus deposed by a Diet, which elects Albert I. son of Rodolph. Adolphus slain in the struggle which ensues.
- 1298 Silver hafted knives, spoons and cups a great luxury.
Tallow candles so great a luxury that splinters of wood were used for lights.
- 1299 Spectacles invented.
Douglas and Bruce are defeated at Falkirk by king Edward I.
County of Holland devolves to the counts of Hainault.
Margaret, sister of the king of France married Edward I. Sept. 12. Survived the king.
The influence of the Crusades was great, expanding the minds of Europe, refining the general manners, exciting a spirit of geographical research and adventure and promoting improvements in the arts and sciences, thus undermining instead of strengthening the power of Papal Rome. (World's Progress.)
Foundation of the Ottoman or Turkish empire in Bithynia, under Othoman I.

EIGHTH PERIOD.

FROM THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO THE END OF THE EASTERN
EMPIRE—154 YEARS.

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- 1300 Giovanni Cimabue died aged 60. He was a pupil of the Greek painters at Florence, an artist of little ability but regarded as the father of painters among the moderns. The Florentine school commenced with Cimabue.
University at Lyons founded. Rapid advances in civilization. Revival of ancient learning; improvements in the arts and sciences, and progress of liberty.
1301. Hungary. Wenceslaus.
- 1302 First convocation of the States general in France.
Guienne restored to England.
The mariner's compass invented by Flavio de Gioja, or Giovia, a native of Amalphi an ancient commercial city at Naples.
Cambridge University re-established.
- 1303 War of the Catalans under Roger de Flor.
Othoman increases his possessions, abandons the pastoral life, and fortifies towns and castles.
University at Rome, Sapienza.
Amid the struggles of the Guelphs and Ghibelines Italy becomes the cradle of modern literature and improving civilization.
Pope Benedict XI.
Vacancy in the papal chair nearly eleven months.
The papal power declining.
- 1304 France at war with Flanders.
Hungary. Otho.
Germany. The Swiss towns rise into importance; oppressed by the House of Hapsburg.
- 1305 Sir William Wallace of Elderslie, the Scottish hero of the 13th century is betrayed to the English king by Sir John Menteith, and at London put to death in this year, aged about 30.
Bohemia. Wincelas IV. becoming odious for his vices is assassinated.
- 1306 Abdication of Baliol of Scotland.
Scotland. Robert Bruce proclaimed king is obliged to flee; but Edward dying resumes his position.
Poland. Uladislaus IV. again.
Tyranny of Gesler, which occasions the memorable revolt under the patriot William Tell.
- 1307 Tell escapes from Gesler.
The Helvetic or Swiss Confederation. The Swiss Cantons begin.
England. Edward II. son of Edward I., a weak king. Was murdered at length in Berkeley castle, by order of the queen's paramour.
University at Perugia, Italy.
- 1308 Isabella daughter of the king of France married Edward II.

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- 1308 On the death by the gibbet of her favorite, Mortimer, she was confined for the rest of her life in her own house at Risings near London. (Hume.)
Translation of the Holy See to Avignon, which alienation continues about 70 years, till the return of Gregory XI.
Germany. Henry VII. of Luxemburg poisoned by a priest in the consecrated wafer.
- 1309 Abdication of Otho of Hungary. Charles Robert succeeds.
Spain. Ferdinand IV. takes Gibraltar.
Naples. Robert the Good. He aspires to the dominion of Italy.
- 1310 The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem take Rhodes and settle there.
Bohemia. John count of Luxemburg is chosen to succeed Wincelas IV.
The persecution of the Templars by Philip the Fair.
Molay their Grand Master tried upon various charges.
The Visconti lords of Milan.
Lincoln's Inn Society established.
Chimneys used in domestic architecture.
- 1311 General council at Vienna.
- 1312 Knights Templars wholly suppressed by the Pope and the king of France.
Spain. Alphonsus XI. of Castile and Leon; John in Arragon. Molay condemned and burned.
- 1314 The battle of Bannockburn between Edward II. and Robert Bruce, which establishes the latter on the throne of Scotland, July 25.
Switzerland. A malignant fever carries off in the canton of Basle 11,000 souls.
Form of Swiss government made perpetual the following year.
France. Louis X. Hutin.
Germany. Louis V. of Bavaria; at length killed by a fall from his horse.
Italy. The cardinals not agreeing in the election of a pope they set fire to the conclave and separate, and the Papal chair is left vacant two years.
- 1315 A famine in England so dreadful that the people devoured the flesh of horses, dogs, cats and vermin.
France. Edict for the enfranchisement of slaves.
Battle of Morgarten; the Austrians under Leopold defeated by the Swiss.
- 1316 Pope John XXII. Taxes imposed upon all the countries of Europe to enrich the treasury of the church.
France. John I. eight days.
France. Philip V. the Long. He succeeds by virtue of the Salique Law, now first established.
- 1317 Massacre of the Jews at Verduu by the peasantry; 500 defend themselves in a castle, where for want of weapons they throw their children at their enemies, then destroy one another.
- 1318 Sweden. Magnus III. dethroned by his subjects.

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- 1318 The crown of Sweden in him is made elective.
- 1319 Denmark. Christopher II. An interregnum of seven years follows him.
Dublin University established.
- 1321 Alighieri Dante, the great poet of the middle ages died aged 56. He was a native of Florence from which city he and his party were banished. The "Divina Commedia" was his great work.
- 1322 France. Charles IV. the Fair.
Charles the Fair left no male heirs, and the crown passed from the direct line of Hugh Capet to Philip of Valois, grandson of Philip III.
Germany. Frederic of Austria defeated and taken prisoner.
- 1324 Germany. Louis excommunicated by John XXII. appeals to a general court.
Alphonsus IV. of Arragon becomes master of Sardinia.
Contest of the Popes with Louis of Bavaria.
John Wickliff, (Wiclif, Wycliffe, etc.) the first English reformer is born. He studied at Oxford, and is justly called "The Morning Star of the Reformation," as he led to the truth under Luther and the other reformers of the 16th century. He died at Lutterworth in 1384.
- 1325 Portugal. Alphonsus IV.
Turkey. Orcham youngest son of Othoman.
Romance poetry of the middle ages flourishes.
- 1326 Clock constructed on mathematical principles by Richard Wallingford.
- 1327 200,000 Moors invade Spain.
Peace between Scotland and England. The independence of Scotland acknowledged.
England. Edward III. son of Edward II.
- 1328 He married Philippa, daughter of the count of Holland and Hainault, Jan. 24. She died 1369. Louis Gonzaga makes himself master of Mantua with the title of imperial vicar.
Andronicus adopts as his colleagues, Manuel and his grandson, the younger Andronicus. Manuel dying, Andronicus revolts against his grandfather who abdicates.
France. Philip VI. of Valois.
Linna a monk and astronomer of Oxford constructs a map of the northern seas.
- 1329 Scotland. David II.
- 1333 Poland. Casimir the Great killed by a fall from his horse while hunting.
- 1335 Lucerne joins the Swiss confederacy.
Tamerlane born, a celebrated Tartar prince and conqueror.
Greek literature revives. Barlaam teaches Petrarch. Leontius lectures on Homer at Florence.
- 1336 Giotto, a celebrated Florentine painter who studied with Cimabue, having been before only a shepherd's lad. He was friend of Dante and Petrarch, and is said to be the first who pro-

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- duced life-like portraits. His mosaics are reckoned very fine. He died at this time, aged 60.
- 1337 First comet observed whose course is described with exactness, in June.
Gold florin first struck.
Europe infested with locusts.
- 1338 France. War with England.
- 1339 About this time flourished Leo Pilatus, a Greek professor at Florence, Boccaccio and Manuel Chrysoloras, where may be fixed the era of the revival of Greek literature in Italy.
- 1340 Gunpowder invented by Swartz, a monk of Cologne.
Denmark. Waldemar III.
- 1341 Andronicus is succeeded by his son John Paleologus, in the ninth year of his age. John Cantacuzene who had been left guardian of the young prince, assumes the purple.
Petrarch crowned at Rome.
- 1342 Hungary. Louis I. the Great. Victories in Bulgaria, Servia and Dalmatia. He carries his arms into Italy.
- 1343 The title "Dauphin" was given to the eldest sons of the kings of France from the province of Dauphine, which was ceded by its last prince Humbert II. to Philip of Valois on the condition that the heirs of the French throne should bear the arms and name of the province. (Priestley.)
Silesia is made a province of Bohemia.
- 1344 The first creation of titles by patents used by Edward III.
- 1345 Abulfeda the Syrian geographer dies aged 72.
Firearms used in battle. The Genoese discover the Canary Islands.
- 1346 The battle of Crecy Aug. 26. French defeated by Edward and his son the Black Prince.
Bohemia. King John slain at the battle of Crecy fought with the English.
Oil painting first made use of by John Vaneck.
Herald's college instituted in England.
- 1347 Seditions of Rienzi at Rome and his elevation to the tribuneship.
Democracy under Rienzi.
David of Scotland taken prisoner by queen Philippa.
University of Prague.
Calais taken by Edward III. after a year's siege Aug. 4, and held by England 210 years.
Germany. Charles IV. of Luxemburg.
The empire offered to Edward III. who declines.
Gothland conquered by Denmark.
- 1348 1,500,000 Jews are massacred in Europe on suspicion of having poisoned the springs during a fatal distemper.
- 1349 The order of the Garter instituted in England by Edward III.
Louis of Bavaria lost his life in a bear hunt near Munich.
- 1350 The canton of Zurich joins the Swiss League and becomes its head.

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- 1350 Berne, Glaris and Zug join the following year.
France. John II.; died at length suddenly in the Savoy in London.
Spain. Peter the Cruel; finally deposed. Reinstated by Edward the Black Prince of England; afterwards beheaded by his subjects.
- 1352 The Turks first enter Europe.
Pope Innocent VI.
- 1354 The coronation of Inez de Castro of Portugal. (?)
William Tell one of the champions of Swiss liberty dies.
- 1355 Cantacuzene abdicates the purple.
- 1356 The famous edict called the Golden Bull by Charles IV.
France. The battle of Poitiers, Sept. 19 gained by Edward the Black Prince, in which king John is defeated and taken prisoner. Charles the dauphin regent.
- 1357 Portugal. Peter the Severe.
Coal first brought to London.
- 1358 Edward again invades France.
Arms of England and France first quartered by Edward III.
- 1359 Turkey. Amurath I. son of Orcham; at length assassinated.
Hungary. Conquest of the principalities lying on the Danube.
- 1360 Gonsalvo Martin a Spaniard pretended to be the angel Michael.
- 1361 He was burnt by the Inquisition of Spain at this time.
The Turks penetrate into Thrace and take Adrianople.
- 1362 Law pleadings made in English, by favor of Edward III. instead of French, which had continued from the time of the Conqueror.
The Black Prince aids Peter the Cruel of Castile to recover his throne.
Pope Urban V. at Avignon; beautifies the city of Rome; presents the right arm of Thomas Aquinas to Charles V. of France as an object of worship.
Amurath I. institutes the Janizaries, a guard composed of Christian slaves bred Mohammedans.
- 1364 France. Charles V. surnamed the Wise; the first prince who had the title of Dauphin. (See 1343.)
He founds a college of medicine and astrology at Paris.
Philip the Bold made Duke of Burgundy.
- 1365 University of Geneva founded.
Collection of Peter's pence forbidden by the English government.
Sweden. Albert of Mecklenburg reigns.
- 1367 Portugal. Ferdinand I.; died 1383; an interregnum for 18 months.
- 1368 A striking clock in Westminster.
Spain. Henry II. the Gracious, poisoned by a monk.
- 1369 John Wickliffe the English reformer begins to be publicly known by his disputes with the friars.
- 1370 Rise of Tamerlane to the throne of Samarcand, and his extensive conquests till his death, after a reign of 35 years.

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- 1370 Hanseatic League at its height, consisting of 64 cities, with 44 in alliance.
Poland. Louis of Hungary elected king.
Lucca becomes an independent republic.
A perfect clock made at Paris by Vick.
- 1371 Scotland. The Stuart family possess the throne. Robert II. being king.
- 1373 Treaty with Murad the Ottoman emperor.
- 1375 Denmark. Olaus III.
Margaret I. queen of Denmark and Norway.
- 1377 Death of the Black Prince. Calais alone left to the English.
The Popes return from Avignon to Rome Jan. 17.
England. Richard II. was son of the Black Prince and succeeded his grandfather Edward III.
- 1378 Germany. - Wenceslaus king of Bohemia.
"Schism of the West." Pope Urban VI. acknowledged in the empire and England.
Clement VII. acknowledged in France, Spain and Scotland.
Fruitless invasion of France into England.
Hungary. Louis dies and the history of Hungary now presents a frightful catalogue of crimes. Charles Duras is murdered; Elizabeth Queen of Louis is drowned, and king (Hungarian queens reign with the title of king,) Mary their daughter marries Sigismond, marquis of Brandenburg and causes the rivers of Hungary to flow with blood.
- 1379 Spain. John I.; he united Biscay to Castile.
The war of Chiozza between Venice and Genoa.
- 1380 France. Charles VI. the beloved.
The unhappy Hungarians call the Turks to their assistance.
John Somer's calendar, written in Oxford.
- 1381 Wat Tyler's rebellion.
Bills of exchange first used in England.
- 1382 Richard II. marries Anne of Bohemia, sister of the emperor Wenceslaus of Germany; she died 1395.
Moscow taken by Tamerlane.
- 1383 Hungary. Mary.
Cannon first used by the English in the defence of Calais.
- 1384 The first navigation act in England.
Persia invaded by Tamerlane. Ispahan taken. Pyramids of human heads.
- 1386 Battle of Sempach; the Austrians defeated.
- 1385 Portugal. John I., natural son to Peter the Severe.
Windsor castle built.
A company of linen weavers from the Netherlands established in London.
- 1388 The battle of Otterburn or Chevy Chase.
Spain. The infant Don Henriquez, son of John the First of Castile, first had the title of Prince of Asturias.
Bajazet I. sultan of the Turks.
- 1389 Sultan Bajazet vanquishes Sigismund in battle.

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- 1390 Spain. Henry III. the Sickly.
Scotland. Robert III.
Persecution of the Wickliffites.
Hungary. Sigismund recovers from his defeat by Bajazet and makes Wallachia and Moldavia tributary to him.
- 1391 Manuel succeeds his father John Paleologus in the East.
Cards invented in France for the king's amusement.
The English clergy forbidden to cross the sea for benefices.
- 1392 The Cape of Good Hope discovered by the Portuguese.
Charles of France seized with madness.
- 1394 Mary married Henry IV. of England, but died before he obtained the crown.
The Jews banished from France by Charles VI.
- 1397 The three Scandinavian kingdoms, Denmark, Sweden and Norway under the scepter of Margaret by the union of Calmar.
Turkey. Isa Belis; killed at length by his brother.
- 1398 The Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of the celebrated Timour, or Tamerlane, invade Hindostan.
- 1399 Tamerlane takes the city of Delhi, defeats the Indian army, conquers Hindostan, and butchers 100,000 of its people.
Westminster Abbey and Hall rebuilt and enlarged. Order of the Bath instituted at the coronation of Henry IV.
Henry IV. son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and deposor and successor of his cousin Richard II.
- 1400 University of Dublin.
Geoffrey Chaucer the father of English poetry died at this time aged 72. He is associated in the progress of the world with Wat Tyler's insurrection and Wickliffe's reformation.
Germany. Rupert palatine of the Rhine.
China. Wonderful canal called the Yu Ho completed about this time.
Caddee or League of God's House. The celebrated league of independence in Switzerland formed by the Grisons to resist domestic tyranny, till 1419.
John Huss the Bohemian reformer commences his ministry.
The Medici supreme in Florence. John Froissart a chronicler and poet dies aged 67.
- 1401 Rebellion of Owen Glendower.
- 1402 John Gower dies aged about 80, one of the earliest English poets, and friend of Chaucer.
Battle of Angora in which Bajazet I. king of the Turks is taken prisoner by Tamerlane, July 28. Bajazet was exposed in a large iron cage which he had destined for his adversary, and dashed his head against the bars and killed himself.
At this defeat the Persian empire fell under the dominion of Tamerlane.
- 1403 Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne, marries Henry IV. She survived the king and died in 1437.
Turkey. Solyman.
- 1405 The Canary Islands discovered.

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- 1406 Spain. John II. king of Castile.
Scotland. James I. (See 1424.)
- 1409 The council of Pisa deposes Gregory and Benedict and elects Alexander V.; neither will yield, so that there are three popes at once.
- 1410 Wickliffe's works burnt at Oxford.
Joan of Arc born, called also the Pucelle and the Maid of Orleans, a peasant girl of Domremi in Lorraine. She was sold to the English and after the formality of a trial was burnt alive as a witch in 1431.
Guildhall, London, built.
Germany. Sigismund obtains the crown of Bohemia and is elected emperor of Germany.
Turkey. Musa; strangled at length by his brother.
France. Civil war between the parties of Orleans and Burgundy.
- 1411 University of St. Andrew, Scotland, founded.
Sweden. Eric XIII.; abdicated.
Denmark. Eric IX.; abdicated.
- 1413 England. Henry V. son and successor of Henry IV., a careless roisterer.
Turkey. Mahomet I.
- 1414 He claims the French crown. Revolt of the Swedes.
Council of Constance deposes the rival Popes.
- 1415 Henry V. gains the battle of Agincourt.
Ordinary revenue of Henry V. £56,960. •
Bohemia. John Huss, aged about 44, and Jerome of Prague, two of the first reformers, are burnt for heresy at Constance, which occasions an insurrection, when Sigismund who betrayed them is deposed, and the Imperialists are driven from the kingdom. Jerome is burnt 1416.
Portugal. John I. surnamed the Great carries his arms into Africa.
Prussia. Frederic IV. of Nuremburg obtains by purchase from Sigismund emperor of Germany the Margraviate of Brandenburg. He is the head of the present reigning family.
- 1416 Owen Glendower, a Welsh prince who opposed Henry IV. and attempted to dethrone him, dies aged 66 years. The best view of his insurrection is to be found in Shakspeare's drama of Henry IV.
- 1417 Lord Cobham, Sir Jno. Oldecastle, martyr, dies aged 57 years.
- 1420 The island of Madcira discovered by the Portuguese.
Catharine, daughter of the king of France, married Henry V. May 30.
She outlived Henry and was married to Owen Tudor grandfather of Henry VII.
Paris taken by the English who held it fifteen years.
- 1421 Turkey. Amurath II. Sultan.
- 1422 Henry V. died in Paris.
Henry VI. son and successor of the foregoing was not more than three-quarters of a year old when his father died.

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- 1422 France. Death of Charles VI. Henry VI. proclaimed at Paris king of France and England.
Charles VII. the Victorious at Poitiers.
- 1425 John Paleologus II. succeeds his father Manuel.
The Duke of Bedford defeats the French at Verneuil.
- 1424 James I. of Scotland actually began to reign at this time, having been prisoner for 18 years.
- 1425 The court of sessions in Scotland instituted by James I.
- 1428 Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans compels the English to raise the siege of that town.
Wickliffe's remains burnt and his ashes thrown into the Swift.
Giovanni de Medici, one of the greatest merchant princes of Florence died at this time. Cosmo de Medici, his son carried on the work his father begun and attained to greater honors. He induced artists and scholars to take up their abode in Florence. He had the title of Pater Patriæ and lived till 1464.
- 1429 Joan of Arc raised the siege and entered Orleans with supplies, April 29, and the English who were before the place from Oct. 12 preceding, abandoned the enterprise the following May. She captured several towns in possession of the English, whom she defeated in a battle near Patay, June 10. She had Charles VII of France solemnly crowned at Rheims.
Pope Clement VIII. at Avignon, resigns and ends the "Schism of the West."
- 1431 Joan of Arc was taken at the siege of Compeigne, May 25, and to the great disgrace of the English, was burnt for a witch five days after at Rouen in the 22d (some say 29th) year of her age.
- 1432 The Portuguese discover the Azores.
- 1433 Lisbon made the seat of government.
Portugal. Edward.
- 1434 Cosmo de Medici recalled from banishment and rise of that family at Florence.
Poland. Uladislaus VI.; killed in battle.
- 1435 Naples and Sicily united under Alphonso V.
Death of the Duke of Bedford, followed by the loss of all the English possessions in France except Calais.
- 1436 End of the Hussite wars. The Hanseatic League declines.
Holland falls to the crown of Philip the Good duke of Burgundy.
- 1437 Scotland. James II.
Albert II., duke of Austria, marries the daughter of the late emperor and king, and receives the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary.
Germany. Sigismund being driven from the throne, Albert II. duke of Austria succeeds. In his family the crown resides for three centuries.
- 1438 More than 50,000 persons died of famine and plague in Paris in 1438, when the hungry wolves entered the city, and committed we are told great devastation.

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- 1438 Portugal. Alphonsus V. king.
- 1439 The Pragmatic Sanction for settling the empire of Germany in the house of Austria.
Reunion of the Greek and Latin churches.
Denmark, Norway and Sweden reunited.
Abdication of Eric IX. of Denmark.
Denmark. Christopher III.
- 1440 The great invention of printing is due to Guttenberg who was assisted in improving it by Schœffer and Faust.
Bohemia. Succession of the Austrian house infringed by Ladislas, son of the king of Poland and George Podiebrad a protestant chief from this time to 1458.
Prussia. Frederick II.
Hungary. Ladislaus IV. ; killed in battle with the Turks.
Germany. Frederic III. archduke of Austria.
France. The Dauphin (Louis XI.) rebels but is pardoned.
- 1441 Sweden. Christopher king, Eric XIII. having abdicated.
John Van Eyck was born at Maaseyk in 1370 and lived 71 years. He is supposed to have invented oil painting in 1410.
- 1442 The beginning of the negro slave trade.
Sicily again united to Naples, and the kings ever since called king of the Two Sicilies.
- 1444 The battle of Varna gained by the Turks over Ladislaus king of Hungary, Nov. 10.
Hungary. Ladislaus V. poisoned while an infant.
The earliest edition of the Bible was commenced this year by Guttenberg and finished in 1460.
Cape Verde Islands discovered.
- 1445 Leonardo da Vinci, the master of the Florentine school of painting was born at the castle of Vinci in the lower vale of the Arno, and died in 1520.
Margaret, daughter of the duke of Anjou, married Henry VI. of England April 22. She survived the king and died in 1482.
- 1446 The sea broke in at Dort, Holland, and over 100,000 people were overwhelmed and perished, 300 villages were overflowed and the tops of their towers and steeples were for ages after to be seen rising out of the water. The inundation arose in the breaking down of the dykes April 17.
Vatican library founded.
Peter Perugino, the master of Raphael is born at this time ; he dies 1524.
Casimir IV. of Poland assists the natives against the oppression of the Teutonic knights.
- 1448 Constantine XIII. one of the sons of Manuel ascends the throne of the East after his brother John. He was the last of the Greek emperors.
Denmark. Accession of Christian I. of the house of Oldenburg, from whom the present royal family springs.
Sweden. Charles VIII.

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- 1448 Concordat of Aschaffenberg, by which the liberties of the German church are compromised.
- 1450 The house of Sforza lords of Milan; Francesco being duke. Greek language first studied in Europe about this time. England. Insurrection of Jack Cade, calling himself Mortimer. Flourishing period of Flanders' trade. All European nations have warehouses at Bruges and Ghent.
- 1451 Turkey. Mahomet II.; finally left the empire to his two sons. Expedition of Frederic of Germany to Rome.
- 1453 Austria made an hereditary duchy by Frederick. End of the French and English wars. England. "Civil Wars of the Roses" about this time, when the house of York began to aspire to the crown and by their ambitious views to deluge the whole kingdom in blood. Constantinople taken by the Turks, May 29, under Mahomet II. their first emperor. End of the Eastern or Byzantine empire.

NINTH PERIOD.

FROM THE END OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE TO THE REVOLUTION
IN ENGLAND—235 YEARS.

- 1454 University of Glasgow founded. Spain. Henry IV. the Impotent. Italy. Struggle between Cosmo de Medici and the aristocracy.
- 1455 England. Battle of St. Albans between the houses of York and Lancaster.
- 1456 Turks repulsed at Belgrade.
- 1457 Glass first manufactured in England. The refugee Greeks in Italy begin the restoration of learning there. Book of Psalms printed. (?)
- 1458 Sebastian Brandt poet of Strasburg flourished. Sweden. Christian I. king. Greece made subject to the Mohammedans. Hungary. Matthias I. Corvinus, son of Huniades late regent. He makes his country formidable to her neighbors.
- 1460 Engraving and etching on copper invented. Battle of Wakefield in which the duke of York is killed. An almanac in Lambeth palace written at this time. A Livy printed. (?)
- The first Bible completed. (?)
- Scotland. James II. was killed by the bursting of one of the badly made guns as he was besieging the English in Roxburgh. He was succeeded by his son James III.

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- 1461 Edward IV. succeeded Henry VI. having waged against him a civil war for six years. This was the war of the Roses as the struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster was called.
- France. Louis XI. detested for his atrocious cruelties.
- 1462 Mentz taken and plundered, and the art of printing in the general ruin is spread to other towns.
- Russia. Ivan the Great throws off the Mogul yoke, and takes the title of Czar.
- 1464 Stages, stage-coaches and posts used in France.
- Italy. Cosmo de Medici died and was succeeded by his grandson Lorenzo de Medici, surnamed the Magnificent.
- Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Sir Richard Woodeville and widow of Sir John Grey, married Edward IV. March 1. She was suspected of favoring the insurrection of Lambert Simnel and closed her life in confinement.
- 1466 Faust dies at Paris, whither he journeys twice to sell his Latin Bible.
- Epirus annexed to Ottoman empire.
- 1468 John Guttenburg died aged 68. He was the inventor of movable types in printing and was a partner of the famous Faust at Mentz. (See 1440.)
- 1469 Warwick banished by Edward IV.
- 1470 Prussia. Albert I.
- 1471 Thomas Wolsey, cardinal, celebrated statesman born. Died 1530.
- Thomas a Kempis a monk of the beginning of the 16th century, who wrote works of devotion. He died about this time.
- William Caxton a mercer of London, set up the first press at Westminster. He printed "Willyam Caxton's Recuyel of the Historyes of Troy, by Raoul le Feure."
- Warwick, Richard Nevil, the "king-maker," was the most distinguished actor in the wars of the Roses. He was slain at the battle of Barnet, Easter-day April 14, over whom Edward IV. gained a decisive victory.
- Richard III. married Anne, daughter of the earl of Warwick, and widow of Edward, prince of Wales whom Richard had murdered.
- The hapless king Henry VI. is murdered in the Tower, aged 50 years, during almost all of which he had been a titular king.
- Sixtus IV. Pope. Power of the Medici increases. Learning flourishes.
- Ladislas VI. king of Poland, elected king of Bohemia on the death of Podiebrad.
- 1472 First printed Almanac published at Buda.
- Russia. Ivan marries Sophia, niece of the Greek emperor.
- Armenia again made a Persian province under Uffan Cassanes.
- 1473 Greek language first studied in France.

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- 1473 Matthias of Hungary patronizes literature and the arts.
Nicolas Copernicus the reviver of the ancient Pythagorean theory of the solar system is born at this time ; died 1543.
- 1474 The foundation of the present monarchy of Russia laid.
Spain. Ferdinand V. the Catholic in whom by his marriage with Isabella, the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon are afterward united.
Louis Ariosto, the celebrated Italian poet born. He died 1533.
Michael Angelo Buonarotti, the second in time of the great masters of the Florentine school of painters, eminent alike in painting, architecture and sculpture, was born in the territory of Arezzo in Tuscany. He died in 1564.
Khondemis or Mirkhond Persian historian to this time.
- 1475 War between Louis and Charles of Burgundy.
- 1476 Who is defeated at Granson and Morat.
Prussia. John.
Certain persons obtain license from Edward IV. to make gold and silver from mercury.
- 1477 Charles of Burgundy slain at Nancy. Artois and Burgundy united to the French crown.
Watches are said to have been first invented at Nuremberg.
Belgium passed under the dynasty of the empire of Austria.
University of Aberdeen founded.
Hungary. War with Frederic.
Burgundy accrues to Austria by the marriage of Maximilian with the heiress of that province.
- 1478 Inquisition set up in Spain.
- 1479 Lorenzo the Magnificent escapes from the attempt of the Pazzi.
Union of Castile and Arragon under Ferdinand II. and Isabella.
- 1480 Swiss soldiers first enter the pay of France under Louis XI.
The Turks penetrate into Italy and take Otranto, which diffuses terror throughout Europe.
- 1481 End of the domination of the Tartars in Russia. The Helvetic confederation extended. Venice makes fresh acquisitions among the Greek islands, and in Italy.
Denmark. John partially acknowledged in Sweden.
Portugal. John II.
Turkey. Cortacus, grandson to Mahomet II. succeeded by his father Xemin, who was obliged to abdicate in favor of his brother Bajazet II. ; he was at length deposed by his son.
- 1483 Raphael Sanzio da Urbino, the third and last of the great triumvirate of Italian painters was born in the city of Urbino on Good Friday, March 28th, and died at Rome on Good Friday, April 7, 1520, when he had just completed his 37th year. He was son of Giovanni Sanzio.
The Severn overflowed during ten days, and carried away men women and children in their beds and covered the tops of many mountains ; the waters settled upon the lands and were called The Great Waters for 100 years.

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- 1483 England. Edward V. son of Edward IV. on whose death he was merely proclaimed king. His uncle Duke of Gloucester, his guardian, was believed to have murdered him with his brother in the Tower. Richard III. succeeds.
- France. Charles VIII. the Affable.
- Martin Luther, the great German Reformer, was born at Eisleben. Died at the same village in 1546, aged 63.
- 1484 Æsop's Fables, printed by Caxton, is supposed to be the first book with its leaves numbered.
- Innocent VIII. Pope.
- 1485 Richard III. king of England and last of the Plantagenets defeated and killed at the battle of Bosworth, Aug. 22, by Henry (Tudor) VII. which puts an end to the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, after a contest of thirty years. The crown of Richard was found in a hawthorn bush on the plain where the battle was fought and Henry was so impatient to be crowned that he had the ceremony performed on the spot with that very crown. In the civil contests between the "Roses" many of the most ancient families in the kingdom were entirely extinguished, and no less than 100,000 human beings lost their lives.
- Henry establishes fifty yeomen of the guards, the first standing army.
- Vienna taken by Matthias Corvinus of Hungary.
- 1486 Elizabeth of York, princess of England, daughter of Edward IV. She was married Jan. 18 to Henry VII.; died Feb. 11, 1503.
- Bartholomew Diaz reaches the Cape of Good Hope.
- 1487 The court of Star Chamber was instituted for trials by a committee of the privy council.
- 1488 Scotland. James IV. succeeds James III. who fell in a brawl with some of the barons.
- 1489 Maps and sea charts first brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus.
- Archbishop Thomas Cranmer, one of the most distinguished agents in bringing about the English Reformation, born at this time; he was burned in 1555.
- 1490 Lord Thomas Cromwell, the celebrated "Mauler of Monasteries" in Henry the VIII.'s reign, born at this time. He was beheaded in 1540.
- Hungary. Ladislaus VI.
- Martini Behaim of Nuremburg publishes a map of the world.
- William Grocyn introduced the Greek language at Oxford, where he had the honor to teach Erasmus.
- 1491 France. Bretagne united to the crown by the king's marriage with Anne.
- 1492 San Salvador discovered by Columbus Oct. 12, Cuba Oct. 27, Hispaniola Dec. 6.
- The Moors lose Grenada their last possession in Spain.
- Poland. John Albert.

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- 1492 Naples conquered by Charles VIII.
Piero de Medici succeeded his father Lorenzo in Florence.
500,000 Jews are banished from Spain and 150,000 from Portugal.
- 1493 Alexander VI. divides the newly discovered lands between Spain and Portugal.
Maximilian I. ; he married the heiress of Burgundy.
Perkin Warbeck pretends to be Richard duke of York ; defeated on Blackheath.
- 1494 Hans Sachs the shoemaker poet flourished.
Jamaica discovered by Columbus.
- 1495 The land peace established at the Diet of Worms.
Portugal. Emanuel.
- 1496 Sebastian Cabot discovers Newfoundland and North America for Henry VII. of England.
Spain by the marriage of Philip I. of Austria with the heiress of Arragon and Castile accrues to Austria.
- 1497 Sweden. Johu II.
The Portuguese under Vasco de Gama first sail to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope.
South America discovered by Amerigo Vespucci.
- 1498 Hans Holbein Swiss painter born ; died 1554.
The return of the Medici.
France. Louis XII. duke of Orleans surnamed the Father of his People.
Poland. The Wallachians treacherously carry off 100,000 Poles and sell them to the Turks as slaves.
- 1499 Spaniards landed in Venezuela or Little Venice.
Prussia. Joachim.
The Moors expelled from Castile.
Perkin Warbeck executed.
Maximilian admits the independence of the Swiss.
- 1500 Treaty with Ferdinand of Arragon for the conquest and partition of Naples between France and Spain.
Birth of Charles V. the Great of Germany.
Cabral discovers the Brazils.
Savonarola and Machiavelli flourish at Florence.
The Turks conquer the Morea.
- 1502 Poland. Alexander prince of Livonia.
Coast of North America explored by Cortereal a Portuguese.
Schaffhausen joins the Swiss union.
Fourth voyage of Columbus.
Ismael Shah Soafi makes himself sole sovereign of Persia.
University of Wittenburg.
- 1503 James of Scotland marries Margaret of England.
Pope Pius III. Pope Julius II.
Ottoman empire at peace with Venice.
- 1504 Spain. Philip I. of Austria and his queen Joan.
The kingdom of Naples and Sicily united to the Spanish monarchy.

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- 1505 Shillings first coined in England.
Almeida sails to the East Indies, reduces Ceylon, etc.
War between Persia and the Ottoman empire.
John Knox the great Scottish reformer born ; lived 67 years.
Spain. Joan alone over both kingdoms.
- 1506 Columbus died at Valladolid.
- 1507 Poland. Sigismund I.
The New World first called America after Amerigo Vespucci by
Waldseemuller of Fribourg.
Board of American trade at Seville. Cardinal Ximenes.
- 1508 The Spaniards colonize Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico.
Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola.
League of Cambray against the Venetians.
Maximilian enters Italy to be crowned by the Pope ; joins the
League of Cambray.
- 1509 Henry VIII. king of England joins the League of Cambray.
Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands
whence vegetables were imported hitherto.
Russia. Basil IV. carries his victorious army into the East till
1534.
- 1510 Albuquerque military commander of Portugal begins conquests
in the East Indies. Settlement of Darien.
Holy League to expel the French from Italy.
The council of Tours to support the king of France against the
Holy League.
- 1511 Cuba conquered by 300 Spaniards.
Council of Pisa in Italy.
- 1512 Florida discovered by Ponce de Leon.
Turkey. Selim I. raised to the throne by the Janizaries ; he
murders his father, brothers and their sons.
Ferdinand conquers the greater part of the kingdom of Navarre.
Maximilian divides the empire of Germany into ten circles.
- 1513 Battle of Flodden in which James IV. was slain.
James V. king of Scotland.
The Helvetic confederation includes every canton of Switzerland.
Pope Leo X. (de Medici) patron of literature and arts.
The building of St. Peter's commenced.
Pacific ocean discovered by Balboa.
Denmark. Christian II. ; confined 27 years in a dungeon.
where he died.
- 1514 Cannon bullets of stone still in use.
Mesopotamia and Kurdistan added to the Ottoman empire.
Selim takes the islands of the archipelago from the Christians.
The Persians defeated at Kalderoon.
- 1515 Francis I. king of France ; invades Italy.
Hungary. Louis II.
Victory of Marignan. Genoa and Milan submit.
Wolsey chancellor and cardinal.
The celebrated tapestry after Raphael. Cartoons woven in the
Netherlands.

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- 1516 Concordat with the Pope instead of pragmatic sanction.
The Swiss confederacy acknowledged by France.
Spain. Charles I.; also emperor of Germany, resigned both crowns and retired to a monastery.
Cairo taken by storm. Mameluke dominions annexed to the Ottoman empire.
- 1517 Reformation commences. Luther opposes indulgences.
Erasmus, Melanethon and other Reformers.
Cairo taken from the Mamelukes and Egypt reduced into a Turkish province by Selim I.
Syria conquered by the Turks under Selim.
The first edition of the whole Bible was, strictly speaking, the Complutensian Polyglot of Cardinal Ximenes.
Europeans first arrive at Canton, China.
Ibrahim Lodi, king of Delhi in India.
First patent for importing negroes to America granted by Spain.
Roger Ascham tutor of queen Elizabeth.
Hans Sachs founder of German drama.
Copernicus discovers the true system of the Universe.
Cardinal Francis Ximenes, an eminent Spanish statesman died aged 60.
Mexico discovered by Francisco Fernandez.
- 1518 Magellan in the service of Spain, first discovered the straits of that name in South America.
Portuguese trade with China commences.
Doctrines of Luther condemned by Leo X.
Luther summoned before the Diet of Augsburg.
Corsairs in Algiers.
- 1519 Mexico conquered by the Spanish under Cortez.
Cardinal de Medici holds rule in Florence.
The Reformation begins at Basle; the bishop compelled to retire.
Charles V. emperor of Germany.
- 1520 Henry VIII. for his writings against Luther receives the title of Defender of the Faith from the Pope. Luther burns the pope's bull. Magellan enters the Pacific by the strait of Magellan.
The emperor of France visits England. Meeting of Henry and Francis at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."
Solyman the Magnificent Turkish emperor.
Sweden. Christian II., the "Nero of the North," massacres all the Swêdish nobility to fix his despotism.
- 1521 Luther at the Diet of Worms. Gustavus Vasa with his Dalecarlians, begins the liberation of Sweden. Eastern Archipelago discovered. Cortez takes the city of Mexico August 13 of this year.
John III. king of Portugal.
First French war with Charles V.
Belgrade taken by storm.
William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, English statesman, lived 77 years.

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- 1521 The first ship that sailed round the earth and hence determined its being globular, was Magellan's, or Magelhoe'n's; he was a native of Portugal, in the service of Spain, and by keeping a westerly course he returned to the same place he had set out from in 1519. The voyage was completed in three years and twenty-nine days; but Magellan was killed on his homeward passage at the Philippines in this year.
- 1522 Francis I. laid the foundation of what is now called the Old Louvre at Paris.
Pope Adrian VI.
Rhodes taken from the Turks by the Knights of St. John, Dec. 25. Reformation in Scotland.
John Jewell born, English prelate and author, lived 49 years.
- 1523 Clement VII. pope; denounces Henry VIII. of England.
Denmark. Frederic.
Revolt under Gustavus Vasa. The Danes expelled. Union of Calmar dissolved.
Frederic I. king of Denmark and Norway.
- 1524 The Chevalier Bayard killed in battle.
Some of the states of Europe were alarmed by the prediction that another general deluge would occur, and arks were everywhere built to guard against the calamity; but the season happened to be a very dry one.
Verazzani, a Florentine in the service of France, explores the coast of America from N. C. to Nova Scotia.
- 1525 Prussia made an hereditary dukedom by A. de Brandenburg, Grand Master of the Teutonic order. Francis I. taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia.
General insurrection of the peasantry of Germany under Thomas Munzer.
Conquest of India completed by the sultan Baber, founder of the Mogul empire.
Albert duke of Prussia.
- 1526 The Ottoman Porte subjugates the Danubian principalities.
Charles of Germany marries Isabella of Portugal.
Turkish invasion of Hungary.
Lutheranism established in Germany.
Liberation of Francis I.
Hungary. John Sepusius; deposed.
- 1527 Second French war with Charles V.
The Medici expelled from Florence.
Bohemia. The emperor Ferdinand I. marries Anne, sister of Louis the late king, and obtains the crown of Hungary.
- 1528 Albert Durer, celebrated German painter and engraver, dies aged 57 years.
Andrew Doria makes Genoa independent.
Sweden. Gustavus I. Vasa. The conquest of Peru.
- 1529 The name of Protestant given to those who protested against the Church of Rome at the diet of Spires in Germany. The religious peace in Switzerland.

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- 1529 Solyman II. of Turkey with 250,000 men is repulsed before Vienna.
Treaty of Cambray. Great encouragement given to arts and sciences. The Louvre commenced.
Sir Thomas More Lord Chancellor.
Rise of Cranmer archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1530 Confession of Augsburg. Knights of St. John established in Malta.
Medici restored to Italy. Charles V. crowned at Bologna.
Jorgens invents the spinning wheel for spinning flax.
Rabelais French humorist.
Ulrich Zuinglius the celebrated Swiss reformer was killed in a battle against the Reformers, aged 42 years. His body was burned by the victors.
Peru invaded by Pizarro and Almagro.
- 1532 Union of Norway and Denmark.
Calvin preaches. Third French war. Siege of Marsilles.
Henry VIII. marries Anne Boleyn.
Robert Dudley earl of Leicester born; lived 56 years.
- 1533 Ariosto Italian poet dies aged 59.
Elizabeth of England born.
Conquest of Peru by Cortez.
Botanic gardens at Padua.
Hotel de Ville built in Paris.
Henry VIII. makes himself head of the English Church.
Reformation in England and Ireland.
- 1534 Antonio Allegri, called Corregio from the place of his nativity, a small village in the duchy of Modena, was born in 1494 and lived till this time. He was the father of the Lombardy school of painting.
Russia. Ivan Basilowitz takes the title of czar, signifying great king, and drives the Tartars out of his dominions till 1550.
Hungary. John Sepusius again.
Paul III. Pope.
Cartier discovers the river St. Lawrence.
Denmark. Christian III.
- 1535 Ignatius Loyola founds the order of the Jesuits.
Prussia. Joachim II.
Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More beheaded.
Henry excommunicated by the Pope.
Barbarossa seizes Tunis. The Anabaptists of Munster.
The emperor Charles V. restores the Moorish king.
- 1536 Cortez discovers California.
Acquisition of Milan.
Desiderius Erasmus a native of Holland, one of the great scholars of the time of the Reformation, died aged 69 years.
Macao, China, is granted as a settlement to the Portuguese.
Spread of the Reformation in Scotland. Protestants persecuted.
Henry VIII. marries Jane Seymour.
Suppression of smaller monasteries in England.

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- 1536 The English statesman Sir Francis Walsingham born ; lived 54 years.
The Boulevards commenced at Paris.
- 1537 Cosmo de Medici duke of Tuscany. Papal bull declaring the American natives to be rational beings.
- 1538 Suppression of the larger monasteries in England.
The diving bell invented.
Truce of Nice for ten days. Attempt to recover power in Italy.
Congress of Nice between the emperor of Germany, the Pope and the king of France.
- 1539 The first English edition of the Bible authorized.
About this time cannon began to be used in ships.
The "Six Bloody Articles" in England.
Pins first used by Catharine Howard queen of England.
Six hundred and forty-five religious houses suppressed in England and Wales. Hungary. John II.
- 1540 Society of the Jesuits established Sept. 27.
Variation of the compass discovered. Reformation at Geneva.
In England no clock went accurately before that set up at Hampton-court (maker's initials N. O.)
Investiture of Milan conferred by Charles V. on Philip.
- 1541 Destruction of an armament led by Charles V. against Algiers.
- 1542 Mary Stuart born and made queen of Scotland.
Henry III. assumes the title of king instead of lord of Ireland.
A commercial treaty between Portugal and Japan.
Fourth French war.
De Soto dies ; is buried in the Mississippi River, which he discovered the previous year.
- 1543 Silk stockings first worn by the French king.
Copernicus dies.
First standing army in Sweden.
Germany and England in alliance against France.
- 1544 Lutheranism in Sweden.
Sweden. Gustavus Vasa makes the crown hereditary, and introduces the reformed religion.
The Grison Leagues join the Swiss confederacy as allies.
University of Konigsburg founded by Duke Albert of Prussia.
Peace of Crespy. France gives up Italy.
French fleet gain a victory over the English off the Isle of Wight.
- 1545 The general council of Trent begins.
Mines of Potosi discovered in South America.
Needles first made. Vasalius' work on anatomy.
Sir Francis Drake English circumnavigator born ; lived 51 years.
- 1546 Luther dies. War of the Smalcaldists.
- 1547 First law in England, establishing the interest of money at 10 per cent.
Revival of Stoicism by Justus Lipsius.
The Turks invade Persia and capture Ispahan.

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- 1547 Duke Maurice elector of Saxony.
Henry II. king of France. The famous Catharine de Medici queen.
Edward VI. king of England. Somerset invades Scotland; defeats the Scots at Pinkie.
The Caraccas S. A. formed into a kingdom under a captain-general.
- 1548 Poland. Splendid reign of Sigismund.
Formal establishment of Protestantism in England.
Orange trees introduced into Europe.
- 1549 Lord-lieutenants of counties instituted in England.
Telescopes invented. The English Liturgy completed and established by act of Parliament.
Death of Cardinal Beaton.
Cervantes born, author Don Quixote; lived 69 years.
- 1550 Horse guards instituted in England.
Julius III. Pope.
Era of English Puritans.
The art of stucco in which the Romans excelled, was revived by D'Udine, and is now exquisitely performed in Italy and France, and is rapidly advancing to perfection in England.
The sect of Unitarians began at this time.
- 1552 Treaty of Passau secures religious liberty to the Protestants.
Books of geography and astronomy destroyed in England, as being infected with magic.
The book of common prayer established in England by act of Parliament.
- 1553 The English go by sea to Archangel.
Lucas Cranach, the elder, a painter of the German school was born at Cranach in 1472, and died at Wittenberg in 1553.
His family name was Sunder, his second name he took from the place of his birth.
Lady Jane Grey, daughter of the duke of Suffolk, and wife of Lord Gnilford Dudley was proclaimed queen of England on the death of Edward VI. Ten days afterwards returned to private life, was tried Nov. 13 and beheaded Feb. 12, 1554, when but seventeen years of age, with her husband and his father.
Mary daughter of Henry VIII. ascended the throne July 6, married Philip II. of Spain the following year.
Elizabeth Croft, a girl of 18 years of age was secreted in a wall and with a whistle made for the purpose uttered many seditious speeches against the queen and prince and also against the mass and confession, for which she was sentenced to stand upon a scaffold at St. Paul's cross during sermon-time and make public confession of her imposture. She was called the Spirit of the Wall.
While Servetus, the founder of the Unitarian sect was proceeding to Naples through Geneva, Calvin induced the magistrates to arrest him on a charge of blasphemy and heresy,

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- and refusing to retract his opinions, he was condemned to the flames which sentence was carried into execution Oct. 27. (?)
- 1554 Holland. William the Great succeeds his cousin Rene, to whom the United Provinces owe their foundation and glory; killed at length by an assassin hired by Philip of Spain.
- The wearing of silk forbidden to the common people of England.
- Hans Holbein, an eminent German painter, celebrated for his portraits of royal persons and his "Dance of Death," dies aged 56.
- 1555 Ridley bishop of London, and Latimer bishop of Worcester, were burned at Oxford, Oct. 16, and Cranmer archbishop of Canterbury March 21 the year following. 300 Protestants were burnt alive and great numbers perished in prison.
- Reign of the illustrious Acbar, the greatest prince of Hindostan.
- Spain. Philip II. married Mary of England.
- The company of stationers of London is of great antiquity and existed long before printing was invented, yet it was not incorporated until the second year of Philip and Mary.
- The Russian Company established in England.
- Marcellus IV. Pope.
- Paul IV. Pope.
- 1556 Charles V. reigning over Germany, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary Spain, the Netherlands and their dependencies abdicated and retires from the world to the monastery of St. Just, in Spain, leaving his German dominions to his brother Ferdinand, and Spain and the Netherlands to his son Philip II. He died in 1558.
- Sweden. Eric XIV. died in prison.
- The diet was transferred to Warsaw, the late metropolis of Poland from Cracow.
- 1557 Portugal. Sebastian; killed in Africa.
- 1558 England. Elizabeth daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn ascended the throne Nov. 17. Reigned 44 years, 4 months, and 7 days, and died unmarried.
- 1559 France. Francis II. married Mary Stuart afterwards queen of Scots; died the year after his accession.
- Duke of Guise minister.
- Denmark and Norway. Frederic II.
- Decrease of the influence of the Hanse towns.
- Pius IV. (Medici) pope.
- Peace of Chateau Cambresis terminates the French wars in Italy. Tranquility for 66 years.
- 1560 France. Charles IX. Catherine de Medici his mother obtained the regency, which trust she abused. Minstrels continued till this time. They owed their origin to the gleemen or harpers of the Saxons.
- Queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of black knit silk

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- stockings, by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague, and she never wore cloth ones any more.
- 1560 Tilts and tournaments were suppressed in France.
Socinianism was propagated about this time, so called from its founders Faustus and Lælius Socinus.
Philip Melancthon, the celebrated coadjutor of Luther in effecting the German Reformation, died aged 63 years.
The reformation in Scotland completed by John Knox.
- 1561 Hungary. Maximilian; afterwards emperor of Germany.
Philip II. commences his bloody persecution of Protestants.
Sweden. The titles of count and baron introduced by Eric XIV.
Mary queen of Scots arrives in Scotland from France.
- 1562 The Escorial, the palace of the kings of Spain was begun by Philip II.
- 1563 Siege of Orleans, when the duke of Guise was killed.
Seville was the capital of Spain until this time, when Philip II. established his court at Madrid.
Captain, afterwards Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman after the discovery of America who made a traffic of the human species.
Knives first made in England.
The council of Trent concluded.
- 1564 Tuileries one of the royal palaces of Paris commenced by Catherine de Medici, after the plans of Philibert de Lorme; continued by Henry IV. and finished by Louis XIV.
William Shakspeare, the great poet and dramatist was born at Stratford-on-Avon, to which place he returned from London, and lived till 1616.
John Calvin, the Swiss Reformer, born in France, died in Geneva at this time aged 55 years.
Galilei Galileo, one of the greatest experimental philosophers, was born at Pisa. He died in 1642 one of the noblest martyrs of science.
- Germany. Maximilian II. emperor.
- 1565 400 nobles petition against the Inquisition in the Netherlands.
Mary Stuart marries Lord Darnley.
Revolt of Protestants in Scotland.
- 1566 The memorable siege of Malta by the Turks who were obliged to abandon the enterprise after the loss of 30,000 men.
Revolt of the Netherlands from Philip II.
39 Articles established in England.
Turkey. Death of Solyman at Sigeth.
Turkey. Selim II. Sweden. Eric XIV.
Pius V. Pope. Mary's favorite Rizzio murdered.
- 1567 Darnley murdered; the queen marries earl of Bothwell; is dethroned and imprisoned at Lochleven Castle, Kinross, which is remarkable as the place of the unfortunate queen Mary's imprisonment and of her escape the following year, May 2.
James VI. king of Scotland.

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- 1567 Duke Alva of Spain sent to subdue the Netherlands.
- 1568 Count of Egmont, a Flemish nobleman who served in the wars of Charles V. and Philip II. seized by the ferocious monster Alva, in company with his friend Count Horn and beheaded aged 40 years.
- Battle of Langside, between the forces of the regent of Scotland, the earl of Murray and the army of Mary queen of Scots in which the latter suffered a complete defeat on May 15. Immediately after this fatal battle, the unfortunate Mary fled to England and landed at Workington, in Cumberland, on May 16, and was soon after imprisoned by Elizabeth.
- The Huguenots defeated at St. Denis by the Catholics.
- The Duke of Alva's "bloody tribunal" at Brussels.
- 1569 Bernardo Tasso, a great poet of Italy died aged 70 years. His chief poem was on the adventures of "Amadis of Gaul."
- Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland fail to set Mary at liberty.
- Cosmo de Medici made grand-duke of Tuscany by Pius V.
- John III. king of Sweden.
- The earl of Murray, regent of Scotland assassinated by Hamilton.
- Huguenots routed at Jarnac; Conde killed.
- 1570 Rialto a renowned bridge at Venice, mentioned by Shakspeare in his "Merchant of Venice," was built at this time.
- Henry of Bearn takes the lead of the Huguenots.
- Civil wars of the Desmonds in Ireland.
- 1571 Battle of Lepanto. The great naval engagements between the combined fleets of Spain, Venice and Pius V., and the whole maritime force of the Turks. Don John of Austria commanded the Christian fleet and prostrated for a time the whole naval power of Turkey.
- The Tartars surprise Moscow, slay 30,000 of the inhabitants and burn the city.
- Prussia. John George elector.
- The invention of telescopes is noticed by Leonard Digges.
- The island of Cyprus taken by the Turks.
- 1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew. 70,000 Huguenots or French Protestants, throughout the kingdom of France, were murdered under circumstances of the most horrid treachery and cruelty. It began at Paris in the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, by secret orders from Charles IX. king of France, at the instigation of the queen dowager, Catherine de Medici, his mother.
- Emphatically the "French Matins" imply the massacre of St. Bartholomew.
- Modern masks and muffs, fans and false hair for women were devised by the harlots of Italy and brought to England from France.
- Pope Gregory XIII. arranged the present calendar.

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- 1572 The northern states of the Netherlands recognize William of Orange as Stadtholder.
John Knox the great Scottish reformer, educated at Haddington and St. Andrews for the priesthood, died aged 67 years.
- 1573 Hungary. Rodolphus.
William Laud born, English prelate, famed for his tyranny and superstition; lived 72 years.
Louis of Zuniga succeeds Alva in the Netherlands.
- 1574 France. Henry III. elected king of Poland; murdered Aug. 1, 1589 by Jacques Clement a Dominican friar. In this prince was extinguished the House of Valois.
The memorable siege of Leyden sustained against the armies of Spain, during which 6,000 of the inhabitants died of pestilence and famine.
Turkey. Amurath III. ascends the throne; strangles his five brothers. Dreadful persecution of the Christians during this reign.
- 1575 The Illuminati heretics sprang up in Spain, where they were called Alumbrados. After their suppression in Spain they appeared in France.
A university founded in commemoration of the siege of Leyden, celebrated for its colleges, medicinal gardens and valuable library. (See 1807.)
Poland. Stephen forms a militia composed of Cossacks, a barbarous race, on whom he bestows the Ukraine.
- 1576 Pacification of Ghent, November 8.
Greenland was visited by Frobisher.
Germany. Rodolph II. king of Bohemia and Hungary.
The Catholic league in France against the Protestants.
Tiziano Vecelli, better known by the name of Titian, the greatest of the Venetian school of painting, was born at Cadore, in Friuli in 1477. He died at this time aged 99 years.
Jerome Cardan, Italian, celebrated for his eccentricities and follies, starved himself to death to fulfil one of his own prophecies, aged 75 years.
- 1577 Sir Francis Drake sailed from Plymouth, Nov. 13, and sailed round the globe, returned to England after many perilous adventures, Nov. 3, 1580; the first English circumnavigator.
- 1578 Portugal. Henry the Cardinal.
King Sebastian of Spain defeated by the Moors.
Alexander Farnese succeeds Don Juan in the Netherlands.
- 1579 Seven provinces under William, prince of Orange, revolt owing to the tyranny of Philip II. forming the Seven United Provinces. They met at Utrecht where they signed a treaty for mutual defence Jan. 23, and formed the alliance known as the "Union of Utrecht."
Commencement of the Republic of Holland. They elect William Prince of Orange Stadtholder.
Louis Camoens, the most eminent poet of his country dies aged 62 years.

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- 1580 Amazonia discovered by Francisco Orellana.
Portugal. Anthony, prior of Crato, son of Emanuel, deposed by Philip II. of Spain, who united Portugal to his other dominions till 1640.
Dr. James Usher the eminent Irish prelate is born. He was made archbishop of Armagh. He died in 1656 and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He is most renowned for his Chronology of Scripture.
Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy.
- 1581 Russia. The Novorogodians having intrigued with the Poles, Ivan (John IV.) orders the chief inhabitants to be hewn into small pieces before his eyes.
The United Provinces declare themselves independent.
- 1582 The science of astronomy greatly advanced by Tycho Brahe.
Pope Gregory XIII. introduces the New Style in Italy, the 5th of Oct. being counted the 15th.
- 1583 Hugo Grotius 'or de Groot, a famous Dutch statesman, jurist and theologian, born at this time. He died in the service of Sweden in 1645, aged 62 years.
Tobacco first brought from Virginia into England.
- 1584 Cape Breton discovered by the English.
Holland. The Stadtholder William is assassinated. Succeeded by Henry Philip William.
Russia. Theodore I.
Virginia discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh.
Miles Standish born; a military leader of the Pilgrims in New England. He died in 1656.
- 1585 Davis Strait discovered by the English navigator John Davis, whose name it bears, on his voyage to find a northwest passage.
The Turks driven out of Persia by the famous Schah Abbas.
Cardinal de Richelieu, Armand Jean du Plessis is born, an eminent statesman and minister of France. He died in 1642 aged 57 years and left many of his schemes to be completed by his successor Cardinal Mazarin.
John Cotton a learned divine of Boston is born. Dies 1652.
First English colony in America planted at Roanoke.
Cornelius Jansen bishop of Ypres, founder of the sect of Jansenists is born. He dies in 1638.
Sixtus V. rose from a shepherd boy to be Pope; is active and energetic, corrects abuses in the church, and restores the Vatican library.
- 1586 Babington's Conspiracy in the cause of Mary against Elizabeth, for which he with thirteen others suffered death.
Sir Philip Sidney, the hero and poet narrowly escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew, was subsequently made governor of Flushing, and fell in an engagement at Zutphen, where his small body of troops was victorious, aged 32 years.
- 1587 Mary queen of Scots whose death is an indelible stain upon the reign of Elizabeth, was beheaded in Fotheringay Castle, in

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- which she had been long previously confined Feb. 8, after an unjust and cruel captivity of almost nineteen years in England. The castle was ordered to be demolished by her son James I. of England.
- 1587 John Winthrop governor of the colony of Massachusetts is born; died in 1649.
- 1588 The famous Spanish armament, called the Invincible Armada, under the duke of Medina Sidonia, arrived in the English Channel July 19, and was defeated next day by Sir Francis Drake and Charles Howard. The Spanish loss was great, the English lost but one ship.
- A publication called the English Mercury came out under authority of queen Elizabeth, describing the English Armada.
- Denmark. Christian IV.
- Manufacture of paper introduced into England.
- William Bradford second governor of Plymouth colony born; died 1657.
- Henry of Guise creates a rebellion in Paris May 12.
- Paolo Cagliari, surnamed Paul Veronese, was born at Verona in 1530, and died at Venice at this time aged 58 years. He belonged to the Venetian school of painters.
- 1589 Henry IV. of France and Navarre justly styled the Great, son of Anthony de Bourbon, so called from a fief of that name which fell to him by marriage, came to the throne of France. Murdered 1610 by Ravillac.
- Levant company make a land expedition to India.
- Anne princess of Denmark, daughter of Frederic II., was married to James I. of England Aug 20. She died March, 1619.
- Coaches first introduced into England.
- 1590 Octavio Rinuccini of Florence was the inventor of operas. Emilio de Cavalero however disputed this honor with him.
- Band of pensioners instituted in England.
- Henry IV. besieges Paris.
- Urban VII. Pope.
- Gregory XIV. Pope.
- 1591 William Hackett a fanatic personated our Saviour and was executed for blasphemy.
- University of Dublin erected.
- John Fischart a poet of Mayence flourished.
- Innocent IX. Pope two months.
- 1592 Massacre of the Christians in Croatia by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain.
- Sweden. Sigismund I. king of Poland.
- Presbyterian church government established in Scotland.
- Michael de Montaigne the French essayist died, aged 59 years.
- Clement VIII. Pope.
- 1593 Sir Thomas Wentworth earl of Stafford born; died 1641.
- Henry IV. becomes a Catholic.
- 1594 The dukedom of Prussia is joined to the electorate of Brandenburg and so continues till this day.

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- 1594 Edward Winslow governor of Plymouth colony born; died in 1643. Bank of England incorporated.
John Hampden celebrated patriotic statesman born; died 1643.
- 1595 Turkey. Bloody reign of Mahomet III.
Torquato, son of Bernardo Tasso the great Italian poet, died aged 51 years. His immortal poem is "Jerusalem delivered."
Dutch factories established in Java.
- 1596 Rene Descartes the eminent French philosopher born; died 1650.
- 1598 Spain. Philip III. son of Philip II. He drove the Moors from Grenada and the adjacent provinces.
Elizabeth appointed Edmund Spenser poet-laureate.
Joachim Frederick elector of Brandenburg.
The race of Rurick which had governed Russia 700 years becomes extinct.
Bovise Godounove becomes emperor of Russia. (?)
- 1599 Edmund Spenser, one of the great English poets; studied at Cambridge. He died at this time aged 46 years. His great poem is "The Faery Queen."
Henry IV. allows liberty of conscience to the Calvinists by the edict of Nantes.
Robert Blake a celebrated English admiral born; died 1657.
- 1600 Hydrostatics were revived by Galileo about this time, having been studied in the Alexandrian school about 300 B. C.
The English East India Company established.
Birth of Charles I. of England.
- 1601 Roger Williams born; educated at Oxford, England, by the kindness of Sir Edward Coke. He founded Rhode Island; died 1683.
Earl of Essex beheaded.
- 1602 The Dutch East India Company founded.
Charles Emanuel of Savoy attempts Geneva by surprise, scales the walls and penetrates the town; but in the end is defeated. This circumstance gives rise to an annual festival commemorative of their escape from tyranny.
Decimal arithmetic invented at Bruges.
William Chillingworth, English theologian and author is born; dies 1644.
Cape Cod discovered by Bartholomew Gosnold.
Agostino Caracci was born at Bologna in 1558, and died at this time aged 44 years. One of the Lombard school of painters.
- 1603 30,578 persons perished of the plague in London alone, in this and the following year. It was also fatal in Ireland.
Union of the English and Scotch crowns under James I. of England (James VI. of Scotland) son of Mary queen of Scots.
- 1604 The celebrated religious conference held at Hampton Court palace, in order to effect a general union between the prelates of the church of England and the dissenting ministers. This conference led to a new translation of the Bible which was

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executed in 1607-1611, and is that now in general use in England and the United States.

1604 The Jesuits were expelled from England by proclamation of James I. and from Venice two years later.

Turkey. Achmet; succeeded by his brother.

John Eliot, "the apostle to the Indians" born; died in 1690.

1605 The memorable conspiracy in England, known by the name of the Gunpowder Plot, for springing a mine under the house of parliament, and destroying the three estates of the realm, king, lords and commons was discovered Nov. 5. This diabolical scheme was projected by Robert Catesby and many high persons were leagued in the enterprise. Guy Faux was detected in the vaults under the House of Lords, preparing the train for being fired the next day.

Edmund Waller an English poet was born. He died in 1687.

Hugh Calverly, having murdered two of his children and stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy, being arraigned for his crime at York assizes, stood mute and was thereupon pressed to death in the castle, a large iron weight being placed upon his breast.

Quebec founded by the French. Leo XI. Pope.

Russia. Theodore II. Demetrius II.; assassinated.

Paul V. Pope.

1606 Demetrius Griska Eutropeia, a friar, pretended to be the son of Basilowitz, czar of Muscovy, whom the usurper Boris had put to death, but he maintained that another child had been substituted in his place, he was supported by the arms of Poland; his success astonished the Russians, who invited him to the throne and delivered into his hands Fedor the reigning czar and all his family, whom he cruelly put to death; his imposition being discovered, he was assassinated in his palace.

Russia. Chousky.

Sweden. Charles IX.

Great fire in Constantinople.

Dr. Gilbert discovers the power of electricity and of conductors and non-conductors.

Oaths of allegiance first administered in England.

1607 Virginia, sometimes called the Old Dominion, settled in April, at Jamestown on James river; the first white settlement in the United States.

1608 Forks used in England.

John Sigismund created elector of Brandenburg and duke of Prussia.

Arminius propagates his opinions and dies the following year.

Removal of the Pilgrims to Leyden.

1609 The Bermudas occupied by the English.

After a struggle of 30 years the king of Spain is obliged to declare the Batavians free.

Hungary. Matthias II.

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- 1609 Plot of the Indians disclosed by Pochahontas.
Annibale Caracci, by far the most distinguished of this family was born in 1560, and died at this time.
Thermometer invented by Drebbel of Alemaer.
- 1610 Arundelian marbles contain the chronology of ancient history from 1582 to 355 B. C., and are said to have been sculptured 264 B. C. They consist of 37 statues, 128 busts and 250 inscriptions, and were found in the Isle of Paros in the reign of James I. about this date. They were purchased by lord Arundel and given to the university of Oxford 1627. The characters are Greek.
Ravillac assassinated Henry IV. of France, May 14. He was put to the most dreadful tortures on record.
France. Louis XIII. the Just. Mary de Medici regent.
Hudson's Bay discovered by Henry Hudson when in search of a northwest passage to the Pacific ocean.
The satellites of Jupiter were discovered by Galileo.
The Poles place Ladislaus son of their own king Sigismund upon the throne of Russia.
Philip III. banishes the Moors and their descendants to the number of 900,000 from Spain.
Lucius Carey (Falkland) English viscount, politician and author born; died 1643.
The Virginia colony reduced from nearly 500 to 60.
- 1611 200,000 persons perished of a pestilence at Constantinople.
Sweden. Gustavus Adolphus II.
Baronets first created in England by James I. May 22.
Moscow burnt by the Poles.
- 1612 Denmark. Danish East India Company established by Christian IV.
Germany. Matthias I.
John Baptist Guarini Italian poet dies aged 75 years.
- 1613 Pochahontas married to Mr. John Rolfe.
The Dutch erect some trading posts at the mouth of the Hudson river.
Russia. Michael Theodore Romanoff, of the House of Romanoff, ascends the throne.
- 1614 Logarithms invented by Sir John Napier an eminent Scotchman.
New York city founded by the Dutch.
Last meeting of the States-general in France before the revolution.
North Virginia called New England by prince Charles.
24 natives of New England carried off and sold by Hunt.
Sir Hugh Myddleton brings the New River to London.
- 1615 Richard Baxter, one of the best known nonconformists of this century born. He lived till 1691. Wrote "Saints' Everlasting Rest."
- 1616 Baffin's Bay discovered by William Baffin an Englishman.
Settlement of Virginia by Walter Raleigh.

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- 1616 John Owen an independent English theologian is born; died 1683.
Inundation at Catalonia, where 50,000 persons perished.
Finland ceded to Sweden.
Conquest of Gustavus Adolphus since 1612.
- 1617 Turkey. Mustapha I. succeeded by his nephew Osman I.; afterward strangled by the Janizaries and his uncle restored.
Most of the inhabitants from Narraganset to Penobscot swept away by war and pestilence.
- 1618 Germany. War of the two parties, the Evangelic union under Frederick elector palatine, and the Catholic league under the duke of Bavaria.
Holland. Maurice a consummate general.
Hungary. Ferdinand II. emperor of Germany.
The synod of Dort in Holland to which deputies are sent from all the reformed churches in Europe to settle the difference between the doctrines of Luther, Calvin and Arminius, principally upon the points of justification and grace.
Sir Walter Raleigh's unsuccessful expedition to Guiana. After his return he was beheaded to please the king of Spain; aged 65 years.
- 1619 Beginning of the Thirty Years' War.
England. Samuel Daniel poet-laureate.
Jacatra, now Batavia, taken and fortified by the Dutch.
Prussia. George William elector.
Germany. Ferdinand II. king of Hungary.
Harvey discovers or confirms the circulation of the blood.
John Barneveldt Dutch statesman is beheaded aged 72.
Ludovico Caracci an Italian painter died aged 64 years.
True laws of the planetary motions discovered by Kepler.
Ambassadors from Japan arrived at the court of Paul V. to do him homage as the head of the Christian religion, which their masters had embraced under the preaching of the Jesuit missionaries.
- 1620 Germany. Battle of Prague between the Imperialists and Bohemians. The latter, who had chosen Frederic V. of the Palatine (son-in-law to James I. of England) for their king were totally defeated Nov. 7. The unfortunate king was forced to flee with his family into Holland, leaving all his baggage and money behind him. He was deprived of the hereditary dominions, and the Protestant interest ruined in Bohemia.
English settlement of Madras.
The broad silk woven from raw silk.
The first negro slaves in the English colonies of North America were brought to Virginia in a Dutch vessel of war.
First settlement of New England at Plymouth Dec. 21.
Copper money first introduced into England.
- 1621 Spain. Philip IV. son of Philip III. a reign of nearly continuous and unfortunate wars with the Dutch and French.

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- 1621 League between Massasoit and the Pilgrims.
Batavia in Java settled by the Dutch.
Gregory XV. Pope.
- 1622 Turkey. Mustapha I.; at length deposed again, and succeeded by his grandson.
Massacre of 347 Virginians by the natives March 27.
Algernon Sidney, English martyr of liberty and author born; died 1683.
Ernest Von Mansfeld defeats Count de Tilly German military commander, at Wiesloch in April.
- 1623 City of Albany, capital of the state of New York, founded by the Dutch and by them named Beaverwyck.
Pope Urban VIII.
Turkey. Amurath IV.; succeeded by his brother.
New Hampshire settled.
The famous library of Palatine at Heidleberg sent to Rome.
- 1624 George Fox born, the founder of the Society of Friends or Quakers. He was clad in a perennial suit of leather and wandered in solitude seeking some light to guide him, studying the Bible and himself. Cromwell befriended him. He died in 1690.
Richelieu changes the government in France.
Massacre at Amboyna.
Settlement at Cape Ann.
New Jersey settled.
- 1625 Charles I., son of James I., king of England from March 27 to Jan. 30, 1649. He married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. king of France, June 13. She survived the unfortunate king and died in France Aug. 10, 1669.
Buckingham prime minister.
Armor ceased to reach below the knee in the early reign of Charles.
Holland. Frederick Henry stadtholder.
Hungary. Ferdinand III. emperor.
The island of Barbadoes the first English settlement in the West Indies.
Plague in London destroyed 35,417 persons.
Death of John Fletcher the English dramatist aged 49 years.
- 1626 Robert Boyle one of a distinguished noble Irish family, natural philosopher; died in 1691 aged 65 years.
Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, Viscount of St. Albans, one of the brightest luminaries in the history of English Literature and Philosophy, youngest son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal to queen Elizabeth, died aged 65 years.
Ernest von Mansfeld and Christian of Brunswick die.
Victory of Tilly over Christian IV. of Denmark at Lutter.
- 1627 Telescopes and other instruments used in astronomy.
The Parian marbles brought to England by the earl of Arundel. (See 1610.)

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- 1627 Death of Giles Fletcher an English poet aged 47.
Swedes settle near the Delaware.
- 1628 The discovery of the circulation of the blood by Dr. Harvey, furnished an entirely new system of physiological and pathological speculation.
Massachusetts Bay Colony founded.
John Endicott settles at Salem, Massachusetts.
Charlestown founded.
Duke of Buckingham assassinated.
The validity of the Petition of Right acknowledged.
- 1629 Seven of the Cartoons of Raphael were purchased in Flanders by Rubens for Charles I. of England, for Hampton-court palace.
Denmark. Christian IV. chosen head of the Protestant League.
St. Peter's church at Rome completed, having been commenced about the middle of the 15th century by Nicholas VI. Originally erected by Constantine.
First church in Massachusetts formed at Salem.
First permanent settlement of the Dutch at Manhattan.
Christian IV. recovers his lands by the peace of Lubec.
The Edict of Restitution published by Ferdinand II.
- 1630 The Palace of Versailles, was in the reign of Louis XIII. only a small village in a forest thirty miles in circuit, and here this prince built a hunting-seat. It was finished 1708.
Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury and Cambridge founded.
Arrival of Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts, with about 1500 emigrants.
John Flavel born, an eminent English non-conformist divine; died 1691.
Isaac Barrow born, an eminent English theologian and mathematician; died 1677.
John Kepler the eminent German astronomer died, aged 58 years. His works were numerous.
Dr. John Tillotson, an English prelate born; was of Puritan origin and himself a Puritan at first, but imbibed Episcopalian views. Died in 1694 aged 64 years.
Pomerania surrendered to Gustavus Adolphus.
- 1631 Discoveries of Galileo in astronomy were made about this time.
The first newspaper in France was the "Gazette de France," established by Renaudot, and continued with few interruptions till 1827, when it ceased and another paper assumed its name.
The town of Torre del Greco, with 4,000 persons and a great part of the surrounding country was destroyed by Mount Vesuvius.
First vessel built in Massachusetts called the "Blessing of the Bay," launched July 4.
Diet of Leipsic Feb.—
The sack of Magdeburgh by Tilly; taken May 16.
The imperial army defeated at Leipsic and Breitenfield Sept. 7.

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- 1631 John Dryden born, one of the great English poets. He was employed under Cromwell during his protectorate. He became poet-laureate, was deposed at the Revolution. Died in 1700 aged 69 years.
Calico was first brought to England by the East India Company.
Gustavus Adolphus takes Mayence.
John Smith, celebrated in Virginian History died, aged 52 years.
- 1632 Battle of Lutzengen, or Lutzen. Called also the battle of Lippstadt. In this sanguinary and memorable battle Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden, the most illustrious hero of his time and the chief support of the Protestant religion in Germany, and in alliance with Charles I. of England, was foully killed in the moment of victory.
Sweden. Christina at length resigned her crown to Charles X. Defeat and death of Tilly at Nuremberg-on-the-Lech.
Maryland was originally included in the patent of Virginia, granted under charter to Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore; named in honor of Henrietta Maria.
John Locke born, one of the greatest English philosophers and men of letters. He studied at Westminster school and Oxford. He died at the house of his friend Sir Francis Masham, at Oates in Essex, in 1704, aged 72 years.
- 1633 Connecticut first settled at Windsor by a colony from Massachusetts.
Public Intelligencer published in England by Sir Roger L'Es-trange, the first vehicle of general information.
Van Diemen's Land. This country was discovered by Tasman. The art of preserving flowers in sand discovered.
- 1634 Albert of Wallenstein, the general of Ferdinand II. murdered Feb. 25.
The peace of Prague between the German princes and the emperor.
Battle of Nordlingen.
The Dutch take Curaçoa.
Captains Stone, Norton and eight others murdered by the Pequot Indians on Connecticut river.
Maryland settled by 200 Catholics.
- 1635 Holland. The republic wars against Spain in the East and in America; the Dutch admiral Peter Hen takes several Spanish galleons, value £20,000,000 sterling.
Richelieu encourages the Swedes in their undertakings in Germany.
France and Sweden allied against Spain and Austria.
Ship-money being illegally imposed by Charles I. about this time led to the revolution.
Lope de Vega the great Spanish dramatist died, aged 63 years.
- 1636 Saxony and Thuringia conquered by the Swedes.
Providence settled by Roger Williams.

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- 1636 John Hampden resists the ship-money tax.
- 1637 Germany. Ferdinand III. king of Hungary.
Benjamin Jonson a celebrated English dramatist and poet-laureate died, aged 64 years.
Rare Ben Jonson stands pre-eminent among his fraternity of authors.
War with the Pequot Indians in Connecticut.
First Synod at Newtown occasioned by Ann Hutchinson.
Trouble in Scotland occasioned by Charles' plan to overthrow the Scotch Presbyterian church and enforce episcopacy.
- 1638 The first college established in the United States was Harvard, at Cambridge, Mass., by John Harvard.
Solemn league and covenant in Scotland against the episcopal government of the church and the regal authority.
- 1639 The transit of Venus over the sun's disk first observed by Horrox Nov. 24.
First printing in America at Cambridge, Mass., when the Freeman's Oath and an almanac were printed.
The Turks defeat the Persians and take the city of Bagdad.
Increase Mather American clergyman and author born; died in 1723.
Benjamin Church an American military commander and author born; died in 1718.
Death of Bernhard of Weimar a German military commander.
Philip Massinger one of the early English dramatists died aged 54 years.
Martin Opitz or Opitius the father of German poetry died aged 42 years.
- 1640 The Portuguese throw off the Spanish yoke and place John, duke of Braganza, on the throne. His posterity still possess the crown.
Prussia. Frederick William the Great.
Turkey. Ibrahim; at length strangled by the Janizaries and succeeded by his son.
Charles I. Stuart, calls a parliament after eleven years' delay, Nov. 3.
Peter Paul Rubens celebrated painter of the Flemish school, born at Cologne 1577, died aged 63 years.
- 1641 The Irish Catholics entered into a conspiracy to expel the English and cruelly massacre the Protestant settlers in Ulster to the number of 40,000 persons; commenced on St. Ignatius' day, Oct. 23.
Star chamber abolished in the 16th year of the reign of Charles I.
Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, the Curtius of the royal cause was beheaded for high treason.
New Hampshire united with Massachusetts.
Sir Anthony Van Dyck celebrated painter born at Antwerp in 1599; died aged 42 years.
- 1642 Battle of Edgehill, between the royalists and the parliament

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- army. First engagement of importance in the great civil war with England. Charles I. was personally present in this battle Oct. 23.
- 1642 The Swedes defeat the Austrians at Leipsic.
Sir Isaac Newton, England's greatest mathematician and natural philosopher born. His highest honor was that of being president of the royal society; was knighted by queen Anne and died in 1727 aged 85 years, receiving at his funeral honors almost equal to those paid to royalty itself.
- 1643 France. Louis XIV. the Great, also styled Dieu Donne, ascends the throne.
Confederacy formed under the name of the United Colonies of New England.
Torricelli invents the barometer.
- 1644 China. The country is conquered by the Eastern Tartars, who establish the present reigning house.
July 3. Battle of Marston Moor. This was the beginning of the misfortunes and disgrace of the unfortunate Charles I. of England. Prince Rupert joined by the Marquis of Newcastle determined to raise the siege of York. They were opposed by Oliver Cromwell who now first came into notice. Cromwell was victorious, pushed his opponents off the field, returned to a second engagement and second victory. The Prince's whole train of artillery was taken, and the royalists never afterward recovered the blow.
Innocent X. Pope.
Indian war in Virginia.
Hugo Grotius the famous Dutch statesman, jurist and theologian was banished, and died in the service of Sweden, aged 62 years.
- 1645 June 14. Battle of Naseby, between Charles I. and the parliament army, under Fairfax and Cromwell. The victory was with the parliamentary forces, and was decisive of the fate of the unfortunate Charles.
Russia. Alexis.
War between Venice and the Turks in Candia.
Archbishop William Laud, an English prelate, was the type of the churchmen at this time. He was imprisoned by the Long Parliament, and after lying in the Tower three years was beheaded, aged 72 years.
- 1646 Charles I. delivered prisoner to the parliament.
Act of Massachusetts Legislature for carrying the gospel to the Indians.
Eliot preaches to the Indians.
Second Synod of Massachusetts.
- 1647 Epidemic through America.
Holland. William II.
Hungary. Ferdinand IV.
The tyranny of the Spaniards leads to an insurrection at Naples excited by Masaniello a fisherman, who in fifteen days raises

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- an army of 200,000 men. The insurrection subsides and Masaniello is murdered.
- 1647 Attempt of the duke of Guise to possess the crown.
Cromwell marches upon London to give the Independents the superiority in parliament.
- 1648 The Protestant princes of Germany being oppressed by the House of Austria call in the aid of Sweden, and this leads to the treaty of Westphalia.
Bohemia. The crown secured to the Austrian family by treaty.
Denmark. Frederic III.
Prussia. The principality of Halberstadt and the bishopric of Minden transferred to the house of Brandenburg.
Rugen ceded to Sweden by Denmark.
Charles I. escapes from prison in November.
Poland. John Casimir king.
Humphrey Prideaux learned divine of England born; died 1742.
Eighty-one Presbyterians expelled from the English Parliament in December, which received the name of "the Rump."
Cromwell routs the Scotch under Hamilton.
Cambridge platform adopted.
The wars of Fronde; continue five years.
- 1649 Commonwealth of England. The form of the government was changed to a republic on the execution of Charles I. Jan. 30.
Society for propagating the gospel in N. E. formed in England.
- 1650 Air pump invented by Otho Guericke at Magdeburg.
Holland. William III.
Morocco. Anciently Mauritania. The descendants of Mohamed subdued the inhabitants and formed the empire of Morocco.
Quakers or Friends. Originally called Seekers, from their seeking the truth. Justice Bennet of Derby gave the society the name of Quakers at this time because Fox (the founder) admonished him and those present with him to tremble at the word of the Lord.
Prince of Wales recalled from Holland and acknowledged as Charles II. by the Presbyterians.
Battle of Dunbar. The English under Cromwell obtained a signal victory over the Scots Sept. 3.
John Churchill duke of Marlborough born; lived 72 years.
Conversion of the Indians on Martha's Vineyard.
North and South Carolina settled.
Railroads with wooden rails near Newcastle.
- 1651 Battle of Worcester. A large body of Scots having marched into England to reinstate Charles II. are signally defeated by Cromwell Sept. 3. The whole Scots army were either killed or taken prisoners. Of 8,000 prisoners most were sent to bond-service in the American colonies.
Henry Ireton, unhappily for Ireland where he became lord-deputy, died. He married one of Cromwell's daughters, and was highly esteemed by him.

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- 1651 Navigation Act passed in England.
 Fenelon, Francis de Salignac de la Motte, Archbishop of Cambray born. He was a preacher of great power and eloquence. His works are very numerous and interesting, but the rhetorician and mystic appear in every page. He died through an overturn of his carriage in 1717, aged 66 years. His most celebrated work is *Telemachus*. Sumptuary law in Massachusetts.
- 1652 Gorton and Roger Williams made a decree against slavery in Rhode Island.
 Voluntary submission of Maine to Massachusetts.
 Inigo Jones an eminent English architect died aged 80 years.
 Dutch colony established at Cape of Good Hope.
 The first war between the English and Dutch.
 Poor Robin's almanac.
- 1653 Cromwell declares war against Holland and many naval battles are fought; Blake signally defeats Van Tromp.
 July 4. Praise-God-Barebones' Parliament met; so called from one of the members who had thus fantastically styled himself, according to the fashion of the times.
 The invention of the *Æolian Harp* is ascribed to Kircher, but it was known before.
 April. Long parliament dissolved by Cromwell.
 Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector of England.
 Milton private secretary to Cromwell.
 Dec. Cromwell dissolves by force his second parliament.
 Mazarin enters Paris in triumph.
- 1654 Sweden. Christina resigned her crown to Charles X. Gustavus duke of Deux Ponts.
 Peace of Westminster. Alliance of England with Holland.
- 1655 Cassini draws his meridian line in the church of St. Patronius, Bologna, after Dante.
 Turkey. Mahomet IV.; deposed and succeeded by his brother in 1687.
 Eustace le Sueur of the French school of painters died, having been born in Paris in 1617.
 The English take Jamaica under Penn.
 Waldenses persecuted by the Piedmontese.
 Law in Massachusetts requiring that "all hands not necessarily employed on other occasions, as women, boys and girls, should spin according to their skill and ability."
 Alexander VII. Pope.
- 1656 Hungary. Leopold emperor of Germany.
 James Naylor personated our Saviour; he was convicted of blasphemy, scourged and his tongue bored through with a hot iron on the pillory, by sentence of the House of Commons, under Cromwell's administration.
 The plague brought from Sardinia to Naples, being introduced by a transport with soldiers on board; raged with such violence as to carry off 400,000 of the inhabitants in six months.

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- 1656 Portugal. Alphonsus VI.
Tunis was reduced by Admiral Blake on the bey's refusing to give up the British captives.
The air-gun invented by Guter of Nuremburg.
Ireland. Cromwell and Ireton reduce the whole island to obedience since 1649.
Ann Hibbins of Boston executed for witchcraft.
Persecution of the Quakers in Massachusetts.
Battle of Warsaw in July.
- 1657 Poland obliged to acknowledge Prussia as an independent state under Frederic William.
Charles X. of Sweden overruns Poland.
Emperor Leopold takes up arms to secure the crown of Spain for his son.
Robert Blake the celebrated English admiral died aged 58.
- 1658 Charles Gustavus of Sweden invades Denmark, besieges Copenhagen and makes large conquests.
Germany. Leopold I. king of Hungary.
Cromwell dies, and is succeeded in the protectorship by his son Richard Sept. 3.
Dunkirk surrendered to England.
- 1659 The Dardanelles were built by the emperor Mahomet IV. and were thus named from the contiguous town of Dardanus. They are two castles, one called Sestos, seated in Romania, the other called Abydos, in Natolia, commanding the entrance of the strait of Gallipoli.
Peace of the Pyrenees. Marriage of Louis XIV. to Maria Theresa of Spain.
Richard Cromwell resigns the protectorship.
Rump parliament restored, and dissolved by the army in April.
Two Quakers, Robinson and Stephenson, executed in Boston.
- 1660 Restoration of the Stuarts in England.
Charles II. May 29.
Hyde, earl of Clarendon chancellor and prime minister.
Insurrection of the fifth monarchy men against Charles II.
Denmark. The crown made hereditary and absolute.
India. Reign of Aurungzebe; his dominions extending from 10 to 35 degrees in latitude and nearly as much in longitude, and his revenue amounting to £32,000,000 sterling.
Prussia. Order of Concord instituted by Christian Ernest duke of Prussia, to distinguish the part he had taken in restoring peace to Europe.
Arts and sciences begin to flourish in Sweden.
Van Ryn Rembrandt a celebrated painter of the Dutch school, born near Leyden in 1604, died aged 56 years.
Navigation Act confirmed and extended.
Casimir king of the Poles makes peace with Sweden.
Charles XI. of Sweden.
Diego Valasquez de Silva born at Seville, Spain; died aged 66 years. He belonged to the Spanish school of painting.

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- 1660 Anne Hyde, daughter of Edward Hyde earl of Clarendon, married James II. in Sept. She died before James ascended the throne.
- 1661 Julius Mazarin, Cardinal, died aged 59. He was an Italian by birth; his first public appearance was in Lombardy. He afterward became prime minister of France, and his name is inseparably connected with the first part of the reign of Louis XIV.
- Charles Rollin an eminent French historian born. His chief work, which is not yet superseded in popularity, is his ancient history. He died at the age of 80 years.
- New parliament in England. Alliance with Portugal.
- 1662 Charles II. is said to have first encouraged the appearance of women on the stage of England, but the queen of James I. had previously performed in a theatre at court.
- An earthquake throughout China buries 300,000 persons at Peking alone.
- The Royal Society established at London July 15 by Charles II.
- Dunkirk sold by Charles II. for £500,000 to Louis XIV. of France.
- Matthew Henry born one of the most popular of English commentators on the Scriptures; died 1714 aged 52 years.
- Catherine of Portugal, daughter of John IV. and sister of Alphonso VI. was married to Charles II. of England, May 21. Survived the king, returned to Portugal and died Dec. 21, 1705.
- Blaise Pascal, one of the most eminent of the literary men of France died aged 39 years. His "Provincial Letters" utterly routed the Jesuits. His last and greatest work, published by his friends after his death, was in defence of Christianity.
- 1663 The first idea of a steam-engine was suggested by the marquis of Worcester in his "Century of Inventions" as "a way to drive up water by fire."
- Bombay taken by the English.
- Charter of Carolina, and a colony settled soon after.
- Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, an allegory perfect in its way.
- The French Academy of Inscriptions instituted.
- 1664 The English wrest New York from the Dutch.
- New Jersey granted to Lord Berkely and George Carteret.
- Eliot's Indian Bible printed at Cambridge.
- French East India Company organized.
- 1665 Spain. Charles II.
- Persecution of Jansenists in France.
- Nicholas Poussin died aged 71 years. He was born at Andelay in Normandy, and may rightly be considered as the originator of the French school of painters.
- Memorable plague in London which carried off 68,596 persons. It was thought the infection was not totally destroyed till the great conflagration of the following year.
- Six towns of Christian Indians in Massachusetts.

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- 1666 Great Fire in London, Sept. 2. Destroyed 89 churches including St. Paul's, city gates, the Royal Exchange, the Custom House, Guildhall, Sion College, and many other public buildings besides 13,200 houses laying waste 400 streets. This conflagration, not without strong suspicions of treason, continued three days and nights, and was at last only extinguished by the blowing up of houses..
- Tea first used in England.
- The Academy of Sciences instituted in France.
- Chain-shot to destroy the rigging of an enemy's ships invented by the Dutch admiral DeWitt.
- The canal of Languedoc which joins the Mediterranean with the Atlantic Ocean was commenced.
- 1667 The method of preparing phosphorus from bones discovered by Charles William Scheele, an eminent Swedish chemist.
- Clement IX. Pope.
- Dr. Jeremy Taylor, the great preacher of this century, a prelate of the Irish church died, aged 55 years. His "Holy Living and Dying," is perhaps of all his writings the best known.
- The ceding of New York to England is confirmed by the peace of Breda, having been surrendered to the English under Richard Nichols in 1664.
- War with Spain. Louis XIV. of France claims Spanish Netherlands for his wife; invades Belgium.
- Dr. Jonathan Swift, the celebrated Irish satirist born. His immortal work is "Gulliver's Travels." He died in 1745, aged 78 years.
- Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon was banished from England. Died in exile in 1674, aged 65 years.
- 1668 Sir William Davenant poet-laureate died, aged 63 years.
- Portugal. Revolution at Lisbon; king deposed. Peter II. succeeds.
- Triple Alliance. The celebrated treaty of alliance was ratified between the States-General and England against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands. Sweden afterwards joined in the League, Jan. 28.
- Louis XIV. compelled to surrender the greater part of his conquests in the Spanish Netherlands.
- Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
- 1669 Candia or Crete obtained from the Venetians by the Turks after a siege of 24 years, during which more than 200,000 people perished.
- Poland. Abdication of John Casimir.
- 1670 Bees first introduced into New England by the English.
- Cabal. In English history a council which consisted of five lords supposed to be pensioners of France, and distinguished by the appellation of Cabal; from the initials of their names. Sir Thomas Clifford, the lord Ashley, the duke of Buckingham, lord Arlington and the duke of Lauderdale.

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- 1670 Denmark. Christian V.
Clement X. Pope.
- 1671 Conspiracy of Blood and his associates who seized the duke of Ormond, wounded him and would have hanged him; and who afterwards stole the crown. Blood died in disgrace in 1680. The Austrian government executes the leaders of the insurrection in Hungary.
- 1672 White slaves were sold in England to be transported to Virginia; average price for five years' service £5, while a negro was worth £25.
The memorable revolt of Messini.
The Poles deliver up Cameniec with 48 towns and villages in the territory of Cameniec to Mahomet IV. the Turkish sultan. This is the last victory by which any advantage accrued to the Ottoman Turks or any province was annexed to the ancient bounds of their empire.
Birth of Peter I. the Great; statesman and warrior.
Louis XIV. carries his arms against Holland. His opponents John de Witt and his brother taken and assassinated by the mob.
- 1673 Mary Beatrice princess of Modena, daughter of Alphonso d'Este duke, married James II. Nov. 21. At the revolution in 1688 she retired with James II. to France, and died at St. Germain in 1718, having survived her consort 17 years.
Test Act passed in England.
Marquette and Joliet discover the Mississippi river.
Salvator Rosa a celebrated painter of the Lombard school died aged 59 years.
- 1674 Pondicherry, formerly the capital of French India, first settled by the French. Spain and Germany join the war against France.
John Milton one of the chief poets and greatest men of England dies aged 66 years. His task in writing two "Defences of the People of England" totally destroyed his already impaired vision. He afterwards fulfilled the prediction uttered in one of his former books by bringing out the great English epic "Paradise Lost." He carried his original thought one step further and wrote "Paradise Regained." "Samson Agonistes" was his last poem.
In his domestic life Milton endured much trouble. Deserted for a while by his first wife he saw no relief but in divorce. His daughters in his age and blindness treated him with notorious want of love. His universal fame now rests on his poems, which were hardly known and not at all appreciated during his day.
- 1675 Poland. John Sobieski.
Greenwich Observatory. The English began to compute longitude from the meridian of this place. Some make the date 1679.
War with Philip king of the Wampanoogs in New England.

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- 1675 Indian war in Virginia.
Samuel D. Clark an English theologian and philosopher born; he died in 1729.
- 1676 Motion of the sun round its own axis proved by Halley.
Russia. Theodore III.
King Philip killed; his tribe destroyed.
Jamestown burned.
Bacon's rebellion in Virginia.
Innocent XI. Pope.
- 1677 War between Russia and Turkey.
- 1678 The pretended conspiracy of the French, Spanish and English Jesuits to assassinate Charles II. revealed by the infamous Titus Oates, Dr. Tongue and others.
The Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.
Ruins of Palmyra in the deserts of Syria discovered by some English travelers from Aleppo. These ruins, chiefly of white marble, prove Palmyra to have been more extensive and splendid than Rome itself.
Statue of Charles I. erected. This was the first equestrian statue erected in Great Britain.
- 1679 Meal tub plot in England.
Peace of Fontainebleau concluded between France and Denmark.
New Hampshire made a royal province.
Peace of Nimeguen.
- 1680 Charleston, S. C. first settled.
Lord Stafford of England, convicted of high treason as a conspirator in the Popish plot to assassinate Charles II., beheaded Dec. 29, making on the scaffold the most earnest protestations of his innocence.
A great comet appeared and from its nearness to the earth alarmed the inhabitants. It continued from Nov. 3 to March 9 following.
Foundation of the Prussian monarchy established between 1640 and 1680.
- 1681 Bomb-vessels invented in France.
Penny-post first set up in London and its suburbs by a Mr. Murray, upholsterer.
Calderon de la Barca, Don Pedro, the famed writer of dramatic poetry in Spain dies aged 80 years.
Strasbourg taken from the Germans by Louis XIV.
Pennsylvania granted to William Penn.
Dr. Edward Young English poet born. Died 1765.
- 1682 Philadelphia founded by William Penn.
Russia. Ivan V.
Robert C. La Salle French navigator and author sails down the Mississippi.
Claude Lorraine an Italian painter died aged 82.
- 1683 Rye House Plot. A conspiracy to assassinate Charles II. and his brother the duke of York afterwards James II., at a place called Rye House, on the way to London from New Market.

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- 1683 This design was frustrated by the king's house at New Market accidentally taking fire, which hastened the royal party away eight days before the plot was to take place, March 22. The patriot Algernon Sidney suffered death on a false charge of being concerned in this conspiracy Dec. 7.
James duke of Monmouth a natural son of Charles II., was banished from England for a conspiracy known as Monmouth's rebellion.
A complete explanation of the theory of the tides by Sir Isaac Newton, who laid hold of this class of phenomena to prove universal gravitation, about this time.
Vienna seized by Mahomet IV., but relieved by John Sobieski of Poland.
The code of king Christian of Denmark published.
- 1684 Hungary. The duke of Lorraine loses 30,000 men in a fruitless attempt to take Buda from the Turks.
The first idea of a telegraph on the modern construction was suggested by Dr. Robert Hook, a celebrated English mathematician and philosopher.
Peter Corneille an eminent French dramatic poet died aged 78 years.
Jacob Ruysdael a celebrated Dutch landscape painter died aged 48 years.
Robert Leighton an able Scotch prelate died aged 71.
Peace concluded with France at Regensburg.
George Frederic Handel the great musical composer of Germany born. After some years of blindness he died 1759 aged 75 years.
- 1685 Oates was tried for perjury and being found guilty he was fined, put in the pillory, publicly whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, and sentenced to imprisonment for life; but was pardoned and a pension granted him in 1689.
Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV.
Massacres and exiles of the Protestants.
England. James II. king.
Rebellion of the duke of Monmouth in England and Argyle in Scotland. Both defeated and executed.
Bartholomeo Esteven Murillo a great painter of Spain died aged 67 years. He studied under Castillo and Velasquez, and carried on his art chiefly at Seville. His greatest works are altar pieces to various churches.
- 1686 The duke of Lorraine carries Buda by storm and delivers up the Mohammedans to the fury of the soldiers.
An inundation at Yorkshire, when a rock opened and poured out water to the height of a church steeple.
Air pump invented by Otho Guericke.
The Newtonian philosophy first published in England.
- 1687 The roof of the Acropolis at Athens which had stood 2000 years, was destroyed in the Venetian siege.
The Turks took possession of Athens.

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- 1687 Hungary. Joseph king.
 Turkey. Mahomet IV. deposed by Solyman III.
 Louis XIV. enlarged Versailles into a magnificent palace which was finished in 1708.
 E. Andros tries to take away the charter of Connecticut.
 Edmund Waller an English poet died aged 82 years.
 Henry More, one of the brilliant scholars and philosophers in the time of Charles II. died, aged 83 years.

TENTH PERIOD.

FROM THE REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—88 YEARS.

- 1688 William Prince of Orange, having married Mary daughter of James II. is called to the British throne.
 A political party called Jacobites from Jacob Baradaeus, a Syrian existed in England. They were the partisans of James II. and were so named after his expulsion in 1688.
 John Dryden poet-laureate was deposed.
 Prussia. Frederick elector, who in 1701 was made king.
 The memorable revolution took place in England, styled by Voltaire as the era of English liberty. James II. had rendered himself hateful to his subjects by his tyranny and oppression, and soon after the landing of the prince of Orange at Torbay, Nov. 5, the throne was abdicated by James who fled.
 New York and New Jersey added to the jurisdiction of New England.
 War with the Indians in New England, which continued several years.
 Alexander Pope a classic English poet born, who began writing at a very early age; died 1744 aged 56 years.
- 1689 Alexander VIII. Pope.
 Peter I. the Great became sole ruler of Russia.
 The Revolution in England was consummated by William III. and his queen Mary daughter of James II., being proclaimed Feb. 13, and crowned April 2.
 Assiento, a contract between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves. It was vested in the South Sea Company 1713.
 French war in North America. The first war between France and England, which was carried on also by the American colonies.
 The memorable act to exclude Roman Catholics from ascending the throne of Great Britian was passed, and the crown of

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- England was settled upon the present royal family by the act of June 12, 1701.
- 1689 Sir Edmund Andros deposed at Boston, Mass.
Emanuel Swedenborg, an eminent philosopher and religious teacher born; he died 1772. He was a native of Sweden.
- 1690 First factory at Calcutta.
Battle of Boyne gained by William III. over James in Ireland, July 1.
The duke of Schomberg killed.
English settlements of Schenectady, N. Y., Casco, Me., and Salmon Falls, N. H. destroyed by a party of French. Port Royal, N. S. reduced by Sir William Phipps. Expedition against Canada unsuccessful.
- 1691 The horrible Glencoe massacre of the unoffending and unsuspecting inhabitants, the Macdonalds, merely for not surrendering in time to king William's proclamation. About 38 men were brutally slain, and women and children were turned out naked in a dark and freezing night and perished by cold and hunger. This black deed was perpetrated by the Earl of Argyle's regiment.
Turkey. Achmet II.
Innocent XII. Pope.
- 1692 Earthquake at Jamaica which totally destroyed Port Royal, whose houses were engulfed 40 fathoms deep, and 300 persons perished.
Battle of La Hogue between the English and Dutch combined fleets under admirals Russel and Rooke, and the French fleet commanded by admiral Tourville.
Thomas Shadwell poet-laureate died.
- 1693 The second college in the United States was William and Mary's in Virginia.
An earthquake in Sicily which overturned 54 cities and towns and 300 villages. Of Catania and its 18,000 inhabitants, not a trace remained; more than 100,000 lives were lost.
Syracuse was destroyed by an earthquake with many thousand of its inhabitants, Jan.—
Bayonets first used.
Bank of England originally projected by a merchant named Patterson.
Bank of England established by king William.
First public lottery drawn.
- 1694 First institution of stamp duties.
François Marie Arouet de Voltaire the great French writer born. Died in 1778 aged 84 years.
- 1695 The truth of the Pythagorean system was fully demonstrated by Sir Isaac Newton.
Turkey. Mustapha II. eldest son of Mahomet IV.
Bartholomew D'Herbelot, a learned oriental scholar of France died aged 70 years.
Henry Purcell English musical composer died aged 37 years.

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- 1695 John de la Fontaine a famous French fable writer died aged 74 years.
- 1696 Plate with the exception of spoons was prohibited in England at public houses.
Thirty Indian churches in New England.
- 1697 Kamtschatka was taken possession of by Russia.
Peace of Ryswick concluded between England, France, Spain and Holland.
Sweden. Charles XII.
Poland. Death of Sobieski. Frederick Augustus chosen to succeed him.
Jean la Bruyere, a French moralist died aged 52 years.
- 1698 Number of Indians in Massachusetts about 4,000.
- 1699 Denmark. Frederic IV.
Germany. Peace of Carlowitz.
Great number of Philadelphians died of yellow fever.
Sir William Temple an eminent English statesman died aged 71 years.
- 1700 Clement XI. Pope.
Rutgers College established at New Brunswick, N. J.
Battle of Narva in which Peter the Great of Russia was totally defeated by the renowned Charles XII. of Sweden.
Spain. Philip V. duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France.
The Dutch and Protestants of Germany introduce the New Style by omitting the last eleven days of Feb.
Yale College in Connecticut founded.
John Dryden, one of the great English poets died, aged 69 years. After the accession of James II. he adjoined Protestantism, and avowed himself a Romanist, and "The Hind and the Panther" was written to justify and commend his conversion.
James Thomson a classic Scotch poet is born; died in 1748. His greatest poem is "The Seasons."
- 1701 Satellites of Saturn discovered by Cassini.
Frederick III. in an assembly of the states, puts a crown upon his own and upon the head of his consort, and is proclaimed king of Prussia by the title of Frederick I.
War of Succession in Spain.
General Catinat defeated and Savoy and Piedmont made allies of Austria by prince Eugene.
Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts incorporated.
- 1702 Holland. John William Frizo.
Prussia. Guelders taken from the Dutch.
Poland dismembered by Russia, Prussia and Austria.
The king of Sweden changes the constitution of that kingdom.
The English and Dutch destroy the French fleet at Vigo.
Surrender of Warsaw to Charles XII.
England. Anne successor to William III. She was daughter of James II. and married to Prince George of Denmark.

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- 1703 Simon Frazer, Lord Lovat, forms a conspiracy against queen Anne.
The Man of the Iron Mask died after a long imprisonment.
Russia. Peter builds St. Petersburg.
Turkey. Achmet III.
Charles XII. deposes Augustus king of Poland.
- 1704 Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards by admiral Brooke.
Arabian Nights' Entertainments was translated into French by Galland.
- 1705 Germany. Joseph I. king of Hungary and Bohemia.
- 1706 Battle of Ramilies between the English under the duke of Marlborough and the allies on one side, and the French on the other. The English were victorious.
Treaty of Union between England and Scotland.
- 1707 Kingdom of Naples completely conquered by prince Eugene.
Portugal. John V.
Prussia. Frederick I. seizes Neufchatel of Neunburgh, and Valengia and purchases the principalities of Tecklenburgh.
The Scilly islands, ten in number, where occurred the memorable shipwreck of the British squadron under Sir Cloudesley Shovel.
The first British parliament when Scottish representatives are admitted.
- 1708 Lisle taken by the English after three months' siege.
Versailles finished. The usual residence of the king of France.
Sardinia erected into a kingdom and given to the duke of Savoy.
Battle of Oudenarde won by Marlborough and prince Eugene.
Charles XII. made an expedition against Moscow. His army suffered greatly from the severe winters.
Saybrook Platform.
- 1709 Sweden. Battle of Pultowa where Charles XII. is defeated by the czar of Russia. He escapes to Bender.
Battle of Malplaquet.
The bull "Unigenitus," issued against the Jansenists.
- 1710 The present edifice of St. Paul's cathedral, London, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren completed.
Livonia, Courland, etc. conquered by Peter the Great.
- 1711 Germany. Charles VI. emperor of Hungary.
Holland. Charles Henry Frizo.
Discovery of the ruins of Herculaneum.
Nicholas Boileau an eminent French poet dies aged 75 years.
- 1712 John Dominic Cassini a French astronomer dies aged 87 years.
One hundred and thirty-seven people in the vicinity of Roanoke murdered by the Tuscaroras.
- 1713 Prussia. Frederic William I.
Sicily ceded to Victor Amadeus duke of Savoy by the treaty of Utrecht.
Acadia now called Nova Scotia settled by the French 1604 and

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- finally ceded to the English at this time. (See Longfellow's *Evangeline*.)
- 1713 Sweden. Charles XII., after three years' protection at Bender, is made prisoner by the Turks.
- 1714 Sophia Dorothea daughter of the duke of Zell, wife of George I. died a few weeks previous to his accession to the crown.
Peace of Radstadt between France and the Germans.
Philip V. invades Naples.
England. House of Brunswick. George I.; a descendant of James I. through the queen of Bohemia and Sophia, duchess of Brunswick.
- 1715 Louis XV. the Well Beloved, but which surname he lost.
Battle of Sheriffmuir between the royal army under the duke of Argyle, and the Scotch rebel forces who favored the Pretender (the chevalier de St. George son of James II.), now commanded by the earl of Mar. The battle was fought Nov. 13, the very day on which the rebel forces in the same cause were defeated.
Turkey. The Morea retaken by the Turks.
Dr. Thomas Burnet one of the most famous of the cosmogonists of modern times died aged 80 years.
Nicholas Malebranche a French metaphysician died aged 77 years.
Francis Girardon French sculptor and architect died aged 85 years.
Stralsund surrendered to the Prussians.
Tuscaroras driven out of North Carolina after three years' war.
- 1716 Denmark. Frederick IV. takes Holstein, Sleswick, Tonningen and Stralsund, reduces Weismar and drives the Swedes out of Norway.
Nahum Tate poet-laureate of England died.
Thomas King one of the earliest celebrated ventriloquists.
- 1717 The city of New Orleans founded by the French.
James III. Stuart attempts to gain the throne of England.
Insurrection in Thorn against the Jesuits.
Law's Mississippi Scheme; exploded 1720.
- 1718 Siege of Frederic's Hall, rendered memorable by the death of Charles XII. of Sweden who was killed by a cannon shot before its walls, and while in the trenches leaning against the parapet examining the works Dec. 11.
Sweden. Ulrica Eleonora; resigned at length when her husband was elected.
Lady Mary Wortley Montague introduced inoculation for the small-pox from Turkey, her own son having been inoculated with perfect success.
Victor Amadeus duke of Savoy resigned Sicily to Charles VI. and got Sardinia in lieu of it.
- 1719 Execution of Baron de Görz.
Joseph Addison one of England's classical prose writers died aged 47 years.

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- 1720 The Spaniards attacked Gibraltar and were repulsed with great loss.
Sweden. Frederick landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.
South Sea bubble in England; began April 7, was at its height at the end of June and quite sunk about Sept. 29.
- 1721 Innocent XIII. Pope.
- 1722 Czar, from Cæsar a title of honor assumed by the sovereigns of of Russia.
A hurricane reduced Port Royal the third time to a heap of ruins.
- 1724 Poland. Massacre of the Protestants at Thorn.
Spain. Lewis I.; reigned but a few months.
Spain. Philip V. again.
Benedict XIII. Pope.
- 1725 The system of botany under Linnæus a Swede was commenced.
Russia. Catherine I.
- 1726 Palermo nearly destroyed by an earthquake and 6,000 persons perished.
1727. The Spanish again attack Gibraltar with a force of 20,000 men and lose 5,000, while the loss of the English is only 300.
Russia. Peter II.
Russia formerly a dukedom is now established as an Empire.
The aberration of the stars discovered by Dr. Bradley.
George II. only son of George I. king of England.
- 1728 Behring's Strait explored by a Danish navigator in the service of Russia whose name it bears.
Copenhagen destroyed by a fire which consumes 1650 houses, 5 churches, the university and 4 colleges.
- 1729 The Methodists may be said to have appeared formally if not originally at Oxford.
North and South Carolina made separate governments.
Massacre of French at Fort Rosalie (Natches.)
Baltimore founded.
Sir Richard Steele Irish essayist and dramatist died, aged 58 years.
- 1730 Corsica was dependent upon the republic of Genoa until this time.
Denmark. The peaceful reign of Christian VI. who promotes the happiness of his subjects.
Russia. Peter II. deposed and the crown given to Anne of Courland.
Sardinia. Victor Amadeus having the title of king, abdicates in favor of his son.
Turkey. Mahomet V.; succeeded at length by his brother.
The large body of Christians called Wesleyan Methodists, was founded by an excellent and pious man John Wesley.
"Augustan Age" of English literature.
Italy. Clement XII. Pope.
- 1732 Kouli Khan usurps the Persian throne and conquers the Mogul empire.

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- 1732 Victor Amadeus attempting to recover Sardinia, is taken and dies in prison.
Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac," Philadelphia, was the first of any note in the United States.
George Washington born Feb. 22 at Pope's Creek, Va.
- 1733 Corsica was sold to France.
Georgia, one of the United States was granted by George II. to Gen. Oglethorpe, who with forty followers founded Savannah Feb. 1.
Polish war of succession.
- 1734 Sicily. Both kingdoms are recovered by the crown of Spain, under Charles, son of the king of Spain.
Battle of Parma; the confederates, England, France and Spain against the emperor of Austria; both armies claimed the victory.
Moravian missionary society.
Francis II. marries into the House of Brunswick.
- 1735 Naples. Charles the son of Philip of Spain reigns.
Stereotyping is said to have been suggested by William Ged of Edinburgh.
Ravages of the throat distemper in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.
- 1736 Corsica was erected into a kingdom under Theodore its first and only king.
- 1737 Wilhelmina Caroline Dorothea of Brandenburg-Anspach, who became the wife of George II. 1704, dies Nov. 20.
Tuscany having been created into a dukedom in 1530 came into the Austrian family.
Herculaneum was discovered.
- 1738 Kouli Khan orders a general massacre and 150,000 people perish.
Nassau Hall College at Princeton, N. J.
Westminster bridge begun; finished in 1750.
- 1739 Inflammable aeriform fluid evolved from coal by Dr. Clayton.
Charles VI. concludes the peace of Belgrade.
- 1740 Hungary. Maria Theresa.
Prussia. Frederic II. surnamed the Great.
Russia. John or Ivan VI.
Italy. Benedict XIV. Pope.
- 1741 Russia. Elizabeth.
Prussia. Breslau ceded to Prussia.
Royal academy founded in Sweden by Linne afterwards called Linnæus.
New Hampshire became a separate state.
- 1742 Bohemia. Silesia and Glatz ceded to Prussia.
Germany. Charles VII. His capital Munich taken by the enemy.
- 1743 French defeated at the battle of Dettingen.
- 1744 Prague taken by the Prussians.
- 1745 Germany. Francis I. duke of Lorraine marries the heiress of

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- Austria, the celebrated Maria Theresa queen of Hungary, and is elected emperor
- 1745 Spain. Ferdinand VI. surnamed the Wise; he distinguished his reign by acts of liberality and beneficence.
Louisburg surrendered to the N. E. troops aided by an English squadron.
The allies lost the battle of Fontenoy April 30.
The rebellion breaks out in Scotland in July.
The battle of Preston Pans Sept. 21.
- 1746 Battle of Culloden, in which the English under William, duke of Cumberland defeat the Scottish rebels headed by the young Pretender, the last of the Stuarts.
Denmark. Frederick V.
Lima destroyed by an earthquake, whose concussions continued with short intervals for four months.
- 1747 Holland. The office of Stadtholder is made hereditary in the Orange family.
Holland. William IV.
Persia. Ahmed Abdalla founded the kingdom of Candahar.
- 1748 Italy. Milan vested in the house of Austria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
Dr. Isaac Watts an English divine, poet and miscellaneous writer died aged 74 years.
- 1749 India. Defeat of the last imperial army by the Rohillas.
The Radcliffe library Oxford was founded under the will of Dr. John Radcliffe the most eminent physician of his time.
- 1750 The part of Pompeii first cleared was supposed to be the main street.
Portugal. Joseph.
Æsthetics, the science of the beautiful, particularly in art. The term invented by Baumgarten, a German philosopher, whose work "Æsthetica" was published at this time.
- 1751 Holland. William V.
New Style ordered to be adopted in England; and the next year 11 days were left out of the calendar to make it agree with the Gregorian Calendar.
Sweden. Adolphus Frederic, duke of Holstein.
Alliance between Maria Theresa and the French king against the king of Prussia.
- 1753 Corsica. The celebrated Paschal Paoli was chosen for their general by the Corsicans.
Benjamin West was the first native American artist, born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1708; painted his first portrait in Lancaster at this time.
British Museum begun at Montagu-house.
- 1754 Gilbert Charles Stuart painter born in Rhode Island.
The Quakers abolish slavery among themselves.
Turkey. Osman II.
Great eruption of Ætna.
- 1755 Great earthquake which destroyed Lisbon.

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- 1755 Expulsion of French settlers from Acadia. (See Longfellow's *Evangeline*.)
Defeat of Gen. Braddock.
- 1756 Calcutta taken by Surajah Dowlah. The dreadful affair of the Black-hole, in which he imprisoned 146 British subjects, of whom 123 perished in one night.
Theodore king of Corsica having been released from King's Bench died at his lodgings in Chapel St., Soho.
John Trumbull painter born in Connecticut.
Sweden. Conspiracies of counts Brahe and Horne who are beheaded.
War declared between Great Britain and France.
Frederick of Prussia falls suddenly on Saxony.
- 1757 Calcutta retaken by Col. Clive.
The memorable battle of Prague between the Imperialists and Bohemians May 6.
Colley Cibber poet-laureate of England died.
Turkey. Mustapha III. Syracuse again destroyed Aug. 6.
Damien attempts to assassinate the French king.
Battle of Rossbach.
Augustine Calmet died aged 85 years a learned theologian of the Benedictine order. His "Dictionary of the Bible" is most widely known of his works.
- 1758 Portugal. Joseph I. is attacked by assassins and narrowly escapes death.
Montcalm repulses Abercrombie at Ticonderoga. English take Louisburg and Fort Du Quesne. Clement XIII. Pope.
- 1759 Naples. Reign of Ferdinand IV.
Quebec conquered by the English after a battle memorable for the death of Gen. Wolfe, Sept. 13.
Spain. Charles III. king of the two Sicilies. The throne of Spain becoming vacant, Charles who is the heir vacates the throne of the two Sicilies in favor of his brother Ferdinand, agreeably to treaty.
Battle of Minden wherein Ferdinand defeats the French.
- 1760 All Canada surrenders to the English.
England. George III. ; grandson to his predecessor.
The sect of Swedenborgians rose about this time.
Blackfriars bridge begun.
- 1761 Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz marries George III. Sept. 8. Died Nov 17, 1818.
- 1762 Russia. Peter III. dethroned and murdered; succeeded by Catherine II. his wife.
Portugal. The Spanish and French invade Portugal which is saved by the valor of the English in this and the following year.
Severest drought ever known in America. No rain from May to September.
- 1763 The Koran translated into English and other European languages.

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- 1763 Russia. The young prince the rightful heir, till now immured, put to death.
Peace between Britain, France and Spain.
Death of Augustus III. of Poland.
- 1764 The Jesuits were put down in France by an edict of the king and their revenues confiscated.
Charter of R. I. college, now Brown University.
The parliament of England grants £10,000 to Mr. Harrison for his discovery of longitude by his time-piece.
Pontiac's war with the Indians.
- 1765 Germany. Joseph II.
The Pretender died at Rome Dec. 30.
The sovereignty of the Isle of Man annexed to the crown of Great Britain.
Stamp Act passed at New York. Repealed the following year.
- 1766 Denmark. Christian VII.
- 1767 Expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain April 2.
Expulsion of the Jesuits from Mexico June 25.
An act passed by the English government taxing tea, glass, paper, &c., in the American colonies June 29.
Expulsion of the Jesuits from Naples Nov. 3.
- 1768 Petition of the Massachusetts Assembly to the king of England against the late tax on trade in the American colonies Jan. 20.
The Confederation of Bar formed by the Roman Catholics of Poland with the object of resisting the influence of foreign states March.—
Corsica united to France Aug. 5.
An English force lands in Boston Oct. 1.
- 1769 Battle of Choczim, Russia. Turks severely defeated.
Frederic II. of Prussia and the emperor of Austria conclude a convention of neutrality at Neisse Aug. 25.
- 1770 Lord North Prime Minister of England Feb. 6.
A fatal affray takes place between the English soldiers and the people of Boston March 5.
Capt. Cook sails along the south-east coast of Australia, lands at a spot which he calls Botany Bay and takes possession of the country by the name of New South Wales April 28.
- Geo. Whitefield founder of the Calvinistic Methodists died Sept. 30 aged 56 years.
Marriage of the dauphin of France with Marie Antoinette May 30.
Ann Lee imprisoned for her religious belief. Born in Manchester, Eng. Feb. 29, 1736. In 1758 "led by vision and inspiration" she joined the society of James and Jane Wadley, followers of the French prophets and who had been associated both with the Friends and Methodists.
She became the founder of the Shakers who claim a real advent of Christ on the earth at this date. Died at Watervliet, N.Y.
- 1771 Sweden. Gustavus III. Adolphus.
Falkland Islands ceded to England by Spain Jan. 22.

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- 1771 The French Parliament abolished and six Superior Courts established in its place Feb. 22.
The right to report parliamentary debates in England established May 8.
Battle of Almansee in which the North Carolinians are defeated by Gov. Tryon May 16.
Death of Thomas Gray English poet July 3.
- 1772 Caroline Matilda, queen of Christian VII. of Denmark, arrested on a charge of incontinence and afterwards banished the kingdom Jan. 16.
Warren Hastings appointed governor of Bengal April 13.
A treaty for the partition of Poland signed at St. Petersburg by Austria, Prussia and Russia Aug. 5.
Revolt of oppressed natives and negro slaves in Brazil.
- 1773 Calcutta made the residence of the Governor-General of India July 1.
Expulsion of the Jesuits from Rome Aug. 16.
The inhabitants of Boston throw 342 chests of the taxed tea into the sea Dec. 16.
- 1774 Oliver Goldsmith Irish poet, historian and essayist died April 3 aged 46 years.
Death of Louis XV. of France, and accession of his grandson Louis XVI. May 10.
The first American Continental Congress assembles at Philadelphia Sept. 5.
Turkey. Abelhamet or Achmet IV.
The French Parliament re-established Dec. 12.
- 1775 The first action in the war of American Independence takes place at Lexington April 19.
Benares (Hindustan) is ceded to the East India Company by Subadar of Oude May 21.
Arrival at Boston of reinforcements from England under Generals Howe, Burgoyne and Clinton May 25.
George Washington appointed Commander-in-chief of the American army June 15.
Battle of Bunker Hill June 17.
Invasion of Canada by the American forces under Gen. Montgomery Sept. 10.
- 1776 Evacuation of Boston by the English; it is occupied by Washington March 17.
Evacuation of Canada by the Americans June 18.

ELEVENTH PERIOD.

FROM THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION TO THE GREAT REBELLION
— 84 YEARS.

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- 1776 July 4. America is declared "free, sovereign and independent;" a declaration which is signed by the following states: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Georgia.
 Aug. 25. David Hume Scottish historian, philosopher and miscellaneous writer died aged 65 years.
 Aug. 27. Battle of Long Island.
 Oct. 13. Capture and destruction of an American squadron on Lake Champlain by the English.
 Oct. 28. Battle of White Plains.
 Nov. 16. Capture of Fort Washington.
 Nov. 28. Washington crosses the Delaware.
 Dec. 8. Battle of Rhode Island.
 Dec. 26. Battle of Trenton.
- 1777 Jan. 3. Battle of Princeton.
 July 2. Neckar appointed French Minister of Finance.
 July 6. Ticonderoga taken.
 July 31. The Marquis of La Fayette and other French officers join the Americans in their struggle for independence.
 Aug. 16. Battle of Bennington.
 Sept. 11. Battle of Brandywine.
 Sept. 19. Battle of Stillwater.
 Sept. 20. Defeat of Gen. Wayne.
 Oct. 4. Battle of Germantown.
 Oct. 17. Capitulation of the British army at Saratoga, United States.
 Surrender of Burgoyne.
 Nov. 15. The American Congress adopts a federal government.
 Dec. 18. Constitution of North Carolina adopted.
 Dec. 16. The independence of the United States acknowledged by France.
 Portugal. Mary Frances Isabella.
- 1778 July 3. Jean Jaques Rousseau, French philosopher and miscellaneous writer died aged 66 years.
 The Sandwich Islands discovered by Capt. Cook.
 Jan. 10. Carl von Linnæus, Swedish naturalist and botanist died aged 71 years. He was founder of the botanical system bearing his name.
 David Garrick English tragedian died aged 63.
 Feb. 6. Treaties of amity and commerce concluded between the United States and France.
 May 27. Sebastien Nicholas Adams French sculptor died aged 73. His great work is "Prometheus Bound."
 March 31. The war between Spain and Portugal (which had

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- commenced in 1762) concluded by the Treaty of Pardo, or St. Ildefonso.
- 1778 May 11. Death of William Pitt Earl of Chatham.
 June 13. War declared against England by France, in aid of the North American colonies.
 June 28. Battle of Monmouth. Washington victorious.
 July 4. Invasion of Bohemia by Frederick II. of Prussia and commencement of the "Potatoo War;" (so called on account of the numerous petty skirmishes and manœuvres respecting the convoys.)
 Aug. 29. Battle of Rhode Island.
 December 29. British take Savannah.
- 1779 March 16. Battle of Briar Creek.
 May 13. Siege of Charleston, S. C.
 June 16. War declared between Spain and Great Britain.
 July 16. The grand siege of Gibraltar commenced by the Spaniards blocking up the port.
 July 16. Stony Point taken.
 Aug. 29. Sullivan defeats the Indians.
 Oct. 12. Formation of the first regiment of Irish Volunteers, under the Earl of Leinster to support the Parliament in demanding free trade.
- 1780 Feb. 14. Sir William Blackstone, English judge and author of the well known commentaries on the laws of England, died aged 57 years.
 May 12. Charleston surrenders.
 June 2-7. Lord George Gordon's anti-Popery riots.
 June 23. Battle of Springfield.
 August 6. Sumpter defeats the British.
 Aug. 16. Battle of Camden.
 Oct. 2. Arrest of Major André an English officer by the Americans Sept 23; he is executed by sentence of court-martial as a spy.
 Oct. 7. Battle of King's Mountain.
 Nov. 20. Sumpter defeats Tarleton.
 Dec. 20. England declares war against Holland.
 Hungary. Joseph, son of Maria Theresa.
 Abolition of torture in France.
- 1781 Jan. 1. Revolt of Pennsylvania line.
 Jan. 17. Battle of the Cowpens.
 March 15. Battle of Guildford.
 May 23. Resignation of the French minister Neckar.
 Aug. 5. Naval battle off Dogger-bank, between the Dutch and English fleets; 400 killed on each side.
 Sept. 5. Naval engagement between the French and English.
 Sept. 6. New London burnt by the British.
 Sept. 8. Battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina.
 Sept. 19. The treaty of Chunar, Hindostan, signed by Warren Hastings and the Nabob of Oude. Hastings receives from the latter £100,000 as a present.

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- 1781 Oct. 19. Surrender of a British force consisting of 7,000 men under Lord Cornwallis, to Gen. Washington at Yorktown.
- 1782 March 4. Resolution of the House of Commons, "That the advisers of further prosecution of offensive war in America are enemies to their king and country."
 April 1. Marquis of Rockingham English Prime Minister.
 July 13. Lord Shelburn English Prime Minister.
 Sept. 13. Total defeat of the French and Spanish fleets in the Bay of Gibraltar by the British.
 Oct. 8. The independence of the United States acknowledged by Holland, by a treaty concluded at the Hague.
 Nov. 30. A provisional treaty, acknowledging the independence of the United States, signed by England at Paris.
 The Inquisition abolished in Naples.
- 1783 Jan. 20. An armistice concluded with Great Britain by the United States.
 Feb. 5. The Order of St. Patrick founded in Ireland by George III. It consists of the Sovereign, a grand master and 22 knights.
 Feb. 5. The blockade of Gibraltar by the Spaniards discontinued.
 The independence of the United States acknowledged by Sweden Feb. 5; by Denmark Feb. 25; and by Spain March 24.
 April 4. Duke of Portland English Prime Minister.
 Aug. 1. A violent earthquake at Japan destroys 27 towns and thousands of lives.
 Sept. 3. Treaty of Versailles. By this treaty peace was concluded between Great Britain, France and Spain.
 Nov. 3. The American army disbanded.
 Nov. 25. The English evacuate New York.
 Dec. 26. Pitt English Prime Minister.
- 1784 Jan. 8. Cession of the Crimea to Russia by Turkey. It did not formally take place till Jan. 9, 1792.
 Mar. 28. Prince Frederic appointed regent of Denmark, owing to the insanity of his father Christian VII.
 July 4. The Defenders (Roman Catholics) and Peep-'o-Day Boys (Presbyterians) two Irish factions organized.
 Aug. 10. Allan Ramsay Scottish portrait painter died aged 75 years.
 Dec. 13. Samuel Johnson English lexicographer died aged 75 years.
- 1785 Feb. 8. Resignation of Warren Hastings Governor-General of India; he returns to England.
 Feb. 24. Death of Charles Bonaparte Judge of the Island of Corsica and father of Napoleon I.
 June 1. John Adams the first accredited minister from the United States to the Court of London.
 July 23. Conclusion of the Fursten-Bund Alliance at Berlin and commencement of the Germanic Confederation.
 Affair of the Diamond Necklace.

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- 1785 The guillotine invented.
- 1786 Aug. 2. The life of king George III. of England attempted by Margaret Nicholson.
- Aug. 17. Death of Frederick II. of Prussia; succeeded by Frederick William II.
- Nov. Shay's insurrection breaks out.
- Nov. Major-General Greene dies.
- 1787 Mar. 4. An English settlement composed partly of negroes is established in Sierra Leone, Africa.
- May 13. The English government send to Australia 558 male and 218 female convicts.
- July 20. James Whittaker first Shaker preacher died at Enfield, Conn. aged 36 years. Born at Oldham, England; came to America in company with the celebrated "mother Ann Lee" in 1774. "Elder Whittaker" may be considered the John Wesley of American Shakers.
- Aug. 11. Nova Scotia. The first colonial see of the Anglican Church erected.
- 1788 The new Constitution ratified by all the states except Rhode Island.
- John Ledyard the traveler dies.
- Jan. 26. Captain Philip the first governor of Australia founds the city of Sydney near Port Jackson.
- Feb. 13. Trial of Warren Hastings Governor-General of India begins and lasts seven years. Hastings is acquitted.
- March 3. Death of Prince Charles Edward the young Pretender, at Rome.
- Aug. 2. Thomas Gainsborough English landscape and portrait painter died aged 61 years.
- Oct. 12. The mental indisposition of king George III. is made known.
- Nov. 6. Meeting of the second assembly of French nobles. Spain. Charles IV.
- 1789 Jan. 18. Poland declares itself independent of Russia.
- March 3. The first Congress under the new Constitution meets.
- April 14. George Washington declared first President of the United States.
- John Adams Vice President.
- June 17. The States-General assume the title of the National Assembly of France.
- July 14. Destruction of the Bastille by the French populace.
- Aug. 13. The French Assembly adopts the declaration of the "Rights of Man."
- Sept. 22. Battle of Martinesti, Wallachia. Turks defeated by the Austrian and Russian army.
- Oct. 5-6. The palace at Versailles attacked by the French populace and the king and queen compelled to proceed to Paris.
- Oct. 16. The title King of France altered to the King of the French.

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- 1789 Nov. 2. The property of the French clergy confiscated.
 Dec. 22. France is divided into eighty-three departments nearly equal in extent, the departments divided into districts, the districts into cantons.
 Ethan Allen and General Knyphausen died this year.
 Turkey. Selim III.
- 1790 Treaty concluded with the Creeks.
 First census taken; population of the United States 3,929,326.
 The territory south of the Ohio ceded to the United States, and a territorial government erected therein.
 Jan. 20. John Howard English philanthropist died aged 64 years.
 Feb. 4. Visit of the French king and queen to the Assembly; they agree to the Revolution.
 March 16. Abolition of Lettres de Cachet in France.
 March 29. An alliance concluded between Poland and Prussia at Warsaw. Prussia was induced to enter into this alliance in the hope of ultimately having Thorn and Dantzic ceded to her by Poland.
 April 17. Benjamin Franklin natural philosopher and politician died aged 84 years.
 June 20. Abolition of hereditary nobility and titles of honor in France.
 July 14. Louis XIV. of France swears fealty to the new constitution at the fête in Champ de Mars.
 July 27. Prussia concludes a convention for the settlement of the Netherlands with England and Austria.
 Germany. Leopold II.
 Sept. 30. General Harmar defeated in Indiana.
 Nov. 27. Decrees published for the humiliation of the French clergy by the Assembly of France.
- 1791 March 2. John Wesley founder of Wesleyan Methodism died.
 March 4. The "Quebec Bill" proposed by Pitt of England, by which Canada is divided into the Upper and Lower provinces, and receives a representative constitution.
 April 2. Honoré Gabriel Riquetti Mirabeau, one of the most celebrated characters of the French Revolution dies aged 42 years.
 May 3. A new constitution promulgated in Poland. Its principal articles were that the Roman Catholic religion should be the religion of the State.
 May 14. Battle of Seringapatam, South India. Lord Cornwallis defeated Tippoo Sahib.
 June 21. Louis XVI., his queen and family arrested at Versailles in their flight from Paris.
 June 25. Imprisonment of the French royal family in the Tuileries by the revolutionists.
 Aug. 27. Conference of Pilnitz.
 Sept. 15. Louis XVI. assents to the "National Constitution" of France, which aimed at destroying all ancient abuses.

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- 1792 Jan. 9. Greece is placed under Russian protection.
 Jan. 9. Treaty of Jassy between Russia and Turkey.
 Feb. 23. Sir Joshua Reynolds English painter dies aged 69 years. He was first president of the Royal Academy, founded 1768.
 March 29. Gustavus III. king of Sweden shot at a masquerade by Count Ankerstrom; succeeded by Gustavus Adolphus IV.
 April 20. France declares war against Austria.
 May 14. Confederation of Targowitz. A confederation of Polish nobles, partisans of Russia, to restore the Russian constitution of 1775 in Poland.
 June 1. Kentucky admitted into the Union.
 June 8. War declared between Russia and Poland.
 June 20. The Tuileries attacked by the French republicans.
 June 20. Battle of Menin, Belgium. Austrians defeated.
 June. Union of Prussia, Austria and Holland against France.
 Aug. 4. John Burgoyne English general during the American revolution dies.
 Aug. 10. Massacre of the Swiss guards, storming of the Tuileries, and imprisonment of the French royal family in the Temple by the French revolutionists.
 Sept. 3. Massacre of the Abbaye. The Abbaye was one of the chief prisons of Paris.
 Sept. 5. Massacre of the Royalist prisoners in Paris (among them the unfortunate Princesse de Lamballe) by the French revolutionists.
 Sept. 20. Battle of Valmy, France.
 Sept. 21. Royalty abolished in France by the "National Convention."
 Sept. 22. The French Republic established.
 Germany. Francis II.
 Sept. Invasion of the Sardinian territories by the French, who occupy Savoy and Nice.
 Nov. 6. Battle of Jemmappes, Belgium. Austrians defeated.
 Nov. 27. Savoy and Nice annexed to France.
 Dec. 5. Johann C. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart Austrian musical composer died aged 36 years.
 Dec. 15. Annexation of Flanders to France.
- 1793 Jan. 4. Second treaty between Prussia and Russia for the partition of Poland signed.
 Jan. 21. Louis XVI. imprisoned in the Temple and brought to trial Jan. 19, is condemned to death Jan. 20, and beheaded in the Place de Louis Quinze. Thus perished, at the age of thirty-nine, after a reign of sixteen years and a half, passed in endeavouring to do good, the best but weakest of monarchs.
 Feb. 1. War declared against England, Spain and Holland, by France.
 March 3. Washington again inaugurated President and Adams Vice President.

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1793

- March 10. Revolutionary Tribunal established in France.
 March 10. Insurrection in La Vendée. The final pacification of the province was effected by the treaty of Luçon, Jan. 17, 1800, nearly 1,000,000 victims having fallen in the struggle.
 March 25. Robespierre and his colleagues invested with dictatorial authority by the French Republic.
 March 25. An alliance concluded between England and Russia against France. Russia acquires considerable territory by the second partition of Poland.
 July 13. Assassination of Marat by Charlotte Corday.
 July 22. Treaty between Poland and Russia.
 Aug. 16. The first English church erected in Australia.
 Aug. 18. Battle of Lincelles, France.
 Sept. 1. Battle of Quesnoy, France.
 Sept. 3. War declared by Naples against the French republic.
 Sept 8. Battle of Dunkirk, France.
 Sept. 14. Arrival of Lord Macartney's embassy at Peking, China; he is received by the emperor.
 Sept. 25. Treaty between Poland and Prussia.
 Oct. 16. Execution of queen Marie Antoinette.
 Oct. 16. Battle of Wattignies, France.
 Nov. 6. Execution of Philippe Egalité duke of Orleans.
 Nov. 8. Execution of Madame Roland.
 Courts for civil and criminal causes and circuits appointed in India by the British government.

John Hancock, Roger Sherman and John Manly died this year.

1794

- Jan. 16. Edward Gibbon English historian died aged 57 years.
 A naval armament fitted out against the Algerines.
 Feb. Invasion of Spain by the French.
 March 24. Execution of the leaders of the Cordeliers' club.
 March 24. The Russians expelled from Cracow by Kosciusko, and commencement of the Polish insurrection.
 April 5. Execution of Danton and his colleagues.
 April 16. Massacre of the Russians in Warsaw by the Polish garrison and citizens.
 April 24. Battle of Cambray. French defeated.
 May 8. Antoine Laurent Lavoisier French chemist died.
 May 10. A national council for the government of the Polish republic established by the Poles. The king was set aside; the council was to consist of eight members and Kosciusko invested with dictatorial power.
 May 12. Execution of Madame Elizabeth sister of Louis XVI.
 May 18-22. Battle of Tourcoing.
 May 22. Battle of Espierres. French severely defeated.
 May 23. Suspension of the "Habeas Corpus Act" in England, owing to the seditious state of the country.
 June 1. The French fleet defeated off Ushant by Lord Howe.
 June 15. Cracow surrenders to the Prussian forces; Austria unites with Prussia against Poland.
 June 26. Battle of Fleurus.

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- 1794 July 27. The revolution of the Ninth Thermidor and fall of Robespierre.
- July 28. Execution of Robespierre, St. Just and 70 of their colleagues; termination of the Reign of Terror.
- Aug. 20. Gen. Wayne defeats the Indians at the Miami.
- Aug. 27. Death of Sir William Jones English lawyer and oriental scholar.
- Sept. 8. The Jacobin Club, one of the numerous political associations that came into existence just before the first French revolution, ordered to be closed by the French National Convention.
- Sept. 14. Battle of Bois-le-duc.
- Sept. 14. Battle of Boxtel.
- Oct. 10. Battle of Maciejowice.
- Nov. 4. Defeat of the Poles at Praga by the Russians under Suwarrow; 12,000 Poles slain.
- Nov. 9. Warsaw taken by Suwarrow.
- Nov. 10. Inauguration of the worship of the "Goddess of Reason" in France.
- Nov. 19. A treaty of amity, commerce and navigation concluded with Britain by the United States.
- Oct. 28—Dec. 5. Trials of Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke and John Thelwall in England for treason; they are acquitted.
- General Sullivan, Baron Steuben, Dr. Witherspoon and Richard Henry Lee died this year.
- 1795 April 5. Peace concluded at Bâsle between France and Prussia.
- April 8. Marriage of the prince of Wales with Caroline of Brunswick.
- April 23. Acquittal of Warren Hastings.
- May 22. Mungo Park starts from the Gambia on his voyage of discovery into Africa. He traced the Niger to Silla, explored the intervening countries and returned to England in 1797.
- June 8. Death of Louis XVII. in the Temple.
- June 19. James Boswell biographer of Dr. Johnson dies aged 55 years.
- July 22. Treaty of Bâsle between France and Spain.
- Oct 1. The whole of the island of Ceylon reduced to subjection by the British.
- Oct. 24. Final partition of Poland between Russia, Austria and Prussia.
- Nov. 23. Battle of Laono. Austrians defeated.
- General Francis Marion, and President Ezra Stiles of Yale College died this year.
- 1796 Jan. 7. Birth of the Princess Charlotte daughter of the Prince of Wales.
- Feb. 15. All the fortified stations of the Dutch in Ceylon ceded to the British by the treaty of Colombo.
- April 9. Napoleon commences his Italian victories.

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- 1796 April 12. Battle of Montenotte, Italy.
 April 22. Battle of Mondovi, Piedmont.
 May 10. Battle of Lodi, North Italy.
 May 15. Savoy and Nice ceded to France by the treaty of Paris.
 June 1. Tennessee admitted into the Union.
 July 21. Robert Burns the national poet of Scotland died aged 37 years.
 Aug. 3. Battle of Lonato, Lombardy.
 Aug. 17. Surrender of a Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay, Africa, to Sir George Keith Elphinstone.
 Oct. 7. Thomas Reid Scottish philosopher died aged 87 years.
 Oct. 11. Spain declares war against England.
 Oct. 11. Peace concluded at Paris between France and Naples. Naples agrees to be neutral, and to shut her ports against all vessels of war belonging to belligerents that should exceed the number of four.
 Oct. 16. Death of King Victor Amadeus III. of Sardinia.
 Nov. 14. Battle of Arcola.
 Dec. 4. Napoleon founds the Cispadane Republic in Italy; it is merged the following year into the Cisalpine Republic.
 Russia. Paul.
 Anthony Wayne, David Rittenhouse and Samuel Huntington, formerly President of Congress, died this year.
- 1797 Jan. Treaty concluded with Tripoli.
 Feb. 14. Naval battle of Cape St. Vincent.
 Feb. 19. Peace of Tolentino, between France and Rome. By this treaty the See of Rome withdrew from all leagues against the French Republic.
 Feb. 27. Commercial panic in England Feb. 20; the Bank of England stops payment.
 March 4. John Adams inaugurated President and Thomas Jefferson Vice President.
 April 18. Peace of Léoben, between France and Austria. By this peace Austria ceded to France the Austrian Netherlands.
 June 14. The Republic of Genoa assumes the title of the Ligurian Republic.
 July. Congress declares the treaties with France annulled.
 July 9. Edmund Burke English statesman died aged 68 years.
 July 24. Unsuccessful attempt of the British on Santa Cruz; Admiral Nelson loses his right arm.
 Oct. 11. Battle of Camperdown. Dutch fleet defeated.
 Prussia. Frederic William III.
 Oct. 17. The Cisalpine Republic recognized by the Emperor of Germany. This republic was formed by the union of the Cispadane and Transpadane Republics by Napoleon.
 Oct. 17. Peace of Campo Formio between Austria and the French Republic. By this peace the emperor surrendered the Austrian Netherlands, the Ionian Islands, and extensive

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- territories in Italy, receiving Venice and some other places in return.
- 1797 Dec. 10. Return of Napoleon Bonaparte to Paris; he is fêted as the "Pacifcator."
- 1798 Jan. 4. Confiscation of all English merchandise in France.
Feb. 23. Invasion of Italy by Napoleon Bonaparte; the Pope made prisoner.
March 20. The French proclaim the Roman republic.
April 20. Habeas Corpus Act again suspended in Great Britain.
April. The Helvetic Republic established in Switzerland by France.
May. Congress passes an act for raising a provisional army.
May 20. Napoleon Bonaparte embarks for Egypt.
Battles of Kilkullen May 23; Naas May 24; Oulart May 27.
Lord Edward Fitzgerald's rebellion breaks out in Ireland; he is arrested in Dublin May 19, and dies in prison.
July. Washington appointed Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-chief.
July 21. Battle of the Pyramids, Egypt.
Aug. 1. Battle of the Nile, Egypt; French defeated.
Nov. 19. Trial and capital sentence of Wolfe Tone, the Irish rebel, who commits suicide.
Nov. 19. Ferdinand IV. King of Naples having published a manifesto against the French marches against them in Italy and enters Rome.
Dec. 4. Discovery of Bass's Straits by Bass and Flinders, which establishes the fact that Australia and Tasmania are distinct islands.
Dec. 9. Charles Emanuel II. king of Sardinia deposed by the French and compelled to retire to Leghorn.
Dec. 29. Russia joins England and Austria in a coalition against France. She secedes in 1799 and joins with France.
- 1799 Jan. 14. Capture of Gaeta by the French Jan. 4. Ferdinand of Naples deserts his capital, leaving it in the hands of the French.
Jan 23. The Parthenopean republic established by the French at Naples.
Feb. 6. Syria invaded by Napoleon Bonaparte.
March 7. Jaffa stormed by the French.
April 24. Battle of Cassano, Lombardy.
May 4. Battle of Seringapatam, South India.
May 20. Retreat of Napoleon Bonaparte from Syria, after his repulse at St. Jean d'Acre.
May 23. Battle of the Adda.
June 5. Battle of Zurich, Switzerland. French defeated by the Austrians.
June 17. Naples retaken by the French; scenes of vengeance and massacre ensue.
June 19. Battle of Trebia.

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- 1799 June 22. Second coalition against France formed by England, Russia, Germany, Turkey, Portugal and Naples.
 July 15. Discovery of Moreton bay, Australia, by Flinders.
 July 25. Battle of Aboukir, Egypt.
 Aug. 12. The Neapolitans capture Rome.
 Aug. 15. Battle of Novi, Italy.
 Aug. 30. Surrender of the Dutch fleet at the Texel to the British Admiral Mitchel.
 Sept. 19. Battle of Bergen.
 Nov. 10. The French Directory dissolved and a provisional government established.
 The American navy consists of 42 vessels carrying 950 guns.
 The seat of government of Pennsylvania removed to Lancaster.
 Dec. 14. Death of George Washington, first President of the United States, aged 67 years.
 Dec. 24. Napoleon Bonaparte chosen First Consul of France.
 Portugal. John VI.
- 1800 April 25. William Cowper English poet died aged 69 years.
 May 31. Napoleon Bonaparte crosses the Alps into Italy.
 Aug. The seat of the United States government removed from Philadelphia to Washington.
 Dec. 3. Battle of Hohenlinden. Austrian loss nearly 20,000.
 Dec. 16. The armed neutrality of 1780 revived. The revival of this confederacy was signed by Russia, Denmark and Sweden Dec. 16 and by Prussia three days after.
 Dec. 24. Unsuccessful attempt on the life of Napoleon Bonaparte by means of an infernal machine.
 Dec. 26. Battle of the Mincio.
 Dec. 27. Hugh Blair, D. D. Scotch divine died aged 82 years.
 Dec. 30. The czar of Russia invites the contending sovereigns of Europe to settle their differences by a private combat at St. Petersburg.
- 1801 Jan. 1. Legislative Union of Great Britain with Ireland.
 Jan. 22. The United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland holds its first meeting.
 Feb. 9. Treaty of Luneville between Germany and the French republic. In this peace the course of the Rhine was fixed as the limit between France and Germany.
 Feb. 18. Spain declares war against Portugal at the instigation of Napoleon.
 March 4. Thomas Jefferson inaugurated President and Aaron Burr Vice President of the United States.
 March 21. Battle of Alexandria.
 March 24. Paul I. of Russia assassinated by a party of noblemen under Generals Benningsen and Pahlen; succeeded by Alexander.
 March 28. Peace concluded between France and Naples by the treaty of Florence.
 April 2. Bombardment of Copenhagen which puts an end to the Armed Neutrality.

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- 1801 July 1. Insurrection of the negroes of Hayti, West Indies, under the negro general, Toussaint l'Ouverture against the French; they declare themselves independent.
- July 15. Concordat concluded between Rome and the French republic, which re-established the papal authority though in a modified form in France.
- Sept. 11. Re-establishment of the Roman Catholic religion in France.
- Oct. 8. Peace concluded between France and Russia.
- Oct. 9. Peace concluded between France and Turkey.
- 1802 Louisiana ceded to France by Spain.
- New Orleans closed against the United States.
- Ohio admitted into the Union.
- Gen. Daniel Morgan died aged 66 years.
- Jan. 25. The Cisalpine republic remodeled as the Italian republic.
- March 25. The treaty of Amiens concluded. The contracting parties were France, Holland and Spain on the one side and Great Britain on the other. England was to cede all the French, Spanish and Dutch colonies acquired during the war except Trinidad and Ceylon.
- May 3. Invasion of Hayti, West Indies by the French under Le Clere, who compel Toussaint l'Ouverture to surrender; he is taken prisoner to France.
- May 19. Institution of the Legion of Honor.
- June 4. Abdication of Charles Emanuel II. king of Sardinia in favor of his brother, the duke of Aosta afterwards Victor Emanuel I.
- Aug. 2. Napoleon Bonaparte appointed First Consul for life.
- Sept. 11. Piedmont incorporated with the French republic.
- 1803 March 2. Samuel Adams a distinguished statesman during the American revolution died aged 81 years.
- April 30. Louisiana purchased from the French government by the United States.
- May 16. Renewal of the war between England and France owing to Napoleon's aggressions.
- June 12. Battle of Ahmednuggur.
- June 24. A massacre of the English takes place at Kandy, Ceylon, by the natives.
- July 23. The insurrection of Robert Emmett breaks out in Ireland.
- Aug. 18. Death of James Beattie Scottish poet.
- Sept. 23. Battle of Assaye.
- Nov. Another insurrection of the negroes of Hayti, West Indies, against the French breaks out under Dessalines a negro; the French quit the island.
- Dec. 17. Peace concluded between the British and the Rajah of Berar, Hindostan, who cedes Cuttaek to the British.
- 1804 Jan. 30. Mungo Park sets out on his second voyage of discovery into Africa from which he never returned.

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- 1804 Feb. 6. Joseph Priestley English dissenting divine and natural philosopher died aged 71 years.
Brown University R. I. established.
March 8. Suppression of the convents in Prussia.
March 21. Execution of the duke of Enghien.
May 18. France formed into an empire and Napoleon proclaimed emperor of the French.
July 12. Alexander Hamilton American soldier and statesman died aged 47 years.
Aug. Tripoli bombarded by the Americans.
Oct. 8. The negro Dessalines is crowned emperor of Hayti, West Indies, under the title of James I.
Dec. 2. Coronation of Napoleon I. by the Pope at Notre Dame.
Dec. 12. Spain declares war against England.
- 1805 March 4. Thomas Jefferson inaugurated President and George Clinton Vice President of the United States.
April 11. Russia again joins the coalition against France.
April. France changes the form of the government in Holland. Schimmelpenninck is placed as Grand Pensionary at the head of affairs.
May 9. Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller German poet, dramatist and historical writer died aged 46 years.
May 25. William Paley English divine died aged 62 years.
May 26. Coronation of Napoleon I. at Milan as king of Italy. He includes Sardinia in his kingdom.
June. Treaty of peace concluded with Tripoli.
June 4. Annexation of Genoa to France.
July 26. A terrible earthquake occurs at Naples; 20,000 lives are destroyed.
The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts founded.
Aug. 9. Third coalition against France formed by England, Russia, Naples and Austria.
Sept. 26. Invasion of Germany by France.
Oct. 5. Death of Lord Cornwallis Governor-General of India aged 67 years.
Oct. 20. Battle of Ulm.
Oct. 21. Naval battle of Trafalgar.
Dec. 2. Battle of Austerlitz.
Dec. 26. The title of King conferred on the Elector of Bavaria by Napoleon I.
- 1806 Feb. 10. Lord Grenville English Prime Minister.
The Townley marbles purchased by the British Museum for £20,000.
Jan. 23. William Pitt English statesman and son of the earl of Chatham died aged 47 years.
Feb. 8. Entrance of the French into Naples. This was owing to Ferdinand IV. having broken faith with France by joining the coalition. The Neapolitan court is removed to Sicily.
Feb. 13. Napoleon I. proclaims himself Emperor of Rome and the Pope his viceroy.

A. D.

1806

- Feb. 15. Coronation of Joseph Bonaparte as king of Naples.
 Feb. 22. James Barry English painter and professor of painting in the Royal Academy died aged 65 years.
 April. 1. The Prussians seize Hanover, and proclaim Frederick William III. king, whereupon England declares war.
 June 5. Louis Bonaparte established as king of Holland by Napoleon I.
 June 27. Capture of Buenos Ayres by the English, and a large amount of treasure secured.
 July 4. Battle of Maida.
 July 12. The Confederation of the Rhine formed. On the overthrow of the old German Empire, Napoleon induced several rulers of German States to separate themselves from the German body and to enter into a Confederation of which he was named Protector.
 Aug. 16. Francis II. of Germany abolishes the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumes that of Francis I. Emperor of Austria.
 Sept. 13. Death of Charles James Fox English statesman and orator.
 Oct. 6. Fourth coalition against France formed by England, Prussia, Russia and Saxony.
 Oct. 8. Prussia declares war against Napoleon I.
 Oct. 14. Battles of Auerstadt and Jena.
 Oct. 17. James I. Emperor of Hayti assassinated by his subjects, who place his lieutenant, Christophe, at the head of affairs.
 Nov. 21. Publication of the Berlin Decree. The publication of this decree was Napoleon's first step towards what has been called the Continental System.

1807

- Jan. The university of Leyden was nearly destroyed by the catastrophe of a vessel laden with 10,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder blowing up and demolishing a large part of the town and killing many people.
 Jan. 7. Turkey declares war against Russia, owing to the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Russians, and afterwards against England.
 Jan. 25. Battle of Mohrungen.
 Jan 27. Aaron Burr arrested for a conspiracy.
 Jan. 28. Gas is introduced for lighting the streets of London.
 Feb. 8. Battle of Eylau.
 Feb. 19. Sir John Duckworth forces the passage of the Dardanelles and burns a Turkish squadron at Gallipoli.
 March 23. The slave-trade is abolished in the domains of Great Britain, by 47 Geo. III. c. 36. The Act to take effect from May 1. Mr. Granville Sharp was the first individual in England who stood forward as the advocate of the Africans, and with him the movements for the abolition of the traffic in human flesh organized.
 March 31. Duke of Portland English Prime Minister.

A. D.

- 1807 May 29. Selim III. of Turkey deposed by Mustapha IV.
 June 14. Battle of Friedland.
 July 7-9. Treaty of Tilsit. This peace was concluded between France and Russia July 7, and two days afterwards between France and Prussia.
 July 25. Conspiracy of the Prince of Asturias against the lives of his parents the King and Queen of Spain.
 Sept. 5. Bombardment of Copenhagen.
 Oct. 6. War between Russia and Sweden. This arose from Sweden not complying with the request of Russia to accede to the principles of the Armed Neutrality.
 Oct. 18. Entrance of the French army into Spain, en route for Portugal.
 Oct. 27. Treaty between France and Spain for the partition of Portugal signed at Fontainebleau.
 Nov. 8. Russia declares war against England, and refuses to divulge the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit.
 Dec. 17. Publication of the Milan Decree.
 Dec. 22. A general embargo imposed by the United States Government on all vessels, (repealed March 1, 1809.)
1808. Commodore Barron of the "Chesapeake" tried and sentenced to be suspended for five years.
 Jan. 1. The importation of African slaves into the United States prohibited by Congress.
 Jan. 21. The royal family of Portugal, driven from Lisbon by the French, reach Brazil.
 Feb. 27. Napoleon I. demands the cession of the districts north of the Ebro from Spain, in exchange for Portugal.
 March 19. Charles IV. of Spain abdicates in favor of his son Ferdinand VII.
 March 23. The French under Murat enter Madrid.
 May 2. Insurrection of the Spaniards at Madrid, and massacre of the French. The insurrection suppressed by Murat with great barbarity.
 May 5. Charles IV. of Spain renounces the crown in favor of Napoleon I. by the treaty of Bayonne.
 May 6. Abdication of Ferdinand VII. of Spain.
 May 21. The French enter Rome Feb. 2; Napoleon I. annexes the Papal States to the kingdom of Italy.
 June 6. Napoleon I. confers the crown of Spain on his brother Joseph Bonaparte.
 July 15. Joachim Murat elevated to the throne of Naples.
 July 20. Battle of Baylen.
 July 30. Entrance of Joseph Bonaparte into Madrid as king of Spain July 20. He is compelled to retire.
 Aug. 21. Battle of Vimeira.
 Aug. 25. Entrance of the Spanish army into Madrid.
 Sept. 25. A central junta established at Madrid.
 Nov. 22. Battle of Tudela.
 Dec. 4. Capture of Madrid by Napoleon I.

A. D.

- 1808 Serfdom abolished in Prussia.
Denmark. Frederic VI.
Turkey. Mahmoud II.
- 1809 Jan. 14. Great Britain concludes a treaty with the supreme junta of Spain, by which she engages to assist Spain with all her forces against the French, and to recognize no other king of Spain than Ferdinand VII.
Jan. 16. Battle of Corunna.
Jan. 22. Return of Joseph Bonaparte to Madrid.
March 4. James Madison inaugurated President and George Clinton Vice President of the United States.
March 13. Gustavus IV. king of Sweden deposed by his uncle, who succeeds as Charles XIII.
Jan. 27—March 17. Impeachment and acquittal of the Duke of York.
April 6. The fifth coalition against France formed by England and Austria.
April 15. The Poles unite with France; an Austrian army under the Archduke Ferdinand enters Poland.
April 23. Warsaw occupied by the Austrians.
May 5. Russia declares war against Austria.
May 5. Opening of the Council of State at Madrid by Joseph Bonaparte.
May 12. Sir Arthur Wellesley crosses the Douro and enters Spain.
May 17. Napoleon I. declares Rome a free and imperial city of the French empire.
May 21—22. Battles of Aspern and Essling.
June 1. The Austrians evacuate Warsaw.
July 5—6. Battle of Wagram.
July 27. Battle of Talavera.
Sept. 18. The "O. P." (Old Prices) riot commences at Covent Garden Theatre.
Oct. 14. Treaty of Schönbrunn between France and Austria.
Nov. 19. Battle of Ocana.
Dec. 6. Mr. Perceval English Prime Minister.
Dec. 15. Napoleon divorced from his wife Josephine.
- 1810 March 23. Publication of the Rambouillet decree by Napoleon I. which prohibits French vessels from entering the ports of the United States, and orders the seizure of all American vessels arriving in French waters.
April 1. Marriage of Napoleon with Maria Louisa of Austria.
June 20. The Swedish government prohibits intercourse with Great Britain, at the command of Napoleon I.
July 1. Louis Bonaparte king of Holland abdicates his throne in favor of his eldest son.
July 9. Incorporation of Holland with the French empire.
Aug. 8. The agitation for the repeal of the Union commences in Ireland.
Aug. 21. Marshal Bernadotte declared Crown Prince of Sweden.

A. D.

- 1810 Sept. 17. A plot for the overthrow of the Spanish authority in Mexico formed under Hidalgo.
 Sept. 18. Joachim Murat king of Naples makes an unsuccessful attempt to take Sicily.
- 1811 March 5. Battle of Barossa.
 May. Engagement between the "President" and "Little Belt."
 June 2. Henry Christophe president of Hayti in 1806 crowned king of that island by the title of Henry I.
 Nov. 7. Battle of Tippecanoe; Indians defeated by Gen. Harrison.
- 1812 Jan. 11. Additional force of 10,000 men authorized by the United States government.
 March 14. An alliance concluded by Prussia with France and Austria.
 April 5. Russia and Sweden form a coalition against France.
 June 16. Lord Liverpool English Prime Minister.
 June 18. War declared against Great Britain by the United States.
 June 24. The French under Napoleon I. invade Russia.
 June 28. The general diet at Warsaw proclaims the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland.
 July 12. Gen. Hull invades Canada.
 July 18. Treaty of Orebro between Great Britain, Sweden and Russia.
 July 22. Battle of Salamanca, Spain.
 Aug. 9. Battle of Brownstown.
 Aug. 12. The British army enters Madrid.
 Aug. 16-17. Battle of Smolensko, Russia; French defeated.
 Aug. 19. Capture of the British frigate "Guerrière" by the American ship "Constitution."
 Aug. 27. Norway guaranteed to Sweden by Russia in exchange for Finland.
 Sept. Gen. Harrison takes command of the northwestern army.
 Sept. 7. Battle of Borodino, Russia.
 Sept. 14. Entrance of the French into Moscow; the town burnt by the inhabitants.
 Sept. 22. Sir A. Wellesley invested by the Spanish Cortes with the supreme command of the Spanish forces.
 Oct. 13. Battle of Queenstown.
 Oct. 17. Capture of the British sloop "Frolic" by the American sloop "Wasp."
 Oct. 19. The French commence their retreat from Russia. All the hopes which Napoleon had built on the possession of Moscow were disappointed; famine and desolation stared him in the face, and as the Russians gathered round on all sides it was evident that nothing could save his army but a speedy retreat or peace.
 Oct. 25. Capture of the British frigate "Macedonia" by the American frigate "United States."
 Nov. 26. Battle of Beresina, Russia; French loss over 20,000.

A. D.

- 1812 Aug.—Nov. The Americans invade Canada and are compelled to surrender after several sanguinary battles.
Dec. 29. "Java" British frigate taken by the "Constitution."
- 1813 Feb. 23. Capture of the British sloop "Peacock" by the American ship "Hornet."
March 16. Sixth coalition against France formed by Russia and Prussia.
March 4. James Madison inaugurated President and Elbridge Gerry Vice President of the United States.
Berlin evacuated by the French.
April 15. Mobile taken by a body of the American army.
April 27. York and Upper Canada taken.
May. Fort Meigs besieged by the British; Gen. Clay defeated.
May 27. Capture of Fort George, Canada, by the Americans.
May 29. British defeated in an attempt on Sackett's Harbor.
May 31. Invasion of Silesia by Napoleon I.
June 1. Capture of the American frigate "Chesapeake" by the British frigate "Shannon." The action which only lasted a quarter of an hour was fought near Boston.
June 21. Battle of Vittoria, Spain. French defeated by Wellington. Loss severe.
June 23. Admiral Cockburn defeated at Craney Island.
July 28. Battle of the Pyrenees.
July 28. The India trade thrown open by Geo. III.
Aug. 14. Capture of the American sloop "Argus" by the British frigate "Pelican."
Aug. 26. Battle of Katzbach and Dresden. Allies defeated.
Aug. 31. Capture of St. Sebastian.
Sept. 5. War declared against Sweden by Denmark.
Battle of the Thames. Tecumseh killed.
Sept. 10. Capture of an English squadron on Lake Erie by the Americans under Com. Perry.
Aug.—Sept. Severe famine in Poland.
Oct. 19. Battle of Leipsic. Napoleon defeated with great loss and retreats towards the Rhine.
Nov. 1. Expedition against Montreal.
Nov. 11. Battle of Williamsburg.
Nov. 19. Fort Niagara taken.
Nov. 30. The Prince of Orange lands in Holland, and is proclaimed Sovereign Prince.
- 1814 Jan. 23. Return of Pius VII. to Rome.
Jan. 29. Battle of Brienne, France.
Feb. 3. Naples concludes an alliance with Austria, Jan. 11, and with England.
Feb. 17—18. Battles of Fontainebleau and Montereau.
March 7. Battle of Craonne, France.
March 9—10. Battle of Leon, Napoleon defeated.
March 20. Battle of Tarbes, Wellington defeats the French.
March 20. Capture of the American frigate "Essex" by the British frigates "Phœbe" and "Cherub."

A. D.

- 1814 March 30. Surrender of Paris to the allied armies. The following day the emperor of Russia and King of Prussia entered Paris at the head of 36,000 men, amidst the acclamations of the people.
- April 4. Dissolution of the Kingdom of Italy.
- April 4. Abdication of Napoleon in favor of his son (born March 20, 1811.)
- April 10. Battle of Toulouse, France.
- April 21. United States ship "Frolic" taken.
- April 28. "Epervier" taken by the "Peacock."
- May 3. Bourbon dynasty restored to France in the person of Louis XVIII. Wearied with the imperial yoke, and with continual war, France hailed the return of peace with acclamations of joy and hope.
- May 4. Arrival of Napoleon at Elba.
- May 14. Ferdinand VII. of Spain solemnly restored at Madrid.
- May 29. Josephine Empress of France died aged 51 years. She was daughter of Count Tacher de la Pagerie.
- May 30. Peace of Paris. This important treaty was concluded between France on the one side and Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia.
- June 7. Visit of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia to England.
- July 3. Fort Erie taken by Gen. Brown.
- July 25. Battle of Chippewa.
- July 25. Battle of Bridgewater.
- Aug. 1. A free constitution adopted by Holland March 28: the ten provinces of Belgium are annexed to Holland.
- Aug. 7. Restoration of the Jesuits and the Inquisition at Rome by Pope Pius VII.
- Aug. 14. Prince Christian, afterwards King of Denmark, elected King of Norway May 17; he is compelled to abdicate by the Swedes.
- Aug. 15. Battle of Fort Erie.
- Aug. 24. The city of Washington seized by the British, the Capitol and other public buildings burnt: battle of Bladensburg.
- Aug 30. Battle of Bellair. Americans defeated.
- Sept. 1. "Avon" taken by the "Wasp."
- Sept. 11. Capture of an English squadron by the Americans on Lake Champlain.
- Sept. 12. Battle of Baltimore.
- Oct. 2. Congress at Vienna holds its sittings. The Congress was composed of the Kings of Prussia and Denmark, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Bavaria, and other sovereign princes, with the plenipotentiaries from Great Britain, Austria, Spain, France, Portugal, etc. After an anxious suspense, it stipulated the conditions on which France was to hold her position among the powers of Europe.

A. D.

- 1814 Nov. 4 Charles XIII. King of Sweden accepts the constitution adopted by the diet of Eidsvold (April 11), which declares Norway a free, independent, indivisible, and inalienable state, united to Sweden under the same king.
- Dec. 14. Victor Emanuel I. of Sardinia restored to his kingdom, and returns to Turin : Geneva is annexed to Sardinia.
- Dec 24. Treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain signed at Ghent. The articles of this treaty chiefly related to the disputes respecting boundaries, for the determination of which it was agreed that commissioners should be reciprocally appointed.
- Death of Sir William Howe, Commander-in-chief of the British forces in America during the revolution from 1775 to 1778.
- The Heteria, a secret society for the independence of Greece founded.
- 1815 Jan 1. Second repulse of the British at New Orleans.
- Jan 8. Signal defeat of the British at New Orleans.
- Jan 15. United States frigate "President" taken by a British squadron.
- March 1. Return of Napoleon from Elba; he lands at Cannes with 1,000 men.
- March 15. New alliance against Napoleon formed by England, Austria, Prussia and Russia.
- March 16. Austria cedes most of her Belgian possessions to Holland, February 23; the Prince of Orange assumes the title of king of Holland.
- March 19. Departure of Louis XVIII. from Paris and restoration of the French empire.
- March 20. The independence of Switzerland acknowledged by the Congress of Vienna.
- March 25. Treaty of Vienna. The chief articles of the treaty concerned Italy, the Netherlands, Poland and Germany. As regards Italy the king of Sardinia was reinstated in his territories according to the boundaries of 1792, with some alterations on the side of Geneva.
- March 29. Abolition of the slave-trade in France by Napoleon I.
- April. Massacre of the American prisoners at Dartmoor, England.
- April 10. War declared by Austria against Naples, owing to the latter having united with Napoleon I.
- April 27. The whole of Kemaon, Hindostan, ceded to the British.
- May. Com. Decatur sails with a squadron to Algiers.
- May 3. Battle of Tolentino, Italy.
- May 16. Flight of Murat king of Naples from Italy.
- June 15. Invasion of Belgium by Napoleon.
- June 16. Battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras, Belgium; duke of Brunswick killed.

A. D.

- 1815 June 17. Restoration of Ferdinand IV. to the throne of Naples under the title of Ferdinand I. king of the Two Sicilies.
- June 18. Battle of Waterloo, Belgium. Wellington defeats Napoleon with severe loss.
- June 18. An Algerine frigate of 44 guns captured by the "Guerrière."
- June 20. Cracow, Poland, made a free republic. The Czar Alexander I. is proclaimed king of Poland at Warsaw.
- June 22. Second abdication of Napoleon.
- July 6. Return of Louis XVIII. to Paris.
- July 15. Surrender of Napoleon to Captain Maitland of H. M. S. the "Bellerophon."
- Aug. 8. Napoleon transferred to H. M. S. "Northumberland" at Torbay and sent to St. Helena.
- Sept. 9. John Singleton Copley American historical painter died aged 78 years.
- Sept. 26. The Holy Alliance, a treaty between Russia, Austria and Prussia couched in the most solemn language, in which the contracting parties declared their resolution to take for their sole guide, both in their domestic administration and foreign relations the precepts of the holy religion of Christ their Saviour. Subsequent events seem to indicate that a resolution to support the authority of each other against any revolutionary movement among their subjects was the real object of this mystical combination of princes, veiled by so thick a mantle of religion.
- Oct. 13. Murat ex-king of Naples lands in Calabria and attempts to recover his throne Oct. 8. He is captured, tried by court-martial and shot.
- Oct. 16. Arrival of Napoleon at St. Helena.
- Nov. 20. Second peace of Paris between the French and the allies. France was now deprived of part of the territories which the peace of 1814 had left her. The sum of £28,000,000 was to be paid to the allies for the expenses of the war.
- Dec. 7. Michael Ney executed aged 46 years. He was duke of Elchingen, prince of Moskwa and Marshal of France.
- Dec 16. Erection of Brazil into a kingdom by John, Prince Regent of Portugal.
- The Phigalian marbles purchased by the British Museum for £19,000.
- 1816 Jan. 12. A decree issued by the allied sovereigns permanently excluding the Bonaparte family from the throne of France.
- May 2. Marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Great Britain with Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.
- Oct. A treaty concluded by Gen. Jackson with the Indians.
- Dec. 2. Serious riots in London which originate at a meeting held in Spa Fields.
- 1817 Jan 1. United States bank opened for business at Philadelphia.
- Feb. 3. Commencement of the "Green Bag" inquiry.

A. D.

- 1817 March 4. James Monroe inaugurated President and D. D. Tompkins Vice President of the United States.
 Sept. 22. Cash payments partially resumed by the Bank of England.
 Sept. 23. Treaty between Great Britain and Spain for the suppression of the slave-trade.
 Oct. 15. Thaddeus Kosciusko Polish General and patriot died aged 71 years.
 Oct. 18. A treaty abolishing slave-trade signed between England and the king of Madagascar, Radama the Great, at Tamatave.
 Nov. 6. Death of the Princess Charlotte of Great Britain.
- 1818 Feb. 5. Death of Charles XIII. king of Sweden and accession of Marshal Bernadotte under the title of Charles John XIV.
 April. The Seminoles defeated and dispersed by Gen. Jackson.
 May 9. Conclusion of the Pindaree war.
 May 26. The king of Bavaria grants a constitutional charter to his subjects.
- 1819 Feb. 23. A treaty for the cession of Florida signed at Washington and ratified by the United States.
 May 24. Birth of queen Victoria.
 May. The first steamship sails for Europe.
 Aug. 16. England. Manchester monster Reform meeting.
 Aug. 23. Com. Perry dies in the West Indies.
 Sept. 12. Lebrecht Von Blucher died aged 77 years. A Prussian field-marshal whose energy and boldness gained him the appellation of "Marshal Forward."
 Dec. The Alabama territory admitted into the Union.
- 1820 Jan. 23. Death of Edward duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III.
 Jan. 29. Death of king George III. and accession of George IV. his eldest son.
 Feb. 10. The "Missouri Compromise." This compromise, drawn up by Mr. Clay, enacted that slavery should not exist except in Missouri north of latitude 36° 30'.
 Jan.-Feb. A revolution breaks out in Spain against Ferdinand VII. headed by Raphael Y. Nunez del Riego.
 March 25. Expulsion of the Jesuits from Russia.
 July 13. Gen. Pepe heads an insurrection of Carbonari, and compels the King of the Two Sicilies to grant a new constitution.
 Oct. 1. Revolt of the garrison at Oporto, Aug. 24: the revolution spreads to Lisbon: the revolutionists of Oporto establish a constitutional junta at Lisbon.
 Oct. 20. The State of Florida ceded to the United States by Spain.
 Aug. 19—Nov. 10. Trial of Queen Caroline. One of the first steps of George IV. after his accession, was an unsuccessful attempt to procure a divorce from his consort Caroline of Brunswick.

- A. D.
- 1820 Nov. King Christophe of Hayti commits suicide, and Boyes becomes president of the whole island.
- Maine admitted into the Union as a state.
- 1821 Feb. 24. John Keats English poet died aged 24 years.
- March 4. James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins inaugurated President and Vice President for a second term.
- March 9. Portugal adopts a new constitution. The articles of this constitution secured freedom of person and property, the liberty of the press, legal equality, and the abolition of privileges, the admission of all citizens to all offices and the sovereignty of the nation.
- March 13. Abdication of Victor Emanuel I. King of Sardinia, in consequence of a popular insurrection, and accession of his brother Charles Felix.
- March 20. Invasion of Naples by the Austrians at Ferdinand's request, March 7; capitulation of Naples to the Austrians.
- March 23. Naples occupied by the Austrians, and a provisional government appointed.
- May 1. The Bank of England resumes cash payments.
- May 5. Death of Napoleon Bonaparte at Saint Helena.
- July 4. The court of Portugal again established at Lisbon.
- July 19. Coronation of George IV. of Great Britain.
- Aug. 3. San Martin proclaims Peru free and independent of Spanish rule, July 28; he becomes protector.
- Aug. 7. Death of Queen Caroline at Hammersmith.
- Aug. 21. Riots at Lisbon against the new constitution.
- Revolutions in Rio Janeiro and other districts of Brazil. King John VI. of Portugal returns to Lisbon, leaving Don Pedro regent of Brazil.
- 1822 Jan. 1. The Greeks formally proclaim their independence of Turkish sovereignty.
- Jan. 25. The independence of Chili acknowledged by Portugal.
- March 19. The independence of the South American governments acknowledged by the United States government.
- April 11. Seio taken by the Turks from the Greeks; a fearful massacre of the inhabitants ensues.
- June 22. The Greeks take Athens.
- July 8. Percy Bysshe Shelley, English poet died aged 30 years.
- July 13. Corinth recaptured by the Turks from the Greeks. Battle of Thermopylæ.
- Aug. 6. Defeat of the Turks by the Greeks in the passes of Barbati, Dervenekai and Thermopylæ.
- Sept 21. Brazil declares its independence of Portugal. Don Pedro, Regent of Brazil, refuses to recognize the authority of the King of Portugal, and is proclaimed "constitutional Emperor of Brazil."
- Oct. 2. Corinth taken by the Greeks from the Turks.
- 1823 March 8. Abdication of Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico.

A. D.

- 1823 April 6. Invasion of Spain by the French to support Ferdinand VII. At no period was Spain in a more unsettled state than now, and nothing less than a desperate struggle between despotism and revolution could be calculated on.
- June 11. The Spanish Cortes depose Ferdinand VII. of Spain, and compel him to retire with them to Cadiz.
- July 15. The Church of St. Paul at Rome destroyed by fire.
- Aug. 31. The French obtain the entire mastery of the Peninsula.
- Sept. 28. Dissolution of the Spanish Cortes.
- Oct. 1. Restoration of Ferdinand VII. of Spain.
- Nov 7. Execution of Raphael del Riego the Spanish patriot.
- 1824 Jan. 10. Death of Victor Emanuel I. ex-King of Sardinia.
- Feb. 22. Eugène de Beauharnais, son of Josephine, the first wife of Napoleon I. and of Vicomte Alexander de Beauharnais, died aged 43 years.
- April 19. Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi.
- May 13. Don Miguel, son of John VI. of Portugal, deprived of the commandership-in-chief of the Portuguese army, for rebellion against the constitution; he escapes into France.
- June 10. The Legislative Council of Australia established.
- July 3. The Turks destroy Ipsara and massacre the Greek inhabitants.
- Sept. 16. Death of Louis XVIII. of France, and accession of his brother Charles X.
- Oct. 4. A Federal constitution established in Mexico, on the plan of the United States.
- Oct 12. The Greek Provisional Government established.
- The Marquis de La Fayette visited the United States.
- 1825 Jan. 1. The independence of Colombia, South America, recognized by Great Britain.
- Jan. 4. Death of Ferdinand I. of the Two Sicilies.
- March 4. John Quincy Adams inaugurated President of the United States and John C. Calhoun Vice President.
- April 16. Henry Fuseli Swiss painter of the English Academy died aged 83 years.
- April 17. The independence of Hayti recognized by France. The ports of Hayti were thrown open to all nations, but with certain exclusive advantages to the French.
- May 13. The independence of the Brazilian empire recognized by Portugal.
- July 24. The provisional government of Greece seeks aid from England against Turkey.
- Dec. 1. Death of Alexander I. of Russia and accession of his brother Nicholas I.; he was crowned Sept. 3, 1826. The Grand Duke Constantine, Nicholas' eldest brother, had resigned his right in 1823.
- Dec. 6. Commercial panic in England commences.
- Dec. 29. Jacques Louis David, French painter and revolutionist died aged 77 years.

A. D.

- 1826 Feb. 13. American Temperance Society instituted at Boston.
 Feb. 18. Death of John VI. of Portugal; Don Pedro proclaimed king, and the Infanta Isabella regent during his absence in Brazil.
 April 11. Missolonghi, Greece, surrenders to the Turks after a long siege.
 April 26. Don Pedro grants a constitutional charter based on liberal principles and establishes two Chambers for Portugal.
 May 2. King Pedro resigns the Portuguese crown to his daughter Maria II. on condition that she marries Don Miguel, and retains the empire of Brazil.
 June 15. Massacre of the Janizaries by the Turks.
 July 4. The ex-Presidents John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died.
 Sept. 28. War declared by Russia against Persia.
 Oct. 4. Don Miguel swears at Vienna to respect the Portuguese constitution.
 Oct. 29. Betrothal of Maria II. of Portugal to Don Miguel.
 Nov. 28. The Spanish government disclaims any connection with the Portuguese revolution.
 Dec. 25. An English force lands at Lisbon to aid the Portuguese against the Miguelites.
- 1827 March 26. Ludwig von Beethoven German musical composer died aged 57 years.
 April 30. Canning English Prime Minister.
 The French National Guard disbanded.
 May 17. Capture of Athens.
 July 6. A treaty concluded at London, between England, France and Russia, for the pacification of Greece, in which the three contracting parties engage to equip a fleet for the purpose of staying the further progress of hostilities, and to erect Greece into a kingdom.
 Sept. 8. Lord Goderich English Prime Minister.
 Oct. 20. Naval battle of Navarino; naval power of Turkey annihilated.
 Nov. 5. The French Chamber of Deputies dissolved; creation of 76 new peers.
 Nov. 19-20. Election riots at Paris.
 Dec. 19. The Infant Don Miguel proclaimed regent of Portugal.
- 1828 Jan. 26. Duke of Wellington English Prime Minister.
 Feb. 2. The Panhelion or Grand Council of State in Greece established.
 Feb. 22. Treaty of Turkmanshai between Persia and Russia.
 March 3. Pedro I. Emperor of Brazil formally renounces all claim to the crown of Portugal.
 April 26. Greece is divided into departments.
 April 26. War declared by Russia against Turkey, on account of the latter refusing to carry out the treaty of Akierman, and to acknowledge the independence of Greece.

A. D.

- 1828 May 13. Tariff bill, imposing heavy duties on British goods.
 June 30. Don Miguel assumes the title of king of Portugal.
 July 27. Death of Radama the Great king of Madagascar, and
 accession of one of his wives Ranavolana Manjaca, the bitter
 persecutor of the Christians.
- 1829 Feb. 27. Battle of Tarqui in which the Peruvians are defeated
 by the Colombians.
 March 4. Andrew Jackson inaugurated President and John
 C. Calhoun Vice President of the United States.
 May 8. Charles Abbot, Lord Colchester, English statesman
 died aged 72 years.
 May 24. Coronation of Nicholas I. of Russia, at Warsaw, as
 king of Poland.
 May 30. Sir Humphrey Davy, English natural philosopher
 died aged 51 years.
 July 23. The Greek national assembly commences its sitting
 at Argos.
 Aug. 8. The Polignac administration formed in France.
 Aug. 20. Capture of Adrianople by the Russians.
 Sept. 11. A Spanish expedition for the recovery of Mexico sails
 from Havana, July 5; it surrenders to the Mexican general
 Santa Anna.
 Dec. 14. A decree for the abolition of Sutteeism, or burning
 of widows in India, published by the English government.
- 1830 Jan 7. Sir Thomas Lawrence, the most celebrated portrait
 painter of his age died aged 61 years.
 March 29. Salic law abolished in Spain by Ferdinand VII.
 April 23. Turkey acknowledged the independence of Greece.
 May 7. A treaty concluded between the United States and the
 Ottoman Porte: the ports of the United States are again
 opened to British commerce.
 May 19. The French Chamber of Deputies dissolved.
 May 21. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg declines the crown
 of Greece.
 June 22. The pillory used for the last time in London.
 June 26. Death of king George IV. and accession of William
 IV.
 July 5. Algiers conquered by the French.
 July 27. The French revolution of 1830 commences.
 July 31. Flight of the French royal family from St. Cloud;
 duke of Orleans lieutenant-general of the kingdom.
 Aug. 2. Abdication of Charles X. of France.
 Aug. 7. Accession of the duke of Orleans to the French throne
 as Louis Philippe I. The duke of Orleans was chosen king
 by 219 votes against 33 by the Chamber of Deputies.
 Aug. 17. Charles X. of France seeks refuge in England.
 Nov. 10. An insurrection breaks out at Brussels in favor of
 the independence of Belgium from the rule of Holland Aug.
 25.; the insurgents take Antwerp Oct. 27; the national con-
 gress at Brussels proclaims the independence of Belgium.

A. D.

- 1830 Nov. 24. Earl Grey English Prime Minister.
 Dec. 17. Simon Bolivar, a South American and the liberator of Bolivia from the Spanish yoke died aged 47 years.
 Dec. 20. The independence of Belgium recognized by the conference of the great powers assembled at London, to prevent war between Holland and Belgium.
- 1831 Jan. 25. The Polish diet declares Poland independent and proclaims the throne vacant.
 Jan. 30. Prince Adam Czartoryski elected president of the Polish national government.
 Feb. 6. A Russian army of 114,000 men under Diebitsch enter Poland.
 Feb. 20. Battle of Grochow; Russians defeated.
 April 6. Abdication of Pedro I. emperor of Brazil in favor of his infant son Don Pedro; he embarks for Europe.
 April 10. Battle of Seidlice.
 June 27. Death of Constantine Grand Duke of Russia.
 July 21. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg chosen king of Belgium.
 Sept. 8. The Russians attack Warsaw Sept. 7; the town surrendered by the Poles.
 Sept. 9. Coronation of king William IV. of Great Britain.
 Oct. 9. The Greeks rise against the Government of the count Capo d'Istrias their president on account of his servility to the Russian interest, and he is assassinated.
 Oct. 20. Nicholas I. of Russia announces the termination of the Polish war.
 Oct. 26. The cholera first appears in England at Sunderland.
 Nov. 15. The great powers conclude a treaty at London with Belgium defining the limits of the new kingdom.
 Nov. 17. Venezuela, New Granada and Colombia, S. America, again become separate states.
 Dec. 28. Repeal of the hereditary peerage decree in France.
- 1832 Feb. 8. Death of Rev. George Crabbe English poet aged 78.
 Feb. 26. An imperial ukase published by the czar constituting Poland an integral part of the Russian empire.
 March 22. Johann Wolfgang Goethe the greatest modern poet of Germany died aged 83 years.
 July 9. Disembarkation of Don Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, at Oporto, July 8; he assumes the Regency of Portugal in behalf of his daughter, Maria II.
 Aug. 7. The Irish Reform Bill passed.
 Aug. 8. The election of Prince Otho of Bavaria as king of Greece approved of by the Greeks.
 Aug. 26. Adam Clarke, LL. D. English theologian died aged 72 years.
 Sept. 9-19. The troops of Don Miguel defeated in their attempt to seize Oporto from the royalists with great loss.
 Sept. 21. Sir Walter Scott, Scotch novelist and poet died aged 61 years.

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- 1832 Oct 25. Appointment of the Queen of Spain as regent, owing to the illness of the king.
 July—Oct. The commercial world of America agitated by a violent panic.
 Nov. 19. The life of Louis Philippe attempted.
 Dec. 21. Battle of Konieh, Syria. Turkish loss 30,000.
 Dec. 23. The siege of Antwerp, Nov 30; taken by the French.
 Revolt of Texas from Mexico.
- 1833 Jan. 4. Ferdinand VII. of Spain re-assumes the government.
 March 4. Andrew Jackson commences his second term as President of the United States, Martin Van Buren Vice President.
 May 4. Convention of Kutayah, which ends the war between the Pasha of Egypt and Turkey.
 May 11. Gen. Santa Anna elected President of Mexico.
 July 5. Admiral Napier of England assumes the command of Don Pedro's fleet, June 8; he captures the fleet of Don Miguel at St. Vincent.
 Aug. 14. The Court of Delegates abolished in France.
 Aug. 28. Slavery abolished throughout the British Empire, by William IV. which takes effect from Aug. 1, 1834. The slave owners receive £20,000,000 as compensation.
 Sept. 22. Entrance of Maria II. of Portugal into Lisbon.
 Sept. 29. Death of Ferdinand VII. of Spain and succession of his daughter Isabella II. under the regency of her mother the queen dowager Christina.
 Oct. 4. Don Carlos proclaimed king of Spain at Bilboa in Biscay.
 Nov. 30. Spain divided into 43 provinces.
- 1834 Jan. 29. A treaty for the surrender of Polish refugees to the Russian authorities concluded by Russia with Austria and Prussia.
 April 10. The Rajah of Coorg, Hindostan, deposed and his dominions ceded to the British.
 April 21. Great Britain, France and Portugal form the quadruple alliance with Spain for establishing Isabella II. on the throne.
 Don Pedro of Portugal concludes an alliance with Great Britain, France and Spain.
 April 22. Termination of the East India Company's monopoly in the trade with China.
 June 13. Don Carlos takes refuge in England having been driven from Portugal.
 July 9. Return of Don Carlos to Spain.
 July 19. Lord Melbourne English Prime Minister.
 July 25. Death of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, English poet, philosopher and theologian.
 Sept. 20. Maria II. queen of Portugal having attained her majority swears fidelity to the constitution.

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- 1834 Sept. 24. Death of Don Pedro of Portugal.
 Oct. 25. Decree of banishment issued against Don Carlos by the queen of Spain.
 Nov. 3. The Chinese government interdicts the opium trade.
 Nov. 22. Duke of Wellington again English Prime Minister.
 Dec. 1. Marriage of Maria II. of Portugal with Augustus duke of Leuchtenberg.
 Dec 27. Charles Lamb, English humorist, poet and miscellaneous writer died aged 59 years.
 Dec. 31. Sir Robert Peel English Prime Minister.
- 1835 March 2. Death of Francis I. of Austria and accession of Ferdinand I.
 April 20. Lord Melbourne's second administration.
 May 16. Mrs. Felicia Dorothea Hemans, English poetess died aged 41 years.
 June 18. Death of William Cobbett English writer.
 June 28. Total abolition of the slave-trade on the part of Spain.
 Aug. 27. The queen of Madagascar prohibits the teaching of the Bible in her island, Feb. 6, and the missionaries who came in 1818 are obliged to depart.
 Nov. 20. James Hogg the Ettrick Shepherd, Scottish poet died aged 63.
 Sept. 23. Vincenzo Bellini, Italian musical composer died aged 33 years.
- 1836 Marriage of Maria II. of Portugal with Ferdinand Augustus of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.
 Aug. 13. Owing to the rapid spread of the Carlist juntas in Saragossa, Valencia, Seville, Malaga, and Cadiz, and finally in Madrid, the Queen Regent of Spain proclaims the constitution of 1812.
 Aug. 21. Defeat of Carlists by Spanish loyalists at Lodosa.
 Oct. 29. Attempt of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to create an insurrection at Strasbourg signally fails.
 Nov. 6. Death of Charles X. ex-king of France.
 Dec. 28. Spain recognizes the independence of Mexico.
- 1837 March 4. Martin Van Buren inaugurated President and Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States.
 May 9. An amnesty for political offenders published in France.
 June 20. Death of king William IV. of Great Britain, and accession of Queen Victoria. Separation of Hanover from Great Britain.
 Sept. 4. Martial law proclaimed in Catalonia, Spain.
 Oct. 5. Hortense de Beauharnais, sister of Eugène de Beauharnais, and queen of Holland died aged 54 years.
 Oct. 13. Capture of Constantina by the French.
 Dec. 14. Battle of St. Eustace.
 Dec 29. The American steamer "Caroline" burnt by the Canadian royalists for having brought assistance to the rebels.
- 1838 Rebellion of the "Sons of Liberty" under Papineau, at Mon-

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- treas, Canada, commences in the early part of 1837.
- 1838 Jan 5. American citizens prohibited from aiding the Canadians in their revolution against the British Government, by the President of the United States.
- Eeb. 10. A treaty for the surrender of Polish refugees signed by Russia, Austria and Prussia.
- April 4. An insurrection breaks out in Lisbon February 13; the Portuguese Cortes adopt a new constitution, to which Maria II. swears fidelity.
- May 20. Death of Talleyrand, French diplomatist.
- June 28. Coronation of queen Victoria.
- June. Ferdinand II. (Bomba) king of the Two Sicilies, grants the monopoly of Sicilian sulphur to a private company, in opposition to a treaty concluded with Great Britain.
- July 12. France declares war with Mexico.
- July 31. The first Irish Poor Law Bill passed.
- Aug. Slavery abolished in the East Indies by the English government.
- Aug. 16. A commercial treaty concluded with England and France by Turkey.
- Oct. 27. Banishment of Carlist families from Madrid.
- Nov. 17. The Canadian rebellion suppressed; battle of Prescott, U. C.
- Nov. 30. Mexico declares war against France.
- Fearful famine in the northwestern provinces of India, in this year.
- 1839 Rev. Archibald Alison, Scotch clergyman and miscellaneous writer died aged 82 years.
- March 9. Peace concluded between France and Mexico at Vera Cruz.
- March 18. Edict of the Chinese commissioner Lin, to seize all opium from the British subjects at Canton.
- May. Hostilities again break out between Egypt and Turkey.
- June 27. Turkey. Abdul-Medjid.
- Aug. 17. The crew of the British schooner "Black Joke" attacked and murdered by the Chinese lying off Canton.
- Sept. 4. Indecisive sea-fight between the British and Chinese in the bay of Coalong, China.
- Sept. 14. Don Carlos takes refuge in France.
- Oct 9. The United States bank suspends payment.
- Denmark. Christian VIII.
- 1840 Jan. 5. Edict of the emperor of China interdicting all trade and intercourse with England forever.
- Jan. 10. The penny postage comes into operation in Great Britain.
- Feb. 10. Marriage of Queen Victoria with Prince Albert of Saxe-Gotha.
- March 1. M. Thiers French Minister of foreign affairs.
- May 28. Capture of Morella, Spain, by the Spanish royalists from the Carlists.

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- 1840 May. Hostilities commenced between Great Britain and Naples owing to the refusal of Ferdinand II. to discontinue the monopoly of Sicilian sulphur, April 17; the monopoly is abolished and peace restored.
- June 10. Attempt on queen Victoria's life by Edward Oxford.
- June 29. Lucien Bonaparte brother of Napoleon died aged 65 years.
- July 15. Russia, England, Austria, Prussia and Turkey conclude a treaty at London for the expulsion of Ibrahim Pasha from Syria.
- July 23. The "coup d'etat" in Brazil; the emperor is declared of age and assumes the head of affairs.
- Aug. 6. Descent of Prince Louis Napoleon and 50 followers at Vimeroux near Boulogne. He is repulsed by the troops and taken prisoner.
- Sept. 16. General Espartero Prime Minister of Spain.
- Oct. 6. Louis Napoleon sentenced to imprisonment for life at Ham.
- Oct. 11. Abdication of the queen regent of Spain. This step was not taken entirely on political grounds.
- Oct 15. Life of Louis Philippe of France attempted by Darmès.
- Oct 29. M. Guizot French Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- Nov. 21. Birth of the Princess Royal of Great Britain.
- England, Austria, Russia and Prussia undertake to expel the Egyptians from Syria; Beyrout bombarded Sept. 10; Acre taken by the British and Austrian fleets Nov. 3; the Egyptians quit Syria.
- Dec. 15. The remains of Napoleon I. (which had been transferred from St. Helena by the consent of England) re-interred in the Hotel des Invalides, Paris.
- Prussia. Frederic William IV.
- 1841 Jan 20. Hong Kong ceded to Great Britain by the Chinese commissioner Keshin, and an indemnity of 6,000,000 dollars agreed to be paid to the English before 1846. The Emperor disavowed the treaty January 27, and hostilities again commenced Feb. 22.
- Feb. 10. Upper and Lower Canada united into one province.
- March 4. William Henry Harrison inaugurated President and John Tyler Vice President of the United States.
- April 4. President Harrison died and John Tyler became President of the United States.
- April 6. Jerusalem placed under the protection of the Turkish government.
- April. New Zealand becomes an independent colony.
- May 8. Gen. Espartero declared sole regent of Spain during the queen of Spain's minority.
- May 30. The British under Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, attack Canton, and gain the heights behind the city, May 25; the

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- attack on Canton abandoned by the British, and a ransom of 6,000,000 dollars paid to the British Government.
- 1841 June 1. Death of Sir David Wilkie, Scottish artist.
- July 11. Peace restored between Egypt and Turkey; Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, made hereditary viceroy of Egypt, but deprived of Syria.
- Sept. 8. Sir Robert Peel English Prime Minister.
- Oct. 2. Gen. O'Donnell heads an insurrection in favor of the regency of the queen dowager of Spain at Pampeluna.
- Oct. 13. Capture of Chinhae, Oct 9, and Ningpo by the British from the Chinese.
- Nov. 7. The Protestant bishopric of Jerusalem erected under the protection of Great Britain and Prussia; the Rev. S. M. Alexander consecrated first bishop, the queen of England assigning to his jurisdiction Syria, Chaldaea, Egypt and Abyssinia.
- Nov. 9. Birth of the Prince of Wales.
- Nov. & Dec. Affair of the United States brig "Creole," which leads to a dispute with England. This vessel, an American, was on her voyage to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves; they mutinied, murdered the owner, wounded the captain, and compelled the crew to take the ship to Nassau, New Providence, where the Governor, considering them as passengers, allowed them, against the protest of the American consul, to go at liberty.
- 1842 Jan. 6-13. Evacuation of Cabul, Afghanistan, by the British; hostages are placed in the hands of Akbar Khan; a dreadful massacre ensues of about 26,000 men, women and children.
- May 30. Attempt of John Francis to shoot queen Victoria.
- June 12. Rev. Thomas Arnold, D. D., head master of Rugby school died, aged 47 years.
- July 13. Death of the duke of Orleans, heir to the throne of France.
- Aug. 9. Arrival of Lord Ashburton at New York as special ambassador from the British Government to the United States. April 1. Signing of the treaty of Washington, better known as the Ashburton treaty, by the American and English plenipotentiaries. It defined the boundaries between the United States and the British American possessions.
- Aug. 29. Treaty of Nankin between China and Great Britain.
- Oct. 11. Cabul evacuated by the British after destroying the fortifications and the Afghan war concluded.
- Oct. 20. Grace Darling, English heroine died aged 27 years; celebrated for rescuing the crew and passengers of the Forfarshire steamboat when it struck on the Hawker's rocks, Sept. 5, 1838.
- Oct. 29. Death of Allan Cunningham Scotch poet, novelist and miscellaneous writer.

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- 1842 Nov. 13. An insurrection breaks out at Barcelona against the Spanish government.
 William Bromley English line engraver died aged 73 years. He engraved the Elgin marbles for the British Museum.
- 1843 March 21. Robert Southey, English poet, biographer and miscellaneous writer died aged 69 years.
 March 24. Scinde annexed to the British empire in India, March 12; Sir Charles Napier appointed the governor.
 May 18. The Free Church established in Scotland. In this year occurred the memorable disruption of the Church of Scotland.
 May 26. A revolution breaks out at Malaga, Spain, against the Spanish government.
 June 9. Washington Allston painter, born in South Carolina, died at Cambridge, Mass., aged 64 years.
 June 12. An insurrection again breaks out at Barcelona, and a revolutionary junta established.
 June 26. Hong-Kong made the British seat of Government in China, and placed under the governorship of Sir H. Pottinger.
 July 2. Samuel Hahnemann, German physician and founder of the Homœopathic school died, aged 88 years.
 July 27. Canton opened to the British under the regulations of the treaty of Nankin.
 Aug. 16. Gen. Espartero deprived of all his titles by the new Spanish government.
 Sept. 14. A revolution at Athens establishes a new ministry; a new constitution for Greece prepared by the National Assembly, enforces ministerial responsibility and national representation.
 Sept. 20. Nicholas, heir to the throne of Russia born.
 Nov. 8. Isabella II. the young queen of Spain, declared by the Cortes to be of age. General Narvaez appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom.
 Nov. 10. John Trumbull painter, born in Connecticut, died in New York, aged 87 years.
 Nov. 20. Barcelona surrenders to the Spanish royalists.
 Nov. 28. The independence of the Sandwich Islands recognized by England and France by a treaty signed at London.
 Exploration of Western Australia by Landor and Lefray.
1844. Jan. 15–Feb. 12. Trial of Daniel O'Connell at Dublin for sedition; he is found guilty and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of £2,000. He was released Sept. 5 the same year.
 Feb. St. Domingo declares itself an independent republic.
 March 8. Death of Charles John XIV. king of Sweden and accession of his son Oscar.
 March 23. Return of Christina queen dowager of Spain to Madrid.
 April 12. The Texans conclude a treaty with the United States

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- for the annexation of Texas to the Union.
- 1844 June 15. Death of Thomas Campbell LL. D. Scottish poet, aged 67 years.
- June 25. Joseph Smith founder of Mormonism died aged 39 years.
- July 6. The United States recognize the independence of the Sandwich Islands.
- July 19. Sir Robert Peel's Bank Charter Act receives the royal assent.
- July 28. Joseph Bonaparte, oldest brother of Napoleon died aged 76 years.
- Aug. 30. Francis Baily, English mathematician and astronomer died aged 70 years.
- Sept. 6. Peace concluded between Morocco and France. The Emperor of Morocco agreed to outlaw Abd-el-Kader, and to prevent troops from assembling on his frontier.
- Oct. 6. King Louis Philippe visits England.
- Nov. 13. An insurrection breaks out in Spain under Zurbano.
- Nov. 14. John Abercrombie M. D. Scotch physician and author died aged 63 years.
- Nov. 15. Gen. Prim sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment for rebelling against the Spanish Government.
- 1845 Texas annexed to the United States.
- Anti-rent riots in New York.
- Jan. 21. Execution of Zurbano, the Spanish rebel.
- Feb. 21. Rev. Sydney Smith founder and editor of the "Edinburgh Review," died aged 76 years.
- Feb. 22. Purchase of the Danish possessions in India by the British.
- March 4. James K. Polk inaugurated President and George M. Dallas Vice President of the United States.
- May 3. Thomas Hood, English poet, humorist and miscellaneous writer died aged 47 years.
- May 18. Don Carlos renounces his claim to the Spanish throne in favor of his son.
- May 24. Sir John Franklin, with Captains Crozier and Fitzjames, in H. M. ships "Erebus" and "Terror," sailed on an Arctic expedition of discovery and survey from which they never returned.
- June 4. War declared against the United States by Mexico, on account of the annexation of Texas to the Union.
- Aug. 9. Visit of the queen of England to Germany.
- Sept. 23. The Irish National Board of Education established.
- Dec. 21-22. Battle of Ferozeshah, India.
- 1846 Feb. 22. Expulsion of the Austrians from Cracow by the Poles.
- March 9. Treaty of Lahore, and end of the Sikh war.
- April 16. Life of Louis Philippe attempted by Lecompte.
- April 24. War with Mexico. Hostilities commence on the Rio Grande.

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- 1846 May 8. Battle of Palo Alto. Gen. Taylor defeats the Mexicans.
- May 9. Battle of Resaca de la Palma, Mexico.
- May 25. Escape of Louis Napoleon from the fortress of Ham.
- June 12. A treaty for the settlement of the Oregon boundary question concluded between the United States and Great Britain; the United States possessing territory up to 49° N. Latitude, leaving free to England the navigation of the Columbia.
- June 16. Cardinal Mastai Ferreti raised to the popedom, by the title of Pius IX.
- June 22. Death of Benjamin Robert Haydon, English historical painter.
- June 26. Repeal of the Corn Laws by Sir Robert Peel.
- July 6. Lord John Russel English Prime Minister.
- Commodore Sloat takes possession of California.
- New Tariff bill passed establishing "ad valorem" duties.
- July 8. Christian VIII. of Denmark declares by letters patent his intention to extend the Danish law of female succession to the whole of his dominions.
- July 25. Louis Bonaparte, father of the present emperor of the French died aged 68 years.
- July 29. Life of Louis Philippe of France again attempted by Joseph Henri.
- Aug. 22. Annexation of New Mexico to the United States.
- Sept. 13. Don Carlos escapes from France, and removes to London.
- Sept. 23. Battle of Monterey, Mexico. Captured by Gen. Taylor after a siege of three days.
- Oct. 10. Marriage of the queen of Spain to her cousin Don Francisco d'Assiz, Duke of Cadiz.
- Oct. 12. A provisional government established at Oporto, Portugal, under Count das Artas leader of the insurgents.
- Oct. 17. An amnesty pronounced by the Spanish Government in favor of Spanish political offenders.
- Oct. 31. Defeat of the Portuguese insurgents by the royal troops at Evora, Portugal. An English fleet, under Admiral Parker anchors in the Tagus, to aid the Portuguese Government against the Miguelites.
- Nov. 14. Tampico, Mexico, occupied by the United States troops.
- 1847 Jan. 19. Massacre of the American inhabitants of New Mexico by the Mexican population.
- Feb. 17. Death of William Collins, English landscape painter.
- Feb. 22. Battle of Buena Vista; Mexicans severely defeated.
- Feb. 28. Battle of Sacramento. Col. Doniphan defeats the Mexicans.
- March 29. Vera Cruz, Mexico, surrenders to Gen. Scott.
- April 18. Battle of Cerro Gordo; Mexicans defeated by Gen. Scott.

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- 1847 April 27. Death of Lord Henry Wellesley diplomatist.
 May 4. The life of the queen of Spain attempted by La Riva.
 May 15. Death of Daniel O'Connell, the leader for the emancipation of the Irish Catholics.
 May 15. Fearful destitution prevails in Ireland owing to the famine, which had been steadily increasing since 1845; the English government applies £10,000,000 for the relief of the people.
 May 31. Death of Thomas Chalmers, Scottish divine aged 67 years.
 May. Poland created a Russian Province; Russian laws, taxes and language introduced.
 June 15. Maria II. of Portugal publishes a conciliatory proclamation to the insurgents June 9; the Portuguese insurgent general, Sa-da-Bandeira, and a large number of his officers submit.
 June 30. Capitulation of the revolutionary junta at Oporto, Portugal, to the Spanish troops.
 Aug. 20. Battles of Contreras and Churubusco; Mexican army defeated with great slaughter.
 Sept 3. A resolution of the Swiss diet declares the Sonderbund illegal, July 20; the Sonderbund resists the decree, and civil war ensues.
 Sept. 8. Bloody battle of Molino del Rey; Mexicans defeated by Gen. Worth.
 Sept. 12-14. Chapultepec stormed and the city of Mexico taken by assault by the American army under Gen. Scott.
 Nov. 24. The army of the Sonderbund defeated at Freiburg by the confederate Swiss Nov. 13, and afterwards at Lucerne. The struggle ended in the submission of the Sonderbund, the suppression of the monasteries, and the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland.
 Dec. 18. Death of Maria Louisa, widow of Napoleon Bonaparte.
- 1848 Jan. 12. Insurrections arise at Palermo, Sicily, against the Neapolitan Government; a provisional government proclaimed.
 Feb. 2. Upper California ceded to the United States.
 Feb. 8. A new constitution granted by Charles Albert, king of Sardinia to his kingdom, establishing a free press and two legislative chambers.
 Feb. 21. Suppression of the proposed grand Reform banquet at Paris.
 Feb. 22. Treaty of peace with Mexico signed at Guadalupe, Hidalgo.
 Commencement of the French revolution of 1848, and resignation of M. Guizot. The reign of Louis Philippe was without any fixed principles, and a continued system of trimming, both in his foreign and domestic policy, combined with his insatiable avarice, led to great discontent in France.

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- 1848 Feb. 24. Abdication of Louis Philippe in favor of his grandson, the count of Paris; he escapes with his family from Paris.
- Feb. 26. France proclaimed a republic; a provisional government appointed, consisting of Dupont de l'Eure, Lamartine, Arago, Marie, Garnier Pagès, Ledru Rollin, and Crémieux.
- March 3. Arrival of the ex-king and queen of the French in England.
- March 4. Grand funeral procession in Paris in honor of the victims of the revolution.
- March 13. Insurrection at Vienna, and flight of prince Metternich. The revolutionary spirit that had long been smouldering in Germany at last appeared in Vienna. Kossuth carried, in the Diet at Pesth, an address to the Emperor, demanding a national government purged from all foreign influence.
- March. 14. An insurrection breaks out at Berlin against the government.
- March 18. Lombardy revolts against the Austrians.
- March 21. Abdication of Louis Charles, king of Bavaria, in favor of Maximilian Joseph II.
- March 22. Venice unites with Lombardy against the Austrians.
- An insurrection breaks out in Venice under Daniel Manin, against the Austrians and the Republic proclaimed. After a long siege, the city surrendered Aug. 22, 1849.
- March 23. Charles Albert king of Sardinia aids Milan and Venice in their insurrection against Austria.
- April 22. The Pope declares war against Austria.
- April 23. The Prussians defeat the Danes and take possession of Schleswig.
- May 7. An executive commission, consisting of Lamartine, Arago, Garnier Pagès, Marie, and Ledru Rollin, elected by the National Assembly to govern France.
- May 15. Riots in Naples, owing to the offensive government of Ferdinand II.
- May 19. The treaty between Mexico and the United States ratified, by which Mexico cedes California and New Mexico to the United States.
- May 30. Louis Philippe and his family condemned to perpetual banishment by the National Assembly.
- June 13. Louis Napoleon elected a member of the French National Assembly.
- June 28. Gen. Cavaignac elected President of the French Council.
- June 29. Lombardy annexed to Sardinia.
- July 4. The Venetian assembly votes the incorporation of Venice with Sardinia.
- July 11. Election of the Duke of Genoa by the Sicilians as king of Sicily.

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- Aug. 9. An armistice concluded between the Sardinian and Austrian armies.
 - Sept. 6. Abdication of Mehemet Ali Viceroy of Egypt, and accession of his son Ibrahim.
 - Sept. 7. Messina taken by the Neapolitans from Sicily.
 - Sept. 11. The Hungarian revolution breaks out at Pesth.
 - Sept. 12. A new constitution promulgated in Switzerland, the basis of which is a federal assembly, a federal council and a federal tribunal; Berne selected as the federal city.
 - Sept. 26. Louis Napoleon takes his seat in the National Assembly as representative for Paris.
 - Sept. 28. The Hungarian Diet appoint a provisional government under Kossuth and Count Batthyányi.
 - Oct. 9. Smith O'Brien and others tried at Dublin, and condemned to death for inciting the Irish people to rebellion. The sentence was commuted to transportation July 9, 1849. An amnesty was granted to Smith O'Brien May 3, 1856, and he shortly afterwards returned to Ireland.
 - Nov. 9. Death of Ibrahim Viceroy of Egypt, and accession of his son Abbas.
 - Nov. 12. Berlin declared in a state of siege.
 - Nov. 24. Pope Pius IX. quits Rome in disguise.
 - Dec. 2. Abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand I. of Austria in favor of his nephew Francis Joseph.
 - Dec. 5. The king of Prussia issues a new constitution to his subjects. Prussia had been promised a representative constitution in 1815, but nothing as yet had been done. The French revolution of 1848 vibrated through Germany, and Prussia was the first to feel its influence.
 - Dec. 20. Louis Napoleon declared president elect of the French republic.
- 1849
- Jan. 5. Capture of Pesth by the Austrians under Prince Windischgratz from the Hungarians.
 - Jan. 13. Battle of Chillianwallah.
 - Jan. 29. Military demonstration to stifle an anticipated insurrection of the Red Republicans in France.
 - Feb. 8. The "Constituent Assembly" meets at Rome, Feb. 5; it declares the Pope deprived of all temporal power and proclaims the Roman Republic. The executive power of the new republic was placed in the hands of Mazzini, Armellini and Saffi; all church property was confiscated.
 - Feb. 18. Appeal of Pope Pius IX. for assistance to the Roman Catholic powers. He flies to Gaeta.
 - Feb. 19. Native Christians of Madagascar bitterly persecuted.
 - March 4. Zachary Taylor inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice President of the United States.
 - March 23. Abdication of Charles Albert king of Sardinia in favor of his son Victor Emanuel II.
 - Hostilities resumed between Sardinia and Austria, March 20; battle of Novara; Sardinians totally defeated.

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- 1849 March 25. Hostilities recommence between the Danes and the army of Schleswig-Holstein.
- April 14. The Hungarian Chambers assert the national independence of Hungary and proclaim Kossuth governor.
- April 25. Disturbances arise in Canada owing to the Rebellion Losses Indemnity Bill; the insurgents burn the Parliament house at Montreal.
- April 26. A French army under Marshal Oudinot occupies Civita Vecchia in support of the papacy.
- April 27. Russia supports Austria against the Hungarians.
- May 10. Martial law proclaimed in Prussia.
- May 13. Capture of Syracuse by the Neapolitans April 23, and of Palermo, Sicily.
- May 21. Death of Maria Edgeworth, Irish novelist aged 82.
- July 3. The French commence the siege of Rome June 3; it surrenders June 30; Marshal Oudinot enters the city.
- July 15. Dissolution of the Constituent Assembly at Rome July 4; the papal authority restored.
- Aug. 6. A peace concluded between Austria and Sardinia at Milan.
- Aug. 11. The President of the United States publishes a proclamation against the marauding expedition of Gen. Lopez to Cuba. Notwithstanding this proclamation Lopez landed 600 men at Cuba, and after a short struggle took the town of Cardenas from the Spaniards.
- Sept. 8. Frederic William IV. of Prussia declared head of the Bavarian Imperial constitution by the Frankfort assembly.
- Sept. 12. Pope Pius IX. publishes an amnesty, and promises judicial and administrative reforms.
- Oct. 6. Execution of Count Batthyányi, Hungarian statesman. Denmark. Frederic VII.
- 1850 Feb. 6. The king of Prussia swears fidelity to the constitution.
- Feb 8. Offer of the intervention of the French government in the Anglo-Greek question accepted by Lord Palmerston.
- Feb. 23. Sir William Allan, celebrated Scotch historical painter died aged 68 years.
- Feb. 27. Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg to maintain the German union.
- April 12. Return of Pope Pius IX. to Rome.
- April 18. Diplomatic relations between England and Spain restored.
- April 19. The Bulwer-Clayton treaty. This treaty between England and the United States, relative to the establishment of a communication by ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, was signed at Washington April 19, and ratifications were exchanged there July 4, 1850.
- April 23. William Wordsworth, English poet-laureate died aged 80 years.

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1850 April 26. The Greek government agrees to the demands of Great Britain.
- May 17. Gen. Lopez conducts another marauding expedition against Cuba for the purpose of annexing that island to the United States, but is repulsed at Cardenas by the Spanish authorities.
- June 22. An American Squadron enters the Tagus, to enforce certain claims of the United States.
- July 2. Death of Sir Robert Peel aged 62 years.
- July 9. President Taylor died; Millard Fillmore became President.
- Aug. 15. Admission of California into the United States as a free state.
- Aug. 17. Denmark cedes her possessions on the coast of Africa to Great Britain.
- Aug. 26. Death of Louis Philippe, ex-king of France.
- Sept. 18. The Fugitive Slave Bill passed by the American Congress. This bill imposed a fine of \$1,000 and six months' imprisonment on any person harboring fugitive slaves, or aiding in their escape. Repealed June 13, 1864.
- Sept. 30. Papal bull establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England.
- Oct. 3. First battle of the Taeping rebellion in China.
- Oct 20. Destruction of a Chinese piratical fleet in the Bay of Tonquin, China, by the three British vessels, "Columbine," "Fury," and "Phlegethon."
- Nov. 29. Convention of Olmütz for the pacification of Germany.
- Lord Francis Jeffrey, Scottish judge and editor of the "Edinburgh Review" died aged 77 years.
- Texas boundary settled by the payment of \$10,000,000 to Texas. New Mexico and Utah admitted as Territories.
- Slave trade in the District of Columbia abolished.
- 1851 Jan. 10. Resignation of Gen. Narvaez the Spanish Minister.
- Jan. 27. John James Audubon, American naturalist died aged 71 years.
- March 16. A concordat signed by Spain with Rome.
- April 16. Minot's Ledge lighthouse, Boston Harbor, carried away. It was last seen standing about 3 o'clock P. M.
- April 25. A concordat with Tuscany signed by Rome.
- May 1. Opening of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park by queen Victoria.
- May 8. A "Southern Rights" convention assembles at Charleston, S. C. Resolutions passed for a dissolution of the Union.
- July 4. Ecclesiastical Titles Bill introduced by Lord John Russell, which declares the Papal Bull establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England null and void, and imposes a fine of £100 on all who shall endeavor to carry it into effect.
- July 10. Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre, inventor of the daguerreotype process died aged 72 years.

A. D.

- 1851 Aug. 12. Nicaragua route opened between New York and San Francisco.
- Aug. 21. Great riot in New Orleans growing out of the Cuban expedition. The Spanish Consul seeks protection and is placed in the city prison for safety.
- Sept. 27. Telegraphic communication established between France and England.
- Aug.-Sept. Failure of the third expedition of Gen. Lopez against Cuba; he and his followers taken prisoners; Lopez garrotted and the rest sent prisoners to Spain where they were set at liberty after some negotiation.
- Oct. 4. Death of Don Manuel de Godoy the Prince of Peace at Paris.
- Oct. 29. Arrival of a British fleet at Rangoon owing to disputes having arisen between Great Britain and the Burmese empire.
- Oct. 31. Princess Louisa heiress to the throne of Sweden born.
- Nov. 4. Proposal of the French President to restore universal suffrage; rejected by the National Assembly Nov. 13.
- Nov. United States steam frigate Mississippi sent to Turkey for Kossuth; receives him in the Dardanelles. Kossuth refused a passage through France; arrives in New York Dec. 5.
- Dec. 2. The "coup d'état." Louis Napoleon dissolves the Legislative Assembly, establishes universal suffrage, proposes the election of a French President for ten years and declares Paris in a state of siege.
- Dec. 3-4. Sanguinary conflicts in Paris; the troops victorious.
- Dec. 19. Joseph William Mallord Turner, English landscape painter died aged 76 years.
- Dec. 21-22. Voting throughout France for the election of a President of the republic for ten years takes place; affirmative votes 7,481,231; negative votes 640,737.
- Dec. 14. Principal room of the library of Congress destroyed by fire.
- 1852 Jan. 1. Roman Catholic clergy prohibited from holding office in the Queen's Colleges in Ireland by the statutes of the synod of Thurles.
- Louis Napoleon installed at Notre Dame as President of France; he takes up his official residence at the Tuileries.
- Jan. 10. Transportation of 575 persons to Cayenne by the French government for having opposed the "coup d'état."
- Jan. 12. The king of Prussia revives the council of state.
- Jan. 15. The French President promulgates a new constitution; the whole executive power to be vested in the President, who is to be advised by a state council, a senate of nobles and a completely powerless legislative assembly, whose transactions at the demand of five members may be secret.
- Jan. 23. Decree compelling the Orleans family to sell all their real and personal property in France within a year.
- The Ohio State House entirely consumed by fire.

A. D.
1852

- Jan. 25. Restoration of titles of nobility in France.
 Feb. 14. Turkey concludes a treaty with France respecting the Holy Places of Palestine.
 Feb. 17. All national holidays, except the birthday (Aug. 15) of the Emperor Napoleon, abolished in France.
 Feb. 25. Death of Thomas Moore the national poet of Ireland.
 Feb. 28. Lord Derby English Prime Minister.
 April 14. Rangoon, Burmah stormed and taken by the British under Gen. Godwin.
 May 8. International treaty relative to the succession of the crown of Denmark signed at London.
 May 26. Dispute between Great Britain and the American Government respecting the alleged encroachments of American vessels on the British fisheries.
 May 28. Opening of the Industrial Exposition at Berlin.
 June 1. Ireland connected with England by submarine telegraph.
 June 29. Henry Clay, a distinguished American statesman died aged 75 years. He was elected speaker of the House of Representatives in 1811; appointed Secretary of State in 1824 and was three times an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency.
 July 1. Discovery of a plot to assassinate the President of the French, at Paris.
 July 9. Capital punishment for political offences abolished in Portugal; various reforms introduced.
 Aug. 8. Permission granted to M. Thiers and other exiles to return to France.
 Sept. 13. The French Senate prays "the re-establishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family."
 Sept. 14. Death of Arthur Wellesley, duke of Wellington, aged 83 years.
 Oct. 24. Daniel Webster, one of the greatest statesmen and orators of the United States died aged 70 years.
 Nov. 18. The public funeral of the duke of Wellington takes place in London at an expense of £12,000.
 Nov. 21. France canvassed for votes regarding the restoration of the empire:—Ayes 7,839,552; noes 254,501; null 63,669.
 Nov. 26. Address to the women of America on slavery adopted by the duchess of Sutherland and signed by upwards of 500,000 Englishwomen.
 Dec. 2. The President of the French declared emperor of France by the title of Napoleon III.
 Death of Horatio Greenough, American sculptor and author.

1853

- Jan. 4. Gen. Narvaez the Spanish Minister exiled to Vienna. English coalition Ministry, and lord Aberdeen Prime Minister.
 Jan. 11. Caloric ship Ericsson makes her trial trip to the Potomac.

A. D.

- 1853 Jan. 29. Marriage of Napoleon III. with Eugenie de Montijo, Countess of Teba, at the church of Notre Dame.
- Feb. 4. Pardon of 4,312 French political offenders.
- Feb. 18. Attempt to assassinate the emperor of Austria by Libney.
- March 4. Franklin Pierce inaugurated President of the United States. W. R. King sworn in as Vice President at Cumbre, Island of Cuba, Mar. 24; he died April 18.
- March 9. The Caffre war in Africa ends.
- March 12. Re-establishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in Holland announced.
- The Dublin Industrial Exhibition opened.
- May 30. The ship "Advance" commanded by Dr. Kane, sails on an Arctic expedition; she returns Oct. 11, 1856.
- June 28. The income tax extended to Ireland.
- June 30. Conclusion of the Burmese war.
- July 2. A Russian army of occupation under the command of Prince Gortschakoff, enters the Danubian principalities.
- July 8. American expedition under Com. Perry arrives at Japan.
- July 14. The Porte protests against the occupation of the principalities by Russia.
- The Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations opened at New York.
- Aug. 22. Marriage of the duke of Brabant heir apparent of Belgium with the archduchess Maria of Austria.
- Sept. 7. The Taeping rebels, China, take Woochang Jan. 12, Amoy March 18, Nankin March 19, and Shanghai.
- Sept. 9. Remaining portion of "Table Rock" at the falls of Niagara breaks off.
- Sept. 26. A grand national council of the Turkish nations insists on the evacuation of the principalities by Russia.
- Oct. 5. Turkey declares war against Russia.
- Oct. 30. The British fleet enters the Bosphorus.
- Nov. 9. Inauguration of the Washington aqueduct.
- Nov. 15. Death of Maria II. of Portugal and accession of her son Pedro V. under the regency of his father.
- Treaty concluded between France and Spain for the protection of literary property.
- Nov. 20. Reconciliation of the two branches of the Bourbons at Fohrsdorf.
- Dec. 16. Gen. Santa Anna elected dictator of Mexico for life. He had formerly been President from 1833-1845.
- Dec. 19. King-consort recognized as regent of Pedro V.
1854. Jan. 2. Silvio Pellico Italian patriot died a victim to Austrian tyranny aged 65 years.
- Jan. 4. Entrance of the allied fleets into the Black Sea at the request of the Porte.
- Jan. 6. The Turks victorious at Citate with a loss to the Russians of 3,000 men.

A. D.

1854

- Feb. 17. John Martin English artist died aged 66 years.
- Feb. 22. The queen of Spain declares her whole kingdom in a state of siege owing to the hated interference of queen Christina.
- Feb. 27. Ultimatum of England and France sent to St. Petersburg.
- March 8. A commercial treaty concluded with the United States by Japan.
- March 12. Treaty of alliance signed at Constantinople between Great Britain, France and Turkey.
- March 19. The Czar "did not judge it suitable to give an answer."
- March 23. The Russians under Gortschakoff pass the Danube and occupy the Dobrudscha; severe conflict; the Turks retire.
- March 28. Declaration of war by England and France against Russia.
- The Porte demands the Greek government to prevent its subjects from aiding the Albanian rebels, March 19; the demand rejected and war declared.
- April 20. Miss Dix's bill ameliorating the condition of the indigent insane vetoed.
- April 22. Bombardment of Odessa by the English and French fleets.
- April 23. Manifesto of Nicholas I. of Russia, asserting that his only object in the war with Turkey is the defence of the Christian faith.
- April 24. Marriage of the Emperor of Austria to the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria.
- April 28. The Government of the United States announces its neutrality in the Eastern question.
- April 30. James Montgomery, Scottish poet died aged 83 years.
- May 18. The allied Powers declare Greece in a state of blockade.
- June 7. A reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain concluded at Washington respecting Newfoundland fishery, international trade, etc.
- June 10. The Crystal Palace opened at London.
- June 28. A military insurrection, headed by Gen. O'Donnell breaks out in Spain; Madrid declared in a state of siege.
- July 13. Bombardment of Greytown, Central America, by a United States man-of-war, in retaliation for an insult offered to the American Consul by the Spaniards.
- July 17. An insurrection breaks out at Madrid, in consequence of the unpopularity of the Queen-mother; she is compelled to leave the kingdom.
- July 19. Espartero, Duke of Victory, placed at the head of affairs by the Queen of Spain; end of the Spanish rebellion.
- July 24. An amnesty published by the queen of Spain.

A. D.

- 1854 Sept. 6. The Prussian government after much vacillation declares its intention to remain neutral in the Eastern question.
 Sept. 14. The Allies land at Old Fort in the Crimea. 25,000 British, 25,000 French and 8,000 Turks.
 Sept. 20. Battle of Alma, Crimea; Allies victorious.
 Evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by the Russians.
 Sept. 23. The Russian fleet sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol by Menschikoff.
 Sept. 26. Balaclava occupied by the British.
 Sept. 29. Death of Marshal St. Arnaud, the French commander-in-chief, in the Crimea.
 Oct. 17. Siege of Sebastopol commences.
 Oct 25. Battle of Balaclava, Crimea.
 Nov. 5. Battle of Inkermann, Russian loss 9,000.
 Nov. 18. Edward Forbes, English naturalist died aged 39 years.
 Nov. 25. John Kitto, English biblical scholar died aged 50 years.
 Dec. 2. Austria enters into an alliance with Great Britain and France.
 Dec. 8. The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary made an article of faith by the Roman Catholic Church, by a bull promulgated.
 Dec. 30. All the slaves of the Portuguese crown declared free.
 Death of J. Harrington, last survivor of the battle of Lexington.
- 1855 Jan. 26. Sardinia joins England and France against Russia.
 Jan. 29. England. Resignation of the Aberdeen Ministry.
 Feb. 3. The Spanish Cortes declare the people the sole source of power.
 Feb. 8. Liberty of worship denied in Spain.
 Feb. 12. Lord Palmerston English Prime Minister.
 Feb. 17. Battle of Eupatoria, Crimea.
 Feb. 28. The Roman Catholic religion established by law in Spain, but all creeds tolerated.
 March 2. Death of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia; accession of Alexander II.; no change of policy.
 March 10. Death of Don Carlos at Trieste.
 March 15. The Conference of the four great Powers on the Eastern question commenced at Vienna. The conference terminated without producing any satisfactory result, June 4.
 March 21. General fast day throughout England in consequence of the Russian war.
 March 31. Charlotte Brontë, English novelist died aged 39 years.
 May 9. A Sardinian army of 10,000 men lands in the Crimea, under General La Marmora.
 May 15. The Industrial Exhibition opened at Paris.
 June 6. Sebastopol a third time bombarded.
 June 17. Sebastopol a fourth time bombarded.

A. D.

- 1855 June 18. The Allies repulsed at the Malakhoff and the Redan.
- June 24. Hyde Park riots against Lord Grosvenor's Sunday Trading Bill.
- June 28. Death of Lord Raglan of England.
- July 6. Dispute between Great Britain and the American government regarding the enlistment of American citizens to serve in the English army.
- Aug. 16. Battle of Tchernaya, Crimea; Russians defeated.
- Aug. 18. Austria concludes a concordat with Rome, by which the Pope receives almost absolute power in Austria.
- Aug. 18-27. Visit of queen Victoria to the emperor of the French.
- Sept.— The French take the Malakhoff; the English assault the Redan without success; the Russians retire from Sebastopol to the north forts and the Allies enter the city; the Russians destroy or sink the remainder of their fleets.
- Sept. 16. Pedro V. assumes the government of Portugal.
- Sept. 29. The Russians defeated by the French in a cavalry action at Eupatoria.
- The Turkish garrison of Kars under Gen. Williams repulses the Russians.
- Oct. 2. The king of Denmark publishes a new constitution.
- Nov. 3. Passmore Williamson released from jail where he had been three months in the Wheeler slave case.
- Nov. 6. The Turks under Omar Pasha defeat the Russians and force the passage of the Ingour.
- Nov. 11. An insurrection breaks out again at Saragossa.
- Nov. 21. A treaty signed by France and England with Sweden, by which the latter power engages to cede no territory to Russia and receives the promise of assistance from the other powers in the event of Russian aggression.
- Nov. 25. Capitulation of Kars.
- Dec. 8. Abdication of Santa Anna dictator of Mexico; he is succeeded by Martin Carrera, who abdicates and is succeeded by Alvarez, Sept. 12; Alvarez abdicates and is succeeded by Comonfort.
- Dec. 16. Proposals of peace, approved by the Allies, sent to St. Petersburg by Austria.
- Dec. 18. Death of Samuel Rogers, English poet.
- Dec. 23. British Arctic vessel Resolute found and brought to New London by an American whaler.
- 1856 Feb. 2. N. P. Banks, Jr. of Mass. elected speaker of the House of Representatives of U. S. after a contest of nine weeks by a plurality of three votes.
- Feb. 25. The plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey (Prussia being afterwards admitted) meet at Paris and agree to an armistice to continue in force till the 31st of March.
- Feb. 29. A suspension of hostilities agreed upon in the Crimea.

A. D.

- 1856 March 30. Treaty of Paris between Russia and Turkey, Great Britain, France and Sardinia. This treaty consisted of thirty-four articles. Turkey was admitted into the European system and the contracting parties guaranteed its independence. The freedom of the Danube was secured, the rectification of the Russian frontier in Bessarabia promised and the "status quo ante bellum" in Asia determined upon.
- March 31. The property of the ecclesiastics in Mexico sequestered.
- April 17. Quebec made the seat of the Canadian government.
- May 22. Senator Sumner of Mass. assaulted in the U. S. Senate by Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina.
- May 27. A political amnesty granted to the Poles by Alexander II. of Russia.
- May 28. The British envoy to the United States ordered to quit Washington.
- June 24. The President of the United States recognizes the filibuster Gen. Walker as President of Nicaragua.
- July 9. The Crimea evacuated. The English lost: killed in action and died of wounds about 3,500; died of cholera, 4,244; of other diseases nearly 16,000; total loss nearly 24,000 (including 270 officers); 873 were disabled. The war added to the national debt £41,041,000. The French lost about 63,500 men; the Russians about 500,000. The army suffered greatly by sickness.
- July 12. A decree of amnesty for the Hungarian political offenders of 1848 and 1849 published by the Austrian government.
- July 14. Resignation of the Espartero ministry, which is succeeded by that of Gen. O'Donnell; tumults at Madrid.
- Sept. 1. Sir Richard Westmacott, English sculptor died aged 81 years.
- Sept. 7. Coronation of Alexander II. of Russia at Moscow.
- Oct. 12. Resignation of the O'Donnell administration in Spain; Gen. Narvaez placed at the head of affairs.
- Nov. 1. Commencement of war between England and Persia.
- Nov. 4. James Buchanan, the pro-slavery candidate, elected to the presidency of the United States, after a severe contest with Col. Fremont, the representative of the anti-slavery party.
- Dec. 2. A treaty defining the frontier line between Spain and France signed at Bayonne.
- Dec 24. Death of Hugh Miller, Scottish geologist.
1857. Jan 2. Andrew Ure M. D., Scottish chemist and writer on chemistry died aged 79 years.
- Feb. 12. George Peabody gives \$300,000 to establish a free literary and scientific institute at Baltimore.
- March 4. James Buchanan inaugurated President and John C. Breckenridge Vice President of the United States.
- A treaty of peace between England and Persia signed at Paris.

A. D.

- 1857 Diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia broken off.
 March 6. The Dred Scott decision delivered by Chief Justice Taney. It is proclaimed that "negroes have no rights" which white men are bound to respect.
 April 11. First intelligence of the Indian mutiny received in England.
 May 2. Louis Charles Alfred de Musset, one of the most celebrated of modern French poets died aged 47 years.
 May 5. The Art Treasures Exhibition opened at Manchester by Prince Albert.
 May 12. The Sepoy mutineers establish their head-quarters at Delhi, and proclaim the king of Delhi Emperor.
 May 27. The British troops under Gen. Anson advance on Delhi.
 Martial law proclaimed in India.
 June 1. Total destruction of the Chinese fleet in Canton waters by the English under Commodore Elliot, May 25 and 27 and by Sir M. Seymour.
 June 8. Douglas Jerrold, English humorist, novelist and dramatic writer died aged 54 years.
 June 14. A commercial treaty signed by Russia with France.
 June 25. Surrender of the British at Cawnpore, India, to Nana Sahib, by whom they are nearly all murdered the following day.
 June. The Indian mutiny spreads throughout Bengal.
 July 4. The Indian rebels commence the siege of the residency at Lucknow July 1; death of Sir Henry Lawrence.
 June 17. Cawnpore recaptured by General Havelock.
 July 19. Battle of Bithoor; Sepoy rebels defeated by Havelock.
 July 25. Revolt at Dinapore; British repulsed at Arrah, Hindostan.
 Aug. 3. Eugene Sue, French novelist died aged 53 years.
 Aug. 6-10. Visit of Napoleon III. and Empress to England.
 Aug. 24. General financial panic begins in the United States.
 Sept. 8. Loss of the "Central America" and 450 lives.
 Sept. 14-20. Storming and capture of Delhi, India, by the British. The king of Delhi captured Sept. 21; his son and grandson slain by Col. Hodson Sept. 22.
 Sept. 23. Commencement of the religious revival in the United States.
 Sept. 25. Meeting of the emperors of France and Russia at Stuttgardt.
 Sept. 26. The besieged residency at Lucknow relieved by Sir Henry Havelock, Sept. 25; Sir James Outram left in command.
 Sept. Religious riots break out at Belfast, owing to the Roman Catholics opposing the attempt of some Protestant ministers to introduce open-air preaching.
 Oct. 13. Commercial panic in New York.

A. D.

- 1857 Oct. 26. A new ministry formed in Spain under Admiral Armero.
- Oct. 29. Death of the French general Cavaignac.
- Nov. 9. "Lecompton Constitution" adopted by the Kansas convention.
- Nov. 12. Great commercial panic in England; suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.
- Nov. 17. The besieged residency at Lucknow rescued from the Indian rebels by the British forces under Sir Colin Campbell, Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock.
- Nov. 22. Lucknow evacuated by the British.
- Nov. 25. Death of Sir Henry Havelock a distinguished British general.
- Nov. 28. Birth of the Prince of Asturias, heir to the throne of Spain.
- Dec. 6. Battle of Cawnpore. On the breaking out of the Sepoy rebellion in 1857, the English residents including women and children about 900 persons, were besieged within a narrow entrenchment by the native soldiers who had revolted. After a heroic but unsuccessful defence, the rebel leader "Nana Sahib," on the 24th of June consented to let them proceed unmolested to Allahabad if they surrendered their treasury and war material. But no sooner had they embarked than they were fired upon by the rebels and all who were not killed were taken back to Cawnpore. Other prisoners were brought in and all barbarously slaughtered July 15. Havelock defeated the rebels July 16 and next day entered the town, when the horrors that had been enacted became known. On the 6th of Dec. Sir John Campbell arrived with a force of 25,000 strong and completely routed the rebels.
- Dec. 8. Theobald Matthew, Irish Roman Catholic died aged 67 years. Better known as Father Matthew the Apostle of Temperance.
- Dec. Commercial failures in one year ending Dec. 25, 1857 amount to 5,123. Liabilities \$291,757,000.
- 1858 Jan. 5. Canton bombarded and taken by the English and French Dec. 28-29, 1857; entrance of the victors who capture Commissioner Yeh and other authorities.
- Jan. 14. Xavier d'Isturitz is placed at the head of Spanish affairs.
- Jan. 25. Marriage of Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Prussia, with the Princess Royal of England.
- Feb. Benito Juarez declared Constitutional President of Mexico at Vera Cruz; civil war ensues.
- Feb. 14. The United States army defeat the Mormons in an engagement at Eco-Cannians, Utah.
- Jan 27-March 19. Trial of the king of Delhi, who is sentenced to transportation.

A. D.
1858

March 21. Sir Colin Campbell marches to Lucknow, Feb. 11; the siege commences March 8; and the city finally captured.

March 28. Nicaragua places herself under the protection of the United States.

March 30. Gen. Roberts takes Kotah, India, from the Sepoy rebels.

April 4. Sir Hugh Rose takes Jhansi, India, and severely defeats the Sepoy rebels.

April 15. Marshal Pelissier appointed French ambassador at the Court of St. James.

April 30. The "English Kansas bill" passed both Houses of Congress.

May 23. Minnesota State Government organized at St. Paul.

June 15. Massacre of the Christian inhabitants at Jeddah. The Mohammedans attacked the Christian residents, and murdered upwards of twenty, including the English vice-consul and the wife of the French consul.

Ary Scheffer, Dutch painter of the French school died, aged 63 years.

June 28. Property qualification of members of the English Parliament abolished.

July 1. Gen. O'Donnell again placed at the head of Spanish affairs.

Aug. 5. Completion of the Atlantic telegraph.

Aug. 7. Ottawa made the capital of Canada.

Aug. 26. Treaty of commerce and friendship between the Tycoon of Japan and Great Britain.

Sept. 1. The government of the East India Company ceases.

Oct. 7. The Crown Prince of Prussia appointed regent during the king's life.

Oct. 9. Treaty of friendship between France and Japan.

Nov. 1. The queen of England proclaimed sovereign of India, Lord Canning receiving the title of Viceroy.

Dec. 23. A revolution breaks out in Hayti; Faustin I. deposed and a republic proclaimed under the presidency of Geffard.

Dec. 31. Russia concludes a commercial treaty with Great Britain.

1859

Jan. 27. Birth of Frederick William Victor Albert eldest son of the Princess Royal of Prussia.

Jan. 28. William Hickling Prescott, American historian died aged 63 years.

Jan. 30. Marriage of the Princess Clotilde eldest daughter of Victor Emanuel II. to Prince Napoleon cousin of the emperor of the French.

Feb. 2. General Miguel Miramon elected President of Mexico by the revolutionary junta Jan. 6; abdication of Zuloaga.

April 11. Entrance of General Miramon into Mexico; he assumes the presidency, and governs without respect to the laws of life or property.

April 23. Departure of the French army from Paris for Italy.

A. D.

- 1859 April 25. A French force disembarks at Genoa to the assistance of the Sardinians.
- April 29. Victor Emanuel II. of Sardinia takes command of his army in person having confided his government to prince Eugene of Savoy, his cousin.
- April 30. Victor Emanuel II. declines the dictatorship of Tuscany, but accepts the command of the Tuscan forces.
- May 3. France declares war against Austria.
- May 5. Charles Robert Leslie, English painter died aged 65.
- May 6. Friedrich Heinrich Alexander Von Humboldt, Prussian naturalist and traveler died aged 90 years.
- May 10. Napoleon III. leaves Paris to assume the command of the army in Italy; the empress appointed regent in his absence.
- May 20. Battle of Montebello, Piedmont; Austrians defeated.
- May 22. Death of Ferdinand II. king of the two Sicilies.
- May 25. Tuscany joins France and Sardinia against Austria.
- May 30-31. Battle of Palestro; Austrians defeated.
- June 4. Battle of Magenta; the French and Sardinian army commanded by Louis Napoleon defeats the Austrians.
- June 5. Death of Prince Metternich, Austrian statesman.
- June 7. David Cox, English water-color landscape painter died aged 76 years.
- June 8. Louis Napoleon III. and Victor Emanuel enter Milan and proclaim the annexation of Lombardy to Sardinia.
- June 11. The Austrian army crosses the Adda and enters the Quadrilateral.
- June 18. The Derby Ministry of England defeated on the Reform Bill; Parliament dissolved April 23; resignation of the Ministry June 11; formation of the Palmerston-Russell administration.
- June 24. Battle of Solferino, Lombardy; Austrians defeated. Armistice agreed upon to July 6.
- June-July. Great religious revival in Ireland.
- July 8. Death of king Oscar of Sweden, and accession of his son Charles XV.
- July 11. Treaty of Villafranca. Preliminaries of peace were signed here between the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French.
- July 13. Juarez, constitutional President of Mexico, confiscates the ecclesiastical property of his kingdom.
- July 14. Denmark connected with Great Britain by submarine telegraph.
- July 16. Napoleon III. returns to Paris.
- July 17. Death of Queen Consort of Portugal.
- July 21. Abdication of Leopold II. Grand Duke of Tuscany, in favor of his son Ferdinand IV.
- July 31. Persecution of the Christians in Candia by Turkey.
- Aug. 8. The tribes of the Caucasus reduced to subjection by Russia.

A. D.

- 1859 Aug. 16. Tuscany declares in favor of a united kingdom of Italy under the sceptre of Victor Emanuel.
- Aug. 28. Leigh Hunt, English poet, essayist and miscellaneous writer died aged 75 years.
- Sept. 7. Capture of the Circassian leader Schamyl. Under their leader Schamyl the Circassians strenuously resisted Russian domination till his capture Sept. 7, 1859. Vaidar, their last stronghold, capitulated to the Russians in 1864. The Circassians now, to the number of nearly 1,000,000, left their country for Turkey, and many died from privation on the shores of the Black Sea.
- Sept. 28. Carl Ritter, Prussian geographer died aged 80 years.
- Oct. 3. J. Y. Mason U. S. Minister to France died at Paris.
- Oct. 17. A negro insurrection breaks out at Harper's Ferry. John Brown with a score of followers crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and entered Virginia, where he incited the slaves to take up arms against their masters. After a short time Brown was captured and formally tried for treason; found guilty, he bore his misfortune with the greatest composure and when asked upon the scaffold to give a sign when he was ready he answered "I am always ready." He died in the midst of slaves and slave owners—his countrymen; and now no countryman of his can look at his place of execution and call himself a slave owner or a slave.
- Oct. 22. Spain declares war against Morocco.
- Oct. 23. Indecisive battle between the forces of the Argentine Republic and of Buenos Ayres, near the city of Buenos Ayres.
- Nov 28. Death of Washington Irving, American novelist and historical writer.
- Dec. 8. Thomas de Quincey, English writer died aged 74.
- Dec. 28. Death of Lord Macaulay.
- Deaths in the United States this year. George W. Doane Episcopal bishop of New Jersey, poet, etc. aged 60 years. Rufus Choate, jurist, advocate and senator aged 69 years. Horace Mann, statesman and educationist aged 63 years.
- 1860 Jan 15. Count Cavour again placed at the head of Sardinian affairs.
- Jan. 16. Count Cavour undertakes the formation of a new Italian ministry.
- Jan. 20. Sir William Ross, English portrait painter died aged 66 years.
- Feb. 1. Pennington of N. J. elected speaker of the House of Representatives after balloting nearly two months.
- Feb. 25. The French government demands the cession of Savoy from Italy.
- March 18. Æmilia annexed to Sardinia.
- March 22. The annexation of Tuscany to Sardinia effected.
- March 26. Pope Pius IX. excommunicates all who have taken any part in the rebellion of his provinces.

A. D.
1860

- April 3. Count of Montemolin eldest son of the late Don Carlos proclaimed king of Spain at Tortosa by Gen. Ortega; the rebellion opposed by his own troops.
- April 23. A democratic convention in the United States assembles at Charleston to secure the election of Stephen A. Douglas as President.
- April 25. Admission of Jews to judicial appointments in Prussia.
- April 26. Peace definitively concluded between Spain and Morocco.
- May 1. Appeal of Pope Pius IX. to the Roman Catholics of every nation for a loan of 50,000,000 francs.
- May 2. An amnesty proclaimed by the Spanish government in favor of political offenders.
- May 9. Gen. Zuloaga deposes Miramon, and assumes the presidency of Mexico May 1; arrested by Miramon.
- May 14. Embarkation of Garibaldi for Sicily at Genoa May 5; lands at Marsala May 10; and assumes the dictatorship of the island in the name of King Victor Emanuel II.
- May 15. Battle of Calatifiimi; Neapolitans defeated by Garibaldi.
- May 16. The Republican convention of the United States assembles at Chicago, and nominates Abraham Lincoln of Ill. for the Presidency, Hannibal Hamlin of Maine for Vice President.
- May 27. Capture of Palermo by Garibaldi.
- May 28. Massacre of the Maronites in the neighborhood of Beyrout and the Lebanon by the Druses.
- June 3. Terrible tornado in Iowa and Illinois.
- June 8. Evacuation of Upper Italy by the French troops.
- June 9. George Payne Rainsford James, English novelist and miscellaneous writer died aged 59 years.
- June 14. The French take possession of their Piedmontese acquisitions.
- Battle of Melazzo, Italy; Neapolitans defeated by Garibaldi.
- June 21. Another massacre of the Maronites takes place near Beyrout and the Lebanon.
- June 24. Death of Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte.
- June 26. Francis II. king of the Two Sicilies proclaims a general amnesty, and promises a liberal ministry.
- July 7. Dr. Hayes' Arctic expedition sails from Boston.
- July 9, &c. Massacre of numerous Christians at Damascus.
- July 28. Garibaldi concludes a truce with the Neapolitans who agree to evacuate Sicily, retaining the castle of Messina.
- Aug. 3. A convention entered into between the five great powers to restore order in Syria and to revenge the late massacres of the Christians.
- Aug. 4. A French force sent to Syria to protect the Christians.
- Aug. 12. The second Chinese war begins.
- Aug. 19. Departure of Garibaldi from Sicily for Italy.

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- 1860 Aug. 20, &c. Fuad Pasha invested with plenary powers to punish the assassins in Syria; he punishes those implicated in the massacres of the Christians at Damascus very severely, 167 of all ranks including the governor being executed.
- Aug. 21. Rebellion of the Neapolitan provinces Aug. 17; Garibaldi lands in Naples and occupies Reggio Aug. 19; the fort of Reggio surrenders to him.
- Aug. 27. Garibaldi accepts the title of Dictator of the Two Sicilies.
- Sept. 7. Departure of Francis II. king of the Two Sicilies from Naples Sept 6; entrance of Garibaldi.
- Sept. 9. Victor Emanuel proclaimed king of Italy at Naples.
- Sept. 15. Garibaldi expels the Jesuits from Naples, and declares the States of the Crown national property.
- July 24—Sept. 20. Visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States and Canada.
- Sept. 18—21. Advance of the allied English and French forces towards Peking; battles of Chang-kia-wan and Pa-li-chau.
- Oct. 1. Defeat of the Neapolitans by Garibaldi at Volturmo.
- Oct. 18. Garibaldi publishes a decree stating that Naples ought to be incorporated with the Italian kingdom.
- Oct. 21. The Neapolitans vote in favor of the annexation of their country to the Sardinian States.
- A new constitution promulgated by the "Imperial Diploma" of the Emperor of Austria.
- Oct. 26. Protest of Spain against the Sardinian invasion of the territories of the Pope; she recalls her minister from Turin.
- Oct. Advance of the French and Turks against Lebanon; surrender of fourteen Emirs.
- Nov. 3. Sicily votes by a large majority (432,054 for and 667 against) for annexation to Sardinia.
- Commencement of the siege of Gaeta, Naples. Battle of Garigliano.
- Nov 5. Evacuation of Peking by the allied English and French forces.
- Deaths in the United States this year. Samuel G. Goodrich, "Peter Parley," author, aged 67 years. Chauncy A. Goodrich, scholar and divine aged 70 years. Theodore Parker, Unitarian clergyman and author aged 50 years. J. Addison Alexander, theologian and commentator aged 51 years.

TWELFTH PERIOD.

FROM THE GREAT REBELLION TO JANUARY 1869.

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- 1860 Nov. 6. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, elected President and Vice President of the U. S. by the votes of all the northern states except New Jersey, which chose 4 electors for Douglas and 3 for Lincoln.
- This election is made the pretext for rebellion and secession of the cotton states.
- Nov. 7. The news of Mr. Lincoln's election received at Charleston, South Carolina, with cheers for a Southern Confederacy. The "Palmetto Flag" hoisted on the vessels in the harbor.
- Nov. 9. An attempt to seize the arms in Fort Moultrie.
- Nov. 10. A bill was introduced into the South Carolina Legislature to raise and equip 10,000 men. The Legislature also ordered the election of a convention, to consider the question of secession. Jas. Chester, United States Senator from South Carolina, resigned.
- Nov. 11. Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, resigned.
- Nov. 18. Georgia Legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 to arm the state. Major Anderson sent to Fort Moultrie to relieve Colonel Gardner.
- Dec. 1. Florida Legislature ordered the election of a convention. Great secession meeting in Memphis.
- Dec. 3. Congress met. The President denied the right of a state to secede, and asserted the right of the general government to coerce a seceding state.
- Dec. 10. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned. Senator Clay, of Alabama, resigned.
- Dec. 13. An extra session of the Cabinet was held to consider the question of reinforcing Fort Moultrie; the President opposed it, and reinforcements were not sent.
- Dec. 14. General Cass, Secretary of State, resigned.
- Dec. 18. The Crittenden Compromise introduced in the United States Senate.
- Dec. 20. South Carolina Convention adopted a secession ordinance; the vote unanimous.
- Dec. 22. The Crittenden Compromise voted down in the Senate committee of thirteen.
- Dec. 24. South Carolina members of Congress resigned.
- Dec. 26. Major Anderson left Fort Moultrie and took possession of Fort Sumter. He had with him only 111 men. South Carolina Commissioners arrived in Washington. The President refused to see them.
- Dec. 27. Revenue cutter, William Aiken, surrendered to the South Carolina authorities.
- Dec. 28. South Carolina seized the Government property in Charleston, took possession of Castle Pinckney and Ft. Moultrie.

- Dec. 29. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, resigned.
- Dec. 31. South Carolina sent commissioners to the slave states to make arrangements for a Southern Confederacy.
- Deaths during the year in the U. S.
 J. A. Alexander, W. E. Burton, C. A. Goodrich, S. G. Goodrich, Theodore Parker, J. K. Paulding, W. C. Preston.
- Deaths in Europe during the same year :
 Sir C. Barry, Lady Noel Byron, G. P. R. James, Anna Jameson, Jullien, Sir W. Napier, Baden Powell, H. H. Wilson.
- 1861 Jan. 2. Governor Ellis of North Carolina took possession of Fort Macon. Georgia troops seized Forts Pulaski and Jackson, and the United States arsenal at Savannah.
- Jan. 4. Governor Moore of Alabama seized Fort Morgan and the United States arsenal at Mobile.
- Fast day, by proclamation of the President.
- Jan. 8. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, resigned.
- Jan. 9. The steamer, *Star of the West*, fired on by rebel batteries in Charleston harbor, and driven back.
- Mississippi Convention passed secession ordinance by vote of 84 to 15.
- Jan. 10. Florida Convention adopted an ordinance of secession by a vote of 62 to 7 : Florida seized Fort McRae.
- Jan. 11. Alabama seceded ; vote in Convention, ayes 61, noes 39. P. B. Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned, and was succeeded by John A. Dix of New York.
- Jan. 13. Florida troops take possession of the Pensacola Navy Yard and Fort Barancas.
- Jan. 18. The Legislature of Virginia appropriated \$1,000,000 for the defense of the state.
- Jan. 19. Georgia adopted a secession ordinance by vote of 208 to 89.
- Jan. 21. Members of Congress from Alabama resigned. Jefferson Davis resigned his seat in the Senate.
- Jan. 23. Georgia members of Congress resigned.
- Jan. 24. The rebels seized the U. S. arsenal at Augusta, Georgia.
- Jan. 26. Louisiana Legislature passed secession ordinance by vote of 113 to 17.
- Jan. 30. North Carolina Legislature submitted the convention question to the people. This was the first instance of the will of the people being consulted in regard to the question of secession.
- The revenue cutters *Cass*, at Mobile, and *McLelland*, at New Orleans, surrendered to the rebel authorities.
- Feb. 1. Texas Convention passed an ordinance of secession by vote of 166 to 7, to be submitted to the people.
- The Louisiana authorities seized the Mint and Custom House at New Orleans.
- Feb. 4. Delegates from the seceded states met at Montgomery, Alabama, to organize a confederate government.
- Peace Congress met at Washington ; ex-President Tyler was

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- chosen President. A stormy session followed, accomplishing no good result.
- Feb. 8. The U. S. arsenal at Little Rock surrendered to Arkansas.
- Feb. 9. Jefferson Davis and A. H. Stevens elected provisional President and Vice President of the Southern Confederacy.
- Feb. 13. The electoral vote counted. Abraham Lincoln received 180 votes, Stephen A. Douglas 12, John C. Breckenridge 72, and John Bell 39.
- Gaeta surrenders to Victor Emanuel's troops.
- The king of Naples escapes on board a French frigate.
- END OF THE BOURBON RULE IN ITALY.
- Feb. — The Italian Parliament declares VICTOR EMANUEL KING OF ITALY.
- Feb. 19. Fort Kearney, Kansas, seized by the rebels.
- Feb. 23. General Twiggs surrendered Government property in Texas, valued at \$1,200,000, to the rebels.
- March 1. General Twiggs expelled from the army. Peace Congress adjourned.
- March 4. INAUGURATION OF LINCOLN, President U. S. The ordinance of secession passed by the Texas Convention and submitted to the people, having been adopted by a majority of about 40,000, the Convention declared the state out of the Union.
- March 5. General Beauregard took command of the troops at Charleston.
- March 6. Fort Brown on the Rio Grande was surrendered by special agreement. The Federal troops evacuated the fort and sailed for Key West and Tortugas.
- March 28. Vote of Louisiana on secession made public. For secession 20,448, against it 17,926.
- March 30. Mississippi Convention ratified the Confederate Constitution by a vote of 78 to 70.
- March 31. ITALY recognized by England.
- April 3. South Carolina Convention ratified the Confederate Constitution by a vote of 114 to 16.
- April 7. All intercourse between Fort Sumter and Charleston stopped by order of Beauregard.
- The steamer Atlantic sailed from New York with troops and supplies.
- April 12. Bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced by the rebels.
- April 13. The bombardment of Fort Sumter continued; early in the day the officers' quarters were fired by a shell; by noon most of the wood work was on fire; Sumter's fire was almost silenced when General Wigfall came with a flag of truce and arrangements were made for evacuating the fort.
- April 14. Major Anderson and his men sailed for New York.
- April 15. The President issued a proclamation commanding all persons in arms against the Government to disperse with-

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- in twenty days; also calling for 75,000 volunteers. The New York Legislature authorized the raising of \$3,000,000 for their equipment and support.
- April 16. The Governors of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri, refused to furnish troops under the President's proclamation. The Confederate Government called for 32,000 men.
- April 17. Virginia Convention adopted secession ordinance in secret session by a vote of 60 to 53, to be submitted to the people on the fourth Thursday of May. Forces were sent to seize the U. S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and the Gosport Navy Yard.
- Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation offering letters of marque and reprisal to all who wished to engage in privateering.
- April 18. U. S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry destroyed by Lieutenant Jones, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. Colonel Coke with 400 men of the 25th Pennsylvania regiment arrived in Washington. These were the first troops to enter the city for its defence.
- April 19. Steamer *Star of the West*, seized by the rebels at Indianola, Texas.
- The 6th Massachusetts regiment, while passing through Baltimore, was attacked by a mob; two soldiers were killed. The troops fired upon the mob, killing eleven and wounding many. President Lincoln issued a proclamation declaring the ports of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas in a state of blockade.
- April 20. The U. S. arsenal at Liberty, Mo. seized by the secessionists and the arms distributed among the surrounding counties. The Gosport Navy Yard destroyed by General McCauley, to keep it from the rebels; the war vessels *Delaware*, *Pennsylvania*, *Columbia*, *Germantown*, *Merrimac*, *Raritan*, *Dolphin* and *United States* were scuttled and set on fire; the *Cumberland* was towed out.
- The 4th Massachusetts regiment arrived at Fortress Monroe.
- April 21. Federal Government took possession of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad. Senator Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, mobbed at Lynchburg, Va. Harper's Ferry arsenal burned by its garrison.
- April 22. U. S. arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., seized by the rebels. Arkansas seized the arsenal at Napoleon.
- April 24. Fort Smith, Arkansas, seized by the rebels under Senator Boland.
- April 25. Major Libby surrendered 450 U. S. troops to the rebel Colonel Van Dorn, at Saluria, Texas.
- Governor Letcher proclaims Virginia a member of the Southern Confederacy.
- April 27. The blockade extended to the ports of North Carolina and Virginia. All officers of the army were required to take the oath of allegiance.

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- 1861 April 29. The Maryland House of Delegates voted against secession, 63 to 13.
- May 1. North Carolina Legislature passed a bill calling a State Convention to meet on the 20th of May. The Legislature of Tennessee passed an act, in secret session, authorizing the Governor to form a league with the Southern Confederacy.
- President Lincoln called for 42,000 three years volunteers; 22,000 troops for the regular army and 18,000 seamen.
- May 4. Gen. McClellan placed in command of the department of Ohio, comprising the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.
- May 5. Gen. Butler took possession of the Relay House, Maryland.
- May 6. Arkansas Convention passed an ordinance of secession, by vote of 69 to 1. Tennessee Legislature adopted secession ordinance in secret session, to be submitted to a vote of the people.
- May 11. Blockade of Charleston, S. C., established by the steamer Niagara.
- May 13. Queen Victoria's proclamation of "NEUTRALITY" in the American conflict.
- May 16. General Scott ordered the fortification of Arlington Heights.
- May 18. Military Department of Virginia created, comprising Eastern Virginia, North and South Carolina; headquarters at Fortress Monroe, commander, General Butler.
- May 20. Telegraphic dispatches throughout the North seized by order of the Government. North Carolina secession ordinance adopted. Governor Magoffin proclaimed the neutrality of Kentucky.
- May 21. Tennessee secedes.
- May 22. Fortifications of Ship Island destroyed to keep them from the enemy.
- May 24. Thirteen thousand troops crossed the Potomac into Virginia. Alexandria occupied by Federal troops. Colonel Ellsworth shot by Jackson; the murderer was instantly killed. Arlington Heights occupied by Union troops.
- May 26. The port of New Orleans was blockaded by the sloop of war Brooklyn. All postal service in the seceded states suspended.
- June 1. Lieutenant Tompkins, with 47 men, attacked the rebels at Fairfax Court House, killing Captain Marr and several others. Union loss, two killed.
- The steamers Freeborn and Anacosta engaged the batteries at Aquia Creek, the second time.
- June 3. Colonel Kelly defeated the rebels at Phillippi, Va., killing 15; Colonel Kelly was severely wounded.
- Hon. S. A. Douglas died at Chicago.
- General Beauregard arrived and assumed command of the Confederate forces at Manassas Junction, Va.

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1861 June 10. Battle of Big Bethel. Three regiments of Union troops, under the command of Gen. Pierce, were defeated with a loss of 16 killed, among them Major Winthrop, and 41 wounded.

Neutrality in the American conflict proclaimed by Napoleon III.

June 14. Rebels evacuated Harper's Ferry after destroying all available property.

June 15. Brig Perry arrived at New York with the privateer Savannah.

June 17. Wheeling Convention unanimously declared Western Virginia independent of the rebel portion of the state. Gen. Lyon defeated the rebels at Boonville, Mo., with a loss of about 30 killed and 50 wounded; Union loss 2 killed and 9 wounded.

June 20. Gen. McClellan assumed command in person of the army in Western Virginia.

June 23. Forty-eight locomotives belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, valued at \$400,000, were destroyed by the rebels.

June 24. The United States gunboat, Pawnee, attacked the rebel battery at Mathias Point. A spy arrested at Washington with full details of the number of troops and batteries, and the best plan of attack on the city.

ITALY recognized by FRANCE.

June 26. The President acknowledged the Wheeling government of Virginia.

June 27. The steamers Pawnee, Resolute, and Freeborn made a second attack on the rebel battery at Mathias Point; Captain Ward, commanding the Federal force, was killed.

June 29. The rebel privateer, Sumter, escaped from New Orleans. The rebels made a dash at Harper's Ferry, destroying several boats and a railroad bridge.

July—First War Loan of the U. S. Government, \$250,000,000.

July 2. General Patterson defeated the Confederates at Falling Water, Va.; Union loss, 3 killed and 10 wounded.

July 4. Congress met in extra session.

July 5. Battle of Carthage, Mo. Confederates were commanded by Gov. Jackson, the Federal troops numbering 1600, by Col. Sigel. Col. Sigel retreated to Springfield. Union loss 13 killed and 31 wounded.

July 6. Gen. Fremont appointed to the command of the Western Department, consisting of the state of Illinois and the states and territories west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky Mountains. Headquarters at St. Louis.

July 10. Skirmishing at Laurel Hill, Virginia; rebels defeated. Union loss 2 killed and 2 wounded.

July 11. J. M. Mason and R. M. Hunter of Va., T. L. Clingham and Thomas Bragg of North Carolina, L. T. Wigfall and J. U. Hemphill of Texas, C. B. Mitchell and W. K. Se-

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- bastion of Arkansas and O. A. S. Nicholson of Tennessee, expelled from the U. S. Senate.
- July 12. Battle of Rich Mountain. The Federal troops, under command of Col. Rosecrans, defeated the enemy under Col. Pegram. Rebel loss 150 killed and wounded, and 800 prisoners.
- July 13. The Confederates under Gen. Garnett, were defeated at Carrick's Ford, Virginia. The rebel General Garnett was killed. Union loss 2 killed and 10 wounded.
- Battle of Screytown, Va. The Federals under Colonel Lowe, were defeated with a loss of 9 killed and 40 wounded and missing.
- July 16. Tilgham, a negro, killed three of a rebel prize crew on the S. J. Warring, and brought the vessel into New York. President Lincoln authorized to call out the militia and accept the services of 500,000 men.
- July 18. Fight at Blackburn Ford. The Federal troops under command of Gen. Tyler made the attack, but after three hours' fighting were ordered back to Centerville; their loss was 19 killed and 64 wounded and missing.
- The Department of Maryland created, and General John A. Dix placed in command, headquarters at Baltimore.
- July 19. Gen. Banks superseded Gen. Patterson, headquarters in the field.
- July 20. The Confederate Congress met at Richmond.
- July 21. Battle of Bull Run. The army of the Potomac, about 45,000 strong, under command of Brig. Gen. McDowell, which left Washington July 17, attacked the rebels about equal in numbers, at Manassas, Va., where they occupied a strong position. The chances at first were in favor of the Federals, but the rebels receiving large reinforcements under General Johnston, the scale was turned. Panic seized upon the Union troops, and they commenced a disorderly retreat towards Washington. The Union loss, 481 killed 1011 wounded, 1216 missing. Rebel loss, as reported by General Beauregard, 269 killed and 1483 wounded.
- July 22. General McClellan took command of the army of the Potomac.
- Three months Volunteers began to return home.
- Aug. 1. The rebels retreated from Harper's Ferry to Leesburg.
- Aug. 2. General Lyon defeated the Confederates at Dug Spring, Missouri. Union loss was 8 killed and 30 wounded. The vessels engaged in a contraband trade with the rebels of Virginia and North Carolina were destroyed in Pocomoke Sound.
- Aug. 3. Congress passed a bill for raising \$20,000,000, by direct taxation, and the Confiscation bill.
- Aug. 5. Commodore Alden bombarded Galveston, Texas.
- Aug. 6. The extra session of Congress closed.

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- 1861 Aug. 7. The village of Hampton, Virginia, destroyed by the rebels. The privateer York burned by the U. S. gunboat Union; crew taken prisoners.
- Aug. 10. Gen. Lyon with 5,000 troops attacked a confederate force double that of his own at Wilson Creek, near Springfield, Missouri. After a hard fight of six hours, Gen. Lyon being killed, the Union troops under the command of Col. Sigel and Maj. Sturgis retired to Springfield.
- Aug. 12. President Lincoln appointed the 30th of Sept. as a fast day.
- Aug. 14. Gen. Fremont declared martial law in St. Louis.
- Aug. 16. Gen. Wool took command at Fortress Monroe.
- President Lincoln interdicts all commercial relations with the seceded States.
22. Death of the emperor Hien-fung of China and accession of his son Tsai-sun who assumes the name of Ki-tsiang.
- Aug. 26. The 7th Ohio regiment 900 strong were surprised at Summerville, Virginia, but fought their way out with a loss of 6 officers. The Hatteras expedition sailed.
- Aug. 29. Capture of forts Hatteras and Clark, N. C.; rebel loss about 1,000, Federal loss none.
- War announced between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation.
- Sept. 1. Fight at Boonville, Virginia; the rebels were defeated and the town destroyed. Union loss 6 wounded.
- Sept. 6. Gen. Grant took possession of Paducah, Ky.
- Sept. 10. Gen. Rosecrans with 4,500 troops attacked the rebels under Floyd near Carnifex Ferry. After several hours' fighting darkness put an end to the contest. During the night Floyd retreated burning the bridge over Gauley river.
- Sept. 11. President Lincoln modified General Fremont's emancipation proclamation.
- Sept. 12. Fight at Cheat Mountain. Col. J. A. Washington proprietor of Mount Vernon was killed. Union loss 9 killed and 12 wounded.
- Sept. 15. An Exhibition of Italian Industry opened at Florence by Victor Emanuel.
- Sept. 18. Maryland legislature closed by provost marshal; secession members sent to Fort McHenry.
- Sept. 21. John C. Breckenridge fled from Frankfort, Ky. and joined the rebels. Gen. Lane defeated a rebel force at Painsville, Mo. Federal loss 17 killed.
- Sept. 23. Capture of Lexington, Mo. by the rebels after a siege of four months.
- Oct. 3. Gen. Reynolds made an armed reconnoissance of the enemy's position at Greenbriar. The Confederates evacuated Lexington, Missouri.
- Oct. 5. The steamer Monticello shelled the rebels at Chicamacomico, under Barlow and drove them to their boats.
- Oct. 7. The rebel iron-clad steamer Merrimac made its first

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- appearance within sight of Fortress Monroe.
- 1861 Oct. 9. Confederates made an attack on Santa Rosa Island, but were defeated. Union loss was 13 killed and 21 wounded. Col. Geary, with 400 Pennsylvanian troops, crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and captured 21,000 bushels of wheat.
- Oct. 11. Rebel steamer Theodore escaped from Charleston, South Carolina, with Mason and Slidell on board.
- Oct. 18. Coronation of William I. of Prussia and Queen Augusta at Königsberg.
- Oct. 21. Fight at Fredericktown, Missouri. The confederates defeated. Union loss 6 killed and about 60 wounded. Canton restored to the Chinese by the British.
- Battle of Ball's Bluff. Union forces commanded by Col. Baker. Gen. Stone failed to cross the Potomac to his support, and after a severe fight, in which Col. Baker was killed, the Federals retreated. Union loss was 223 killed, 266 wounded, and 455 prisoners, including 100 wounded.
- Gen. Zollicoffer, with 6,000 Confederates attacked the Unionists at Camp Wild Cat, Laurel county, Ky., and was repulsed. Union loss 4 killed and 21 wounded.
- Oct. 22. Skirmish at Buffalo Mills, Mo. Rebels lost 17 killed and 90 prisoners.
- Oct. 25. Gen. Kelley defeated the enemy at Romney, Virginia.
- The churches in Warsaw closed by the priests Oct. 17; departure of Count Lambert, the governor of Warsaw, from that town Oct. 23; assassination of the military governor, Gen. Gerstenzweig, by the Poles.
- Oct. 26. Gallant charge of Maj. Zagonyi, with 150 of Fremont's body guard on a large force of rebels near Springfield, Mo. The enemy was routed with a loss of 106 killed and 27 prisoners. Union loss 52 killed and wounded.
- Oct. 26. Gen. Lane captured a rebel transportation train near Butler, Mo.
- Oct. 29. The second naval expedition, consisting of 80 vessels and 15,000 men sailed from fortress Monroe. The naval force was commanded by Commodore Dupont; the land forces were commanded by Gen. Sherman.
- Nov. 1. General Scott resigned as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States. Gen. McClellan was appointed in his place. Gen. Benham defeated the rebels at Gauley Bridge, Va.
- Nov. 2. Gen. Hunter superseded Gen. Fremont in the command of the Western department. The Confederate schooner Bermuda ran the blockade at Savannah.
- Nov. 6. The kingdom of Italy recognized by the Belgian government.
- Nov. 7. The naval and military forces under the command of Commodore Dupont and Gen. Sherman, captured Forts

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Walker and Beauregard at Port Royal entrance. They also took possession of the town of Beaufort and Hilton Island. The Union loss was 8 killed and 25 wounded.

1861 Gen. Grant with a force of 2,800 attacked a rebel camp at Belmont, Mo. driving the enemy out, destroying the camp and taking a quantity of arms; but reinforcements arriving at Columbus the Federals were compelled to retreat; their loss was 84 killed, 288 wounded and 235 missing.

Nov. 11. Death of Pedro V. king of Portugal and accession of his brother Louis Philippe duke of Oporto; Ferdinand II. husband of the late queen Maria II. acting as regent.

Guyandotte, Va. burned by the Unionists. Gen. Halleck takes command of the Western department.

Nov. 15. The U. S. frigate San Jacinto, Capt. Wilkes, arrived at Fortress Monroe with Mason and Slidell the rebel commissioners to Europe, taken from the British mail steamer Trent Nov. 8.

Nov. 18. Confederate Congress met.

Nov. 21. The U. S. vessel Santee captured the privateer Royal Yacht off Galveston, Texas.

Nov. 23. Fort Pickens and the U. S. war vessels Niagara and Colorado bombarded the rebel fortifications at Pensacola. Port of Warrenton burnt.

Nov. 27. Gen. McClellan directed the observance of the Sabbath in all the camps of the U. S. army.

Nov. 30. Lord Lyons the British minister at Washington receives instructions from Earl Russell to leave America within seven days unless the United States government consent to the unconditional liberation of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Jefferson Davis elected President of the Confederate States.

Dec. 3. Congress met.

Dec. 4. John C. Breckenridge expelled from the U. S. Senate.

Dec. 5. Engagement between the rebel gunboats and the Federal vessels at Cape Hatteras. According to the reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy the Union forces numbered 640,537 volunteers, 20,334 regular soldiers, and 22,000 seamen.

Dec. 9. The Confederate Congress passed a bill admitting Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. Freestone Point, Va. shelled by the National gunboats and captured.

Dec. 13. Engagement at Camp Alleghany, Va. in which Gen. Milroy defeated the rebels under Col. Johnson. Union loss 21 killed and 107 wounded.

Dec. 16. The English and French governments despatch an ultimatum to Mexico Nov. 24. Departure of the English ambassador from the city of Mexico; of the French ambassador Dec. 7.

Dec. 17. Fight at Munfordsville, Ky. Drawn battle. Union loss 10 killed and 17 wounded. Gen. Pope captured 360 secessionists at Osceola, Mo.

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- 1861 Dec. 18. Gen. Pope captured 1,300 rebels, a number of horses and wagons, and 1,000 stand of arms at Millford, Mo. Union loss 2 killed and 17 wounded. Stone fleet sunk in Charleston harbor.
- Dec. 20. Battle of Drainsville, Va. in which the rebels were defeated by the Union troops under Gen. McCall. Union loss 7 killed and 61 wounded.
- Dec. 23. Troops despatched to Canada by the British government as a precaution against aggression by the United States.
- Death of Prince Albert of England Dec. 14: his funeral takes place in the vaults of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
- Dec. 30. The New York banks suspend cash payments.
- Death of Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator aged 43 years.
1862. Jan. 1. Mason and Slidell left Fort Warren for England in the British steamer Rinaldo.
- Jan. 4. Gen. Milroy defeated the rebels at Huntersville, Va. and captured \$80,000 worth of stores.
- Jan. 6. Pope Pius IX. pronounces an allocution at Rome in favor of the temporal power.
- Jan 7. Rebels defeated at Romney.
- Jan. 8. Gen. Palmer defeated the rebels at Silver Creek, Mo. Union loss 4 killed and 18 wounded.
- Jan. 10. Col. Garfield defeated the rebels under Humphrey Marshall at Prestonburg, Ky.
- Jan. 11. The Burnside expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe. Naval engagement on the Mississippi between the Union steamers Essex and St. Louis, and four rebel boats; the latter were compelled to seek protection under the batteries at Columbus. Simon Cameron resigned his position as Secretary of War and E. M. Stanton appointed in his place.
- Jan. 18. The new Legislative Council of India meets for the first time.
- Jan. 19. Battle of Mill Spring, Ky. This battle was fought between 3,000 Union troops under Gen. Schoep, and rebels under Gen. Zollicoffer. The enemy were defeated and Gen. Zollicoffer killed. Union loss 39 killed and 127 wounded.
- Jan. 27. Death of Thomas Hartwell Horne, English divine aged 82 years.
- Jan. 29. Arrival of a British naval and French military expedition at Vera Cruz Jan. 7; the Allies address a proclamation to the Mexican people Jan. 10; discontented with the reply of the Mexican government they march towards the city of Mexico.
- Feb. 3. The Federal government decided that the crews of the captured privateers were to be considered as prisoners of war.
- Feb. 4. Terrible inundation of the Danube causing great distress.
- Feb. 5. Jesse D. Bright expelled from the U. S. Senate.
- Feb. 6. Com. Foote with 7 gunboats attacked Fort Henry on

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the Tennessee river. The rebel commander Gen. Tilghman made an unconditional surrender.

- 1862 Feb. 8. Gen. Burnside captured six forts on Roanoke Island, taking about 3,000 small arms and destroying all the Confederate fleet except two vessels. Union loss was 50 killed and 212 wounded. 2,500 prisoners and a large quantity of ammunition were captured.
- Feb. 10. Elizabeth City, N. C. surrendered to Gen. Burnside. The Federal gunboats ascended the Tennessee river as far as Florence, Ala. capturing three and destroying six rebel boats.
- Feb. 13. Gen. Curtis took possession of Springfield, Mo.
- Feb. 14. Com. Foote attacked Fort Donelson with the gunboats but was compelled to withdraw.
- Feb. 15. The attack on Fort Donelson renewed by the land forces under Gen. Grant numbering 40,000. Bowling Green evacuated by the rebels.
- Feb. 16. Gen. Buckner made an unconditional surrender of Fort Donelson and the troops under his command. Between 12,000 and 15,000 prisoners, 40 cannon, and a large amount of stores were captured. Union loss was 321 killed, 1,046 wounded and 150 missing. Skirmish at Independence, Mo.
- Feb. 21. Desperate fight at Fort Craig, New Mexico, between the Union troops under Col. Canby and the Texans. The Federals were defeated with a loss of 62 killed and 162 wounded.
- Feb. 22. Jefferson Davis inaugurated President and A. H. Stephens Vice President of the Southern Confederacy.
- Feb. 24. Nashville, Tenn. occupied by the Union troops.
- Feb. 27. Columbus evacuated by the Confederates.
- March 1. Defeat of the Tac-ping rebels by Chinese forces assisted by the English and French, at Shanghai.
- Fight at Pittsburg Landing between two Union gunboats and a rebel battery.
- March 4. Brunswick, Ga., Fort Clinch, Fernandina and St. Mary's, Fla. were captured by Com. Dupont. Andrew Johnson appointed military governor of Tennessee.
- March 6. President Lincoln proposes a plan of pecuniary assistance for the emancipation of the slaves in such states as should adopt an abolition policy.
- March 8. Battle of Pea Ridge. Total defeat of the enemy. Union loss was 212 killed and 920 wounded. The rebel steamers Merrimac, Jamestown and Yorktown attacked the Federal fleet at Hampton Roads destroying the Cumberland and the Congress and damaging several other vessels.
- March 9. Battle between the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac and the Federal floating battery Monitor; the former compelled to retire. This the first contest between iron-clads which the world had ever seen was studied by the naval departments of all civilized powers, and a reaction took place against wooden vessels.

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- 1862 March 11. Gen. McClellan, took command of the army of the Potomac, Gen. Fremont of the Mountain department and Gen. Halleck of the department of the Mississippi. Manassas occupied by Union troops.
- March 12. Com. Dupont took possession of Jacksonville, Fla. The rebels driven from their works at Paris, Tenn.
- March 13. The Confederates evacuated their works at New Madrid, Mo. in such haste as to leave 25 pieces of artillery and a large quantity of military stores, valued at \$1,000,000.
- March 14. Gen. Burnside attacked the rebels in their fortification at Newbern, N. C. After a fight of four hours the enemy retreated, leaving a large quantity of amunition, provisions and stores in the hands of the victors. The Union loss was 91 killed and 466 wounded.
- March 16. Commodore Foote commenced the attack on Island No. 10. Rebels defeated at Cumberland Mountain, Ky.
- March 18. Rebel fortifications at Acquia Creek evacuated. Confederates defeated at Salem, Ark.
- March 23. Battle of Winchester, Va. The rebels were defeated and retreated to Strasburg, leaving their dead and wounded upon the field. The Union loss was 103 killed and 440 wounded.
- March 27. The Italian government orders the amalgamation of Garibaldi's volunteers with the regular army.
- March 28. Fight at Pigeon Ranch, New Mexico, between 3,000 Union troops under Col. Hough and 1,100 Texans. The battle was a drawn one.
- April 3. Admiral James Clark Ross, English arctic navigator died aged 62 years.
- April 6. Battle of Shiloh. The rebels under Gens. Johnson and Beauregard attacked Gen. Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing. The Union forces were driven back to the river and a number of prisoners captured.
- April 7. The battle of Shiloh renewed. Gen. Buel arrived during the night with reinforcements. The battle lasted throughout the day with varied success, but the rebels were finally defeated and driven to their fortifications at Corinth. The Federal loss was 1,614 killed, 7,721 wounded and 3,956 missing. The rebel general Johnson was killed.
- April 8. Island No. 10 captured; 5,000 prisoners, 100 siege guns, 24 pieces of field artillery, 5,000 stands of small arms, 2,000 hogsheads of sugar and a large quantity of clothing, tents and ammunition.
- April 9. England and Spain decline to commence hostilities with Mexico. France insists on the necessity of hostile measures.
- April 11. Fort Pulaski commanding the entrance to Savannah surrendered after a bombardment of thirty hours. Gen. Mitchell occupied Huntsville Ala., taking 200 prisoners, 15

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locomotives and a large number of cars. Congress passed the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

1862 April 12. Gen. Mitchell captured 2,000 prisoners at Chattanooga.

April 16. The French in Mexico declare war against President Juarez.

April 18. The rebels attacked Gen. Smith's division at Yorktown but were repulsed.

April 19. Fight between Gen. Burnside's troops and the enemy near Elizabeth City, N. C. The latter were defeated. Union loss 11 killed. Gen. Reno with 2,000 Union troops defeated the enemy at Camden, N. C.

April 25. Com. Farragut arrived at New Orleans and took possession of the city. Fort Macon, Georgia, surrendered after a bombardment of eleven hours. Gen. C. F. Smith died at Savannah, Tenn.

April 28. Forts Jackson and St. Philip surrendered.

Defeat of the Mexicans by the French in the mountains of Coimbres near Aculcingo, Mexico.

April 29. Gen. Mitchell defeated the rebels at Bridgeport, Ala.

May 1. The International Exhibition opened at London by the duke of Cambridge.

May 3. The rebels evacuated Yorktown, Jamestown and Mulberry and Gloucester islands, leaving ammunition, camp equipment and 100 guns behind.

May 5. Battle of Williamsburgh, Va. The Union troops were commanded by Gens. Hancock and Hooker. The rebels were defeated and retreated in the night towards Richmond.

The French severely repulsed by the Mexicans in their attempted assault upon the heights around Puebla.

May 7. Battle of West Point, Va. Gens. Franklin and Sedgwick, with a force of 20,000 men were attacked by Gen. Lee. The rebels were defeated. Union loss about 300 killed and wounded.

May 8. Gen. Milroy attacked the enemy at McDowell's, Va. After a fight of five hours he was forced to withdraw.

May 9. The rebels evacuated Pensacola, and destroyed the Navy Yard.

May 10. The Federal forces took possession of Norfolk, Va. Gosport Navy Yard destroyed by the rebels. Gunboat fight on the Mississippi, near Fort Wright; the rebels were repulsed, losing two vessels.

May 11. The rebels blow up their iron-clad Merrimac to prevent its capture by the enemy.

May 12. Natchez, Miss. surrendered to Com. Farragut.

May 16. The Union gunboats repulsed at Fort Darling.

May 17. Rebels driven across the Chickahominy at Bottom Bridge.

May 23. Rebels defeated at Lewisburgh, Va.

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- 1862 May 24. Col. Kenley, commanding the Federal troops at Front Royal, Va. was attacked by a large force of the enemy and defeated with a heavy loss.
- May 25. Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester, Va. and driven across the Potomac.
- May 27. Rebels defeated at Hanover, Va. Union loss 35 killed and 220 wounded.
- May 29. Rebels evacuated Corinth, Miss.
- May 31. The rebels under Gen. Johnson attacked the left wing of the army of the Potomac commanded by Gen. Casey at Fair Oaks. Union forces were driven back.
- Corinth taken.
- June 1. Battle of Fair Oaks was renewed. Rebels repulsed. Union loss 890 killed and 4,844 wounded.
- June 3. Visit of the Viceroy of Egypt to England.
- June 6. After a naval battle Memphis surrendered to the Union troops.
- June 8. Battle of Cross Keys, Va. between Gen. Fremont's army and the Confederate army, commanded by Gen. Jackson. The latter were defeated.
- June 8. The Grand duke Constantine appointed governor of Poland.
- June 9. The United States Senate decrees the abolition of slavery in all the territories of the Union.
- June 16. Fight on James Island near Charleston, S. C. Federals defeated.
- June 17. Col. Fitch destroyed a rebel battery at St. Charles, Ark. 125 were killed by an explosion on one of the Federal gunboats.
- June 18. Union troops occupied Cumberland Gap.
- June 26. Gen. Pope assigned to the command of the army of Virginia. Commencement of the six days' fight before Richmond. The rebels attacked McClellan's right wing at Mechanicsville. Battle undecided.
- June 27. Bombardment of Vicksburg commenced. Gen. Fremont relieved of his command. Battle before Richmond renewed; the Federals were driven back; loss heavy on both sides. White House evacuated by the Union troops.
- June 28. Incessant fighting all day between the right wing of the Union army on the Chickahominy, and the left wing of the rebels; the enemy were repulsed. In the evening the Unionists were ordered to fall back.
- June 29. Battle before Richmond renewed by an attack on the Union forces at Peach Orchard; the rebels were driven back, but late in the evening made another attack at Savage's Station. The fight continued until nine at night. The wounded fell into the hands of the enemy.
- June 30. Battle of White Oak Swamp; heavy loss on both sides.
- July 1. Battle of Malvern Hill and last of the Richmond bat-

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ties. The rebels were repulsed at every point. The Union loss during the six days' fighting before Richmond was 1,561 killed, 7,701 wounded and 5,958 missing. President Lincoln calls for 300,000 additional volunteers.

1862 Marriage of the Princess Alice of Great Britain with Prince Louis of Hesse.

July 10. The kingdom of Italy recognized by Prussia.

July 11. Gen. Halleck appointed commander of all the land forces of the United States.

July 13. Fight at Murfreesboro, Tenn; Union troops surrendered. Gen. Morgan captured Lebanon, Ky., burned part of the town and robbed the bank.

July 17. President Lincoln sanctions a bill confiscating the property and emancipating the slaves of all persons who shall continue in arms against the Union for sixty days.

July 19. Severe skirmish at Memphis, Tenn; Union loss 6 killed and 32 wounded.

July 21. John S. Phelps appointed military governor of Arkansas.

The kingdom of Italy recognized by Prussia.

July 22. The siege of Vicksburg abandoned.

July 25. Garibaldi addresses an inflammatory proclamation to the Hungarians from Palermo.

July 28. Rebels defeated at More's Hill, Mo.

Aug 3. The rebel general Jeff. Thompson defeated near Memphis, Tenn. Gen. Halleck ordered Gen. McClellan to evacuate the Peninsula of Virginia.

Aug. 4. The Secretary of War ordered a draft of 300,000 men. The rebel ram Arkansas destroyed by her crew.

Aug. 5. Gen. Robert McCook murdered by the rebels while wounded and riding in an ambulance. The confederate general J. C. Breckenridge made an unsuccessful attack on Baton Rouge, La.

Aug. 9. Battle of Cedar Mountain. Confederates under Gen. Jackson attacked Gen. Banks at Cedar Mountain. The contest was short but severe. Gen. Banks held his position while the enemy fell back two miles and did not renew the fight.

Aug. 16. Gen. McClellan evacuated Harrison's Landing.

Aug 19. Gen. Wright placed in command of the department of the Ohio.

Aug. 21. Insurrection of Garibaldi in Sicily Aug. 1; he seizes Catania Aug. 20; the Italian government proclaims Sicily in a state of siege.

Aug. 25. Confederates made an unsuccessful attack on Fort Donelson.

Aug. 26. The rebel general Ewell drove the Union troops from Manassas.

Proclamation of Garibaldi calling on the Italian people to resist "arrogant foreign oppressors" Aug. 3; he lands at Calabria.

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- Aug. 28. Battle of Reggio. Garibaldi defeats the Sardinians.
- Aug. 29. Battle of Gainsville or Groveton, Va. The battle was opened by Gen. Sigel early in the morning. Gens. Reno and Kearney arrived with reinforcements. The fight continued until 6 p. m. when the enemy retired.
- Battle of Aspromonte. Garibaldi taken prisoner.
- Aug. 30. Battle of Richmond, Ky. Union troops under Gen. Manson defeated with a loss of about 200 killed, 700 wounded and 2,000 prisoners. Rebels defeated at Bolivar, Tenn.
- Aug. 30. Second Battle of Bull Run. The Federal forces under Gen. Pope defeated.
- Sept. 1. Fight at Britton's Lane, Tenn.; rebels retired leaving their dead on the field. Union loss 5 killed, 78 wounded and 92 missing.
- Fight at Chantilly, Va. The Union troops were commanded by Gens. Hooker, Reno and Kearney. The rebels retired leaving their dead and wounded on the field. This was the last fight in which Gen. Pope's army was engaged.
- Sept. 2. Gen. McClellan appointed to the command of the troops for the defense of Washington.
- Sept. 5. Confederates began crossing the Potomac into Maryland.
- Sept. 7. Gen. Banks assigned to the command of the fortifications in and around Washington. Gen. McClellan took the field at the head of the army of the Potomac.
- Sept. 12. Fight at Middletown, Md. Union loss 80 killed and wounded.
- Sept. 14. Gen. McClellan overtook the enemy at South Mountain, Md. A general engagement took place. The fight was severe and the loss heavy on both sides, the Unionists losing 443 killed and 1,806 wounded. Gen. Reno was among the killed. The rebels retreated towards the Potomac.
- Sept. 15. Harper's Ferry surrendered after two days' fighting to the enemy with all the garrison, consisting of 8,000 men.
- Sept. 17. Battle of Antietam, Md. This battle was fought on Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg; it began early in the morning and continued until evening. Armies each numbering nearly 100,000 men. During the night the rebels retreated leaving 3,500 prisoners, 39 stand of colors and 13 guns in the hands of the victors. The Union loss was 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded and 1,043 missing. Rebel loss 14,000. Cumberland Gap evacuated by the Federals.
- Sept. 18. The rebels recrossed the Potomac into Virginia having been in Maryland two weeks. Evacuated Harper's Ferry.
- Sept. 19. Gen. Rosecrans commenced an attack on the rebel forces at Iuka, Miss. Rebels evacuated the place during the night. The Union loss was 135 killed and 527 wounded.
- Sept. 21. Gen. McCook recaptured Munfordsville, Ky.
- Sept. 22. Proclamation of Gen. Forey commander of the French military expedition in Mexico, promising the Mexi-

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- 1862 cans entire freedom in the choice of a new government.
 President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation issued.
- Sept. 25. Habeas corpus suspended by the United States government.
- Sept. 27. Fight at Augusta, Ky. The Union garrison 120 strong surrendered after a gallant defense.
- Sept. 29. Gen. Nelson was shot by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis at Louisville, Ky.
- Oct. 2. Marriage of Louis I. king of Portugal to Pia youngest daughter of Victor Emanuel I. king of Italy. He had been married by proxy at Turin Sept. 27.
- Oct. 4. Battle of Corinth, Miss. The rebels were defeated with heavy loss. The Union loss was 315 killed and 1,802 wounded.
- Oct. 6. The rebels attacked Gen. Palmer's brigade at Lavergne, Tenn. but were defeated.
- Oct. 8. Battle of Perryville, Ky. The advance of Buell's army was attacked at Perryville, Ky. by a superior force of the enemy under Gens. Jackson and Terrell. The rebels retreated during the night. Union loss was over 3,000 killed and wounded.
- Oct. 10. The rebel cavalry under Gen. Stuart entered Chambersburg, Penn. and captured a quantity of small arms and clothing.
- Oct. 18. The rebel Gen. Morgan occupied Lexington, Ky.
- Oct. 19. The rebel Gen. Forrest defeated near Gallatin, Tenn.
- Oct. 22. Rebel salt works in Florida destroyed. Gen. Blunt defeated the rebels at Maysville, Ark., capturing all their artillery. Fight at Pocotaligo, S. C.
- Oct. 22. An insurrection against Otho I. breaks out in the western province of Greece, and extends to Athens.
- Oct. 23. A provisional government formed in Greece, and a new ministry appointed.
- Oct. 24. Manifesto of Otho I. of Greece, declaring that to prevent bloodshed he will at once quit his kingdom; he embarks on board a British man-of-war.
- Oct. 28. Gen. Herron defeated the rebels near Fayetteville, Ark.
- Oct. 30. Gen. Rosecrans assumed command of the army of the Cumberland. Gen. Mitchell died at Port Royal, S. C.
- Nov. 5. Gen. McClellan relieved of the command of the army of the Potomac and Gen. Burnside succeeds him.
- Nov. 11. Gen. Ransom defeated the rebels under Woodward, near Garrettsburg, Ky.
- Nov. 16. President Lincoln enjoined on the United States forces the orderly observance of the Sabbath.
- Nov. 17. A cavalry fight took place near Kingston, N. C.
- Nov. 18. An amnesty granted by the emperor of Austria, to political offenders condemned by military tribunals in Hungary.

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- Nov. 22. All political State prisoners released.
- Nov. 28. Battle of Cane Hill, Ark. The Union army, numbering 1,000 men, was commanded by Gen. Blunt. The rebels were defeated with a heavy loss, and retreated to Van Buren.
- Dec. 1. The provisional government of Greece decrees the election of a new king by universal suffrage.
- Dec. 6. Gen. Banks' expedition sailed for New Orleans.
- Dec. 7. Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. The Union army was commanded by Gens. Blunt and Herron. The rebels were defeated with heavy loss and retreated during the night.
- Dec. 11. The city of Fredericksburg bombarded by the Union troops, under cover of which they crossed the Rappahannock.
- Dec. 13. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Rebel works were attacked by the Union troops in three divisions, under Sumner, Hooker and Franklin who were repulsed. Federals lost 1,512 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 100 prisoners.
- Dec. 14. Gen. Banks superseded Gen. Butler at New Orleans.
- Dec. 16. Gen. Burnside's army removed to the north side of the Rappahannock. Gen. Foster defeated the rebels at White Hall, N. C.
- Dec. 17. The Union troops occupied Baton Rouge, La. Gen. Foster defeated the rebels at Goldsboro, N. C. destroying the railroad bridge.
- Dec. 19. The rebels recaptured Holly Springs, Miss., taking the garrison prisoners.
- Dec. 23. The rebels repulsed by Gen. Sigel at Dumfries, Va.
- Dec. 27. Gen. Sherman attacked the advanced works of the enemy about 6 miles from Vicksburg, at the same time the gunboats attacked the rebel batteries on Haines' Bluff.
- Dec. 28. Second attack on Vicksburg. The Federals drove the rebels from the first and second lines of defense and advanced to within two and a half miles of Vicksburg. Gen. Blunt entered Van Buren, Ark., capturing four steamboats laden with provisions.
- Dec. 29. The rebels attacked Gen. Sherman with their whole force, and drove him back to the first line of defense.
- Dec. 31. Battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone River. The Union army numbered 45,000 men under Gen. Rosecrans. Gen. McCook's division was driven back four miles and lost 26 guns; but reinforcements being sent from the left and center, the enemy was in turn repulsed and the lost ground regained. West Va. admitted into the Union as a State.
- Dec. Great distress in the French manufacturing districts through the cotton famine and the civil war in America.
- 1861-1862. Stuart, McKinlay, and Landsborough cross Australia from sea to sea.
- Deaths in the United States in 1862. Cornelius C. Felton, scholar and critic, president of Harvard University, aged 55

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years. Theodore Frelinghuysen, statesman, aged 75 years.

1863 Jan. 1. Gen. Sullivan defeated the rebels under Van Dorn, at Hunt's Cross Roads, near Lexington, Tenn. The Union garrison and the steamer Harriet Lane captured at Galveston, Texas. The Westfield destroyed to keep it from falling into the hands of the enemy. Com. Renshaw perished with his vessel.

President Lincoln publishes a proclamation confirming his manifesto of Sept. 22, 1862 and declares all the slaves in the rebel states free, and under the military protection of the United States.

Jan. 3. Since the hard battle of Dec. 31st fighting had been going on between the two armies at Murfreesboro. On the night of Jan. 3d the rebels commenced their retreat. The following is the official statement of the Union loss at the battle of Stone River: killed 1,697, wounded 6,425, and 3,550 missing. The Federal army withdrew from before Vicksburg. The Union loss in the second attack on Vicksburg was about 600 killed, 1,500 wounded and 1,000 missing.

Jan. 10. Battle of Arkansas Post. The attack was commenced Saturday night by the Mississippi squadron under Admiral Porter. On the following day the land forces under Gen. McClernand joined in the fight and before night all the fortifications were taken. About 7,000 prisoners and a large quantity of ammunition were captured. The Union loss was about 200 killed and wounded.

Jan. 13. The French evacuate Tampico, Mexico.

Jan. 14. The Prussian chambers reassemble; unconciliatory address of the king.

Jan. 18. Death of Saïd, Viceroy of Egypt, and accession of his brother Ismail.

Jan. 20. The Morning Light and Velocity, blockading Sabine City, Texas, were both captured by the rebels.

Jan. 22. Third attack on Vicksburg. After the capture of Arkansas Post Gen. McClernand returned to Vicksburg and resumed the siege of that place.

Jan. 24. Insurrection in Poland; the kingdom is declared in a state of siege.

Jan. 28. Gen. Burnside relieved of the command of the army of the Potomac and Gen. Hooker appointed in his place.

Gen. Sumner and Franklin were relieved from duty in the army of the Potomac.

Jan. 31. The rebel general Pryor made an attack on the Union troops under Gen. Peck at Blackwater, Va. The rebels were repulsed.

Feb. 2. The Federal ram Queen of the West ran the blockade at Vicksburg but was captured a few days after by the rebels.

Feb. 2. The provisional government of Greece resigns the executive power to the national assembly.

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- Feb. 3. The national assembly of Greece declares the throne rightly vacant and announces that Prince Alfred of England has been elected king. He is proclaimed but is not permitted by the English government to accept the crown.
- Feb. 23. The insurgent leader of the Polish insurrection Louis Mieroslowski defeated and put to flight by the Russians.
- Feb. 27. The rebel steamer Nashville while attempting to run the blockade got aground near Fort McAllister and was destroyed by the blockading fleet.
- Porto Novo, Western Africa, received under French protection.
- March 7. Gen. Minty attacked a rebel cavalry force at Unionville, Tenn., capturing their wagons, horses and tents, and about 60 prisoners.
- March 9. A band of rebel cavalry passed through the Union lines, entered Fairfax, Va. and captured Gen. Stoughton and a few privates.
- March 10. Marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark in St. George's chapel, Windsor.
- March 17. Two hundred cavalry under command of Gen. Averill crossed the Rappahannock near Kelly's Ford where but a single horseman could cross at once, and in the face of a most terrible fire from sharpshooters charged the rebels in their intrenchments, killing or capturing nearly the whole force. They then encountered Stuart's cavalry, and after a desperate hand to hand encounter of five hours routed them with great slaughter, capturing 80 prisoners.
- March 20. John Morgan with 4,000 men was totally defeated near Milton, Tenn. by Col. Hall with 1,400 mounted men. The negro brigade took Jacksonville, Fla. Major General Burnside appointed to command the department of the Ohio.
- March 22. Rebels under Clarke captured Mt. Sterling, Ky.
- March 24. The Polish insurgent leaders address an appeal to Europe for help.
- April 6. Gen. Mitchell with 300 cavalry dashed into a rebel camp near Nashville on a sabre charge, capturing 5, killing 15 and capturing all their tents, arms, horses and equipments.
- April 7. Attack on Charleston. The Federal fleet was composed of nine iron-clad vessels under the command of Com. Dupont. The fight began in the afternoon of April 7th and lasted about two hours. The Keokuk was so badly damaged that she sunk in a few hours. Several other vessels were temporarily disabled. The fleet was then withdrawn.
- April 10. Gen. Van Dorn's forces attacked Gen. Granger at Franklin, Tenn. and were driven back with loss.
- April 17. Gen. Banks' command left Baton Rouge, fought three battles, two on land and one on Grand Lake, capturing 2,000 prisoners. Our loss was 700. Six vessels of Porter's fleet ran by the rebel batteries at Vicksburg.
- April 18. Fayetteville, Ark. attacked by 3,000 rebels with

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four pieces of artillery; Union forces numbered but 2,000. The rebels were repulsed. Our loss was 5 killed and 17 wounded.

1863 April 22. The ram *Queen of the West* was captured in Grand Lake with Capt. Fuller and all her officers and crew, numbering 90.

April 30. Colonel Mulligan repulsed by the rebels at Fairmont, Western Va., and the B. & O. R. R. bridges blown up at Fairmont and Cheat river.

May 1. Gen. Carter with 5,000 men attacked the rebel forces at Monticello, under Pegram, driving them from the field.

Battle of Port Gibson. Gen. Grant defeated Gen. Bowen with a loss of 1,550 men and 5 pieces of artillery.

May 2. On the morning of the 17th of April, 1863, the 6th and 7th Illinois cavalry, 900 strong, under command of Col. Grierson, of the 6th Illinois, set out from Lagrange, Tenn., marched through the center of Miss. destroying as they went railroads, bridges and stores of all kinds belonging to the rebels, in immense quantities. They reached Baton Rouge, La. on the evening of the 2d of May. They had traveled nearly 800 miles in 16 days. At several points the enemy made great attempts to capture them but failed. They brought into Baton Rouge over 1,000 horses and a large number of cattle; 500 negroes followed them.

May 3. Battle of Fredericksburg. The second attempt to capture the rebel fortifications at Fredericksburg, Va. was made by the army of the Potomac under Gen. Hooker and failed. Severe skirmishing took place on Friday and Saturday May 1st and 2d, but the main battle was fought on Sunday May 3d, resulting in the defeat of the Federal troops. In the meantime Gen. Sedgwick had crossed the Rappahannock and occupied Fredericksburg. He too was defeated and compelled to retire to the northern bank of the river. Hooker's army recrossed the river on the night of May 5th. The loss on each side was about 15,000 killed wounded and prisoners. "Stonewall" Jackson mortally wounded.

While the fight was going on near Fredericksburg, Gen. Stoneman with a large cavalry force crossed the Rapidan east of Orange Court House, and made a bold and partially successful raid into the enemy's country.

May 8. Col. Straight's command of 1,700 men captured by Forrest's cavalry two miles from Cedar Bluff, Ga. after severe fighting. The rebel general Van Dorn killed by Dr. Peters in Mann county, Tenn.

May 9. Col. Jacobs routed a guerrilla force near Horse Shoe Bend on the Cumberland river.

May 10. The rebel general Stonewall (Thos. J.) Jackson died at Richmond, Va. of wounds and pneumonia.

May 12. Gen. McPherson attacked Raymond, Miss. and took the town after a hard fight.

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- 1863 Assassination of Radama II. king of Madagascar and accession of his widow as queen Radobo.
- May 13. Grant defeated Joseph S. Johnston and captured Jackson, Miss. with 7 cannon and large quantities of military stores, besides 400 prisoners. The state capitol was destroyed by fire.
- May 15. Battle of Baker's Creek, Miss. The rebel army under Gen. Pemberton and the Union forces under Gen. Grant. About 25,000 men were engaged upon each side. The rebels met with a disastrous defeat losing 2,600 in killed and wounded, 2,000 men prisoners and 29 pieces of artillery.
- May 17. Battle of Big Black River. Grant again attacked Pemberton and defeated him with a total loss of 2,600 men and 17 cannon.
- May 18. Surrender of Puebla, Mexico, to the French after a siege of two months.
- Investment of Vicksburg by the Federals under Gen. Grant and Admiral Porter.
- May 25. Rebel navy yard destroyed at Yazoo City.
- May 27. Gen. Banks commences the siege of the forts at Port Hudson, Mississippi.
- May 31. President Juarez transfers his government from Mexico to San Louis de Potosi.
- June 1. Gen. Hunter removed from the command of the department of the South. Gen. Gilmore succeeds him.
- June 6. Denmark declares that prince William will accept the crown of Greece provided that the Ionian Islands are united to Greece.
- June 11. Forrest with 5,000 cavalry and two batteries of artillery attacked the Union cavalry at Triune, Tenn., under command of Col. R. B. Mitchell. The rebels were defeated.
- June 14. Gen. Ewell defeated Gen. Milroy at Winchester, Va. with a loss of 2,000 men, and drove him to Harper's Ferry.
- June 17. The ram Atlanta captured off the coast of S. C., after a brief fight by the Weehawken, commanded by Capt. John Rodgers. A division of our cavalry under Col. Kilpatrick, encountered Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry brigade near Aldie, Va. and a desperate hand to hand encounter followed, ending in a hasty retreat on the part of the rebel forces. 100 prisoners were captured.
- June 21. Gen. McClelland removed by Grant, and Gen. Ord succeeds him.
- June 23. Battle of Big Black River, Miss. Rebels under Johnston attacked Osterhaus' division and were defeated with great slaughter.
- June 24. The Japanese ports closed against foreign traders.
- June 25. Another fight at Liberty Gap between a rebel division under Claiborne, and Willich, Wilder and Carter's brigades. The rebels fled in disorder.

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- June 26. Rear Admiral Foote died in New York City.
- June 29. Gen. Hooker was relieved of his command of the army of the Potomac at his own request, and Gen. Meade succeeded him.
- June. Arrival of Capts. Grant and Speke in England from exploring the sources of the Nile.
- July 1. Slavery ceases in the Dutch West Indies.
- Battle of Gettysburg, Penn. Gen. Meade attacked the rebels near Gettysburg, and after a three days' battle drove them from the field, leaving 5,000 killed and wounded in our hands. Meade took 20,000 prisoners. Maj. Gen. Reynolds commanding the first corps of the Union army was killed.
- Missouri passed the Ordinance of Emancipation. Rosecrans drove Bragg from Tullahoma.
- July 4. Gen. Prentice defeated the rebels under Holmes at Helena, Ark.
- July 4. The siege of Vicksburg by the Union army under Gen. Grant commenced May 18, and was pressed forward with vigor until July 4, when Pemberton surrendered to Gen. Grant 27,000 prisoners, 132 cannon and 50,000 stand of arms.
- July 7. Gen. Berg appointed governor of Poland and rules with great rigor.
- William Mulready, Irish painter died aged 77 years.
- July 8. In the month of May Gen. Banks invested Port Hudson. Two grand attacks were made by land and water on the 27th of May and 14th of June, in which portions of the enemy's works were taken. At last, on the 8th of July, the commander, Maj. Gen. Gardiner surrendered with 7,000 prisoners, 60 cannon and 10,000 stand of arms to Gen. Banks.
- July 8. Morgan's raid into Indiana and Ohio; crossed the Ohio river into Harrison county, Ind. and marched rapidly through the southern part of the State into Ohio, committing numerous depredations. On the 18th he lost his artillery and 1,300 prisoners. With a mere fragment of his command he retreated to Columbiana county, Ohio, where on the 20th he surrendered to Gen. Shackelford.
- July 13-16. Riots take place at New York, Boston and other Union cities in consequence of the enforcement of a conscription decree.
- July 17. Gen. Sherman attacked Jackson, Miss., routed Johnston and occupied the city. Large stores were captured and also 40 locomotives and all the rolling stocks of the 3 railroads. Gen. Ransom captured Natchez with a large quantity of ammunition, 13 cannon, 2,000 head of cattle, and 4,000 hogsheads of sugar. A severe fight occurred on Elk Creek, Ark. between Gen. Blunt and the rebel Gen. Tooper; the former was victorious. Union loss 40, that of the rebels 184.

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- 1863 July 22. Col. Wilder of Rosecrans' advance shelled Chattanooga. Brashear City, La. recaptured by the Union gunboat Sachen.
- July 23. A gallant fight occurred near Manassas Gap in which 800 men of Gen Spinola's brigade utterly routed twice their number of Georgia and North Carolina troops with 17 cannon.
- Kentucky again invaded. Kit Carson, with a part of the First New Mexico regiment defeated the Navajoe Indians in a severe fight beyond Fort Canby.
- July 31. The Union forces in Kentucky under Col. Saunders thoroughly routed the rebel troops under Scott and Pegram. Martial law in Kentucky.
- Aug. 2. A severe though indecisive cavalry fight occurred at Culpepper, Va. between Buford and Stuart in which 100 prisoners were captured by the Union troops.
- Aug. 4. William I. of Prussia declines to attend the congress of German sovereigns at Frankfort.
- Aug. 7. President Lincoln rejects the demand for the suppression of the conscription in the state of New York.
- Aug. 17. Lieut. Col. Phillips of the 9th Illinois Mounted Infantry attacked the rebel forces at Grenada, Miss. consisting of 2,000 men under command of Gen. Slimmer and drove them from the place. He then destroyed all the ordnance and commissary stores, burnt the depot and machine shop, tore up the railroad track and destroyed 57 locomotives and more than 400 cars.
- Aug. 20. The town of Lawrence, Kansas, was surprised in the middle of the night by 300 guerrillas under the leadership of Quantrell. The town was set on fire and 182 buildings burned to the ground and \$2,000,000 worth of property destroyed. 191 persons were killed, many of whom were helpless women and children; 581 were wounded, many of them mortally. About 80 of the murderers were killed.
- Aug. 22. Gen. Blunt with 4,500 men attacked Gen. Cooper with 11,000 rebel troops in the Indian Territory and compelled him to retreat to Red River.
- Aug. 29. The rebel army in Arkansas under Gen. Price severely pushed by the Union forces under Gen. Steele.
- Sept. 1. Gen. Blunt defeated the rebel forces in Arkansas under Cooper and Cobell and captured Fort Smith. The rebels evacuate Little Rock.
- Sept. 4. Burnside occupied Knoxville, Tenn. and was hailed with delight by the inhabitants.
- Sept. 9. Gen. Crittenden's division of Rosecrans' army entered Chattanooga.
- Sept. 10. Gen. Burnside captured Cumberland Gap with 2,000 prisoners and 14 pieces of artillery under command of Maj. Gen. Frazer. Gen. Steele took possession of Little Rock, Ark.

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1863

- Sept. 15. President Lincoln suspends the Habeas Corpus Act.
- Sept. 19. Chickamauga. The battle was commenced by Gen. Bragg in the morning and continued all day. At night both armies occupied nearly the same position that they did in the morning. On the next day the battle was renewed by the rebels and lasted until dark. The Union army was defeated and driven back to Chattanooga. The Federal loss was about 1,800 killed, 9,500 wounded and 2,500 prisoners.
- Oct. 8. Richard Whateley, archbishop of Dublin and distinguished theological writer died aged 76 years.
- Oct. 9. Wheeler's rebel cavalry defeated with considerable loss at Farmington, Tenn. and again near Shelbyville.
- Oct. 20. The departments of the Cumberland and Mississippi were consolidated and placed under the command of Gen. Grant. Gen. Rosecrans removed and Gen. Thomas appointed in his place.
- Nov. 4. Napoleon III. invites the sovereigns of Europe to a general congress.
- Nov. 5. Brownsville, Texas captured.
- Nov. 12. Gen. Comonfort, President of Mexico surprised and shot by a band of Mexicans at Chamacuero, Mexico.
- Nov. 15. Death of Frederick VII. of Denmark and accession of Christian IX.
- Nov. 18. The king of Denmark signs a new constitution for Denmark and Schleswig.
- Nov. 25. The rebel army under Bragg was badly whipped near Chattanooga losing about 6,000 prisoners and 52 guns. The Union loss was between 3,000 and 4,000 in killed and wounded.
- The invitation to the general congress at Paris declined by England.
- Nov. 29. An unsuccessful attempt of the rebels to carry Knoxville by storm.
- Nov. The first Fenian convention assembles at Chicago. According to tradition the Fenians or Finians were a national militia established in Ireland by Fin or Fionn the son of Cumbal.
- Dec. 4. Gen. Longstreet commenced the siege of Knoxville, Nov. 17th. On the 29th there was a severe fight, in which he was defeated. This, with the defeat of Bragg at Chattanooga, compelled Longstreet to raise the siege.
- Dec. 23. The Saxon and Hanoverian troops enter Holstein.
- Dec. 24. Successful advance of the allied French and Mexican Imperialist forces in Mexico; Juarez retires from San Louis de Potosi Dec. 18; it is entered by the allies.
- Dec. Death of William M. Thackeray.
- 1864 Jan. 7. Garibaldi resigns his seat in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.
- Jan. 8. Birth of Albert Victor Prince of Wales.
- Jan. 23. Terrible calamity at Santiago; two thousand persons

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burnt to death owing to the church of La Compania taking fire during the celebration of the Immaculate Conception.

- 1864 Feb. 1. President Lincoln orders a draft for 500,000 men.
- Feb. 9. A large number of prisoners, including Col. Streight, escaped from Libby Prison, Richmond.
- Feb. 10. Denmark declares Schleswig-Holstein in a state of blockade.
- Feb. 15. Gen. W. T. Sherman with his command arrived at Meridian, Miss. on his great raid into the heart of the enemy's country. Returned to Vicksburg with immense booty.
- Feb. 20. The advance into Florida of the Union forces about 5,000 strong under Gen. Seymour, was repulsed near Olustee with a loss of 1,200. Rebel loss about the same.
- Feb. 22. A heavy reconnoitering force sent out from Chattanooga by Gen. Grant, met and defeated the enemy at Tunnel Hill.
- Feb. Kilpatrick and Dahlgren's raid on Richmond.
- March 8. Gen. Grant was formally presented by the President with his commission as Lieutenant General and on the 12th was assigned to the command of the armies of the United States.
- March 15. The Union forces under Gen. A. J. Smith captured Fort De Russey, La., on Red river, with 325 prisoners and an immense amount of ammunition and stores.
- March 25. About 5,000 rebels under Forrest captured Paducah, Ky. and fired the place.
- Garibaldi visits England.
- April 8. The advance of Gen. Banks' expedition up Red river, under the direction of Gen. Stone was repulsed near Shreveport, La.; but on the following day our men defeated the enemy. Our loss was about 2,000 and the enemy's the same.
- April 10. The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria consents to accept the imperial dignity under the title of Maximilian I. Emperor of Mexico.
- April 12. Gen. Forrest captured Fort Pillow, and immediately after commenced an indiscriminate massacre of our wounded soldiers, both colored and white, not excepting women and children who had taken refuge in the fort.
- April 23. The governors of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana offer to raise for the general government 85,000 men for one hundred days.
- April 26. Government accepted service of one hundred day men, and appropriated \$20,000,000 for their payment.
- May 1. Death of Jacob Meyerbeer, German musical composer.
- May 5. Draft ordered in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota, Kentucky and Maryland.
- Gen. Butler lands on the south side of the James.
- May 6. Gen. Grant crossed the Rapidan, and Lee fell back towards Richmond. Battle of the Wilderness.

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1864

- May 7. Grant still advances, driving Lee's forces before him.
- May 8. Sherman occupied Dalton.
- May 9. After 3 days' hard fighting Lee's forces retreated, leaving 3,000 killed and 10,000 wounded on the field in possession of the Union army.
- May 12. Battle at Spottsylvania. Union troops victorious. They capture 4,000 prisoners and 25 pieces of artillery.
- May 13. Gen. Sheridan, with cavalry, reached the rear of the enemy near Hanover Junction, breaking two railroads, capturing several locomotives, and destroyed Lee's depot for supplies at Beaver Dam, containing over 1,000,000 rations.
- May 15. Sherman forced Johnson to evacuate Resaca after two days' fighting.
- Union defeat at Newmarket, Va.
- May 19. Nathaniel Hawthorne, American novelist died aged 55 years.
- May 23. Army of the Potomac flanked the rebels under Lee, and forced them to evacuate their fortifications near Spottsylvania Court House. John Morgan enters Kentucky with 4,000 men.
- May 27. Grant crossed the Pamunkey and occupied Hanover-town.
- May 28. Battle near Dallas, Ga.
- May 30. Grant reached Mechanicsville.
- June 3. Battle of Coal Harbor in which the rebels are routed with heavy loss.
- June 5. Sherman flanked Johnson and captured Ackworth Station.
- June 7. Gen. Hunter defeats the rebel general Jones near Staunton, Va.
- June 8. Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson nominated for President and Vice President. Morgan defeated by Gen. Burbridge near Lexington, Ky.
- June 12. Gen. Hancock drove the rebels from Bottom Bridge at the point of the bayonet.
- June 15. Gen. Smith attacked with a force of 15,000 men.
- June 16. Battle of Lost Mountain, Ga.
- June 19. The rebel cruiser Alabama sunk by the U. S. frigate Kearsarge in the English Channel.
- June 23. Rebels attack Wright and Hancock, capturing 3 full regiments, after which they are repulsed.
- June 27. Sherman made an unsuccessful attack on the enemy's position losing from 1,000 to 3,000 men.
- June 28. Left wing of Grant's army take possession of the Weldon railroad.
- June 30. Secretary Chase resigned and Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden was appointed to fill the vacancy.
- July 5. The rebels under Early invade Maryland.
- July 13-15. The rebels under Gen. Forrest defeated in 5 different battles near Pontotoc, Mo.

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- 1864 July 15. Edward John Eyre appointed governor of the island of Jamaica.
- July 17. The rebel army was driven within the fortifications at Atlanta.
- July 20. The enemy assaulted Gen. Sherman's lines 3 times but were repulsed each time with severe loss. Gen. Averill defeated the enemy near Winchester, Va.
- July 22. A great battle was fought before Atlanta resulting in the complete defeat of the Confederates.
- July 30. A mine containing 6 tons of powder under a rebel fort at Petersburg exploded destroying the fort and garrison. Chambersburg, Penn. burned.
- Aug. 5. Com. Farragut's fleet passed Forts Morgan and Gaines. The rebel ram Tennessee was captured and several other vessels destroyed. Shortly after Fort Gaines surrendered and Fort Powell was evacuated.
- Romuald Tranguit the head of the Polish provisional government and five other insurgent leaders hanged at Warsaw.
- Aug. 7. Gen. Averill defeated the enemy at Morefield, Va.
- Aug. 15. The rebel general Wheeler repulsed at Dalton, Ga.
- Aug. 18. The Weldon railroad seized by Gen. Grant.
- Aug. 23. Fort Morgan surrendered.
- Aug. 25. Gen. Hancock who held the Weldon railroad south of Reams' station was attacked several times, but repulsed the enemy each time.
- Sept. 1. Gen. Sherman defeated the enemy at Jonesboro, Ga.
- Sept. 2. The Federal troops took possession of Atlanta.
- Sept. 7. The rebel general John Morgan was killed near Greenville, Tenn.
- Sept. 7. A force of 2,000 rebels defeated at Readyville, Tenn.
- Sept. 15. John Hannin Speke, English traveler in Africa and explorer of the sources of the Nile died aged 37 years.
- Sept. 17. Walter Savage Landor, English poet and miscellaneous writer died aged 89 years.
- Sept. 19. Gen. Sheridan gained a complete victory over the enemy in the Shenandoah valley.
- Sept. 22. Battle at Fisher's Hill; the rebel army defeated.
- Sept. 28. Gen. Grant advanced his lines on the north side of the James river to within 7 miles of Richmond. The rebels under Gen. Price invade Missouri.
- Oct. 5. The rebels attacked Allatoona, Ga. but were repulsed with severe loss.
- Oct. 7. The pirate vessel Florida captured by the U. S. steamer Wachusett.
- Oct. 8. The rebels in Shenandoah valley are again defeated by Sheridan.
- Oct. 19. Gen. Sheridan gained his fourth victory over the rebels under Early at Cedar Creek, Va.
- Oct. 23. The rebel general Price defeated at Blue River, Mo.
- Oct. 27. Engagement at Hatcher's Run.

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- 1864 Oct. 28. Gen. Blunt defeated the rebels under Price at Neosho, Mo.
- Oct. 29. John Leach, the artist of "Punch" died aged 47 years.
- Oct. 30. Gen. Hood made three attacks on Decatur, Ala. but was repulsed each time.
- Oct. 31. Union troops recapture Plymouth, N. C.
- Nov. 3. The rebel ram Albemarle destroyed by Lieut. Cushing.
- Nov. 8. The Presidential election took place. Lincoln and Johnson received 212, McClellan and Pendleton 21 electoral votes.
- McClellan resigns his command in the army.
- Nov. 16. Gen. Sherman left Atlanta and began his great march to the Atlantic.
- Nov. 30. Gen. Hood attacked the Union troops under Gen. Schofield at Franklin, Tenn. but was repulsed with great loss.
- Dec. 13. Fort McAllister captured by Gen. Sherman's army.
- Dec. 16. Gen. Thomas defeated the enemy at Nashville, Tenn. with heavy loss, capturing a large number of guns and prisoners.
- Dec. 20. The rebels under Gen. Breckenridge defeated in southwestern Virginia and the salt works destroyed.
- Dec. 21. Gen. Sherman entered the city of Savannah capturing 150 cannon, 30,000 bales of cotton and a large amount of munitions of war.
- Dec. 24. First bombardment of Fort Fisher.
- Dec. 29. Hood's army crossed the Tennessee river, thus ending the Tennessee campaign.
- 1865 Jan. 1. President Juarez issues a proclamation calling upon the people of Mexico to resist foreign invasion.
- Jan. 3. Massachusetts ratified the constitutional amendment.
- Jan. 8. Gen. Butler removed from the command of the army of the James and succeeded by Gen. Ord.
- Jan. 11. Beverly, Va. was attacked by a rebel force under Gen. Rosser. The town and a large portion of the force defending it were captured.
- Jan. 15. Edward Everett, American statesman and distinguished orator died aged 71 years.
- Jan. 16. Fort Fisher near Wilmington, N. C. captured with all its equipments.
- Jan. 20. Rebels evacuate Corinth.
- Jan. 27. Rebel incendiaries set fire to the city of Savannah.
- Feb. 1. Illinois ratified the constitutional amendment.
- Feb. 2. Maryland, Michigan, New York and Rhode Island ratified the constitutional amendment.
- Feb. 4. Illinois black laws repealed.
- Feb. 7. Maine ratified the constitutional amendment.
- Feb. 12. Gen Sherman occupied Branchville, S. C.
- Feb. 13. Indiana ratified the constitutional amendment.

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1865

- Feb. 15. Death of Cardinal Wiseman aged 63 years.
- Feb. 17. Louisiana ratified the constitutional amendment.
- Gen. Sherman's victorious columns entered Columbia, S. C. and burned the city.
- Feb. 18. Charleston, S. C. evacuated and taken possession of by Gen. Gilmore. Six thousand bales of cotton destroyed. Ammunition stored in the railroad depot exploded, and many lives were lost. Gen. Gilmore hoisted the old flag over Fort Sumter.
- Feb. 19. Fort Anderson, N. C. taken.
- Feb. 21. Wisconsin ratified the constitutional amendment.
- Fort Armstrong, N. C. taken.
- Feb. 22. Wilmington captured by Gen. Schofield.
- Feb. 13. Raleigh, N. C. captured. Gov. Vance captured.
- March 2. Gen. Sheridan fought and captured the rebel Gen. Early with 1,800 men between Staunton and Charlottesville.
- March 4. Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson as President and Vice-President of the United States.
- March 10. Gen. Bragg attacked Gen. Cox near Kingston, N. C., but was defeated. Gen. Sherman occupied Fayetteville, N. C.
- March 13. Gen. Schofield occupied Kingston.
- March 16. Rebel Gen. Hardee defeated at Averysboro, N. C.
- March 17. Rebel Congress adjourned, "sine die."
- March 19. Rebel Gen. Johnson defeated at Bentonville, N. C.
- March 21. Goldsboro, N. C. occupied.
- March 25. Rebels attack Gen. Grant and get severely defeated.
- April 1. Victory of Five Forks, Va.
- April 2. Lee's lines at Petersburg carried.
- Death of Richard Cobden, English politician and economist.
- April 3. Richmond taken.
- April 9. Gen. Lee surrendered with his whole army.
- April 14. President Lincoln shot by J. Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theatre, Washington; Mr. Seward and his son wounded.
- April 15. Death of President Lincoln; Vice-President Johnson sworn in as President of the United States.
- Mr. Stanton's letter to Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England. "Washington, April 15th. Sir, — It has become my distressing duty to announce to you that last night his Excellency Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, about the hour of half-past ten o'clock, in his private box at Ford's Theatre, in this city. The President about eight o'clock accompanied Mrs. Lincoln to the theatre. Another lady and gentleman were with them in the box. About half-past ten, during a pause in the performance, the assassin entered the box, the door of which was unguarded, hastily approached the President from behind, and discharged a pistol at his head. The bullet entered the back of his head and penetrated nearly through. The assassin then leaped from the box upon the stage, brand-

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ishing a large knife or dagger and exclaimed, 'Sic semper tyrannis!' and escaped in the rear of the theatre. Immediately upon the discharge the President fell to the floor insensible and continued in that state until twenty minutes past seven o'clock this morning, when he breathed his last."

- 1865 April 26. Gen. Johnson surrendered.
 April 27. Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln mortally wounded and captured.
 May 10. Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinville 75 miles southwest of Macon, Ga., by the 4th Michigan cavalry under Col. Pritchard of Gen. Wilson's command. Also his wife, mother, Postmaster-general Regan, Col. Harrison, Private Secretary, Col. Johnson and other military characters.
 May 4. Gen. Dick Taylor surrenders.
 May 8. The International Exhibition opened at Dublin.
 May 11. The Italian court removed to Florence.
 May 19. Rebel Gov. Watts of Alabama arrested.
 May 21. Rebel Gov. Letcher of Virginia arrested.
 May 22. Proclamation opening Southern ports, and exceptional amnesty.
 May 24. Grand review of Gen. Sherman's army at Washington. Jefferson Davis indicted for treason.
 May 26. Kirby Smith surrendered. The last armed rebel organization has succumbed.
 May 27. Inauguration of the statue of Napoleon I. at Ajaccio by Prince Napoleon, who makes an imprudent speech on that occasion, May 15; he is censured by Napoleon III. and resigns his office.
 May 31. Rebel Gen. Hood and staff surrendered.
 June 8. Sir Joseph Paxton, English landscape gardener and designer of the "Crystal Palace" died aged 62 years.
 June 26. Recognition of the new kingdom of Italy by Spain.
 June 29. Battle of Alsen, Denmark.
 July 4. Resignation of Lord Chancellor Westbury.
 July 7. The assassins of President Lincoln hung.
 Aug. 12. Sir William Jackson Hooker, English botanist died aged 80 years.
 Aug. The cholera breaks out at Constantinople and rages with great violence.
 Sept. 2. End of the second Maori war, New Zealand.
 Sept. 9. The emperor and empress of the French meet the queen of Spain at St. Sebastian.
 Sept. 20. Austria announces conciliatory intentions respecting Croatia and Hungary.
 Sept. 23. Amicable relations between Great Britain and Brazil restored Aug.; an English minister received by the emperor of Brazil.
 Sept. 27. Pope Pius IX. condemns Freemasonry and Fenianism.
 Oct. 18. Death of Lord Palmerston of England.

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- 1865 Oct. 24. Capture and execution of Paul Bogle, the Jamaica negro and leader of the late insurrection in the island.
- Nov. 1. John Lindley, English botanist died aged 66 years.
- Nov. 2. National Thanksgiving.
- Nov. 9. Rebel privateer Shenandoah surrenders at Liverpool, having destroyed about 30 vessels; crew released.
- Nov. 10. Execution of Wirz the rebel prison keeper for cruelty to U. S. prisoners.
- Nov. 12. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Gaskell, English novelist died aged 55 years.
- Nov. 24. Arrest and imprisonment of James Stephens "head centre" of the Irish Fenians, in Richmond Bridewell, Dublin Nov. 11; he escapes.
- Dec. 4. President Johnson delivers his message to Congress.
- Dec. 6. The union of Hungary and Transylvania affirmed by the Transylvania Diet.
- Dec. 9. Death of Leopold I. king of the Belgians.
- Dec. 11. Sir Henry Storks appointed temporary governor of Jamaica.
- Dec. 18. Sir Henry Storks leaves England as special commissioner to examine into the circumstances attending the revolt of Jamaica.
- 1866 Jan. 4. Military insurrection in Spain, headed by Gen. Prim; martial law in Madrid.
- Feb. 14. A general amnesty issued by Austria to those condemned in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, Jan. 1; extended to the Tyrol.
- Feb. 17. Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland.
- Feb. 23. War declared between Spain and Peru, owing to the former having seized the Chincha Islands off the coast of Peru.
- March 24. Death of Marie Amelie, ex-queen of the French at Claremont.
- March 25. Capture of Chihuahua, Mexico, by the Juarists.
- April 2. President Johnson issues a proclamation declaring "that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida is at an end and henceforth to be so regarded."
- April 16. Unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Alexander II. of Russia by Karakasow.
- May 7. Count Bismarck's life attempted by Blind.
- May 12. Prussia concludes a conditional treaty of alliance with Italy.
- May 29. Death of Gen. Winfield Scott, aged 80 years.
- June 2. Fort Erie, in Canada, occupied by a party of Fenians under Col. O'Neil May 31; they are defeated and O'Neil killed.
- June 6. Inflammatory addresses issued to the Hungarians by Kossuth.

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1866

- June 7. President Johnson issues a proclamation against the Fenian movement in the United States.
- June 11. Napoleon III. expresses his desire to avoid participation in a continental war and states his opinion that Austria for an equitable compensation should cede Venetia to Italy.
- June 12. The Prussians enter Holstein June 7 and Altona June 12.; the Austrian ambassador leaves Berlin.
- June 12. Marriage of Princess Mary of Cambridge with Prince Francis Lewis Paul Alexander von Teck.
- June 15. An ultimatum forwarded by Prussia to the governments of Saxony, Hanover, Hesse Cassel and Nassau rejected by all; war declared against Saxony.
- June 16. Austria declares her intention to support Saxony against Prussia.
- June 17. The Prussians enter Hanover and occupy Dresden; war formally declared by Prussia against Austria.
- June 20. Italy declares war against Austria.
- June 23. Matamoros, Mexico surrendered to the Juarists by the Imperialists.
- June 24. Repulse of the Prussians in Galicia.
- June 27. Defeat of the Austrians at Nachod; defeat of the Prussians again in Galicia; defeat of the Hanoverians at Langensalza.
- July 3. Battle of Sadowa or Königsgratz; Prussians victorious.
- Battle of Montesuello, Italy; Garibaldi defeated.
- July 5. Marriage of Princess Helena of Great Britain with Prince Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.
- July 16. Sir J. P. Grant appointed governor of Jamaica, "vice" John Edward Eyre.
- July 26. A preliminary treaty of peace signed at Nikolsburg between Austria and Prussia; battle of Wurzburg.
- July 13-27. The Atlantic telegraph successfully laid between Great Britain and America.
- July 28. Congress adjourns.
- The queen Dowager of the Sandwich Islands, Emma, returns to her kingdom after a year's visit to England.
- Aug. 9. Revolt in Candia breaks out against Turkish dominion.
- Aug. 23. Peace between Prussia and Austria signed at Prague.
- Sept. 8. Recovery and completion of the Atlantic cable of 1865.
- Sept. 24. Great reform demonstration at Manchester.
- Sept. Diplomatic relations between Prussia and Austria resumed.
- Arrival of the Empress of Mexico in Europe.
- Oct. 3. The treaty of peace between Austria and Italy signed

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- at Vienna; Austria consents to the union of Venetia to Italy and cedes the Quadrilateral.
- 1866 Oct. 21. Peace between Prussia and Saxony signed at Berlin.
- Nov. 5. The king of Italy declares that the provinces of Venetia henceforth form an integral part of the kingdom of Italy.
- Nov. 19. All the Diets of the Austrian empire meet, with the exception of Hungary.
- Opening of the Hungarian Diet at Pesth.
- Dec. 8. Pope Pius IX. addresses an invitation to Roman Catholic bishops to assemble at Rome in June, 1867, to celebrate the 18th century of the martyrdom of the apostles Peter and Paul, and the canonization of several of the faithful.
- Dec. 2-11. Departure of the French garrison from Rome.
- Dec. 13. Suffrage given to colored men in the District of Columbia, by act of Congress.
- 1867 Jan. 24. Schleswig-Holstein formally incorporated with the Prussian monarchy.
- Feb. 5. Parliament opened by queen Victoria.
- Feb. 8. The treaty between the states of the new North German Confederation signed at Berlin.
- Feb. 10. Baron Beust succeeds count Belcredi as Prime Minister for Austria.
- Feb. 14. The French Chambers opened by the emperor.
- Feb. 16. Announcement of the reconstruction of the Italian ministry.
- Feb. 18. Imperial rescript read in the Hungarian Diet announcing the restoration of the Hungarian constitution.
- Feb. 20. The Princess of Wales gives birth to a son.
- Feb. 26. The British North American Confederation Bill passed by the House of Lords.
- Feb. Nebraska admitted into the Union as a state.
- March 2. "Tenure of Office" bill passed.
- Military government for the South.
- March 6. Great earthquake at Mitylene; half the town destroyed.
- March 16. The evacuation of Mexico by the French expeditionary force completed.
- March 22. The New Italian Parliament opened by the king.
- March 30. The sale of Russian America to the United States announced in New York.
- Despatch addressed by lord Stanley to the Spanish government demanding compensation and an apology for the seizure of the "Queen Victoria."
- April 1. The Paris International Exhibition opened by the emperor.
- April 8. Special commission for the trial of Fenian prisoners opened at Dublin.
- April 10. Treaty for the purchase of Russian America approved by the senate.

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- 1867 April 11. Signor Rattazzi announces the formation of a new Italian ministry and its policy.
- April 17. The first session of the new North German Parliament closes, the constitution having been passed.
- The illegality of the capture of the "Queen Victoria" recognized by the prize court at Cadiz.
- April 19. The citadel of Belgrade given up to the Servian authorities.
- April 22. Announcement made that the Spanish government has agreed to restore the "Queen Victoria" and her cargo.
- April 29. The Prussian Parliament opened by the king.
- May 1. The Fenian prisoners Burke and Doran convicted of treason at Dublin and sentenced to death.
- May 8. The North German Constitution adopted by the Prussian Chamber of Deputies by 226 to 9 votes.
- May 13. The Reform Bill for Scotland introduced by Mr. Disraeli.
- Jefferson Davis released on bail by the Richmond court.
- May 15. Queretaro and the emperor Maximilian betrayed to the Juarist Gen. Escobedo by the Imperialist Gen. Lopez.
- May 20. The foundation stone of the Hall of Arts and Sciences at Kensington laid by the queen.
- May 21. Royal proclamation issued declaring the British North American provinces one dominion with the name of Canada.
- May 22. The Austrian Reichsrath opened by the emperor.
- May 27. The reprieve of the Fenian convict Burke announced in both Houses of Parliament.
- May 28. The franchise clauses of the Reform Bill in England completed.
- May 31. The North German Constitution adopted by the Prussian Chambers by 127 to 93.
- June 8. The emperor of Austria crowned king of Hungary at Pesth.
- June 9. The expedition fitted out to ascertain the fate of Dr. Livingstone leaves England.
- June 17. Serious riots take place in Birmingham occasioned by the visit of Murphy the anti-papal lecturer.
- June 19. The emperor Maximilian and Gens. Miramon and Mejia executed at Queretaro, Mexico.
- June 20. The city of Mexico surrenders to the Juarists after a siege of 69 days.
- June 27. Vera Cruz occupied by the Juarists.
- June 29. Gorgeous ceremony at St. Peter's at Rome in connection with the celebration of the eighteenth centenary of St. Peter.
- The Viceroy of Egypt received by the queen at Windsor Castle.
- July 13. Public entry of the Sultan into London, July 12; the Sultan pays a formal visit of ceremony to the queen at Windsor.

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- 1867 July 15. Berezowski sentenced to transportation for life for attempting to assassinate the Czar of Russia.
 Juarez makes a triumphal entry into the city of Mexico.
 July 19. Supplementary Reconstruction Bill passed by Congress, over the President's veto.
 July 20. Congress adjourned until November.
 July 23. The Sultan leaves London for the continent.
 Aug. 5. Demonstration in Hyde Park against the Parks Bill and the Lords' amendment to the Reform Bill.
 Aug. 19. The Italian Chambers prorogued.
 Aug. 21. Parliament prorogued by Royal Commission; resolution to despatch an expedition to Abyssinia announced in the queen's speech.
 Aug. 25. Michael Faraday, professor of chemistry died.
 Sept. 13. The first session of the North German Parliament opened by the king of Prussia.
 Sept. 16. Pioneer force of the Abyssinian expedition under the command of Col. Merewether, despatched from Bombay.
 Sept. 21. Great battle in Affghanistan; the troops of Shere Ali Khan defeated and their General, Fyz Mohammed Khan killed.
 Sept. 23. Garibaldi arrested at Sinalunga by the Italian Government.
 Sept. 23. The Prussian Chambers dissolved by royal decree.
 Oct. 4. Col. Merewether's exploring force lands at Zulla, in Abyssinia.
 Oct. 5. Bagnorre recaptured by the Papal Zouaves.
 Oct. 8. Russian America formally transferred to the United States at New Archangel.
 Oct. 13. Engagement between the Papal troops and the Garibaldians at Monte Libretto.
 Oct. 14. The Papal Zouaves repulsed in an attack on the Garibaldians at Nerola.
 Oct. 19. Garibaldi escapes from Caprera at night.
 Oct. 21. The advance brigade of the Abyssinian expedition, under Col. Field, lands at Zulla.
 Oct. 22. Unsuccessful insurrectionary outbreak in Rome.
 Oct. 22. Garibaldi, after two days' stay in Florence leaves for the Roman frontier.
 Oct. 26. A French squadron of iron-clads leaves Toulon for Civita Vecchia with troops.
 Oct. 26. Monte Rotondo captured by Garibaldi.
 Oct. 27. Proclamation issued by the king of Italy calling upon the Garibaldians to desist from their invasion of the papal states.
 Oct. 29. The French troops disembark at Civita Vecchia. Fearful hurricane in the West Indies; sixty vessels wrecked and 500 lives lost at St. Thomas.
 Oct. 30. French troops enter Rome.
 Italian troops cross the Roman frontier.

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- 1867 Nov. 1. Five of the Fenian prisoners at Manchester sentenced to death.
Destructive cyclone at Calcutta and throughout Bengal; upwards of 1,000 lives lost.
- Nov. 3. Garibaldi attacked and defeated by the French and papal troops at Mentana.
- Nov. 3. The Paris Exhibition closes.
- Nov. 4. Garibaldi arrested on his way to Leghorn to embark for Caprera.
- Nov. 5. The Italian troops withdrawn from the papal territory. Death of Marshal O'Donnell at Biarritz.
- Nov. 7. The first session of the Canadian United Parliament opened by lord Monck.
- Nov. 12. Admiral Tegethoff leaves Mexico with the late Emperor Maximilian's body.
- Nov. 15. The new Prussian parliament opened.
- Nov. 18. The French Chambers opened by the Emperor.
- St. Thomas and the neighboring islands visited by severe shocks of earthquake and volcanic eruptions.
- Nov. 19. British Parliament opened by Royal Commission.
- Nov. 23. Allen, Larkin and Gould executed at Manchester for the murder of Sergeant Brett.
- Nov. 26. Garibaldi released and sent to Caprera.
- Dec. 3. The French flag formally lowered at Rome.
The President's message sent to Congress.
- Dec. 5. Amnesty issued by the king of Italy to all engaged in the invasion of the Papal States.
- Dec. 6. The advance brigade of the Abyssinian expedition reaches Senafe.
- Dec. 12. Proclamation issued by the Irish government forbidding further contemplated funeral processions.
- Dec. 13. The wall of the Clerkenwell House of Detention blown down by Fenians, causing the death of six persons and seriously injuring more than forty.
- Dec. 17. Terrible explosion of nitro-glycerine at Newcastle, England, causing seven deaths.
- Dec. 18. Mr. John Martin and other leaders of the Dublin funeral procession committed for trial for misdemeanor.
- Dec. 21. Sir Robert Napier sails from Bombay for Abyssina.
- Dec. 22. The resignation of the Italian ministry announced by Gen. Menabrea in the Chambers. Gen. Menabrea commissioned to form a new cabinet.
- Dec. 31. Appointment of the new Austrian ministry for the countries represented in the Reichsrath.
- 1868 Jan. 1. Gen. A. D. McCook succeeds Gen. McKenzie in the sub-district of the Rio Grande.
The Austrian government forbade recruiting for the Papal army in the Empire.
- Japan. The Ports of Hiogo and Osaka definitely opened to foreign commerce.

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- Mexico. Serious revolution in Yucatan.
- Jan. 2. Gov. Flanders of Louisiana resigned and Joshua Baker was appointed his successor by Gen. Hancock.
- Jan. 4. The Captain-General of Cuba placed the island under military government.
- Jan. 5. United States Military Asylum at Augusta, Maine, destroyed by fire.
- Alarming eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.
- Jan. 6. Congress met. The President censured in the House for removing Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Meade assumed command of the third Military District, consisting of Alabama, Georgia and Florida.
- Jan. 6-8. Peru. Insurrection at Lima. The whole country under control of the revolutionists, under Canseco.
- Jan. 10. Secretary Seward announced to the House that 21 States had ratified the 14th article of the amendment to the Constitution.
- Jan. 11. The Chinese Government appointed Anson Burlingame, formerly U. S. Minister in Pekin, its special envoy to all the treaty powers, at a salary of \$40,000.
- Japan. Admiral Bell, Flag-Lieut. Reed, and ten seamen of the Flagship Hartford drowned while crossing the Osaka Bar.
- Jan. 13. The U. S. House of Representatives passed a bill declaring that five members shall constitute a quorum of the Supreme Court, and that a concurrence of two-thirds of all the members shall be necessary to a decision adverse to the validity of any law passed by Congress.
- Ecuador. Dr. Xavier Espinosa elected President of the Republic.
- Jan. 14. The Virginia Constitutional Convention declared that Virginia shall forever remain in the Union, and that slavery is forever abolished in the State.
- Jan. 15. Gen. Pope assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes with headquarters at Detroit.
- China. Envoy Burlingame and suite beset by robbers while en-route from Pekin to Shanghai.
- Austria. Arrival at Trieste of the remains of Emperor Maximilian.
- Jan. 16. Hayti. Salnave refused to permit any more French clergymen to enter the island.
- Jan. 19. Japan. Severe fighting at Yeddo, between the Tycoon and Mikado's armies.
- Jan. 21. The House of Representatives passed the supplement to the reconstruction bill by 123 to 45.
- Mexico. Revolt in Sonora. The town of Mazatlan threatened by rebels. The revolutionary attempts in Yucatan suppressed.
- Jan. 24. Fifty thousand American breech-loading rifles ordered by the Spanish Minister of War.

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- Jan. 26. The Mexican Imperialist, Gen. Marguez arrived at New Orleans, having escaped from Mexico in disguise.
- Jan. 29. The President instructed Gen. Grant in writing not to obey any order from the War Department, unless authorized by himself.
- Jan. Argentine Rep. Rosario, on the Parana River, in rebellion against the authority of President Mitre, declared for Gen. Urquiza.
- John Henry Hopkins, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Vermont died aged 76 years.
- Brazil. A general conscription ordered to provide reinforcements for the army on the Rio Parana.
- Peru. Callao pronounced against Col. Prado, who retired to Lima after a disastrous defeat before Arequipa.
- The insurrection in San Domingo gaining ground. Gen. Baez proclaimed President.
- Denmark. The treaty concerning the sale of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John unanimously adopted.
- Battle between the Cretans and the Turks; the Turks defeated.
- Death of William B. Bradbury, American musical composer aged 52 years.
- Feb. 1. Mexico. National troops under Gen. Allatorre defeated the insurgents in Yucatan in a two days' fight.
- A terrific storm prevailed over all England.
- Feb. 5. Congress passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to employ counsel to defend Generals or other persons entrusted with reconstruction, in cases brought against them for their acts under the reconstruction laws.
- Feb. 6-8. Ministerial crisis in Greece, Cabinet and Parliament dissolved.
- Feb. 9. France consented to expel the Hanoverian political refugees from her soil.
- Thermometer 51 degrees below zero in Wisconsin.
- Feb. 10. Fenian riots and deadly assaults on the police in Cork.
- President Cabral of San Domingo fled with his cabinet.
- Feb. 12. The President formed a new military Division called the Department of the Atlantic, and appointed Lieut. Gen. Sherman to its command.
- Gen. Sheridan ordered temporarily to command the Division of Missouri.
- Lieut. Gen. Sherman nominated General by brevet.
- Gen. L. Thomas reinstated as Adjutant-General of the army.
- Feb. 13. Opening of the English Parliament without royal speech.
- Feb. 14. Lieut. Gen. Sherman requested that the Senate do not confirm the brevet of General conferred on him by the President.
- Feb. 15. Gen. Venancio Flores, Uruguay, replaced in the hands of Parliament the power he had exercised for three years.

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- Feb. 17. Count Bismark seriously ill.
- Feb. 18. Senate bill passed for the reduction of the army.
Paraguay. The allied armies of Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation attacked the fortress of Humaitá.
Loss of the Paraguayans, about 1,600 men.
- Feb. 19. Defeat of the Turks near the town of Canea.
New revolt in Uruguay. Ex-Governor V. Flores assassinated at Montevideo; his murderers shot and order restored.
- Feb. 20. Italy creates the order of the Crown.
- Feb. 21. The President ordered the removal of Secretary Stanton from the War office and authorized Gen. Thomas to act as Secretary of War "ad interim." Stanton decided to retain personal possession of the office until action in the matter be taken by the Senate. The Senate disapprove the action of the President, declaring it to be unconstitutional.
- Feb. 21. The port of Amapola, Guatemala opened to foreign commerce for twenty years.
- Feb. 22. Adjutant Gen. Thomas arrested for violation of the tenure of office bill on complaint of Secretary Stanton. He is released on \$10,000 bail.
- Hayti. Salnave defeated near Cape Haytien. Gen. Salomon proclaimed President.
- Feb. 23. Conclusion of a treaty between the North German Confederation and the United States, concerning the nationality of persons emigrating from one of the two countries to the other.
- Feb. 24. The United States House of Representatives resolve by a vote of 126 to 47, that "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors." The President sent a message to the Senate vindicating his position.
- Feb. 25. The Committee of the House appointed Boutwell, Stevens, Bingham and Wilson a sub-committee to take evidence and prepare articles of impeachment. The House informed the Senate and presented their action in regard to impeachment of President Johnson.
- The Florida Convention adopted the new Constitution.
- England. Count Derby resigned on account of ill health; Disraeli charged with the formation of a new cabinet.
- Feb. 26. Gen. L. Thomas discharged from arrest and began a suit against Secretary Stanton for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, setting his damages at \$150,000.
An amendatory, reconstruction bill passed Congress, providing that any election in the Southern States should be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast.
- Feb. 28. Ex-king Louis I. of Bavaria died.
- Feb. 29. The impeachment articles presented to the House.
Severe earthquakes at La Union, Nicaragua.
- Santos Gutierrez proclaimed President of the Republic of Colombia, S. A.

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- 1868 The government of Portugal authorized the laying of a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic.
- Rear Admiral Frederick Engle died at Philadelphia aged 68 years.
- March 1. Uruguay. Gen. Battle unanimously elected President of the Republic.
- Italy. Admiral Farragut addressed by the workingmen of Genoa and the American people complimented for their liberal feeling.
- March 2. The Senate adopted a code of procedure for an impeachment trial. The House adopted nine articles of impeachment and appointed seven managers of the impeachment trial.
- Confiscation of the property of ex-king George of Hanover.
- Forty-eight Paraguayan boats carrying 1,200 men repulsed in their attempt to board the Brazilian iron-clads in the Parana above Humaitá.
- March 4. Prince Lucien Bonaparte created a cardinal.
- March 5. The Senate organizes a court for the trial of President Johnson on the articles of impeachment. Chief Justice Chase took the required oath.
- March 5. Ball Hughes, American sculptor died aged 62 years.
- March 6. President Johnson summoned to appear before the courts of impeachment on the 18th of March.
- March 7. The National Assembly of Crete sent an appeal to the United States.
- March 12. The House passed the bill to abolish the tax on manufactures, yeas 122, nays 2.
- Trial of Jeff. Davis postponed till April 14th.
- Prince Alfred of England wounded by a pistol shot by the Fenian O'Farrell at Port Jackson, Australia.
- March 13. The President asked forty days' time to prepare his answer to the articles of impeachment. The Senate extended the time till March 23.
- The Grand Vizier declared officially that the war in Crete was at an end.
- March 14. Gen. Grant directed Gen. Thomas to call for all the troops necessary to preserve order in Tennessee. Election held in Arkansas.
- Peru. A plot to reinstate Prado discovered among the soldiery. The leaders were imprisoned.
- March 17. The pope rejected Napoleon's plan for a settlement with Italy.
- March 18. The House passed the bill providing that in case of the death or removal of the Chief Justice, the senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court shall perform the duties of Chief Justice.
- Admiral Farragut received by the Pope of Rome.
- March 23. The High Court of Impeachment opened for the trial of President Johnson. The President filed his answer

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to the articles of impeachment. His counsel asks for further delay.

- 1868 The king of Prussia in his speech at the opening of the North German parliament refers hopefully to the probable effect of the American naturalization treaty.
- Austria. The new law on marriage, in opposition to the Concordat adopted by the Upper House with only 17 dissenting votes.
- March 24. Vienna illuminated amidst general rejoicing on account of the virtual repeal of the Concordat with Rome.
- Gen. Buchanan succeeded Gen. Hancock in the command of the 5th Military District.
- Colombia. The revolutionary party in Tolima defeated.
- March 26. The Senate passed the Habeas Corpus appeal bill over the President's veto. They also ratified the treaty with the North German confederation recognizing the rights of naturalized citizens.
- March 27. The House passed the Supreme Court bill over the President's veto.
- March 28. A new indictment found against Jeff. Davis by the United States Grand Jury at Richmond.
- March 30. G. A. Ashburn, a member of the Constitutional Convention assassinated at Columbus, Ga.
- Gen. B. F. Butler of Mass., opened in the Court of Impeachment, the prosecution on the part of the managers.
- Spain. The government excluded all American newspapers.
- Abyssinia. King Theodorus at Magdala ready for the siege on the arrival of the English army.
- April 1. The Reichsrath, Austria, passed the bill for a general system of education by public schools.
- April 4. The case for the prosecution in the Court of Impeachment closed.
- Gen. Schofield appointed Henry H. Wells, Governor of Virginia.
- April 7. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Canadian statesman, assassinated at Ottawa, aged 43 years.
- April 9. The counsel for President Johnson opened the argument for the defence in the Court of Impeachment.
- April 10. Gen. Napier defeated the Emperor Theodorus at Magdala.
- Theodorus sent the European prisoners to the British camp and attempted to negotiate. Gen. Napier demanded an unconditional surrender.
- April 13. The Fortress of Magdala carried by storm and emperor Theodorus killed.
- Gen. Meade ordered a new election in Georgia.
- April 15. Impeachment trial resumed.
- April 17. Magdala burned down by order of Gen. Napier.
- April 18. The British army began its march from Abyssinia.
- April 20. The evidence in the Impeachment trial closed.

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- April 23. Charles Dickens left the United States.
- April 24. A treaty of peace concluded at Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, with the Sioux Indians.
- April 29. Austria. The Upper House adopted the decree abolishing the Council of State.
- April. The Cacos defeated the government troops and took several towns in Hayti.
- San Domingo. Gen. Baez having repulsed the insurgents seized the capital, reëstablished military authority and took the oath as President of the Republic.
- May 2. The new President Baez inaugurated; he appointed his ministry.
- May 3. Terrific tornado at Shanghai, near Galesburg, Illinois. The Cretans defeated the Turks near Sphakia.
- May 6. The argument in the Impeachment trial closed by Mr. Bingham.
- May 8. The House passed the bill providing for the admission of Arkansas; yeas 110, nays 32.
- March 12. Japan. The Mikado threatened the city of Yeddo. The Tycoon offered to retire and disband his army if the place was spared. The city was surrendered to the Mikado; but the officers in command refused to surrender the fleet and left Yeddo with the ships.
- May 14. The Protestant Bishops of Ireland send an address to the queen of England, protesting against the abolition of the Irish Church.
- The bill passed providing for the admission of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Alabama.
- May 16. The Court of Impeachment voted as follows on the Eleventh Article: for conviction 36, (all Rep.,) for acquittal, 19 (12 Dem., 7 Rep.)
- May 17. The civil war in Japan in fierce progress.
- May 21. The Senate appointed a select committee of three to investigate whether improper means had been used to influence Senators in their consideration of the articles of Impeachment.
- Gen. U. S. Grant unanimously nominated by the Chicago Convention as the Republican candidate for President. Schuyler Colfax nominated as candidate for Vice President.
- A German expedition to the North Pole left Bergen, Norway in the ship Germania.
- May 22. Arrival of the Chinese Embassy in New York.
- May 23. Kit Carson, a noted American trapper and pioneer died at Fort Lynn, Colorado, aged 58 years.
- May 25. Russia. The Bokharians defeated in a battle near Samarcand.
- May 26. Impeachment trial concluded. The vote on the 2d and 3d articles resulted in 35 for conviction and 19 for acquittal. The Impeachment having failed by this result the High Court adjourned "sine die."

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- May 29. The Grand Army of the Republic decorated with flowers the graves of the Union soldiers in cemeteries throughout the country.
- Levi Lincoln, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died aged 75 years.
- Heavy shocks of earthquake at Sacramento.
- May 30. A treaty between the U. S. Government and the Osage Nation.
- May. Chili rescinded the free trade treaty with the Argentine Confederation.
- Paraguay. Lopez repulsed the combined attack on his position at Humaitá, after a desperate battle.
- Venezuela. Compromise between the belligerents by which the existing government was acknowledged.
- Pekin seriously menaced by the rebels of the North.
- June 1. Another great battle between the Russians and Bokharians. Russians victorious.
- June 2. The Chinese Embassy formally received by the Secretary of State.
- June 3. Trial of Jeff. Davis again postponed till November.
- June 4. Ex-President Buchanan buried at Wheatland, Penn.
- June 5. Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy received by President Johnson.
- June 6. Russia. The Emperor mitigated the sentence of many exiles in Siberia and published an amnesty for political crimes.
- June 9. The Mount Cenis railway opened across the Alps.
- June 10. The Senate passed the bill for the admission of the Southern States with only five negative votes.
- June 12. Reverdy Johnson confirmed as Minister to England.
- June 16. Gov. Humphreys of Mississippi removed by Gen. McDowell, and Gen. Ames appointed military governor in his stead.
- June 19. The House passed the Senate bill, giving thanks to Secretary Stanton.
- June 20. The House passed the bill for the admission of Arkansas over the President's veto without debate.
- Beginning of difficulties between Mr. Washburn, U. S. Ambassador and the government of Paraguay. Gumecindo Benitez, Minister of Foreign affairs, alleged that certain foreigners charged with conspiracy against President Lopez, were sheltered in the Legation of the United States.
- June 23. The French General Dumont announced in Civita Vecchia that Napoleon would not abandon the pope.
- The Alaska appropriation bill passed by Congress.
- June 24. The Senate ratified the Chinese treaty. The House passed a bill for the immediate reorganization of the states of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.
- June 25. The Freedmen's Bureau bill passed over the President's veto.

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June 25. Portugal. A general amnesty for political crimes. Germany. The Luther monument inaugurated at Worms in presence of the king of Prussia and other sovereigns.

England. The Irish Reform bill passed by the House of Commons.

June 26. Revolution in Venezuela; the government troops defeated by the insurgents near Caracas on the 22d.

Gen. Monagas demanded the surrender of the city. The government troops surrendered on the 26th after having fought for 75 hours in the streets and houses. President Falcon fled from the country. The leader of the revolutionary forces proclaimed a new government which was recognized by the foreign representatives.

June 28. Gov. Baker and Lieut. Gov. Voorhies of Louisiana removed by order of Gen. Grant.

June 30. Japan. The Foreign Ministers issued a united protest against the Mikado's persecution of native Christians.

June. Sarmiento elected President of the Argentine Republic.

Hayti. Desperate battle near Port-au-Prince. The rebels defeated by Salnave.

The Foreign Ministers in Athens protested against the admission of Candia members to the Legislature of Greece.

July 2. British Parliament passed a vote of thanks to Sir Robert Napier and the army of Abyssinia.

July 4. President Johnson issued a proclamation of general amnesty and pardon to all engaged in the late rebellion except those already indicted for treason or other felony.

July 5. The Prime Minister of Austria declared the intermeddling of the pope with the domestic legislation a violation of the independence and dignity of the Empire.

Turkey. Bloody conflict between the Christians and Turks at Scutari.

One-half of Yeddo, Japan destroyed by fire.

July 7. Thaddeus Stevens presented articles of impeachment against President Johnson.

July 10. The Paraguayans defeated the Brazilian forces under Gen. Osorio near Humaitá. The allies lost 1,000 men.

July 11. Commodore James F. Miller died at Charlestown, Mass. aged 76 years.

July 13. Mr. Washburn, the U. S. Ambassador declined to deliver up Messrs. Bliss an American, and Masterman, an Englishman, as requested by the Paraguayan government and demanded his passports.

July 15. William M. Evarts of New York confirmed as Attorney General.

Commodore Guert Gansevoort died at Schenectady, New York aged 56 years.

July 16. The Senate passed a bill to extend the laws of the United States over Alaska.

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Riot at Millican, Texas which continued four days. Forty-five persons were killed.

July 17. The Senate passed the bill appropriating \$7,200,000 in coin for the payment of Alaska.

July 18. Paraguay. The allies again repulsed at Humaitá with a loss of 1,000 men.

July 19. The Emperor Napoleon made a pacific speech at Paris.

Moses Yale Beach, American journalist, for many years proprietor of the "New York Sun," died aged 68 years.

July 21. Congress passed a resolution declaring the 14th article ratified. The Senate passed a resolution appealing to the Turkish government in behalf of the Cretans.

June 22. The House passed the bill organizing Wyoming Territory.

July 25. The fortress Humaitá abandoned. The allies took possession of it. The remnant of the garrison surrounded on its retreat and after a desperate struggle of ten days surrendered.

July 27. Greece. Mr Tuckerman, U. S. Minister, thanked by the Metropolitan of Athens for the sympathy of the United States with the Greek nation.

Gen. Rosecrans confirmed as Minister to Mexico.

July 31. Mr. Washburn charged with conspiracy with Ex-Minister Berges against President Lopez of Paraguay.

July. Dr. Amador (conservative) elected President of the state of Panama. A revolution broke out; the acting President was arrested and Gen. Ponce commander of the state troops was inaugurated Provisional President.

Violent shocks of earthquake in St. Thomas.

The government of Germany stopped all prosecutions against adopted citizens of America, of German birth.

Arrival of the first cargo of Japanese emigrants at the Sandwich Islands.

Aug. 1. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis assigned to the command of the Military District of Alaska.

Col. Balta took the oath of office as President of Peru.

Aug. 3. Mr. Washburn indignantly denied the charge of conspiracy against President Lopez.

Failure of the Atlantic cable of 1866.

Charles G. Halpine, better known as "Miles O'Riley," died at New York aged 39 years.

Aug. 6. Queen Victoria in Paris.

The first colored jury impaneled in Tenn. at Nashville.

Aug. 11. Thaddeus Stevens, M. C. from Penn. died at Washington aged 75 years.

Gen. Gillem assumed the command of the department of Mississippi.

Aug. 13. Terrible earthquake in South America. A large number of towns in Ecuador and Peru entirely destroyed. Great

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damage done to the buildings in Quito. The loss of life estimated at 30,000. The U. S. ship *Fredonia* at Arica, Peru was dashed to pieces and her crew lost. The man-of-war *Waterloo* was carried half a mile inland by a tidal wave.

- 1868 Aug. 14. Encke's comet observed from the Naval Observatory at Washington.
- Aug. 17. The National Teachers' association met at Nashville, Tenn.
- Aug. 20. The Chinese embassy in Boston.
- Aug. 22. Gen. Sheridan ordered to pursue and punish the hostile Indians in Kansas.
- Aug. 23. Assassination of Gen. Patoni in Mexico.
- Aug. 24. Death of Charles Loring Elliot, a distinguished American portrait painter aged 56 years.
- Aug. 29. Another revolution breaks out in Panama. Gen. Corrooso compelled President Ponce to resign, and proclaimed himself provisional President.
- Aug. 31. A portion of the French troops recalled from Rome.
- Aug. Severe earthquake at Copiapo, Chili. Several volcanoes in the South in active operation.
- Aug. The revolution still in fierce progress in Hayti. A tidal wave caused the tide to rise upwards of 60 feet in Lower California. Gen. Escobedo defeated two bands of insurgents near Queretaro, Mexico.
- Revolution in San Domingo. The whole country in revolt against President Baez.
- The Turkish troops defeated the insurgents in Bulgaria.
- Admiral Farragut in Constantinople.
- Death of Gen. B. F. Smith at Fort Reno, Washington Territory, aged 37 years.
- Sept. Mr. Washburn embarks on board the U. S. war steamer *Wasp*.
- Sept. 3. Georgia legislature declared negroes ineligible to seats.
- Sept. 7. The Puebla rebellion put down.
- Sept. 9. The Chinese embassy sailed for Europe.
- Sept. 10. The Lincoln monument association adopted the design of the American sculptor Mead.
- Sept. 16. The billiard championship won at Chicago by Me-Devitt, against Dion of Montreal.
- Sept. 17. Garibaldi resigns his seat in the National Parliament.
- Sept. 18. Gen. Hindman assassinated at Helena, Arkansas.
- Spain. Outbreak of the revolution. Admiral Topete who commanded the naval forces of Cadiz revolted. All the exiled Generals returned.
- Sept. 24. Paraguay. The allied land forces repulsed at Villeta. Severe fight on the Delaware Fork between Col. Forsyth and Indians.
- Sept. 28. Spain. Battle of Alcolea. The royal troops defeated.

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- Spain. Sept. 29. Madoz declared President of the provisional junta. The deposition of the queen officially proclaimed.
- Sept. 30. Queen Isabella of Spain flees to France.
- Sept. The siege of Port-au-Prince raised, Gen. Faubert being short of ammunition.
- Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, D. D., Presbyterian clergyman died at Washington aged 52 years.
- Death of Seba Smith, author of "Major Jack Downing's Letters," aged 76.
- Oct. 7. Death of Gen. Adam J. Slemmer at Fort Laramie.
- Oct. 16. The new Spanish government introduced many important reforms, such as universal suffrage, religious liberty, trial by jury, and equality of all men before the law.
- Oct. 21. Serious earthquakes in California.
- Randolph, a negro preacher and a member of the South Carolina Senate assassinated at Cokesville.
- James Hind, member of Congress from Arkansas assassinated.
- Oct. 25. Col. Carpenter defeated the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, at Buffalo station, Kansas.
- Nov. 14. Death of Rossini, the great musical composer.
- Nov. 15. Death of Baron Rothschild.
- Nov. 23. Gen. Howard issued an order for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau after Jan. 1st, except the educational department and the collection of money due to soldiers.
- Nov. 25. Hiram Mattison, D. D., a distinguished Methodist clergyman died aged 54 years.
- Nov. 28. Death of Laban Clark, D. D., a distinguished Methodist Episcopal clergyman aged 90 years.
- Nov. 29. Death of Com. Lawrence Kearney aged 79 years.
- Death of President Monagas of Venezuela.
- Dec. 6. Ku-klux outrages in Tennessee.
- Dec. 7. Congress met. Death of Gen. William Gates.
- Dec. 9. Rising of the republicans in Spain. A bloody conflict.
- Dec. 14. The House agreed to a resolution to sustain the public credit.
- Dec. 20. Augustus S. Mitchell, American geographer died.
- Dec. 25. President Johnson issued a universal amnesty proclamation.
- Dec. 27. Garibaldi issued an encouraging manifesto to the Cretans.
- Dec. 29. Mosby Clarke, a revolutionary soldier died at Richmond, Va., at the advanced age of 121 years.
- Dec. 30. Gen. Sheridan captured the Indian chiefs, Santanta and Lone Wolf.
- The Grecian government refused the demands of the Sultan.
- The republican party in Spain developed great strength.
- The Russian flag burned in the streets of Constantinople.
- Pulgar confirmed as provisional President of Venezuela.
- Missionaries discovered evidences of great mineral wealth in China.

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1868 Dec. On the overthrow of Lopez the Gran Chaco was fully incorporated into the Argentine Republic.

Gen. McMahon, the ambassador to Paraguay, having received instructions to proceed to Asuncion with Rear Admiral Davis and a naval squadron and redress the wrongs committed on American citizens, arrived at his destination and presented his demand to President Lopez, who had established his headquarters at Luque. President Lopez so far acceded to this demand as to release the prisoners, Bliss and Masterman to Admiral Davis, on condition that they should be tried in the United States. Lopez was soon after compelled to flee with a portion of his cavalry and finally completely defeated and the allied army entered Asuncion.

St. Marc, Hayti, effectually blockaded. A Haytien gunboat captured several coasters loaded with supplies for the rebels.

An unsuccessful attack made on the garrison at Jackmel; severe loss on both sides.

The inland waters of Peru declared free to all vessels of whatever class or country.

The Turkish government placed ships of war off the coast of Cortize to prevent Greek volunteers going to Crete. The Porte declined to sell or transfer Crete to Egypt or to yield its independence. All Greek subjects ordered to leave Turkey immediately. The American Minister offered them his protection.

The Foreign Minister of Greece declared that the kingdom would make any sacrifice to maintain its rights.

The Greek Minister left Constantinople.

A Turko-Grecian conference having been proposed, Russia asked that hostilities be suspended until it had completed its deliberations, and urged the United States to take part in the conference.

The insurrection in Cuba becoming more formidable. Volunteers arriving on the south side of the island to help the Cubans.

Gen. Orgando, the leader of the revolution in San Domingo, is joined by other revolutionary chiefs. Gen. Adgu crossed the frontier and joined the insurgents. They were defeated by President Baez's troops at Las Matas.

Espartero having been asked to become temporary dictator of Spain, Gen. Prim declared the Spanish government would have nothing to do with the Bourbons.

The U. S. House of Representatives passed a resolution relative to amendments to the naturalization laws by a vote of 125 to 32; the bill regulating the duties on imported copper and copper ores by a vote of 105 to 51; also a bill providing for the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the department of the Interior to the War department, by 116 to 33.

The House passed the bill repealing an act prohibiting the organization of militia in all the reconstructed states except

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Georgia ; also a resolution allowing women in the government employ the wages of men for the same work.

1868 The Senate denounced the views of President Johnson on the national debt ; also passed a resolution disapproving the President's financial recommendations.

The Senate passed a resolution of sympathy with Spain by a vote of 41 to 5.

The Secretary of the Navy accepted the transfer of League Island by the city of Philadelphia to the Government for a navy-yard.

Statsbashi, the ex-Tycoon, invited to return to Yeddo and take part in the reconstruction of the government.

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 163 *Gorgias.
 1853 Gortschakoff, Prince
 1652 Gorton, Samuel
 885 Goslin, Archbishop
 1602 Gonold, Bartholomew
 1719 Gorz, Baron de
 1402 Gower, John
 1866 Grant, Sir J. P.
 1203 Grammaticus.
 1151 Gratian.
- 1771 Gray, Thomas
 1852 Greenough, Horatio
 1784 Greene, Maj. Gen. Nathaniel
 247 Gregory Thaumaturgus.
 304 Gregory.
 588 Gregory of Tours.
 590 Gregory I.
 714 Gregory II., Pope
 731 Gregory III., Pope
 828 Gregory IV., Pope
 1073 Gregory VII., Pope
 1308 Gregory XI., Pope
 1409 Gregory XII., Pope.
 1590 Gregory XIV., Pope
 1621 Gregory XV., Pope
 1806 Grenville, Lord
 1464 Grey, Sir John
 1464 Grey, Lady Elizabeth
 1553 Grey, Lady Jane
 1830 Grey, Earl
 663 Grimoald.
 1490 Grocyn, William
 1583 Grotius, Hugo
 1855 Grosvenor, Lord
 1612 Guarini, John Baptist
 1650 Guericke, Otho
 1840 Guizot, M. Francis
 269 *Gulo.
 1058 Guiscard, Robert
 412 Gunderic.
 413 Gundicar.
 1868 Gurley, Phineas D.
 1656 Guter.
 1868 Gutierrez, Santos
 1468 Guttenburg, John
 57 *Gylf.
- 725 *Habakkuk.
 1591 Hackett, William
 1249 Haco.
 1911 *Hagar.
 520 *Haggai.
 1843 Hahnemann, Samuel
 1120 Hairi.
 1862 Halleck, Gen.
 1868 Halpine, Charles G.
 1804 Hamilton, Alexander
 1676 Halley, Edmund
 2347 *Ham.
 454 *Haman.
 480 *Hamilcar.
 237 *Hamilcar.
 1860 Hammond, J. H.
 1594 Hampden, John
 1793 Hancock, John
 1862 Hancock, Gen.
 1684 Handel, George Frederic
 1237 *Hannibal.
 360 *Hanno.
 2056 *Haran.
 1794 Hardy, Thomas

- 1865 Hardee, Gen.
 1790 Harmar, Gen.
 510 *Harmodius.
 940 Harold Harfager.
 785 Haroun al Raschid.
 1854 Harrington, J.
 325 *Harpalus.
 1638 Harvard, John
 1619 Harvey, Dr.
 1772 Hastings, Warren
 1563 Hawkins, Sir John
 1868 Hawks, Rev. Cicero S.
 1857 Havelock, Sir Henry
 1846 Haydon, Benj. Robert
 840 *Hazaël.
 1860 Hayes, Dr. Isaac
 520 *Hecatæus.
 1866 Helena, Princess
 959 Helena.
 628 Helena.
 1213 *Helen.
 264 *Helenus.
 175 *Heliodorus.
 1861 Hemphill, J. U.
 445 *Hellanicus.
 1835 Hemans, Felicia Dorothea
 1635 Hen, Peter
 1625 Henrietta Maria.
 1388 Henriquez, Don
 1846 Henri, Joseph
 1811 Henry I. of Hayti.
 1178 Henry the Lion.
 1185 Henry of Huntington.
 1246 Henry of Thuringia.
 1662 Henry, Matthew
 1570 Henry of Bearne.
 1588 Henry of Guise.
 324 *Hephestion.
 641 Heraeleonas.
 507 *Heraclitus.
 1695 Herbelot, Bartholomew D'
 1222 *Hercules.
 309 *Hercules.
 350 Hermanric.
 1024 Hermannus Contractus.
 132 Hermogenes.
 304 Hermogenes.
 264 *Hermachus.
 229 *Hermias.
 409 *Hermocrates.
 207 *Hermippus.
 249 Herodian.
 31 Herodias.
 445 *Herodicus.
 116 *Herodicus.
 3 *Herod Antipas.
 445 *Herodotus.
 1862 Herron, Gen.
 950 *Hesiod.
 1656 Hibbins, Ann
 118 *Hiempsal.
- 286 *Hierax.
 472 *Hiero.
 275 *Hiero.
 304 Hierocles.
 1055 Hildebrand.
 1861 Hien-fung.
 1868 Hind, James.
 514 *Hipparchus.
 162 *Hipparchus.
 510 *Hippias.
 497 *Hippocrates.
 430 *Hippocrates of Cos.
 1012 *Hiram.
 1857 Hodson, Col.
 1835 Hogg, James
 1554 Holbein, Hans
 676 *Holofernes.
 1293 Holywood, John
 950 *Homer.
 409 Homeric.
 625 Honorius I., Pope
 1127 Honorius II., Pope
 1864 Hood, Gen.
 1845 Hood, Thomas
 1865 Hooker, Sir William Jackson
 1684 Hook, Dr. Robert
 1862 Hooker, Gen. Joseph
 1868 Hopkins, John Henry
 8 *Horatius, Q. F.
 301 Hormisdas II.
 286 *Hortensius.
 78 *Hortensius, Q.
 1568 Horn, Count
 1639 Horrox.
 1757 Horne, Count
 1862 Horne, Thomas Hartwell
 758 *Hosea.
 1862 Hough, Col.
 1539 Howard, Catherine
 1790 Howard, John
 1588 Howard, Charles
 1868 Howard, Gen. O. O.
 1814 Howe, Sir William
 1610 Hudson, Henry
 1868 Hughes, Ball
 1096 Hugh of Vermandois.
 1247 Hugo de St. Charo.
 624 *Huldah.
 1812 Hull, Gen. William
 1343 Humbert II.
 1776 Hume, David
 1859 Humboldt, Alexander Von
 1458 Huniades.
 1796 Huntington, Samuel
 1859 Hunt, Leigh
 1861 Hunter, Gen.
 1861 Hunter, R. M.
 1415 Huss, John
 1637 Hutchinson, Ann
 1506 *Hyganis.
 1660 Hyde, Anne

- 1667 Hyde, Edward
 139 Hygenus, Pope
 423 Hypatia.
 420 *Hyperbolus.

 1848 Ibrahim.
 449 Ibus.
 108 Ignatius, St.
 844 Ignatius.
 937 Igor.
 1314 *Ilus.
 606 *Ilychis.
 460 *Inarus.
 1354 Inez de Castro.
 1078 Ingulphus.
 401 Innocent I., Pope
 1204 Innocent III., Pope
 1352 Innocent VI., Pope
 1484 Innocent VIII., Pope
 1591 Innocent IX., Pope
 1644 Innocent X., Pope
 1676 Innocent XI., Pope
 1691 Innocent XII., Pope
 1721 Innocent XIII., Pope
 388 *Iphicrates.
 884 *Iphitus.
 235 Irenæus.
 1651 Ireton, Henry
 1859 Irving, Washington
 1200 Isabella.
 1308 Isabella.
 377 *Isæus.
 758 *Isaiah.
 408 Isdegerdes.
 1910 *Ishmael.
 412 Isidore.
 23 Ismael.
 1502 Ismael Shah Soofi.
 1873 Ismail.
 436 *Isocrates.
 620 Isodorus.
 1831 Istrias, Capo d'
 1858 Isturitz, Xavier d'
 81 Italicus, Silius.
 1823 Iturbide.

 1285 *Jabin.
 1816 Jackson, Gen.
 320 *Jaddua.
 357 Jamblicus.
 1860 Jameson, Anna
 1860 James, G. P. R.
 1806 James I. of Hayti.
 44 James.
 62 James the Less.
 1683 James, Duke of Monmouth.
 1585 Jansen, Cornelius
 937 *Jason.
 845 *Jehoiada.
 483 *Jehoiachim.
 1109 Jeffrey of Monmouth.

 1850 Jeffrey, Lord Francis
 1530 *Jephunneh.
 629 *Jeremiah.
 1416 Jerome.
 1857 Jerrold, Douglas
 520 *Jeshua.
 366 *Jeshua.
 167 *Jesus, son of Sirach.
 1531 *Jethro.
 1522 Jewell, John
 899 *Jezebel.
 1048 *Joab.
 1429 Joan of Arc.
 1403 Joan of Navarre.
 1 *Joazar.
 1577 *Job.
 1574 *Jochebed.
 366 *Johannan.
 4 *John the Baptist.
 93 John, St.
 701 John VI., Pope
 705 John VII., Pope.
 931 John XI., Pope
 1024 John XIX., Pope
 1316 John XXII., Pope
 760 John of Damascus.
 1310 John of Luxemburg.
 1346 John of Bohemia.
 1388 John I. of Castile.
 1640 John IV. of Braganza.
 1571 John, Don
 1784 Johnson, Samuel
 1672 Joliet, Louis
 840 *Jonah.
 1093 *Jonathan.
 1652 Jones, Inigo
 1794 Jones, Sir William
 1637 Jonson, Benjamin
 1530 Jorgens.
 48 Joseph.
 233 *Joseph.
 66 Josephus.
 1814 Josephine, Empress
 536 *Joshua.
 1537 *Joshua.
 1578 Juan, Don
 1858 Juarez, Benito
 1715 *Judah.
 175 *Judas.
 3 Judas the Gaulonite.
 35 Judæus, Philo
 657 *Judith.
 118 *Jurgurtha.
 691 Julian of Toledo.
 98 Julius, Africanus
 337 Julius, Pope
 1503 Julius II., Pope
 1550 Julius III., Pope
 1860 Jullien, Louis G.
 1794 Just, St.
 96 Juvenal.

- 66 *Kalidasa.
 1842 Kahn Akbar
 1853 Kane, Elisha Kent
 1866 Karakasow.
 1821 Keats, John
 1868 Kearney, Com. Lawrence
 1862 Kearney, Gen. Philip
 1861 Kelley, Col.
 1471 Kempis, Thomas à
 1862 Kenley, Col.
 1630 Kepler, John
 1206 Khan, Genghis
 1260 Khan, Kublai
 1732 Khan, Kouli.
 1474 Khondemis.
 1716 King, Thomas
 1653 Kircher, Father Athanasius
 1854 Kitto, John
 1572 Knox, John
 1689 Knyphausen, Gen.
 1471 *Korah.
 1817 Kosciusko, Thaddeus
 1851 Kossuth, Louis

 1760 *Laban.
 400 *Lacedæmon.
 325 Lactantius.
 1440 Ladislas.
 1471 Ladislas VI.
 1610 Lādislaus.
 146 *Lælius.
 192 Lætus.
 1777 Lafayette, Marquis de
 1848 Lamartine.
 1834 Lamb, Charles
 1868 Lambert, Count
 1861 Lane, Gen.
 1843 Landor.
 1864 Landor, Walter Savage
 1862 Landsborough.
 249 *Laodice.
 1260 *Laomedon.
 498 *Lartius.
 1682 La Salle, Robert C.
 1204 Lascaris, Theodore
 1255 Lascaris, Theodore II.
 1259 Lascaris, John
 1555 Latimer, Hugh
 1239 *Latinus.
 1645 Laud, William
 1794 Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent
 1830 Lawrence, Sir Thomas
 1857 Lawrence, Sir Henry
 1180 *Layamon.
 1864 Leach, John
 1753 *Leah.
 1846 Lecompte.
 1788 Ledyard, John
 1770 Lee, Ann
 1794 Lee, Richard Henry.
 1862 Lee, Gen. Robert E.

 1843 Lefray.
 1684 Leighton, Robert
 1015 Leo, grammarian.
 682 Leo II., Pope
 794 Leo III., Pope
 963 Leo VIII., Pope
 1048 Leo IX., Pope
 1513 Leo X., Pope
 1605 Leo XI., Pope
 1512 Leon, Ponce de
 1202 Leonardo.
 248 *Leonidas.
 235 Leonidas.
 1335 Leontius.
 1315 Leopold.
 1831 Leopold, Prince
 1865 Leopold I.
 43 *Lepidus.
 1200 Lescus V.
 1859 Leslie, Charles Robert
 1633 L'Estrange, Sir Roger
 1861 Letcher, Gov.
 1613 *Levi.
 1282 Lewellyn.
 1861 Libby, Major
 306 Licinius.
 1839 Lin.
 1868 Lincoln, Levi
 1328 Linna.
 1778 Linnæus, Carl von
 1284 *Linus.
 1547 Lipsius, Justus.
 1867 Livingstone, Dr.
 206 *Livius.
 25 *Livy.
 1632 Locke, John
 1517 Lodi, Ibrahim
 16 *Lollius.
 1868 Lone Wolf.
 1849 Lopez, Gen.
 1564 Lorme, Philibert de
 1682 Lorraine, Claude
 1921 *Lot.
 1862 Louis, Prince
 1370 Louis of Hungary.
 1573 Louis of Zuniga.
 1848 Louis, Charles
 1868 Louis I. of Bavaria.
 1861 Low, Col.
 1535 Loyola, Ignatius
 64 Lucian.
 132 Lucian.
 116 *Lucilius.
 41 *Lucius.
 376 *Lucius Sextus.
 60 *Lucretius.
 75 *Lucullus.
 50 Luke.
 1868 Luperon.
 81 Lupus.
 241 *Lutatius.

- 1483 Luther, Martin
 939 Lutiprand.
 264 *Lycon.
 278 *Lycophon.
 354 *Lycurgus, Ibis
 884 *Lycurgus.
 1861 Lyon, Gen. N.
 1861 Lyons, Lord
 406 *Lysander.
 132 Lysias.
 226 *Lysiades.
 165 *Lysias.
 170 *Lysimachus.
 329 *Lysippus.

 1793 Macartney.
 1859 Macaulay, Thomas B.
 206 *Machanidas.
 1500 Machiavelli.
 412 Macrobius.
 1521 Magellan.
 69 *Magdalus.
 277 *Mago.
 1861 Magoffin, Gov.
 265 *Magus.
 350 Magnentius.
 1000 Mahmud Gazni.
 569 Mahomet.
 1183 Maimonides.
 430 *Malachi.
 1715 Malebranche, Nicholas
 43 *Malchus.
 1250 Malek al Salek.
 813 Mamun.
 1689 *Manasseh.
 138 *Mancinus.
 599 *Mandane.
 274 Manes.
 1859 Mann, Horace
 1828 Manjaca, Ranavolana
 1793 Manly, John
 25 *Manilius.
 1622 Mansfeld, Ernest Von
 189 *Manlius.
 1793 Marat, Jean Paul
 296 Marcellinus, Pope
 357 Marcellinus.
 183 Marcellus.
 1555 Marcellus IV., Pope
 134 Marcion.
 336 Marcus, Pope
 479 *Mardonius.
 1057 Margaret.
 1299 Margaret.
 1445 Margaret of Anjou.
 1503 Margaret of England.
 1810 Maria Louisa.
 1853 Maria of Austria.
 29 *Mariamne.
 1866 Marie Amelie.
 1659 Maria Theresa.

 1848 Marie.
 1770 Marie Antoinette.
 1795 Marion, Gen. Francis
 106 *Marius.
 50 Mark, John
 1855 Marmora, Gen. La
 1868 Marquez, Gen.
 1673 Marquette, Jacques
 1861 Marr, Capt.
 1862 Marshall, Humphrey
 192 Martia.
 81 Martial.
 1360 Martin, Gonsalvo
 644 Martin I., Pope
 392 Martin, St.
 641 Martina.
 1821 Martin, San
 1854 Martin, John
 1867 Martin, John
 154 Martyr, Justin
 3 *Mary.
 1866 Mary, Princess
 1394 Mary, queen of Henry IV.
 1647 Masaniello.
 193 *Masinissa.
 1632 Masham, Sir Francis
 1861 Mason, J. M.
 1859 Mason, J. Y.
 1621 Massasoit.
 1639 Massinger, Philip
 1868 Masterman, George
 1639 Mather, Increase
 1128 Matilda.
 1051 Matilda.
 167 *Mattathias.
 41 Matthias.
 1868 Mattison, Hiram D. D.
 1857 Matthew, Theobald
 1100 Maud.
 354 *Mausolus.
 1618 Maurice.
 306 Maxentius.
 306 Maximianus.
 1848 Maximilian, Joseph II.
 132 Maximus.
 383 Maximus.
 1867 Maximilian, Emperor
 1585 Mazarin, Cardinal
 1661 Mazarin, Julius
 1849 Mazzini.
 1861 McDowell, Irwin
 1861 McCall, Gen.
 1862 McCook, Gen. Robert
 1868 McCook, Gen. A. D.
 1863 McClermand, Gen.
 1868 McGee, Thomas D'Arcy
 1862 McKinlay.
 1868 McKenzie, Gen.
 1868 McMahan, Gen.
 1868 Mead, L. G.
 1863 Meade, Gen. George G.

- 25 *Mecænas.
 992 Mecislaus I.
 1428 Medici, Giovanni de
 1428 Medici, Cosmo de
 1464 Medici, Lorenzo de
 1492 Medici, Piero de
 1537 Medici, Cosmo de
 1547 Medici, Catharine de
 1610 Medici, Mary de
 455 *Megabyzus.
 1848 Mehemet Ali.
 1867 Mejia.
 1560 Melancthon, Philip.
 1834 Melbourne, Lord
 1912 *Melchisedek
 1074 Melek Shah.
 1867 Menabria, Gen.
 324 *Menander.
 116 *Menecrates.
 1213 *Menelaus.
 170 *Menelaus.
 1305 Mentieth, Sir John
 1867 Merewether, Col.
 448 Merovæus I.
 583 *Meshach.
 886 Mesue.
 432 *Meton.
 1859 Metternich, Prince
 118 *Micipsa.
 1200 Miecislaus IV.
 1204 Michael.
 507 *Milo.
 1856 Miller, Hugh
 514 *Miltiades.
 1868 Miller, James F.
 1868 Milman, H. H., D. D.
 1674 Milton, John
 1861 Milroy, Gen.
 1406 *Minos.
 202 Minutius, Felix
 1859 Miramon, Gen. Miguel
 1791 Mirabeau, Riquetti
 1452 *Miriam.
 1861 Mitchell, C. B.
 1862 Mitchell, Gen. O. M.
 1799 Mitchell, Admiral
 1868 Mitchell, Augustus
 252 *Mithridates IV.
 157 *Mithridates V.
 123 *Mithridates VI.
 1868 Mitre, President
 1310 Molay.
 220 *Molon.
 1868 Monagas, President
 1685 Monmouth, Duke of
 1718 Montague, Lady Mary Wortley
 1203 Monserrat.
 177 Montanas.
 1560 Montague, Mrs.
 1592 Montaigne, Michael de
 1854 Montgomery, James.
- 1853 Montijo, Eugenie de
 1758 Montcalm, Louis
 1852 Moore, Thomas
 1861 Moore, Gov.
 457 *Mordecai.
 1535 More, Sir Thomas
 1687 More, Henry
 1862 Morgan, John H.
 1801 Morgan, Daniel
 1308 Mortimer.
 1792 Mozart, Johann Wolfgang
 713 Muca.
 146 *Mummius
 1525 Munzer, Thomas
 22 *Muræna.
 1808 Murat, Joachim
 1685 Murillo, Bartholomeo Esteven
 1867 Murphy.
 25 *Musa.
 1857 Musset, Louis
 1097 Mustali.
 1614 Myddleton, Sir Hugh
 445 *Myron.
 606 *Myson.
- 1016 *Naamah.
 206 *Nabis.
 899 *Naboth.
 725 *Nahum.
 1860 Napier, Sir W.
 1614 Napier, Sir John
 1867 Napier, Sir Robert
 1833 Napier, Sir Charles
 1859 Napoleon, Prince.
 294 Narses.
 527 Narses.
 1843 Narvaez, Gen.
 1656 Naylor, James
 326 *Nearchus.
 48 Nebedeus.
 584 *Nebuzaradan.
 1777 Neckar, James
 445 *Nehemiah.
 1797 Nelson, Admiral
 1862 Nelson, Gen.
 206 *Nero.
 429 Nestorius.
 1642 Newton, Sir Isaac
 1815 Ney, Michael
 137 *Nicander.
 161 *Nicator.
 424 *Nicias.
 858 Nicholas I., Pope
 1288 Nicholas IV., Pope
 1667 Nichols, Richard
 1786 Nicholson, Margaret
 1861 Nicholson, O. A. F.
 149 *Nicomedes.
 374 *Nicocles.
 193 Niger.
 1711 *Niobe.

- 1634 Norton, Capt.
 1794 *Numitor.
 1537 *Nun.

 1678 Oates, Titus
 585 *Obadiah.
 91 *Obodas.
 1848 O'Brien, Smith
 1847 O'Connell, Daniel
 162 *Octavius.
 43 *Octavius.
 33 *Octavia.
 264 Odenatus.
 251 Odin.
 886 Odo.
 1841 O'Donnell, Daniel
 1710 *Oenotrus.
 758 Offa.
 1451 *Og.
 1733 Oglethorpe, J. E.
 904 Oleg.
 337 *Olympias.
 450 Olymiodrus.
 633 Omar.
 1855 Omar Pasha.
 1866 O'Neil, Col.
 320 *Onias.
 170 *Onias III.
 162 *Onias IV.
 353 *Onomarchus.
 1639 Opitz, Martin
 217 Oppian.
 1865 Ord, Gen.
 1580 Orellana, Francisco
 1670 Ormond, Duke
 412 Orosius.
 1284 *Orpheus.
 1860 Ortego, Gen.
 1868 Osorio, Gen.
 340 Ossian.
 1832 Otho, Prince
 1282 Ottoacre II.
 1849 Oudinot, Marshal
 1857 Outram, Sir James
 1801 Overture Toussaint l'
 25 *Ovid.
 1616 Owen, John
 1840 Oxford, Edward
 328 *Oxyartes.

 39 *Pacorus.
 1848 Pagès, Garnier
 1801 Pahlen, Gen.
 1805 Paley, William
 1224 *Palamedes.
 1868 Palmer, Gen. John M.
 1850 Palmerston, Lord
 190 *Panætius.
 423 Panodorus.
 1753 Paoli, Paschal
 1100 *Pa-out-she.

 208 Papinian.
 81 *Papias.
 325 *Papirius Cursor.
 392 Pappus.
 1838 Papineau.
 1204 *Paris.
 1795 Park, Mungo
 1860 Parker, Theodore
 1846 Parker, Admiral
 507 *Parmenides.
 330 *Parmenio.
 440 *Parrhasius.
 1662 Pascal, Blaise
 1106 Pascal I., Pope
 817 Paschal I., Pope
 1868 Patoni, Gen.
 432 Patrick, St.
 1843 Pattinger, Sir H.
 1861 Patterson, Gen.
 9 Paternulus, Velleius
 400 Paulinus.
 66 Paul, St.
 757 Paul I., Pope
 1534 Paul III., Pope
 1555 Paul IV., Pope
 1605 Paul V. Pope
 283 Paul the Theban.
 58 Paulinus.
 1860 Paulding, J. K.
 474 *Pausanias.
 336 *Pausanias.
 335 *Pausias.
 132 Pausanias.
 1865 Paxton, Sir Joseph
 1857 Peabody, George
 1863 Peck, Gen.
 1681 Pedro Don
 1834 Peel, Sir Robert
 1861 Pegram, Col.
 412 Pelagius.
 1858 Pelissier, Marshal
 1854 Pellico, Silvio
 371 *Pelopidas.
 1864 Pendleton, G. H.
 1860 Pennington, W.
 1681 Penn, William
 1820 Pepe, Gen.
 1809 Perceval.
 323 *Perdiccas.
 629 *Periander.
 440 *Pericles.
 235 Perpetua.
 1819 Perry, Com.
 1446 Perugino, Peter
 Peter, St.
 1096 Peter the Hermit.
 1120 Peter the Lombard.
 1258 Peter of Albano.
 1335 Petrarch.
 9 Phædrus.
 317 *Phalerius Demetrius.

- 1715 *Pharez.
 400 *Pharnabasus.
 47 *Pharnaces.
 138 Phavorinus.
 47 *Phazael.
 1862 Phelps, John S.
 13 *Pheroras.
 445 *Phidias.
 869 *Phidon.
 1364 Philip the Bold.
 285 *Philetærus.
 277 *Phila.
 163 *Philip.
 3 *Phillip, (Herod)
 1788 Philip, Capt.
 1436 Philip the Good.
 1675 Philip, king of Wampanoogs.
 208 *Philopœmen.
 354 *Philomelus.
 388 *Philoxenus.
 330 *Philotas.
 78 *Philo.
 278 *Philo.
 30 Philo.
 211 Philostratus.
 1328 Philippa.
 1690 Phipps, Sir William
 138 Phlegon.
 318 *Phocion.
 606 *Phocylides.
 382 *Phœbidas.
 867 Photius.
 162 *Physeon.
 1861 Pierce, Gen.
 1339 Pilatus, Leo
 530 Pilpay.
 480 *Pindar.
 166 Pionices.
 560 *Pisistratus.
 19 Piso.
 414 *Pisuthnes.
 1806 Pitt, William
 1778 Pitt, William (Chatham)
 606 *Pittacus.
 142 Pius I., Pope
 1503 Pius III., Pope
 1559 Pius IV., Pope
 1566 Pius V., Pope
 1814 Pius VII., Pope.
 1848 Pius IX., Pope.
 1531 Pizarro, Francis
 428 *Plato.
 207 *Plautus.
 43 Plautius.
 66 Pliny the elder.
 96 Pliny the younger.
 211 Plotianus.
 78 *Plotius.
 251 Plotinus.
 96 Plutarch.
 1609 Pochahontas.
- 1440 Podiebrad, George
 14 *Polemon.
 1868 Pollard.
 304 Pollio, Trebellius
 25 *Pollio.
 1213 *Pollux.
 1272 Polo, Marco
 161 Polyænus.
 204 *Polybius.
 1552 *Polycaon.
 232 Polycleetus.
 522 *Polycrates.
 166 Polycarp.
 424 *Polygnotus.
 319 *Polysperchon.
 77 *Pompey.
 1868 Ponce Gen.
 1764 Pontiac.
 27 Pontius Pilate.
 1861 Pope, Gen. John
 1688 Pope, Alexander
 48 *Ponthinus.
 168 *Popilius.
 276 Porphyry.
 507 *Porsenna.
 327 *Porus.
 79 *Posidonius.
 496 *Posthumius.
 1665 Poussin, Nicholas
 1860 Powell, Baden
 1868 Prado, Col.
 1370 *Prætus.
 1859 Prescott, William Hickling
 1860 Preston, W. C.
 1224 *Priam.
 1864 Price, Gen.
 1648 Prideaux, Humphrey
 1804 Priestly, Joseph
 1844 Prim, Gen.
 811 Procopia.
 558 Procopius.
 808 *Procas.
 514 Proclus.
 130 Prodicus.
 25 *Propertius.
 507 *Protagoras.
 332 *Protogenes.
 392 Prudentius.
 166 *Prusias.
 1863 Pryor, Gen.
 1055 Psellus, Michael
 132 Ptolemy.
 97 *Ptolemy Apion.
 269 *Ptolemy Evergetes.
 414 Pulcheria.
 1868 Pulgar.
 1695 Purcell, Henry
 25 *Pylades.
 300 *Pyrrho.
 298 *Pyrrhus.
 539 *Pythagoras.

- 388 *Pythias.
 126 Quadratus.
 1867 Queretaro.
 79 Quintilian.
 8 Quirinius.
 886 Rabanus.
 1530 Rabelais, Francis
 1753 *Rachel.
 1817 Radama the Great.
 831 Radbertus, Paschasius.
 1749 Radcliffe, John
 1855 Raglan, Lord
 1834 Rajah of Coarg.
 1618 Raleigh, Sir Walter
 1205 Raimond VI.
 1784 Ramsay, Allan
 1862 Ransom, Gen.
 1483 Raphael Sanzio.
 1867 Rattazzi, Signor
 1610 Ravillac.
 1868 Read, Gen.
 1856 *Rebekah.
 1868 Red Cloud.
 886 Reginon.
 256 *Regulus.
 1796 Reid, Thomas
 1660 Rembrandt, Van Ryn
 1631 Renaudot.
 1862 Reno, Gen. J. F.
 1863 Reynolds, Gen. John F.
 1792 Reynolds, Sir Joshua
 743 *Rezin.
 961 Rhazes.
 161 *Rhazis.
 1585 Richelieu, Cardinal
 1555 Ridley, Nicholas
 1823 Riego, Raphael del
 1347 Rienzi.
 1590 Rinuccini, Octavio
 1796 Rittenhouse, David
 1859 Ritter, Carl
 1566 Rizzio, David
 1794 Robespierre, Francois
 1858 Roberts, Gen.
 1309 Robert the Good.
 1081 Robert of Apulia.
 1087 Robert of Normandy.
 1096 Robert of Flanders.
 1241 Robert of Gloucester.
 1659 Robinson.
 1855 Rogers, Samuel
 1090 Roger the Norman.
 1303 Roger de Flor.
 1613 Rolfe, John
 912 Rollo.
 1848 Rollin, Ledru
 1661 Rollin, Charles
 1793 Roland, Madame
 1692 Rooke, Admiral
 1861 Rosecrans, Gen. W. S.
 1862 Ross, Adj. James Clark
 1865 Rosser, Gen.
 1860 Ross, Sir William
 1868 Rossini, Gioacchino
 1673 Rosa, Salvator
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