

UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

ANCIENT AND MODERN;

Siwajin FROM *Rajah 1800*

THE EARLIEST RECORDS OF TIME,

TO THE

GENERAL PEACE OF 1802.

IN TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES.

BY WILLIAM MAVOR, LL.D.

VICAR OF HURLEY IN BERKSHIRE, CHAPLAIN TO THE
EARL OF DUMFRIES.

Factorum est copia nobis.

Res gestæ regumque, ducumque, et tristia bella.

VOL. XXV.

OR VOL. XVI. OF THE MODERN PART.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR RICHARD PHILLIPS, NO. 71,
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD;
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1804.

W. Flint, Printer, Old Bailey.

TO THE KING.

SIRE,

WHATEVER has for its object to extend useful knowledge, or to render it more accessible, to pierce the mist of error, or to establish the principles of truth, must have claims to the favour of a Prince who has pre-eminently distinguished himself as the patron of science and literature, and who, by his own bright example, has diffused a lustre on the practice of morality and religion.

It is on these grounds that I presume to dedicate this compendium of UNIVERSAL HISTORY to YOUR MAJESTY. If the work does not materially enlarge the boundaries of the science on which it treats, by any considerable number of new discoveries, it at least possesses the merit of facilitating its acquisition by a careful compression of facts. It is humbly hoped too that impartiality will be found to have guided the pen; and that the principles and the tendency of
the

the whole are consonant to that union of loyalty and patriotism, which should be at once the virtue and the pride of every Briton.

That YOUR MAJESTY may, to the last stage of human existence, enjoy the felicity of reigning over a prosperous, a free, and a united people, in whose hearts your royal virtues have been long enthroned, is the fervent prayer of

YOUR MAJESTY'S

Most devoted Subject and Servant,

— WILLIAM MAJOR.

Woodstock,

January 24, 1804.

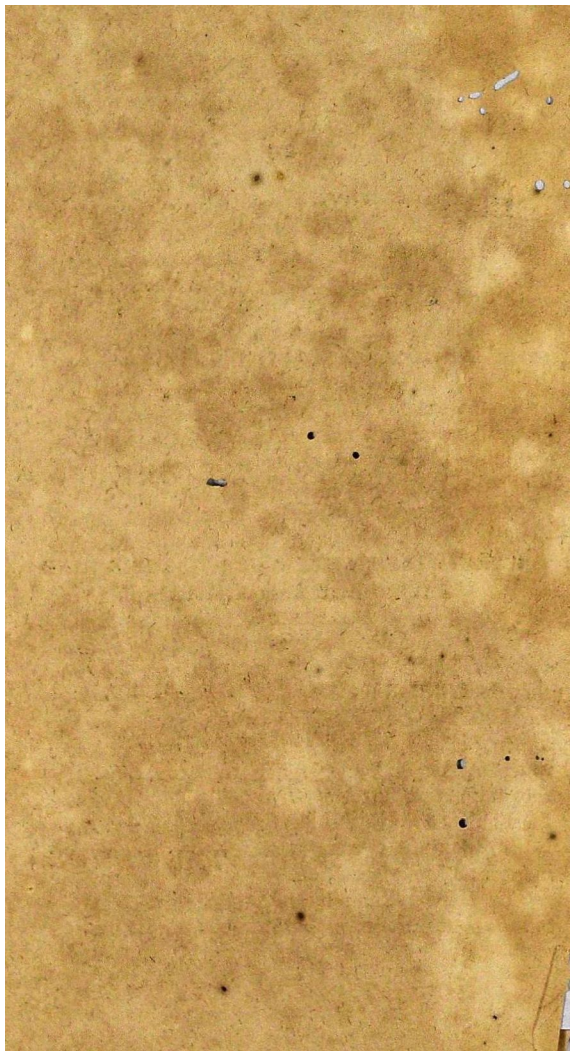
TO
HIS SUBSCRIBERS, COADJUTORS,
AND
CORRESPONDENTS;

THIS
CONCLUDING VOLUME
OF
UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

A
WORK WHICH OWES MUCH TO THEIR KIND
PATRONAGE AND ASSISTANCE,

IS
MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,
BY THEIR MOST FAITHFUL,
AND DEVOTED HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE EDITOR.



POSTSCRIPT.

IT would be unjust and ungrateful to close this Work, which has, for the space of two years, been progressively advancing to its present state, without thankfully acknowledging the generous support it has already enjoyed, and apologizing for those defects from which no literary composition can be wholly exempt, and which the peculiar circumstances of the present have obviously rendered unavoidable. The Editor, however, flatters himself that the errors will be deemed few and unimportant, when considered together with the extent and difficulty of the undertaking; and from long experience of that indulgence which is liberally shewn to those who sincerely endeavour to deserve the public favor, he anticipates a verdict of acquittal from any charge of wilful neglect, if he should not be entitled to the full harvest of applause.

When it is recollected, that the last edition of the great Universal History, in sixty volumes octavo, is brought down only to the close of the reign of George the Second, and that upwards of forty years have since elapsed, replete with a variety of almost unexampled vicissitudes in human affairs; it will be allowed, that to compress so much matter, and with so important an addition, into the extent of twenty-five small volumes, was no slight task; yet this has been effected, and the Editor hopes not without some degree of judgment and discrimination.

The present Compilation professes to regard the above-mentioned elaborate work as its basis,
and

and this, it is presumed, will convey no unfavourable impression of its merits; but when new lights had been thrown on the subject of particular history, or when more elegant and approved models could be resorted to, the Editor has never failed to recur to such sources, and to adopt what, in his opinion, was most deserving of public regard.

To give unity and consistency to the whole, and to guard against error in facts or in principles, has been his grand aim. His constant motto was, *Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri*; and amidst the languor and dejection which will frequently invade firmer health, and cloud more buoyant spirits, he has persevered with resolution, animated by the hope that the rising generation in particular, to whose service he has devoted the most important years of human life, would receive his efforts with congratulation, and find the path of history smoothed by his labours.

To the Publisher, he, as well as his readers, are indebted for a liberal attention to every useful suggestion and every practicable improvement. Though the volumes were intended to consist each of a stipulated quantity of matter, and the price was fixed accordingly; but whenever the subject has required expansion, the addition of 30, 50, or even 100 pages, has been gratuitously made, as will be obvious to those who possess the work. This candid statement he thinks a debt of justice; and he makes it, uninfluenced by any motive, except the love of truth.

Woodstock, Jan. 24, 1804.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

N. B. *To find the volume and page in which any event, recorded in this Chronology, is described, the Reader is requested to turn to the Index to the Contents, in the latter part of this volume.*

- 4004 CREATION of the world, and of our first
parents Adam and Eve; their fall and ex-
pulsion from Eden.
- 4002 Birth of Cain.
- 4001 — of Abel.
- 3875 Abel murdered by his brother Cain.
- 3814 Birth of Seth, third son of Adam and Eve.
- 3769 Birth of Enos, son of Seth; he introduced
public rites into the religious worship.
- 3679 Birth of Cainan, son of Enos.
- 3619 Birth of Malaleel, son of Cainan.
- 3544 Birth of Jared, son of Malaleel.
- 3382 Birth of Enoch, son of Jared.
- 3317 Birth of Methusalem, son of Enoch.
- 3230 Birth of Lamech, son of Methusalem.
- 3074 Death of Adam, aged 930.
- 3017 Enoch translated for his virtue, aged 365.
- 2948 Birth of Noah, son of Lamech.
- 2468 Noah commanded to build the Ark.
- 2448 Birth of Japhet, eldest son of Noah.
- 2446 Birth of Shem, his second son.

- 2348 The UNIVERSAL DELUGE. Noah and his family saved in the Ark.
- 2347 End of the Deluge.
- 2346 Birth of Arphaxad, son of Shem.
- 2247 Building of the Tower of Babel followed by the dispersion of mankind over the earth.
- 2229 Foundation of the Assyrian Empire, by Belus.
- 2207 The first Dynasty of Chinese Emperors called Hia; seventeen Emperors of that line reigned 440 years.
- 2174 Ninus, the husband of Semiramis, succeeded Belus in Assyria.
- 2122 Death of Ninus, after a reign of 52 years. Semiramis reigned after him, and embellished Babylon.
- 2080 She was put to death by her son Ninyas, who succeeded her.
- 2054 Beginning of the reign of Sethos in Lower Egypt.
- 2042 Arius, King of Assyria began his reign.
- 2040 Reign of Mœris, King of Thebes, in Upper Egypt, which lasted forty-three years. He caused the lake to be made which bears his name, to receive the waters of the Nile.
- 1998 Death of Noah, aged 950. According to the Samaritan text he died 2695 years before Christ.
- 1921 Calling of Abraham. His departure for Canaan, with Lot his nephew.
- 1920 Famine in Canaan. Abraham retired into Egypt, and separated from Lot.
- 1912 Abraham delivered Lot from captivity, and recovered the spoils of the Kings of Sodom and Gomorrah from their conquerors. Was blessed by Melchisedech, the High Priest, and King of Salem.
- 1910 Birth of Ismael, son of Abraham and Agar. Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, by fire from Heaven.
- 1896 Birth of Isaac, son of Abraham and Sarah. Birth of Moab and Ammon, children of Lot, by his own daughters.

- 1891 Ismael, with his mother, expelled at the request of Sarah.
- 1865 Abraham commanded to sacrifice his son Isaac, prepared to obey, but was prevented by an angel.
- 1857 Death of Sarah. Marriage of Isaac with his kinswoman Rebecca.
- 1854 Marriage of Abraham with his second wife Kethura, by whom he had several children, who settled in Arabia.
- 1836 Birth of Esau and Jacob.
- 1821 Death of Abraham, aged 175.
- 1796 Esau married strange women.
- 1773 Death of Ismael, aged 137.
- 1758 Departure of Jacob to his uncle Laban, after having received the blessing of the First Born.
- 1755 Marriage of Jacob, with Leah and Rachel, Laban's daughters, by whom and their handmaids he had twelve sons and one daughter.
Beginning of the 2d Dynasty in China, called Cham, supposed to have given 28 Emperors during a space of 646 years.
- 1729 Joseph being sold by his brethren was brought as a slave into Egypt.
- 1722 Sesostris the most famous of the Egyptian Kings, and the 1st of the 19th Dynasty, is supposed to have begun his reign, which lasted 59 years.
- 1717 Death of Isaac, aged 180.
- 1716 Joseph promoted to the highest honours by Pharaoh, King of Egypt.
- 1708 Beginning of the famine in Egypt and Canaan.
- 1706 Arrival of Jacob in Egypt.
- 1689 Death of Jacob, aged 147.
- 1635 Death of Joseph, aged 110.
- 1581 Arrival of Cecrops from Egypt, with a Colony. He settled in Attica, and built a castle, afterwards the citadel of Athens. He reigned 50 years.
- 1574 Birth of Aaron.

- 1573 Edict of Pharaoh, for putting to death all the male children of the Israelites.
- 1571 Birth of Moses.
- 1531 Flight of Moses out of Egypt.
- 1529 Deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly.
- 1521 Establishment of the council of Amphictyons, to regulate the general affairs of Greece.
- 1519 Cadmus brought a Colony from Egypt, and built the city of Thebes in Greece. He introduced the use of letters.
- 1516 Lelex, first King of Sparta or Lacedæmon.
- 1511 Danaus came from Egypt to Rhodes and Greece.
- 1506 Dardanus, first King of Troy.
- 1492 Return of Moses to deliver his brethren. Ten plagues inflicted on Pharaoh and his people, to oblige him to dismiss the Israelites.
- 1491 Passage of the Red Sea. The Israelites saved. Pharaoh and his host drowned.
[Till this period Profane History is full of fables; we now begin to find a mixture of truth, but still great uncertainty.]
- 1452 Death of Moses; he was succeeded by Joshua, who in six years time made the conquest of the Promised Land.
- 1438 Death of Joshua. Caleb and the Elders ruled the people of Israel for several years.
- 1432 Minos the elder reigned in Crete.
- 1426 The people of Israel, after the death of their Elders fell into idolatry, and were subdued by neighbouring nations.
- 1417 Othniel judged Israel 40 years, and delivered them from the yoke of Chuzak, King of Mesopotamia.
- 1376 Israel fell again under the yoke for 18 years, and was freed by Ehud, the 2d of the judges, who ruled 80 years.
- 1359 Building of Ilium.
 Expedition of the Argonauts to Colchis, under Jason.

- 1285 Israel relapsing into idolatry, was again punished by falling under the yoke of the Gentiles for 20 years.
- 1250 Theseus, son of Ægeus, King of Athens, succeeded his father.
- 1257 The government of Athens new-modelled by Theseus.
- 1255 New Tyre built.
- 1255 The people of God delivered by Deborah and Barak, who judged Israel 40 years.
- 1233 Building of Carthage by two Tyrians.
- 1229 Helen carried off by Paris, the Trojan Prince.
- 1218 Beginning of the Trojan war.
First establishment of the Olympic games by Hercules, 442 years before the vulgar Olympiads.
- 1214 The Israelites enslaved by the Midianites, during 7 years.
- 1207 Gideon, the 4th judge, delivered Israel, and ruled 40 years.
- 1209 Troy taken and destroyed.
- 1207 Arrival of Eneas in Italy, where he built Lavinium, and succeeded King Latinus, his father-in-law.
- 1202 Orestes, son of Agamemnon, reigned at Argos 70 years.
- 1166 Abimelec, natural son of Gideon, ruled over Israel for three years.
- 1163 Thola judged the people of God 13 years.
- 1140 Thola was succeeded by Jair, 6th judge who ruled 22 years.
- 1139 Birth of Samuel.
- 1219 The Heraclidæ, or descendants of Hercules, entered Peloponesus, and changed greatly the state of Greece. Aristodemus established the new kingdom of Lacedæmon, and reigned four years.
- 1122 Commencement of the third Imperial Dynasty of China, called Tcheou: 35 Emperors of this line governed for 863 years: but the

Grandeess rendered themselves independent, and settled several petty kingdoms.

Birth of Samson, afterwards defender of God's people.

Heli, high priest, and 11th judge, ruled 40 years.

1119 Death of Heli. The people relapsed into the slavery of the Philistines.

1118 Heroic deeds of Samson, who at last perished in destroying 3000 Philistines, by pulling down the house where they were assembled.

1117 Israel conquered by the Philistines and Ammonites.

1116 Codrus, last King of Athens reigned 21 years.

1099 The Israelites delivered by Jephtha, 7th judge, who ruled six years.

Israel delivered by Samuel, who ruled 20 years.

1095 Codrus sacrificed himself for the good of his people. The Athenians abolished royalty, and established perpetual Chiefs or Archons to rule the State.

1092 Aberan, 8th judge, ruled Israel seven years.

1089 Birth of David, son of Jesse.

1085 Elon, 9th judge, ruled 10 years.

1079 Saul, first King of Israel, governed 20 years.

1075 Abdon, 10th judge, eight years.

1069 The giant Goliath slain by David.

1066 Slavery of the Israelites under the Philistines, which lasted 40 years.

1061 Death of Samuel the prophet.

1059 Death of Saul. David reigned after him at Hebron, seven years.

Isbosheth, son of Saul, ruled a part of Israel for the same time.

1052 Isbosheth being put to death, David reigned over all the tribes.

1051 Sion and Jerusalem taken by David, and made the seat of religion and of government.

1043 Birth of Solomon.

1026 Begin-

- 1026 Beginning of the reign of Hiram, King of Tyre.
- 1019 Death of David; aged 70 years.
- 1015 Beginning of the building of Solomon's temple, in the 4th year of his reign.
- 1008 Finishing of the temple.
- 992 Baleasar or Balestartus, son of Hiram, succeeded to the kingdom of Tyre, and reigned seven years.
- 991 Phorbas, 5th perpetual Archon of Athens, began to rule, and governed 30 years.
[Till this period all Profane History is extremely uncertain.]
- 980 Death of Solomon. Roboam succeeded and reigned 17 years. Ten tribes established a separate kingdom under Jeroboam, and fell into schism and idolatry.
Homer is said to have flourished about this time, and before him Hesiod.
- 976 The tribe of Judah fell into idolatry.
- 978 Sesac, King of Egypt, invaded Juda and pillaged the temple. He built one of the Pyramids. By some writers he is confounded with Sesostris.
- 973 Abia succeeded Roboam, fell into idolatry, but was successful against Jeroboam.
- 960 Asa ascended the throne of Judah, destroyed the idols, and reigned 41 years.
- 959 Death of Jeroboam, first King of Israel. He had associated his son Nadab, who reigned not fully two years.
- 958 Baasha having killed Nadab, reigned over Israel 24 years, and was defeated by Asa, King of Judah.
- 957 Beginning of the reign of Agesilaus, one of the Spartan Kings.
- 935 Ela, son of Baasha, succeeded to the kingdom of Israel.
- 934 Zimri, after a reign of seven days was succeeded by Amri, who governed Israel 12 years.
Tebni

Tebni usurped part of the kingdom, which he held four years.

930 At the death of Tebni, the whole kingdom was subject to Amri, who founded Samaria, and made it the capital.

926 Birth of Lycurgus, the legislator of the Lacedæmonians.

923 Achab succeeded his father as King of Israel. He and his Queen Jezabel are noted for their impiety.

919 Asa, King of Judah, was succeeded by his pious son Josaphat, who reigned 25 years.

916 The Rhodians are said to have been powerful at sea. To them we owe the first laws of navigation.

911 Achab and his people reproved by the prophet Elijah, and punished with a drought of three years and a half.

907 Benhadad, King of Syria, laid siege to Samaria, but was defeated.

906 Achab, having again defeated Benhadad, obliged him to sue for his own life.

903 Achab slain in battle against Benhadad, and succeeded by Ahazias, as wicked as his father.

901 Jêhosaphat, victorious over the Moabites and Ammonites, unsuccessful with the fleet he sent to Ophir. Ahazias, King of Israel, died by a fall, and was succeeded by his brother Joram.

898 Lycurgus succeeded his brother Polydectes, as King of Sparta, but abdicated on the birth of a posthumous child of his brother, and declared this nephew King.

898 Death of Jehosaphat. His son fell into idolatry, and married the impious Athalia, daughter of Achab. He was punished by seven years of famine, and an invasion of the Philistines and Arabs, who put all his children to death, except Ahazias.

897 Joram,

- 897 Joram, son of Jehosaphat, associated by his father in the kingdom of Judah.
- 891 . Pygmalion, brother of Dido, reigned at Tyre 47 years. Weights, measures, and gold and silver coins, introduced among the Greeks, by Phido, tyrant of Argos.
- 894 Lycurgus, persecuted at Sparta, gave up the guardianship of his nephew, and retired into foreign countries.
- 891 Samaria besieged by Benhadad, King of Syria; his army, panic-struck, retreated, leaving their tents and baggage.
- 890 Joram, King of Judah, assumed his son Ahazias as colleague. Elisha consulted by Hazael about the health of Benhadad. Hazael having put the King to death, seated himself on the throne of Syria.
- 889 Death of Joram, King of Judah; his son Ahazias slain by Jehu, who put to death Joram, King of Israel, and seized his crown. The whole race of Achab perished, as did also his widow Jezabel.
- Athalia seized the government in Judah, and put to death all the descendants of David. Joas, son of Ahazias, escaped alone by the care of Joiada the high priest.
- 888 Dido, sister of Pygmalion, King of Tyre, enlarged Carthage, and built a citadel.
- 885 Return of Lycurgus to Sparta, where he gave his celebrated code of laws.
- 884 The Olympic games renewed by Iphitus, 108 years before the vulgar Olympiads.
- 883 Athalia put to death. Joas seated on the throne of Judah.
- 877 . Beginning of the 23d Dynasty of the Egyptians; Petubates, first of the race, reigned 41 years.
- 873 Charilaus, King of Lacedæmon, began to reign.
- 872 Lycurgus banished himself for ever from Sparta, having obtained a promise, that no change

change should be made in his laws till his return.

- 861 Death of Jehu, King of Israel, who was succeeded by his son Joachaz, who renewed all the impiety of Jeroboam.
- 850 The high priest Joiada, is supposed to have died about this time. The house of David and the kingdom of Judah fell into idolatry.
- 849 Joas defeated by Hazael, King of Syria; purchased peace with the treasures of the Temple. The same Hazael defeated soon after Joachaz, King of Israel.
- 848 Charilaus, King of Sparta, taken prisoner by Polymestor, King of Arcadia, but delivered without ransom, on condition of not renewing the war.
- 847 Joas, son of Joachaz, reigned in Israel.
- 846 Joas, King of Judah, become odious to his people, joined his son Amaziah in the government, and caused the high priest Zacharias to be stoned to death between the altar and the sanctuary.
- 843 Joas being dead, his son Amaziah reigned alone over Judah.
- 838 Elisha, the prophet, died, after having prophesied for 60 years.
- 834 Amaziah vanquished by Joas, King of Israel. Jerusalem taken, and the Temple plundered.
- 831 Jeroboam, second son of Joas, succeeded to the kingdom of Israel.
- 826 Amaziah, King of Judah, killed by a conspiracy. During the minority of Ozias or Azarias, an interregnum of 11 years ensued.
- 811 Charilaus, King of Sparta, forgetting his oath, renewed the war against the Tegeans in Arcadia, but was defeated.
- 807 The kingdom of Macedon founded by Caranus.

806 Ozias or Azarias, son of Amaziah, was raised to the vacant throne of Judah, at the age of 16, and reigned 52 years.

In his reign Jonah preached to the Ninivites ; and Hosea prophesied.

801 The city of Capua founded in Campania.

800 Numitor, King of the Latins, dethroned by his brother Amulius.

790 Troubles in Israel after Jeroboam the 2d. An interregnum of 22 years, during the minority of Zachariah his son.

Amos prophesied under the reign of Ozias.

786 First introduction of galleys, with three banks of rowers, by the Corinthians.

779 Sardanapalus, an effeminate Prince, reigned in Assyria.

777 Isaiah, first of the greater prophets, appeared. Obadiah and Joel prophesy about the same time.

776 Beginning of the Olympic games, which, returning every fourth year, have served to regulate the chronology of Grecian history.

770 The Empire of Assyria, at the death of Sardanapalus, divided into the kingdoms of Assyria, Babylon, and Media.

771 Birth of Romulus and Remus, founders of Rome.

769 After an interregnum of 22 years, Zachariah reigned over Israel six months, and was killed by Shallum. After one month, Shallum was slain, and followed by Manahem, who reigned ten years.

768 Israel attacked by Phul, King of Assyria. Abaris, a Scythian philosopher, came to Greece on account of a general plague.

763 Oziah, King of Judah, smitten with a leprosy, for intruding on the priesthood.

760 Five Ephori established annually at Sparta, as censors of the conduct of Kings.

758 Interregnum of one year in the kingdom of Israel. Building of Syracuse by Archias of Corinth ;

Corinth; and of Crotona in Italy, by Myscelus the Achaian.

757 Pekahiah, son of Manahem, reigned over Israel two years.

735 Pekah having slain Pekahiah usurped the sceptre of Israel.

Pekah acknowledged King in Israel.

Alcmeon, the last perpetual Archon, ruled Athens two years.

754 Joathan, son of Oziah, King of Judah, reigned 16 years.

Revolution at Athens. The duration of the office of Archon is reduced to ten years. Romulus dethroned Amulius, and restored his grand-father Numitor to the throne of Alba.

753 FOUNDATION OF ROME.—Romulus first King, reigned 37 years.

750 Rape of the Sabine women by the Romans, followed by petty wars.

Micah, the prophet, appeared in Judah.

747 Nabonassar, King of Babylon, reigned 14 years.

Union of the Sabines and Romans. Tatius and Romulus reigned together.

746 The kingdom of Corinth changed into a republic.

743 First war between the Lacedæmonians and Messenians, which lasted 20 years.

Rezin, King of Syria, and Pekahiah King of Israel, attacked the King of Judah.

742 Tatius, King of the Sabines, slain.

739 Achaz, King of Judah, reigned ten years.

738 Triumph of Romulus over Camers, a town of Umbria.

732 Triumph of Romulus over the Veii.

724 Ezechiah, a godly prince, reigned 29 years.

723 The whole of the Messenian territory conquered by the Lacedæmonians.

720 Salmanasar, King of Assyria, laid siege to Samaria. War between Argos and Sparta; the

the latter were declared victorious by the Amphictyons. Appearance of Nahum, one of the minor prophets.

718 Samaria taken and destroyed. The Israelites, and, among others, Tobias, led into captivity.

716 Death of Romulus.

715 After an interregnum of one year, Numa Pompilius was chosen King, and reigned 44 years. Sennacherib invaded Judah, laid siege to Jerusalem, but the angel of the Lord exterminated 185,000 of his army in one day. Sickness and recovery of Ezekiah.

Merodach, King of Babylon, sent deputies to Ezekiah.

710 Sennacherib slain; and Assaradon made King of Assyria. Dejoces, King of the Medes, reigned 53 years.

703 The Parthenians, descended from the Messenians, founded Tarentum in Italy; as did the Corinthians, Corcyræ, now Corfu.

697 Death of Midas, King of Phrygia. Ministry of Habakkuk, one of the minor prophets in Judah.

696 Manasses, King of Judah, reigned 55 years.

690 Manasses led into captivity by the King of Babylon. Tobias restored his father's sight.

688 Holofernes, besieging Bethulia, killed by Judith.

687 Manasses restored to his kingdom.

The Archons ceased to rule 10 years at Athens; an interregnum of three years ensued. Foundation of Chalcedon, by the Megarians.

685 The Messenians shake off the Lacedæmonian yoke, which occasioned a second war of 19 years. The Spartans defeated in the first action.

684 Annual Archons established at Athens.

The Lacedæmonians defeated again by the Messenians.

683 Third victory of the Messenians under Aristomenes.

- 682 The Messenians, vanquished by stratagem and treachery, retreated to Mount Ira, where they maintained their ground 11 years. Aristomenes displayed extraordinary courage.
- 674 Assaradon, King of Assyria, sent the Cuthians from Persia into Samaria; they were afterwards called Samaritans.
- 672 Death of Numa Pompilius, 2d King and legislator of Rome. Tullus Hostilius chosen his successor, and reigned 32 years.
- 670 Psammeticus, King of Egypt, reigned 55 years.
- The fort of Mount Ira taken by the Lacedæmonians. Foundation of Byzantium, now Constantinople.
- Engagement of the Horatii and the Curiatii, to terminate the war between Alba and Rome.
- 668 The Messenians abandoned their country, and, settling in Sicily, built the city of Messina.
- 667 Alba destroyed. War between the Romans and the Fidenates.
- 666 Triumph of Tullus Hostilius over the Fidenates.
- 664 Naval engagement between the Corinthians and the inhabitants of Corcyra.
- 658 Phraortes, King of Media, reigned 22 years.
- 656 Cipselus, tyrant of Corinth, governed 30 years.
- 654 War of the Romans against the Sabines.
- 651 War of the Romans against the Latins.
- Battus, of Lacedæmon, founded the kingdom of Cyrene in Africa, which lasted 200 years.
- 645 Death of Tobias at Nineveh, aged 102.
- 644 Amon, son of Manasses, reigned over Judah two years.
- 641 Josiah, a religious King, ruled 31 years.
- 640 Zephaniah, one of the lesser prophets flourished. Death of Tullus Hostilius, 3d King of Rome. Ancus Martius succeeded.
- Birth

Birth of Thales, the philosopher; and of Solon, legislator of Athens.

635 Cyaxares, King of Medes, reigned 40 years. He made war with the Assyrians, and laid siege to Nineveh.

633 The Scythians defeated Cyaxares, and made themselves masters of Upper Asia, during 28 years.

628 Jeremiah, the prophet, flourished.

627 Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, built by Ancus Martius.

626 Periander succeeded Cipselus as tyrant of Corinth.

625 Beginning of the reign of Nabopolassar, father of Nebuchadnezzar.

624 Josiah found the Book of the Law, which he caused to be read to the people.

624 Draco's sanguinary laws at Athens.

621 Birth of Daniel the prophet.

616 Nechao, King of Egypt, reigned 16 years. In his days the Tyrians and Egyptians had sailed round Africa. Tarquinius Priscus, 5th King of Rome, reigned 38 years.

612 Pittacus, of Mitylene, one of the sages of Greece, expelled Melancher, tyrant of Mitylene, and usurped the supreme authority himself.

609 Josiah slain by Nechao, King of Egypt. Joachaz, King of Judah, reigned three months. Joakim reigned two years, his father Joachaz being led away captive.

608 Bias, one of the seven sages, flourished.

Nabopolassar, King of Babylon, sent his son Nebuchadnezzar into Syria.

607 Pittacus, restored liberty to Mitylene, his country.

606 Beginning of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon. He took Jerusalem, and led away the inhabitants into captivity for 70 years.

603 Cyaxares, King of the Medes, recovered his dominions

dominions from the Scythians. Daniel begins to prophesy at Babylon. Baruch prophesies about the same time.

603 War between Cyaxares and the King of Lydia. Joachim, King of Judah, shook off the yoke of Nebuchadnezzar.

602 Nineveh, capital of Assyria, destroyed by the combined troops of Cyaxares and Nebuchadnezzar.

601 Ezekiel began to prophesy.

599 Nebuchadnezzar took Joachim, King of Judah, captive; and put his son Jechonias in his stead.

598 Jerusalem besieged a second time by Nebuchadnezzar; second captivity of the Jews.

Mathanias or Sedecias, last King of Judah, reigned 11 years.

597 Famous eclipse of the sun, which being foretold by Thales, so terrified the armies of Cyaxares and the Lydians, that they both laid down their arms and made peace.

596 Astyages, last King of the Medes, reigned alone 35 years, and with Cyrus 23.

594 Solon having travelled long, being made Archon at Athens, gave wise laws to his country.

Sappho, the famous poetess, flourished.

592 The siege of Tyre begun by Nebuchadnezzar.

591 Jerusalem besieged by Nebuchadnezzar. The Egyptians came to the assistance of the Jews, were defeated.

588 Jerusalem taken; its walks levelled to the ground; the temples burnt; King Sedecias and others led into captivity.

584 Cœlo-Syria, the country of the Moabites, Ammonites, and Egypt, subdued by Nebuchadnezzar.

579 Tyre surrendered to Nebuchadnezzar, who left them a tributary King.

- 578 Servius Tullius, 6th King of Rome, reigned 44 years.
- 577 Egypt seized on by the Babylonians.
- 576 Amasis made governor of Egypt by Nebuchadnezzar; made himself master of that kingdom, but Perthamis was acknowledged in some part of the land.
- 572 Esop flourished.
- 571 Abaris came from Scythia into Greece. Death of Pittacus of Mytilene.
- 567 Triumph of Servius Tullius over the Hetrurians.
- 566 First Census of the people made at Rome. Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens for 33 years.
- 564 Phalaris, infamous for his cruel tyranny in Sicily.
- 562 Death of Nebuchadnezzar, his son Evilmerodach succeeded him.
Cræsus reigned in Lydia 14 years.
Comedies represented at Athens for the first time.
- 560 Cyrus jointly seated on the throne of the Medes, with Astyages their last King. Death of Solon, legislator of the Athenians.
- Iram, last King of Tyre, reigned 20 years.
- 555 Belteshazzar reigned at Babylon 17 years. Chilo, a Grecian sage, made one of the Ephori at Sparta. Anaximenes the philosopher flourished.
- 554 Anacharsis, the Scythian philosopher, returned from Greece, and was killed.
- 551 Birth of Confucius, the Chinese philosopher.
- 548 Cræsus, marched against the Persians, was defeated by Cyrus, but obtained the government of a considerable province. Cyrus reduced Lydia and Lesser Asia.
- 547 Death of Anaximander, who introduced into Greece the knowledge of the 12 signs of the Zodiac. Death of Phalaris, tyrant of Sicily, after a reign of 16 years.

- 544 Burning of the temple of Delphi.
- 539 The Phoceans retired from Asia to Gaul, and settled at Marseilles.
- 538 Babylon taken by Cyrus.
- 536 Death of Astyages. Cyrus permitted the Jews to re-build their temple. They return under the conduct of Zorobabel, and Jesus or Joshua. Representation of the first tragedy at Athens, by Thespis.
- 534 Tarquin the Proud, last King of Rome. Xenophanes of Colophon, a natural philosopher. Epicharmus, the poet, and Phocylides, the philosopher, flourished about this time.
- 532 Anacreon, the famous lyric poet, flourished. Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, reigned 11 years. Milo, of Crotona, famed for his bodily strength, appeared at the Olympic games. Pythagoras, the philosopher, began to be known.
- 529 Death of Cyrus. — Cambyses, the 2d King of the Persians; succeeded to his father.
- 528 Death of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens. Hipparchus, his son, succeeded him. Death of Anaximenes, the philosopher.
- 527 Simonides, the lyric poet, flourished. Psammenitus succeeded Amasis, and reigned six months in Egypt.
- 525 Cambyses subdued Egypt. Birth of the poet Æschylus.
- 524 Great cruelties practised in Egypt, by Cambyses.
- 522 Cambyses become insane, and puts to death his brother Smerdis. An impostor assumed the name of Smerdis and governed seven months. Darius, son of Hystaspes was then chosen King of the Persians.
- 521 Prophecy of Haggai at Jerusalem, and of Zachariah.
- 520 Beginning of the re-building of the temple, by

by Zorobabel and Jesus. Birth of Pindar, the Greek poet.

516 The second temple completed, and the first passover celebrated at Jerusalem.

Hipparchus, tyrant of Athens, put to death.

516 Ostracism introduced at Athens.

Babylon revolts against Darius.

511 Death of the prophet Daniel, aged 110.

510 Darius besieged and took Babylon. The reign of the race of Pisistratus entirely abolished.

509 Tarquin the last King expelled from Rome. Royalty abolished, and annual Consuls chosen. First alliance of the Carthagenians with the Romans.

508 Victory of the Romans over Tarquin and the Etrurians. The Census established at Rome; 130,000 citizens come to years of puberty.

Expedition of Darius against the Scythians. His army defeated.

507 War between Porsenna and the Romans. Horatius Cocles, Mutius Scævola, and Clælia, a Roman virgin, distinguished themselves. Megabazus, general of the Persians, subdued Thrace and Macedon.

506 Miltiades, the Athenian, reduced the isle of Lemnos, but was obliged by Darius to relinquish it again.

505 Triumph of the Roman Consuls over the Sabines.

504 Another triumph of the Romans over the Sabines and the Veii.

War between the Thebans and the Athenians. Heraclitus and Parmenides, both philosophers, flourished.

503 The lesser triumph, called Ovation, introduced at Rome, on occasion of a fresh victory over the Sabines.

502 New triumph over the Sabines.

The Ionians defeated by the Persians.

Joachim, son of Jesus, made high priest.

501 War

- 501 War between the Latins and the Romans.
- 500 Democritus, the Greek philosopher, flourished. Birth of Aristagoras, of Clazomene, the philosopher.
- 499 Siege of Fidenæ, by the Romans.
- 498 Ionia recovered by the Persians. Miletus taken and destroyed.
- 497 Temple of Saturn built, and the feast called Saturnalia, introduced at Rome.
The first dictator of the Romans, Titus Lartius. Birth of Sophocles, the tragic poet.
Death of Pythagoras, the philosopher. Zeno, of Elea, flourished.
- 496 The Latins defeated by Posthumius, the dictator; afterwards became allies of Rome.
Mardonius sent by Darius against the Greeks; restored the popular government among the Asiatic cities; reduced Thrace, Macedonia, and the neighbouring provinces.
- 495 The Volsci conquered by Servilius, a Roman consul. Darius demanded the submission of the Greeks. Demaratus, the exiled King of Sparta, took refuge in Persia.
- 494 Valerius, the dictator, made war against the Equi, Volsci, and Sabines.
- 493 Tribunes of the people first created at Rome.
Themistocles, Archon at Athens, persuaded the Athenians to build the port of Pyræus.
Coriolæ, a city of the Volsci, taken by the Romans.
- 492 Gelon, a tyrant of Syracuse.
- 491 C. Marcius Coriolanus banished, from Rome, found refuge among the Volsci.
- 490 Famous victory of the Athenians under Miltiades, over the Persians in the plains of Marathon. Miltiades brought in chains to Athens, died in prison. Joachim or Eliakim, high priest of the Jews, ruled 36 years.
- 488 Coriolanus besieged his native city Rome, but retreated at the entreaty of his mother.
- 487 Tri-

487 Triumph over the Volsci, by Sicinius, a Roman commander.

Artabazes, created King of Pontus by Darius.

Egypt shook off the Persian yoke.

Agrarian Law first proposed by Cassius.

Xerxes succeeded his father Darius, as King of Persia, and reigned 21 years.

Birth of Euripides, the Greek poet.

485 Sp. Cassius precipitated from the Tarpeian rock, for aspiring to the sovereign power.

484 The Volsci first victorious, then defeated by the Romans. Xerxes subdued Egypt, and gave the government to his brother Achemenes.

Birth of Herodotus, the historian.

483 War of the Romans with the Veii and Volsci.

Aristides, the Just, banished from Athens for ten years.

482 The Equi and Veii waged war with the Romans. Xerxes undertook the Grecian war. He marched into Asia Minor, and wintered at Sardis.

480 Greece entered by Xerxes; his army passed the Hellespont. Brave defence of the Greeks in the Straits of Thermopylæ. The Greeks under Leonidas were cut to pieces. Athens taken by Xerxes, with the loss of 200,000 Persians.

Xerxes defeated in a naval battle near Salamis; took to flight and left Mardonius in Greece.

Artemisia, Queen of the Carians, distinguished herself among the Persians by her valour. Battle of the Romans and the Veii, the Consul Manlius was slain.

The Carthagenians, having lost their General, Amilcar, were defeated in Sicily by Gelon.

479 Fabius the Consul, at the head of his family and clients, made war with the Veii.

Mardonius the Persian General defeated and killed by Pausanias and Aristides, near Platea.

A naval victory gained the same day by the Greeks off Mycale, a promontory of Asia Minor, under Xanthippus and Leotychidas.

- 478 The Athenians re-built the walls of their city.

Anaxagoras first taught philosophy at Athens, aged only 20 years.

Death of the tyrant Gelon in Sicily. Hiero, his brother, succeeded.

- 477 Three hundred and six of the Fabii killed by the Veii.

Pausanias carried on the war against Persia. Aristides prevailed on the Athenians to contribute to the expence of the war. A military chest established at Delos.

- 476 The Veii defeated by the consul Servilius.

- 475 Triumph of P. Valerius over the Veii and the Sabines.

- 472 Volero proposed a new law at Rome, for the election of Plebeian Magistrates, which was received the year following.

- 471 Sophocles began to produce his tragedies.

Themistocles accused by the Lacedæmonians of partaking in the treachery of Pausanias against Greece; though cleared of the charge he withdrew into Persia, and was well received by Xerxes.

- 470 The Persians defeated by sea and land, by Cimon, son of Miltiades.

Birth of Thuycdides, the best of Greek historians.

- 469 Foundation of Capua by the Tuscans.

Earthquake at Sparta. Revolt of the Helotes and the Messenians. They returned to their allegiance. The Athenians, come to assist the Spartans, become suspected and withdraw.

Birth of Socrates, the Athenian philosopher.

- 468 Victory over the Volsci. Antium taken by Quintius.

Zeuxis, the painter, flourished.

466 Death of Hiero, tyrant of Sicily. The Syracusans recovered their liberty.

465 Xerxes killed by Artabanus. Darius, son of the King, accused and executed by Artabanus; the latter being put to death, Artaxerxes Longimanus reigned 40 years, and favoured the Jews.

463 Both the Roman Consuls being dead of the plague, P. Valerius Publicola governed, with power to name Consuls for the year following.

462 Publication of the Terentian law in favour of the Quinqueviri, who were to have consular power.

The Persians defeated at sea by the Athenians.

461 The Terentian law discussed again. Cæso Quintius exiled.

460 Appius Herdonius Sabinus seized on the Capitol, with 4000 men. The tribunes prevented the people from taking arms. Reduction of the Capitol.

Quintius chosen Consul. The authority of the Areopagus restricted at Athens. Cimon exiled.

A fleet of 300 sail equipped by Persia, for the relief of Memphis in Egypt.

459 Another Census at Rome, 132,419 citizens.

Triumph of the Consuls over the Volsci and Equi.

The Athenians, under the command of Leocrates, defeat the Corinthians, and lay waste the Peloponnesus.

458 Esdras sent to Jerusalem to govern, by Artaxerxes, King of Persia.

Quinctius Cincinnatus, taken from the plough to be dictator, conquered the Equi, and abdicated 16 days after his promotion.

The Athenians successfully aided the Megareans against the Corinthians.

457 Horatius subdued the Equi. Thebes recovered its sovereignty. The Athenians seized Bœotia.

456 Secular games first celebrated at Rome. Laconia laid waste by the Athenians.

The siege of Memphis raised; the Egyptians, besieged by the Persians, set fire to their ships. Artaxerxes recovered possession of Egypt. Death of the poet Æschylus.

455 The Equi, invading Etruria, were defeated by the Consuls. The Romans sent Ambassadors to Athens for the laws of Solon, whence the 12 tables were taken.

Pericles, general of the Athenians, laid waste the Peloponnesus, while Tolmidas was employed in Bœotia.

451 The Decemviri appointed to frame laws for Rome.

The Cyrenians formed themselves into a republic, after the death of their 8th King; they had bloody wars with the Carthagenians.

450 Truce between the Athenians and the people of Peloponnesus. Cimon defeated the Persians by sea and land.

449 The Decemviri abolished on account of abusing their authority. Appius Claudius put to death, and Censurs chosen, who were victorious over the Equi, Volsci and Sabines.

Cyprus taken by Cimon, who died there.

Artaxerxes forced to make a shameful peace with the Greeks.

448 Revolt of Megara and Eubœa against the Athenians. Pericles defeated them.

447 Irruption of the Lacedæmonians into Attica. Bœotia lost by the Athenians.

446 The affairs of Athens restored under Pericles, who made a truce between the Spartans and Athenians.

Nehemiah sent to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem.

Military tribunes first created at Rome, with consular power.

443 Pericles governed at Athens nearly 15 years. Censors created at Rome.

442 Herodotus read his history in public at Athens. The isle of Samos twice subdued by Pericles.

441 Machines for battering the walls of towns, such as the ram, &c. invented by Artemon, of Clazomenæ.

440 Extraordinary famine at Rome.

439 Corn distributed among the people by the Spurius Metius, who was killed for aspiring to the sovereign power. Quintius created dictator.

Beginning of the war of Corinth. The Corcyrians aided by the Athenians.

438 Sophocles, the poet, created chief of the Athenians. Three military tribunes created at Rome, with consular power.

Revolt of the Fidenates against Rome.

437 Mamercus Æmilius, dictator, triumphed over the Veii. Tolumnius their King was slain by Cossus.

The city of Amphipolis built by the Athenians.

436 Corcyra and Corinth sent deputies to Athens: the alliance of the former was preferred, and the Athenians lent their aid against the Corinthians.

Democritus, Socrates, Zeno, philosophers; and Hypocrates, the physician, flourished.

Birth of Isocrates.

435 Aulus Servilius, dictator. The town of Fidenæ taken. Death of Pindar, the poet, aged 80 or 86.

434 The walls of Jerusalem finished, and dedicated by Nehemiah. The Tuscans declared war against the Romans. Mamercus Æmilus, dictator.

433 Pestilence at Rome, and consecration of Apollo's temple.

432 War declared against the Athenians by the Lacedæmonians and their allies

431 Triumph of the Roman dictator, Aulus Posthumius Tubertus, over the Equi and Volsci. He condemned his son to death for having fought without his orders.

Beginning of the Peloponnesian war between the Lacedæmonians and the Athenians: it lasted about 28 years.

430 Great contagion at Athens. The people jealous of the success of Pericles.

Death of Archidamus, King of Sparta, who was succeeded by his son Agis.

429 Death of Pericles, general of the Athenians. Birth of Plato. Anaxagoras, the philosopher, died, aged 72.

428 Attica invaded by the Lacedæmonians for the third time.

427 A fleet sent by the Athenians against Syracuse.

426 Mamercus Æmilius, Roman dictator, triumphed over the Veii.

Plague at Athens.

Demosthenes, the Athenian general, prosecuted the Peloponnesian war with various success.

425 The Lacedæmonians sued in vain for peace. Agis their King laid waste Attica.

424 Death of Artaxerxes, after 40 years reign. His son Xerxes succeeded, but after two months was killed by Sogdian, a natural son of Artaxerxes, who ruled seven months. Darius Nothus, another natural son of the same King, put his brother to death, and reigned 19 years.

Capua seized on by the Samnites, and the inhabitants put to the sword.

423 Sempronius, the Consul, unsuccessful against the Volsci. Sextus Tempanius vanquished them.

422 Truce

422 Truce between Athens and Sparta, which lasted five months.

421 Two Quæstors added to the former at Rome.

420 The Athenians excluded from the Olympic games, for seizing on a town during their celebration.

Alcibiades, the Athenian, irritated against the Lacedæmonians, for their ungracious return of the treatment he shewed to the prisoners.

419 Discovery of the slaves plotting to set Rome on fire.

416 Troubles at Rome, on occasion of the Agrarian law. The Athenians undertook the Sicilian war under Alcibiades, Nicias, and Lamachus.

The Melians vanquished, and put to death by the Athenians, on refusing the conditions offered to them.

Perdiccas become suspected to the Athenians, who alternately favoured the two parties.

415 Alcibiades, accused by the Athenians, retired to Sparta. Diagoras, condemned as an atheist, made his escape.

415 Syracuse besieged by the Athenians, who were beaten off, and their general, Lamachus, killed.

413 Defeat of the Athenians in Sicily, by sea and land.

Revolt of Egypt against Darius under Amyrtheus.

412 Alliance of the Lacedæmonians with Darius. Return of Alcibiades to Athens. Joiada IV, high priest of the Jews from their captivity, governed 36 years.

411 The people of Rome relieved in a famine by the Consuls.

The government of 400 lately established at Athens was abolished, and that of 5000 put in its stead.

410 The Lacedæmonians, defeated by sea and land, sued in vain for peace.

Annibal, general of the Carthagenians, sent into Sicily.

- 409 Success of Annibal against Selinus and Himera. Death of the poet Euripides, aged 77.

- 408 The Volsci defeated by the Roman dictator, P. Cornelius Cossus. The Athenians seized on all the towns of the Hellespont, except Abydos. Alcibiades returned to Athens, and had the command of the fleet.

- 408 Lysander commanded the Lacedæmonian army, and was assisted in Asia, by Cyrus, son of Darius.

- 407 Callicratides, a Spartan general, laid siege to Mitylene, where Conon, general of the Athenians, had taken refuge. New attempt of the Carthagenians on Sicily.

- 406 Annibal killed in an engagement with the Syracusans. Dionysius made himself tyrant of Syracuse.

Famous victory of the Athenians near Arginusæ. Callicratides, the Spartan admiral, slain. The generals of the Athenians were condemned to death for not following up their victory, and seizing the bodies of the slain.

Burning of the temple of Minerva at Athens. Death of Sophocles, aged 90 years.

- 405 Victory of Lysander over the Athenians. Their city besieged and reduced to the last extremity.

Death of Darius, King of Persia. Artaxerxes Mnemon, his son, succeeded.

Gela besieged by the Carthagenians. Dionysius defeated, retired to Syracuse, where he made peace with the Carthagenians.

- 404 Twenty-eighth and last year of the Peloponnesian war. Athens taken by Lysander. Thirty tyrants set over it, and its port demolished.

Unsuc-

Unsuccessful revolt of the Syracusans against Dionysius.

Death of Democritus the philosopher, aged 104. Alcibiades slain in Persia by the emissaries of the Lacedæmonians.

403 First winter campaign of the Romans against the Veians. The knights began to serve as cavalry.

Athens delivered from its thirty tyrants by Thrasibulus at the head of the exiles.

Ten Athenians appointed to rank.

402 Pausanias, king of Sparta, sent to support the thirty tyrants at Athens, was tried for not fulfilling his orders, but acquitted.

401 Cyrus, assisted by the Lacedæmonians, made war on his brother, King Artaxerxes, but fell in battle near Babylon. Five thousand of his Greek allies were slain; the remainder made the famous retreat recorded by Xenophon, one of the generals.

400 Death of Socrates the philosopher, aged 70 years. He was condemned for impiety to the gods.

399 War between the Lacedæmonians, assisted by Pharnabazus, and Tissaphernes, governor of Asia Minor. The Grecian cities of Asia regained their liberty. Conon, the Athenian, had the command of the fleet of Pharnabazus.

Dionysius declared war against the Carthaginians.

398 Several prodigies at Rome. The Romans sent to consult the Oracle at Delphi.

397 Expedition of Agesilaus, king of Sparta, into Asia Minor, to support the Grecian cities of Ionia.

396 Camillus, dictator, took the town of Veii. Peace with the Volsci and Equi. Beginning of the war in Sicily between the Carthaginians and Dionysius.

Alliance of Nephres, king of Egypt, with Agesilaus, who routed the Persians. Tif-

saphernes being killed by order of the Persian king, was succeeded by Tithraustes, who made peace with the Lacedæmonians.

The Phoceans, oppressed by the Thebans, implored the aid of the Spartans, which gave rise to the Bœotian war.

- 395 League of the Bœotians, Athenians, Corinthians, and Argives, against the Lacedæmonians. Recall of Agesilaus. The Spartans lost their power at sea.

- 375 The Roman ladies gave their jewels to make an offering at the temple of Apollo. The great disputes about the Agrarian Law.

- 394 The Falisci besieged by Camillus, surrendered on account of the Romans sending back the children who had been betrayed into their hands.

Beginning of the Corinthian war, which lasted eight years. The Lacedæmonians sought to restore the ~~city~~ of Corinth. The Athenians against them. Death of Pausanias, king of Sparta, in exile. Victory of the Persian fleet under Conon over the Lacedæmonians. Tyribazus, governor of Lydia, caused Conon to be arrested.

- 393 Mago, the Carthaginian, defeated by Dionysius. The Greeks and Italians were in league against him.

Corinth taken by the Argians.

- 392 Games at Rome. The Volsci defeated. New war with the Volscinians.

Mago made a treaty with Dionysius.

The town of Lesbos taken by Thrasybulus, and the Lacedæmonian general slain.

- 391 Rhodes renounced the cause of the Spartans. Agesilaus laid waste the country of Argos. Evagoras recovered the islands of Cyprus, and was attacked by Artaxerxes.

Tymbroo, general of the Lacedæmonians, fell in battle against the Persians.

Thrasybulus, the Athenian general, was also killed by the Pamphilians.

389 Inroad of Dionysius into Italy. He seized on Rhegium, abandoned by its inhabitants.

388 Dionysius sent chariots and tents to the Olympic games, with poems, which were despised. Lysias harangued against him.

The Gauls laid siege to Clusium. The Romans sent three deputies to mediate a peace. The Gauls, on perceiving them in the enemy's army, marched straight to Rome.

387 Shameful peace with the Persians signed by the Lacedæmonian envoy.

All the Greek towns in Asia and Cyprus given up to Persia.

The Gauls under Brennus, having routed the Romans near the river Allia, laid siege to the Capitol. Camillus, with the Ardeans put them to the flight. Being made dictator, he dissuaded the Romans from forsaking the city.

The inhabitants of Rhegium, after 11 months siege, surrendered to Dionysius, who used them barbarously.

386 Evagoras, King of Cyprus, was assisted against the Persians by the Egyptians and several other nations.

Camillus completed the reduction of the Volsci after 70 years of war. He subdued also the Etrurians or Tuscans.

The Lacedæmonians refused to fulfil their treaty with Artaxerxes, and to restore liberty to certain cities, which gave occasion to several insurrections.

Plato, at first esteemed by Dionysius, was afterwards sold by him as a slave. He was redeemed by the philosophers, and sent back to Greece.

385 M. Manlius Capitolinus courted popularity at Rome. Cornelius Cossus the dictator, put Manlius in prison, whence he was soon after liberated.

End

End of the Cyprian war. Evagoras remained sovereign of the island.

Dionysius built several towns on the coasts of the Adriatic. The Lacedæmonians sent succour against him.

- 384 Manlius precipitated from the Tarpeian rock.

Dionysius undertook a war against the Carthagenians, and pillaged a temple in Etruria for the supplies he wanted.

Birth of Aristotle, the philosopher.

- 383 Dionysius, at first victorious, was afterwards defeated, and his brother Liptines slain.

The Spartans fought to subdue the cities of Greece.

Amyntas, King of Macedon, demanded their aid against the Olynthians.

- 382 Victory of the Olynthians over the Lacedæmonians. Teleutias, general of the latter, killed.

Birth of Demosthenes, the orator.

- 381 Camillus triumphed over Volsci, and conferred the right of Roman citizen on the Etrurians.

- 380 Death of Agesipolis, King of Sparta, at the siege of Olynthas. The city taken by Polybdias. The Lacedæmonians rose to the greatest power in Greece.

- 379 Defeat of the Romans by the Volsci.

The Carthagenians, making war in Italy, suffered much by the plague, which reached Carthage. They recovered Sardinia and Libya.

- 378 Beginning of the war between the Bœotians and Lacedæmonians. The Thebans were assisted by the Athenians.

The Romans sent colonies to Sardinia.

- 377 Three Roman armies led against the Volsci. It is proposed to choose the Consul from among the Plebeians.

Chabrias,

Chabrias, commander of the Athenian fleet, defeated the Lacedæmonians near Naxos.

376 Anarchy at Rome, on account of the election of Consuls.

Chabrias, Athenian general being slain, his successor, Timotheus, gained a great naval victory over the Lacedæmonians, who lost their superiority at sea.

Jonathan, son of Joiada, 5th high priest since the captivity, ruled the Jews 32 years.

375 Artaxerxes made peace with Greece, on condition that each city should be governed by its own laws, but should keep no army. Thebes alone, by the advice of Epaminondas, refused these terms.

374 Unsuccessful expedition of the Persians into Egypt, under Pharanabazus and Iphicrates.

New disturbances in Greece. The Thebans made war on the Athenians, from whom they took Platea. The Athenians defeated the Lacedæmonians by sea.

373 Evagoras, King of Cyprus, being killed by an eunuch, was succeeded by Nicocles, his son. Great earthquake in Peloponnesus.

372 Artaxerxes endeavoured in vain to mediate in Greece. The Thebans refused to make peace. The Spartans prepared for war.

371 Date of the celebrated victory of Epaminondas, general of the Thebans, over the Lacedæmonians at Leuctra. The Spartans lost their king, Cleombrotus, three generals, and 4000 men; the Thebans 300.

370 Jason, tyrant of Phera in Thessaly, treacherously murdered at the solicitation of the Pythians.

Sedition in Argos. The Arcadians united in one body.

Death of Agesipolis, King of Lacedæmon.
His

His brother Cleomenes succeeded, and reigned 61 years.

- 369 Polyphron, tyrant of Pheræ, killed by his nephew Alexander, who reigned 11 years.

The Lacedæmonians defeated by the Arcadians. The Thebans invaded Laconia, and laid siege to Sparta.

The Athenians assisted the Lacedæmonians. Both were put to flight by Epaminondas, who penetrated into the heart of the country, and restored the city of Messena.

Euphron, tyrant of Sicyon.

- 368 No tribunes at Rome.

Camillus, dictator, abdicated, and an interregnum ensued.

Pelopidas and Ismenias taken by Alexander of Phera, who defeated the Thebans.

Epaminondas being chosen general, saved the army.

The Lacedæmonians gained a great victory over the Arcadians, who lost 10,000 men. After this defeat, the Arcadians built Megalopolis.

Death of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, occasioned by intemperate joy on carrying off the prize for a comedy he had written. He reigned 37 years, and was succeeded by his son Dionysius II.

Aristotle, at the age of seventeen, became disciple of Plato for the space of 20 years.

- 367 Camillus, for the fifth time dictator, defeated the Gauls in the plains of Albania. The Roman people obtained their desire of choosing one Consul among the Plebeians. They allowed the nobility to choose a prætor, with the right of commanding in Rome. Two Curule Ædiles were also chosen.

Epaminondas made inroads into Peloponnesus. Chares, general of the Athenians, delivered the Phliasians, besieged by the Achæians.

366 Lucius Sextus, First Consul, chosen among the Plebeians. Rome afflicted with pestilence. End of the Bœotian war, by the mediation of Artaxerxes, who died the same year, and was succeeded by Ochus, who reigned 21 years.

365 Death of Camillus at Rome. Continued plague. Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, courted by flattering philosophers, among others, by the famous Aristippus. The Eleans defeated by the Arcadians and Athenians.

364 The inhabitants of Pisa made the Olympic games be represented, to the exclusion of the Eleans. The latter erased their Olympiad from the number of the others. Victory of Pelopidas, the Theban, over Alexander of Phera. Pelopidas slain in battle.

363 Lucius Manlius Imperiosus chosen dictator, to drive a nail into the Capitol, in order to stop the contagion.

Sedition among the Arcadians. The Athenians and Lacedæmonians embraced the cause of one party, and the Thebans that of the other. Battle at Mantinea, where the Thebans prevailed, but lost their general, Epaminondas.

362 M. Curtius leaped in full armour into a gulph in the forum. Genutius, Plebeian consul, killed in a war against the Hernici. Appius, chosen dictator, defeated the enemy.

The Satrapes of Asia rebelled against Artaxerxes. Tachos, King of Egypt, assisted by the Greeks, declared war against the Persians.

Agesilaus commanded the infantry of Tachos, Chabrias the fleet. Nectanebes, son of the Egyptian King, forsook his father, and was received by Artaxerxes. Agesilaus, besieged by Tachos, made his way through the besiegers, and afterwards died.

363 Titus Manlius gained a victory over a Gaul, who defied the Romans. He had the name of Torquatus on account of the Gaul's chain, which he afterwards wore.

360 Death of Artaxerxes Mnemon, King of Persia, after a reign of 46 years. Artaxerxes Ochus succeeded. Some pretend this to be Ahasuerus, the husband of Esther, but it is probable he was of a more ancient date.

Alexander, of Pheræ, gained a naval victory over the Athenians.

Q. Servilius Ahala, dictator, defeated the Gauls after a bloody battle near the Collatine Gate. Petelius triumphed over the Tiburtines.

359 Perdiccas III. King of Macedon, being killed by the Illyrians, his brother Philip, father of Alexander the Great, succeeded. He reigned 24 years; gained a victory over the Athenians, near Methone; made peace with them; restored Amphipolis; and subdued the Peonians and Illyrians.

Plato, at the persuasion of Dio, returned to Syracuse, but Dionysius soon expelled both. Plato went a third time into Sicily.

Ochus, King of Persia, transported many Jews from Egypt into Hyrcania.

Death of Xenophon, the historian, at Corinth.

358 The Gauls defeated by C. Sulpitius, dictator. Plantius triumphed over the Hernici. Fabius surprised and defeated by the Tarquinians.

Byzantium, Rhodes, Coos, and Chios, leagued against the Athenians. Chabrias, general of the latter, slain in battle. Philip took Amphipolis, discovered a mine, whence he drew yearly 1000 talents of gold.

The temple of Delphos plundered by the inhabitants of Phocis.

357 Dionysius

Dio, in vain sued for peace. Alexander, of Phera, being put to death by his wife, Philip, of Macedon, seized on Thessaly.

- 356 The Falisci and Tarquinians defeated by Fabius. C. Marcius Rutilius, first Plebeian dictator, defeated the Tuscans, and triumphed without the consent of the Senate.

Philistus, General of Dionysius, driven from Syracuse, put an end to his life. Dionysius sailed for Italy, leaving a garrison in the citadel. The Syracusans defeated by Dio. The garrison of the citadel sallied out to plunder the city, but were repulsed by Dio.

The war of the Allies continued in Greece, and terminated by the mediation of Persia. Philip, of Macedon, subdued the King of Thrace, Pannonia, and Illyria.

Birth of Alexander the Great. The same day the temple of Diana was burnt at Ephesus by Herostratus, who desired to render his name immortal.

- 355 Beginning of the Sacred War, according to Diodorus. The Amphictyons had condemned the Phoceans to a fine, because they occupied a portion of the sacred field belonging to the temple at Delphi. Philomelus persuaded the Phoceans to pillage the temple at Delphos. He defeated the Locrians, and persuaded the Lacedemonians and Athenians to join him.

Demosthenes is supposed to have delivered his first orations.

- 354 The Thebans subdued the Phoceans and Locrians. Philomelus killed himself, or fell in battle.

First alliance of the Romans with the Samnites.

Dio, being strangled by his troops, was succeeded by Calippus, who ruled thirteen months at Syracuse.

- 353 T. Manlius, dictator against the Tarquinians.

Onomarchus, chief of the Phoceans, bravely resisted Philip. He was killed by his own soldiers, and succeeded in command by his brother Phayllus.

Mausolus, king of Caria, died, after a reign of 24 years. Artemisia, his wife, succeeded, and erected a magnificent tomb to her husband; whence the name of Mausoleum is given to such monuments.

The Chersonesus ceded to the Athenians by the king of Thrace.

Clearchus, tyrant of Heraclea, killed by Chio, a disciple of Plato.

Hipparinus, son of Dionysius, restored to his dominions in Sicily, ruled 2 years.

352 Caius Julius, dictator against the Tuscans. Phayllus, leader of the Phoceans, defeated the Thebans, and died.

351 The Falisci defeated by the Romans. The Tarquinians obtained a truce of 40 years. The Thebans assisted with men and money from Persia. Artaxerxes sent a great army to subdue the Phœnician rebels and the isle of Cyprus. Tennes, king of the Sidonians, revolted, but was soon after killed. The Sidonians set fire to their city, where they all perished.

350 Popilius defeated the Gauls. Protagoras, king of Salamine, submitted to Persia. Evagoras was slain. Egypt conquered by Artaxerxes Ochus, king of Persia.

349 Greek pirates landed in Italy, and defeated the Latins.

Camillus put the Gauls to flight. M. Valerius, military tribune at the age of 23, killed a Gaul who had challenged any Roman to single combat. He was called Corvinus, on account of a raven, who was said to have favoured his success.

Mentor, having the charge of the coasts of Asia, reduced under the dominion of Persia the cities

cities that had shaken off the yoke, and reconciled Artabazus and Memnon with the king.

- 348 Valerius made consul when 23 years of age. The alliance with the Carthaginians renewed. Philip subdued the towns on the Hellespont, seized on Olinthia by treachery, and sold the inhabitants. He appointed the Olympic games, where he gained many friends.

Death of Plato, the philosopher. Speusippus, his nephew, succeeded him in the academy.

- 347 End of the Sacred War, against the Phœceans.

Dionysius recovered Syracuse 10 years after his expulsion.

- 346 Philip admitted into the assembly of the Amphictyons with the two votes formerly belonging to the Phœceans, who were dispersed, and their cities destroyed. Timoleon sent by the Corinthians to assist Syracuse against Dionysius.

- 345 Lucius Furius, dictator, victorious over the Arunci. Timoleon, in spite of the Carthaginians, penetrated into Sicily. Dionysius held the citadel, and Icelas the town of Syracuse.

- 344 Reduced to extremity, Timoleon recovered himself by his prudence. Philip, of Macedon, laid waste Illyria.

Jaddus, son of Jonathan, the 6th high priest since the captivity, ruled the Jews 20 years.

- 343 Beginning of the war between the Romans and Samnites, which lasted upwards of 60 years. Valerius defeated them. Cornelius, with his army, being cooped up by the Samnites, was rescued by Decius, a military tribune. The Romans gained several victories, and the consuls triumphed. Timoleon delivered Syracuse from the tyranny of Dionysius, who lived afterwards as a schoolmaster in Corinth.

- 342 Sedition in the Roman army appeased by M. Valerius, the dictator. Timoleon defeated Ice-

las and Leptines. Great preparations of the Carthaginians against Sicily.

Birth of Epicurus, the philosopher.

- 341 Peace between the Samnites and Romans. The consuls abdicated, and an interregnum ensued.

Philip made war on the Athenians.

- 340 War between the Romans and Latins. Manlius condemned his son to death for having fought without orders. P. Decius devoted himself to death for the army. The Latins were vanquished. Negotiation for a peace between Philip and the Athenians.

Defeat of the Carthaginians in Sicily by Timoleon. Anaxarchus, of Abdera, the philosopher, flourished.

- 339 Philo triumphed over the Latins, and, as a dictator, made very popular laws.

Timoleon expelled the revolted troops from Sicily.

Death of Speusippus, Plato's successor in the academy. Xenocrates succeeded him.

- 338 Artaxerxes Ochus, king of Persia, poisoned by the eunuch Bagoas, who placed on the throne Arses, son of Ochus, who reigned two years. The Latins being entirely vanquished, the consuls entered Rome in triumph.

Victory of Philip, near Cheronea, over the Athenians and Bœotians, followed by a peace.

- 337 The Vestal Minucia buried alive at Rome for having broken her vow of chastity. Philip chosen commander of all the Greeks against Persia.

Timoleon became blind, and died, after ruling in Sicily eight years.

- 336 King Philip murdered by Pausanias. Alexander, his son, surnamed the Great, succeeded. Accession of Darius Codomannus to the Persian throne.

- 335 Alexander chosen general of the Greeks against Persia. Darius put to death Bagoas, who

who intended to poison him. Alexander destroyed the city of Thebes, 1200 years after its foundation.

334 Hostilities renewed by the Samnites.

Alexander invaded Asia with 30,000 foot, and 4,500 horse. First victory at the Granicus. All the coast of Asia subdued.

333 Alexander cured by Philip at Tarsus, gained a second victory at Issus, in Cilicia. The mother, wife, and children of Darius were taken prisoners.

At Rome, M. Papirius Crassus chosen dictator.

332 War between the Samnites and Alexander, king of Epirus. The latter became an ally of Rome.

Alexander the Great took Tyre, and gave the government to Abdalonymus, a poor man of regal extraction. Agis, king of Lacedæmon, favoured Darius, and conquered for him the isle of Crete. The Greeks sent a golden crown to Alexander, who took Damascus, with all the Persian treasures. Visited Jerusalem, and offered sacrifice in the temple. Appointed Andromachus to govern Judea. Went into Egypt, and founded Alexandria.

331 170 Roman women tried and executed for poisoning several citizens.

Darius sued in vain for peace. Utter defeat of the Persians at Arbela. Darius escaped with difficulty. Alexander became master of Asia.

330 Troubles in Greece appeased by Antipater, who defeated Memnon in Thrace, and the Lacedæmonians.

Alexander seized on Susiana and Persia, pursued Darius, who was killed in his flight by Bessus.

Death of Socrates, the Greek orator.

329 Bessus took the title of King, and excited the Bactrians to take arms. Hyrcania, with all

its cities, as far as the Caspian Sea, conquered by Alexander. He adopted the manners and apparel of the Persian kings. A conspiracy against him. Parmenio, and his son Philotas, are executed by his orders.

- 328 Alexander penetrated into Sogdiana, and married Roxana, the governor's daughter. He would oblige the Greeks to adore him. Calisthenes, a philosopher, and disciple of Aristotle, is said to have suffered death for refusing.

- 327 War of the Romans against the Paleopolitans and Samnites. M. Claudius Marcellus, dictator, abdicated that office by reason of the irregularity of his election.

Alexander entered India, defeated and took Porus; equipped a fleet to sail the ocean; founded several cities; and wished to pass the Ganges, but could not prevail with his army to do so. Obligated to return, he sent part of his army along the coast.

- 326 Alexander, of Epirus, uncle of Alexander the Great, was slain in Italy by the Lucanians and Apulians. Publius, proconsul, triumphed over the Paleopolitans. Alexander the Great recruited his troops in Persia, entered Media, and took Ecbatana. Hephestion, his favourite, died of excess. Alexander subdued the Cosseans, and marched towards Babylon. 8,000 Greek soldiers, dismissed by Alexander, entered Laconia, and chose Leosthenes for their General.

- 325 Papirius Cursor, dictator, triumphed over the Samnites.

Alexander entered Babylon contrary to the advice of the Chaldeans, who endeavoured to dissuade him from it.

- 324 Ambassadors came from all parts of the world to Alexander. He spent 13,000 talents at the funeral of Hephestion. Gave himself up to intemperance, and died after a reign of twelve years and seven months, without appointing a successor. Arideus, son of Philip, was chosen king.

king. He took the name of Philip. The generals divided the conquests of Alexander among them. Roxana being delivered of a son, he was called Alexander, and joined with Arideus in the supreme power.

Perdiccas, with the command of the troops, acted as guardian of the two kings.

Death of Diogenes, the Cynic philosopher.

323 Truce of one year between the Romans and Samnites. The Athenians and Etolians shook off the Macedonian yoke. Antipater was defeated in Thessaly.

322 Aulus Cornelius Arvina, dictator, defeated the Samnites. The Greeks beaten at sea by the Macedonians. Demosthenes was recalled from exile. The Athenians, again defeated, obtained peace on very hard terms. Demosthenes fled and poisoned himself. Antipater, Craterus, and Antigonus, joined against Perdiccas, who attacked Ptolemy, and sent Eumenes against Antipater and Craterus. Perdiccas was slain in crossing the Nile. Pithon and Arideus were declared guardians to Alexander's son. Death of Aristotle, aged 63. He was succeeded by Theophrastus. Menander's first comedy acted at Athens. The body of Alexander transported into Egypt, and deposited at Alexandria.

321 The Romans defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks, or defile; and obliged to pass under the yoke. Antipater made guardian of the young king. He gives the command of the army to Antigonus, who defeats Eumenes, Alec-
as, and Attalus.

320 The Romans avenged the disgrace of the preceding year, by defeating the Samnites, and making them pass under the yoke. Eumenes made peace with Antigonus. Polysperchon restored liberty to the cities of Greece.

319 The Samnites, again defeated, obtained a truce of two years.

318 Nicanor, refusing to free Athens, seized the citadel

- citadel and the Piræus. He was assisted by Cassander and the fleet of Antigonus against Polysperchon and his son Alexander. The Athenians put to death unjustly Phocion, their patriotic general and orator, and surrendered to Cassander, who gave the command of the city to Demetrius Phalereus.
- 317 Olympias caused Arideus, brother of Alexander, to be put to death.
- 316 Luc. Emilius, the dictator, put to flight the army of the Samnites. Olympias put to death by Cassander, who espoused Thessalonica, sister of Alexander.
- 315 Quintus Fabius, the dictator, defeated the Samnites. Eumenes taken prisoner, and put to death by Antigonus. Pithon, in Media, shared the same fate. Antigonus entered Babylon. Seleucus fled to Ptolemy, who joined Cassander against Antigonus. Polyclitus, general of Seleucus, gained two battles; one by sea, the other by land.
- 314 The Samnites defeated by the Roman consuls. Caius Petelius Libon, dictator, took Nola. The war continued between Antigonus and Cassander.
- 312 Seleucus Nicator, or the Conqueror, made himself master of Babylon, and soon after took the title of king of Syria. The Romans continued the war with the Samnites under C. Junius Bubulcus, dictator. Appius Claudius caused the Appian way to be made. Ptolemy subdued the Cyrenians, the isle of Cyprus, and assisted by Seleucus, seized Phenicia. In Sicily Agathocles had raised himself to the sovereign power. War between him and the Carthaginians.
- 311 Cassander Lysimachus and Ptolemy made peace with Antigonus. Cassander put Roxana to death with her son, and usurped the Macedonian sceptre.
- 310 The Tuscans vanquished, and 60,000 put to the sword by Fabius.

Papirius made dictator.

Agathocles defeated the Carthaginians in Africa.

New war between Antigonus and Ptolemy. Polysperchon levied troops under the name of Hercules, son of Alexander. Democracy restored in the government of Athens.

509 L. Papirius, dictator, gained a considerable victory over the Samnites. Hamilcar defeated and killed at Syracuse. Agathocles in great danger from a mutiny among his soldiers in Africa.

308 Fabius and Decius gained several victories over petty nations in Italy.

The Carthaginians again defeated by Agathocles.

307 The Samnites defeated by Fabius, and the Salentines by Volumnius.

Liberty restored to Athens by Demetrius, son of Antigonus. Agathocles, after taking Utica, returned to Sicily to bring succour to his son, Archagathus, in Africa.

He was taken and bound by his own soldiers; but soon after, being released, he escaped to Sicily. His children were strangled by the military: he avenged himself on the wives and children of the soldiers, and declared himself king.

306 The Romans made alliance with the Carthaginians for the third time.

305 The Samnites twice defeated. Rhodes besieged by Demetrius.

Agathocles gained a victory over Dinocrates, and made peace with the exiles.

304 Peace granted to the Samnites. The Equi defeated, and 41 towns taken in 60 days.

Demetrius obliged to raise the siege of Rhodes.

Agathocles put to the sword the people of Lipari; not sparing the temples: his fleet, laden with booty, was lost.

Seleucus founded Antioch, &c.

- 303 Colonies sent from Rome to Sora, Alba, and the country of the Equi.

Demetrius restored liberty to the cities of Greece: transferred Sicyonia, Corinth, and other towns to different sites.

- 302 C. Julius Bubulcus, dictator against the Equi, dedicated the temple of Health. League of Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus and others, against Antigonus.

- 301 Q. Fabius Maximus, and M. Valerius Flaccus, dictators. The latter triumphed over the Tuscans.

Great battle at Ipsus, in Phrygia. Antigonus slain; Demetrius fled to Athens, but was refused admission. Their dominions were divided among the conquerors.

- 300 The dictator, Valerius, made consul.

Seleucus made alliance with Demetrius, and espoused his daughter Stratonice.

Agathocles obliged Cassander to raise the siege of Corcyra, and set fire to the Macedonian fleet.

Arcesilaus, founder of the new academy, began to be known.

- 299 Demetrius garrisoned Tyre, Sidon and Cilicia. He marched against Athens.

- 298 War with the Etrurians and Tuscans. Death of Cassander, king of Macedon. Philip, his eldest son, succeeded, and reigned one year.

- 297 The Samnites again defeated: the two consuls continued for six months. After the death of Philip, his two brothers, Antipater and Alexander, disputed for the crown: Antipater put his own mother, Thessalonice, to death, for favouring his brother.

- 296 The Romans continued with success the war with the Samnites and Etrurians.

Alexander, of Macedon, implored the aid of Pyrrhus against his brother. Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, seized the port of Macedon for himself.

- 295 Decius devoted himself to death, after his father's example, for the army.

Demetrius defeated Archidamus, king of Sparta, and laid siege to the city, but returned on hearing that Pyrrhus had entered Macedon.

- 294 Another victory over the Samnites, who passed under the yoke. Attilius vowed a temple to Jupiter Stator. Volutius, successful in Etruria, triumphed contrary to the will of the senate.

- 294 Demetrius reigned over Macedonia 6 years.

Antiochus, son of Seleucus, in love with Stratonice, his father's wife, fell sick. His father yielded his wife, and a part of his kingdom to his son.

A census taken at Rome of 270,000 Roman citizens.

Eleazar succeeded Simon, his brother, as high priest, and governed 32 years.

- 293 The Samnites routed by Papirius; the Tuscans by Carvilius. Demetrius allowed all exiles to return to Athens.

The first dial placed at Rome in the temple of Quirinus, by Papirius.

- 292 Lysimachus taken prisoner by the king of the Getæ, was liberated on ceding all beyond the Danube.

Pyrrhus expelled from Thessaly by Demetrius.

- 291 Fabius Maximus offering to serve under his son, Fabius Gurgus, defeated the Samnites, with the slaughter of 24,000 of their men.

Pythian games celebrated at Athens. Demetrius made war on the Etolians, and on Pyrrhus.

- 290 Man. Curius defeated the Samnites, and put an end to a war which had lasted 49 years.

Agathocles sent his son to Demetrius, who treated him with honour. Demetrius levied an immense army to enter Asia. Seleucus, Lysimachus, Ptolemy, and Pyrrhus, combined against him.

Seleu-

Seleucus transferred the Jews into the cities he had built, and made them citizens.

289 Agathocles poisoned by Menon, at the solicitation of his grandson. Demetrius expelled from Macedonia. Sought in vain assistance from the cities of Greece. Athens was the first to revolt, and chose a prætor. Demetrius entered Asia by the advice of Crates, philosopher.

288 Demetrius forsaken by his army, surrendered to Seleucus, king of Syria, and died the year following.

286 Pyrrhus despised by the Macedonians, abdicated, and was succeeded by Lysimachus, who reigned five years and a half. Quintus Hortensius, dictator, the first who died in that office.

285 Lysimachus poisoned his son Agathocles, accused by his step-mother of an incestuous attempt on her.

Ptolemy Philadelphus began to reign with his father in Egypt.

284 Foundation of the Achaian republic, consisting of twelve towns.

Death of Ptolemy Lagus, after a reign of 40 years in Egypt. He was called Soter, or Saviour. His son, Ptolemy Philadelphus succeeded. The Gauls began to make war on the Romans.

283 The Romans sent against them Luc. Cecilius, prætor, who was slain with 13,000 men. Deputies sent to treat of the ransom of prisoners were put to death by the Gauls. The Romans gained a victory in Cisalpine Gaul.

212 The Boii were cut to pieces by the Romans and obliged to make peace.

War between Lysimachus, aged 74, and Seleucus, aged 77: Lysimachus was slain. Beginning of the kingdom of Pergamus, in Asia.

281 Seleucus, king of Macedon, after seven months reign, was murdered by Ceraunus, son of Ptolemy, to whom he had given refuge at his court.

Antiochus Soter, son of Seleucus, succeeded his father in Syria, and reigned twenty years.

Ptolemy

Ptolemy Ceraunus usurped the throne of Macedon. War between the Romans and Tarentines : Balbula, consul, defeated them, the Samnites, and the Salentines.

280 Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, came into Italy to assist the Tarentines. He defeated the Romans, who were panic-struck at his elephants. He released his prisoners without ransom.

279 Ptolemy Ceraunus, king of Macedonia, killed by the Gauls. Sosthenes having expelled the Gauls, accepted the government under the name of general.

Icelas, king of Syracuse, expelled by Thy-nion.

278 The physician of Pyrrhus offered to Fabricius to poison his king. The Roman gave up the traitor. Pyrrhus left Italy, and made peace. Brennus, general of the Gauls, invaded Macedon, killed Sosthenes, and marched into Greece to pillage the temple of Delphos.

277 Antigonus Gonatas reigned in Macedonia near 33 years.

The Romans continued the war against the Samnites and Tarentines : and Pyrrhus against the Carthaginians in Sicily. The Gauls seized Thrace, and laid Byzantium under contribution.

276 Continuation of the war in Sicily.

275 Pyrrhus, unsuccessful in Sicily, returned to Italy, and was defeated by the Romans. Hiero chosen commander at Syracuse.

274 Return of Pyrrhus into Epirus. He then invaded Macedon, and having defeated Antigonus made himself be declared king. The Vestal Sextilia buried alive for violating her virginity.

272 Pyrrhus entered the country of Lacedemon. He was obliged to retreat, and died before Argos, by a tile which a woman threw upon him.

The Tarentines, Samnites, and Brutians defeated. The Romans granted peace and liberty to the Samnites. Aratus, a Greek astronomer flourished, as also the poet Callimachus.

- 271 A legion, seizing on Rhegium, were defeated and put to the sword.
Death of Epicurus, aged 72 years.
- 270 The Gauls founded the state of Galatia in Asia.
- 269 The Romans began to coin silver money.
- 268 The consuls triumphed over Picentum, a temple vowed to the earth.
- 267 Salentum and Brundisium subdued by the Romans.
- 266 The number of Roman citizens found to be 292,244.
- 265 The Mamertines, oppressed by the Carthaginians, demanded aid of the Romans.
- 264 First Punic war, which lasted 24 years.—Appius obliged Hiero to quit Messina, and to return to Syracuse.
This year, Diognetes being archon of Athens, the chronology of the Arundelian marbles was composed.
- 263 Eumenes, son of Eumenes, reigned in Pergamus.
The two consuls in Sicily granted peace to Hiero.
- 262 Agrigentum, in Sicily, taken by the consuls. Manasses, son of Jaddus, tenth high priest since the captivity, ruled 26 years.
- 261 A fleet equipped by the Romans.
- 260 First naval victory of the Romans under Duilius over the Carthaginians.
- 259 L. Cornelius defeated the Sardinians, Corsicans, and Hanno, leader of the Carthaginians.
- 258 The war in Sicily continued. Imperial Dynasty of China called Ta Asin. Six emperors of this race reign.
- 257 Att. Regulus defeated at sea; afterwards gained a victory over the Carthaginians.
Annibal the elder was cashiered by the Carthaginian army, after the defeat of his fleet.
- 256 New victory of the Romans at sea. Attil. Regulus obliged the Carthaginians to a disadvantageous

vantageous peace. Manlius brought 27,000 captives to Rome.

Antigonus Gonatas restored liberty to Athens.

Beginning of the Parthian kingdom under Arsaces.

- 255 Xantippus, the Spartan, invited by the Carthaginians, took Regulus prisoner. The consuls defeated the Carthaginians at sea: but lost by a storm 220 vessels they had taken.

The Achaians began to chuse two prætors instead of one.

- 254 The Romans, with a new fleet, laid siege to Palermo.

- 253 Another storm destroyed 150 vessels of the Romans.

- 252 Roman citizens amounted to 297,797.

The Carthaginians recovered their power at sea after the retreat of the Romans.

- 251 Asdrubal defeated in Sicily; was condemned to death at Carthage.

Aratus, the Sicyonian, twenty years of age, united his country to the Achaian league.

- 250 The Romans equipped another fleet. The Carthaginian General returned from Africa, and put the Romans to flight. Theodotus assumed the title of king of Bactria. Other eastern nations followed his example.

- 249 Pub. Claudius lost 93 vessels. The Carthaginians set fire to the Roman fleet before Lilybæum.

- 248 No fleet being equipped by the Romans, the Carthaginians laid waste all their coasts.—

Alliance between Ptolemy Philadelphus and Antiochus Theos.

- 247 Rome counted 231,222 citizens.

Seleucus II. surnamed Callinicus, succeeded Antiochus, and reigned 21 years.

Ptol. Evergetes succeeded Ptol. Philadelphus in Egypt.

- 246 Onias, the high priest, failing to pay the wonted tribute, offended Ptolemy. His nephew, Joseph, appeased him.

- 244 Demetrius, second son of Antigonus Gonatas reigned in Macedonia ten years.
- 243 Aratus, chief of the Achaïans, seized Corinth. The Etolians joined the Achaïans.
- 242 The Romans, equipping a new fleet, defeated the Carthaginians, sinking fifty of their vessels, and taking seventy.
- 241 End of the first Punic war; the Carthaginians obliged to cede all the islands in the Mediterranean, and to pay a tribute for twenty years.
- 239 The poet Livius Andronicus was the first to represent tragedies and comedies at Rome.
- 238 Birth of the poet Ennius.
Revolt of the Gauls.
Asdrubal, sent into Spain from Carthage, took with him Annibal, then nine years old.
- 256 Onias II. son of Simon, ruled at Jerusalem fourteen years.
- 235 The temple of Janus shut, for the first time since the days of Numa Pompilius.
- 234 Carvilius triumphed over the Sardinians.
Nævius produced one hundred pieces for the Roman theatre.
- 233 Fabius defeated the Ligurians and the Sardinians.
- 232 Death of Demetrius II. king of Macedon.
Flaminius passed an agrarian law for dividing the lands of the people of Pisa, which caused the Cisalpine Gauls to revolt.
Spur. Carvilius, the first Roman who divorced his wife.
- 231 The Sardinians and Corsicans defeated.
- 230 Teuta, queen of Illyria, allowing her subjects to act as pirates, put to death the Roman envoys.
- 229 War against Illyria by sea and land: the Romans took several towns.
Cleomenes, king of Sparta, put to death the Ephori.
- 228 Teuta obtained peace on agreeing to pay yearly tribute.

The Etolians conspired against the Achai-ans.

Seleucus III. son of Antiochus Callinicus, reigned in Syria three years.

226 Great preparations at Rome against the Cisalpine Gauls.

Hiero furnished victualling for the army, which was paid at the peace.

225 Great battle between the Gauls and Romans. The former lost their king, and were defeated.

224 The consuls defeated the Boii and Insubrians, and passed the Po for the first time.

Antiochus the Great became king of Syria, and reigned thirty-six years.

Earthquake which overturned the colossus at Rhodes.

Simon II. son of Onias II. the twelfth high priest after the Captivity, ruled twenty years.

223 The Gauls again defeated.

222 The Insubrians subdued.

Cleomenes, overcome by Antigonus, fled to Egypt. Antigonus took Sparta, and restored its liberty.

221 Ptol. Philopator, fourth king of Egypt, reigned seventeen years.

Death of Antigonus, king of Macedon.

223 The citizens of Rome amounted to 270,210. Four new tribes added of slaves set at liberty.

Asdrubal being killed, Annibal succeeded him in Spain.

Philip, king of Macedon, began to reign, being of age. He ruled forty-two years.

219 Emilius, consul, defeated the Illyrians. Demetrius, their king, took refuge with Philip.

Annibal subdued Spain as far as the Ebro.

Archagathus, the first physician that came to Rome.

Annibal took Saguntum, a city allied with Rome. The inhabitants, after a siege of seven months, all perished by the swords of the enemy or their own.

The Romans sent ambassadors to demand Annibal. Carthage refused to deliver him.

- 219 Beginning of the war between the Achaïans and the Etolians.

Extinction of the race of Hercules at Sparta.

- 218 Second Punic war.

Scipio sent into Spain ; Sempronius into Africa.

Annibal crossed the Alps with an army of 90,000 foot, and 12,000 horse.

- 217 Flaminius, consul, defeated and slain with 15,000 men, by Annibal, near the lake Trasimene. Q. Fabius Maximus, the dictator, gained time, and recovered the affairs of Rome.

Antiochus the Great came to Jerusalem, and wishing to enter the holy of holies, was prevented by a prodigy.

216. Famous victory of Annibal over the Romans at Cannæ. 40,000 killed, 3,000 prisoners.

Antiochus crossed Mount Taurus, made an alliance with Attalus, and declared war against Acheus.

The Romans refused to ransom the prisoners taken at Cannæ. Several nations in Italy submitted to Annibal. Philopator deterred by prodigies from obliging the Jews to change their religion.

- 215 Philip, King of Macedon, made an alliance with Annibal.

After the death of Hiero, his grandchild Hieronymus, ruined the kingdom of Sicily.

- 214 Acheus revolted against Antiochus, took refuge at Sardes, where he was besieged.

Archimedes saved the town of Syracuse from falling into the hands of the Romans.

- 212 Syracuse taken by the Romans, after a three years siege. Archimedes, the celebrated mathematician, slain. The two Scipios were killed in Spain. Luc. Marcius defeated the Carthaginians, with the slaughter of 37,000 men.

Annibal took Tarentum.

- 212 Gracchus, proconsul, assassinated by treachery. The Romans wasting Greece, the Achaians implored aid of Philip.

- 211 Publius Scipio, aged 24, sent into Spain.

Antiochus the Great conquered Judea.

- 210 P. Scipio took New Carthage in Spain.

The Chinese annals begin to notice the great Empire of the Huns in Tartary. It was destroyed A. D. 93.

- 209 Marcellus gained a battle against Annibal. P. Scipio successful against Asdrubal. The number of Roman citizens 227,107.

- 208 Marcellus, consul, killed by Annibal in an ambuscade: the other consul wounded.

Asdrubal sent to the aid of Annibal, was intercepted, defeated, and killed.

- 207 Beginning of the Imperial Dynasty of China, called Han. This race had 25 Emperors till A. D. 220. They restored the sciences among the Chinese, and had great wars with the Huns or Tartars; whence some Chinese settled on the Caspian Sea, and had intercourse with other nations.

- 206 P. Scipio defeated Asdrubal, expelled the Carthaginians from Spain, went over into Africa, and returned to Rome, loaded with booty, which he deposited in the treasury.

- 205 Scipio sent to Sicily to prepare for his expedition against Carthage.

- 204 Scipio, ordered to Africa, laid siege to Utica. Death of Ptol. Philopator. His successor was Ptol. Epiphanes, only 4 years old.

- 203 Scipio took the camps of Asdrubal and Lophax, and several towns.

The Carthaginians recalled Annibal. Scipio granted a truce to Carthage, which sent deputies to Rome. Annibal returned to Africa.

Antiochus and Philip divide the kingdom of Ptol. Epiphanes.

Annibal

- 202 Annibal entirely defeated by Scipio, who granted peace to Carthage.
Civil discord at Alexandria among the tutors of the king.
- 201 End of the second Punic war; the Senate having granted peace to Carthage.
- 200 First Macedonian war. Philip laid siege to Abydos, where the inhabitants killed themselves and families.
- 199 Cn. Bebeius Tamphilus surrounded, with his whole army, by the Insubrian Gauls.
- 198 The consul Quinctius repulsed Philip in Epirus. His brother seized on all the coast. The Romans made a league with the Achaïans.
- 197 Eumenes succeeded Attalus, as king of Pergamus, and reigned 38 years.
Antiochus made himself master of Syria, and treated the Jews with mildness.
- 196 End of the war with Philip. Greece restored to liberty.
- 195 Annibal took refuge with Antiochus, king of Syria.
The Celtiberians in Spain twice defeated by the Romans.
- 194 The Senate, for the first time, at the public theatre, in a place separated from the people.
Cato, proconsul, received the honours of a triumph for conquering Citerior Spain.
- 192 Beginning of the Syrian war. Antiochus, persuaded by Annibal, seized Greece and the adjacent isles.
- 191 Attilius, consul, defeated Antiochus at the Straits of Thermopylæ. The Romans gained a naval victory over the Athenians.
- 190 Luc. Scipio, and his brother Publius, entered Asia, and defeated Antiochus.
- 189 The Senate granted peace to Antiochus, and gave audience to the deputies of Eumenes, of Rhodes, and others. The Greek cities in Asia recovered their liberty.

The Lacedemonians quitted the Achaians, and sided with Rome.

- 188 Manlius, proconsul, concluded an alliance with Antiochus. Philopœmen destroyed the walls of Sparta, and abrogated the laws of Lycurgus.

- 187 P. Scipio, accused of having sold peace to Antiochus, withdrew from Rome. Luc. Scipio condemned for peculation, through the jealousy of Marc. Porcius Cato.

Seleucus, 4th son of Antiochus the Great, succeeded his father.

- 186 The pleasures of Asia begin to corrupt the austere morals of the Romans.

- 185 Death of P. Scipio Africanus.

- 183 Philopœmen, chief of the Achaians, taken by the Messenians, and put to death at the age of 70.

Death of Annibal, the most inveterate enemy of Rome.

- 182 Sparta added to the Achaian league. Death of Plautus, the comic poet.

- 180 Ptol. Philometor reigned in Egypt 35 years.

Philip, of Macedon, put to death his son Demetrius.

- 179 The citizens at Rome found to amount to 273,244.

300 towns in Spain destroyed by Gracchus.

- 178 Perseus succeeded his father, Philip, in Macedonia, and reigned 10 years.

- 177 War by the Romans in Istria, Liguria, and Sardinia.

- 176 Antiochus Epiphanes succeeded Seleucus in Syria, and reigned 11 years.

Jason expelled his brother Onias from the priesthood, and ruled 2 or 3 years.

- 175 Perseus, king of Macedon, sent deputies to Carthage, who had audience in the night.

- 174 The same king endeavoured to gain the Greeks and Achaians. The Romans sent deputies to Macedonia.

Antiochus

- Antiochus came to Jerusalem. He equipped a fleet in Phœnicia against Egypt.
- 173 Menelaus supplanted his brother Jason, and obtained the high priesthood. He being stripped of his dignity, his brother Lysimachus was invested with it.
- 172 First expedition of Antiochus into Egypt. He defeated the Generals of Ptolemy, and obliged him and his sister Cleopatra to retire to Alexandria.
- 171 Second war of the Romans against the Macedonians. Perseus defeated Licinius. Licinius, in a second battle, defeated Perseus.
- Antiochus, entering a second time into Egypt, was stopped by a Roman deputy.
- 170 Antiochus, coming to Jerusalem, put to death 80,000 in three days, and 43,000 were made prisoners, and as many sold. He entered the temple, profaned the sacred vases, and robbed the treasury.
- 169 Perseus surprised and put to flight. The Rhodians declared to the Romans that they would assist Perseus, if they did not make peace. Perseus assisted by the Illyrians.
- 168 Emilius Paulus defeated Perseus and the Illyrians.
- Antiochus, coming to Antioch, put several Jews to death; among others the venerable Eleazar.
- Mattathias, the priest, chief of the Asmonean race, declared war against Antiochus.
- 167 Macedonia made a province by Emilius Paulus, who led Perseus and his sons in his triumph at Rome.
- Death of Mattathias. His son, Judas Machabeus, continued the war.
- 166 Marcellus, consul, defeated the Gauls; Sulpitius, the Ligurians.
- Judas Machabeus became leader of the Jews.
- 165 Lysias, commanding in Syria, defeated by the Jews; as also Gorgias.

Judas purified the temple, and restored divine worship.

- 164 The citizens of Rome, 327,032 in number.
Death of Antiochus, of a loathsome disease. He was succeeded by his son, Eupator.

- 163 Antiochus Eupator made peace with the Jews, but destroyed the walls of Jerusalem.

- 162 Demetrius Soter, son of Seleucus, escaped from his captivity at Rome; came into Syria, &c. recovered the dominions of his father. He reigned eleven years.

A peace between Demetrius and the Jews.

- 161 Judas being killed by Bacchides; Jonathas, his brother, took the command.

- 160 Death of L. Emilius Paulus, who left scarce enough for his widow's subsistence.

- 159 Death of the poet Terence. Roman citizens 332,814. Death of Eumenes, king of Pergamus; succeeded by his son Eumenes.

- 158 Attalus came to Rome to give satisfaction to the Romans. Young Eumenes reigned one year. Attalus succeeded him.

- 153 The Romans made war in Spain and Lusitania. Jonathas restored divine worship at Jerusalem.

Deputies sent from Rome to Carthage about the differences between Masinissa and the Carthaginians.

- 152 New deputies sent to Carthage.

- 151 The soldiers refused to march into Spain. P. Cornelius Emilius offered to go, and gained several victories.

Alexander Bala became king of Syria, having killed Demetrius.

- 149 Third Punic war. Utica surrendered, as did also Carthage: but the people being ordered to leave the town, they resolved to stand a siege. Andriscus, calling himself son of Perseus, made himself master of Macedonia.

- 148 Masinissa died in the arms of Scipio. The Romans took several cities in Africa.

Andriscus

Andriscus being defeated, Macedonia became again a Roman province.

- 147 P. Scipio took the port of Carthage, and reduced the inhabitants to extremities.

- 146 Achaia and all Greece reduced to a tributary province of Rome. Carthage destroyed by Scipio.

Alexander Bala being killed, Demetrius Nicator reigned after him five years.

- 145 Ptolemy Evergetes II. or Physcon, reigned in Egypt twenty-eight years.

The people of Antioch revolted against Demetrius. The Jews delivered Demetrius, who was shut up in his palace.

Antiochus, son of Alexander Bala, seized Antioch, and made alliance with the high priest Jonathas.

- 144 Jonathas renewed the alliance made by Judas with the Romans and Lacedemonians.

Tryphon put Jonathas to death.

- 143 Simon succeeded his brother Jonathas, and reigned ten years.

- 142 Simon shook off the Syrian yoke, and fortified Jerusalem.

- 141 War with Numantia, in Spain.

Tryphon usurped the sceptre of Syria, and reigned about four years.

- 140 Q. Pompey made unsuccessful war with the Numantians.

Antiochus Sidetes married Cleopatra, the wife of his brother Demetrius.

- 139 The senate annulled the peace with Numantia, and continued the war under Popilius.

- 138 Junius, the consul, carried on war in Lusitania. M. Popilius put to flight by the Numantians.

Death of Attalus, king of Pergamus. Attalus, his son, succeeded, and reigned five years.

- 137 The Numantians, with four thousand men, defeated thirty thousand Romans. Mancinus made

made a shameful peace. He was recalled, and Emilius sent in his stead.

136 Brutus carried on war in Lusitania with great success.

135 Calphurnius successful against the Numantians. John Hircanus succeeded his father Simon, and reigned twenty-eight years.

The Historical books of the Old Testament, and of the Machabees end this year.

Antiochus Sidetes laid siege to Jerusalem, but afterwards made peace with the Jews.

War of the slaves in Sicily.

134 Scipio, as consul in Spain, restored military discipline.

133 Death of Attalus, who bequeathed the kingdom of Pergamus to the Roman people.

Numantia destroyed by Scipio. The slaves defeated in Sicily by Piso.

132 End of the servile war by Popilius. Licinius, consul, defeated, taken, and put to death. Death of Perpenna by sickness.

131 Antiochus Sidetes undertook an expedition against the Parthians. John, high priest of the Jews, acquired the name of Hircanus, by his feats against the Hircanians. Antiochus fell at length into an ambuscade, was killed, and his army cut to pieces.

Demetrius Nicator recovered his dominions in Syria, and reigned 4 years.

130 John Hircanus, on the death of Antiochus, seized Gerizim, and demolished the Samaritan temple.

129 Aquilius put an end to the war with Aristonicus, about the kingdom of Pergamus.

The Egyptians rising against Ptol. Evergetes, burnt down his palace. The king fled to Cyprus. Scipio found dead in his bed.

128 John Hircanus subdued the Idumeans.

Demetrius was defeated by Alexander, calling himself son of Bala. Cleopatra killed her husband Demetrius.

- 127 Seleucus V. son of Demetrius and Cleopatra, having seized part of Syria, was murdered by his mother's orders.
- 126 A Chinese officer travelled near the Caspian Sea, and was present at a battle between the Scythians and the Parthians.
- 125 Fulvius promised to all the Italians the right of Roman citizens.
- 124 Sextius, consul, defeated the Salians in Gaul, and founded a colony at Aix, in Provence.
- 123 The Senate ordered Carthage to be rebuilt 22 years after its destruction.
- Mithridates VI. King of Pontus, famous by his wars with the Romans, began to reign.
- 122 Domitius defeated the people of Auvergne and the Allobroges.
- 121 Fabius terminated the war against the Allobroges. Gallia Narbonensis reduced to a province. Sedition at Rome, excited by C. Gracchus.
- 120 Antiochus Gryphus obliged his mother, Cleopatra, to take the poison she intended for him.
- 119 C. Marius, tribune, put Metellus in prison.
- 118 A colony sent to Narbonne.
- 117 The Gauls defeated by Marcius, proconsul.
- 114 Antiochus IX. expelled his brother, Antiochus Gryphus, from Antioch, espoused Cleopatra, who was divorced by Ptolemy Lathyrus, and reigned eighteen years.
- 112 Antiochus IX. expelled from Antioch by Gryphus.
- 111 Rome declared war against Jugurtha, king of Numidia.
- 110 Posthumius, consul, corrupted by the presents of Jugurtha.
- 109 The Cimbri entered Italy, and defeated Silanus, consul.
- John Hircanus took Samaria, having routed Ptolemy.

Metellus restored discipline, and defeated Jugurtha in two battles.

108 Scaurus, consul, commanding in Gaul, was defeated by the Cimbri. The Romans began to make war in Lusitania.

107 Cassius, consul, slain in an engagement with the Helvetians of Basle.

Death of John Hircanus. His son, Aristobulus, took the title of king, and reigned but one year.

Cleopatra dethroned her eldest son, Ptol. Lathyrus, and raised his younger brother, Alexander, to the throne. He reigned eighteen years.

106 Toulouse taken by the Romans, with immense booty.

Birth of M. Tullius Cicero, and of the Great Pompey.

Alexander Janneus succeeded his brother Aristobulus, king of the Jews, and reigned twenty-seven years.

105 Battle betwixt the Romans and the Cimbri and Teutones.

105 80,000 Romans or allies, and 70,000 slaves, fell on this day.

104 Triumph of Marius on the defeat of Jugurtha.

102 Marius cut to pieces the Teutones and Ambrones near the town of Aix; 200,000 were killed and 80,000 taken prisoners.

101 L. Apul. Saturninus, tribune, created disturbances, being supported by Marius.

100 The Agrarian law proposed by Saturninus.

99 Alexander, king of Judea, besieged Ptolemais or Acré.

98 Ptol. Lathyrus defeated Alexander. Cleopatra's troops put Ptolemy to flight.

97 Ptol. Lathyrus seized Gadara and Amathunta. Alexander besieged and took the towns of Raphia and Anthedon.

96 Death of Ptolemy, king of Cyrene, who bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans.

Death of Antiochus Gryphus, after a reign of twenty-nine years.

- 95 Seleucus, son of Gryphus, defeated and slew Antiochus IX. His son, Antiochus X. succeeded to his part of Syria.

- 94 Seleucus, son of Gryphus, put to flight by Antiochus, took refuge in Mopsuesta, where he was burnt to death by the inhabitants, with all his friends.

- 93 Antiochus, second son of Gryphus, defeated and drowned. His brothers, Philip and Demetrius, succeeded in his stead.

- 91 M Livius Drusus having proposed to make the allies citizens of Rome, was killed by persons unknown.

- 90 In the war with the allies, Lucius Cæsar was defeated by Vettius : Cato rallied his troops, and proved successful.

Antiochus Eusebius, vanquished by Philip and Demetrius, retired to the Parthians.

Cleopatra put to death by her son, Plot. Alexander, king of Egypt.

- 89 L. Sylla defeated the Samnites. L. Porcius, consul, slain.

- 88 War against Mithridates. Sylla being named to command, Marius caused him to be divested of authority. Sylla became master of Rome, and expelled Marius.

Mithridates ravaged Phrygia, put to death the ambassadors and all the Romans in Asia, seized Macedon, Thrace, and all Greece.

Plot. Alexander expelled from Egypt, and his brother Lathyrus restored.

- 87 Rome besieged by the four armies of Cinna, Marius, Carbo, and Sertorius.

- 87 The city being taken, a great deal of bloodshed ensued.

Plotius Gallus, first teacher of rhetoric at Rome.

- 86 Sylla retook Athens, and restored it to liberty.

- 85 L. Flaccus, sent to succeed Sylla, was killed. Tigranes, king of Armenia, acknowledged king of Syria, reigned eighteen years.
- 84 Civil war with Sylla. Cinna, the consul, slain. The senate sent deputies to Sylla, to treat for a peace.
- 83 Sylla, crossing the sea, gained a great victory over Narbanus.
Q. Sertorius, despairing of the affairs of Marius, set out for his province in Spain. Cn. Pompey joined Sylla with three legions.
Burning of the temple of Delphi.
Sylla defeated Marius, and was declared perpetual dictator. Murena undertook the war with Mithridates.
- 81 Sylla, recalling Murena, defeated Mithridates, and entered Rome in triumph.
Death of Ptol. Lathyrus; Berenice Cleopatra, his daughter, succeeded. After six months, she married Alexander II. son of Alexander I. whom Sylla had sent to govern. He put her to death after a few days, and reigned 15 years.
- 80 Metellus, consul, commanded the Roman army against Sertorius in Spain.
- 79 Sylla abdicated the dictatorship.
Alexandra, widow of Alexander Janneus, king of Judea, reigned, after his death, eleven years.
- 78 Death of Sylla, aged sixty years.
Lepidus, consul, wishing to annul all the acts of Sylla, was opposed by his colleague, Catulus, and expelled from Rome.
- 77 Catulus and Pompey defeated Lepidas's army, and drove him to Sardinia, where he died.
Cn. Dolabella, successful in Macedonia, entered Rome in triumph. Claudius made war in Thrace. Pompey marched against Sertorius.
- 76 Pompey and Metellus were defeated by Sertorius and Perpenna.
- 74 Alliance between Sertorius and Mithridates, who, seizing Bythinia, besieged Cotta, the consul.

sul, in the town of Chalcedon ; but was obliged to raise the siege by Lucullus.

P. Servilius Isauricus reduced Crete and Cilicia to provinces.

- 73 Beginning of the war against the slaves in Italy, whose leader was Spartacus.

Sertorius put to death by his own party.

Pompey recovered Spain. Ptol. Dionysius or Anteles reigned in Egypt 14 years.

- 72 C. Curio triumphed at Rome for having vanquished the Lacedemonians.

- 71 Lucullus defeated Mithridates, and obliged him to fly to Tigranes in Armenia.

- 70 Hircanus II. high priest, reigned after the death of his mother.

Censors restored at Rome. Birth of Virgil, the Latin poet.

- 69 Lucullus entered Armenia, defeated Tigranes, and took the city of Tigranocerta.

- 68 Lucullus took Nisibé, defeated Mithridates, and acknowledged Antiochus king of Syria.

- 67 Pompey obtained the command against the pirates.

Lucullus abandoned by his army. Mithridates recovered his dominions.

- 66 Pompey defeated Mithridates, who was refused an asylum by Tigranes. Tigranes submitted to Pompey, who left him Armenia only. Conspiracy of Piso and Cataline, at Rome, discovered.

- 65 Pompey defeated the Iberians, pursued Mithridates, and made great slaughter of the Albanians.

- 64 Phraates, king of Parthia, declared war against Tigranes, who asked succour from Pompey ; but not obtaining it in time, made peace.

Pompey made Syria a Roman province.

- 63 Pharnaces obliged his father Mithridates to kill himself. Pompey entered Jerusalem, imposed a tribute, restored Hircanus, and led away Aristobulus captive.

Birth

Birth of Augustus.

- 62 The army of Cataline cut to pieces, and he slain in battle.
- 61 Pompey entered Rome in triumph.
- 60 First triumvirate. Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar leagued together.
- 59 Cæsar passed the Agrarian law, imprisoned Cato for opposing it, and obtained Cisalpine Gaul for three years, and transalpine Gaul for five years.
- 58 Cicero banished. The Helvetians and Ariovistus defeated by Cæsar.
- 57 Return of Cicero from exile.
Cæsar successful in Gaul.
- 56 Cæsar wintered at Lucca. Pompey and Crassus joined him there.
Hircanus restored to the high priesthood at Jerusalem.
Five justiciary tribunals appointed by the Romans in Judea.
- 55 Crassus had the government of Syria, Pompey of Spain, and Cæsar of Gaul. Expedition of Cæsar into Germany and Great Britain.
Pompey appeased the troubles in Judea.
- 54 Crassus made war on the Parthians. Second expedition of Cæsar into Britain.
- 55 Crassus cut off by the Parthians.
- 52 Pompey chosen sole consul. Milo condemned to banishment for having killed Clodius.
- 51 Cicero, proconsul in Cilicia, saluted imperator by the military.
Cassius drove the Parthians from Syria.
Death of Ptolemy Auletes.
- 50 Mutual distrust between Cæsar, Pompey, and the Senate.
- 49 Civil war between Cæsar and Pompey. The Senate named a day for Cæsar to disband his troops. Mark Antony and Cassius, with Curio, joined Cæsar, who seized on Rimini, defeated part of Pompey's army in Spain, and received the remainder on capitulation. Pompey

pey marched from Rome. Cæsar named dictator. On his abdication, he was named consul to Servilius. Aristobulus poisoned in Judea.

- 48 Battle of Pharsalia, in Macedon. Pompey vanquished by Cæsar, retired to Egypt, where Ptolemy caused him to be put to death. Cato retired to Africa.

Antipater, father of Herod, made governor of Judea.

- 47 Alexandria taken by Cæsar. Part of the Alexandrine library burnt.

- 46 Pharnaces, king of Bosphorus, conquered by Cæsar.

Cato, Scipio, and Petreius, defeated by Cæsar in Africa, put themselves to death.

Cæsar returned in triumph to Rome. He caused the calendar to be corrected by Sosigenes, a mathematician.

- 45 End of the civil war, by the total defeat of the sons of Pompey in Spain. Cæsar triumphed at Rome, took the title of imperator, was chosen consul for 10 years, and perpetual dictator.

- 44 Cæsar slain in the Senate by Brutus and Cassius, with other conspirators, who seized on the capitol. Mark Antony excited a sedition, expelled Brutus, and was himself expelled by Cæsar Augustus.

- 43 Augustus, sent against Antony, made a league with him and Lepidus to govern under the name of Triumvirs. Execution of Cicero and of many more.

- 42 Brutus and Cassius defeated near Philippi, in Macedon, laid violent hands on themselves.

Herod, who succeeded Antipater, his father, espoused Marianne, daughter of the high priest.

- 41 Antony governed in Asia; Cæsar in Italy. Sextus Pompey, son of the great Pompey, master of the sea.

- 40 Antony espoused the sister of Augustus. The Parthians carried into captivity Hircanus
II. high

II. high priest of the Jews, and placed Antigonus, son of Aristobulus, in his stead.

Herod obtained from the Senate the kingdom of Judea.

39 Pompey the younger made peace with Augustus, and Antony. Ventidius defeated the Parthians.

38 Augustus married Livia.

The fleet of Augustus beaten by Pompey

37 Sextus Pompey, continuing master of the sea, laid waste the coasts of Italy. Antigonus put to death by Herod, and the reign of the Armenians concluded, after 226 years.

36 Sea fight, wherein Pompey was defeated by Augustus, who stripped Lepidus of all authority.

Antony severely handled in Parthia.

35 S. Pompey put to death. Herod made Aristobulus, brother of Marianne, high priest, but jealous of his popularity, he caused him to be drowned.

34 Antony treacherously took and imprisoned the king of Armenia, and divided his kingdom among the children of Cleopatra.

31 Famous battle of Actium in Epirus, where Augustus was completely victorious. Antony fled to Egypt after Cleopatra.

30 Herod obtained forgiveness from Augustus for having joined Antony.

Augustus entered Egypt. Antony and Cleopatra put an end to their lives.

29 Augustus triumphed thrice at Rome.

28 Herod put to death his wife, Marianne, and her mother. Death of Terentius Varro, a most learned Roman, aged 90.

27 The name of Augustus given to Cæsar Octavianus.

25 Cornelius Gallus, the Latin poet, governor of Egypt, condemned for his crimes, and banished, killed himself.

Great famine in Palestine.

- 24 L. Emilius victorious in Spain. Herod rebuilt Samaria, and called it Sebasté. Numidia became a province.
- 23 Augustus dangerously sick: cured by Antonius Musa. Death of Marcellus. Augustus invested with the office of tribune and the proconsulship.
- 22 Conspiracy of Murena and others discovered, and punished with death. Expedition of Petronius into Ethiopia, who obliged the queen Candace to sue for peace.
- 21 Augustus gave his daughter Julia in marriage to M. Agrippa.
- 23 Augustus subdued the Cyrenians, punished the Tyrians and Sidonians, sent Tiberius into Armenia, and received at Samos Indian ambassadors, who made alliance with him.
- 19 Return of Augustus to Rome. Agrippa subdued the Cantabrians.
Death of Virgil.
- 18 Herod began to repair the temple of Jerusalem.
- 17 Augustus founded the secular games. Birth of Lucius Cæsar, brother of Caius.
- 16 Agrippa, coming to Syria, was received by Herod with great honours.
- 12 Death of Agrippa. Tiberius adopted by Cæsar, after subduing the Pannonians, and married to Julia.
- 11 Drusus defeated the Germans beyond the Rhine, and conducted his army to the Weser.
- 10 The temple of Janus shut; but soon after opened again.
- 9 Drusus made war against the Catti and Cherusci, and died before recrossing the Rhine.
- 8 Augustus corrected the calendar, and gave his name to the month after July.
Death of Mæcenas. Tiberius crossed the Rhine, and defeated the Barbarians.
His triumph. Pontus made a Roman province.
- 6 Matthias made high priest of the Jews.
- 5 Tiberius retired to Rhodes.

The grand council of the Jews put to death Alexander and Aristobulus, sons of Herod, at their father's desire.

- Quintilius Varus, sent to Syria, impoverished it by his vexations.

Edict of the emperor for numbering the people of the whole empire.

Cyrenius or Quirinius enrolled the people of Judea.

Birth of Jesus Christ at Bethlehem, whither Joseph had repaired to be enrolled with Mary, his betrothed wife. John, surnamed the Baptist, had been born six months before.

- 4 Circumcision of our Lord. The adoration of the wise men. Joseph's flight into Egypt with Mary and the child. Massacre of the innocents at Bethlehem. Death of Herod. His kingdom was divided into four parts, among his sons. Archelaus had Judea, Idumea, and Samaria, with the title of Tetrarch. Herod Antipas was made Tetrarch of Galilee and the country beyond Jordan. Philip had Trachonitis, and some parts adjacent, with the title of Tetrarch.

- 2 A canal made by Augustus, where a sea fight was represented. Julia, the emperor's daughter, convicted of adultery, and banished.

- 1 Ancient chronologists supposed this to be the year of the birth of Christ.

A. D.

1

THE CHRISTIAN ÆRA,

Owing to a mistake of ancient chronologists, reckons from the fourth year of the life of Christ, 753 years after the foundation of Rome; 31st of the reign of Augustus; 195th Olympiad in the consulship of Caius Julius Cæsar, and L. Emilius Paulus, born twenty-two years before the Hegira of Mahomet.

- 4 Tiberius adopted by C. Augustus.
- 6 Arcneius deposed, and Judea made a Roman province.
- 7 Germanicus sent as commander into Pannonia.
- 8 Jesus Christ, twelve years old, disputing in the temple.
- 9 Q. Varus at the head of three legions, defeated by the Germans.
- 11 Tiberius associated in the empire with C. Augustus.
- 14 Death of the emperor Augustus, after a reign of 44 years.
Tiberius proclaimed emperor.
Death of Livy, the Roman historian.
- 17 Death of the poet Ovid in exile.
- 18 Germanicus consul in Achaia, Greece, and the East.
- 19 Germanicus died in Syria: supposed to be poisoned by Piso. Caiaphas, high priest of the Jews.
- 23 Drusus, son of Tiberius, poisoned by Sejanus.
- 24 War in Africa terminated by the death of Tacfarinas, commander of the rebels.
- 26 Tiberius retired from Rome into Campania.
- 27 Conflagration at Rome. Pilate made Governor of Judea.

28 Preach-

Preaching of John the Baptist.

30 Baptism of Christ. John the Baptist imprisoned.

32 Sejanus, favourite of Tiberius, condemned to death.

33 Death of Jesus Christ. His resurrection and ascension. First preaching at Jerusalem. Stephen stoned to death by the Jews. Conversion of Saul, or Paul.

35 The Parthians demanded of the senate to depose Artabanus their King, and to give them Phraates, who died in the way, and was succeeded by Tiridates.

37 Death of Tiberius.

Accession of Caius Caligula.

40 Caligula's expedition to the shores of Gaul. Petronius, governor of Syria, commanded to place the emperor's statue in the temple of Jerusalem. Herod Antipas banished. His territory given to Agrippa. Pontius Pilate exiled to Gaul, where he perished by suicide.

41 Caius Caligula slain.

Accession of Claudius.

Agrippa persecuted the Christians at Jerusalem.

42 Building of the port at the mouth of the Tiber.

43 Claudius' successful expedition into Britain.

44 Triumph of the Emperor on his return.

Death of Agrippa, King of Judea.

45 Vespasian's victories in Britain.

47 Appearance of a new island in the Egean sea after an earthquake.

48 Census of Rome; 1,544,000 citizens.

Claudius espoused Agrippina, mother of Nero. Apostolic council at Jerusalem, condemns legal observances.

50 Nero adopted by Claudius. Preaching of St. Paul, in the Areopagus, at Athens.

- 54 Death of Claudius, and accession of Nero.
- 55 Vologeses, King of the Parthians, made peace with Rome. Britannicus, son of Claudius, poisoned at the request of Agrippina. St. Paul brought in chains to Rome.
- 58 War with the Parthians.
- 59 Agrippina put to death, by order of her son Nero.
- 61 Defeat of the Romans in Britain.
- 62 St. James, first bishop of Jerusalem, stoned by the Jews.—Death of Persius, a satirical poet.
- 64 Rome set on fire by Nero. The Christians accused and persecuted.
- 65 Conspiracy of Piso. His execution, and that of the poet Lucan, and the philosopher Seneca.
- 66 Revolt of the Jews. The Romans defeated. Josephus, the historian, chosen general. Vespasian sent against them. St. Peter crucified at Rome. St. Paul beheaded.
- 67 The Jews defeated by Vespasian. Josephus made prisoner. Titus, son of Vespasian, master of Galilee.
- 68 Nero killed himself. Galba, governor in Spain, succeeded to the empire. Vespasian drew near to Jerusalem. Murder of Galba, and Piso his adopted heir. Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian, successively Emperors in one year.
- 70 Siege and destruction of Jerusalem, by Titus.
- 71 The temple of Janus shut.
- 74 The last Census made at Rome. Achaia, Lycia, Rhodes, Byzantium, Samos, and Cilicia Trachonitis, made Roman provinces.
- 75 Temple of Peace, dedicated by Vespasian, and enriched with the spoils of the Jewish temple.

- 78 Plague at Rome; 10,000 persons died in one day.
- 79 Death of Vespasian. Accession of his son Titus.
Victories of Agricola in Britain. Eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The towns of Pompeia and Herculaneum covered up.
- 80 Death of Pliny, the elder, while examining Mount Vesuvius. Agricola penetrated into Caledonia.
- 81 Death of Titus. Accession of Domitian his brother.
- 84 The Roman fleet sailed round the North of Scotland.
- 93 Second general persecution of the Christians. St. John the Evangelist banished to Patmos. Destruction of the ancient empire of the Huns, in Tartary, by the Chinese.
- 96 Domitian slain. Accession of Nerva. St. John returned to Asia.
- 97 Death of Apollonius of Tyane. Trajan adopted by Nerva.
- 98 Death of the Emperor Nerva. Accession of Trajan.
- 99 St. John the Evangelist died at Ephesus.
- 103 Pliny, the younger, pro-consul of Bithynia, wrote to Trajan in favour of the Christians.
- 105 Erection of Trajan's pillar, still seen at Rome, part of Arabia reduced to a province.
- 113 War of Trajan against the Armenians and Parthians. His journey to Athens, Syria, and the East.
- 114 Armenia subdued. Third general persecution of the Christians. Ignatius bishop of Antioch, torn by wild beasts at Rome.
- 115 Earthquake at Antioch. Trajan escaped with difficulty; waged war with the Parthians, and subdued them.
- 116 Incursion of the Jews into Egypt. Their revolt

revolt in Cyprus, where they destroyed the city of Salamis, and 250,000 souls. The Jews of Alexandria massacred by the Egyptians.

- 117 The Parthians expelled their king, and chose Chosroës. Accession of Adrian. Peace with the Parthians. Armenia restored to them.
- 119 Persecution of the Christians continued.
- 120 Adrian arrived in Britain.
- 121 Construction of Adrian's wall across Great Britain.
- 122 Adrian built at Nismes a palace for Plotina, widow of Trajan, and spent the winter at Tarragona, in Spain.
- 123 The troubles in Parthia appeased by Adrian.
- 129 Adrian's journey to Africa.
- 130 Aquila translated the old testament into Greek.
- 131 Publication of the perpetual edict made by Salvius Julianus. Jerusalem rebuilt.
- 132 The monument of Pompey rebuilt at Pelusium by Adrian.
- 134 Julius Severus sent against the Jews.
- 136 One hundred and eighty thousand Jews slain by the Romans. The Jews forbid to go to Jerusalem.
- 138 Death of Adrian. Accession of Antoninus Pius.
- 139 Apology for the Christians by Justin. The persecution continued.
- 148 Secular games celebrated at Rome, the 900th year from its foundation.
- 161 Death of the emperor Antoninus. Accession of Marcus Aurelius, and Ælius Verus together.
- 162 War with the Parthians. The Romans penetrated into Armenia and Media. Fourth general persecution.
- 165 Peace with the Parthians, who ceded Mesopotamia and Adiabene.

- 166 The Roman Emperors sent ambassadors to China, on account of the silk trade.
- 169 Beginning of the war with the Marcomanni in Germany.
- 180 Death of Marcus Aurelius. Accession of Commodus his son.
- 185 Conspiracy of Lucilla, sister of the Emperor, against his life. She, and all the conspirators, put to death.
- 186 Conspiracy, and death of Perennis, prefect of the Prætorian guards.
- 188 The Capitol and libraries burnt at Rome, by fire from heaven. Considerable plague in Italy.
- 191 Fire at Rome. The palace, temple of Vesta, and a great part of the town consumed.
- 193 Death of Commodus on the 1st of January. Pertinax proclaimed Emperor by the Prætorian guards. Murdered by them, and succeeded by Didus Julianus, who was soon killed. Severus Emperor.
- 194 Niger worsted and killed by Severus, near the Euphrates.
- 196 Byzantium taken by Severus. His return to Italy.
- 197 Severus defeated and slew Albinus, at Lyons. War with the Parthians.
- 201 Severus defeated the Parthians, took their capital Ctesiphon, and subdued the Arabs and Adiabenians.
- 202 Fifth general persecution.
- 203 St. Irenæus martyred at Rome.
- 207 Tertullian, a father in the church, flourished.
- 208 Severus and his two sons in Britain.
- 209 Termination of the war against the Caledonians. Wall of Severus built in Britain.
- 210 Death of Severus, at York. Accession of his sons Caracalla and Geta.

- 212 Geta murdered in the arms of his mother, by his brother Caracalla.
- 216 Artabanus, King of the Parthians, surprised by the Roman Emperor, and his country laid waste.
- 217 Caraculla put to death, and succeeded by Opilius Macrinus.
- 218 Macrinus, and his son Diadumenianus, slain by the soldiers. Heliogabalus succeeded.
- 222 Heliogabalus slain in a tumult, and succeeded by Alexander Severus. The Christians permitted the exercise of their religion.
- 225 Excellent laws made by Alexander. Mathematicians permitted to teach in Rome.
- 226 Artabanus, King of the Parthians, and last of the Arsacidæ, was defeated and slain by Artaxerxes, a supposed descendant of the ancient Kings of Persia.
- 228 Ulpian, the lawyer, juris-consult, prefect of the Prætorian guards, slain by the soldiers.
- 231 Origen flourished.
- 235 Alexander, with his mother, put to death by the soldiers. Maximin usurped the empire. Sixth general persecution.
- 237 Gordians, father and son, proclaimed Emperors, at Carthage. Balbinus and Pupianus chosen by the senate. Maximinus slain by the soldiers.
- 238 Balbinus and Pupianus put to death by the Prætorian band. Gordians, son of the younger Gordians, began to reign at 13.
- 241 Sapor, King of Persia, seized Mesopotamia, and threatened Antioch.
- A party of Franks, a people of Lower Germany, defeated in Gaul.
- 244 The Emperor Gordian put to death by Philip, who succeeded him.
- 248 Secular games 1000 years after the foundation of Rome. Theatre of Pompey reduced to ashes.

St. Cyprian chosen bishop of Carthage.

249 Philip, father and son, killed by the soldiers. Decius, 30th Emperor.

250 Seventh general persecution.

251 Death of Decius, and his sons, while pursuing the Goths. Gallus, and his son Volusian, proclaimed.

252 The plague in several provinces, especially at Alexandria in Egypt.

253 Gallus and Volusian slain. Emilianus proclaimed; but soon after killed by the military.

Valerianus acknowledged Emperor by the senate, with his son Gallienus.

257 Eighth persecution. Martyrdom of Stephen, bishop of Rome.

258 Valerian at Byzantium and at Antioch, which he repajred. Cyriades, first of the 30 tyrants, made himself Emperor. St. Cyprian's martyrdom.

259 Cyriades killed by the soldiers.

260 The Scythians took Trebizond and Chalcedon, and burnt Nice.

Conference of Valerian with Sapor, King of Persia, who detained him in captivity, where he died. Gallienus, his son, reigned alone.

261 Plague in the provinces. The dying assisted by the Christians.

263 Gallienus defeated the tyrant Posthumus. Porphyrius, the philosopher, and Plotinus, flourished. Odenatus, King of Palmyra, seized the empire of the East, with Mesopotamia.

265 The Persians defeated by Odenatus. Triumph of the Emperor, at Rome, on that account.

267 Zenobia, wife of Odenatus, declared queen of the East. Gallienus's general defeated by her. The Scythians who had crossed the Danube were defeated. The Goths laid waste Cyzicum, Asia, and Achaia.

Tetricus

Tetricus took the title of Emperor, and reigned six years in Gaul.

- 268 Gallienus and his brother put to death. Accession of Claudius II. who defeated the tyrant Aureolus; persecuted the Christians, and attacked the Goths.

- 269 Defeat of the Goths.

- 270 Death of Claudius by the plague. Aurelian chosen Emperor by the army of Illyria.

- 272 Ninth persecution.

War with Zenobia.

- 273 Defeat of Zenobia, who is led in triumph at Rome. Longinus, philosopher and rhetorician, put to death by orders of the Emperor.

- 274 The province of Dacia, beyond the Danube, abandoned by the Romans.

End of the persecution.

- 275 Aurelian assassinated.

- 276 Tacitus chosen Emperor by the senate; killed after six months; Florianus his brother killed after three months reign. Aurelian Probus chosen Emperor.

- 277 The Barbarians expelled from Gaul.

- 282 Probus killed for his severity to the troops.

Marcus Aurelius Carus proclaimed.

War in Persia and Gaul.

- 283 Mesopotamia seized by Carus. His death by a thunder-bolt.

- 284 His sons Carinus and Numerianus succeeded. Games celebrated at Rome. Numerianus died by the treachery of Aper, his father-in-law. Diocletian, chosen by the army, avenged the murder of his predecessor.

Great persecution.

According to the Chinese history, ambassadors were sent from Rome to China with presents.

- 285 Carinus assassinated.

- 286 Carausius proclaimed himself Emperor in Britain. Gaul was attacked. Maximinus

nus Herculeus, declared Emperor; victorious in Gaul.

287 The Salic Franks settled on the Rhine.

291 Constantius and Maximinianus Galerius declared Cæsars.

292 Diocletian adored as a God.

293 Carausius, usurper of the sovereignty in Great Britain, put to death, and succeeded by Albetus. The Franks expelled from Batavia by Constantius: great numbers slain: others transported into Gaul.

295 The Carpi obtained lands in Pannonia.

302 Galerius Cæsar victorious over Narses, King of Parthia, who added five provinces on the Tigris.

303 Tenth general persecution.

305 Diocletian and Maximinus resigned the empire.

Constantius Chlorus and Maximinus Galerius proclaimed Emperors. Severus and Maximinianus Cæsars. Defeat of the Franks in Gaul by Constantius.

306 Constantine saluted Emperor by the army. Maxentius, son of Maximinus Herculeus, proclaimed Emperor by the Prætorian bands.

307 Attempt of Maximinus Herculeus to resume the empire. Refusal of Diocletian to imitate his example.

308 Licinius declared Emperor.

309 Severe persecution in the East.

310 Unsuccessful plot of Maximinus Herculeus against his son-in-law Constantine, discovered by Fausta, his daughter. Maximinus put to death at Marseilles.

311 Galerius died of a shameful malady.

312 Persecution continued by Maximinus. Conversion of Constantine. Maxentius defeated and drowned in the Tiber. The persecution stopped.

313 Constantia, sister of Constantine, given to Licinius

- Licinius in marriage. Death of Diocletian in Dalmatia.
- 316 Beginning of the Arians at Alexandria. Victory of Crispus Cæsar, son of Constantine, over the Franks.
- 323 War between Licinius and Constantine. Defeat of Licinius in two pitched battles. His exile to Thessalonica.
- 325 First general council at Nice in Bithynia, at which the Emperor was present.
The Shews of Gladiators abolished by Constantine.
- 326 Crispus Cæsar put to death by order of his father Constantine, on suspicion of a criminal intercourse with Fausta his mother-in-law.
St. Athanasius, patriarch of Alexandria. Persecution by Sapor, King of Persia, which lasted forty years.
- 327 The faith preached to the Abyssinians by Frumentius. The Empress Fausta put to death on account of her false accusation of Crispus.
- 328 Byzantium adorned by Constantine, and made the seat of the empire.
- 331 Edict for destroying Pagan temples.
- 334 Revolt of the slaves of the Sarmatians; 300,000 of them were received by Constantine, and dispersed through different provinces.
- 335 Celebration of the 30th year of the reign of Constantine. Council at Tyre concerning St. Athanasius accused by the Arians.
- 336 Athanasius and all the bishops of his party exiled.
- 337 Death of Constantine the Great, first Christian Emperor. The empire divided among his three sons.
- 338 St. Athanasius recalled to Alexandria. Expedition against the Persians. Sapor, their

their King, obliged to raise the siege of Nisibe.

339 Council at Rome concerning St. Athanasius.

340 Constantine defeated and slain by the forces of his brother Constans.

342 Troubles in several churches occasioned by the Arians.

343 Persecution in Persia.

345 Unsuccessful war of Constantius with the Persians.

350 Reign of Constantius alone, Constans being put to death by Maxentius, who usurped the title of Emperor, at Autun.

351 Maxentius attacked and defeated by Constantius. Gallus made Cæsar. Persecution against the catholics.

352 Several cruelties committed in the East by Gallus Cæsar. Jews put to death, and several of their towns burnt.

353 The tyrant Magnentius, and his brother Decentius, laid violent hands on themselves.

354 Gallus put to death in Illyria by order of the Emperor.

355 Council convoked at Milan by the Emperor.

Cologne taken and destroyed by the Franks, after 40 other towns on the Rhine.

Julian, brother of Gallus, declared Cæsar, and made prefect of Gaul.

356 Triumph of Constantius at Rome. Peace between Julian and the King of the Franks. Death of Antony, founder of the monastic life in the desert of Thebais.

358 Sapor II. sent ambassadors to Rome. Great earthquake in the East: more than 150 cities swallowed up: among the rest, Nicomedia.

Victories of Julian over the Salii and Chamavi, tribes of the Franks: and over the Quadi, Sarmatians, and Limigantes.

359 The

- 359 The Germans forced to ask peace of Julian. War with the Persians who besieged Amida. Councils at Selencia and at Rimini.
- 360 Julian declared Augustus by the military. War with Persia. The Franks, called Actuarii, defeated by Julian.
- 361 War between Julian and Constantius. Death of the latter. Julian, Emperor, took possession of Constantinople, abjured the Christian religion, declared himself Sovereign Pontiff of the Pagans, and opened the temples of the gods. The exiled bishops were recalled.
- 362 Nicomedia and Nice overthrown by an earthquake. Schism of Lucifer of Cagliari, on account of the lenity shewn to the bishops fallen in persecution.
- 363 The temple of Jerusalem attempted to be rebuilt by the Jews, encouraged by Julian. Death of Julian the apostate.
Jovian proclaimed Emperor by the army. The heathenish temples shut up, and their sacrifices abolished. Jovian declared in favour of St. Athanasius, against the Arians and Macedonians.
- 364 Death of Jovian. Valentinian proclaimed Emperor by the army, declared his brother Valens his colleague. St. Basil and St. Gregory, of Nazianza, flourished.
- 367 Sickness of Valentinian. His son Gratian declared Augustus.
- 368 War between Valens and the Goths. The city of Nice almost destroyed by lightning.
- 369 Defeat of Athanaric, King of the Goths, by Valens.
- 370 The Saxons and Allemanni defeated by Valentinian.
Persecution of the orthodox bishops, and of Athanasius, by Valens.
- 371 The Allemanni defeated by Severus, commanding under Valentinian. The war in Mauritania

Mauritania fortunately terminated by Theodosius, master of the horse.

372. Unsuccessful war with the Quadi. The Sarmatians subdued by the younger Theodosius, governor of Mæsia. Maira, Queen of the Saracens, embraced Christianity.

Death of St. Hilary, of Poitiers.

- 373 Death of St. Athanasius.

- 374 Valentinian's alliance with Macrianus, King of the Allemanni. Election of St. Ambrose to the see of Milan.

- 375 Persecution of the orthodox, by Valens. Death of Valentinian by apoplexy. Gratian and Valentinian the younger, saluted Emperors.

- 376 The Goths expelled by the Huns, and received by the Romans in Thrace.

The body of Valentinian carried to Constantinople. Theodosius, the elder, put to death by order of Valens.

Edict of Gratian against the assemblies of the heterodox.

- 377 Revolt of the Goths.

- 378 Battle with the Goths near Adrianople. They settled in Thrace, Scythia, and Mæsia, and penetrated to the gates of Constantinople. The Allemanni subdued by Gratian. Theodosius declared Emperor of the East.

- 379 Death of St. Basil. Condemnation of Apollinarius. St. Gregory, of Nyssa, sent to Arabia. St. Gregory, of Nazianza, translated to the see of Constantinople.

- 380 Dangerous sickness of Theodosius at Thessalonica. His baptism. Several laws made in favour of Christianity. Peace with the Goths.

- 381 Athanaric, King of the Goths, expelled by his subjects, fled to Theodosius, at Constantinople, where he died.

Second œcumenical council at Constantinople.

nople. The errors of Macedonius against the Holy Ghost condemned. The Nicene creed renewed. The bounds of each exarchate determined. The see of Constantinople raised to the first rank after Rome. The churches taken from the Arians and given to the orthodox.

383 Maximus, tyrant of Britain, with Victor, his son. Arcadius declared Augustus. Arsenius chosen preceptor to Arcadius, son of Theodosius. St. Augustine professor of rhetoric at Rome.

384 Deputies sent by the Persians to sue for peace of Theodosius. Petition of Symmachus, governor of Rome, for the restoration of the Pagan worship, refuted by St. Ambrose. St. Jerom travelled to Jerusalem.

386 Conversion of St. Augustin. Theodosius and Arcadius triumphed at Constantinople on vanquishing the Grutingii, a Gothic race. Edict of Valentinian in favour of the Arians, and the council of Rimini.

387 Inroad of Maximus into Italy, who restored the worship of the Pagan deities, and built an altar to Victory. Troubles in Antioch on account of the taxes, appeased.

388 Maximus vanquished and slain near Aquileia, by Theodosius. Victor his son killed in Gaul. Incursions of the Franks into Gaul, who, after carrying off great booty, routed the Roman general.

389 Entrance of Theodosius, with his son Honorius, into Rome. Agelmundus, first King of the Lombards.

390 Massacre at Thessalonica by order of Theodosius, on account of an insurrection, in which the prefect was killed. The entrance of the church refused to the Emperor by St. Ambrose: who obliged him to do public penance.

Arrival of Theodosius, and his son Honorius,

rius, at Constantinople. Eugenius usurps the empire in the West.

392. Valentinian, the younger, wounded by Arbogasties, died. Troops raised by Arbogastes in Gaul, and among the Franks.

393 Honorius declared Augustus.

394 War between Theodosius and Eugenius. The Emperor vanquished next day, gained a complete victory. Eugenius taken and put to death.

Earthquake from September to November. Several towns swallowed up.

395 Death of Theodosius, the last who ruled the whole Roman empire.

Arcadius, Emperor of the East: Honorius of the West. Stilico made peace with the Sicambrians and Franks.

396 St. Augustin made bishop of Hippon. Conversion of Frigitilla, Queen of the Marcomanni.

397 Stilicho declared enemy of the republic, at the solicitation of Eutropius.

Death of St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan.

St. John. Chrysostom chosen bishop of Constantinople.

A part of the Franks vanquished by the Romans.

398 War between the Romans and Gildo, son of a Moorish King, in Africa. Gildo defeated, strangled himself. His conqueror and brother, Mascezel, precipitated into a river by order of Stilicho.

399 War between the empire, and Tribigildis, a Goth, who was defeated, though favoured by Gainas, general of the Romans.

Demolition of the heathenish temples and idols by order of Honorius.

400 Interview between Gainas and the Emperor Arcadius. Eudoxia declared Augusta. Italy invaded by Alaric, King of the Goths. Spain, and a part of Gaul, ceded to the

Goths by Honorius. Stilicho defeated. The errors in Origen's works condemned at Rome.

- 401 Birth of Theodosius, son of Arcadius. The Empress Eudoxia expelled the church by Chrysostom, for seizing a widow's property.

- 402 The Geou-gen Tartars, or the Avari, conquered Great Tartary, by defeating the Huns of the North.

- 403 St. Chrysostom deposed by Theophilus, of Alexandria, and other prelates, at the instance of Eudoxia: banished, but soon recalled by Arcadius, on account of a tumult among the people, and a great earthquake. Alaric, marching to Rome, is defeated by Stilicho.

- 404 St. Chrysostom banished, and Arsacius promoted to his see. Extraordinary storm of hail-stones: Eudoxia's death in labour.

- 406 Italy invaded by Radagaises, with 200,000 Scythians. His army defeated by the Huns and Goths. Radagaises slain.

First appearance of the Vandals. They were in part defeated by the Franks, or French, in Germany.

- 407 The Alani, Suevi, and Vandals, penetrated into Gaul, whence they marched to Spain. The Burgundians, commissioned by Stilicho, seized a part of Gaul, and established a kingdom, which lasted till 534.

Death of St. John Chrysostom in exile.

- 408 Death of Arcadius: accession of Theodosius II. his son. Stilicho put to death for treason by Honorius, his son-in-law.

- 409 Siege of Rome by Alaric. It was taken and given up to pillage. Death of Alaric a few days afterwards. Succession of Ataulphus, his kinsman, who married Placidia, sister of Honorius.

Spain occupied by the Vandals, Alans, and Suevi: Galicia and Betica by the Vandals: Lusitania

Lusitania and Carthagera by the Alans. Gonderic, first King of the Vandals: Hermeric, of the Suevi: and Respendial, of the Alans.

411 Decennial games celebrated by Theodosius. Vicennial by Honorius.

Maximus proclaimed Emperor by Gerontius, a general of Honorius. Gerontius defeated and slain by Constantius: Maximus, stripped of the purple, died in Spain.

412 The tyrant Heraclian seized Africa. Gaul invaded by the Goths under Ataulphus. Beginnings of Pelagius and Celestius: their dogmas about grace and original sin. The Greater Armenia divided between the Persians and Romans.

413 Italy attacked by a fleet under Heraclian. His defeat and death.

414 Pulcheria declared Augusta. The Goths defeated by Constantius, driven from Narbonne, and obliged to retreat to Spain. Atalus, tyrant of Gaul.

415 Attalus taken by Constantius, and sent to the Emperor. Ataulphus, King of the Goths, slain with his children at Barcelona. Death of Respendial, King of the Alans, in Spain: he was succeeded by Atacius. The church of Constantinople rebuilt and dedicated. Several Christians at Alexandria put to death by the Jews.

Isdegerdis, King of Persia, on the point of becoming a Christian, was deterred by the indiscreet zeal of a bishop, who burnt a temple: he persecuted the Christians for five years.

416 Peace between Honorius and Wallia, King of the Goths, by the mediation of Placidia, sister of the Emperor. Games celebrated at Rome for the victory gained over Attalus.

The errors of Pelagius condemned by the bishops of Africa.

- 417 The Pope declared Pelagius and Celestius innocent: the Vandals and Silingians in Betica exterminated by Wallia.

Aquitain ceded to the Goths by Honorius. Wallia, their King, established his court at Toulouse.

- 419 Earthquake in Palestine: several cities swallowed up.

- 420 Death of St. Jerome at Bethlehem.

War with the Persians. Varanes, their King, defeated, with his allies the Saracens. Several historians begin the French monarchy from this date, with the reign of Pharamond.

Galicia forsaken by the Vandals. China divided into two empires: the Goei Tartars in the north: and the Sam in the south.

- 421 Marriage of Theodosius with Eudoxia. War with Persia.

- 422 Thrace laid waste by the Huns. Peace with Persia. Castinus defeated by the Vandals in Spain.

- 423 Placidia expelled from Rome by her brother. Honorius retired to Theodosius with her children.

Death of the Emperor Honorius. John, a notary, supported by Castinus, seized the government.

- 424 More than 100,000 Persians drowned in the Euphrates, into which they threw themselves for fear of the Romans. Valentinian III. acknowledged Emperor of the West.

- 426 Public schools established at Constantinople by Theodosius, and privileges granted to the professors.

Death of Gunderic, King of the Vandals. His brother Ciseric or Genseric, succeeded.

- 427 Pannonia recovered by the Romans. The Vandals and Alans transported to Africa, by Count Boniface.

Lusitania

Lusitania laid waste by Genseric, and Mauritania invaded. He was pursued and routed by Hermigarus, King of the Suevi, and threw himself into a river.

428. A part of Gaul, on the Rhine, till then in the hands of the Franks, recovered by Actius.

Death of Pharamond, in the ninth year of his reign: succeeded by Clodio 2d King of French, that is, of the Salian Franks. Galicia laid waste by the Sueves.

All the coast of Africa occupied by the Vandals, under Genseric, who had abandoned Spain.

Death of St. Augustine during the siege of Hippon.

431. Third oecumenical council, at Ephesus, against Nestorius: who was condemned and deposed.

433. A great fire at Constantinople, during three days; reduced a part of the city to ashes.

Treaty with Attila and Bleda, leaders of the southern Huns. 700 pounds of gold granted them yearly. The Huns afterwards subdued the northern nations, and sent ambassadors to China.

434. Attila, King of the Huns, excited by Honoria, sister of Valentinian, to invade the western empire.

435. Peace with Genseric, King of the Vandals. Peace between Guadicarius, King of the Burgundians, and Actius.

436. The French attacked by the Goths under their King Theodoric. Narbonne besieged, but relieved.

437. Marriage of Valentinian with Eudoxia, daughter of Theodosius, at Constantinople. Sicily and several other islands ravaged by the Goths; 8,000 of them defeated by Actius.

Hermeneric, King of the Suevi, dangerously

ously sick, declared his son Rechila, King in his stead.

Publication of the code of laws by Theodosius.

- 438 The Franks had now certainly a footing in Gaul, after the expedition of their King Clodio, who seized Cambray, and the adjacent country.

- 439 Carthage and several towns in Africa seized by Genseric.

- 440 Littorius, hitherto successful against the Goths, defeated and taken prisoner by Theodoric.

- 441 Theodosius made war on the Vandals. The Roman territory invaded by the Persians, Saracens, Zannians, Isaurians, and Huns. They were obliged to make peace by Anatolius and Aspar.

Death of Hermeneric, King of the Suevi, after seven years of sickness. He was succeeded by his son Rechila, who seized Betica, Seville, and Carthagena.

- 442 Peace between Valentinian and Genseric.

Thrace and Illyria laid waste by the Huns. Theodosius purchased peace with money.

Death of St. Cyril, bishop of Alexandria.

- 445 War in Spain. Vitus, general of the Romans, attacked Betica, and the inhabitants of Carthagena. He was repulsed by the Suevi and the Goths.

- 446 Fire, pestilence, famine, and earthquake, at Constantinople.

The Scots and Picts attacked the Britons, who, in vain, demanded assistance from Rome.

- 447 All Europe wasted by Attila.

- 448 Eutychus condemned for heresy in a council at Constantinople.

Death of Rechila, King of the Suevi, succeeded by Rechiarius.

449 The

- 449 The Anglo-Saxons invited to Britain, as auxiliaries against the Scots and Picts.
- 450 Eudoxia, the Empress, retired to Jerusalem. Death of Theodosius. Accession of Marcianus, who espoused Pulcharia. Dreadful famine in Italy. Fathers and mothers reduced to eat their own children.

451 Attila, stiling himself the Scourge of God, over-ran and ravaged France. Actius, aided by Theodoric, King of the Goths, and Merovæus, King of the French, obliged him to raise the siege of Orleans, and gained a great victory in the plains of Chalons, in Champagne. Attila, not discouraged, celebrated games in Thuringia, and soon attempted new inroads into Italy.

Fourth oecumenical council at Chalcedon.

- 452 Revolt of the inhabitants of Alexandria against the Emperor. They stopped the transportation of grain to Constantinople.

Attila was constrained by Actius to quit Italy. He was defeated in Gaul by Thorismond, King of the Goths, with an immense slaughter.

Beginnings of the city of Venice by people fleeing from the barbarians to the little islands for safety. Thorismond, King of the Goths, put to death by his brothers. Edict of Marcian, that those who were made consuls, should pay a certain sum to be employed for repairing aqueducts.

- 453 Death of Attila. The empire of the Huns fell at his death.

454 Sicily ravaged and seized by the Vandals.

- 455 Valentinian killed at the instigation of Maximus, whose wife he had seduced. The western empire seized by Maximus. The Empress Eudoxia in a revenge prevailed on Genseric to invade Italy. He entered Rome, destroyed great part of the buildings, and carried off rich spoils and many prisoners to Africa ;
among

among others, the Empress and her daughter. The Romans stoned Maximus to death, and a few days afterwards proclaimed Avitus, Emperor.

The walls of all the towns in Africa destroyed by Genseric, except those of Carthage.

456 Death of Merovæus, King of the French. Succeeded by Childeric, their 4th King. The Emperor Avitus prevailed on Theodoric II. King of the Goths, to enter Spain. He obliged the Suevi to retreat to Lusitania, pursued their King Rechiarius, and put him to death. The Vandals, infesting the coasts with a fleet, were defeated by Ricimer.

457 Death of Marcian. Election of Leo, the Thracian, to the empire. Abdication and death of Avitus.

458 Great earthquake at Antioch, and in Thrace, Hellespont, Ionia, and the Cyclades. About this time, according to the annals of China, the Chinese navigated to the north of California in America.

459 Masdrias, King of the Suevi, in Spain, put Fronto, his own brother, to death.

460 Majorian prepared for war against the Vandals, but visited Genseric in disguise, and made peace with him.

461 Majorian is put to death in Spain by order of Ricimer. Fire at Constantinople. Cologne taken from the Romans, by Childeric, King of the French.

464 Beorgok, King of the Alans, defeated and put to death by Ricimer. The Vandals routed and expelled from Sicily by Count Marællinus.

465 A fire which consumed great part of the town of Constantinople: the houses were afterwards rebuilt by Zeno, with spaces between them.

Severus II. poisoned by Ricimer. Genseric came into Italy with a considerable fleet;

fleet; went thence to Greece and Alexandria. Childeric, King of France, recalled from exile, where he had been eight years.

466 Death of Theodoric, King of the Goths; succeeded by his brother Euric, who ravaged Spain, entered Gaul, laid siege to Clermont, in Auvergne, and was defeated by Eccicius, son of the Emperor Avitus.

467 Anthemius, sent by Leo, Emperor of the East, was chosen Emperor of the West by the senate and army. Rome afflicted with a plague, which carried off numbers of its inhabitants.

The Suevi seized Coimbra.

468 Leo sent a fleet against the pirates and Genseric. Basiliscus, his admiral, defeated the enemy's fleet.

469 The Ostrogoths sent to Constantinople the head of Dinzig, King of the Huns, son of the famous Attila.

471 Aspar, Ardaburus, and his son, put to death by order of the Emperor.

472 Mount Vesuvius emitted flames in terrible abundance: the sun was darkened, and the fire laid waste all Campania.

473 Glycerius took the title of Emperor at Ravenna.

474 Death of Leo, the Elder, Emperor of the East, succeeded by Leo II. or the Younger, his grand-child. Young Leo died in 10 months, and was succeeded by his father Zeno. The Saracens took possession of Mesopotamia, and the Huns of Thrace. Zeno deposed by the soldiers on account of his excesses. Julius Nepos dethroned Glycerius at Rome, and proclaimed himself Emperor.

475 Basiliscus put into Zeno's place for a time. Orestes, general of the troops, expelled Nepos, and made his son Emperor.

The

The Saxons defeated by the Romans near the Loire.

- 476 Basiliscus declared his son, Cæsar : but the Emperor Zeno remounting the throne, banished Basiliscus and his family to Cappadocia, where they were starved to death. Fire at Constantinople, in which a great part of the town was consumed, with the library, consisting of 120,000 volumes.

Odoacer, King of the Heruli, invaded Italy, seized Rome and Ravenna, and obliged Augustulus to abdicate.

End of the Roman empire in the West : 507 years after the battle of Actium.

Odoacer took the title of King of Italy, and established the seat of government at Ravenna.

- 477 Count Brachylas, refusing to acknowledge Odoacer, was put to death by his order. Earthquake at Constantinople.

- 480 Dreadful earthquake at Constantinople, during 40 days.

- 481 Beginning of the reign of Clovis V. King of the French.

Theodoric, King of the Goths, marched within four miles of Constantinople : returned into Illyria, and died of a wound.

- 482 Macedonia and Thessaly ravaged by Theodoric, surnamed Valamer.

- 484 Revolt of Leontius, in Syria, who took the title of Emperor.

Death of Euric, King of the Goths, or Visigoths, in Spain ; succeeded by Alaric II. Death of Huneric, King of the Vandals. End of the persecution.

- 485 All the places held by the Romans in Gaul seized by Clovis.

- 488 Odoacer defeated by Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths.

- 489 Another victory gained by the same.

- 490 Odoacer again defeated by Theodoric.

490 Part of Thuringia, or the country of Liege, subdued by Clovis.

491 Death of the Emperor Zeno. Anastasius chosen by the senate to succeed him. Odoacer besieged in Ravenna, by Theodoric.

492 Odoacer, after a siege of three years, capitulated; but was treacherously slain by Theodoric I. King of the Ostrogoths.

494 Persecution of the orthodox by the Emperor Anastasius. An earthquake swallowed up Laodicea.

495 Euphemius, of Constantinople, exiled, and Macedonius intruded into that see.

496 Victory of Clovis over the Germans, followed by his conversion, and that of his court.

The Sclavonians seize Poland and Bohemia.

498 Sedition at Constantinople against the Emperor.

499 The Bulgarians came from Asia to ravage Thrace. The Emperor, by presents, prevailed on them to withdraw.

500 Phenicia and Syria laid waste by the Saracens. Theodoric expended large sums to rebuild the walls of Rome.

501 Peace with the Saracens. The Circensian games celebrated; 3,000 people massacred by order of Anastasius.

502 The Bulgarians began again to ravage Thrace.

503 Anastasius, at first, successful against the Persians, was defeated, and obliged to make a dishonourable peace.

504 Anastasius bribed the Bulgarians to retire from Thrace into Pannonia. They were defeated by Theodoric. The Vandals renewed the persecution in Africa. St. Fulgentis and other bishops exiled by them.

505 The Getae defeated the Consul Sabinianus.

506 All the statues in the public places of

Constantinople broken down by Anastasius; and his own erected.

Alaric, King of the Visigoths, ordered the lawyers to digest the Theodosian code. Victory of Clovis over Alaric, at Vonglé, near Poitiers. Clovis slew Alaric with his own hand, and made himself master of all the countries from the Loire to the Pyrenées, except Languedoc, then called Septimania.

Amalaric succeeded his father as King of the Goths, assisted by Theodoric his uncle.

- 508 The French, attacked by Theodoric, lost whatever they had gained in Provence and Languedoc. Arles besieged by the French, and vigourously defended by the Goths. His son Sigismund recovered part of Burgundy.

- 509 Clovis put to death several petty kings in Gaul.

Flavian and other Eutychians excommunicated by Macedonius, bishop of Constantinople.

- 510 Anastasius attempted to depose Macedonius.

- 511 Death of Clovis at Paris. Division of his kingdom among his four sons.

Macedonius expelled by Anastasius. Timothy, a heterodox priest, substituted in his stead.

Sedition at Constantinople: more than 10,000 people killed; and many houses burnt.

- 512 Sedition and massacre at Antioch.

The Heruli occupied lands in the empire.

- 513 Conversion of Cabades, King of Persia, and of Alamundarus, King of certain Saracens.

- 514 Vitalian, Chief of the Goths, declared for the orthodox, and made war on Anastasius. He ravaged Thrace, seized Mæsia, and marched to Constantinople. The Emperor gave him a large sum, promised to recall the exiled bishops, and he retreated.

- 515 Vitalian, deceived by Anastasius, renewed the war, and wasted Thrace.
Cappadocia and Lycaonia laid waste by the Huns.
Death of Macedonius in exile.
- 516 The persecution continued by Anastasius.
- 517 Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus, pillaged by the Getæ. Sigismund, King of Burgundy, put to death, with his wife and children, by Clodomir, King of Orleans.
- 518 Anastasius killed by a stroke of lightning, aged 88.
Justin, Prefect of the Prætorium, chosen Emperor. He restored the orthodox bishops.
- 519 The legates of Pope Hormisdas obtained at Constantinople the condemnation of all Nestorians, Macedonians, and Eutychians. Hermenfredus, King of Thuringia, put one of his brothers to death, and made war on the other.
- 520 Vitalian assassinated by order of the Emperor.
- 521 Excessive liberality of Justinian, nephew of Justin, to the people of Constantinople.
- 522 Conversion of Tzathius, King of the Lazians, a people of Colchis, who had abandoned the interests of Persia for those of the Emperor.
Cabades, King of Persia, in league with the Huns, made war on Justin, but peace was soon restored.
- 523 The army of Thrasamund, King of the Vandals, defeated by the Moors, and the King killed. Murders and robberies suppressed and punished: the Manicheans banished, and their books burnt by Justin.
- 524 Anazatbe, in Cilicia, overthrown by an earthquake: rebuilt under the name of Justinopolis.

The town of Edessa destroyed by a flood. Great sums granted by Justin to rebuild it.

Edicts of the Emperor against the Arians, who were deprived of their churches. Theodoric took their part. Clodomir, King of Orleans, killed in his wars with the Burgundians: two of his children murdered by his brothers: the third embraced a clerical life.

525 The city of Antioch, with many of its inhabitants, consumed by fire.

526 Great earthquake at Antioch, which lasted near a year: the remains of the city destroyed; as also Durazzo, Corinth, &c.

Death of Pope John I. in prison: succeeded by Felix IV.

Symmachus put to death by Theodoric, with his son-in-law, the celebrated Boetius. Death of Theodoric himself a few days after. Athalaric, his grand-son, succeeded as King of the Ostrogoths in Italy. The Cycle introduced by Dionysius Exiguus, the first who reckoned from the birth of Christ.

527 Justinian, nephew of Justin, associated to the empire. Death of Justin a few days after, aged 77.

528 Great sums distributed among the people by Justinian. Belisarius sent with an army against the Persians. Conversion of the King of the Heruli, and many of his people.

Boazer, Queen of the Huns, supplied Justinian with 100,000 men to guard the Bosphorus against the Barbarians.

St. Benedict founded the Monastery of Mount Cassino, in Italy, the first of the Benedictine Order.

Another earthquake at Antioch, where 4,800 people perished.

529 Antioch rebuilt by Justinian. Alamundar, a Saracen King, settled in Syria, but the Roman exarchs obliged him to retire.

Julian declared King by the Jews. Many of

of these rebels slain, with their King.
Publication of Justinian's code of laws.

530 Several battles gained by Belisarius over the Persians.

Hideric, King of the Vandals, deposed by his brother Gilimer, against whom the Emperor declared war.

531 The Persian King, Cavades, solicited by Alamander, a Saracen Prince, renewed the war, and gained a victory over Belisarius. The Persian general punished for buying the victory too dear.

Amalaric, King of the Visigoths, slain in a battle against Childebert. His successor, Theudia, transferred the seat of royalty from Narbonne into Spain.

532 Great sedition and insurrection at Constantinople: suppressed, after much bloodshed. Cavides, or Cavades, King of Persia, succeeded by his son Chosrões.

533 Peace with Persia. Victories of Belisarius over the Vandals in Africa.

Gilimer defeated; Carthage taken.—Publication of the Digest or Pandects.

534 Gilimer led in triumph by Belisarius to Constantinople. End of the domination of the Vandals in Africa, having lasted 105 years. Death of the young King of Italy, Athalaric. Marriage of his mother Amalasunta with Theodatus, whom she caused to be crowned. Soon after he poisoned the Queen. Death of Thierri, King of Metz; succeeded by his son Theodebert. Defeat of Gondemar King of Burgundy, by the French. Partition and end of that kingdom.

535 Justinian declared war against Theodatus to avenge the death of Amalasunta.

Dalmatia and Sicily taken from him by Belisarius.

536 Revolt of the troops in Africa quelled by Belisarius. Eggs of silk-worms brought from

from the Indies by two Monks to Constantinople, where the silk-manufactories began. Great success of Belisarius in the South of Italy.

537 Rome expelled the Goths, and opened its gates to Belisarius.

538 Rome besieged by Vitiges. Pope Silverius suspected of befriending the Goths, was exiled; but recalled by the Emperor. Vigilius, chosen in his stead, prevailed on Belisarius to banish him again. He died in exile. Illyria laid waste by the Huns; more than 120,000 prisoners carried off.

539 Pestilence, war, and famine, afflicted Italy. Vitiges rased the siege of Rome. Milan rased by the Goths; more than 300,000 inhabitants put to the sword.

540 Theodebert, King of the French, marched to the assistance of Vitiges. The plague obliged him to retire. Vitiges in Ravenna, besieged, and taken by Belisarius, who sent him prisoner to Constantinople. Belisarius created Patrician, and sent to command on the frontiers of Persia.

540 Cassiodorus, a learned minister of state, embraced a monastic life, and composed several works.

Chosrões, King of Persia, penetrated into Syria, and granted peace to the Emperor for an annual tribute.

The Moors in Africa defeated the Romans, and killed their commander.

541 Basilus, the last Consul chosen at Rome or Constantinople. The Roman consulship lasted 1048 years. After this period they reckoned from the consulship of Basilus, till the year 566.

Theobald, King of the Goths, killed: followed by Eraric, who was slain, and succeeded by Totila.

542 Chosrões

542 Chosrões obliged by Belisarius to repass the Euphrates.

Childebert, King of France, and his brother Clotaire, laid waste Spain, and seized some towns.

543 Totila passed the Tiber, seized Camponia, Apulia, and Naples.

Chosrões ravaged the Roman territory. Belisarius marched against him, but was, by a contagious malady, obliged to retire.

An earthquake almost universal, 6th Sept.

544 Belisarius sent against Totila.

545 Tivoli taken by Totila, and all the inhabitants put to the sword.

546 Dispute about the celebration of Easter.

The towns of Spoletum, Perugia, and others, taken by Totila. Rome besieged.

547 Kingdom of Northumberland founded by Ida. Rome taken by Totila; 80,000 of the inhabitants killed: a third part of the walls destroyed; the remainder spared on the remonstrance of Belisarius.

The Romans defeated the Goths in Lucania. Belisarius recovered Tarentum, Spoletum, and Rome.

Pope Vigilius ordered to Constantinople by the Emperor, to condemn the three chapters of the works of Theodore, of Mopsuesta, refused, consented, retracted, and prayed the Emperor to refer it to a general council.

Theodbert, King of Austrasia, or Metz, killed by an accident, and succeeded by Theodebald his son.

548 Italy ravaged again by the Goths.

Illyria seized by the Sclavonians.

Belisarius recalled from Italy.

549 The Goths ceded again to the French what they held in Provence. Rome taken, fortified, and embellished, by Totila.

550 Dreadful earthquake in Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia.

The

550 The Duchy of Poland founded by Lechus.

551 Germanus sent against the Goths, being dead, they made themselves masters of all Italy.

Theodebald, King of Metz, sent ambassadors to Constantinople, but refused to abandon the Goths, or to make alliance with the Emperor.

552 Theodorus and Mennas, giving an orthodox profession of faith, were absolved.

Narses, sent against the Goths, defeated them at sea, and expelled them from Sicily. Thrace laid waste by the Huns.

Beginning of the Turks, a race of the Huns, who this year conquered Great Tartary, and put an end to the dominion of the Geougen, or Avari.

Narses penetrated into Tuscany, routed and killed Totila.

The Goths chose Teia for their King.

553 Teia defeated and slain. With him ended the dominion of the Goths. Italy was restored to the Empire. Earthquake at Constantinople which lasted 40 days.

554 Pope Vigilius obtained leave to return to Rome.

Athanagildis, chosen King of the Visigoths, fixes the seat of government at Toledo.

The Romans attacked and defeated in Colchis, by Chosrões.

555 Italy invaded by the French and Germans. The French all cut to pieces by Narses; 50,000 Romans in Colchis routed by 3,000 Persians.

556 Chramne, natural son of Clotaire, revolted against his father. Civil wars in France. Insurrection of the Jews at Cesarea, appeased by Adamantius.

557 The church of St. Sophia, rebuilt at Constantinople, by Justin.

558 The

- 558 The Danube, being frozen over, the Huns passed on the ice, and laid waste Mæsia, Thrace, and Greece. They threatened Constantinople, and were prevailed on by Belisarius to retire, in consideration of a sum of money, and the promise of an annual tribute. A dreadful pestilence at Constantinople. Death of King Childeburt, at Paris. Clotaire, his brother, succeeded, and re-united the French under one King.
- 560 Chramne, son of Clotaire, after being reconciled to his father, revolted anew. The Count of Brittany, who supported him, was slain; and Chramne burnt, with his wife and children, by his father Clotaire.
- 561 Conspiracy against Justinian. Belisarius being suspected, was stripped of all his offices, and imprisoned.
- Death of Clotaire, King of France. The kingdom was again divided among his four sons.
- 563 Justinian embraced the doctrine of the Incorrupticolæ, who maintained that the body of Christ was incorruptible. He exiled the orthodox bishops for refusing to subscribe to that error.
- Embassy from the Great Cham. of Tartary to the Emperor.
- Death of Belisarius.
- 564 Expulsion of Eutychius from the see of Constantinople, for rejecting the errors of the Incorrupticolæ. John, the scholastic, substituted in his stead.
- 565 Death of the Emperor Justinian. Justin II. or the Younger, elected.
- Plague in Italy, France, and Germany.
- 567 Death of Caribert, King of Paris. Liuva, King of the Visigoths, in Spain.
- The Emperor imprisoned and put to death Justin, one of his relations, who commanded the army; and recalled Narses, governor of Italy, who died at Rome, aged 95.

- 568 The Lombards, having left Pannonia, settled in Italy under their King, Alboin.
Longinus, first exarch or governor of Italy, at Ravenna.
- 569 Liguria and several other provinces seized by the Lombards.
Embassy from the Oriental Turks or Tartars, on the silk-trade.
- 570 Birth of the false prophet, Mahomet, at Mecca.
The bishops of Italy sold the gold and silver vases of their churches, and distributed the price among the poor, to save them from the plundering Lombards.
- 571 Kingdom of the East Angles established by Uffa.
- 572 Death of Liuva, King of the Visigoths, in Spain. His brother Leovigildis succeeded.
- 573 Death of Alboin, King of the Lombards, by the treachery of his wife.
Irruption of the Huns. The French repulsed them from Thuringia, which they had laid waste.
- 574 Cleph, King of the Lombards, murdered by one of his servants. His dominions were divided among his generals. The Armenians, shaking off the Persian yoke, were protected by the Emperor. The Avari passed the Danube, and took possession of several towns in the East.
- 575 Justin, the Emperor, falling into a state of insanity, his Empress, Sophia, obtained peace of the Persians.
Cruel wars among the Kings of France, which lasted several years.
- 576 Chosrões defeated by Justinian, a Roman general, and pursued into the heart of his dominions.
- 578 Death of Justin the Emperor. Tiberius II. his son-in-law, acknowledged his successor.
- 579 Death of Chosrões, 80 years old, having reigned

reigned 48. He was succeeded by his son Hormisdas II. the most cruel tyrant that ever reigned in Persia.

579. Eighty martyrs put to death by the Lombards for refusing to eat meat offered to idols.

580 Antioch thrown down by an earthquake.

582 The Saxons, after invading Italy, returned to Germany. Persecution in Spain by Leovigildis, the Arian King of the Goths.

Death of the Emperor Tiberius II. who was succeeded by Mauritius of Cappadocia.

583 Pestilence in France.

584 Chilperic, King of Soissons, being killed at the chace, was succeeded by his son Clotaire II.

585 Death of Leovigildis in Spain. His son Recaredo succeeded, and abjured Arianism.

587 Earthquake at Antioch.

588 The city of Paris consumed by fire.

589 Complete victory gained by Philippicus over the Persians.

Inundation of the Tiber at Rome followed by a plague.

Union of the two empires of China under the dynasty of the Soui.

590 Accession of Gregory the Great to the Papal See. Pestilence throughout France. Death of Autharis, King of the Lombards, by poison. The French laid waste Lombardy. Hormisdas, King of Persia, slain for his cruelty, and succeeded by Chosrões II. who taking refuge with the Emperor, was, by him, restored, the year following.

321 Agilulphus, general of the Lombards, espousing the Queen, was baptized, and proclaimed King.

592 Romania and Tuscany laid waste by Arnulphus, a Chief of the Lombards.

593 Death of Gontran, King of Orleans and Burgundy. His nephew, Childebert, succeeded him.

The Gascons, people of Spain, crossed the Pyrenées, and settled in the country called Gascony.

595 Agilulphus, King of the Lombards, threatened to besiege Rome.

596 Almost all Italy laid waste by the Lombards. Augustine, the Monk, sent into England by Pope Gregory, to preach the Gospel. Death of Childebert, King of Austrasia. His son, Theodebert, succeeded in Austrasia; and Thierry, in Burgundy.

599 Dreadful plague in Africa.

600 Istria laid waste by the Slavonians and the Avari. Civil war in France. Clotaire defeated by Theodebert and his brother Thierry.

602 The Lombards gained a victory over the Romans.

Phocas proclaimed Emperor by the soldiers.

603 Liuva, son of Recaredo, reigned in Spain for 203 years: was killed by Vittem, who usurped the throne.

Chosrões made war on the Romans. This war lasted 18 years.

Phocas sent his and his wife's picture to Rome, and was there proclaimed Emperor. The Lombards prepared for war. Chosrões defeated the Roman army.

604 Death of St. Augustine, first bishop of Canterbury.

606 Death of Pope Sabinianus: his body was cast out of the city, for refusing to distribute the grain of the church among the poor.

Narses, a Roman general, accused of traitorous correspondence with Persia, implored pardon of Phocas, who, after promising him mercy, ordered him to be burnt alive.

607 Boniface chosen Pope, obtained from Phocas an acknowledgment of his primacy. The pantheon, a temple built by Agrippa, under Augustus, in honour of Jupiter and
all

all the gods, was consecrated to the true God, under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin and all the Saints.

608 Chosrões took Armenia, Cappadocia, Galatia, and Paphlagonia.

609 Revolt of the Jews at Antioch, who put to death Anastasius the Bishop.

610 The Persians, masters of Assamea and Edessa, penetrated as far as Antioch.

Heraclius, with a powerful army from Africa, dethroned and killed Phocas, and crowned Emperor.

The Persians withdrew, with great booty, and many prisoners.

611 The Empress Eudoxia being delivered of a son died soon after. A woman was burnt alive for having spit by accident on her bier.

612 Sisebut, an excellent Prince, chosen King of the Visigoths, in Spain.

The Saracens made an incursion on the Roman territory, and pillaged Syria with fire and sword.

Beginning of the preaching of Mahomet, then above 40 years of age.

Theodebert, king of the French, vanquished, shut up in a convent, and afterwards put to death by his brother Thierry.

613 Death of Thierry. Clotaire II. sole king of France, caused Brunehaut to be dragged at the tail of a wild horse, for being the cause of the death of ten kings.

614 Damascus taken by the Persians. Heraclius sued for peace. His Ambassadors returned without an answer.

615 The Persians over-ran Egypt, took Alexandria, and penetrated into Lybra.

616 Death of Agilulphus, King of the Lombards. His son Adaloald succeeded.

617 Heraclius sued again for peace, which Chosrões should grant only on condition, that

that the Romans should forsake christianity and worship the Sun.

- 618 The Avari pillaged the environs of Constantinople; Æra of the Dynasty of Tām, in China.

- 619 The Persians laid waste Asia Minor, entered into Galatia, took Ancyra, and advanced as far as Chalcedon.

- 620 The Emperor Heraclius made peace with the Avars; continued the war with Persia; borrowed the gold and silver from the churches, and struck coin of the sacred vessels to carry on the war.

- 621 Heraclius marched against the Persians. One of their generals surrendered, embraced christianity, and afterwards suffered martyrdom at Edessa. Heraclius joined by some Turks or Huns, arrived on the borders of Armenia, and defeated a corps of Persian cavalry.

- 622 The Emperor entered Persia, pillaged the low country, and took the cities. Chosrões fled. Heraclius pursued him as far as Media, fixed his head-quarters in Albania, and took more than 50,000 prisoners.

Mahomet's flight from Mecca to Medina, called by the Arabians the *Hegira*, whence they date their annals.

- 623 Heraclius pursued the Persian army. The Huns or Turks withdrew to their own country Scythia. The Emperor retreated; the Persians followed him, but were defeated.

The Romans hitherto masters of part of Spain, driven out of it by Suintila, King of the Visigoths.

- 624 Heraclius crossed the Euphrates, and after repeated success quartered in Sebaste, in Cappadocia.

- 625 Edwin, King of Northumberland, embraced christianity, and found the See of York, of which Paulinus was the first Bishop.

626 Hera-

626 Heraclius continued the war with Persia. Clotaire II. assumed his son Dagobert as partner of his throne. The Lombards expelled Adaloald their king, and chose Arioaldus in his stead.

627 Heraclius pursued Chosrões as far as Se-lencia, beyond the Tigris. The King falling sick wished to have his youngest son crown-ed. Tiroes the eldest, caused all his brothers and his father to be put to death, made peace with the Empire.

Heraclius returned in triumph to Con-stantinople.

Death of Clotaire II. who was succeeded by his son Dagobert. Pepin the elder, be-ing mayor of the place.

629 Mahomet seized Mecca, and afterwards almost all Arabia.

631 The state of Toulouse, united to France. Suintila, King of the Visigoths in Spain, being deposed, Sisenando reigned in his stead.

632 Death of Mahomet, at Medina, aged 63 years. His father-in-law Aboubeker ac-knowledged Caliph. It was he who collect-ed the various parts of the Coran. He sent one army against the Persians, and another against the Romans to make conquests.

633 Theodorus, brother of Heraclius, beaten by the Saracens or Arabians.

634 Omar, Caliph, after the death of Aboubeker, defeated the Romans, took Damascus and all Phœnicia.

635 The Saracens entered Egypt, and prepared to besiege Jerusalem. They agreed to spare it for a considerable sum, and an annual tribute.

This year Christian Missionaries penetrat-ed through Tartary into China, and erected a monument, which was found in 1625.

636 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens.

Death of Arioaldus, King of the Lombards.

Rotharis succeeding, reduced the laws into a code.

- 637 Antioch taken by the Saracens, who became masters of all Persia. Jezdegirde the King fled into Tartary, whence he sent Ambassadors to China.

The King of the West Saxons, with his people received the Christian Faith, as did also the other Saxon Kings.

Death of Dagobert, who was succeeded in Austrasia by his son Sigebert II. and in Neustria and Burgundy by another son Clovis II.

The Saracens masters of Egypt.

- 640 Ercombert, King of Kent, made heathenish idols to be pulled down

- 641 Death of the Emperor Heraclius, after a reign of more than 30 years. Constantine II. his son reigned but four months. Being poisoned (it is said) by his step-mother, he was followed by Heracleonas her son, who was soon deposed, and executed with his mother. Constans II. son of Constantine was proclaimed at 12 years of age.

- 642 Chindasvinla chosen King of the Visigoths, in Spain.

- 644 The University of Cambridge said to have been founded by Sigebert, King of the East Angles.

Omar, Caliph, re-built the Temple of Jerusalem, as a Mosque. Othman succeeded him.

Mauritias, Governor of Rome, revolted, but was taken and put to death by the Exarch.

The Chinese annals mention a Roman embassy to their court, on occasion of the war with the Arabians.

- 644 Sigebert, King of the East Angles, embraced a monastic life. Peda, King of the Mercians, put Sigebert to death.

647 The

647 The Saracens occupied part of Africa, and rendered it tributary.

The Saracens landed in Cyprus and took Salamine.

649 Council of Rome against the Monothe-
lites and the Typus.

Death of Chindasvinla, King of the Visi-
goths in Spain, who was succeeded by Re-
cesvinto.

650 The Sclavonians invaded Italy, but were
repulsed by the Lombards.

651 Oswin, King of Northumberland, slain.

Jezdegirde, last King of Persia, killed; his
son sought refuge in China.

653 Pope Martin carried off from Rome, was
detained in the isle of Naxos upwards of
one year.

Death of Rotharis, King of the Lombards.

Landing of the Danes in Britain. The
Saracens conquered Rhodes, and destroyed
the famous Colossus. They pillaged Ar-
menia.

654 Martin the Pope, being brought to Con-
stantinople was imprisoned, and afterwards
banished. The Roman clergy were prevail-
ed on by threats, to chuse another Pope.

655 Moaiva, general of the Saracens, came with
a fleet to besiege Constantinople; two chris-
tian soldiers burnt his fleet; he returned
with many ships; defeated the Romans; and
obliged Constans to fly to Constantinople.

656 Death of Sigebert, King of Austrasia.
Grimoald, mayor of the palace, sent away
Dagobert, son of Sigebert, and put his own
son Childebort on the throne.

Clovis II. King of Neustria and Burgun-
dy, took off the silver from the roof of St.
Denis, sent it to the mint, and distributed
the money among the poor.

Othman, Caliph of the Saracens, being
killed, Ali, son-in-law of Mahomet, was ac-
know-

known Caliph in Arabia, and Moavia in Syria.

656 Death of Clovis II. His eldest son Clo-
taire III. succeeded to the kingdoms of
Neustria and Burgundy, at first under the
guardianship of his mother.

658 Peace between the Saracens and the Em-
pire; the former agreeing to pay a yearly
tribute.

659 Theodosius, a deacon, put to death by his
brother, the Emperor Constans, who,
haunted by frightful dreams, left Constanti-
nople, and staid some time at Syracuse.

661 Ali, one of the Caliphs, being killed, was
succeeded in Arabia by his son, Hassan,
who after six months ceded to Moavia, his
father's competitor.

Death of Aribert, King of Lombardy.
His sons quarrelled about his kingdom.

Arrival of the Emperor Constans at Rome,
where he was treated with great honours.

662 Grimoald, Duke of Beneventum, seized
the kingdom of Lombardy.

664 The Emperor returned to Syracuse, levied
great contributions, and rendered himself
odious.

665 The Saracens in a second expedition into
Africa, took several towns.

668 Death of the Emperor Constans, at Syra-
cuse, after a reign of 27 years. Constantine
IV. son of Constans, assumed his two
brothers as colleagues, but afterwards out
of jealousy, had their noses cut off.

The Saracens carried off 80,000 prisoners
from Africa.

669 The Saracens took and destroyed Syracuse,

670 The Picts in Scotland converted by St.
Columba.

Death of Clotaire III. King of Neustria.
Childeric II. became sovereign of all
France.

671 The

671 The Saracens invaded Lesser Asia, and prepared to besiege Constantinople.

Death of Grimoald, King of the Lombards.

672 The Saracens landed in Thrace, besieged Constantinople for six months, and took up their winter quarters at Cyzicus.

Death of Rasesvinto, King of the Visigoths in Spain. Wamba, chosen and crowned in his stead.

673 The Saracens besieged Constantinople anew. The Generals of the Empire defeated their army; great part of their fleet dispersed; more than 30,000 perished on board. Callinicus, famous architect and mathematician, invented a fire called the Greek fire, which consumed the Saracen fleet on the water.

Childeric, King of France, being killed, Thierry, his brother, was placed on the throne; but from this time the mayor of the palace ruled the state.

674 Ebroin, mayor of the palace, set on the throne, one Clovis, who, as he pretended, was the son of Clotaire III.

675 The Saracens attempting to land in Spain, are defeated by Wamba, and their fleet destroyed.

676 The Saracens made peace for 30 years with the Emperor, to whom they agreed to pay a considerable tribute.

678 The Bulgarians, so called from the river Wolga, invaded Thrace, settled on the Danube, and gave their name to the province still called Bulgaria.

679 Christianity preached to the Frisians, by S. Wilfrid, of York.

680 Death of Moavia, Caliph, after a reign of 21 years. His son Yesid succeeded him. Third council of Constantinople.

Wamba, King of the Visigoths, abdicated his

his crown, and retired to a monastery. He was succeeded by Errigio.

- 681 The Monothelites condemned at the council of Constantinople.

England afflicted with plague and famine.

- 683 Dissension continued among the Saracens. Moavia II. son of Yesid, Caliph; one month after whom Mervan, one of his kinsmen.

- 685 Death of Constantine IV. or Pogonatus, after 17 years reign. His son Justinian II. aged 16 years, succeeded him.

- 686 Death of Bertrand, King of Lombardy. His son Gondibert succeeded.

- 687 Death of Conon, pope.

Death of Ervigis, King of Spain. Egica, kinsman of Wamba, succeeded.

Pepin, mayor of the palace, defeated King Thierry, in France.

- 690 Justinian, breaking the truce with the Saracens, was defeated by them, and obliged to yield Armenia.

- 691 Death of Thierry, King of Neustria and Burgundy. His son Clovis III. put in his stead. Pepin continued to rule as mayor of the palace.

- 693 Justinian employed a Persian architect to build several magnificent edifices, who put several artists and persons of quality to death.

- 694 Justinian deposed, while meditating a general massacre at Constantinople. Leontius a patrician, chosen Emperor, caused his nose to be amputated, banished him to Chersonessus, and put to death the ministers of his cruelty.

Venice began to have a Doge.

- 698 The Romans recovered Syria, and slew more than 200,000 Saracens.

- 700 Cracovia or Cracow said to be by Cracus, Duke of Poland.

- 701 Death of Egica, King of Spain, after reigning

ing 13 years. His son Wibtiza succeeded, and refused to pay the Pope a tribute, which his predecessors had granted.

702 • Justinian levied troops to recover his crown, and espoused the daughter of the King of the Lazians.

703 Justinian took Constantinople, and put to death his two competitors, Tiberius and Leontius, with several persons of note. He banished the Patriarch of Constantinople, and promoted Cyrus to that See.

705 Walid, acknowledged Caliph, reigned at Damascus, and extended his empire from Barbary into Spain, while his generals made conquests in Tartary, and the East-Indies.

709 Justinian made war on the people of Chersonesus.

710 The whole Exarchate of Ravenna rebelling against Justinian: the Exarch fell in battle against the insurgents.

Witiza, King of Spain, dethroned by Rodriguez, whose reign was unhappy.

711 Death of Childebert II. King of France. His son Dagobert II. succeeded.

Revolution in Spain. The Saracens arriving from Africa, proved successful against Rodriguez, betrayed by Count Julian, and by other Lords. The soldiers revolted against Justinian. Philippicus, surnamed Bardanes, was chosen Emperor. He put Justinian to death, and declared in favour of the Monothelites. Rodriguez entirely stripped of his dominions by the Saracens, who remained in Spain for 700 years.

Luitprand, King of Lombardy, who reigned with glory 31 years and seven months.

713 Armius, secretary of Philippicus, put out the eyes of the Emperor, and usurped the sceptre under the name of Anastasius the second.

The

The Saracens took Antioch in Pisidia, and the Bulgarians laid waste all Thrace.

714 Death of Pepin, mayor of the palace; his son, Charles Martel, succeeded in his office.

715 Theodosius III. declared against the Monothelites in favour of the six first councils.

Death of Dagobert, King of France; his nobles chose for his successor Chilperic II. son of Childeric. Charles Martel, son of Pepin, governed the rest of France with glory.

716 The Armenians and Saracens obliged Leo the Isaurian to accept the empire.

Theodosius abdicated voluntarily, and retiring with his son, embraced the clerical state of Ephesus.

The Saracens took Perganus, in Asia; Toledy, in Spain; and penetrated into France, as far as Burgundy.

717 The Saracens worsted before Constantinople; their fleet burnt with the Greek fire; near 300,000 inhabitants died of the plague at Constantinople.

Rome almost destroyed by an inundation of the Tiber, which lasted seven days.

Battle between Charles Martel and King Chilperic, in which the former had greatly the advantage.

718 The Saracens raised the siege of Constantinople, and were defeated by Leo.

Pelagius, a Gothic Prince, chosen King of the Asturias, by the Spanish fugitives; defeated the Saracens, with the slaughter of 20,000 men.

Charles Martel proclaimed Clotaire IV. King, supposed to be son of Clotaire III.

Birth of Constantine, a son of the Emperor, surnamed Copronymus.

St. Boniface from England, preached the gospel in Germany, and founded the See of Mentz.

720 Leo assumes his son as colleague in the empire. Eude, Duke of Aquitain, delivered Chilperic to Charles Martel. Chilperic being dead, Thierry III. was declared King, but Charles Martel ruled despotically.

The Saracens took Narbonne, and laid siege to Toulouse. Yesid, II. was their Caliph after Omar II.

Eude, of Aquitain, made war on Charles Martel, on the Saracens.

726 Pope Gregory II. declared in favour of images.

The Pope invited Charles Martel to Italy, in order to resist Leo. That Emperor caused to break down the images at Constantinople, which excited sedition.

The Saracens besieged Nice. Several Greek bishops declared in favour of the images against the edict of the Emperor.

Ina, King of the West Saxons, abdicated his crown, went to Rome, and made the Pope a present of an annual tribute, called PETER'S PENCE.

728 The defenders of the images made war on Leo; their leaders were defeated at sea.

The Saracens laid waste Provence by sea.

730 Germanus, Patriarch of Constantinople, deposed by the Emperor, and Anastasius, an Iconoclast chosen in his stead. Leo was excommunicated by the Pope.

732 The Pope's lands in Sicily, confiscated by the Emperor.

The Saracens from Spain were defeated with great slaughter, by Charles Martel, near Tours.

733-4 Pope Gregory, and other bishops of Italy petitioned the Emperor in vain, in favour of images. He continued to persecute all who defended them.

735 Eude, Duke of Aquitain declared war against Charles Martel. On his death-bed he divided his territory between his two sons.

Charles Martel attacked the younger, and obliged him to do homage for the duchy of Aquitain.

- 737 Death of Thierry III. after bearing the name of King of France 17 years. Charles Martel governed under the title of Duke of the French. Defeated the Saxons, and drove the Saracens from Provence.

- 739 Death of Favila, who had succeeded his father as King of the Asturias. Alphonsus I. son-in-law of Pelagius, succeeded.

Luitprond, King of Lombardy, laid siege to Rome, and seized the duchy of Spoleum. The Pope implored the aid of Charles Martel.

- 740 Earthquake at Nice, Constantinople, and other cities, felt for several months.

- 741 Death of the Emperor Leo III. Constantine Copronymus, his son, succeeded.

Death of Charles Martel. Carloman and Pepin, his sons, succeeded him.

Birth of Charles, son of Pepin, afterwards called Charlemagne.

- 743 Rebellion against Constantine, who defeated Nicelas and his army, retook Constantinople, and abandoned it to pillage.

Walid II. Caliph, killed for his wickedness.

- 744 Death of Luitprond, King of Lombardy. Ratchis succeeded him.

- 745 The Saxons expelled from Thuringia by Carloman.

- 746 Civil war among the Saracens. An earthquake in Syria and Palestine, with great darkness, from August to October. A dreadful plague, which lasted three years, afflicted Calabria, Sicily, and Greece.

- 747 Carloman, leaving his dukedom to Pepin, his brother, embraced a monastic life.

- 749 Several cities of Syria overthrown by an earthquake. Some removed without injury. In Mesopotamia the earth opened and formed a gulph 2000 paces long.

- 750 Great revolution among the Saracens. The family

family of the Ommiades stripped of the sovereignty, after holding it for 92 years. The Abassides of Mahomet's family mounted the throne, put all the Ommiades to death, except one, who reigned as Caliph in Andalusia. Aboulabba was acknowledged Caliph in the rest of their dominions.

751 Pepin consulted Pope Zacharias, whether he ought not to take the title of King, to the exclusion of Childeric, the last of the Merovingian race, who was incapable of governing.

752 Pepin proclaimed King by an assembly of the States of France, and consecrated by St. Boniface, Archbishop of Mentz. Childeric, the last of the Merovingian line, was deposed and confined to a monastery.

Astolphus, King of the Lombards, took possession of Ravenna, and put an end to the Exarchate, after it had lasted 184 years.

753 Rome besieged by the Lombards. The Pope applied to Pepin, who caused the siege to be raised.

The Pope went to visit Pepin. Declared him and his son Charles Patricians of Rome.

Abougiafar-Almansor, Caliph of the Mahometans after his brother Aboulabbas, built Bagdad, and made it his capital.

755 Rome again besieged by the Lombards, and relieved by Pepin, who obliged Astolphus to restore several towns he had taken from the Pope.

Martyrdom of St. Boniface, of Mentz, the apostle of Germany.

756 Death of Astolphus, King of the Lombards, by a fall from his horse.

Revolution in Spain. The Saracens shook off their allegiance to the Great Caliph, and owned one of the Ommiades Abduraman for their Caliph. His posterity reigned under the title of Kings of Cordova till 1038.

Pepin subdued the Saxons, and required contributions of them.

Ambassadors sent to China by the Caliph.

- 759 Constantine defeated by the Bulgarians, and obliged to flee to Constantinople.
- 761 Constantine persecuted the defenders of images, and prohibited the monastic state.
The Saracens seized Valentia, in Spain.
Constantine subdued the Bulgarians. Excessive cold, followed by great drought. The Euxine Sea was frozen 30 cubits deep.
- 766 Constantine beaten by the Bulgarians, asked aid of Pepin.
- 767 Pope Paul dying, Constantine, a layman, was promoted to the see by Didier, King of Lombardy.
- 768 The people and clergy of Rome deposed and put to death the anti-pope Constantine. Philip being chosen next, was also deposed, and Stephen elected.
Death of Pepin in the 17th year of his reign. He was succeeded by his two sons. Charles, known by the name of Charlemagne, was crowned at Noyon, Carloman at Soissons.
- 769 Charlemagne espoused Bertha, daughter of the King of Lombardy.
Leo, son of Constantine, espoused Irene, and was proclaimed Emperor.
- 770 Constantine persecuted the monks and nuns, obliging them to renounce their vows or be exposed in Cyprus to the cruelty of the Saracens. Many had their eyes put out, and were banished; some married. The Emperor sold the monasteries.
- 771 Carloman dying, his brother Charlemagne remained sole King of France. He divorced his wife Bertha, and married Hildegardis from Suabia.
- 772 Charlemagne defeated the Saxons near Osnabruk, demolished the temple, and broke in pieces their idol Irmensul.
- 773 Rome besieged by the Lombards. Pope Adrian had recourse to Charlemagne, who coming into Italy, defeated Didier, and took Verona.

- 774 Charlemagne leaving his army at the siege of Pavia, repaired to Rome, where he made a magnificent entry.
- 774 Pavia, on his return, surrendered. Didier was taken, shorn, and sent into France, where he died. Thus ended the kingdom of the Lombards, having lasted 206 years.
- 775 Death of the Emperor Constantine Copronymus, after a reign of 34 years. Leo IV. his son, succeeded.
- 776 Routgout attempting to seize on Lombardy, was routed and beheaded by Charlemagne. The Saxons were again defeated.
- 777 Teleric, King of the Bulgarians, received baptism at Constantinople. The Emperor created him a Patrician, and gave him in marriage the cousin of Irene.
- 778 Expedition of Charlemagne into Spain. He subdued Navarre and Sardinia. On his return he rased Pampeiona. The Gascons way-laid his forces, pillaged his baggage, and killed several Lords of his court.
- 779 The Saxons defeated. Several took refuge among the Sclavonians.
- 780 Death of the Emperor Leo. Constantine, his son, surnamed Porphyrogenitus, succeeded, under the guardianship of his mother Irene.
- 781 Charlemagne at Rome. His second son Pepin baptized by the Pope, was crowned King of Italy; and Louis, King of Aquitain; proposed marriage between the daughter of Charlemagne and the Greek Emperor. Neither of them then nubile.
- 782 Charlemagne continuing the war against the Saxons, overturned the temple of Venus at Magdeburgh.
- 785 The Saxons submitted entirely to Charlemagne, and embraced Christianity.
- 786 Haroun, surnamed Raschid the Just, Caliph after his brother Mousa, who reigned but one year.

- 787 Second Council of Nice, where the use of images was restored.

Charlemagne made another journey to Rome, whence he brought choristers and organists into France. He established a school in his own palace, and called the famous Alcuin from England, and encouraged learning.

- 788 Charlemagne made war on Tassillon, Duke of Bavaria, whom he obliged to retire into a monastery.

- 789 Constantine the Emperor endeavoured to assume the reins of government out of his mother's hands. Irene banished his advisers.

- 790 Earthquake at Constantinople, whence the Emperor and Empress are obliged to depart.

The armies shaking off the yoke of Irene, demanded Constantine for their Emperor. Irene withdrew from government, and Constantine began to rule.

- 791 The Emperor recalled his mother to the government. She persuaded him to put out the eyes of his uncles and of several others.

- 793 The Saracens infesting the seas, and attacking Gaul, were defeated by Charlemagne.

Fruitless attempt of that Prince to join the Rhine and Danube by a canal.

- 796 Pope Leo III. sent Legates to Charlemagne, to ask the confirmation of his election.

- 797 Constantine deposed by his mother Irene, and deprived of his sight, died three days after.

- 798 Irene offered considerable sums to the Saracens to purchase peace. They refused, and laid waste all the country to the very gates of Constantinople.

Alphonsus gained a great victory over the Moors in Spain, and sent as a present part of the booty to Charlemagne.

The Caliph Haroun sent Ambassadors to China.

- 799 Pope Leo, ill-treated and imprisoned, escaped to France. Charlemagne restored him.

- 800 The empire of the West, which had terminated in Augustulus, A. D. 476, was this year revived in the person of Charlemagne, who arriving in Rome, was saluted by the people, and solemnly crowned by the Pope, Emperor of the Romans, which title the German Emperors assume to this day.
- 801 Earthquake in France, Germany, and Italy. St. Paul's at Rome, and other buildings were thrown down.
- 802 Nicephorus, a Patrician, declared Emperor, deposed and banished Irene.
- 803 Death of the Empress Irene in exile. Nicephorus sent Ambassadors to Charlemagne with conditions of peace.
- 804 Pope Leo paid a visit to Charlemagne in France, and returned again to Italy.
- 805 Nicephorus purchased peace of the Saracens. The Capitula or Chapters of Charlemagne were drawn up at Aix-la-Chapelle.
The Saracens invaded Greece, and took the isle of Cyprus.
- 806 Charlemagne, aged 64, declared his testament to the chiefs of his kingdom at Thionville. He divided his dominions among his three sons.
- 807 Haroun, Caliph, and the King of Persia, sent magnificent presents to Charlemagne, ceding to him the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem.
- 808 Godfrey or Gotric, King of Denmark, made inroads on the dominions of Charlemagne, and was repulsed.
- 809 Mamon succeeded as Caliph to his father Haroun.
- 810 Death of Pepin, son of Charlemagne, leaving one natural son, afterwards King of Italy.
- 811 Nicephorus defeated and slain by the Bulgarians.
Death of Charles, eldest son of Charlemagne without issue.
- 813 The Bulgarians having defeated the Emperor Michael, he abdicated, and retired to a monastery. Leo

Leo IV. the Armenian, chosen in his stead.

Charlemagne associated his son Lewis in the empire, and caused several councils to be held.

813 Mamon the Caliph protected learning, and from that time the Arabs were addicted to philosophy, mathematics, &c.

814 Death of Charlemagne, of a fever, at Aix-la-Chapelle, the 72d year of his age, the 42d of his reign, and the 14th of his imperial dignity. His son, Lewis the Pious, succeeded as Emperor and King of France, Bernard, natural son of Pepin, as King of Italy.

815 The inhabitants of Rome revolted against the Pope, who putting several of them to death, was blamed by the Emperor.

816 Pope Eugenius IV. or V. coming to France, crowned the Emperor Lewis and the Empress Hermenegarde.

Bernard, King of Italy, conspiring against his uncle, was obliged to throw himself on his mercy.

818 Bernard, having his eyes put out, died. Death of Hermenegarde, the Empress.

820 Michael the Stammerer was detected conspiring against the Emperor Leo, and condemned to die. While he was in chains the conspirators murdered Leo, and then seated Michael on the throne.

The Normans coming from the north of Europe, began to lay waste the western and southern coasts.

822 Lewis did public penance for the death of Bernard.

823 Lotharius, eldest son of Lewis, was crowned Emperor at Rome. The Empress Judith was delivered of a son, called afterwards Charles the Bald.

The Saracens seizing on Crete, built Candia, which name has since been given to the whole island.

825 Heriold,

825 Heriold, King of part of Denmark, embraced Christianity.

826 The Saracens seized Sicily, Apulia, and Calabria; laid waste Gallicia.

828 End of the Heptarchy in England; Egbert, King of the West Saxons, having united the seven kingdoms in one.

Great havock made in Dalmatia by the Bulgarians.

829 Lewis gave Rhetia and part of Burgundy to his son Charles the Bald, then six years old. His other sons declared openly against their father.

Death of Michael the Stammerer. His son Theophilus succeeded to the empire.

830 The sons of Lewis the Good confined their father in prison, but he was reinstated by the States.

831 Theophilus prohibited all image-worship. He made war on the Saracens with success.

832 The Danes landing a third time on the Isle of Shippey, maintained their ground against King Egbert.

833 Lewis, again deposed and confined by his sons, soon recovered his liberty and kingdom.

Death of the Caliph Mamon. His brother Motasem succeeded.

834 King Egbert routed the Danes, and expelled them the island of Shippey.

836 Death of Egbert, first King of England. His son Ethelwolf succeeded.

837 Lewis the Emperor declared his youngest son Charles King of Neustria, and made the Lords swear allegiance to him.

838 Death of Pepin, King of Aquitain, and son of Lewis, after a reign of 21 years.

840 Death of Lewis the Emperor, aged 62, having reigned 27 years.

Lothario, Emperor; Charles the Bald, King of France; and Lewis, King of Bavaria.

842 Death of Theophilus, Greek Emperor, after 12 years reign.

After a bloody war between the brothers, the three French Princes settled the partition of their territory.

territory. Lothario had the Empire, Italy, Lorraine, Burgundy, and Provence; Lewis had Germany; and Charles the West of France to the Maese.

Don Ramiro began to reign in Spain; his cousin Alphonso the Chaste having resigned in his favour.

843 About this time happened the union of the Scots and Picts under Kenneth Mac-Alpine.

844 Ramiro, King of Spain, slew upwards of 70,000 Saracens.

845 The Normans landed in France, advanced as far as Paris, and laid waste the country. Charles gave them large sums of money to retire. They desolated Picardy, Flanders, Friesland, and laid siege to Hamburgh. The Germans obliged them to retreat.

According to the Annals of China, the Emperor issued an edict against the Christians, and several churches were destroyed.

846 The Saracens coming from Africa laid siege to Rome. They plundered its suburbs.

849 Pope Leo IV. fortified Rome. His allies dispersed their fleet and routed the army of the Saracens.

850 St. Ancharius preached the Gospel in Denmark and Sweden.

851 The Danes very much infested Great Britain. The Saracens desolated Sardinia and Corsica.

852 The English gained the famous battle of Okley over the Danes.

853 Ethelwolf granted to the church the tribute called Peter's-pence.

The Normans desolated France made themselves masters of some towns, and pillaged many others.

854 Michael the Emperor, aged 20 years, began to govern by himself.

855 Death of the Emperor Lothario. He divided his states among his three sons. Lewis, his eldest son, had the empire, and the kingdom of Italy; Lothario,

Lothario, his second son, had Lorraine; and Charles had Provence and Burgundy.

856 The Normans landing in Holland, plundered several towns.

857 Ethelwolf, King of England, dying, Ethelbald, his son, reigned two years and a half.

859 The Adriatic frozen over in winter.

860 Ethelbert, second son of Ethelwolf, began to reign over all England.

861 Rurik acknowledged first Prince of Russia: from him descended all the Grand-Dukes, and Czars, till 1598.

862 Great part of the Slavonians converted by the care of Lewis, King of Germany. They obtained a liturgy in their own language.

864 Lothario obliged by a council, held before the legate, to take back his wife: maltreated her, and left her soon after.

865 The Saracens desolated Italy; Lewis forced them to retreat: he took and demolished Capua.

866 Lewis continued the war against the Saracens in Italy: they seized Campania.

The Bulgarians embraced the Christian faith.

Michael caused his uncle Bardas to be assassinated.

867 Basil, the Macedonian, informed, that the Emperor intended to make away with him; prevented him by assassination, and made himself master of the empire.

868 Lothario returning from Rome, where he was absolved from excommunication, died. Charles, King of Provence, died. Charles the Bald seized that kingdom, and divided it with Louis of Bavaria.

869 Charles the Bald took possession of Lorraine, and was crowned King of it by Hinemar.

870 Pope Adrian II. threatened to excommunicate Charles the Bald, for seizing the dominions of Lothario.

The Danes ravaged England, set fire to York, killed

killed Edmund, Titular King of the East Angles.

- 871 Death of King Ethelred, after a reign of six years. He was succeeded by Alfred, surnamed the Great, the fourth son of Ethelwolf, who fought many battles with the Danes, and at last overthrew them.

- 873 There fell in France a shower of locusts of an extraordinary size, they devoured in one night the bark and the twigs of young trees, and dying soon after, occasioned a considerable pestilence.

- 874 The Saracens laid waste Italy and Africa. The Sorabes and the Suabians were vanquished by Lewis, of Germany. The Danes continued to infest England and Scotland.

- 875 Death of the Emperor, Louis II. without male issue.

Charles the Bald went to Rome, and was crowned Emperor, on Christmas-day.

- 876 Charles, the Emperor, crowned King of the Lombards, at Pavia.

Death of Lewis, King of Germany, the 59th year of his reign. His states were divided among his three sons. Carloman, Lewis, and Charles surnamed the Fat.

- 877 Charles, the Bald, going into Italy to assist the Pope, was poisoned by his physician, a Jew. Lewis, surnamed the Stammerer, succeeded as King of France.

- 878 King Alfred compelled Gunthrum, King of the Danes, with some of his chieftians, and men to be baptized, and afterwards to leave England.

Pope John flying from Rome, came into France, where he crowned Lewis, the Stammerer. Rome was taken by Lambert, Duke of Spoleto, and Adalbert, Marquis of Tuscany.

- 880 Death of Carloman, King of Bavaria. Lewis of Germany, took possession of his dominions.

The Normans laid waste France. Charles the Fat

Fat going to Rome, was crowned Emperor on Christmas-day.

- 882 Death of Lewis, of Germany, and of Lewis III. King of France, who was succeeded by his son Carloman.

The Normans burnt Treves, sacked Liege, Cologne, and several other cities.

- 884 Death of Carloman, King of France, at the chase. Charles the Fat took possession of his whole kingdom, to the exclusion of Charles the Simple, posthumous son of Lewis the Stammerer.

- 886 Alfred rebuilt the city of London.

Death of the Greek Emperor Basil. He was succeeded by his son Leo V.

- 887 The Normans laid siege to Paris. Charles the Fat made a shameful treaty to induce the besiegers to retire.

His German subjects revolted to Arnoul, natural son of Carloman. His troops all deserted him, and not a servant remained with him: he would have died for want had it not been for Luitprand, Archbishop of Mentz.

- 888 Death of Charles the Fat, after having governed an empire almost as extensive, as that of Charlemagne, for near six years. His states were divided into five kingdoms.

- 889 The Bulgarians desolated Greece; Leo sent considerable subsidies to the Hungarians, a people come from beyond the Wolga, that they might assist him. The Bulgarians proved victors.

- 891 Guy made himself be crowned Emperor at Rome.

Landing of the Normans between the Rhine and the Meuse. Arnulphus, the Emperor, defeated them.

- 892 Death of Gregory the Great, King of Scotland, after a long and glorious reign.

- 893 Charles III. surnamed the Simple, was crowned

crowned King of France at Rheims, in his 13th year.

- 894 Eudes marched against the young king, and obliged him to retire to Arnulphus at Worms: from whom he demanded succour.

- 895 King Alfred restored learning in the university of Oxford.

Death of Guy, King of Italy, calling himself Emperor: he was succeeded by his son Lambert.

- 896 Arnoul undertook the siege of Rome, took it, and was crowned Emperor by Pope Formosus, who died soon after. Lambert made his escape with his mother.

- 898 Death of Eudes, or Odo, King of France, after a reign of ten years. He declared on his death bed, that Charles the Simple, ought to be acknowledged King.

The North of Italy now remained under Berenger alone: the South was governed by the Dukes of Benevento, Naples, &c. under the Greek Emperors.

Great Famine in Germany.

- 899 Death of the Emperor Arnoul. The Hungarians invaded Lombardy.

- 900 Death of Alfred, King of England, the 30th year of his reign; his son Edward succeeded.

- 902 The Saracens defeated by Himerius, one of Leo's commanders.

- 903 The Normans continued to infest France.

- 904 Lewis, son of Boson, taken by Berenger, was deprived of his eyes. The latter crowned Emperor by Pope John IX.

- 905 The Normans took Rouen, and settled in Neustria, from them called Normandy.

- 907 End of the Chinese Dynasty, called Tam, after reigning 290 years. Their empire extended to the Caspian sea. Five other families reigned afterwards for the space of 53 years, which occasioned great disturbances.

- 908 Theodora, a celebrated Roman beauty, concubine

cubine of the Marquis of Tuscany, ruled and disposed of every thing at Rome. She prostituted her two daughters, Marozia, and Theodora. Beginning of the race of Familes, which ruled in Africa, for 199 years.

909 The Hungarians ravaged Thuringia. The Landgraf was defeated, and dying without issue, his territory was given to Otho, Duke of Saxony.

911 Death of the Emperor Leo V.

Constantine Porphyrogenitus, his son, succeeded, at the age of six years, under the guardianship of his uncle Alexander.

912 The Normans settled in France. King Charles the Simple granted them part of Neustria. Rollo or Rollo, their first Duke, became a Christian, and married Ghiselle, the King's daughter.

Death of Lewis of Germany, in his twentieth year; the last of the race of Charlemagne that bore the title of Emperor: which was from this time bestowed by election, and confined to Germany.

Conrad, Count of Franconia, was the first Emperor chosen by the Germans: but his authority was not acknowledged in Italy, where several petty princes ruled.

Nicolaus, the Patriarch, was chosen tutor in his stead.

913 Zoe, mother of the Emperor, named Regent, and Nicolaus set aside.

914 Conrad, the Emperor, defeated the Hungarians who infested Bavaria.

915 The Hungarians laid waste Saxony, took Hamburg, and demolished the church.

Berengarius was crowned Emperor at Rome, by Pope Leo X. on Christmas-day.

916 Conrad, the Emperor, besieged and took the city of Ratisbon.

Ordogno, King of Leon, in Spain, took several towns from the Moors, and slew 70,000 of them in one battle.

917 The Hungarians made another inroad on the territory

territory of Germany : they penetrated as far as Fulda and took and burnt the town of Basle.

917 Death of Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, famous for his strict administration of justice.

918 Death of Conrad, the Emperor, after a reign of seven years and a half. Henry, son of Otho, Duke of Saxony, was chosen in his stead, and surnamed the Fowler.

919 Constantine, Greek Emperor, married Helen, daughter of Romanus, general of his forces. Zoe, mother of Constantine, was confined to a convent.

921 Several nobles conspired against Charles the Simple.

Wenceslaus, Duke of Bohemia, was assassinated by his brother Boleslaus.

922 Rodolphus, King of Burgundy Transjurane, entered Italy, and was acknowledged King by a great part of the Princes dissatisfied with Berengarius.

923 King Charles defeated and killed Robert. Hugh, the brother of Robert, caused Raoul, Duke of Burgundy, to be chosen and crowned King.

Charles the Simple taken prisoner. The Queen, daughter of King Edward, fled into England with her only son Lewis. Death of Ordogno II. King of Leon. His brother, Froila II. succeeded.

924 Rodolphus, King of Burgundy Transjurane, acknowledged Sovereign of Lombardy. The Hungarians plundered Germany, entered Italy, and burnt Pavia.

Death of Froila II. King of Spain. Alphonsus IV. his nephew, succeeded.

925 Brandenburg, Misnia, and Lusatia, taken from the Sclavonians by Henry, the Emperor, who established Mark-grafs, or Governors, to protect his frontiers.

927 Charles, King of France, is enlarged, but soon again imprisoned by the Count de Vermandois.

927 Alphonsus

- 927 Alphonsus IV. King of Leon, abdicated, and embraced a monastic life. But wishing to resume the sceptre, his brother Ramiro who had succeeded him, caused his eyes to be put out.
- 928 Guy, Duke of Tuscany, at the instance of Marozia, his wife, known by her prostitutions, put to death Pope John and his brother Peter. He himself dying soon after, his brother Lambert succeeded. Marozia married Hugh, another brother of her late husband.
- 929 Death of Charles the Simple, in prison.
- 931 Death of Christopher, one of the eastern Emperors.
- 932 Arnulphus, Duke of Bavaria, attempting to make himself master of Italy, was repulsed by Hugh, who afterwards caused his brother, Lothario, to be crowned, and married to a daughter of the King of Burgundy.
- 934 Caher, Caliph of the Saracens, deposed and reduced to beggary. Under Radhi, his successor, the Governors of the Provinces, made themselves independent.
- 936 Death of Rooul, King of France, Lewis d'Outremer, so called, because he went from England, took possession of the throne of his father, Charles the Simple.
- Death of the Emperor, Henry the Fowler, in the 18th year of his reign.
- Otho, his son, was chosen in his stead.
- 937 The Hungarians laid waste several provinces of France.
- 938 King Athelstan caused the bible to be translated into the Saxon tongue.
- Ramiro, King of Spain, defeated the Moors with a great slaughter.
- 940 Death of Athelstan, King of England, in the 16th year of his reign: his brother, Edmund, succeeded.
- 942 The Greek Emperors seized Calabria and Apulia.
- 945 Stephen, son of the Emperor Romanus, caused his

his Father to be transported to an island, and confined to a convent.

Constantine reigned alone, or rather Helen his Empress.

946 King Edmund killed by a robber, was succeeded by his brother Edred.—Hugh, King of Italy, retired into Provence. Lothario, his son, was acknowledged King, and Berengarius governed under him.

948 Death of Romanus, the deposed Emperor, in ex. c.

949 Otho, the Emperor, defeated the Slavi, or Sclavonians.

950 Adelaide, widow of Lothario, invited Otho into Italy.

951 Otho coming with an army into Italy expelled Berengarius and his son. Adelaide escaped from the confinement where she was held by Berengarius.

952 Adelaide called again on Otho for succours; he delivered and married her.

953 Adelaide being pregnant, the sons of Otho conspired against him.

955 Edwin succeeded to the English throne in the 14th year of his age, on the demise of his uncle Edred.

Lothair, King of France, gave the Duchies of Burgundy and Aquitain, to Hugh, Grand Duke of France and father of Hugh Capet.

956 Death of Ordogno, third King of Leon. Sancho, his brother, was preserved on the throne by the aid of the Moors and of Garcias, King of Navarre.

Death of Hugh the Great. His son, Hugh Capet, succeeded to all his authority.

957 The Sclavonians wasted Saxony, but were defeated by Otho.

959 Berengarius sacked and pillaged all Italy.

Edgar crowned King of England, aged 16, on the death of his brother Edwin.

Death of Constantine, a Greek Emperor; poisoned

soned by his son Romanus II. who succeeded him.

Hugh Capet, declared Duke of France, obtained the province of Poitou. The King had scarce any thing left him but the town of Laon.

960 Beginning of the Dynasty, called by the Chinese Sam or Song. It was one of the most powerful, and lasted 320 years, under 17 or 18 Emperors.

961 The Pope asked succour against Berengarius, of Otho. The Emperor, after having his son Otho crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, entered Italy a third time, was crowned King of Lombardy, and sent Berengarius a prisoner into Germany, where he died.

962 Otho crowned Emperor at Rome by the Pope.

963 Pope John XII. forsaking the interest of Otho, embraced that of Berengarius. Otho caused him to be deposed, and set up Leo, an Anti-pope, in his stead.

964 On the departure of Otho, the Romans revolting, brought back Pope John and expelled Leo.

Otho returned and took the city.

966 Otho, the Emperor, threatening to return to Rome, the inhabitants restored the Pope they had expelled.

967 Embassies between the Greek and Latin Emperors. Otho asked Theophania in marriage for his son Otho : whom he crowned Emperor at Rome.

Death of Sanchez I. King of Leon. His son, Ramio III., succeeded.

968 The Latin Ambassador maltreated by the Greek Emperor. The Normans infested Spain.

969 Otho the younger leading a great army against Nicephorus, defeated his army. The inhabitants rose against him. His wife put him to death.

970 Zimisce, a famous commander, was crowned Emperor of the East. He liberated all imprisoned by Nicephorus, and sent Theophania to Otho the younger, who married her, and crowned her Empress.

- 971 The Russians, Bulgarians, and Turks laid waste all Thrace with an army of 300,000. Bardes, the General of Zimisces, routed them with 12,000 men.
- 973 Death of Otho the Great, after 37 years reign.
His son, Otho II. succeeded.
- 975 Zimisces the Emperor imprisoned, and died. Basil and Constantine reigned together 50 years.
Death of Edgar, King of England. Edward, an infant, succeeded.
- 977 Otho subdued the Bohemians.
- 978 Murder of Edward, surnamed the Martyr, by his step-mother Elfrida.
- 979 Ethelred, son of Elfrida, and half-brother to Edward, crowned King of England.
- 980 Birth of Avicenna, chief of the Arabian physicians.
- 982 The Slavonians and Bohemians wasted Saxony, Misnia, and Brandenburg, and slew upwards of 30,000.
Death of Ramiro III. King of Leon, occasioned by vexation for being defeated by the Galicians. His uncle Bernardo II. who headed the revolt, took possession of the kingdom.
- 983 Otho, marching against the Saracens in Italy, was wounded with a poisoned arrow and died. His son, Otho III. succeeded.
- 986 Death of Lothaire. His son Lewis succeeded him.
- 987 Death of Lewis, the last of the Carlovingian race, which had reigned in France 236 years.
Hugh Capet, first of a new race of Kings, was chosen and crowned King of France at Rheims. He made Paris his capital.
Wladmir, Grand Duke of Russia, embraced Christianity, and married Ann, sister of the Greek Emperor.
- 988 Hugh Capet caused his son Robert to be crowned King at Orleans.

992 Gerbert, Archbishop of Rheims, and afterwards Pope, had brought Arabian figures from Spain, and introduced clocks that went by a balance.

996 Death of Hugh Capet. His son Robert reigned alone.

Otho went to Rome at the request of Pope John XV. to chastise Crescentius. The Pope being dead, Otho procured the election of Bruno, his kinsman, who took the name of Gregory V. and crowned him Emperor.

997 The Emperor caused to be beheaded the Count of Modena, unjustly accused by the Empress of offering her violence. He then put the empress to death, being convinced of her infidelity.

St. Stephen, first Christian King of Hungary, who acknowledged the apostle of his kingdom.

999 Death of Bermudo, second King of Leon, in Spain: he was succeeded by his son, Alphon-sus V.

1000 Otho, the Emperor, raised Bohemia to a kingdom in favour of Boleslaus, its duke.

The Pope gave Hungaria the title of kingdom in favour of St. Stephen.

1001 Otho besieged Tivoli and pardoned the inhabitants who had revolted. The Romans shut their gates against him, and put to death the Germans. They surrendered afterwards.

1002 Death of the Emperor Otho III. after a reign of 17 years.

Henry, Duke of Bavaria, surnamed the Saint, was chosen his successor.

1006 Pestilence which lasted three years throughout Europe.

Boleslaus, King of Poland, seized Cracow, marched into Bohemia, and put out the eyes of the Duke of that country.

1007 On the death of the Count of Bambergir, the Emperor inherited his lands, and erected a bishopric.

Ethelred

Ethelred, King of England, granted an annual tribute to the Danes, to induce them to spare his country.

1008 The Saracens penetrated into Italy, and seized on Capua.

The Normans sacked Friesland. A party of the Saracens laid siege to Jerusalem, demolished the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and burnt down the Monastery.

Swen, King of Denmark, conquered the kingdom of England, and Ethelred fled to Normandy.

1013 Boleslaus, King of Poland, made incursions into Saxony and Pomerania.

1014 Henry crowned Emperor at Rome.

Death of Swen, first Danish king of England. His son, Canute, was proclaimed successor, but the English recalled King Ethelred, and obliged Canute to retire to Denmark.

Basil, Greek Emperor, marching into Bulgaria, made 15,000 prisoners, whose eyes he put out, leaving one eye to every hundredth man.

1015 Canute returned to England, and recovered great part of the kingdom.

1016 King Ethelred died at London, after an unhappy reign of 38 years.

Edmund the Mild, surnamed Ironside, his eldest son was acknowledged King by the city of London and part of the nation. After many battles, and one single combat between Canute and Edmund, they agreed to divide the kingdom between them: but Edmund was murdered after nine months reign, by the traitor, Duke Edrick.

1017 Olaus, King of Norway, having attacked Denmark in the absence of Canute, the latter coming from England, expelled Olaus, and made himself master of his dominions.

1018 The Russians entering Poland, were repelled.

1019 Basil, Emperor of the East, reduced Bulgaria into a province.

1020 A dreadful plague desolated Saxony.

1020 Emperor

1020 Emperor Basil defeated and subdued the Iberians.

1024 Death of Henry the Emperor, his son Conrad II. was chosen his successor.

Embassy from the Greeks, demanding of the Pope the title of Œcumenical Bishop for the Patriarch of Constantinople.

1025 Death of Basil, the Emperor, after 50 years reign.

1027 Conrad crowned Emperor at Rome, by Pope John XIX.

Olaus, King of Norway, put to death by Canute, is honoured as a martyr.

1028 Death of Constantine, Greek Emperor, who appointed Romanus his successor.

Sanchez the Great united the kingdoms of Castille and Navarre.

1031 King Canute made a voyage to Rome, and bestowed part of his great riches to pious uses.

1032 Some Normans took possession of Apulia, having expelled the Greeks.

1033 Death of Robert, King of France, in the thirty-fourth year of his reign.

Henry I. his eldest son succeeded.

1034 Romanus, the Emperor, put to death by his wife Zoe, who married and raised to the throne, Michael IV. or the Paphlagonian.

1035 The Slavonians laid waste Saxony. Conrad reduced them to obedience.

Death of Sanchez the Great.

1036 Death of Canute, King of England, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

Harold his eldest son was crowned King of England.

1037 Bermudo, third King of Leon, was killed in battle against the Kings of Castille and Navarre.

Michael, Greek Emperor, made a three years truce with the Egyptians, a peace with the Saracens in Syria, and reduced the island of Sicily.

Beginning of Thogrul-bey, who founded a mighty empire in Persia.

1038 The

- 1038 The Saracens defeated in a fresh attempt on Edassa.

Death of the last Caliph in Spain, or King of Cordova. The Saracens erected afterwards, as many sovereignties as there were cities.

- 1039 Death of the Emperor, Conrad II. in the 15th year of his reign.

His son Henry III. succeeded.

- 1040 Earthquake which destroyed Smyrna. The Saracens from Africa entered Sicily.

- 1041 Fifteen thousand Bulgarians defeated near Thessalonica.

Death of Michael IV. in the eighth year of his reign. Michael V. surnamed Calaphates, succeeded.

The Polonese, after the death of their King Mietzgislaus, took Casimir from a monastery, to seat him on the throne.

- 1042 Death of Hardicanute, King of England, after two years reign.

Edward the Confessor succeeded.

Michael V. deposed by the intrigues of Zoe, who caused his eyes to be put out : and raised Constantine IX. or Monomachus, to the throne.

- 1043 The Russians defeated in Thrace in several engagements. The Seljoucide Turks completed the conquest of Persia.

- 1046 Pope Clement II. crowned the Emperor Henry II.

- 1048 The Greek Emperor made war in Media. The German Emperor bestowed the duchy of Lorraine on Gerard of Alsace : the first of the illustrious house of Lorraine.

- 1053 Michael Cerularius, Patriarch of Constantinople, wrote against the Latin church, and shut up their churches at Constantinople, that formed the Greek schism.

S. Leo, 9th Pope, was imprisoned by the Normans in Beneventum.

- 1054 Death of Constantine Monomachus, Greek Emperor : Theodora, his widow, governed 19 months.

1056 Death

- 1056 Death of Theodora, the Empress, aged 76. She appointed Michael VI. or Stratiotes, to succeed her.
- Death of the Emperor Henry III. His son, Henry IV. five years old, succeeded.
- 1057 Michael abdicated the empire; the army having chosen Isaac Comnenus, for their Emperor. The Saxons revolting from Henry, chose another Prince who was defeated by the troops of Brunswick.
- 1058 Robert Guiscard, the Norman, Duke of Apulia and Calabria, expelled the Saracens from Sicily, which he gave to his brother Roger.
- 1059 Isaac, disgusted with human grandeur, abdicated the empire in favour of Constantine X. or Ducas.
- 1060 Henry died, and left Philip his successor, 19 years old, under the guardianship of Baldwin, Count of Flanders.
- 1061 Death of Ramirez, King of Arragon. His son, Sanchez-Ramirez, succeeded him.
- 1063 Death of Thogrul-bey, leader of the Turks, called Selioucides.
- 1064 More than 70,000 Christians set out on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, where they were all made prisoners or killed.
- 1065 Death of Edward the Confessor, King of England, after a reign of 23 years. Harold, a powerful nobleman, seized the crown.
- Death of Ferdinand I. first King of Castille, and heir to the kingdom of Leon. He divided his dominions amongst his three sons.
- The Sclavonians again abjured the Christian religion, and put to death those who professed it.
- 1066 William, Duke of Normandy, cousin of King Edward, landed in England, and having defeated and slain Harold, ascended the throne under the title of William the Conqueror.
- 1067 Death of Constantine Ducas, Greek Emperor; Michael VII., his eldest son, was proclaimed Emperor.

Emperor. His mother, Eudoxia, governed during his minority.

- 1067 Death of Baldwin, Count of Flanders and Regent of France.

- 1068 Romanus Diogenes espousing Eudoxia, was chosen Emperor after the abdication of Michael.

Edgar Atheling, next heir to the crown in the Saxon line, retired into Scotland with his sisters Margaret and Christian. Malcolm, King of Scotland, married Margaret. The English obliged to put out their fires at the ringing of the Curfew bell.

- 1069 The Scots and Danes advanced as far as York in behalf of Edgar; they slew 3000 Normans, but were defeated by the Conqueror, and all the north of England laid waste.

- 1072 King William marched against the Scots. Malcolm concluded a peace, and did homage for his possessions in England.

- 1073 Hildebrand, now Pope Gregory VII. began to extend the Papal authority to temporal sovereignties.

King William refused to take an oath of fealty to the Pope for the crown of England.

- 1074 Another insurrection against King William, by the Earls of Norfolk, Suffolk, Northumberland, and others, Walthrof, Earl of Northumberland, was beheaded, and great cruelties exercised against the English.

- 1076 Pope Gregory cited the Emperor Henry to Rome, under pretence of simony. The Emperor's Ambassadors, come to justify him, were driven from the city, by the Pope. The Emperor assembled a council at Worms, where the Pope's election was condemned. Gregory excommunicated all the Bishops of that council with Henry, whom he declared deposed, and his subjects absolved from their oath of allegiance. The Emperor laid aside all ensigns of sovereignty, and travelled into Italy with his wife and children to seek absolution.

Gregory

- 1077 Gregory absolved Henry; but wrote to the Germans that they might elect another Emperor if they were dissatisfied with Henry. They chose Rodolph, Duke of Suabia.
- 1078 Michael being confined, Nicephorus Botaniates seized the Imperial Sceptre in the East. War betwixt Rodolph and Henry for the empire.
- 1079 Important astronomical observations made by Gelaeddin Meleksahah, third Sultan of the Seljoucids Turks.
- 1080 The Pope excommunicated and deposed Henry, and gave his dominions to Rodolph. The Emperor held a council, where he caused Gregory VII. to be deposed; and Guibert, Archbishop of Ravenna, chosen Pope by the name of Clement III. Rodolph being wounded in battle, died.
- 1081 Nicephorus expelled by Alexis Comnenus, who was declared Emperor. Henry besieged and took Rome, and was crowned Emperor by Guibert, *alias* Clement III. He laid siege to the Castle of St. Angelo, where Gregory was; but Robert Guiscard, Duke of Apulia, obliged the Emperor to retire.
- 1082 The party of Rodolph in Germany chose Herman to oppose Henry: the latter again laid siege to Rome.
- 1084 The Order of the Carthusians founded by S. Bruno.
- 1085 Death of Pope Gregory VII. and of Robert Guiscard, Duke of Apulia. Alphonsus, King of Castille, took Toledo and other towns from the Moors, whence he formed New Castille.
- 1087 Death of William the Conqueror in Normandy, after a reign of 21 years. His second son William II. surnamed Rufus, succeeded to the crown of England.
- 1089 Beginning of the kingdom of Portugal, in the

the person of Henry, a Prince of the House of Burgundy, whom Alphonsus, King of Castille, made Count of Portugal, giving him Theresa his daughter in marriage.

- 1090 Henry, the Emperor, residing in Italy for seven years, made himself master of Mantua, Florence, &c. and obliged Pope Urban II. to leave Italy.

- 1091 Foundation of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, called Knights of Malta since 1530.

The Anti-pope Guibert took possession of Rome and of the Castle of St. Angelo.

- 1093 Death of Malcolm, King of Scotland, who was slain with his eldest son, in war with England.

Conrad, son of the Emperor Henry, revolting against his father, was crowned at Milan.

- 1094 Council at Constance, where Praxedes, wife of the Emperor Henry, accused her husband of forcing her to certain abominable practices.

- 1095 Quarrel between William, King of England, and Anselm, Bishop of Canterbury.

First Crusade resolved on in a council held at Clermont, at the exhortation of Peter the Hermit.

Robert, Duke of Normandy, transferred his duchy to his brother, King William, for the loan of 10,000 marks.

- 1096 First campaign of the Holy War under Godfrey of Bouillon; Gaultier, a French gentleman; and Peter the Hermit.

- 1097 Godfrey took Nice, Silesia, Syria, and a part of Mesopotamia, laid siege to Antioch, and seizing on Edessa, erected it into a principality.

- 1098 The Saracens repulsed, and Antioch taken by Godfrey. The Christians were then besieged by the Turks; but, sallying forth, they routed the Turkish army, with the slaughter of 100,000 men.

1098 Boemun-

- 1098 Boemundus chosen Prince of Antioch: his family reigned there till 1268.
- 1099 Jerusalem taken, and Godfrey proclaimed first King. The Sultan of Egypt coming with an immense army, was defeated by Godfrey, who remained master of Palestine.
- 1100 Inundation on the coast of Kent, which overflowed the Godwin Sands. Death of William Rufus, King of England, who was killed by an arrow at the chase.
- Henry I. seized the crown, to the exclusion of his elder brother Robert, then at the Holy Wars.
- Death of Godfrey of Bouillon, King of Jerusalem. His brother Baldwin, Count of Edessa, succeeded.
- 1101 Robert, Duke of Normandy, returning from the Holy Land, attacked his brother Henry, King of England. They made peace on condition that Henry should pay 3000 marks to his brother.
- 1102 Louis, surnamed the Fat, son of King Philip, took the government of France in his father's life-time.
- William, Duke of Aquitaine, went with a numerous army to the Holy Land. They were cut to pieces by the Turks through the treachery of the Greek Emperor Alexis, and only 5000 reached Palestine.
- 1104 Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, defeated by the Saracens, soon after routed them, and took Acre or Ptolemais.
- 1105 Henry V. son of Henry IV. caused his father to be deposed and excommunicated, and himself proclaimed King of Germany, or Emperor, in a council at Mentz.
- 1106 Henry, King of England, defeated Robert, his brother, deprived him of his dominions, and united Normandy to the crown of England.
- 1108 Death of Philip I. King of France. His

son, Louis VI. surnamed the Corpulent, succeeded him.

- 1109 Henry V. Emperor, demanded in marriage Matilda, the English Princess.

- 1110 Henry the Emperor was crowned King of Lombardy, and made an agreement with the Pope concerning the investitures.

- 1111 Pope Pascal II. refusing to crown the Emperor at Rome, was imprisoned till he consented.

- 1116 Pascal II. assembled the fourth council of Lateran, which revoked the privilege of the investitures granted to Henry: the latter raised an army to enforce his claim.

Beginning of the war between England and France, which lasted, with some intervals, near 300 years.

- 1117 Henry, the Emperor, marching against Rome, the Pope retired to Monte Cassino, and thence to Apulia. The Emperor was crowned a second time at Rome by Mauritius Burden, Archbishop of Prague.

- 1118 On the death of Pascal, the Emperor caused Mauritius to be proclaimed Pope by the name of Gregory VIII.

The King of England gained a great victory over the French in Normandy, which was followed by a peace.

Institution of the Templar Knights.

Death of Alexis Comnenus, Emperor of the East. His son, John Comnenus, succeeded.

Prince William, King Henry's eldest son, with his bride, and two other Princes, were lost in their passage from Normandy.

- 1123 First general council of Lateran, wherein the treaty between the Pope and the Emperor was confirmed.

The Emperor marching into France, King Louis went to oppose him at the head of 200,000 men: Henry retreated immediately.

1125 Death

- 1125 Death of the Emperor Henry V. without male issue. Lothair, Duke of Saxony, being chosen to succeed, Conrad and Frederic, nephews of Henry, opposed him, but were excommunicated.
- 1126 The Emperor Lothair assembling an army against the insurgents, was crowned King of Italy, at Milan.
- 1127 The English nobility swore fealty to the Empress Dowager Matilda, the King's only daughter. She was married to Jeffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou.
- 1129 Louis caused his son Philip to be crowned at Rheims.
- 1130 Roger II. crowned King of Sicily at Palermo.
- 1131 Young King Philip dying by a fall from his horse, Louis the Corpulent made his second son Louis to be crowned.
- 1132 Lothair restored Pope Innocent II. On the departure of the Emperor, the Anti-pope Anaclet prevailed again, and drove Innocent to Pisa.
- The Empress Matilda bore a son, afterwards Henry II.
- 1135 Death of Henry I. King of England, having appointed his daughter Maud or Matilda his successor.
- Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, usurped the sceptre in the absence of Maud, and was crowned King.
- 1137 Death of Louis the Corpulent, after a reign of near 30 years. Louis VII. surnamed the Young, succeeded his father.
- Death of Lothair the Emperor.
- 1138 Conrad III. Duke of Franconia, proclaimed King of Germany, or Emperor.
- 1139 Pope Innocent II. taken prisoner by Roger, King of Sicily, was obliged to confirm to him the duchy of Apulia, the principality

of Capua, and to give him the title of King of Sicily.

- 1139 Beginning of the kingdom of Portugal; Count Alphonso being proclaimed King by his troops, after defeating five Moorish Kings.

The Empress Maud arrived in England.

- 1140 Peter Abelard accused of error, and condemned in a council, appealed to the Pope, and retired to the monastery of Cluny.

- 1141 The Empress Maud having defeated and taken prisoner King Stephen, was declared Queen.

- 1142 The Empress Maud besieged, made her escape.

- 1143 Death of the Greek Emperor John Comnenus. Manuel his son succeeded.

- 1144 The Pope made a truce with Roger, King of Sicily, and implored the aid of Conrad to reduce the Romans.

- 1145 Pope Eugene III. ordered St. Bernard to preach the Crusade, because the Sultan of Aleppo had seized Edessa, and threatened Jerusalem.

- 1146 A monk having preached up the slaughter of all the Jews, St. Bernard preached against it. Louis and his Queen, with many Lords, took the cross at the hands of St. Bernard.

- 1147 The Empress Maud left England.

Conrad, the Emperor, set out for Constantinople with more than 100,000 men. The King of France followed: both were unsuccessful through the treachery of the Greeks. The English and Flemish equipped a fleet of 200 sail against the Saracens.

- 1148 Conrad leaving Constantinople, set out for Jerusalem. King Louis, after some success and many difficulties, reached Jerusalem.

Conrad returned by Constantinople to Germany. Louis passing through Italy arrived in France, having lost more than 100,000 men.

1149 Henry

1149 Henry II. arrived in England to assert his right to the crown.

Peter Lombard, surnamed Master of Sentences, a famous Divine, was made Bishop of Paris.

1151 Æra of the collection of Canon Law made by Gratian, an Italian Monk.

1152 Death of Conrad III. Emperor; Frederic I. surnamed Barbarossa, was chosen his successor.

1154 Death of Stephen, King of England. Henry II. Duke of Normandy, succeeded; the first of the Plantagenets.

Frederic Barbarossa appeased the troubles at Milan.

King Henry I. confirmed the Great Charter, and made his Parliament swear to the succession of his sons.

1156 Pope Adrian IV. excommunicated William, King of Sicily, for refusing to receive his letters, and for seizing lands belonging to the Holy See. Frederic crowned Emperor by the Pope. The Emperor offended at a Papal letter, expelled the legates, and guarded his frontiers to prevent people from going to Rome. The Pope explained his letter, and complained of the Emperor's proceeding.

Malcolm, King of the Scots, ceded Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, retaining the earldom of Huntingdon only.

1157 Austria erected into a dukedom. Frederic Barbarossa entered Poland, and granted peace to the Poles at their request.

The kingdoms of Castile and Leon divided between the two sons of Alphonsus VIII.

1158 Ladislaus, Duke of Bohemia, created King in an assembly at Ratisbon.

1159 The Pope excommunicated Frederic II. Emperor, and died soon after. A schism ensued.

ensued. Alexander III. and Victor IV. were chosen by different parties. France and England supported the former; the Emperor and clergy of Rome, the latter. Frederic ordered both to repair to Pavia to be judged by a council.

The Emperor took and destroyed Milan.

- 1164 Assembly at Clarendon, where Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, refused to subscribe the statutes made to retrench the power of the church. He was denounced a traitor; and flying into France, occasioned a war between the two countries.

- 1165 Pope Alexander returned to Italy, and took possession of Rome.

- 1166 Thomas of Canterbury made papal legate in England, revoked the statutes of Clarendon, and threatened the King with excommunication.

- 1167 Frederic took Rome, and Pope Alexander fled. A malady among his troops obliged the Emperor to retire.

The Pope sent two legates to judge in the affair of Thomas of Canterbury, and suspended him till their arrival.

- 1170 The King of England received Thomas of Canterbury again into favour.

- 1171 King Henry's expedition to Ireland, which he reduced. Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered in his own cathedral by four knights. The King submitted to do penance for this murder. The assassins were excommunicated.

Death of the last Prince of the Fatimite race in Egypt: the famous Saladin became master of that country, and subjected it to the spiritual authority of the Caliph of Bagdad.

- 1172 Thomas of Canterbury was canonized by Pope Alexander III.

1173 The

1173 The city of Catana, with 15,000 souls, swallowed up by an earthquake.

1174 William, King of Scots, taken prisoner by the English, was ransomed by the subjection of his crown to that of England.

1175 The Emperor Frederic made war in Italy.

1176 The Emperor, defeated by the Milanese, was obliged to send a deputation to Pope Alexander to make peace.

1177 Frederic made prisoner, obtained absolution from the Pope, and was dismissed with unfavourable conditions.

1178 Great number of Sectaries discovered at Toulouse, being excommunicated and banished from the country by the Pope's legate, took refuge with the Count of Albi, whence they were called Albigenses.

Louis VII. of France came a pilgrim to the tomb of Thomas of Canterbury.

Jorilomo, general of the Japanese, assumed the imperial authority, and reduced the Dairies, who had ruled from 660 years before Christ to the spiritual power only.

1180 Death of the Emperor Manuel Comnenus, after a reign of 36 years and 5 months; Alexis II. his son succeeded.

Death of Louis VII. or the young King of France, in the 43d year of his reign. Philip Augustus succeeded.

1181 Henry, Bishop of Albi, pursued the Albigenses with an armed force. They abjured their tenets, but began to teach them anew.

1182 Andronicus Comnenus, caused Alexis the Emperor to be strangled, and seized the empire.

The people of Berry put to death 7,000 Albigenses.

1185 Richard, son of King Henry, rebelled against his father.

Dispute between the Pope and the Emperor Frederic, concerning the lands left to the see of Rome, by the Princess Matilda.

Isaac Angelus, killed Andronicus, and siezed on the Great Empire.

- 1186 The Bulgarians revolting, formed a separate state, which subsisted till subdued by the Turks in 1396.

Livonia embraced christianity; Frederic caused his son to be married to the daughter of Roger, King of Sicily, who gave her in dowry, Sicily, Calabria, and Apulia.

- 1187 Gregory VIII. preached up a new crusade.

Guy of Lusignan, king of Jerusalem, being defeated at Tiberias, the city was taken by Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria. Thus ended this kingdom, after being ruled by christians 88 years.

- 1188 King Philip raised a tenth of the property of those who did not join the Crusade, to support the charges of the war.

- 1189 King Henry of England died in Normandy; Richard surnamed Cœur de Lion succeeded. At his coronation, the mob, falling on the Jews, murdered many of them. He released William, King of Scotland from his subjection, and set out for the Holy War.

- 1190 The French and English armies marched off on their expedition. They took Messina, in Sicily; King Richard conquered Cyprus.

Frederic, the Emperor, joining the Crusade, lost part of his army by the treachery of the Greeks; and soon after perished by his horse plunging into the river Cydrus. His son Henry VI. succeeded him.

- 1191 The Kings of England and France took the town of Acre.

- 1192 King Richard made a truce with Saladin, and returning home was taken prisoner by Leopold of Austria, and delivered to the Emperor.

- 1193 Great sums raised in England for the King's ransom. The French King took several places in Normandy, during his confinement.

- 1194 Henry, the Emperor took Sicily, Calabria, Apulia,

Apulia, &c. and was crowned at Palermo. Richard, King of England, obtained his liberty. Death of Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria.

- 1195 The Saracens of Africa, invading Spain, defeated Alphonsus VIII. King of Castile, and slew 50,000 men.

Alexis Angelus, brother of Isaac, the Emperor, seised on the Greek Empire, and put out his brother's eyes.

- 1197 Henry VI. sent a great army into Palestine, and defeated the Saracens in several battles.

Pope Celestine III. consented to the coronation of Frederic, son of Henry, as King of the two Sicilies, on condition of a sum being paid to him and to the Cardinals.

- 1198 The Pope sent a legate to mediate between the Kings of France and England. The legate laid France under interdict, and excommunicated Philip for refusing to take back the wife he had divorced, and for marrying another.

- 1199 Death of Richard, King of England, of a wound received at the siege of Chalus, in Normandy. His brother John, surnamed Sans Terre, succeeded.

The King of France absolved from the sentence of excommunication, on taking back his first wife, whom, however, he left soon again.

- 1200 King John held a parliament at Lincoln, where the King of Scotland did him homage.

- 1202 King John gained a victory, and took his nephew, Pince Arthur, who soon died in prison. The King of France summoned John to answer for the death of his nephew, and on his non-appearance, adjudged him a traitor, and confiscated all he held of the crown of France.

- 1203 King Philip took several towns in Normandy; King John levied a heavy tax on his barons, for deserting him in Normandy.

Constantinople taken by the French and Venetian crusaders. Alexis Angelus expelled,

pelled, and Isaac taken out of prison, and replaced on the throne with his son Alexis IV.

- 1204 Normandy completely reduced by Philip, King of France, and afterwards Maine, Anjou, Touraine, &c.

Constantinople taken by the Latins, who chose Baldwin, Count of Flanders, Emperor, and took the great part of the Greek empire in Europe. Theodorus Lascaris seized Nice, and Alexis Comnenus established an empire at Trebizond.

- 1205 The Emperor Baldwin, marching against the Bulgarians, was defeated and taken. He died soon after in prison.

- 1206 Henry, brother of Baldwin, chosen Emperor of Constantinople by the Latins.

Gengiskan began in Tartary the Great Empire of the Moguls.

- 1208 Raymund, Count of Toulouse, having caused Peter de Chateau-neuf, the first inquisitor to be assassinated, was excommunicated by the Pope, and his lands forfeited.

England laid under interdict, for not acknowledging Stephen, of Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury. The Emperor Philip being murdered, Otho IV. Duke of Saxony, was acknowledged his successor.

- 1209 Otho crowned Emperor by the Pope, the Romans revolted against him.

A crusade being preached up against the Albigenses, the army of the crusaders put to death upwards of 30,000 men.

The King of England excommunicated by the Pope, and all his subjects required to abandon him.

- 1210 King John successful against the Welsh, and in Ireland received the homage of the Irish Princes.

Otho exercising acts of hostility against the Romans, was excommunicated, and deposed by the Pope in a council at Rome.

The

- 1211 The sentence of the Pope being published in Germany, the Princes chose Frederic II. son of Henry VI. in the place of Otho.
- 1212 Frederic having defeated Otho, was crowned Emperor. The Pope proceeding against King John, gave his dominions to the French King.
- 1213 King John submitted to hold his crown as a fief of the Holy See, and to pay an annual tribute of 1,000 marks.
- 1214 King John absolved, and England released from the interdict.
- 1215 The Barons made war on the King, and obliged him to grant the Great Charter.
- 1216 The disputes between the King and the Barons continuing, the Pope interdicted the Barons; they invited over Louis, son of the French King, who had great success against King John; the latter died with grief in the 19th year of his reign. He was succeeded by his son Henry III. then nine years old, under the guardianship of the Earl of Pembroke.

Death of the German Emperor Otho. Frederic II. was acknowledged his successor.

Death of Henry, Emperor of Constantinople.

- 1217 The Dauphin and the rebel English barons defeated. The Dauphin, besieged in London, agreed to quit the kingdom.

Peter, of Courtenay, crowned Emperor of Constantinople, by the Pope, was taken prisoner by Theodorus, Prince of Epirus, on his way to Constantinople.

His wife Yolande ruled the empire during three years.

- 1219 The Christians besieged, and took Damietta in Egypt; more than 80,000 Saracens were killed in the siege.

Peter of Courtenay being dead, his son Robert

Robert was proclaimed Emperor of Constantinople.

1221 Frederic quarrelled with the Pope, and was excommunicated.

1222 The Christians defeated in war by the Sultan of Egypt, were obliged to surrender Damietta.

1223 Death of Philip Augustus, King of France, in the 44th year of his reign. Louis VIII. his son succeeded.

John de Brienne, King of Jerusalem, coming to Rome for succour, mediates a peace between the Pope and the Emperor Frederic.

He travelled through France and England to procure aid against the Infidels.

1226 The King of France, with a number of Prelates and Lords, joined the Crusade against the Albigenses. Avignon was taken and dismantled for refusing to let the army pass. Louis VIII. died, and was succeeded by his son, Louis IX. or the Saint, then eleven years old, under the guardianship of his mother Blanche.

1227 Henry, King of England, declared himself of age, and cancelled the Great Charter, and that of the Forest, which occasioned a conspiracy.

Raymund of Toulouse is again excommunicated with the inhabitants of that town.

Death of Gengiskan, Emperor of the Moguls; his race conquered China, Persia, Asia Minor, and Russia.

1228 Frederic marched for Syria.

Death of Robert, Emperor of Constantinople. Baldwin II. succeeded under the guardianship of John of Brienne, who had been King of Jerusalem.

1229 Frederic treating with the Sultan of Egypt, crowned himself King of Jerusalem, and returned to Italy.

The University of Paris broke up on account of some students being killed by the soldiery.

- 1230 The Irish King of Connaught made prisoner by the English.

Frederic absolved by the Pope. On the death of Alphonsus, King of Leon, without male issue, Ferdinand III. of Castile, reunited these kingdoms.

- 1233 The Pope sent legates to Germanus, Patriarch of Constantinople, for the union of the churches.

The University of Paris restored. Statutes of Raymund, Count of Toulouse, against the Albigenses.

- 1235 War of Frederic in Lombardy. His son Henry leagued against him, was taken and exiled to Apulia, where he died in prison.

Commencement of the kingdom of Granada: the last which the Saracens held in Spain.

- 1236 The University of Oxford laid under an interdict, for a quarrel with the Pope's legate.

Conrad, second son of Frederic, declared King of the Romans.

The Moguls or Tartars began their inroads on Russia, whose Grand Dukes were upwards of 150 years under subjection to them.

- 1238 Prince Richard, of Cornwall, and the nobility compelled King Henry to submit to their terms.

Frederic excommunicated, and deposed by the Pope, who offered the empire to Robert, brother of St. Louis; this Prince refused it.

- 1239 War in Italy between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines. Frederic repulsed before Rome. The Pope seized Ferrara.

- 1241 Beginning of the Anseatic league in Germany.
- 1243 A five years truce between England and France.
- 1245 First general council at Lyons. The Pope, in presence of the council, pronounced sentence of deposition against the Emperor Frederic II.
- Part of the Germans chose Henry Landgraf of Hesse for their Emperor.
- 1246 Death of Henry, the Emperor elect. William, Count of Holland, was chosen in his stead.
- 1248 William, Count of Holland, crowned Emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle.
- St. Louis, King of France, set out for the Holy Land, and wintered in Cyprus.
- 1249 St. Louis took Damietta in Egypt.
- 1250 St. Louis after defeating the Saracens, was himself defeated and taken prisoner. He obtained a truce of ten years, went to Palestine, fortified some towns, and freed 12,000 prisoners.
- Death of the Emperor, Frederic II. in Apulia. He left his dominions to Conrad IV. The Pope, however, confirmed the title of Emperor to William Count of Holland.
- 1251 Conrad took possession of the kingdom of Sicily. The Pope excommunicated him and his adherents.
- Establishment of the republic of Florence. Magna Charta solemnly ratified.
- 1252 Death of Blanche, Queen Regent of France, in the absence of her son Louis.
- King Henry III. of England gave his daughter Margaret in marriage to Alexander King of Scots.
- 1253 Foundation of the Sorbonne at Paris. St. Louis returned from Palestine. King Henry III. recovered his possessions in Gascony.

- 1253 The Emperor Conrad poisoned by his natural brother Mainfroy; Conradin, his son, inherited his dominions; but William of Holland was acknowledged Emperor.

Stockholm, capital of Sweden, is said to have been founded this year.

- 1254 Mainfroy defeated the troops of the Pope, and took Apulia and Sicily.

Death of William, the German Emperor, followed by an interregnum.

- 1258 The English barons compelled the King to delegate his power to twenty-four persons.

The city of Bagdad taken, and the last Caliph put to death by the grand-son of Gengiskan.

- 1259 King Henry III. ceded his rights to Normandy and Anjou to the French King.

- 1260 The Sectaries called Flagellants began to settle at Perugia in Italy.

- 1261 Michael Paleologus retook Constantinople from the Latins, who had held it 57 years.

King Henry of England dispensed from his oath to his barons, levied troops to bring them to their duty.

- 1262 Pope Urban IV. invested with the kingdom of Sicily, Charles Count of Anjou, and brother to St. Louis.

- 1263 Civil War in England between King Henry and his barons.

- 1264 The quarrel between King Henry and his barons being referred to the French King, he decided in the king's favour; but the Barons renewed the war, took the King and Princes prisoners.

- 1265 The Earl of Montfort called the first Parliament; Montfort and his son were slain, and the King released.

Charles of Anjou crowned King of Sicily at Rome.

- 1267 Conradin son of Conrad the Emperor, coming to recover Sicily, seized Tuscany and

and Romagna, entered Rome, and was proclaimed Emperor by the people in the Pope's absence.

The English Barons rose again, but were soon reduced.

- 1269 Conradin defeated, taken prisoner by Charles, King of Sicily, was tried and executed at Naples, with Frederic of Baden, Duke of Austria.

- 1270 St. Louis, King of France, having landed near Tunis in Africa, died there, in the 44th year of his reign. Philip III. his eldest son, surnamed the Bold, succeeded, and defeated the Infidels.

- 1272 The county of Toulouse united to the Crown of France, by the death of Alphonse, brother to St. Louis.

Death of Henry III. King of England, in the 57th year of his reign.

Edward I. his son, then in the Holy Land, was proclaimed his successor.

- 1273 Rodolph, Count of Hapsburg, Chief of the House of Austria, was chosen and crowned Emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle.

- 1274 King Edward Longshanks arrived in England, and was crowned.

- 1276 Rodolph the Emperor made war on Ottocar, King of Bohemia; obliged him to acknowledge his title, and to cede Austria, which the posterity of Rodolph have held ever since.

- 1280 Remarkable year for abundance throughout Europe.

China finally conquered by the Mogul Tartars, under the descendants of Gengiskan.

- 1281 Rodolph ordered the public acts to be written in German, not in Latin.

- 1282 The Sicilians, on Easter Sunday at Vesper, massacred all the French without sparing women or sucking babes: which is since called the Sicilian Vespers.

Death

Death of Michael Paleologus, Greek Emperor at Constantinople. Andronicus II. his son succeeded. The union between the Greek and Latin churches was again interrupted.

84 The last Prince of Wales being killed, King Edward gave that title to his eldest son.

Death of Charles, King of Sicily; his rights were inherited by his son Charles, then a prisoner.

Death of Philip the Bold, King of France; he was succeeded by his son Philip IV. surnamed the Fair.

1289 Charles the Lame crowned King of Sicily at Rome; but his claim was disputed by the King of Arragon.

Tripoli taken from the Christians by a Sultan of Egypt of the Mameluke race.

Corsica submitted to Genoa.

1291 Death of the Emperor Rodolph after a reign of 18 years.

The Christians lost Acre, and were entirely expelled from Syria by the Mameluke Sultans of Egypt.

1292 Adolphus, Count of Nassau, chosen Emperor of the West.

King Edward declared John Baliol King of Scotland, to the prejudice of Robert Bruce.

1294 Peter the Hermit chosen Pope by the name of Celestine V. abdicated the Papal dignity.

1295 The Scots entered into a confederacy with France against England.

1296 King Edward took Edinburgh, and made his prisoner Baliol resign his crown.

1297 Dissention between King Edward and his subjects on account of taxes. A law was made that no tax should be levied without an act of parliament.

1298 Adolphus

- 1298 Adolphus deposed by the German Electors and Albert of Austria chosen in his stead.
- 1299 Beginning of the Ottoman race.
- 1300 King Edward's third expedition against Scotland.
- 1301 Philip the Fair made the parliament at Paris stationary, and gave it his own Palace.
- 1303 Pope Boniface made prisoner, was ill-treated and died.
Philip the Fair appeared to a future council.
- King Edward's fourth expedition into Scotland.
- 1304 The nobility of Scotland again subdued. Pope Benedict XI. revoked the Bulls issued against France by his predecessor.
- 1305 Sir William Wallace, the Hero and guardian of Scotland, tried, and executed at London.
Clement V. chosen Pope at Lyons, fixed his residence at Avignon.
- 1306 The Scots proclaimed Robert Bruce the King.
King Edward defeated the Scots, and took prisoners the brothers of Robert Bruce, whom he executed as traitors.
- 1307 Robert Bruce defeated the English. King Edward died in the 35th year of his reign, and was succeeded by his son Edward II.
- 1308 King Edward II. married to Isabella, daughter to Philip, King of France.
Albert the Emperor being murdered, Henry of Luxemburgh, or the VIIth, was chosen to succeed him.
- The Knights of St. John, of Jerusalem, took possession of the Isle of Rhodes.
- 1311 General Council of Vienna in Dauphiné. The order of the Templars abolished.
- 1312 Piers Gaveston taken and beheaded by the English nobility; after which, they were reconciled to the King.

Emperor Henry VII. crowned at Rome.

1313 Death of Henry VII. the Emperor, followed by an interregnum.

1314 Great victory gained by the Scots at Bannockburn.

The German Electors disagreeing, two Emperors were chosen, viz. Louis of Bavaria, and Frederic of Austria.

Death of Philip the Fair, King of France. His son Louis X. succeeded.

1316 Council at Lyons for the election of a Pope, the See having been vacant two years. The Cardinals not agreeing, referred the election to James of Orléans, who chose himself, and resided at Avignon under the name of John XXII.

Philip V. or the Long, succeeded as King of France.

1318 The Scots passing into Ireland, made Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, King there.

1320 The English nobility forced the King to banish his favourites, the Spencers, father and son.

1321 War between the King and Lords. Edward recalled the Spencers.

Death of Philip the Long, King of France. Charles IV. his brother succeeded.

Louis of Bavaria gained a great victory over his competitor Frederic, whom he took prisoner.

An eruption from Mount Etna destroyed all the country around.

1321 The Queen of England dissatisfied with the King and his favourites, retired to France with her son Edward.

1325 The Queen and her adherents declared enemies to the State.

1326 The Queen of England landed with an army, took and hanged the elder Spencer, and afterwards his son. King Edward was taken and deposed, and afterwards murdered.

1327 Edward

- 1327 Edward III. succeeded at the age of 15 years, but the Queen and Mortimer governed.
- 1328 Louis of Bavaria crowned Emperor at Rome by Cardinal Colonna; he caused to be chosen as Pope, Peter, of Corbiera, who was soon after expelled as an Anti-pope.
- Death of Charles IV. King of France, without male issue. Philip Valois, sixth of the name next in the kindred to the late King, succeeded.
- King Edward laid claim to the crown of France, as heir to his mother Isabella, sister to Charles IV.
- 1329 Death of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, who was succeeded by his son David.
- 1330 Mortimer the favourite of the Queen-mother, executed by King Edward, as a traitor.
- 1334 Edward Baliol defeated in Scotland by the party of King David.
- 1336 King Edward began to enforce his title to the French Crown by arms.
- 1337 The locusts made considerable havock in Europe for three years.
- 1338 Embassy of the Emperor Louis to obtain his absolution from the Pope; followed by a solemn protest against John XXII.
- Fire arms began to be known; gunpowder having been already invented.
- 1339 King Edward invaded France.
- 1340 He gained a naval victory over the French.
- A truce for one year was agreed on.
- 1341 Death of Andronias III. Greek Emperor, who left two children, and gave them Cantacuzenus for their guardian. The Empress expelled the guardian, who retiring to Adrianople was proclaimed Emperor.
- 1342 The truce with France renewed for three years.

Baliol expelled Scotland, and King David restored.

1343 The kingdom of Naples fell by succession to Joan, married to Andrew, King of Hungary.

1346 Great victory of King David over the French at Cressy.

Pestilence distressed France and several other countries.

The Scots defeated by the English, and King David taken prisoner.

Calais taken by King Edward.

1347 John Cantacuzenus took Constantinople, and made peace with John Paleologus; they reigned as colleagues.

Nicholas Gabrini made himself sovereign of Rome for seven months.

Charles IV. at last acknowledged, and crowned. He founded the University of Prague.

1348 Germany afflicted with a considerable plague, of which there died upwards of 90,000 persons.

The Jews were massacred on suspicion of having poisoned the water in the wells.

1349 Great plague in England. Dauphin united to the crown of France, whence the King's eldest son took the name of Dauphiné.

The Order of the Garter instituted.

1350 Death of Philip Valois, King of France; his son John II. succeeded.

1355 The war between England and France renewed. Cantacuzenus resigned the empire to John Paleologus, and retired to a convent.

1356 Edward the Black Prince, gained a great victory at Poitiers, and took the French King and his son Philip prisoners.

The Emperor Charles IV. caused to be approved in a diet, the Golden Bull, which has ever since regulated the election of the Emperors.

1357 Prince

- 1357 Prince Edward entered London in triumph, with King John his prisoner.
- 1359 Death of Isabella, mother to King Edward.
- 1360 Amurath, Sultan of the Ottoman Turks, sent over troops into Europe, and the year following took Adrianople.
- 1361 A great plague in England.
- 1362 The French tongue abolished in pleadings, and the English introduced.
- 1365 The English King and Parliament refused to pay to the Pope the tribute granted by King John.
- Fifty thousand Christians leagued to expel the Turks from the Adrianople, and other places.
- 1367 Peter, King of Castile, restored by Edward the Black Prince to his kingdom, from which he had been deposed.
- 1368 Charles the Emperor subdued several towns of Italy for the Pope, and sold the sovereignty of others to those who governed them, granting immunities to the small republics.
- Revolution in China; the descendants of the Mogul Gengiskan were expelled by the Chinese.
- 1370 Robert Stuart crowned King of Scotland, being the first of that name.
- The Black Prince returning to England for his health. The French made great conquests in Guyenne.
- 1371 Defeat of the Flemish at sea by the English.
- 1372 The English fleet defeated by the Spaniards before Rochelle.
- 1374 Great part of Germany and other provinces, revolted from the English to the French.
- 1376 Death of Edward, Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince. His son Richard

Richard declared heir to the crown, and Prince of Wales.

1377 Death of Edward III. King of England, in the 51st year of his reign. He was succeeded by his grandson Richard III.

1378 Death of the Emperor Charles IV. His son Wenceslaus succeeded.

1379 Beginning of the Great Schism of the Western Church. One Pope residing at Rome, the other at Avignon.

1380 Death of Charles V. King of France, after a reign of 17 years. His son Charles VI. a minor, succeeded, under the guardianship of the Duke of Anjou.

The English restored the Duke of Brittany.

1381 Rebellion of Wat Tyler in England, suppressed on the death of the Leader.

1382 King Richard II. married Ann, sister to the Emperor Wenceslaus.

1384 Pope Urban quarrelled with Charles Duras, who arrested him, but afterwards set him at liberty.

1385 Pope Urban besieged by Charles Duras, made his escape to Genoa, and put to death five Cardinals, who had conspired against him.

Death of Wickliff.

1386 Charles Duras killed in Hungary Otho Duke of Brunswick.

Andronicus Paleologus took Constantinople, and imprisoned his father and brother.

Lithuania united to the kingdom of Poland, by the Duke being chosen King.

John and Manuel Paleologi recovered their liberty, and the empire, and delivered up Andronicus to the Turks.

1389 Ladislaus, son of Charles Duras, crowned king of Naples by Pope Boniface IX.

Amurath, Sultan, killed by a christian soldier,

soldier, after having made great conquests in Europe. His son Bajazet succeeded.

King Richard II. declared himself of age, and chose a new ministty.

- 1390 King Richard made over Gascony to his uncle, the Duke of Lancaster.

Pope Clement VII. crowned Louis of Anjou, King of Naples; he made some conquests which Ladislaus recovered after his departure.

Bajazet laid siege to Constantinople, and retired on having made a treaty with the Emperor.

- 1391 Death of the Greek Emperor, John Paleologus; his son Manuel II. governed alone 44 years.

- 1392 The privileges of London taken away, but restored on due submission being made.

- 1394 King Richard subdued the insurgents in Ireland.

- 1397 Union of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, under Queen Margaret.

- 1398 Several countries withdrew their obedience from both the Competitors for the Papacy.

- 1399 Henry, Duke of Lancaster, having deposed King Richard II. usurped the throne.

- 1400 Gunpowder said by some to be found out this year, by Schwartz, a German Monk.

- 1402 Bajazet, Turkish Sultan, defeated by Tamerlane, Prince of the Tartars.

- 1403 Conspiracy of Piercy and Douglas, against King Henry, defeated.

- 1405 Death of Chaucer, father of English poetry. Great guns first used in England at the siege of Berwick.

Discovery of the Canary Isles by a Norman.

Death of Timur or Tamerlane, the Great Tartar conqueror, whose race were called the Grand Moguls.

- 1407 John Huss began to dogmatize in Bohemia.

- 1409 At Pisa, Benedict XIII. and Gregory XII. were deposed; and Alexander V. chosen.
- 1410 Death of Robert the Emperor; Sigismund, King of Hungary, succeeded.
- 1412 Prince Henry affronted one of the King's judges, and was committed by him.
- 1413 Pope John XXIII. expelled from Rome, convoked a council at Constance.
- 1414 King Henry V. renewed the claims of England, to the crown of France.
- 1415 Pope John XXIII. having abdicated the Pontificate, fled from Constance; but being taken prisoner, was deposed. Gregory XII. renounced the dignity by his deputies. Benedict XIII. stood out. John Huss condemned and burnt as a heretic. Jerome of Prague, his disciple, retracted.
- King Henry invaded France, and gained at Agincourt, a famous victory over the French.
- 1416 Jerome of Prague, again accused, condemned, and executed.
- The English gained a great victory over the French at sea.
- 1417 Deposition of Benedict XIII. Martin V. chosen Pope.
- King Henry took Caen, Calais, &c.
- 1418 Sir John Oldcastle burnt for heresy, in St. Giles's fields.
- 1419 Death of Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia, and formerly Emperor. Sigismund, his brother, at that time Emperor, succeeded as King of Bohemia.
- The Duke of Burgundy murdered by the Dauphin. A treaty set on foot between France and England.
- 1420 The Kings of England and France made a solemn entry into Paris. The agreement being ratified, Henry married Catherine, daughter of the French King.
- The Dauphin attainted for the murder of the Duke of Burgundy.
- 1421 Pope Martin V. entered Rome.

- 1422 Death of Henry V. King of England; leaving a son by Catherine, daughter of Charles VI. King of France, named Henry VI.
- 1424 The Duke of Bedford gained a victory over King Charles VII.
- 1429 End of the long Roman schism, by the abdication of Clement VIII.
The famous Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc, raised the siege of that town, and conducted the King to be crowned at Rheims.
- 1430 The Maid of Orleans taken by the English, and afterwards burnt for a witch.
King Henry crowned King of France at Paris.
- 1433 Sigismund crowned Emperor by the Pope. Pope Eugenius, and the council of Basil in concert, treated with the Greeks, concerning their union.
- 1435 The Duke of Burgundy deserted the English interest, and joined the French.
Death of the Duke of Bedford, English regent of France. The Duke of York was appointed to succeed him.
Paris was taken by the French, and Calais besieged.
- 1437 Death of the Emperor Sigismund, after a reign of 27 years.
King James I. of Scotland, murdered by his subjects.
- 1438 Albert II. Duke of Austria chosen Emperor, being also King of Hungary and Bohemia.
- 1440 The Duke of Orleans ransomed by the French, after 26 years captivity in England.
Frederic of Austria, third of the name, chosen Emperor.
The art of printing invented.
- 1442 The kingdom of Naples recovered by the King of Arragon, from Rene of Anjou.
- 1444 Ladislaus, King of Hungary, defeated, and slain by the Turks.

1446 Frederic the Emperor declared war against the Swiss.

The sea broke in near Dordrecht, in Holland, and destroyed 100,000 persons.

1448 The Duke of York began to assert his right to the crown.

Charles Canutson, proclaimed King of Sweden, and the three Northern crowns again separated.

1450 Jack Cade, in Kent, defeated the King's forces, and entered London. He was afterwards killed, and his followers dispersed.

1452 First alliance of the Swiss with France.

The Duke of York marched towards London; came to a treaty with the King; dismissed his army; and swore true allegiance.

1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks under Mahomet II. The Emperor slain, and the Greek empire destroyed.

1454 The Duke of York defeated the King's forces; killed the Duke of Somerset; and made the King prisoner.

1456 Belgrade besieged by the Turks, but delivered by the Papal troops.

1459 The Duke of York and his sons attainted in Parliament.

1460 The Queen raised an army; defeated and killed the Duke of York; but his son Edward advancing to London, was there proclaimed King.

1461 King Henry, with his Queen and son, retired into Scotland, after a great defeat of their forces, at Towton, in Yorkshire.

Death of Charles VII. King of France, in the 39th year of his reign. Louis XI. his son succeeded.

1462 Louis XI. put to death a great number of Lords.

1463 King Henry entered England with the Scots, but was defeated by King Edward's generals.

1464 King Henry taken in disguise, and carried prisoner to the Tower.

1467 Death of Scanderbeg, King of Albania, who for a long time waged war successfully against the Turks.

Liege taken by Charles, Duke of Burgundy, and upwards of 600 infants thrown into the Meuse.

1469 Insurrection against King Edward; his forces were defeated, and he himself taken prisoner.

1471 King Henry restored by Parliament, and Edward attainted. In six months King Edward recovered London, and imprisoned Henry; defeated Queen Margaret's forces; caused Prince Edward, King Henry's only son, to be murdered in his presence, and afterwards put to death King Henry in the Tower.

1474 The kingdom of Castile and Arragon united under Ferdinand V. and Isabella.

1478 The Duke of Clarence, King Edward's half brother, was attainted and put to death in the Tower.

Conspiracy of the Pazzi and Salviati against the house of Medicis at Florence. Julian, of Medicis, was murdered in the church.

Iwan III. Grand Duke of Russia, shaking off the Tartar yoke, took the title of Czar, or Emperor.

1482 Matthias, King of Hungary, took Nunn and Austria from Frederic III. and obliged the Emperor to lead a wandering life.

1483 Death of Louis XI. King of France; his son Charles VIII. succeeded in the 14th year of his age.

1485 The Earl of Richmond landing in Wales; defeated and killed King Richard; was proclaimed King by the name of Henry VII.

1486 King Henry married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. and thus united the houses of York and Lancaster.

1487 The

1487 The Cape of Good Hope discovered by the Portuguese.

1488 The Scots rebelled against their King, James III. and killed him at Bannokburn.

Cyprus given to the Venetians, by Catherine Comara, last Queen of that island.

1490 The Emperor Frederic recovered Vienna.

1492 Ferdinand, King of Spain, took Grenada, and put an end to the dominions of the Moors, in Spain.

This year America was discovered for the Spaniards by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese.

1493 Bull of Pope Alexander VII. dividing between Spain and Portugal, the countries to be discovered.

Death of the Emperor Frederic in the 54th year of his reign. His son Maximilian I. succeeded.

1495 Charles VIII. King of France, took possession of Naples, which he lost again immediately.

Sebastian Cabot, was employed by the King of England, to make discoveries on the East and North-east coasts of America.

1497 Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, landing on the Continent of the New World; by his false accounts contrived to give it his own name.

The passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, was found out by Vasco da Gama, Admiral of the Portuguese.

1498 The Walachians carried off near 100,000 Poles, whom they sold to the Turks.

Death of Charles VIII. King of France, without issue. Louis XII. Duke of Orleans, and nearest male heir succeeded.

1500 Birth of Charles V. son of Philip of Austria.

Great plague in England; the King and Court removed to Calais.

1502 Prince

- 1502 Prince Henry was then made Prince of Wales, and contracted to Catherine.

Sebastian Cabot returned with some natives from the new discoveries in America.

- 1503 Ferdinand, King of Arragon, possessed himself entirely of the kingdoms of Naples, and Sicily, which remained united to the Spanish Monarchy till 1713.

- 1507 The Emperor Maximilian going to Rome, was stopped by the Venetians; on which the Emperor, the King of France, and the Pope, entered into an alliance against them.

- 1509 Death of Henry VII. King of England, in the 24th year of his reign. His only surviving son Henry VIII. succeeded; his marriage with Catherine was solemnized, and they were both crowned at Westminster.

- 1512 Ferdinand, King of Arragon, seized the kingdom of Navarre.

- 1513 Henry VIII. invaded France, and met with great success.

Victory of the English over the Scots, at Floddenfield, where James IV. was killed.

- 1515 Death of King Louis XII. Francis I. succeeded. He defeated the Swiss, and took the duchy of Milan, Parma, and Placenza.

Cardinal Wolsey was made Prime Minister of England.

- 1516 Death of Ferdinand V. King of Arragon, Castile, &c.

Charles V. son of Philip of Austria, and grandson of Ferdinand, succeeded to the dominions of Spain.

- 1517 Pope Leo X. published indulgences. Martin Luther, a German Monk, published those against the use of them.

Selim, Grand Sultan, took Egypt and Syria from the Mamelukes.

- 1518 Martin Luther appeared at Augsburg before the Pope's legate. Appealed to the Pope. The Elector of Saxony sided with him.

him. Leo X. condemned his doctrine. Luther appealed to the future council.

- 1519 Death of the Emperor Maximilian. Charles V. his grandson, was chosen his successor.

Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards under Ferdinand Cortes.

- 1522 Luther published the New Testament in German.

Solomon took the isle of Rhodes, from the Knights of St. John.

- 1523 Frederic, Duke of Holstein, expelling Christian II, from Denmark, made himself to be crowned King.

- 1524 Francis I. King of France, taken prisoner by the Imperialists.

- 1525 Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the Teutonic Knights, embracing Luther's tenets, renounced the vows of his order, and seized Prussia as a sovereignty.

- 1526 The Emperor released Francis I. from his imprisonment.

The Turks made themselves masters of a great part of Hungary.

- 1527 Rome plundered by the Imperialists, and the Pope made prisoner for a time.

- 1528 Henry VIII. enamoured of Ann Bullen began to question the legality of his marriage with Queen Catherine.

New form of government introduced at Genoa. A Doge elected every two years.

- 1529 Diet of Spire unfavourable to Luther and his followers. Several German Princes protested against the decree, and thence were called Protestants. They formed a league at Smalkalde, in support of their tenets.

- 1530 Wolsey, apprehended and charged with High Treason. He died on his way to London.

Dreadful earthquake at Lisbon, preceded by a great inundation in Holland.

Charles

Charles V. crowned Emperor by Pope Clement VII. He gave the island of Malta to the Knights of St. John, expelled from Rhodes.

- 1531 King Henry separated from Queen Catherine, put the laws against heresy in execution, and several were burnt.

Religious wars in England, where Luinglius was slain. Tuscany erected into a duchy for the house of Medicis, by Charles V.

- 1532 King Henry married Ann Bullen.

The Emperor made peace with the Protestant Princes, and had an interview with the Pope.

Christiern, King of Denmark, returning to his dominions, was kept in prison for 27 years.

- 1533 The Anabaptists under Stark and Munster, took possession of the town of Munster.

Conquest of Peru by the Spaniards.

- 1534 The King and Parliament of England threw off all subjection to the Pope, and the King was declared supreme head of the church.

- 1535 Bishop Fisher, Sir Thomas More, and others, executed for denying the King's supremacy.

Henry excommunicated by the Pope, proceeded to the suppression of the Monasteries.

Protestantism established in Denmark by Christiern III.

Munster taken, and the Anabaptists dispersed.

- 1536 Charles's 5th expedition into Africa, where he restored the King of Tunis. Beginning of the Order of the Jesuits by Ignatius of Loyola, a Spaniard.

Ann Bullen divorced and executed in the Tower. The King married to Jane Seymour.

1537 Queen

1537 Queen Jane delivered of a Prince, afterwards Edward VI. died two days after her delivery.

The Bible being translated was ordered to be used in churches.

1539 Six articles of religion established by Act of Parliament.

1540 Charles V. passing through France was magnificently treated by King Francis.

Henry VIII. married Ann, sister of the Duke of Cleves.

Archbishop Cranmer and the Convocation divorced the King from Anne of Cleves. The Parliament confirmed the divorce. Henry married Catherine Howard.

1543 The Litany commanded to be used in English. King Henry married to his 6th wife, Lady Catherine Parr, a widow.

1545 The council of Trent opened. Peace between England and France.

1546 Death of Martin Luther at Isleben.

Death of Henry VIII.; Edward VI. his only son succeeded at nine years of age. Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, and afterwards Duke of Somerset, being made Protector.

1547 Death of Francis I. his son Henry II. succeeded as King of France.

Images burnt in England. The Protector marched into Scotland, and gained a signal victory.

The Scots sent Queen Mary Stuart to France.

An Interim published in Germany by the Emperor.

1548 Somerset-house built as a Palace for the Protector.

1549 The Duke of Somerset deposed from his office; but admitted to the Council Board.

1550 Peace between England and France. The Council of Trent having been interrupted,

rupted, was opened again at the request of the Emperor.

- 1552 The Book of Common Prayer, and Articles of the Protestant Religion established in England by Act of Parliament; and penalties enacted against Popish worship.

Francis Xavier, a Jesuit, having converted many in the East Indies, died within sight of China.

Death of Edward VI. King of England; Mary, daughter of King Henry VIII. succeeded.

Michael Servetus who denied the Trinity, was burnt at Geneva, by the influence of Calvin.

- 1554 Mary Queen of England married to Philip the Emperor's son, and heir to the kingdom of Spain.

Cardinal Popolasas papal legate reconciled England to the See of Rome.

- 1556 Persecution of the Protestants in England.

The Emperor Charles V. resigned his Crown to his son Philip, and the Empire to his brother Ferdinand, and retired to a monastery.

- 1557 Battle of St. Quentin where the French were defeated by the Spaniards under the Duke of Savoy.

- 1558 Calais taken by the French.

The Dauphin married to Mary Queen of Scots.

Death of Charles V. Emperor; and of Mary, Queen of England.

- 1559 Peace between France and Spain.

Henry II. King of France, dying of a wound received at a tournament. Francis II. his eldest son, husband of Queen Mary Stuart, succeeded.

Queen Elizabeth restored the Protestant Religion, and abolished Popery.

John

John Knox, introducing Calvinism into Scotland, caused an insurrection against the Queen Regent.

1560 Peace between England, France, and Scotland. Robert Dudley became the favorite of Queen Elizabeth.

Francis II. the French King, dying, was succeeded by his brother Charles IX. under the guardianship of Catherine of Medicis, his mother.

Troubles in Flanders on occasion of the inquisition.

1561 Return of Mary Stuart to Scotland.

Third opening of the council of Trent.

1562 Civil war in France, on account of religion. Queen Elizabeth assisted the Huguenots there.

1563 The Duke of Guise assassinated by the Huguenots, who obtained peace from the Queen Regent.

The 39 Articles of Religion established in England, by the Convocation. Peace between England and France.

1564 Edict in France, making the year to begin on the first of January, and not on Easter-day as before.

Death of the Emperor Ferdinand I.; Maximilian II. his eldest son, succeeded.

1565 The Turks laid siege to Malta, but were repulsed.

Mary Queen of Scots married Henry Lord Darnley.

1567 Henry Lord Darnley murdered by persons unknown; the odium thrown on the Queen. She was afterwards forced or seduced by the Earl of Bothwell, whom she married. Her subjects then imprisoned and deposed her, raising her son to the throne.

Religious wars continued in France.

1568 The Queen of Scots was obliged to flee into England, where she was imprisoned.

- 1568 The Protestants of Germany supported the Huguenots in France.

The exercise of the Protestant religion tolerated in the Low Countries.

- 1569 Conference at York and Westminster, on the affairs of Queen Mary, which ended in nothing.

- 1570 Murray, regent of Scotland, murdered.

- 1571 Civil war in Scotland.

- 1572 The Huguenots massacred at Paris on St. Bartholomew's-day.

The Duke of Norfolk executed for proposing to marry the Queen of Scots.

- 1573 The Dutch, under the Prince of Orange, laid the foundation of their republic.

Henry, brother of the French King Charles, was elected King of Poland.

- 1574 Death of Charles IX. His brother Henry returned from Poland to succeed him.

- 1575 Henry III. caused his brother the Duke of Alençon to be arrested; but the Prince making his escape, joined the Huguenots with Condé.

- 1576 Death of the Emperor Maximilian II. His son Rodolph II. succeeded.

Henry III. of France defeated a great conspiracy; granted favourable terms to the Protestants, which occasioned the famous league that finally obliged him to recall the edict, so advantageous to the Huguenots.

Great pestilence at Milan.

The Earl of Essex died in Ireland, suspected to be poisoned by the Earl of Leicester.

- 1577 Persecution of the Papists by Queen Elizabeth.

The Archduke Matthias, not succeeding as Governor of the Netherlands, returned to Germany.

- 1578 Sebastian, King of Portugal, taken and killed by the Moors in Africa. Cardinal Henry, his grand uncle, succeeded.

1579 The

1579 The Prince of Orange made Stadtholder of the Dutch States.

1580 Philip II. of Spain, took possession of Portugal, on the death of Henry.

English Popish colleges established at Rome, Rheims, and elsewhere.

1582 Pope Gregory XIII. altered the Calendar, which caused the difference of 10 days between the old and the new stile.

1583 King James, of Scotland, made his escape from the Earl of Gowrie and other conspirators.

1584 The Prince of Orange assassinated at Delft. Prince Maurice, his brother, one of the greatest generals, succeeded him.

1585 Queen Elizabeth sent aid to the Dutch.

Sir Francis Drake plundered St. Domingo; took Carthagena; arrived in Florida and Virginia, whence he brought home a colony in distress, sent thither by Sir Walter Raleigh.

1586 Babington's conspiracy for the deliverance of the Scottish Queen, for which he was executed.

1586 Mary, Queen of Scots, sentenced to death by English judges.

1587 The execution of Queen Mary ordered by Elizabeth, and performed at Fotheringay Castle.

Battle of Coutras, where the Huguenots were victorious, under Henry, King of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France.

1588 The Invincible Armada of Spain, dispersed by storm on the English coast, and destroyed by Sir Francis Drake.

The Guises having taken possession of Paris at the head of the league, they barricaded the streets against the King's troops. King Henry III. repaired to Chartres. The Duke and Cardinal of Guise were murdered by order of the King. Mayenne another brother of Guise, put himself at the head of

the league. Henry III. called the King of Navarre to his aid.

- 1589 Death of Catherine of Medicis, Queen Dowager of France.

The Duke of Mayenne being master of Paris, Henry, King of Navarre, came to assist Henry III. to besiege the city.

King Henry was assassinated, by a friar named Clement. Henry of Bourbon, King of Navarre, succeeded.

- 1590 King James VI. of Scotland, married Ann, Princess of Denmark.

Henry IV. King of France, gained the battle of Ivry.

- 1591 The Pope excommunicated Henry IV. of France.

- 1592 The Duke of Parma came to the assistance of the league.

- 1593 Henry IV. abjured the Protestant religion, and embraced Popery.

- 1594 He was crowned at Chartres, and entered Paris without opposition.

- 1596 The Duke of Mayenne reconciled to King Henry IV.

- 1597 The Spaniards continued the war in Flanders against the French. Queen Elizabeth entered into an alliance with the latter.

- 1598 Separate peace between France and Spain. Famous edict of Nantes, given by Henry IV. in favour of the French Protestants.

Death of Philip II. King of Spain.

Death of Edmund Spencer, a celebrated English poet.

- 1599 The Earl of Essex returned from Ireland without suppressing the insurrection.

- 1600 The Spaniards defeated at sea before Nieuport, by the English and Dutch.

Establishment of the English East-India Company, who settled factories in China, Japan, &c.

Another conspiracy of the Gowries against King James of Scotland, defeated.

The Earl of Essex, once the favourite Minister of

of Elizabeth, was tried for high treason and beheaded.

1600 The Dutch took the Spice Islands and the Moluccas from the Portuguese.

1603 Death of Elizabeth, Queen of England. James, King of Scotland, was acknowledged her successor.

1604 Peace between Spain and Britain.

Treaty of an Union between Scotland and England set on foot without effect.

The French settled in Canada.

1605 Great disputes between Venice and the Pope. The Gunpowder Plot discovered in England.

1606 The conspirators tried and executed; and the anniversary of the discovery ordered to be kept as a day of thanksgiving.

The Priests and Papists persecuted.

1607 Agreement between the Pope and the Republic of Venice.

1609 The Republic of Holland acknowledged by Spain, and a peace concluded.

1610 Henry IV. King of France, assassinated by Ravillac. Louis XIII. his son succeeded.

Philip III. of Spain, expelled all the descendants of Moors, to the number of 900,000 persons.

1612 Death of the Emperor Rodolph II. Matthias his brother chosen in his place.

The Dutch and English attempted in vain the North-east passage to the East-Indies.

The Russians chose for the Grand Duke or Czar, Michael Romanou, from whom Peter the Great descended.

The Prince of Condé and others retired dissatisfied from the French court.

1614 Assembly of the States-General at Paris; the last till the Revolution.

1615 Louis XIII. ordered all Jews to quit the kingdom of France.

The Prince of Condé and others levied troops against the King. The Protestants did the like.

- 1616 King James delivered up the Briel, and other places to the Dutch.
Sir Francis Bacon made Lord Treasurer.
King Louis granted a truce to the Prince of Condé; but afterwards arrested him, and confined him in the Bastille.
- 1617 The Mareschal d'Ancre was killed by King Louis's orders; the populace insulting the dead body. The Queen was banished to Blois.
The Book of Sports published in Britain, allowing of recreation on Sundays.
- 1618 Sir Walter Raleigh, executed for high treason.
A match proposed between Charles, Prince of Wales, and the Infanta of Spain.
The Synod of Dort in Holland condemned the doctrine of Arminius.
War in Germany, on account of the election of the Elector Palatine, to be King of Bohemia.
- 1619 Death of the Emperor Matthias; Ferdinand II. chosen successor.
Louis reconciled with his mother Mary of Medicis, by Richelieu, afterwards Cardinal and Minister.
- 1620 Battle of Prague, by which the Elector Palatine lost Bohemia and his Electorate
- 1621 Death of Philip III. of Spain. Philip IV. his son succeeded.
Grotius retired from Holland to Paris, where he wrote his best performances.
The Dutch founded Batavia, in the East-Indies.
- 1622 Rochelle armed against King Louis; he laid siege to it.
The Protestants of Languedoc and Bearn submitted with the Duke of Rohan.
The Poles having defeated 300,000 Turks, the Janizaries rose at Constantinople, and deposed the Sultan Ochman, and restored Mustapha, his predecessor.
- 1623 Charles, Prince of Wales, set out for Spain, to make up the match with the Infanta, whence he returned without success.

1624 The Dutch tortured the English factors at Amboyna, and deprived them of the Spice Islands.

1625 Death of King James I. of England. Charles I. his son succeeding, married Henrietta, Princess of France.

The Parliament began to complain of grievances, and to refuse subsidies.

King Charles entered into a league with France and Holland against Spain.

King Charles obliged to raise supplies by his own authority.

Breda taken by the Spaniards. Prince Maurice died. Frederic Henry his brother, succeeded as Stadtholder.

1626 Death of Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, the greatest genius of his age.

League of Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and the Protestants against the Emperor; their troops gained the battle of Dessau.

King Charles I. dismissed the French servants of his Queen, which occasioned a war with France.

1627 Third parliament of Charles, preferred a petition of right against arbitrary taxes, &c.

1628 Rochelle taken by King Louis. The English had thrice appeared to assist the town.

King Charles and his Parliament continuing at variance, he again dissolved them.

Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, entered Germany. France made alliance with him.

The Dutch settled in Brasil.

1631 One of the most dreadful eruptions of Mount Vesuvius.

Battle of Leipsic gained by Gustavus.

1632 Death of Gustavus Adolphus, after gaining the battle of Lutzen, and over-running great part of Germany. His daughter Christina seven years old, succeeded.

Death of Frederic Elector Palatine, King of Bohemia, and son-in-law to King James I. of England;

England; on whose daughter, Sophia, and her issue, the crown of Great Britain afterwards devolved.

Civil war in France with Garton the King's brother, and the Duke of Montmorenci; the latter was taken and executed; the former made his peace, but left the kingdom again.

1633 The Duke of Lorrain levied troops against France, but an accommodation took place.

1634 Lorrain being ceded by the Duke to his brother the Cardinal, Louis sent troops, and settled a Council at Nantz.

Battle of Nordlinguen, where the Imperialists were defeated by the Swedes.

1635 Beginning of the French Academy.

War betwixt France and Spain, which lasted 25 years; and between France and the Emperor, which lasted 13.

Death of Thomas Parr in England, aged 152 years.

1636 Banier, a Swedish general, gained a victory at Wistock, and laid waste Misnia.

1637 Death of the Emperor Ferdinand II. His son Ferdinand III. succeeded.

Great troubles in Scotland, on occasion of a new Liturgy, which the King attempted to introduce.

1638 The Scots bound themselves by a solemn covenant, to oppose the Liturgy and Episcopacy.

The Duke of Weimar, general of the Swedes, gained great advantages over the Imperialists, and took four generals.

The Turks took Bagdad from the Persians.

1639 Tromp, the Dutch admiral, defeated the Spanish fleet on the English coast.

King Charles marched against the Scots covenanters, with whom he made an ill-judged agreement.

1640 Revolution in Portugal, when John Duke of Braganza was proclaimed King.

The English Parliament refusing to grant subsidies

subsidies against the Scots, were dissolved. The Scots entered England. King Charles marching against them was obliged to retreat.

The fatal Long Parliament at Westminster.

1641 The Parliament of England usurped all power. The King retired to York.

1642 The Parliament levied troops against the King, and the civil war commenced.

The French took Roussillon from Spain.

Death of Mary Medicis, Queen Mother of Louis XIII.; and of Cardinal Richelieu, Prime Minister, who was succeeded by Cardinal Mazarin.

1643 Death of Louis XIII. after declaring his Queen, Ann of Austria, regent. His son Louis XIV. then five years old, succeeded.

The Duke d'Anguien, afterwards Prince of Condé, defeated the Spaniards at Rocroi, and took Thionville.

The Oriental Tartars conquered China, which they still hold; being the 22d imperial race or dynasty.

The Scots again entered England to support the Parliament; both houses of which took the solemn league and covenant.

1644 Marshal Turenne began to command in Germany with the Prince of Condé. He beat the Imperialists near Freyburg, and took several places.

York taken by the Parliament; the Queen embarked for France.

1645 Battle of Naseby, where the King was completely routed by the Parliament army.

1646 King Charles took refuge with the army of the Scottish rebels. They agreed to deliver him up to the English Parliament, on being paid up their arrears.

The Earl of Essex, late general for the Parliament, being dead, Fairfax and Cromwell had the chief command.

1648 Peace of Munster in Westphalia, between France,

France, Germany, and Sweden. Spain continued the war against France.

- 1648 Civil war in France. Origin of the *Fronde* against Cardinal Mazarin. Cromwell marched his army to London; brought the King to trial, and caused him to be publicly beheaded.

- 1649 The kingly office was abolished, and England declared a Commonwealth. The House of Lords was also suppressed.

Charles II. proclaimed King in Scotland and Ireland.

Cromwell took Drogheda in Ireland, and put all to the sword.

The Prince of Condé blockaded Paris. The Parliament declared Cardinal Mazarin an enemy to the State. The troubles were again appeased.

- 1650 Montrose taken prisoner, and executed in Scotland. King Charles II. landed there, took the covenant, and was crowned.

Cromwell defeated the Scots near Dunbar.

Death of William II. Prince of Orange. The Dutch abolished the office of Stadtholder.

The civil war continued in France. The Princes of Condé, Conti, and Longueville, were imprisoned.

Death of the famous Descartes, a French philosopher, at Stockholm.

- 1651 Quakers first appeared.

King Charles defeated at Worcester, made his escape without great difficulty, and landed at Normandy.

The French Princes were released. Cardinal Mazarin retired to Liege.

Louis XIV. declared his majority.

- 1652 Cardinal Mazarin returning to court, the civil war continued.

Battle at the gate of St. Antoine, at Paris, between Condé and Turenne, who commanded for the King. Cardinal Mazarin retired again.

Louis caused the arrest of the Cardinal de Retz, head of the *Frondeurs*.

1652 The

1652 The Spaniards retook Barcelona, Cazal, Dunkirk, &c.

The Dutch settled a colony at the Cape of Good Hope. They made war on the Commonwealth of England. Admiral Van Tromp having defeated Admiral Blake in the Downs, sailed through the Channel with a broom at the top-mast head; but he suffered a great defeat off Portland the same year.

1653 Cromwell dismissed the Parliament and the Council of State. He named the Members of a new Parliament, who resigned their authority into his hands.

Cromwell proclaimed Protector.

The Dutch twice defeated, sued and obtained peace.

Cardinal Mazarin returned to Paris. The troubles in Guienne were appeased.

1654 Louis XIV. crowned at Rheims.

Christina, Queen of Sweden, abdicated the throne in favour of Charles Gustavus, her cousin. She embraced the Roman Catholic tenets, and retired to Rome, where she died.

1655 Cromwell entered into a treaty with France against Spain. He took the island of Jamaica.

Peace between the Protestant and Catholic Cantons of Switzerland by King Louis.

Frederic William, Elector of Brandenburg, obtained of Poland to be declared Sovereign Duke of Prussia, and independent.

The New Parliament of England offered Cromwell the Crown, and title of King, which he declined.

1658 Death of Oliver Cromwell, protector. His son Richard was next day proclaimed protector, and summoned a parliament.

The Dutch took possession of the Isle of Ceylon.

1659 Aurengzeb, Great Mogul, imprisoned his father, and made war on his brothers.

Peace of the Pyrenées, between France and Spain. Louis XIV. mediated peace between Denmark and Sweden.

1660 Resto-

- 1660 Restoration of Charles II. brought about chiefly by General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle.
Ten Regicides executed, and an act of indemnity passed.
- 1661 Death of Cardinal Mazarin. The Duke of Orleans married Henrietta, sister of Charles II. Portugal recovered Brazil from the Dutch, and secured it by treaty.
Christian Missionaries protected in China.
- 1662 The Solemn League and Covenant burnt in England, by the hands of the common hangman.
Charles II. married to the Infanta of Portugal.
Louis XIV. obtained from Duke Charles III. a donation of Lorrain.
Defensive league between France and Holland.
Dunkirk sold by the English.
- 1663 Louis XIV. renewed his alliance with the Swiss.
- 1664 The Pope sent his nephew with another Cardinal, to make satisfaction to Louis, for an insult done to his ambassador.
Canal of Languedoc begun to join the two seas.
Battle of St. Gothard in Hungary, where the Turks were defeated by the Imperialists and their French auxiliaries.
War between the Dutch and English, on account of the African trade.
- 1665 Great naval victory gained by the Duke of York, over the Dutch, off Harwich. Plague in England. Battle of Villaviciosa, where the Portuguese were defeated by the Spaniards.
Philip IV. King of Spain was succeeded by his son Charles II.
- 1666 Great fire in London, which lasted four days, and extended over 436 acres.
- 1667 The Dutch insulted the English, and burnt their ships, in the mouth of the Thames, and in the river Medway.

1667 Peace

1667 Peace concluded at Breda with the French, Danes, and Dutch, ratified by Charles II. England and Spain made peace, as did Spain and Portugal. Triple league of Sweden, Holland, and England against France, to preserve the Spanish Netherlands.

1668 Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, by which France retained its conquests in Flanders.

The Turks after a war of 24 years took Candia from the Venetians.

1672 Famous passage of the Rhine by the French, and Holland almost over-run.

Victory of the English fleet over the Dutch in Southwold-bay. Pensioner de Witt, with his brother, torn in pieces by the Dutch, and the Prince of Orange made Stadtholder.

1673 War betwixt France and Spain.

1674 England made peace with Holland. Louis XIV. lost his conquests, except Maastricht and Franche Comté.

Death of Milton, the celebrated English poet, once secretary to the Republican Government.

1675 Marshal Turenne killed in battle.

1676 France declared war against Denmark, in favour of Sweden.

1677 The Prince of Orange and Allies defeated at Capel, by Monsieur, brother of King Louis. The French took Cambray, Valenciennes, St. Omer, and Freyburg, in Suabia.

1678 Peace between France and Holland signed at Nimeguen.

The Plot, real or supposed, discovered by Titus Oates. Parliament deliberated about excluding the Duke of York, who was ordered to withdraw.

1679 General peace between the Emperor, France, Sweden, and Denmark. Louisiana discovered by the French.

The King of Spain married the daughter of Monsieur.

1680 The title of Great given to Louis XIV.

1680 First settlement of the French at Pondicherry, in the East Indies.

1681 The English House of Commons passed the bill of exclusion against the Duke of York; the House of Lords rejected it. Religious troubles continued in Scotland. James Duke of York, returning from abroad went to reside at Edinburgh.

Strasburgh surrendered to Louis XIV.

Great dissensions between King Charles and his Parliaments, concerning the exclusion of his brother.

1682 Louis XIV. caused Algiers to be bombarded.

1683 Vienna besieged by the Turks, and relieved by John Sobieski, King of Poland.

Death of Colbert, the French statesman.

The Rye House Plot in England discovered and defeated. The Duke of Monmouth was pardoned, but banished the court, and went over to Holland.

1684 Luxemburg taken by the French. Truce between France and Spain, and between France and the Empire.

1685 Death of Charles II. King of England. James II. his brother, succeeded.

The Earl of Argyle landing in Scotland, was defeated, and executed as a rebel. The Duke of Monmouth, natural son to Charles II. met with a like fate in England.

The Dege of Genoa, obliged to come to Paris to offer satisfaction for an insult done in France.

Tripoli bombarded by the French.

Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, whereby the free exercise of the Protestant religion was suppressed in France. Many Protestants emigrated.

Molinos, a Spanish priest, imprisoned by the Inquisition.

1686 King James allowed liberty of Conscience; dispensed many from the Test Act, and began to employ Roman Catholics.

1686 Death

- 1686 Death of the Prince of Condé.
Buda, a capital of Hungary, taken from the Turks, by Charles of Lorrain.
League of Augsburg against France.
The Venetians took Morea from the Turks.
- 1687 Carnival of Venice, where the Duke of Savoy, the Elector of Bavaria, &c. concerted measures against France. Battle of Mohacz, where the Duke of Lorrain completely routed the Turks. Slavonia conquered; Hungary made hereditary in the house of Austria; and Joseph, Archduke, crowned King.
- 1687 The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge refused to admit Roman Catholics, and thereby incurred the King's displeasure. Father Petre, the Jesuit, sworn of King James's Privy Council. The Dutch refused to send home the English and Scotch regiments in their service.
- 1688 Revolution in England. The Prince of Orange arrived, and King James retired to France. The throne was declared vacant. The Prince and Princess of Orange were proclaimed King and Queen of England.
Louis XIV. took Philipsburg, Manheim, Treves, &c. and declared war against Holland.
Belgrade taken from the Turks by the Imperialists. Troubles in Russia. Peter the Great mounted the throne.
- 1689 King James landed in Ireland, and marched to Dublin, where he held a Parliament.
- 1690 Battle of the Boyne in Ireland, in which King William gained the victory over King James who returned to France.
Battle of Fleurus in Flanders, where Marshal Luxemburg defeated the Allies.
Battle of Stafarde in Italy, where M. Catinat defeated the allies, under the Duke of Savoy.
- 1691 Pope Alexander granted Bulls to the French Bishops, named by the King, which had been refused since the Assembly of the Clergy in 1682.
Treaty of Nipchou in Tartary, which settled the

the boundaries of the Russian and Chinese Empire.

- 1691 Spires taken by Louis XIV. The Prince of Baden beat the Turks at Salankemen in Hungary. Battle of Luzach in Flanders gained by the Marshal Luxemburg.

- 1692 Admiral Russel, with the Dutch and English fleets, defeated the French.

The town and castle of Namur taken by King Louis. The battle of Steinkirk gained by the Marshal Luxemburg over King William.

The Venetians gained great advantages over the Turks.

Hanover made an Electorate by the Emperor.

- 1693 Furnes and Dexmude in Flanders surrendered to the French.

Cruel massacre of the Macdonalds of Glencoe, after they had surrendered to King William.

The French became masters of the Palatinate. King William defeated by Luxemburg at Landen. The Duke of Savoy routed by Catinat, near Pignerol.

The Dutch took Pondicherri. The English bombarded St. Malo.

- 1694 Beginning of the Bank of England.

The English landing near Brest, were cut to pieces. Success of Noailles in Catalonia.

King William gave his assent to an act for triennial Parliaments. Mary his Queen died.

The Poles gained a victory over the Turks at Niester.

- 1695 Death of the Marshal Luxemburg.

The town of Namur taken by King William. Brussels was bombarded by Marshal Villeroi.

The English Parliament remonstrated against the Scotch African Colony.

- 1696 The Czar, Peter I. took Asoph from the Turks. Peace between France and Savoy. The Princess of Savoy married the Duke of Burgundy.

gundy, and next year had a son, afterwards Louis XV.

The English fleet bombarded several places on the French coast.

1697 Charles XII. succeeded his father Charles XI. King of Sweden.

Prince Eugene of Savoy, gained his first victory over the Turks at Zenta, in Hungary.

Opening of the conferences for a general peace at Ryswick.

The French took Alt in Flanders, Carthagena, and Barcelona.

Peace of Ryswic between France, England, Spain, and Holland, followed by a peace between France and the Empire.

1698 Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, traveled *in cog.* through Holland and England.

Treaty of partition of the Spanish Monarchy between England, Holland, &c.

1699 Peace of Carlowitz between the Turks and the Empire, and Poland.

1700 War in the North, between Charles XII. of Sweden, and the Czar, Poland, and Denmark. King Charles besieged Copenhagen, and having dictated terms to Denmark, defeated the Russians near Narva.

1700 Death of Charles II. King of Spain, without issue. His succession caused a long and bloody war. Louis XIV. pretended he had made a will in favour of the Duke of Anjou who was crowned King of Spain, by the name of Philip V.

1 The English and Dutch sent a squadron to assist Charles XII.

1 Great jealousy and heats between the English and Scotch Parliaments, on account of the Scotch settlement of Darien, which was destroyed by the Spaniards, with the connivance of England.

1701 Commencement of the war for the Spanish succession. Austria, England, Holland, Savoy, and Portugal declared war against France and

Spain.

Spain. Prince Eugene began with success in Italy.

- 1701 Death of James II. of England, in exile at St. Germain, near Paris. His son James III. succeeded to his claims.

Frederic, Elector of Brandenburg, crowned himself King of Prussia.

Charles XII. took Riga, and Mitau in Cour-land, and pursued the vanquished King of Poland.

Kamtschatka discovered by the Russians.

- 1702 Death of William III. King of England, and Stadtholder of Holland; after a reign of 14 years in Britain.

The Dutch abolished again the office of Stadtholder.

The English proclaimed Queen Anne, daughter of James II.

The Earl of Marlborough declared Captain General, and sent into Holland as Ambassador, where he obtained also the command of the Dutch forces. He took Venloo and Liege, was himself taken, but not being known, escaped by means of a French pass. He returned to England and was created Duke.

Battle of Luzara in Italy, of doubtful issue, between Prince Eugene, and King Philip of Spain, with the Duke of Vendome.

Another equally dubious at Fredingen, between the Prince of Baden, and Marshal de Villars.

Charles XII. vanquished King Augustus near Cracow, and entered Warsaw.

- 1703 Brisac taken by the Duke of Burgundy. Battle of Spire gained by the French.

The English forces under Marlborough augmented to 50,000

The Duke of Marlborough took Bonn and Limburg. The French and Bavarians took Augsburg, Ratisbon, and Landau.

Charles, Archduke of Austria, assumed the title of King of Spain; set out for Portugal, through Holland and England.

- 1704 Gibraltar taken by the English. Battle of Hochfeldt, in Bavaria, where the French and Bavarians were routed by Prince Eugene, and the Duke of Marlborough.

Augustus, King of Poland, being deposed, Charles XII. caused to be elected and crowned Stanislaus Lecksinske.

The Czar Peter took Narva from the Swedes, and began to build Petersburg.

Charles III. landing in Portugal, asserted his right to the Spanish throne. Marlborough created a Prince of the Empire.

- 1705 Death of the Emperor Leopold, having reigned nearly 47 years; his son Joseph I. King of the Romans, was proclaimed Emperor.

Battle of Cassano in Italy, gained over Prince Eugene, by the Marshal Vendome.

Charles XII. gained two victories over the Russians.

The states of Holland refused to let their troops engage at Overysche, and thereby disgusted Marlborough.

Barcelona and all Carolina taken by the Confederates, for King Charles III. The kingdom of Valentia declared also for him.

- 1706 Battle of Ramillies in Brabant, where the French were defeated; a great part of the Low countries gained by the allies.

- 1706 The States of Flanders acknowledged Charles III. for their King. He was also proclaimed at Madrid, but King Philip soon recovered the Capital.

The Commissioners met for drawing up articles of union between England and Scotland.

The succession was settled in the Protestant line, descending from Princess Sophia of Hanover.

Peace between Charles I. and Augustus, Elector of Saxony; the latter renouncing the kingdom of Poland.

Discovery of the Philippine Isles by Spain.

- 1707 Union between England and Scotland agreed to

to by both Parliaments, and ratified by Queen Anne.

- 1707 Battle of Almanza on the frontier of Valencia, where Philip V. proved victorious over Charles III.

Victory of Turin, gained by Prince Eugene over the French, who lost Lombardy and Naples.

Death of Aurengzeb, Emperor of Indostan, or Great Mogul; he had reigned 50 years, and was upwards of 100 years old.

- 1708 Battle of Oudenarde lost by the French, which delivered Brussels, besieged by the Elector of Bavaria.

Lisle taken by Prince Eugene and Marlborough, after four months siege, and then Ghent.

Port Mahon in Minorca taken by the English. The duchy of Mantua seized on by the Emperor, and Monferrat ceded to the Duke of Savoy.

The King of Sweden expelled the Russians from Poland, and invaded Russia.

Oran in Africa taken from the Spaniards by the Algerines.

- 1709 Death of George Prince of Denmark, husband to Queen Anne. Parliament addressed her Majesty to marry again.

Charles XII. of Sweden, entirely routed by Peter the Czar, at Paltowa in Ukrain, and obliged to retire to Bender, in the Turkish dominions, where he continued five years.

Augustus, Elector of Saxony, recovered possession of Poland. King Stanislaus retired to Zweybruck.

Tournay taken by Prince Eugene and Marlborough.

Battle of Malplaquet near Mons, where the Allies under Prince Eugene and Marlborough kept the field, with immense loss. The French retreating with less slaughter.

- 1710 Negotiations of Gerturydenberg broken off.

Philip V. of Spain, twice defeated, and retreated from Madrid. King Charles entered the

the capital, but was not well received. Same year Philip recovered Madrid, took Saragossa, and treated Arragon like a conquered country.

1710 Death of the Emperor Joseph I. His brother Charles was chosen to succeed him.

1712 Suspension of hostilities between France and England.

1713 Peace of Utrecht between France, Spain, and the Allied Powers.

Pragmatic sanction of Charles VI. assuring his hereditary dominions to Maria Theresa, his daughter.

1714 Death of Queen ANNE.

GEORGE, Elector of Hanover, acknowledged, and crowned King of Great Britain.

Charles XII. departing from Turkey, travelled in disguise, till he arrived at Stralsund, in Pomerania.

1715 Attempt of the Pretender in Scotland defeated at the battle of Sheriffmuir.

Death of Louis XIV. who was succeeded by his great grandson Louis XV. under the guardianship of the Duke of Orleans.

Stralsund abandoned by the King of Sweden, capitulated to Denmark and Prussia.

1716 Charles XII. invaded Norway and took several places.

1717 Battle of Belgrade, by Prince Eugene, followed by the capture of the town.

1718 Peter the Czar brought his eldest son Alexis to a trial.

Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance at London. The Emperor then consenting to acknowledge the King of Spain. Admiral Byng defeated the Spanish fleet off Syracuse.

Charles XII. killed at the siege of Frederic's-hall. His sister Ulrica Eleonora, succeeded him.

1720 Law, made comptroller general in France. His project of a South Sea Bank proving abortive, he was disgraced and obliged to leave France.

1729 Peace

- 1720 Peace of Fredericksburg between Denmark and Sweden.
- 1721 Treaty of Nystad, between Russia and Sweden. Peter proclaimed Emperor by the Russians.
 Revolution in Persia; the Sophi Hussein obliged to resign, and Myr Maghmude acknowledged at Ispahan.
- 1723 Louis XV. declared himself of age.
- 1725 Death of Czar Peter the Great, of Russia, at the age of 53.
- 1726 Palermo in Sicily almost swallowed up by an earthquake.
 Printing introduced at Constantinople.
- 1727 The Spaniards endeavoured in vain to reduce Gibraltar.
 Death of Sir Isaac Newton, at the age of 85 years.
 Death of GEORGE I. King of England; and his son GEORGE II. was proclaimed King.
- 1729 Death of Leopold Joseph, Duke of Lorrain. His son Francis Stephen, afterwards Emperor, succeeded.
 Insurrection of the Corsicans against the Genoese government.
- 1730 Thamas Kouli Kan having defeated and slain Ashraf, Thamas recovered the throne of his fathers.
 Death of the Emperor of Russia, Peter II. Anne Duchess of Curland, succeeded.
 Sedition at Constantinople, wherein the Sultan Achmet III. was the first to acknowledge his nephew, Mahomet, who spared his predecessor's life.
- 1732 The Diet of the Empire guaranteed the pragmatic sanction, relative to the indivisibility of the Austrian dominions.
 Peace between Russia and Persia, at Riatscha. Schak Tamas, King of Persia, making peace with the Turks, Thamas Kouli Kan, deposed the Sultan, and put his son on the throne, under whom he governed as regent.

1734 King Stanislaus returned again to France. Sicily submitted to Don Carlos, except Messina and Syracuse. Capua also submitted, and with it the whole kingdom. Battle of Guastalla, gained by the French and allies.

1735 Prince Lobkowitz surrendered Messina to the Spaniards.

The Polish Diet restored tranquillity to their country.

1736 Thamas Kouli Kan proclaimed Sultan by the name of Schach Nadir.

Death of the illustrious general Prince Eugene, of Saxony.

War between Russia and Turkey. Count Munich, general of the Russians, took the principal part of Crim Tartary.

1737 Death of John Gaston, last Grand Duke of Tuscany, and of the house of Medici.

Francis of Lorraine took possession of Tuscany, and King Stanislaus, of Lorraine.

1738 Thamas Kouli Kan, having subdued Candahar, declared war against the Grand Mogul, entered Indostan, and took great booty.

1739 Peace of Belgrade, between the Turks and the Emperor.

War declared between Spain and England. Admiral Vernon attacked Cuba, took Porto-bello, and demolished its fortifications.

Thamas Kouli Kan having vanquished the Grand Mogul, took him prisoner, and plundered the capital; he then restored him; imposing a tribute, and keeping some provinces next to Persia.

1740 Accession of Frederic the Great, King of Prussia, on the death of his father, Frederic William.

Maria Theresa succeeded to all the hereditary dominions of her father. Her husband, Francis Stephen of Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany, was associated to her in power.

1741 Fre

- 1741 Frederic of Prussia conquered Silesia, after his victory at Molwitz.

The Emperor Iwan, of Russia, dethroned, with his mother and Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, declared Empress.

Revolt against Thamas Kouli Kan, in Persia, by his eldest son, who was defeated, and condemned to death.

- 1742 The Elector of Bavaria chosen Emperor, by the name of Charles VII. The Austrians recovered Lintz, and over-ran Bavaria.

Retreat of the French army from Prague under Marshal Belleisle.

- 1743 Maria Theresa was crowned Queen of Bohemia.

Battle of Dettingen between the French and the Allies, under the Earl of Stair, GEORGE II. being present.

- 1744 The Austrians under Prince Charles entered Alsace. King Louis XV. being dangerously ill, Marshal Noailles and Coligny obliged the Austrians to repass the Rhine.

Battle of Coni, where the troops of Sardinia were routed by the Spaniards.

Thamas Kouli Kan received a considerable check from the Turks.

- 1745 Treaty of Warsaw, by which the Elector of Saxony engaged to furnish Austria with 30,000 troops, which Prussia considered as hostile.

Death of Charles VII. Emperor and Elector of Bavaria, in the third year of his reign.

Battle of Fontenoi near Tournay, gained by the French King. The English fought with special gallantry.

The English took from France, Louisburg and the island of Cape Breton, near Canada.

Francis Stephen, consort of Maria Theresa, chosen Emperor.

Prince Charles Stuart, son of James III. landed in Scotland; entered Edinburgh, and took Carlisle;

Carlisle; but the Duke of Cumberland obliged him to retreat.

- 1746 Prince Charles, after gaining the battle of Falkirk, lost that of Culloden, and with great danger made his escape to France.

Death of Philip V. King of Spain. Ferdinand IV. his son, by a first marriage, succeeded.

- 1747 Louis XV. declaring war against Holland; seized Dutch Flanders. The Dutch chose William, Prince of Nassau, their Stadtholder.

Thamas Kouli Kan, Schach Nadir, was assassinated by his nephew.

- 1748 The definitive treaty of peace was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, between England, France, Holland, Spain, Austria, and Sardinia.

- 1749 Discovery of the antient city of Herculaneum.

- 1750 Death of Count Mauritius of Saxony, son of Augustus I. King of Poland; one of the greatest generals of the age.

- 1751 Death of FREDERIC, Prince of Wales, son of George II.

Great Britain adopted the Gregorian Calendar by act of parliament.

- 1752 The Swedes followed the example of England, in adopting the Gregorian Calendar.

- 1756 The natives of South America revolting against Spain and Portugal, were vanquished and reduced to obedience.

War declared between Britain and France.

Frederic of Prussia, of a sudden, invaded Saxony, took Leipsic and Dresden. The Elector King retiring into Poland, Frederic obliged the Saxon army to capitulate.

- 1757 Admiral Byng executed in England, for misconduct off Port Mahon.

The French seized the English settlement North of Madras.

Prussia was very unsuccessful. The Russians blockaded the ports and took Memel. The Russian army entered Prussia, and gained a battle. The Austrians over-ran Lasotia and

Brandenberg, laid Berlin under contribution; defeated the Prussians, near Breslaw; took that capital, and great part of Silesia. At the close of the year Frederic defeated Prince Charles at Luathen, and retook Breslaw.

- 1758 The Prussians took Schweidnitz in Silesia, invaded Moravia, and laid siege to Olmutz.

The English made several descents on the French coast; gained some forts on the frontiers of Canada, Senegal, and Gorée, on the coast of Africa; and twice fought the French at sea, in the East-Indies.

The Russians and Austrians gained another victory at Cunersdorf, near Frankfort, on the Oder.

The French entered Frankfort; gained a victory over the Hessians and Hanoverians at Berghen; stormed Minden; took Munster, and lost Marburg.

- 1759 In the East-Indies the English obliged the French to raise the siege of Madras; took from them Surat; defeated them in several sea engagements; and made themselves masters of Quebec, the capital of Canada.

The court of Portugal banished the Jesuits.

- 1760 England and France sent several learned men to observe the *transit* of Venus in distant climes.

George II. King of Great Britain, and Elector of Hanover, died in the 67th year of his age, and 33d of his reign. GEORGE III. his grandson succeeded at the age of 22.

- 1761 Pondicheri surrendered to the English, after a long blockade and siege.

- 1762 England declared war against Spain.

Death of Elizabeth, Empress of Russia. Her nephew and successor, Peter III. made peace with Prussia. This Emperor was soon after deposed and his wife proclaimed Empress, by the name of Catherine II.

Peter III. died a few days afterwards.

Preliminary articles of peace between France, Spain,

Spain, and England, signed at Fontainbleau, and afterwards ratified.

1764 Edict of Louis XV. suppressing the order of Jesuits, in his dominions.

1766 The Pretender died at Rome in the 78th year of his age.

1767 The King of Spain suppressed the Order of the Jesuits.

Corsica ceded to France by the Genoese.

Beginning of the troubles in North America, which ended in the separation of the Colonies from Britain.

The Jesuits were expelled from Naples, Parma, and Malta.

1769 The Russians having twice defeated the Turks, took Asoph and Choczim, seized Moldavia and Walachia, and sent a fleet into the Mediterranean.

1770 The Dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI. married the Archduchess Marie Antionette.

1771 Gustavus III. succeeded his father, Adolphus Frederic, King of Sweden.

1772 Famous Petition of some Polish provinces between Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Revolution in Sweden, by which all authority devolved on the King.

1773 Pope Clement XIV. (Ganganelli) suppressed the Order of the Jesuits.

1774 Death of Louis XV. after a reign of 59 years, in the 65th year of his age.

Louis XVI. his grandson succeeded, and signalized the commencement of his reign by acts of goodness.

1775 First engagement of the American Militia at Lexington, with the British troops. Boston besieged by the Americans. Battle of Bunker's-hill.

1776 The Congress declare the Anglo-American Colonies free, and independent states.

1777 Washington defeated the British at Princetown. General Burgoyne cooped up by the Americans,

cans, surrendered with his whole army at Saratoga.

- 1778 The Americans twice defeated by the British.
France acknowledged the independence of America, and formed an alliance with the States. La Fayette arrived in America.

The British evacuating Philadelphia, were repulsed at Monmouth with great loss.

D'Estaing arrived from France to assist the Americans with 15 sail of the line.

An engagement fought off Brest between the English fleet, commanded by Admiral Keppel, and the French fleet under Count d'Orivillers.

Savannah taken by the British.

Dominica taken by the French.

Pondicheri and St. Lucia taken by the English.

- 1779 Grenada and St. Vincent taken by the French.

The French under D'Estaing, and the Americans under Lensoln, were repulsed before Savannah.

- 1780 Admiral Rodney took seven Spanish ships of the line; threw supplies into Gibraltar; and fought three indecisive engagements with the French fleet in the West-Indies.

Dreadful riots in London, headed by Lord George Gordon against the Catholics, &c.

Rhode Island forsaken by the British, and Charlestown taken with all the garrison.

Lord Cornwallis defeated the Americans at Camden.

Major Andre executed by the Americans as a spy. General Arnold having treated with the British to betray his post, made his escape.

England declared war against Holland.

- 1781 The Spaniards made themselves masters of West Florida.

St. Eustatia taken by Admiral Rodney, and retaken by the French.

Battle of Guildford in Carolina, where the British

British under Lord Cornwallis kept the field, but with an immense loss.

- 1781 A bloody engagement between an English squadron under the command of Admiral Parker, and a Dutch squadron commanded by Admiral Zootman, off the Dogger-Bank.

Engagement at Eutaw Springs, where Greene, the American general, routed the British forces.

Lord Cornwallis surrendered York town, with himself and troops.

- 1782 Trincomalée and St. Christopher's taken by the French.

Minorca surrendered to the Spaniards.

Admiral Rodney totally defeated the French fleet, under Count de Grasse : took the Admiral and his flag ship, the Ville de Paris of 110 guns.

The Spaniards defeated in their grand attack upon Gibraltar, and their floating batteries destroyed by General Elliott.

Treaty concluded between the Republic of Holland and the United States of America.

Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the American States. New York was evacuated. Washington resigned his command ; gave in his accounts, and retired.

- 1783 Preliminary articles of peace signed at Versailles, between Great Britain, France, and Spain.

The Order of St. Patrick instituted.

Dreadful earthquakes in Calabria and Sicily.

Definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United States of America.

Coalition of the Ministry of Lord North and Mr. Fox.

Mr. Pitt, then very young, entered, and appointed minister.

- 1784 Treaty of peace between England and Holland.

- 1785 Mr. Blanchard and Dr. Jefferies went from Dover to Calais in an air-balloon.

Mr. Pitt's plan for a Parliamentary reform, and his bill for settling the Commerce of Ireland, were both rejected.

1786 A million annually set apart towards the reduction of the national debt of Great Britain.

A commercial treaty between Great Britain and France.

1787 Washington chosen President of the Convention at Philadelphia. A Fœderal Constitution agreed on for the United States of America. The New Congress chose Washington President of the United States.

Disturbances in Holland, for and against the House of Orange, quelled by Prussian troops.

Impeachment of Warren Hastings carried on for several years by the British Commons before the House of Peers.

The abolition of the Slave Trade was much agitated in and out of Parliament.

Quarrel of the English government with Spain, about the trade of Nootka Sound, on the North-West coast of America. Matters were soon accommodated.

1788 The Empress of Russia made war on the Turks, in order to obtain the navigation of the Black Sea. Suwarow took Ockzacow and Ismael, and put 30,000 of the inhabitants to the sword. England armed against Russia, but failing to intimidate the Empress, went no further.

King GEORGE III. was this year afflicted with a severe malady, and rendered incapable of attending to public business. Great debates in parliament concerning the person and power of regent.

1789 Opening of the States General in France. They took the name of National Assembly. The Bastile stormed by the populace of Paris.

Louis, with the Queen and Family were violently

lently conducted to Paris, whither they were followed by the Assembly.

King GEORGE recovered to the unspeakable joy of all his subjects.

1790 Titles, &c. of the nobility abolished by the National Assembly in France.

Confederation of the French at the Champ de Mars in Paris.

Death of the Emperor Joseph II. who is succeeded by his brother Leopold.

1791 The King and Queen of France made their escape from Paris, but were stopped and brought back; and accept of the new constitution.

Lord Cornwallis reduced Tippoo Saib to accept peace on the terms offered him, and to give his two sons as hostages.

1792 France invaded by the allied army, under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, who was forced to retreat.

France declared war against Germany.

Louis with his Queen took refuge in the Assembly, where the King was suspended from his office, and committed prisoner to the Temple. La Fayette emigrated.

Atrocious massacres at Paris of the clergy and other prisoners.

France declared a republic.

Dumourier invades the Netherlands, and defeated the Austrians at Jemappes.

Savoy annexed to France.

Washington a second time chosen President of the United States.

Insurrection in Pennsylvania quelled by the prudence of Washington.

Death of the Emperor Leopold II. who is succeeded by his son Francis II.

Gustavus III. King of Sweden, assassinated by Ankerstroom.

1793 Louis

1793 Louis XVI. having been tried and condemned by the Convention, was publicly beheaded at Paris.

War was declared by the French Republic against the King of Great Britain and the Stadtholder of Holland.

The British troops under the Duke of York joining the Austrians, defeated the French generals Valence, Miranda, and Dumourier; they then took Valenciennes and Condé; made an unsuccessful attempt on Dunkirk, and retired with great loss.

The English, Spanish, and Neapolitan troops took possession of Toulon, in the name of Louis XVII.; but the Republicans soon expelled them.

In Scotland several persons were tried and condemned for jacobin principles, subversive of the Constitution; while the English juries acquitted those of the democratic faction.

1794 Victory of Lord Howe over the French fleet near Brest. The English took Martinico, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe, in the West; Pondicherry, Chandernagor, and Mahie, in the East; and Corsica in the Mediterranean.

The French over-run Holland; the Stadtholder took refuge in England.

Poland was entirely divided among the Prussians, Russians, and Austrians.

Treaty of amity and commerce concluded between Britain and North America. Embassy of the Earl Macartney to China, which produced nothing but mutual civilities.

1795 Victory of Lord Bridport over the French off L'Orient.

Marriage of the Prince of Wales with Princess Caroline of Brunswick.

Disturbances occasioned by the disaffected democrats in Britain. His Majesty was insulted going to Parliament.

1795 Unfor-

1795 Unfortunate expedition at Quiberon, where the English were beaten, and the French Royalists suffered severely.

The Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon taken from the Dutch by the British.

Prussia withdrew from the confederacy, and made peace with France. Spain was obliged soon to follow her example.

Overtures were made by Great Britain to the French Directory, but without success.

1796 Amboyna, Banda, and Ceylon, in the East Indies, and Demerara, in the West Indies, taken by the English.

Bonaparte defeats the Austrians at Lodi, and enters upon his victorious career in Italy.

The French General Moreau, after penetrating into the heart of Germany, forced to retreat across the Rhine.

Admiral Elphinstone captured a large Dutch fleet off the Cape of Good Hope.

Lord Malmesbury was sent to Paris, as British Plenipotentiary; but returned without success.

The French sent a fleet to invade Ireland; but after reaching Bantry Bay, they returned without loss.

Death of the great Catherine, Empress of Russia, who is succeeded by her son Paul I.

1797 John Adams chosen President in North America, Washington having declined the office.

A few French malefactors were thrown out on the coast of Wales, and all made prisoners.

Victory of Sir John Jervis off Cape St. Vincent, where, with fifteen sail of the line, he defeated a Spanish fleet of twenty-seven.

The Bank of England stopped payment in specie; yet the notes went as freely as ever.

Mutiny in the fleet at Spithead and Sheerness quelled by the firmness of the British Government.

1797 Victory

Victory of Admiral Duncan over the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, at the mouth of the Texel.

Lord Malmesbury sent a second time to treat with France, but in vain.

Peace of Leoben signed.

Venice taken by the French, and given up to the Emperor.

Treaty of Campo-Formio signed.

1798 A Congress held at Rastadt, for making peace betwixt France and Germany.

Rome and Berne taken by the French.

St. Domingo evacuated by the English.

Bonaparte sailed with a large fleet from Toulon, and after taking Malta, and escaping the English Fleet, invades and subdues Egypt.

Dreadful rebellion in Ireland; after great exertions the rebellion is quieted.

The French landed 700 men at Killala Bay, but were soon forced to surrender.

War declared by the Turks against France.

The Americans arming in self-defence against the French; re-elected Washington Commander in Chief.

General Coote landing near Ostend; destroyed the sluices of the Bruges canal; but was made prisoner with his men.

Great victory of the Nile gained by Admiral Nelson, when the whole French fleet, except two ships, were taken or destroyed.

1799 Naples taken by the French.

Tippoo Saib having renewed the war in the East Indies, General Harris stormed Seringapatam. Tippoo fell in the action, and the East India Company became sovereigns of his empire.

Bonaparte forced to rase the siege of Acre in Syria, by the Turks and English, under the command of Sir Sidney Smith.

1799 The

1799 The Russians and Austrians, under Suwarrow, drive the French out of their conquests in Italy.

Landing of the British at Helder Point in Holland. Their attempt to rescue Holland proved ineffectual, as they were obliged to re-embark, after many hardships.

Bonaparte secretly left his army in Egypt, and returning to Paris, overturned the representative system of government, and assumed the Supreme Power under the name of Consul.

Death of General Washington in America, aged 68.

1800 The Turks defeated by the French general Kleber, at Heliopolis.

Bonaparte marched over Mount St. Bernard into Italy, defeated the Austrians at Marengo, and re-established the Cisalpine Republic.

The Austrians defeated by Moreau at Hohenlinden.

Peace between Austria and France.

1801 The Union of Great Britain and Ireland being agreed to, the Imperial United Parliament met for the first time.

Convention between the Northern Powers for an armed neutrality.

Great Britain laid an embargo on all their vessels; took the Danish and Swedish isles in the West Indies. Sent a squadron under Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, to Copenhagen, where a bloody battle was fought, and an armistice agreed on.

Death of Paul, Emperor of Russia; Alexander his son succeeding, the Northern Confederacy was dissolved.

Mr. Pitt resigned, and Mr. Henry Addington was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

1801 General

1801 General Sir Ralph Abercrombie defeated the French in Egypt, but died of his wounds.

Sir James Saumarez defeated the rear of the French and Spanish fleets.

Preliminaries of Peace signed between France and Britain.

1802 Definitive Treaty signed at Amiens, March 27, by Marquis Cornwallis and Joseph Bonaparte.

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