

TABULAR VIEWS
OF
UNIVERSAL HISTORY

A SERIES OF CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES PRESENTING,
IN PARALLEL COLUMNS, A RECORD OF THE MORE
NOTEWORTHY EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE
WORLD FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES DOWN TO 1890.

COMPILED BY

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AND CONTINUED TO DATE BY

LYNDS E. JONES

WITH CHART

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

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PREFACE.

This chronology of historical events, originally compiled by the late George P. Putnam and forming a part of his comprehensive cyclopedia on "The World's Progress," has been carefully revised and brought down to the present time, and it is now issued in a separate form in the trust that every one who needs at his elbow a convenient manual of dates may find his requirements satisfied in this volume. To teachers especially it is hoped that it may prove an important aid in imparting instruction. They more than all others appreciate the difficulty of permanently fixing in the mind the exact time of great occurrences, and they should accordingly value any means of lessening that difficulty. Such a means, it is thought, is found in the arrangement here adopted of placing in parallel columns on facing pages the events occurring throughout the world at about the same period of time. This calls in the powerful assistance of association in enabling the memory to grasp and retain a hold of important dates by showing at a glance simultaneous occurrences in other countries. It also helps in teaching the lesson that the history of any one nation is only a part of the history of the world; and that the proper way to study true history is to follow the progress of the people scattered over the face of the globe, and not of a fragmentary few gathered into one corner of it.

The most distant events are naturally the ones it is the most difficult to place with positive certainty. Egyptian history goes the furthest back of any known to us, and more light has been thrown upon its early days by recent research than upon that of any other country. Yet to-day authorities still differ as to the time of the foundation of its first dynasty by as wide a margin as 1,500 years (Bunsen, 3,600 B.C.; Mariette, 5,000 B.C.). In this condition of doubt it has been deemed wise to take a conservative estimate and the chronology of Brugsch and Duncker has therefore been followed. The chronology of Bishop Usher is now so universally discredited by Biblical scholars as well as by other students that it has been entirely discarded, and Hebraic history has been begun with the introduction of monarchy among the Jews, the earliest event in their career that can be fixed with any approximate degree of accuracy. Other occurrences in the twilight period of history, to which custom has assigned arbitrary dates, have been omitted as of too mythical a character and of too uncertain a time to be recorded in a sober book of facts. Perhaps future investigation and new sources of information may some day clear away the clouds and let us see which are facts and which are fables, and the former will then find their place in chronologies; but for the present, at least, chronologies are the one place they should *not* appear in.

LYNDS E. JONES.

Tribes separated, 975; *they* are conquered, 721, and Judah, 588, by the Assyrians; restored by the Persians, 535; under the Macedonians, 330; restored to independence by the Maccabees, 150, conquered by the Romans, 63; by the Saracens, A. D. 622; afterwards by the crusaders, Mamelukes, and Turks, successively.—*England* subdued by the Romans in the first century; relinquished by them, A. D. 410; subdued by the Saxons, 500; by the Danes, 860; by the Normans (receiving French territories), 1066; united with Ireland, 1170; with Wales, 1280; with Scotland, 1600.—*Italy* in antiquity possessed by several petty tribes; by the Romans from 300—200 B. C. to 480 A. D., then by the Herulii, Ostrogoths, Lombards, and Franks, successively;—in modern times divided into several small republics and principalities; joined to the French empire about 1800, and now divided chiefly between Austria, the Grand Dukes of Tuscany, Modena, &c., the Pope, and the King of Naples.*

"They are rather melancholy reflections which the view of such a chart of history is apt to excite in the minds of persons of feeling and humanity. What a number of revolutions are marked upon it! What torrents of human blood has the restless ambition of mortals shed, and in what complicated distress has the discontent of powerful individuals involved a great part of their species!"—*Priestley*

* The present editor has thought best to give Dr. Priestley's summary in his own words. It is hardly necessary to explain that Italy of to-day is not so divided,—but that the entire peninsula has since 1866 constituted the Kingdom of Italy.

EXPLANATION OF THE CHART OF HISTORY.

Representing, in a Chronological Series, the Rise, Revolutions, and Fall of the Principal Empires of the World.

ON THE PLAN OF DR. JOHN PRIESTLEY.

It is necessary to notice, that the space allotted to each country is rather according to its relative political importance than to its geographical extent.

The spaces between the *vertical* lines which cross the chart represent *time*, viz., each a century, or 100 years; those between the *horizontal* lines represent countries, the names of which are expressed at the end of the chart.

By examining the vertical columns we ascertain the contemporary state of different nations at the period we fix upon. For instance: about 1500 years before Christ we see states forming in Greece; the Israelites in Egypt (from whence they depart nine years after); the Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Chinese, and other kingdoms had been founded several centuries previous—but their history uncertain and obscure. At the time of Christ we find the Roman Empire spread over a greater part of the then known world, but the Parthians, Britons, and Germans, as yet unsubdued by them. 700 years after, this empire exists only in Turkey, and its former territories are under barbarians: the Heptarchy in England; the Lombards in Italy; the Franks in Gaul; the African provinces, and a large part of Asia under the Saracens. In 1500 we find the Eastern or Greek Empire fallen under the Turks; the Tartars powerful in Asia: many of the modern states of Europe founded; America discovered by the Europeans, &c., &c.

On the other hand, the revolutions of each country may be seen in continuation by looking along the chart horizontally: the *Persian* empire is founded in remote antiquity; united with that of the Medes about 600 B. C.; is extended by Cyrus into Assyria, Asia Minor, and Egypt, 536; falls in turn, under the Macedonians, Parthians, Saracens, Turks, and Tartars, successively.—The *Israelites* in Egypt from 1706 to 1491 B. C.; in Canaan 1451; under the Judges about 1300; under Kings, 1095; Ten

PART I.

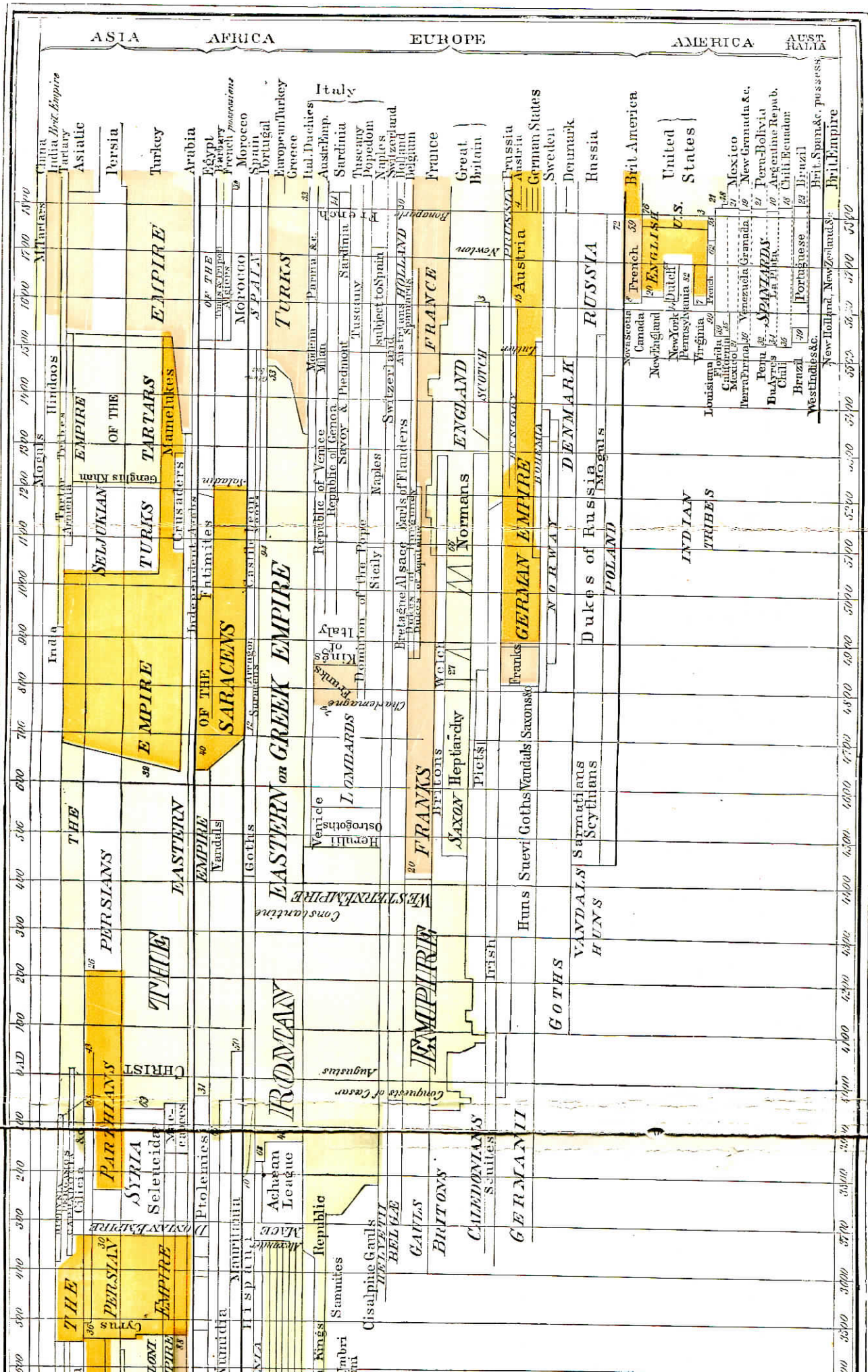
ANCIENT CHRONOLOGY

FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS TO THE CHRISTIAN ERA

CHART OF HISTORY

to accompany "Tabular Views."

BY G. R. PUTNAM.



B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY AND THE ARTS.	THE JEWS.
3700	(<i>about</i>). Erection of the Great Pyramid at Gizeh.	
2234	Beginning of Chaldean astronomical observations.	
2000	(<i>about</i>). Use of cuneiform writing. (First deciphered 1802 A.D.)	
1582	Beginning of chronology of Arundeleian (Parian) marble.	
1500	(<i>about</i>). Date of oldest papyri extant.	
		1055 (<i>about</i>). Establishment of monarchy by the Jews: Saul king.
		1033 (<i>about</i>). Saul overwhelmed by the Philistines at Gilboa: David proclaimed king.
		993 (<i>about</i>). Accession of Solomon.
		953 (<i>about</i>). Revolt of the ten tribes under Jeroboam: Israel and Judah separate kingdoms.
		949 (<i>about</i>). Capture of Jerusalem by Sheahonk, King of Egypt.
		929 (<i>about</i>). Accession of Asa in Judah.
900	(<i>about</i>). Erection of Northwest Palace of Nimroud.	
		899 (<i>about</i>). Accession of Omri in Israel.
		873 (<i>about</i>). Accession of Jehoshaphat in Judah.
		853 (<i>about</i>). Syrians defeat and kill Ahab, King of Israel at Ramoth-Gilead.

B.C.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	EUROPE.
		4400 (<i>about</i>). Foundation of the first dynasty in Egypt.	
2500	(<i>about</i>). Rise of the kingdom of Elam.		
2280	(<i>about</i>). Chaldea conquered by Cudur-Nankhundi, the Elamite.		
2200	(<i>about</i>). Foundation of the Hsia dynasty in China.	2200-1700 (<i>about</i>). Dominion of the Hyksos in Egypt.	
		1700-1250 (<i>about</i>). Period of the greatest power and splendor of the New Empire in Egypt.	
1500	(<i>about</i>). Babylon united into a single powerful monarchy.		
1450-1300	(<i>about</i>). Period of the greatest power of the Hittite realm in Syria.		
1300	(<i>about</i>). Reign of Shalmaneser I. in Assyria.		
1250	(<i>about</i>). Phoenicians enter upon their career of colonization.		
1150	(<i>about</i>). Cylinder inscription of Tiglath-Pileser, King of Assyria.		
1100	(<i>about</i>). Foundation of the Chow dynasty in China.		1100 (<i>about</i>). Dorian migration into Peloponnesus.
900	(<i>about</i>). Commencement of Assyrian canon (terminated 640 B.C.).		
		850 (<i>about</i>). Colonization of Carthage by the Tyrians.	850 (<i>about</i>). Legislation of Lycurgus in Sparta.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY AND THE ARTS.	THE JEWS.
		843 (<i>about</i>). Throne of Israel usurped by Jehu. 792 (<i>about</i>). Accession of Uzziah in Judah. 790 (<i>about</i>). Accession of Jeroboam II. in Israel.
776	Beginning of the Olympiads.	
		748 (<i>about</i>). End of the dynasty of Jehu Israel.
		728. Accession of Hezekiah in Judah. 722. Samaria taken by Sargon, King of Assyria; overthrow of the kingdom of Israel; captivity of the ten tribes. 701. Invasion of Judah by Sennacherib. 697. Accession of Manassah in Judah.
		622. Reformation of Josiah in Judah. 609. Judah overpowered by Necho, King of Egypt; Josiah slain.
		605. Necho defeated by Nebuchadnezzar at Carchemish. 597. Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
588	Commencement of the celebration of the Pythian games (every five years).	586. Destruction of Jerusalem: Babylonish captivity.

B.C.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	EUROPE.
			776. Olympiad of Coræbus, the first authentic date in Grecian history. 753. Foundation of Rome. 750. Foundation of Syracuse by the Corinthians.
			743-724. War of Sparta upon Messenia: latter reduced to subjection.
732	(<i>about</i>). Syria subdued by Tiglath-Pileser II., King of Assyria.		
731	(<i>about</i>). Chaldea subdued by Tiglath-Pileser II.		
		650 (<i>about</i>). Egypt united under Psammetichus.	684. Athenian archonship made annual. 659. Foundation of Byzantium.
640	(<i>about</i>). Media becomes independent of Assyria.		645-628. Unsuccessful attempts of Messenia to throw off Spartan yoke.
625	(<i>about</i>). Scythians overrun Media, Assyria and Syria.		624. Legislation of Draco in Athens.
	Nineveh taken by the Medes and Babylonians: Assyrian monarchy overwhelmed.		594. Legislation of Solon in Athens.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	JEWS.	ASIA.
585			582. Nebuchadnezzar invades Elam—takes Susa.
578	Money coined at Rome by Servius Tullius.		572. Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezzar. 569. Nebuchadnezzar losing his reason is deposed. New Tyre founded.
568	Democritus and Scyllis open a school of <i>statuary</i> at Athens. <i>Naukrates</i> given to the Greeks by Egypt as a <i>factory</i> . Egypt possesses 20,000 inhabited cities.		
562	First comedy acted at Athens on a cart, by Susarion and Dolon. <i>Dials</i> invented by Anaximander of Miletus. Anaximenes, Cleobulus.	559. Handwriting on the wall at Belshazzar's feast.	562. Croesus, king of Lydia. Solon and Æsop at his court. 561. Evil-Merodach, king of Babylon. 559. Nerigissar or Belshazzar killed in the night. Cyaxares II. (Darius) king of Media. Cyrus the Persian assists him. Asia Minor subjected to Croesus.
540	The Corinthian order of architecture invented by Calimachus. Zoroaster, the Persian Philosopher. Simonides, Anacreon, poets.		546. Sardis taken by Cyrus.—Croesus made prisoner.—THE LYDIAN KINGDOM ENDED. 538. BABYLON TAKEN by Cyrus.
536		536. Edict of Cyrus for the Return of the Jews. Joshua, Zerubbabel.	536. PERSIAN EMPIRE founded by CYRUS, composed of Assyria, Media and Persia.
535	Thespis performs the first <i>tragedy</i> at Athens.	535. Rebuilding of the temple begins. Zechariah, Haggai.	529. Cambyses, king of Persia.
527	Learning encouraged at Athens.—First public library founded.		
522	Confucius the Chinese philosopher. The <i>Daric</i> issued by Darius.		522. Darius Hystaspes, king of Persia.
		516. Dedication of the second temple	

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		585. Death of Periander, tyrant of Corinth. 582. Corinth becomes a republic.	
581	Egypt invaded by Nebuchadnezzar.		578. Servius Tullius, king of Rome.
571	Apries taken prisoner, and strangled in his palace.		
569	Amasis, king—connection between Greece and Egypt.		567. Conquest of the Etrurians by Rome. 565. First census of Rome. 84,700 citizens.
		560. Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.	
		549. Temple of Apollo at Delphi burnt by the Pisistratids.	
		547. Amyntas, king of Macedonia.	
		539. The Phocians emigrate to Gaul and build <i>Massilia</i> (now Marseilles).	
536	Pythagoras visits Egypt.		534. Tarquinius Superbus king of Rome. 530. Cadiz built by the Carthaginians (near the ancient <i>Tarshish</i>).
		527. Pisistratus dies.	
525	Psammenitus, last king of Egypt.—Invasion of Cambyses, who defeats the Egyptians at Pelusium, and takes Memphis. EGYPT BECOMES A PERSIAN PROVINCE.	522. Polycrates, tyrant of Samos. 514. Hipparchus killed.	
		510. The Pisistratids expelled.—Democracy established at Athens.—Statues erected to Harmodius and Aristogiton, leaders in the revolution.	

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
509	Abolition of the Regal Government, and establishment of Republic at Rome.		508. Darius conquers India
507	<i>Heraclitus, Theano, Protagoras, Anaxagoras</i> , philosophers.— <i>Corinna</i> , poetess.		
500	The <i>Phœnician letters</i> carried to Ireland from Spain. Pythagoras teaches the doctrine of celestial motions. The temple of Minerva built.		500. The Ionians revolt from Persia and burn Sardis.
			490. Darius sends an army of 500,000 men into Greece.
			487. Artabazes, king of Pontus.
			486. Xerxes, king of Persia.
483	The <i>Etrurians</i> excel in music, the drama and architecture.	483. Joachim, High Priest.	481. The expedition of Xerxes into Greece.
479	<i>Æschylus, Pindar</i> , poets.		480. The family of Archæanactes, from Mytilene, settle in Bosphorus (now Circassia.)
			478. Death of Confucius.—China distracted by internal wars.
477	Simonides, of Cos, obtains the prize at Olympia, for teaching a system of <i>Mnemonics</i> , which he had invented.		
473	<i>Empirics</i> instituted by <i>Acron</i> , of Agrigentum.		
471	Thucydides born.		
468	<i>Sophocles</i> , the tragic, and <i>Plato</i> , the comic poet.		
466	Voyage of the Carthaginians to Britain for tin	458. Esther. 457. Ezra goes to Jerusalem, collects the Jewish Scriptures: and 453. —writes the Chronicles.	466. Persians defeated by sea and land. 465. Xerxes assassinated. 464. Artaxerxes I. (Longimanus,) king of Persia.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME AND ITALY.
			509. The Tarquins expelled from Rome. BRUTUS AND COLLATINUS first CONSULS of Rome.
			507. Second census of Rome, 130,000 citizens. The Capitol finished.—War against the Tarquins and their ally Porsonna.
		505. Lacedæmonian War. 504. Lemnos taken by Miltiades.	
		497. Alexander 1st, king of Macedon. Hippocrates, tyrant of Gela.	498. Titus Lartius first Dictator. Tribunes of the people. 496. Posthumius, Dictator.
		490. Invasion of the Persians under Datis and Artaphernes. Battle of MARATHON.	491. Coriolanus banished.
		489. Miltiades imprisoned.	488. At the request of his mother, Coriolanus withdraws the Volsci from Rome.
487	Egypt revolts—is subdued by Xerxes.	484. Herodotus born.	485. Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse. 483. Quæstors appointed.
		483. Aristides banished.	
480	Hamilcar killed in battle.	480. Battle of Thermopylæ. Athens burnt by Xerxes. Battle of Salamis. 479. Mardonius a second time takes Athens. Defeat of the Persians at Platea and Mycale on the same day.	480. The Carthaginians defeated by Gelon. 479. Syracuse governed by Hiero.
		(?) 476. Themistocles rebuilds Athens.—The Piræus built.	477. The 300 Fabii slain.
		470. Cimon son of Miltiades.—Themistocles banished.—The kingdom of the Odrysæ extends over the most of Thrace.	
		466. The Persians twice defeated at the Eurymedon by Cimon. 465. 3d Messinian War.	467. Thrasybulus succeeds Hiero, and is expelled for his cruelty. Democracy in Syracuse.
		461. Ostracism of Cimon.—PERICLES rises to great power.	461. Earthquake at Rome.
460	Egypt, under Inarus, revolts from Persia.	459. Athens assumes to be the head of Greece. 456. Cimon recalled.	
455	All Egypt reduced by Megaby-sus.		456. Cincinnatus Dictator.

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
450	The Britons inflict punishment of death by drowning in a quagmire.		449. Persians defeated at Salamis in Cyprus. Peace with Greece.
445	<i>Empedocles, Parmenides, Aristippus, and Antisthenes</i> , philosophers.— <i>Phidias</i> the finest sculptor of antiquity.— <i>Euripides</i> , gains the first prize in tragedy.	445. Walls of Jerusalem built by Nehemiah. Sect of Samaritans.	
441	The <i>Battering Ram</i> invented by Artemones.		438. Spartacus takes possession of the Bosphorus.
434	<i>Aristophanes</i> , prince of ancient comedy.		
432	<i>Meton</i> begins his lunar cycle. <i>Socrates</i> , the greatest of heathen moralists. <i>Hippocrates</i> , of Cos, the father of medicine. <i>Thucydides, Ctesias</i> , historians. <i>Democritus</i> , the laughing philosopher.		425. Xerxes II. k. of Persia. 424. Darius II. k. of Persia.
414	An eclipse of the sun causes the defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse		
410	Thucydides' history ends and Xenophon's begins.		404. Artaxerxes II. (Mnemon), king of Persia.

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		454. Perdiccas, II., king of Macedonia. 449. Cimon dies. 448. First Sacred War. 447. Athenians defeated at Cheronea. 440. Pericles takes Samos. 437. <i>Amphipolis</i> planted by Athenians. 436. Corinth at war with Corcyra. 432. Revolt of Potidea from the Athenian confederacy. 431. The Peloponnesian War. Invasion of Attica. 430. The Plague at Athens. 429. Pericles dies, having governed Athens 40 years. 425. An earthquake separates the peninsula of Euboea from the main land. 424. Exile of Thucydides. Campaign of Brasidas in Thrace. 420. The 90th Olympiad. <i>Alcibiades</i> effects a treaty between the Athenians and Argives. 416. <i>Nicias</i> , general of the Athenians. War in Sicily. 413. The Athenians alarmed by an eclipse.—Their army in Sicily destroyed. 413. Archelaus, king of Macedonia. 411. Athens governed by the 400.—Alliance of Sparta with Persia. 411. Alcibiades at the court of Tissaphernes. 410. Alcibiades defeats the Spartans. 408. Capture of Byzantium. 405. <i>Lysander</i> defeats the Athenians, 404. takes Athens, and establishes the 30 tyrants. End of the Peloponnesian War. Death of Alcibiades.	451. Decemviri—the laws of the 12 tables. Virginia killed by her father. 446. Syracuse reduces Agrigentum. 445. Military Tribunes. 444. Office of <i>Censor</i> instituted. 440. Famine in Rome. 437. The Veii defeated. 434. War with the Tuscans. 433. The temple of <i>Apollo</i> dedicated. 431. The <i>Equi</i> and <i>Volsci</i> defeated.
414	<i>Amyrtaeus</i> , king of Egypt, shakes off the yoke of Persia.		
407	The Carthaginians send 300,000 men into Sicily.		

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
			401. Cyrus the younger defeated.—Retreat of the 10,000 under Xenophon.
			400. <i>The city of Deht</i> founded.
399	<i>Catapulta</i> invented by <i>Dionysius</i> .		
396	<i>Cynics</i> , sect of philosophers founded by <i>Antisthenes</i> .		
388	<i>Plato</i> , the philosopher. <i>Philoxenes</i> , the poet.		387. The Greek cities of Asia tributary to Persia.
			383. BITHYNIA becomes a kingdom. Mithridates 1st, king of PONTUS.
380	Treatise on conic sections by <i>Aristæus</i> .		
377	<i>Diogenes</i> , the cynic; <i>Isocrates</i> and <i>Isæus</i> , orators.		
368	A celestial globe brought into Greece from Egypt.	366. Jeshua slain by Johanan in the inner court of the temple, for which a heavy fine is laid on the daily sacrifices.	362. Ariobarzanes king of Pontus.—Revolt of the Persian governor in Asia Minor. 361. Darius Ochus, or Artaxerxes III, king of Persia.
360	Philippics of <i>Demosthenes</i> . <i>Commerce of Rhodes with Africa and Byzantium</i>		360. CAPPADOCIA becomes a kingdom under Ariarathes I.

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME AND ITALY.
		401. Thrasybulus expels the 30 tyrants. Death of Socrates.	
		399. Amyntas II., king of Macedonia.	400. Siege of Veii begun.
		396. <i>Agessilaus</i> goes into Asia.	397. Lake Alba drained.
		395. Corinthian War begun.—Battle of Coronea.	391. CAMILLUS, Dictator, takes Veii, after a siege of ten years.
			390. Rome taken and burnt by the Gauls, under <i>Brennus</i> .—The Capitol besieged.—Camillus delivers his country.
			386. <i>Damon</i> and <i>Pythias</i> .
		382. Thebes taken by Phœbidas.	384. M. Manlius Capitolinus thrown from the Tarpeian rock.
379	The Carthaginians land in Italy.	380. Thebes delivered by Pelopides and EPAMINONDAS. 100th Olympiad.	379. The Volsci defeat the Romans.
		377. Spartan fleet defeated at Naxos.	
		372. Ellice and Bula in the Peloponnesus, swallowed up by an earthquake.	376. <i>Lucius Sextus</i> , first plebeian consul.
		371. Battle of <i>Leuctra</i> . Alexander II., king of Macedonia.	<i>Camillus</i> , the fifth time Dictator.
		<i>Predominance of Thebes</i> .	371. The curule magistrates appointed.
		370. Perdiccas III., king of Macedonia.	
362	Tachos, king of Egypt. <i>Agessilaus</i> , the Spartan, aids the Egyptians.	364. Pelopidas killed in battle.	
		362. Battle of Mantinea, death of Epaminondas.	362. Curtius leaps into a gulf in the Forum.
		DECLINE OF GRECIAN REPUBLICS.	
360	Voyages of the Carthaginians under Hanno.	360. Philip II., king of Macedonia, defeats the Athenians at Methone. The Macedonian phalanx. War of the allies against Athens.	
		358. Philip takes Amphipolis and loses his right eye by an arrow from Astor.	
		357. The 2d Sacred War.	
		356. Philip conquers Thrace and Illyria. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt.	357. Dionysius, the younger expelled from Syracuse.
		ALEXANDER "the Great" born.	

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
343	<i>Aristotle</i> , the logician and philosopher, founder of the Peripatetics; <i>Æschines</i> , orator. <i>Demosthenes</i> ; <i>Isætas</i> , of Syracuse.		
342	The Lyceum built in Attica.		
336	Alexander spares the house of Pindar. <i>The revolution of eclipses</i> first calculated by Calippus, the Athenian.		336. Mithridates II., king of Pontus.
335	<i>Caustic</i> painting or the art of burning colors into wood or ivory, invented by Gausias, a painter of Sicily.		334. Battle of the <i>Granicus</i> . 333. Battle of <i>Issus</i> .—Parthia, Bactria, Hyrcania, Sogdiana, and Asia Minor, conquered by Alexander. 332. Tyre subdued after seven months' siege. Damascus taken.—Gaza surrenders. 331. <i>Battle of Arbela</i> .—The Persian army totally defeated. 330. CONQUEST of the PERSIAN EMPIRE. 329. Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, visits Alexander, with a train of 300 women. 328. Alexander extends his conquest to the Ganges. 323. <i>Alexander dies at Babylon</i> . 322. Perdikkas takes Cappadocia.
328	The voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates. <i>Apelles</i> , the painter; <i>Catisthenes</i> , philosopher. <i>Menander</i> , the inventor of the new comedy. Lysistratus invents moulds from which to cast wax figures.	Alexander enters Jerusalem.—On seeing Jaddus, the High Priest, clad in his robes, he declares he had seen him in a vision, inviting him to Asia, and promising him the Persian empire. He goes to the Temple, offers sacrifices to Jehovah, and departs.	
320	First work on <i>mechanics</i> , written by Aristotle.— <i>Diving Bell</i> first mentioned.	320. Ptolemy carries 100,000 Jews into Egypt. Onias I.	320. Eumenes defeated by Antigonus.

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE—MACEDON.	ROME, ETC.
349	Darius Ochus conquers Egypt, and pillages its temples.	353. The Phocians defeated by Philip. 348. End of the Sacred War. Philip takes Olynthus. 346. Philip admitted to the Amphictyonic Council. 345. Duras buried by an earthquake. 343. Thrace tributary to Macedonia. Aristotle appointed tutor to Alexander.	354. Dion put to death, and Syracuse usurped by tyrants.
340	The Carthaginians defeated by Timoleon.	341. Philip makes war upon Athens. 340. —lays siege to Byzantium. Timoleon recovers Syracuse, expels Dionysius, the tyrant, and defeats the Carthaginians at Agrigentum. 338. Philip defeats the Greeks at Cheronea. 336. Philip is murdered by Pausanias. ALEXANDER III., surnamed the Great.—He ravages Greece, destroys Thebes, spares the house of Pindar. 335. —is chosen generalissimo of Greece against Persia. 334. —invades Persia, and after several great battles (see " <i>Asia</i> ") subdues the Persian empire and Egypt, and marches into India.	340. P. Decius devotes himself for his country. All Campania is subdued.
332	Egypt conquered by Alexander. Alexandria built.	330. Æschines, the orator, banished.	332. The Caledonian monarchy (Scotland) founded by Fergus I.
323	Ptolemy I. (Soter, son of Lagus.)	325. Demosthenes banished. 323. <i>Death of Alexander</i> .—The Grecian cities revolt from Macedon.—Demosthenes recalled. 322. The Greeks defeated by sea and land near Cranon. <i>Death of Demosthenes</i> . 321. Antipater, regent. 319. Polysperchon succeeds Antipater, and proclaims liberty to the Grecian cities.	325. Papirius Cursor, Dictator. 321. The Samnites make the Romans pass under the yoke. 320. The Samnites defeated at Luceria.

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
317	Commerce of Macedon with India, through Egypt.		
312	The <i>Appian Way</i> constructed.—The <i>Gnomon</i> invented to measure altitudes.		312. SYRIA. Seleucus, Nicator
310	<i>Aqueducts and baths</i> in Rome.	311. Judea subject to Antigonius.	311. Seleucus Nicator retakes Babylon. <i>Era of the Seleucids.</i> 310. <i>Eumenes</i> usurps the throne of Bosphorus, putting to death all his brothers. After a reign of six years, is murdered. 305. War in India, against Sandrocottus.
300	<i>Euclid</i> , of Alexandria, the celebrated mathematician.— <i>Zeno</i> , founder of the <i>Stoics</i> ;— <i>Pyrrho</i> , of the <i>Skeptics</i> ;— <i>Epicurus</i> , of the <i>Epicureans</i> .— <i>Bion</i> , of Borysthenes, philosopher. The great <i>Chinese Wall</i> built.	301. Judea under the dominion of the Ptolemies.	301. <i>Battle of Ipsus</i> .—Antigonius killed. ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE DIVIDED in four parts.—Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, Lysimachus. Mithridates III., king of Pontus.
293	The first <i>sun-dial</i> erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor, and the time first divided into hours.		291. Seleucus founds Antioch Edessa, and Laodicea.
290	Fabius introduces <i>painting</i> at Rome. The <i>Colossus of Rhodes</i> built by Chares, of Lindus.		
285	<i>Theocritus</i> , the father of pastoral poetry. <i>Dionysius</i> , the astronomer at Alexandria, begins his era. He found the solar year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.		285. The Scythians invade Bosphorus.
284	The <i>Septuagint</i> translation of the Old Testament, begun at Alexandria, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus.	284. The sect of the <i>Sadducees</i> .	

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		318. Phocion put to death by the Athenians. 317. Cassander assumes the government of Macedon. Demetrius Phalerius governs Athens. 315. Cassander rebuilds <i>Thebes</i> , and founds <i>Cassandria</i> . 312. Epirus: <i>Pyrrhus II.</i> , the greatest hero of his time.	317. Syracuse and Sicily usurped by Agathocles.
			310. The Carthaginians defeat Agathocles, and besiege Syracuse. 308. <i>Fabius Maximus</i> defeats the Samnites.
307	Agathocles is defeated by the Carthaginians.		
306	Peace between Sicily and Carthage.	306. Democracy established at Athens by Demetrius. 304. Athenians repulsed from Rhodes. 303. <i>Demetrius Poliorcetes</i> , general of the Grecian States. 300. Restoration of Democracy at Athens.	303. Establishment of the <i>Tribus Urbana</i> . 300. First Plebeian High Priest.
		291. Death of Cassander.—Alexander and Antipater succeed. 290. Siege of Athens, by Demetrius. 294. Demetrius murders Alexander, and seizes the throne of Macedon.	
		287. Athens revolts from Demetrius. 286. Pyrrhus expelled from Macedon.	290. End of the Samnite War
		284. The Achaean Republic.	286. Law of <i>Hortensius</i> , by which the decrees of the people had the force of those of the senate.

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
	The <i>Pharos</i> built at Alexandria, the first light-house on record.		
283	Philetærus, of Pergamus, patron of the arts, especially Architecture.		282. The kingdom of PERGAMUS founded by Philetærus.
281	Alexandria, the resort of the learned, and centre of trade. Chariots armed with <i>scythæ</i> , and <i>fortified camps</i> , in use.		281. Lysimachus defeated and killed by Seleucus.—Antiochus Soter succeeds Seleucus.
276	First society of <i>critics</i> formed.		
267	Ptolemy makes a <i>canal</i> from the Nile to the Red Sea.		
266	<i>Silver</i> money first coined.		266. Ariobarzanes III., king of Pontus.
264	The <i>Parian Chronicle</i> composed. <i>Gladiators</i> first exhibited at Rome.		262. Antiochus Soter defeated at Sardis.
256	<i>Berosus</i> , the historian of Babylon.		256. Kingdom of PARTHIA founded by Arsaces.
255	The armillary sphere invented by <i>Erastosthenes</i> , who made the first attempt to determine the length of a degree.		255. The fourth imperial dynasty of China begins.
	Greece instructs the Romans in the arts and sciences.		252. Mithridates IV. besieged in his capital by the Gauls.
		248. Onias II., high priest	

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
283	Ptolemy Philadelphus king of Egypt.	283. Lysimachia destroyed by an earthquake.	283. The <i>Gauls</i> and <i>Etruscians</i> subdued.
		281. Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus. The Achaean League of 12 states, under Aratus, of Sicyon.	281. The Tarentine War.
		279. Irruption of the Gauls under Brennus.	280. The Tarentines seek the alliance of Pyrrhus, who conquers the Romans at Pandosia, and at
		278. —they are defeated near Delphi.	279 —Asculum.
		277. Antigonus Gonatus, king of Macedon.	278. Sicily conquered by Pyrrhus.
		274. Pyrrhus invades Macedon, defeats Antigonus, and is proclaimed king.	275. Curius defeats Pyrrhus, and compels him to leave Italy.
		272. Pyrrhus besieges Sparta and Argos—is slain, and Antigonus is restored.	272. Fall of Tarentum.
269	Egypt first sends ambassadors to Rome.	268. Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatus. Second incursion of the Gauls into Macedon.	
			266. Rome mistress of all Italy: census of the city 292,224.
			264. The first PUNIC WAR . —Appius Claudius drives Hiero from Syracuse.
			260. Duilius gains a victory over the Carthaginian fleet.
			256. Regulus gains another victory.
256	Regulus invades Africa, and is defeated by Xantippus, a Spartan general.	255. Antigonus liberates Athens. Athens joins the Achaean league.	255. The Lacedæmonians assisting Carthage. —Xantippus defeats Regulus, and takes him prisoner.
251	Mæcilius defeats Asdrubal.	251. Sicyon joins the Achaean league.	254. Palermo besieged by the Romans. — About this time the Huns are first heard of governed by <i>Teuman</i> .
		250. The Romans begin to resort to Greece for improvement in knowledge. — Parthia revolts from Macedon.	249. Naval fight at Drapænum

PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
		246. Antiochus II. poisoned by his wife.
		241. Attalus I., king of Pergamus.
240 Comedies first acted at Rome, those of <i>Livius Andronicus</i> .	237. Simon II., High Priest.	
233 The original MSS. of <i>Æschylus</i> , <i>Euripides</i> and <i>Sophocles</i> , lent by the Athenians to Ptolemy, on a pledge of 15 talents.		226. Seleucus III., k. of Syria.
225 <i>Fabius Pictor</i> , the first Roman historian.		
<i>Appollonius Rhodius</i> , poet.— <i>Chrysippus</i> , Stoic philosopher.		
224 <i>Archimedes</i> , the mathematician, demonstrates the properties of the lever, and other mechanical powers, also the art of measuring solids and surfaces, and conic sections—constructs a <i>planetarium</i> .		224. The Colossus of Rhodes thrown down.
219 The art of <i>Surgery</i> introduced. An <i>eclipse of the moon</i> observed in Asia Minor.		
		213. Chi Hong Ti destroys the records of the Chinese empire.
		211. Antiochus the Great, king of Syria.

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
247	Hamilcar Barcas, general of the Carthaginians.		247. Hamilcar defeats the Romans at Lilibæum.
246	Ptolemy Eurgetes subdues Syria.	243. Corinth taken by Aratus. 242. Demetrius II., of Macedon. 241. Agis, king of Sparta, put to death for attempting to establish an Agrarian law. 240. Cleanthus, the Stoic, starves himself.	241. End of the first Punic War.
238	End of the Libyan War.		
237	Hamilcar with Hannibal, passes into Spain.		
		232. Philip III., of Macedon.	
		228. Roman ambassadors first appear at Athens and Corinth. The fortress of the Athenaum built.	231. Sardinia and Corsica conquered by Rome.
227	Carthagera in Spain, built by Asdrubal.	226. Cleomenes, king of Sparta, defeats the Achæans.—Lyscades killed.—The Agrarian law restored. 225. The Romans send another embassy to Greece. They are admitted to a share in the Isthmian games, and granted the freedom of Athens.	225. The Gauls repulsed in Italy.
		223. Cleomenes takes Megalopolis. 222. Battle of Sellasia.	224. The Romans first cross the Po. 223. Colonies of Placentia and Cremona. 222. Insurbria (Milan) and Liguria (Genoa) conquered by Rome.
221	Ptolemy Philopater, king of Egypt.		
219	Conquests of Hannibal, the Carthaginian, in Spain; He crosses the Alps.	220. The Social War.—Philip, of Macedon, assists the Achæans.—Cleomenes dies in Egypt.—Agessipolis and Lycurgus elected kings of Sparta. 218. Acanania ceded to Philip.	219. Hannibal takes Saguntum, and crosses the Alps.
		215. Aratus poisoned at Egium. 214. First Macedonian War.	218. The Second Punic War.—The Romans defeated by Hannibal at Ticinus and Trebia. 217. Flaminius defeated at Trasymene. 216. Varro at Cannæ totally defeated by Hannibal. Fabius Maximus Dictator.
		211. Alliance of Philip with Hannibal.	212. Syracuse and Sicily conquered by Marcellus.—Archimedes killed. 211. The Carthaginians driven from Capua.

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
217	<i>Ennius</i> , of Calabria, poet; <i>Sotio</i> , of Alexandria, a grammarian.		
206	<i>Plautus</i> , of Umbria, the comic poet; <i>Apollonius</i> , of Perga, mathematician; <i>Zeno</i> , of Tarsus, the philosopher. <i>Gold</i> coined at Rome.		206. The dynasty of Han in China.
202	The art of <i>printing</i> in China.	203. JUDEA CONQUERED BY ANTIOCHUS THE GREAT. 201. Onias III., High Priest.	
200	<i>Aristonymus</i> 4th, librarian of Alexandria. <i>Caius Lelius</i> , the Roman orator.	200. Jesus, the son of Sirach, writes <i>Ecclesiasticus</i> .	
198	<i>Books</i> , with leaves of vellum, introduced by Attalus, king of Pergamus, in lieu of rolls.	198. The Jews assist Antiochus in expelling Scopas and the Egyptian troops from Jerusalem. First mention of a <i>Senate</i> or <i>Sanhedrim</i> .	197. Eumenes, king of Pergamus. 196. Hannibal joins Antiochus, who seizes the Thracian Chersonese.
			192. Syria at war with Rome. 190. Scipio Asiaticus defeats Antiochus at Magnesia.
188	A total <i>eclipse</i> of the sun at Rome. Asiatic <i>luxuries</i> brought to Rome.		187. Antiochus killed in the temple of Jupiter Belus.—Syria becomes a Roman province. 186. The city of Artaxat (in Armenia) built. 185. Seleucus IV., king of Syria. 183. Pharnaces I., king of Pontus, conquers Sinope.
183	A comet visible 80 days. <i>Bion</i> and <i>Moschus</i> , comic poets.		
180	<i>Statius Cæcilius</i> , comic poet.		

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		208. Battle of Lamia, near Elis. —Philip, of Macedon, defeats the Ætolians.	210. Scipio takes New Carthage, and conquers Asdrubal.
		206. BATTLE of MANTINEA: Philopœmen, the Praetor of Achaia, defeats the Spartans.	207. Nero and Livy defeat Asdrubal at Metaurus—Asdrubal killed. 206. The Carthaginians driven out of Spain.
205	Ptolemy Epiphanes, king of Egypt.		204. Scipio carries the war into Africa.
204	The Roman general Scipio besieges Utica, and takes in one day the camps of Asdrubal and Syphax. Hannibal recalled.—Sophoniba poisoned by Masinissa.		
202	Hannibal defeated at Zama.—End of the 2d Punic War.		201. Scipio carries Syphax in triumph to Rome.
		200. The Rhodians defeat the Macedonian fleet near Chios.—Siege of Abydos.—Second Macedonian War begins.	
199	Treaty of Carthage with Masinissa, king of Numidia.		
198	Egypt loses her Syrian possessions.	198. The Achæans and Spartans join the Romans against Macedon. 197. Philip III. defeated at Cynocephalæ by the Romans, under Flaminius. 195. Flaminius, the Roman, quarrels with Nabis, king of Sparta.	197. Flaminius victorious in Macedon. 195. Cato in Spain.
193	Masinissa harasses the Carthaginians, and injures their commerce.		
		189. Epirus declared free by the Romans. 188. Philopœmen abrogates the laws of Lycurgus in Sparta.	190. War with Antiochus, of Syria, who is totally defeated by L. C. Scipio, and 188. Syria is made a Roman province. 187. Scipio Africanus banished from Rome.
		183. Philopœmen defeated and killed by Dinocrates, king of Messina.	183. Cato, the elder, censor. 181. Plague at Rome.
180	Ptolemy Philometer, king of Egypt.		180. Death of Scipio Africanus. 179. Numa's books found in a stone coffin at Rome.

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
		176. Heliodorus in Jerusalem. 175. Jason obtains the high priesthood by corruption.	
		172. Jason defeated by Menelaus.	172. Antiochus IV. (Epiphanes) king of Syria. 171 —declares war against Ptolemy Philometer.
170	<i>Paper invented in China.</i>	170. Jerusalem and the temple plundered by Antiochus Epiphanes, who attempts to abolish the Jewish religion, and commits great cruelties.	170. An irruption of Tartars into China.
169	<i>Polybius, historian of Greece and Rome.</i> The comedies of Terence performed.		
168	An eclipse of the moon, which was predicted by Q. S. Gallus.		
167	The first library opened at Rome, consisting of books brought from Macedonia. The Roman treasury is so rich that the citizens pay no taxes.	167. Matthias, High Priest.	166. Prusias, king of Bithynia.
162	Hipparchus of Nice fixes the first degree of longitude and latitude at Ferro, whose most western point was made the first general meridian—lays the foundation of Trigonometry.	165. JUDAS MACCABEUS expels the Syrians, and purifies the temple.	164. Antiochus Epiphanes died. 162. Demetrius Soter, king of Syria. Mithridates Philopater, king of Cappadocia.
161	Philosophers and rhetoricians banished from Rome.	161. Judas kills Nicanor—is succeeded by Jonathan. First treaty with the Romans.	
		158. Jonathan compels the Bacchides to withdraw—is murdered by Tryphon.	
159	The clepsydra or water clock invented by Scipio Nasica.		157. Mithridates V., king of Pontus. 153. Ariarathes VII., king of Cappadocia.
150	Hipparchus, of Rhodes, astronomer. — Aristarchus, of Alexandria, grammarian.	150. Jews take Joppa.	150. Alexander Bala kills Demetrius, and takes the throne. 149. Prusias, of Bithynia, killed by his son Nicomedes.

B. C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		178. Perseus, king of Macedonia.	
174	Cato's embassy to Carthage.	171. Third Macedonian War.	170. Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.
		168. Perseus defeated at Pydna, by Paulus Emilius.—MACEDON BECOMES A ROMAN PROVINCE.	167. Census 327,032.
		165. Romans enter Achaia.	
		155. Embassy of Diogenes, Carneades, and Critolaus to Rome.	155. Romans unsuccessful in Spain.
152	Massinissa defeats the Carthaginians.	152. Andriscus usurping the government of Macedonia, is conquered by Metellus.	151. Defeat of Galba.
151	Joint reign of Philometer and Physcon in Egypt.		
		147. Metellus defeats the Achæans in Greece.	149. THIRD PUNIC WAR.
146	CARTHAGE TAKEN and destroyed.	146. Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius.—GREECE becomes a ROMAN PROVINCE under the name of Achaia.	Conquest of Carthage and of Corinth. Greece annexed to the Roman empire.

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
146	<i>Alexandria</i> , the centre of commerce.		
143	<i>Hipparchus</i> begins his new cycle of the moon.	142. <i>Simon</i> , High Priest.	
140	<i>Toothed wheels</i> applied to the clepsydra by <i>Ctesibius</i> .		
137	<i>Learning and learned men</i> liberally patronized by <i>Ptolemy Physcon</i> . <i>Diodorus</i> and <i>Satyrus</i> , peripatetics; <i>Nicander</i> , physician and poet; <i>Lucius Accius</i> , tragic poet; <i>Aristobolus</i> , the Jewish peripatetic.	135. End of the <i>Apoerypha</i> .— <i>Jerusalem</i> besieged by <i>Antiochus IV.</i>	137. <i>Antiochus IV.</i> (<i>Sidetes</i>), king of <i>Syria</i> .
133	<i>Equestrian order</i> , a distinct class.		134. <i>Antiochus</i> invades <i>Judea</i> .
130	Revival of learning in <i>China</i> .	130. <i>John Hyrcanus</i> delivers <i>Judea</i> from the <i>Syrian</i> yoke:—reduces <i>Samaria</i> and <i>Idumea</i> .	130. <i>Antiochus IV.</i> defeated, and killed in a war with <i>Parthia</i> . 129. <i>Demetrius II.</i> (<i>Nicator</i>) regains <i>Syria</i> . 123. <i>Mithridates the Great</i> , king of <i>Pontus</i> .
120	The theory of eclipses known to the <i>Chinese</i> .		
116	<i>L. Cælius Antipater</i> , historian; <i>Lucilius</i> , the first Roman satirist; <i>Apollodorus</i> , of <i>Athens</i> , chronologist; <i>Castor</i> , of <i>Rhodes</i> , chronologist; <i>Anthemion</i> , philosopher.		
110	First <i>sumptuary law</i> at <i>Rome</i> .	108. <i>Hyrcanus</i> destroys <i>Samaria</i> . 107. —succeeded by his son <i>Aristobulus</i> , who first assumes the title of king. 105. <i>Alexander Janneus</i> at war with <i>Egypt</i> —takes <i>Gaza</i> .—Rebellion excited by the <i>Pharisees</i> .	111. <i>Mithridates</i> conquers <i>Scythia</i> , <i>Bosphorus</i> , <i>Colchis</i> , &c.

B. C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
		In the East.	In Europe.
146	Commerce of the world centres at <i>Alexandria</i> .		
145	<i>Ptolemy Physcon</i> becomes sole king of <i>Egypt</i> by the death of <i>Phnomater</i> .		
			141. <i>Numantian War</i> . 140. The <i>Picts</i> from the north of <i>England</i> settle in the south of <i>Scotland</i> .
			135. <i>Servile war</i> in <i>Sicily</i> .
		133. <i>PERGAMUS</i> , a Roman Province.	133. <i>Numantia</i> destroyed by <i>Scipio</i> : <i>SPAIN</i> BECOMES A ROMAN PROVINCE. Death of <i>Tiberius Gracchus</i> .
129	<i>Ptolemy Physcon</i> driven from his throne for his cruelty.		
128	Pestilence in <i>Egypt</i> .		
123	<i>Carthage</i> rebuilt.		
118	Death of <i>Micipsa</i> , king of <i>Numidia</i> , and the assassination of <i>Himempsal</i> by <i>Jugurtha</i> .	118. <i>DALMATIA</i> , a Roman Province.	123. <i>Tribunate</i> of <i>Caius Gracchus</i> .
116	<i>Ptolemy Lathyrus</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> .		
112	<i>Jugurthine War</i> .		113. First great migration of the <i>German nations</i> .
			109. War of the <i>Teutoni</i> and <i>Cimbri</i> .
107	<i>Alexander I.</i> , king of <i>Egypt</i> .		
105	<i>Jugurtha</i> is defeated and surrenders <i>Numidia</i> to the <i>Romans</i> .		105. <i>Numidia</i> becomes a Roman province by the defeat of <i>Jugurtha</i> . 104. The <i>Teutoni</i> defeat 80,000 <i>Romans</i> on the banks of the <i>Rhone</i> . 102. <i>Marius</i> victorious over the <i>Teutoni</i> and <i>Ambrones</i> at <i>Aqua Sextæ</i> . 101. <i>Marius</i> and <i>Catullus</i> defeat the <i>Cimbri</i> . 100. <i>Marius</i> buys his sixth consulate. Banishment of <i>Metellus</i> .

B.C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
			98. China still submits to the Han dynasty; Semat-zin, Emperor. 97. Mithridates conquers Cappadocia. 95. Cappadocia declared free by Rome. — Ariobarzanes elected king. 94. Antiochus, king of Syria, defeated by Seleucus. 93. Tigranes, king of Armenia. 89. Pontus at war with Rome.
86	<i>Libraries of Athens</i> sent to Rome by Sylla.		86. Mithridates takes Bythia and several Roman provinces.
82	<i>Decline of Agriculture</i> in Italy; corn supplied from the provinces.		83. Tigranes made king of Syria.
79	<i>Posidonius</i> calculates the height of the atmosphere to be about 800 stadia.	79. Alexandra, widow of Janneus, governs Judea.	
78	<i>Zeno</i> , of Sidon, the Epicurean; <i>Apellicon</i> of Athens; <i>Alexander Polyphistis</i> , the grammarian; <i>Phottus Galkus</i> , rhetorician; <i>Q. Valerius Antias</i> , Roman historian; <i>Q. Hortensius</i> , orator.		75. By the death of Nicomedes Bythia becomes a province.
74	The <i>cherry tree</i> brought to Europe from Asia by Lucullus. — <i>Terentius Varro</i> writes three books on <i>agriculture</i> . The Romans possess <i>gold</i> mines in Asia Minor, Macedonia, Sardinia and Gaul; and productive <i>silver</i> mines in Spain.		
70	The first <i>water mill</i> described near a dwelling of Mithridates.	70. Hyrcanus II., High Priest, deposed by his brother Aristobulus.	70. Damascus possessed by the Romans.
66	<i>Ebony</i> introduced at Rome by Pompey. <i>Vikramaditya</i> king of Ozeno, in India, patron of literature — at his court flourish <i>Ame-ra Sinka</i> , lexicographer; <i>Vararuchi</i> , grammarian; <i>Kakadasa</i> , poet.	67. Aristobulus and Hyrcanus appeal to Pompey, who enters Judea and takes Jerusalem, and restores Hyrcanus to the priesthood.	69. Mithridates and Tigranes defeated by Lucullus. 66. Mithridates defeated by Pompey.
		63. JUDEA A ROMAN PROVINCE.	65. Antiochus XII. defeated by Pompey. — The race of the Seleucidae becomes extinct. — Ariobarzanes II., king of Cappadocia. — An earthquake in Bosphorus lays in ruins several towns. 64. Dejotarus, king of Galatia, seizes Armenia Minor. 63. Pharmaces, king of Pontus

B.C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
		In Asia and Africa.	In Europe.
97	By the death of Ptolemy Apion, CYRENE becomes a Roman province.	97. Annexation of Cyrene.	99. Lusitania conquered by Dolabella, and becomes a Roman province. — Birth of Julius Caesar.
		89. <i>Mithridatic War</i> ; Sylla commands the Roman army. 88. The Athenians seek assistance from Mithridates against Rome. 86. Athens, reduced by famine, is taken by Sylla.	91. Social War in Italy. 88. Sylla defeating the Marii and Polign, puts an end to the Social War. Civil War between Marius and Sylla.
82	Revolt in Upper Egypt. — Thebes destroyed.	83. Second Mithridatic War. 82. Sylla plunders the temple of Delphi.	82. Sylla defeats Marius, and is created <i>perpetual dictator</i> .
81	Alexander II., king of Egypt.	79. Pompey defeats Domitius in Africa.	90. JULIUS CAESAR'S FIRST CAMPAIGN.
		75. Bythia a Roman Province.	77. Sertorius revolts in Spain and defeats Metellus and Pompey.
		74. Third Mithridatic War under Lucullus.	73. War of Spartacus, the gladiator. 71. Spartacus defeated by Crassus.
		66. Metellus subdues Crete. Pontus becomes a Roman Province.	70. Pompey and Crassus Consuls. 69. Census 450,000.
55	Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt.	65. Syria, a Roman Province.	65. M. T. CICERO, Consul.
			63. Catiline's Conspiracy detected and suppressed by Cicero.

B. C.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	THE JEWS.	ASIA.
62	Magnificent houses of the nobles; marble theatre of Scæurus, to hold 30,000 spectators.		
60	Cicero, statesman and orator; Sallust, historian; Lucretius and Catullus, poets; Apollonius, of Rhodes, the orator; Aristonides, of Crete, grammarian; Andronicus, of Rhodes, peripatetic philosopher.		
55	Iron chain cables used by the Veneti.		
		53. Crassus plunders the temple of 10,000 talents.	53. Parthian War.—The Romans defeated.—Crassus slain.
50	A water mill on the Tiber at Rome.		49. The era of Antioch.
		48. Antipater, the Idumean, is made lieutenant in Judea by Cæsar.	
47	The Alexandrian library (400,000 vols.) burnt.		47. Battle of Zela.—Phar-naces conquered by Cæsar.
46	The year of confusion — so called because the calendar was altered by Sosigenes.		
45	Cæsar reforms the Calendar, by introducing the solar instead of the lunar year.—First Julian year.—Vitruvius, the greatest Roman architect.		
43	Cornelius Nepos, historian; Diodorus Siculus, historian.	43. Judea oppressed by Crassus. Malichus poisons Antipater.	44. A comet seen in China
		40. Herod the Great, son of Antipater, defeats his rival, Antigonus, and Parcorus, the Parthian—takes Jerusalem—marries Mariamne—is made king by the Romans.	39. The Parthians, under Pacorus, defeated by Ventidius.
			Darius, king of Pontus.
			38. Ariobarzanes dethroned by Marc Antony.

B. C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
		East.	West.
			60. First Triumvirate:—Pompey, Crassus, and Julius Cæsar.
			Scio, first king of Denmark.—Boh, a fierce son of Odin.
58	Ptolemy goes to Rome, Berenice reigns in his absence.		58. Clodius procures the banishment of Cicero.—The Helvetii defeated by Julius Cæsar.
			57. Cicero recalled.—Sal-lust expelled from the senate.—Gylf, king of Sweden.
			55. Cæsar passes the Rhine, defeats the Germans and Gauls, and INVADES BRITAIN.
			54. Cæsar's second invasion of Britain.
		63. Crassus defeated and killed in Parthia.	52. Pompey, sole consul.
			51. Cæsar completes the conquest of Gaul, which becomes a Roman province.
			49. Cæsar passes the Rubicon, and in sixty days makes himself master of Italy—marches into Spain and forces Pompey's troops to surrender.
			48. Battle of Dyrrhachium.
		48. Thessaly becomes the seat of war.—The Athenians declare for Cæsar against Pompey.	
		Battle of Pharsalia:—Pompey, defeated by Cæsar, flees into Egypt, and is slain there.	
46	The African War.—Scipio and Juba defeated at Thapsus.—Cato kills himself at Utica.—Ptolemy Dionysius drowned in the Nile.		47. Cæsar takes Alexandria, and conquers Egypt.—Cæsar victorious at Zela, in Asia.
45	Cæsar rebuilds Carthage.	45. Corinth rebuilt by Cæsar.	
43	Cleopatra poisons her brother and reigns alone		45. Cæsar perpetual dictator—he subdues the two sons of Pompey, and acquires the sole power.
			44. Cæsar assassinated in the Senate House.
			43. Second Triumvirate:—Octavius Cæsar, Marc Antony, and Lepidus.—Cicero proscribed and murdered.
			42. The Battle of Philippi:—Antony and Octavius defeat Brutus and Cassius.

PART II.









MODERN CHRONOLOGY

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ERA TO THE PRESENT TIME





A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	SACRED.
		Though for many centuries chronologies generally have dated all events as occurring so many years before or after the advent of Jesus Christ, yet, according to the best historical authorities, He was born four years earlier than the date ascribed by the first Church historians. This error, however, was not discovered until too great a period of time had elapsed to make a reconstruction of the chronological system practicable; the easiest remedy was to date back His birth four years. This accordingly was done, with the curious result of placing His birth four years before the beginning of His own era!
9	<i>Celsus</i> , the physician; <i>Phædrus</i> , the fabulist; <i>Vellius Paterculus</i> , Roman historian.	8. Christ reasons with the doctors.
26	The <i>Druids</i> in Germany	25. <i>Pontius Pilate</i> , governor of Judea. 26. <i>John the Baptist</i> begins his ministry. 27. Christ baptized by John 28. —at the marriage in Cana. — Matthew called. 29. Twelve disciples sent abroad, "two and two."
30	<i>Philo</i> , Alexandrian Jew, disciple of Plato. <i>Seneca</i> , moral philosopher.	30. CRUCIFIXION of our SAVIOUR, Friday, April 3, at 3 P. M.; <i>Resurrection</i> , Sunday, April 5; <i>Ascension</i> , Thursday, May 4.
35	<i>Valerius Maximus</i> , historian.	33. <i>St. Peter</i> baptizes Cornelius. 34. <i>St. Paul</i> converted to Christianity.
37	<i>Appian</i> , of Alexandria, grammarian, called the "Trumpet of the World."	39. <i>St. Matthew</i> writes his gospel. 40. The disciples first called <i>Christians</i> at Antioch.
		41. Herod's persecution; <i>St. Peter</i> imprisoned
		44. <i>St. Mark</i> writes his gospel. — Death of <i>St. James</i> . 45. Barnabas and Paul preach in Cyprus.
48	A census being taken by Claudius, the emperor and censor, the inhabitants of Rome are found to amount to 6,900,000.—(<i>Univ. Hist.</i>)—[More than three times the number of London at present.]	
50	<i>Columella</i> , born in Spain; left twelve books on husbandry.	50. Paul preaches in the Areopagus, at Athens.
		52. Council of the Apostles at Jerusalem.
		55. Paul preaches at Ephesus, and at <i>Cæsarea</i> .
		57. —pleads before Felix. 59. —pleads before Festus, and appeals to <i>Cæsar</i> .

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	<i>East.</i>	<i>West.</i>
1	<i>Cæsar</i> makes peace with the Parthians.	Tiberius returns to Rome.
		3. Cinna's conspiracy detected. — <i>Cæsar</i> dies. 6. Q. Varrus encamped on the Weser, governs Lower Germany like a Roman province. 9. The Germans, under <i>Arminius</i> , defeat and kill Varrus. <i>Ovid</i> is banished to Tomos. 14. Augustus dies at Nola, aged 76, and is succeeded by
		Tiberius.
17	<i>Germanicus</i> conquers Cappadocia.	
19	<i>Germanicus</i> poisoned at Antioch.	19. The Jews banished from Rome. — The Marcomanni conquered by Drusus. 21. The theatre of Pompey destroyed by fire.
26	Thrace becomes a Roman province.	25. Tiberius retires to Capræa.
		31. Sejanus disgraced and put to death.
		33. Conquest of Mauritania.
		37. Tiberius dies, aged 78.
		Caligula.
		(noted for his profligacy and folly.)
		41. Caligula assassinated by Chereas.
		Claudius
		succeeds to the throne.
		43. —invades Britain with his general, <i>Plautius</i> .
		45. <i>Vespasian</i> , general in Britain.
		48. Census of the city, 6,900,000.
		51. Caractacus, the chief of the Britons, conquered and brought to Rome.
		54. Nero
		a prodigate and bloody tyrant.
		55. —poisons Britannicus.
		56. <i>Rotterdam</i> built.
		59. Nero's mother, Agrippina, put to death by his order.











A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	SACRED AND ECCLESIASTICAL.
64	Nero's golden palace built; of great extent, inclosing fields, &c. The buildings in Rome more regular after the fire.	59. Paul is shipwrecked on the Island of Melita (Malta). 60. Paul imprisoned at Rome. 63. Paul set at liberty. 64. The first persecution of Christians by Nero. 63 to 66, Paul visits Jerusalem, and travels through the greater part of the known world. 66. Pope Linus.* The Jews at war with the Romans, and Paul beheaded. St. Peter crucified. 67. The Jews massacred by Florus.—Josephus, governor of Galilee. Pope St. Clement.—Gamaliel. 68. Vespasian invades Judea.
66	Pliny, the elder, author of the first natural history; Quintus Curtius, historian; Persius, satirist.	
67	Josephus, the Jewish historian.	
69	The Coliseum of Vespasian.	70. The destruction of Jerusalem, by Titus. 77. Pope St. Cletus
78	The Capitol rebuilt.	
79	Circumnavigation of Scotland. Destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii.	
80	Very beautiful paintings in the Baths of Titus; the group of the Laocoon.	
81	Quintillian, orator; Valerius Flaccus, poet; Martial, Epigrammatist; Apollonius, Pythagorean philosopher; Epictetus, stoic; Dio Chrysostom, Greek rhetorician and philosopher; Philo Byblus; Ignatius and Papias, two of the fathers of the church.	83. Pope Anacletus.
96	Tacitus, historian; Juvenal, satirist; Statius, poet; Aul. Gellius, Latin grammarian; Plutarch, moralist and biographer; the younger Pliny.	95. Second persecution of the Christians by Domitian. St. John writes his Gospel and Apocalypse, and is banished to the Isle of Patmos. 96. Pope Evaristus. 97. Timothy stoned. St. John returns from exile.
98	The Ulpian library; Public schools in all the provinces; Jurisprudence flourishes; the city adorned with the Forum; Pillar of Trajan, and baths; bridge built over the Danube.	98. Christian assemblies prohibited by Trajan. * The word Pope is used in accordance with the Roman Catholic usage, though the name was not adopted by their Pontiffs till several centuries after.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	West.
60	Corbulo subduces Armenia.	61. Revolt of the Britons under queen Boadicea; they burn London. The queen, defeated by Suetonius, poisons herself. 64. Nero sets Rome on fire, and accuses the Christians of the crime. —persecutes the Christians—Seneca, Lucian, and others put to death.
66	Tiridates placed on the throne of Armenia by Nero.	
70	Judea subdued and Jerusalem destroyed by Titus.	68. — Galba,  reigns 9 months, and is put to death by 69. — Otho,  (2 months) defeated and killed by — Vitellius,  who is defeated by the army of 70. — Vespasian. 
73	Vespasian conquers Lycia, Rhodes, Thrace, Cilicia, Byzantium and Samos.	77. A great plague at Rome, 10,000 dying in one day. 79. — Titus,  (beneficent.) Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an irruption of Vesuvius. 80. Julius Agricola, conqueror and governor of Britain, reduces Wales, enters Caledonia.
77	Revolt of the Parthians.	81. — Domitian,  (a cruel tyrant.) 86. Dercabal, leader of the German hordes, defeats Domitian, and compels him to pay a yearly tribute. 88. Capitoline and secular games. War with Dacia 15 years.
		96. Domitian put to death by Stephanus. — Nerva,  (well intentioned but enfeebled by age.)
		98. — Trajan,  (a great sovereign and a warrior.) The Roman Empire at its greatest extent. J. Severus, general in Britain

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY. ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
		100. <i>St. John</i> dies at Ephesus, <i>abt.</i> 94.
137	<i>The first credible historian among the Chinese.</i>	107. Third persecution of the Christians by <i>Trajan</i> . 108. <i>St. Ignatius</i> devoured by wild beasts. Pope <i>Alexander I.</i>
126	The great buildings of <i>Palmyra</i> .— <i>Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.</i> The Roman mosaics.	118. Fourth persecution of the Christians by <i>Adrian</i> . 119. Pope <i>Sixtus I.</i>
132	<i>Jurisprudence</i> improved by the publication of <i>Adrian's perpetual code.</i> <i>Ptolemy</i> , the celebrated Egyptian astronomer and geographer— <i>Arrian</i> , <i>Appian</i> , <i>Maximus</i> , <i>Lysius</i> and <i>Pausanias</i> , Greek historians; <i>Lucian</i> , a satirical writer; <i>Hermogenes</i> , rhetorician of <i>Tarsus</i> .	126. <i>Quadratus</i> , bishop of <i>Athens</i> . 127. Pope <i>Telesphorus</i> . 130. Heresy of <i>Prodicus</i> , chief of the <i>Adamites</i> .
		134. Heresy of <i>Marcion</i> , who acknowledges three Gods. 135. <i>Polycarp</i> and <i>Aristides</i> , Christian fathers
		139. Pope <i>Hygenus</i> .
		142. Pope <i>Pius I.</i> Heresy of <i>Valentine</i>
		150. Pope <i>Anicetus</i> . Canon of <i>Scripture</i> fixed about this time
		154. <i>Justin Martyr</i> publishes his apology to the Christians.
		162. Pope <i>Soter</i> .
166	<i>Tschang Heng</i> , the Chinese astronomer.	167. <i>Polycarp</i> and <i>Pionices</i> martyred in <i>Asia</i>
169	<i>Galen</i> , Greek physician; <i>Atheneus</i> , a grammarian; <i>Diogenes Laertius</i> , Greek historian.	171. Pope <i>Eleutherus</i> . 177. The Christians persecuted at <i>Lyons</i> — <i>Theophilus</i> , <i>Tatian</i> , and <i>Montanus</i> .
180	The equestrian statue of <i>Marcus Aurelius</i> .	185. Pope <i>Victor I.</i> <i>St. Irenaeus</i> .

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	<i>East</i>	<i>West.</i>
102	<i>Phry</i> , proconsul in <i>Bithynia</i> , sends <i>Trajan</i> his account of the Christians.—Great victories of <i>Trajan</i> .	100. The Huns emigrate westward. 101. <i>Trajan</i> reduces <i>Dacia</i> .
114	<i>Trajan's</i> expedition against the <i>Parthians</i> .	115. Massacre of the Greeks and Romans by the Jews of <i>Cyrene</i> .
116	Seizure of <i>Ctesiphon</i> .	117. ——— <i>Adrian</i> . 
117	<i>Armenia Major</i> again governed by its own kings dependent upon <i>Rome</i> .	
120	<i>Nicomedia</i> and other cities destroyed by an earthquake.	120. —makes a progress through all the provinces—visits <i>Britain</i> , builds there a wall from the <i>Tyne</i> to <i>Solway Frith</i> .—A wall built from the <i>Rhine</i> to the <i>Danube</i> .
126	<i>Adrian</i> in <i>Asia Minor</i> for seven years.	
130	<i>Adrian</i> rebuilds <i>Jerusalem</i> , under the name of <i>Elia Capitolina</i> , and erects there a temple to <i>Jupiter</i> .	
132	The rebellion of the Jews crushed after a war of five years.—The Jews banished from <i>Judea</i> .	
		133.— <i>Antoninus Pius</i> ,  — (eminent for his virtues and love of peace.)
		140. <i>Lollius Urbicus</i> extends the Roman dominion in <i>Britain</i> , and erects a second rampart, called the <i>Wall of Antoninus</i> .
		145. <i>Antoninus</i> defeats the <i>Moors</i> , <i>Germans</i> , and <i>Dacians</i> .
		146. —introduces the worship of <i>Serapis</i> into <i>Rome</i> .
		152. —stops the persecution of the Christians.
160	Embassy sent by <i>Antoninus</i> to <i>China</i> .	
		161.— <i>Marcus Aurelius</i> ,  (<i>Antoninus</i>), (the stoic philosopher.)
		Escape of the thundering legion.
		158. Plague over the whole known world.
168	War with the <i>Parthians</i> , lasts 2 years.	169. The <i>Marcomanni</i> at war with <i>Rome</i> .
		180. The emperor dies at <i>Sirmium</i> : succeeded by —— <i>Commodus</i> ,  (profligate and cruel;) makes peace with the <i>Germans</i> . GOTHS in <i>Dacia</i> .





A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLÉSIASTICAL.
		197. Pope Zephyrinus.
208	<i>Papinian</i> , the greatest civil lawyer of antiquity— <i>Julius Africanus</i> , chronologer.	202. Fifth persecution of the Christians under <i>Severus</i> .— <i>Tertullian</i> , an able defender of Christianity.— <i>Clement</i> , of Alexandria, and <i>Minutius Felix</i> , C. F.*
215	<i>Caracalla</i> grants the right of Roman citizenship to all the provinces, that they may become liable to the taxes, <i>inheritances</i> , &c.	217. Pope Calixtus I. The Septuagint found in a cask.
235	<i>Ammonius</i> , founder of a new school of Platonic philosophy at Alexandria. <i>Dio Cassius</i> , Greek historian.	228. Pope Urban I. 234. Pope Pontianus. 235. — Anterus. <i>Origen</i> , C. F. Sixth persecution of the Christians, under <i>Maximinus</i> , in which <i>Leonidas</i> , <i>Irenaeus</i> , <i>Victor</i> , <i>Perpetua</i> , and <i>Felicitas</i> are martyred.
242	<i>Censorius</i> , a critic and grammarian.	244. <i>Gregory Thaumaturgus</i> , and <i>Dionysius</i> of Alexandria, C. F.
249	<i>Herodian</i> , Greek historian.	250. Pope St. Cornelius. Seventh persecution of the Christians.
260	<i>Longinus</i> , philosopher and critic.	* Christian Father.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.
	<i>East.</i>
189	The SARACENS defeat the Romans.
	<i>West.</i>
	189. The Capitol of Rome destroyed by lightning.
	191. Rome nearly destroyed by fire.
	192. <i>Commodus</i> assassinated by <i>Martia</i> and <i>Lactus</i> .
	193. — Pertinax  — proclaimed by the Prætorian guards—murdered after a reign of 3 months.—The empire bought by <i>Didius Julianus</i> , who is put to death by order of the senate.
	— Septimus Severus ,  — (governs with vigor.) —defeats his competitors, <i>Niger</i> and <i>Albinus</i> .
	194. —besieges <i>Byzantium</i> .
	202. —persecutes the Christians.
	208. —his sons <i>Caracalla</i> and <i>Geta</i> go to Britain, where 50,000 Roman troops died of plague.
	The wall of <i>Severus</i> between the Forth and the Clyde built.
	211. <i>Severus</i> dies at York, in Britain.
	— <i>Caracalla</i> and <i>Geta</i> .  — <i>Caracalla</i> murders <i>Geta</i> .
	212. —visits the provinces along the Danube
	—Wars with the <i>Catti</i> and <i>Alemanni</i> .
	217. <i>Caracalla</i> is assassinated.
	— Macrinus ,  — put to death by the soldiers.
	218. — Heliogabalus ,  — (a monster of vice and cruelty.)
	222. — Alexander Severus ,  — (a beneficent and enlightened prince.)
	The Romans agree to pay an annual tribute to the Goths, to prevent them from molesting the empire.
223	PERSIA ; the new kingdom begun by <i>Artaxerxes</i> ; (the dynasty of the <i>Sassanids</i>).
226	<i>Parthia</i> tributary to Persia.
	225. The victory of <i>Severus</i> over the Persians at <i>Tadmor</i> .
	235. <i>Severus</i> murdered in a mutiny of the army; succeeded by — Maximinus ,  — who defeats the <i>Dacians</i> and <i>Sarmatians</i> .
	236. <i>Maximinus</i> assassinated by his troops near <i>Aquileia</i> .
	— Balbinus and <i>Gordian</i> ,  —
	241. The FRANKS first mentioned in history; they invade Gaul.
	244. —are repulsed at <i>Moguntiacum</i> . <i>Gordian</i> put to death by
	— Philip ,  — (the Arabian), who makes peace with <i>Sapor</i> .
	247. The secular games restored.
	249. — Decius ,  — persecutes the Christians.
	250. —slain by the Goths, who invade the empire by crossing the Danube.
242	<i>Gordian</i> defeats the Persians under <i>Sapor</i> .

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
251	<i>Plotinus</i> . <i>Odin</i> in Scandinavia.	251. <i>St Cyprian</i> , bishop of Carthage.—Monastic life originates about this time. Dispute between the churches of Rome and Africa about <i>baptism</i> .
		259. Pope Dionysius
		262. <i>Paul</i> , bishop of Samosata, denies the divinity of Jesus Christ
268	<i>Paulus</i> , a Roman poet.	
270	Longinus at the court of <i>Zenobia</i> .	269. Pope Felix I. 272. Ninth persecution under Aurelian.
274	Rome surrounded with a wall. Longinus dies.	274. Pope Eutychianus. <i>Manes</i> originates the heresy of the Manichæans—rejects all the sacraments; refuses allegiance to temporal sovereigns, &c.
276	<i>Porphyry</i> , the Greek philosopher and opposer of Christianity.	
277	Extraordinary naval expedition of the Thracian Franks in the Mediterranean and Northern Seas.	
		283. Pope Caius. The Jewish <i>Talmud</i> and <i>Targum</i> composed. <i>Paul</i> , the Theban, the first hermit.—Religious ceremonies multiplied.—Pagan rites imitated by the Christians.
284	Diocletian's <i>Oriental form of government</i> —the monarchy considered hereditary—nomination of Cæsars as co-rulers. <i>Diocletian's baths</i> , containing 3,000 benches of white marble, while the walls were adorned with <i>paintings</i> .	286. <i>Hierax</i> , chief of the <i>Hieraxians</i> ; asserts that Melchizedec was the Holy Ghost, and denies the resurrection.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	East.	West.
251	HUNS on the Caspian Sea.	251. Gallus purchases a peace with the Goths.—Confederacy of the Franks between the Rhine and Elbe. —a great pestilence prevails in the empire
		253. — Emilianus.
		254. — Valerian. —is successful against the Germans and Goths.
	The Persians victorious in Asia Minor.	256-69. Four great piratical expeditions of the Goths into Asia Minor and Greece.
259	Persia:—Sapor's victory over the Roman arms.	259. Valerian defeated and taken prisoner and flayed alive by the Persians.
260	The temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt.	
261	Sapor, the Persian, takes Antioch, Tarsus and Cæsarea.	— Gallienus. Period of the 30 tyrants. The Persians penetrate to Ravenna.
264	Odenatus, king of Palmyra—he is succeeded by his wife.	264. Alliance with Odenatus.
	<i>Zenobia</i> , who reigns with the titles of 'Augusta,' and 'Queen of the East.'	267. Cleodamus and Athenius defeat the Goths and Scythians.
		268. Gallienus killed at Milan.
		— Claudius II. defeats an army of 330,000 Goths.
		269. — dies at Sirmium.
		270. — Aurelian. (a great warrior.)
		271. — defeats the Goths and Alemanni.
269	<i>Zenobia</i> conquers Egypt, a part of Armenia, and Asia Minor.	273. — reduces Palmyra after an heroic resistance, and takes queen <i>Zenobia</i> prisoner.
273	<i>Zenobia</i> defeated at Edessa, by Aurelian, who destroys her magnificent capital, and carries her to Rome.	274. France, Spain, and Britain reduced to obedience. The Temple of the Sun at Rome burnt.—Dacia given up to the barbarians.
		275. Aurelian killed near Byzantium. <i>An interregnum of 6 months.</i>
		— Tacitus, (a descendant of the historian,) reigns with wisdom 6 months.
		277. — Probus, (a warlike prince.) —obtains several victories over the barbarians.—The Franks permitted by Probus to settle in Gaul.
280	The Persians defeated by Probus.	282. Probus slain by his soldiers.
		— Carus killed by lightning.
		Carinus and Numerianus, (effeminate and cruel.)
		283. Fingal, king of Morven, dies.
		284. — Diocletian sends ambassadors to China.
		"The Era of Diocletian," or of "the martyrs," August 29.
		287. Britain usurped by Carausius, who reigns 7 years. The empire attacked by the northern barbarians, and several provinces usurped by tyrants.—Maximianus, a colleague of the Emperor.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCELESIASTICAL.
290	The <i>Gregorian</i> code.	
		296. <i>Monks</i> in Spain and Egypt. Pope Marcellinus.
304	<i>Gregory</i> and <i>Hermogenes</i> , lawyers; <i>Elius</i> , <i>Spartianus</i> , and <i>Vopiscus</i> , historians; <i>Trebellius Pollus</i> .	303. Tenth Persecution of the Christians. 304. <i>Arnobius</i> , of Africa, C. F., converted from idolatry.
312	The <i>prætorian guard</i> broken up by Constantine.	306. Persecution of the Christians stopped by Constantius. 310. Pope Eusebius. Arius excommunicated. 311. Pope Malchiades. 314. Pope Sylvester I. 319. Toleration of Christianity by Constantine the Great.
323	Foundation of <i>Constantinople</i> by Constantine the Great.—Celebrated dome of St. Sophia: the splendor of the court so great that it cost more than the legions.	325. The <i>Council of Nice</i> (from June 19th, 325 to August 25th) consisting of 318 bishops, who condemn Arianism.— <i>Eusebius</i> , bishop of Cæsarea, C. F., and ecclesiastical historian.— <i>Lactantius</i> , <i>Athanasius</i> , <i>Arius</i> , <i>Ephraim</i> and <i>Basil</i> , C. F., flourish in the reign of Constantine.
330	Constantinople becomes the seat of art and literature.	336. Pope Marcus. 337. Pope Julius. Eleventh persecution.—Saints invoked, the cross revered, and incense used by the Christians.
340	<i>Ossian</i> , the Caledonian bard, supposed to have flourished about this time.	341. Christianity propagated in Ethiopia by Frumaintius.
357	<i>Eutropius</i> and <i>Marcellinus</i> , historians; <i>Jamblicus</i> and <i>Eunapius</i> , Greek historian.	356. Pope Felix II. <i>St. Hilary</i> and <i>Gregory Nazianzen</i> , of Constantinople, an eminent writer, C. F.— <i>Elius Donatus</i> , bishop of Carthage.— <i>Cyril</i> , bishop of Jerusalem.—Monasteries in Thebais.

A.D.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
	<i>East.</i>	<i>West.</i>
291		291. The Franks make themselves masters of Batavia and Flanders. 293. The Franks expelled from Batavia.
294	<i>Narses</i> , king of Persia, loses Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria.	296. Britain restored to the emperor.
296	Alexandria taken by Diocletian.	
301	<i>Hormisdas</i> , II., king of Persia, builds <i>Ormuz</i> .	304. Diocletian and Maximian resign the Empire to <i>Constantius</i> and <i>Galerius</i> .
325	The first general council at Nice.	306.—CONSTANTINE THE GREAT,  (first Christian emperor.) <i>Licinius</i> , <i>Maximian</i> , and <i>Maxentius</i> , his three colleagues. Constantine defeats the Franks. 312. Maxentius defeated and killed. 314. Civil war with Licinius. 319. Constantine favors and tolerates Christianity. 321.—appoints the observance of Sunday. 323.—defeats and banishes Licinius, and becomes sole emperor. 325.—abolishes the combats of gladiators and assemblies.
323	The seat of government removed to Constantinople, which was solemnly dedicated on May 11th, 330.	331. Constantine orders all the heathen temples to be destroyed.
333	Great famine and pestilence in Syria.	
334	Revolt of Sarmatian slaves, 300,000 are dispersed over the empire.	
337	Death of Constantine, and the accession of his three sons, Constantius, Constans, and Constantine. 	
340	150 Greek and Asiatic cities destroyed by an earthquake.	340. Constantine, the younger, defeated and killed by Constans at Aquileia.
350	Hermanric, king of the Ostrogoths, founds an extensive empire.	350. Constans killed in Spain by Magnentius.
354	Gallus put to death by Constantius.	
361	Constantius dies at Tarsus. A disadvantageous peace with the Persians.	357. Six German kings defeated by Julian at Strasburg. 361.—Julian, the Apostate.  —attempts in vain to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem. 363.—is slain in a war with the Persians.
		Jovian. 
	EASTERN EMPIRE extending from the lower Danube to the confines of Persia.	364. Death of Jovian, and the accession of Valentinian and Valens, under whom the EMPIRE is DIVIDED: WESTERN EMPIRE, extending from the Caledonian ramparts to the foot of Mount Atlas.






A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLÉSIASTICAL.
		373. The Bible translated into the Gothic language.
379	<i>Aurelius Victor</i> , author of lives of celebrated Romans.	379. The prerogatives of the Roman See much enlarged. 381. The second general Council of OCCIDENT at Arles .
382	<i>Prudentius</i> and <i>Ausonius</i> , Latin poets; <i>Pappus</i> and <i>Theon</i> , of Alexandria, mathematicians.	384. Synachus pleads in the Roman Senate for Paganism against St. Ambrose . 385. Pope Syrictus .
386	<i>Claudian</i> , Latin poet.	392. <i>St. Chrysostom</i> , patriarch of Constantinople ; <i>St. Ambrose</i> , archbishop of Milan ; <i>St. Jerome</i> , <i>St. Martin</i> , and <i>St. Augustine</i> , Christian Fathers;—The Christian hierarchy begins.
401		401. Pope Innocent I .
412	<i>Macrobius</i> , Platonic philosopher.	412. <i>Cyril</i> , bishop of Alexandria ; <i>Isideus</i> and <i>Socrates</i> , ecclesiastical historians; <i>Orosius</i> , a Spanish disciple of St. Augustine ; and <i>Pelagius</i> , a British monk, who denied original sin, &c. 416. The <i>Pelagian heresy</i> condemned by the African bishops. 417. Pope Zozimus . 418. Pope Boniface I . 422. Pope Celestine I .
425	<i>Theodostius</i> establishes public schools, and attempts the restoration of learning.	429. <i>Nestorius</i> , bishop of Constantinople , acknowledges two persons in Jesus Christ . 431. Third general Council at Ephesus . 432. Pope Sixtus III . 436. <i>St. Patrick</i> preaches the Gospel in Ireland . 436. <i>Nestorianism</i> prevails in the East.
437	The <i>Theodosian code</i> published.	440. Pope Leo I (the Great). 443. The <i>Manichean books</i> burned at Rome . 445. <i>Flavian</i> , patriarch of Constantinople .

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	WESTERN EMPIRE.
364	— Valens . 376 HUNGARY , (ancient Pannonia), invaded by the Huns , from whom it is named.—The Goths expelled by the Huns , are allowed by Valens to settle in Thrace . 378 Valens defeated and slain by the Goths near Adrianople . 379 — Theodosius the Great , a zealous supporter of Christianity.	364. — Valentinian I. , elected by the army. 368. The Saxons invade Britain , but are defeated by Theodosius . 375. — Gratian gains a victory over the Germans ; succeeds to the eastern empire on the death of Valens ; Maximus is proclaimed emperor.— Gratian killed at Lyons . 379. The LOMBARDS first leave Scandinavia , and defeat the Vandals . 383. — Valentinian II. —is dispossessed by Maximus , but is restored by Theodosius ; makes Treves his capital. 385. Maximus is strangled at Vienna by Arbogastes , a Gaul, commander of the army.
388	Theodosius defeats Maximus , the tyrant of the western empire.	
392	— Theodosius becomes sole emperor of the East and West. Complete down fall of Paganism.	
394	Theodosius defeats Eugenius , the usurper of the West. Final division of the empire between the sons of Theodosius .	
395	— Arcadius .	— Honorius . 401. Europe overrun by the VISIGOTHS . 402. Alaric defeated by Silicho . 406. The Vandals permitted to settle in Spain , Gaul , &c. 410. Rome sacked and burned by the Goths under Alaric . 412. Beginning of the Vandal power in Spain . 413. Byzantine kingdom begun in Alsace . 414. The Visigoths plant themselves in Toulouse .
414	Regency of the emperor's sister, Pulcheria .	
420	Persian War.	417. The Alans defeated and extirpated by the Goths . 420. FRANKS .— Pharamond , their first king, on the lower Rhine . 421. — Valentinian III. 426. Britain evacuated by the Romans . 427. Pannonia recovered from the Huns . 433. Julius , the Roman general, defeated by the Franks and Goths . 436. Chlodion , king, extends his conquests to the river Somme . 438. Attila , "The scourge of God," forms an immense empire from China to the Atlantic . 437. Julius defeats the Goths . 439. The kingdom of the Vandals in Africa , under Genseric , who makes Cadix and plundered Italy . 441. The Roman territories invaded by the Huns , Persians and Saxons . 445. The famous embassy from Britain , seeking aid against the Picts .







A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
447		<i>Eutyches</i> asserts the existence of only one nature in Jesus Christ.
449		<i>Ibas</i> , bishop of Edessa; and <i>Eusebius</i> , bishop of Doryleum, deposed.
450	<i>Zozimus</i> and <i>Olympiodorus</i> , Greek historians.	<i>Sozomen</i> and <i>Theodoret</i> , ecclesiastical historians.
451		The fourth general Council at Chalcedon, at which <i>Eutychianism</i> and <i>Nestorianism</i> are solemnly condemned.
461		Pope <i>Hilarius</i> .
465		Pope <i>Simplicius</i> .
468	The principle established that every accused person shall be tried by his peers, or equals.	
	Legislation of the Visigoths in Spain— <i>Eric</i> being king, and founder of the Gothic monarchy.	Oligarchy of the bishops of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem—all striving for the supremacy.—The church now begins to assume a political aspect.
473	The tottering empire of the west was finally overthrown by <i>Odoacer's</i> sack of Rome, the great event which precedes the <i>middle</i> or " <i>dark ages</i> ." The form of the old Roman government remained—the senate, the consuls, &c.—but Italy, ravaged by a succession of wars, plagues, famines, and every form of public tyranny and domestic slavery, was nearly a desert.	

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	WESTERN EMPIRE.
448		Franks:— <i>Merovæus</i> 1st, king of the <i>Merovingians</i> . <i>Ætius</i> defeats the Huns.
450	<i>Marcian</i> , a Thracian, refuses to pay the annual tribute to the Huns.	451. The arrival of the Saxons in Britain, under <i>Hengist</i> and <i>Horsa</i> . 452. The city of <i>VENICE</i> founded. 455. <i>Valentinian</i> assassinated by — <i>Petronius Maximus</i> . — <i>Avitus</i> .
457	<i>Leo I.</i> , (the Thracian), first emperor ever crowned by the patriarch. War with the Goths.	457. <i>Majorian</i> . 458. Franks:— <i>Chilperic I.</i> , conquers as far as the Loire and takes Paris.
461	Peace with the Goths; <i>Theodoric</i> is received from them as a hostage.	461. <i>Severus</i> . 467. <i>Athenius</i> . (The last three emperors slain by <i>Richmer</i> .) 468. Spain:—The Visigoths, under <i>Eric</i> , establish their kingdom.
471	<i>Zeno</i> . a turbulent reign: debaucheries and conspiracies.	472. <i>Olybius</i> . Eruption of <i>Vesuvius</i> , seen at Constantinople.
473		473. <i>Glycerius</i> . 474. <i>Julius Nepos</i> .
475	<i>Theodoric</i> becomes chief of the Ostrogoths, and invades the empire. He ravages Thrace.	475. <i>Romulus Augustulus</i> . 476. <i>ROME</i> taken by <i>ODOACER</i> , king of the <i>Heruli</i> . END of the WESTERN EMPIRE. 1228 years after the building of Rome; and commencement of the kingdom of Italy under <i>Odoacer</i> .








A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY. ETC.	ECCLIASTICAL.
486	Rise of the <i>feudal system in France</i> , under Clovis.	483. Pope Felix III. —excommunicated by Acacius, bishop of Constantinople. 484. Christians persecuted by Huneric, king of the Vandals.
493	Theodoric introduces the <i>architecture of Greece</i> to improve the buildings of Italy.	492. Pope Gelasius I. 494. <i>The Roman Pontiff asserts his supremacy.</i> 496. Christianity introduced into France.
498	Publication of the Gemara or Talmud of Babylon.	
501	<i>Burgundian laws</i> published, being a collection of the rights and customs of the Burgundians.	
611	The <i>Salic law</i> established in France.	
513	<i>Boethius</i> , the Roman poet and philosopher.	513. Christianity embraced by the Persian king, Carbadēs.
514	Use of <i>burning glass</i> in warfare at Constantinople.	514. Pope Hormisdas.
516	<i>The Christian Era proposed and introduced by Dionysius</i> , a monk.	519. The orthodox bishops restored by Justin
		523. Pope John I. 525. The Arian bishops deposed. 526. Pope Felix IV. <i>Extreme Unction</i> introduced.
529	The schools of Athens suppressed.	529. <i>The Order of Benedictine monks</i> instituted at Monte Cassino, near Naples.
530	The fables of Pilpay translated into Persian.	530. Pope Boniface II.
531	Chess introduced into Persia from India.	
533	<i>Justinian's pandects and code of laws.</i>	533. Pope John II. 535. Pope Agapetus. 536. " Sylvester I.
		Separation of the <i>Armenians</i> from the Greek church.
538	Architecture: the church of <i>St Sophia</i> built at Constantinople. <i>Proclus</i> , a learned Platonist.	538. Pope Vigilius.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	EUROPE, generally.
480	An earthquake, lasting 40 days, destroys the greater part of Constantinople.	
481	Zeno makes Theodoric general and consul.	481. FRANCE:—Clovis I.,  founder of the French monarchy.
		484. Alaric II., king of the Visigoths in Spain. 485. France:—Battle of Soissons gained by Clovis. 487. Britain:—The Saxons defeated by Prince Arthur and Ambrosius. 490:—Italy:—ravaged by the barbarians. Britain:—kingdom of Sussex. 491. France:—Clovis subdues Thuringia.
491	Anastasius I.,  The Green and Blue factions. The emperor's persecution of the Catholics, and protection of the Manichæans, occasions a rebellion headed by Vitalianus.	493. Italy:—conquered by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths.—Odoacer put to death.
502	The empire ravaged and the imperial army destroyed by Carbadēs, king of Persia.	499. France:—Clovis concludes a peace with Theodoric in Italy.
507	Long walls built to protect Constantinople from the Bulgarians.	500. —Burgundy becomes his tributary.
511	A great insurrection in Constantinople, 10,000 killed.	507. —Clovis defeats Alaric near Poitiers. 510. France:—Clovis makes Paris his capital. 511. France:—Clovis dies. —Childebert I.,  512. The HERULI settle in Thrace.
514	Constantinople besieged by Vitalianus, whose fleet is consumed by the <i>burning glass</i> of Proclus.	516. The Christian Era adopted. 517. Getae ravages Illyricum, Macedon, &c.
518	Anastasius killed by lightning.	
518-565	Justin I.,  a peasant of Dalmatia. Brilliant period of the Byzantine empire	519. Britain:—Prince Arthur defeated at Charford by Cerlic, who begins the third Saxon kingdom of Wessex. 522. Spain:—Amalaric, the first Gothic king, who establishes his court in Spain—his capital, Seville.
527	Justinian I.,  celebrated for his code of laws and the victories of his generals, <i>Belisarius</i> and <i>Narses</i> .	
529	Belisarius defeats the Persians under Chosroes.	530. Britain:—kingdom of Essex. 531. Spain:—Theudis succeeds Amalaric. 532. Burgundy conquered by Childebert.
532	—quells a conspiracy in Constantinople.	
534	—defeats the Vandals in Africa.	
535	—subdues Sicily.	
536	—takes Naples.	
537	—takes Rome, defeats the Ostrogoths in Italy.	536. Vitiges, king of the Ostrogoths, surrenders his possessions in Gaul to the French king.
538	—the Huns in Thrace, and	537. Italy conquered by Belisarius.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLIASTICAL.
		540. The <i>Monothelites</i> , who acknowledged but one will in Jesus Christ.
551	The manufacture of silk introduced from China by the monks.	
552		552. The Fifth general Council at Constantinople.
553		555. Pope Pelagius I.
556	<i>Procopius</i> , a Roman historian—the last of the classic writers.	557. The church of St. Germain de Pres, built at Paris.
559	The <i>Saxon laws</i> ; the king's authority limited by the <i>Wittenagemot</i> . Three orders; the noble, the free, and the servile.— <i>Trial by ordeal</i> .	560. Pope John III. The <i>Trithemists</i> acknowledge three Gods, and deny the resurrection.
565	Christianity introduced among the Picts by Columba.	
568	The old Roman municipal system in Italy overthrown by the invasion of the Lombards—and the feudal system established. Written laws compiled among the nations of German origin—first by the Visigoths in Spain. <i>Semi-circular arches</i> introduced in the architecture of churches, with much grotesque sculpture.	573. Pope Benedict I.
580	The Latin language ceases to be spoken in Italy, while it supersedes the Gothic in Spain.	575. The first monastery founded in Bavaria. Great increase of miracles.
584	The origin of <i>fiefs</i> .	578. Pope Pelagius II.
586	The Roman Catholic faith established in Spain.	
588	<i>Gregory of Tours</i> , the father of French history.	590. Pope Gregory I. called The Great. The doctrine of <i>purgatory</i> first taught.— <i>Mass</i> introduced.
596	Bretwalda, king of England, converted to Christianity.	
597	<i>Agathus</i> , a Grecian historian. <i>Gildas</i> , the first British historian. <i>Evagrias</i> , ecclesiastical historian.— <i>Cassiodorus</i> , the historian of Ravenna, tutor to Theodoric. The Saxons, having conquered England, it relapsed, in a great measure, into the state of barbarism, from which it had been partially raised by the Romans.	598. <i>St. Augustine</i> , first archbishop of Canterbury, introduces Christianity into Britain. 604. Pope Sabianus, or Sabinian. 606. Pope Boniface III. made supreme head of the church by Phocas.—The title of Universal Bishop assumed. The Waldenses refuse submission to Rome

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	EUROPE, GENERALLY.
540	Vitiges at Ravenna.—North Africa, Corsica and Sardinia, annexed to the Eastern empire.	539. Italy: War, famine, and pestilence. The City of Milan ravaged by the Goths.
542	Plague at Constantinople—during three months from 5,000 to 10,000 die daily.	542. Britain:—Prince Arthur murdered in Cornwall.
548	The Lombards settle in Pannonia.—The Turkish monarchy founded in Asia.	
549	Siege of Petra.	550. POLAND a dukedom.—Lech, its first duke and legislator. His brother, Zech, first duke of Bohemia. The Greeks form settlements on the Spanish coast, from the Straits to Valencia.
552	Narses defeats and kills Totila.	556. Civil wars in France.
554	Italy governed by Greek exarchs.	
558	A plague extending over Europe and Asia, and lasting nearly 60 years.	558. France:—Clotaire I. 
561	Belisarius disgraced by Justinian.	559. Britain:—the Saxon Heptarchy commences.
562	" restored:—he quells a conspiracy.	560. Britain:—the kingdom of Northumbria, formed by the union of Bernicia and Deira.
563	Great fire in Constantinople—the city nearly destroyed.	—Ethelbert, king of Kent, subdues most of the Saxon kings.
565	Justinian dies.	561. France:—Charibert I. 
	—Justin II.  Belisarius dies in prison.	565. Europe ravaged by a pestilence.
569	The TURKS first mentioned in history.—They send embassies to Justin, and form an alliance.	568. Italy conquered by the Lombards, under Alboin. He fixes his capital at Pavia.
574	Tiberius associated with Justin in the government.	571. Britain:—Bretwalda II., king of Wessex.
576	Justin defeats Chosroes, king of Persia.	575. " East Anglia formed into a kingdom, and called Angle-land, whence the origin of the name England.
578	—Tiberius II. 	
582	Maurice, the Cappadocian, king; under his reign the empire extends to the Araxes, and almost to the Caspian Sea.	583. Spain:—the Suevi subdued by the Visigoths.
570–590	The Avars flourish under Baian—invaade the Eastern empire, and spread over Hungary, Poland, and Prussia.	France:—Clotaire II.  586. Britain:—the kingdom of Mercia founded. Spain:—Racared, king. 588. The city of Paris destroyed by fire. 589. Rome inundated by the Tiber. 591. Britain:—Ethelbert, king of Kent, gains the pre-eminence, and becomes Bretwalda III. Italy:—the Lombards, under Autharis, successful against the Greeks and Franks. 595. Istria, Bohemia, and Poland invaded by the Slavonians. 596. France:—Thierry II., king of Burgundy. 597. Britain:—Christianity introduced by St. Augustine. 600. Italy ravaged by the Slavonians.
602	—Phocas,  —a centurion, elected king. The empire invaded by the Persians.	607. Britain:—Supremacy of the Pope acknowledged.






A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLESIASTICAL.
	The aristocracy acquire great power in France, somewhat restrained by the mayors of the palace. Rites and superstitions increase in all Europe.—Rites sought for, and worshipped.—Litanies addressed to the Virgin.—The burning of candles by day.—Exorcisms, &c. Hereditary fiefs.—Aristocratic class.	606. Pope Boniface III. 607. Pope Boniface IV. The Pantheon at Rome dedicated to God the Virgin, and the Saints. 609. The Christians massacred by the Jews at Antioch.
616	Scandius, historian of the Lombards.	
617	Ethelbert publishes the first code of laws in England.	618. Pope Boniface V.
620	Isidorus, historian of Spain, grammarian and philosopher.	
632	Islamism, and the power of the Caliphs established in the East. In the Caliphs were united the highest spiritual and regal authority.	Africa and Asia, with the churches of Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch lost to the Christian world by the progress of Mohammedanism. 640. Pope Severinus. 640. Pope John IV.
636	Christianity introduced into China. In England, some improvement in ecclesiastical architecture; circular arches introduced; churches built at Canterbury, Glastonbury, St. Albans, Winchester, &c. In civil architecture, forts and castles—Conisborough Castle in Yorkshire; Castletown in Derbyshire, &c.	642. Pope Theodorus. He assumes the title of "Sovereign Pontiff." 644. Pope Martin I. He ordains celibacy of the clergy. Separation between the Greek and Roman churches. 654. Pope Eugenius.
644	University of Cambridge founded.	657. Pope Vitalian. He established the universal use of the Latin language in the service of the church.
	Some of the monasteries of Europe continue to be the repositories of learning and the arts. Celibacy of the clergy enjoined.	672. Pope Adeodatus.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	EUROPE, GENERALLY.
		604. Britain:—St. Paul's Church founded by Ethelbert, king of Kent.
610	Heraclius takes Constantinople, kills Phocas, and makes himself king.	
612	MAHOMET publishes his Koran.	612. Britain:—Ethelfrith, king of Northumbria, defeats the Britons, and destroys the monastery of Bangor.
614	Syria ravaged by the Arabs. Jerusalem taken by the Persians.	615. War between Lombardy and Ravenna. 617. Britain:—St. Peter's (now Westminster Abbey) founded by Sabert, king of Kent. Britain:—Bretwald IV.
618	Constantinople taken and pillaged by the Avari.	
632	The HEGIRA; or Mahomet's Flight from Mecca to Medina. Era of the Mahometans. Heraclius defeats the Persians under Chosroes.	628. France:—Dagobert I.  —He builds the church of St. Deny, the burial place of the French kings.
632	Death of Mahomet. Abubeker succeeds him as caliph of the Saracens.	631. Samo, a merchant of France, makes himself king of Bohemia. 633. Britain:—Bretwald V.; he embraces Christianity.
633	Omar, caliph.	
634	" takes Jerusalem, which is held by the Saracens 463 years.	634. Britain:—Bretwald VI.
636	Omar takes Alexandria, and destroys another famous library.	
641	— Constantine III.  —	633. France:—Clovis II.  5 years old. The kingdom divided, Sigebert, (18 years old,) being king of Austrasia.
642	— Constans II.  (11 years of age.)	642. Britain:—Bretwald VII.
647	The Saracens become masters of Africa and Cyprus.	644. Britain:—The University of Cambridge founded by Sigebert, king of E. Anglia.
653	The Saracens take Rhodes, and destroy the Colossus. Persia becomes a part of the empire of the Caliphs.	650. Britain:—Mercia converted to Christianity.
659	The Saracens obtain peace from Constans, by agreeing to pay him 100,000 crowns yearly.	656. France:—Clotaire III. 
661	Constans goes to Rome, and plunders the Treasury. Moawiah, caliph, makes Damascus his capital.	660. France:—Childeric II. 
668	Constantine IV.  invades Sicily.	663. Lombardy conquered by Grimoald, duke of Beneventura.
670	Grand Cairo founded.	
673	Siege of Constantinople by the Saracens, whose fleet is destroyed by the Greek fire of Callinicus. The caliph compelled to purchase a peace of thirty years, by paying a yearly tribute.	672. The Saracens driven from Spain, by Wamba, king of the Goths.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLIESIASTICAL.
674	Stone buildings and glass come into use in England. The abbey of Whitby, and the monastery of Gilling founded. The Anglo-Saxons advance in civilization and power, by the introduction of Christianity. In France, the Teutonic language supersedes the Latin.—National assemblies established, though confined to the aristocracy. In Persia, the Magian religion gives way to the Mohammedan.	676. Pope Domnus. The popes become independent of the Greek emperor. 679. Pope Agatho. 680. The sixth general Council at Constantinople, called by the emperor Constantine, who presides. 682. Pope Leo II. He usurps the right of investiture. 684. Pope Benedict II. 685. " John V. 686. " Conon. 687. " Sergius.
687	Severe persecution of the Jews in Spain.	
691	Julian, of Toledo, historian and moralist.	
697	The venerable Bede, Ecc. historian.	
698	A king first elected in Poland. Adhelm, the first British writer in prose and verse. Sclavonian republics in Bohemia. Christianity greatly extended among the German nations and other people in the north of Europe; but almost exterminated in Africa, by the progress of Mohammedanism.	701. Pope John VI. 704. The first province given to the pope. 705. Pope John VII. 708. " Sissinius (20 days). 708. " Constantine.
709		711. Custom of kissing the Pope's foot introduced. 714. Pope Gregory II.
716	The art of making paper brought from Samarcand by the Arabs. George Syncellus, a Grecian chronologist.	
718	Glastonbury Abbey rebuilt by Ina.	Leo (Eastern Emperor) attempts to procure the assassination of the Pope. The Romans defend him.







A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE, ASIA, &c.	EUROPE, generally.
		673. France:—Thierry I.
		675. Spain:—Wamba gains a naval victory over the Arabs, who attempt to invade his kingdom.
680	The kingdom of Bulgaria founded. Yezid, caliph of the Saracens.	682. Spain:—Wamba abdicates and turns monk.
683	Moawiah II., caliph.	
684	Abdallah, caliph.	
685	Justinian II. Abdulmelek, caliph. He discontinues the tribute to the Greek emperor	690. France:—Pepin d'Heristel, mayor of the Palace and duke of Austrasia, defeats Thierry, and becomes king.
695	Justinian II. deposed, and his nose cut off by Leontius, who is also deposed by	691. France:—Clovis III.
697	Absimerus Tiberius. Armenia and the provinces between the Black and Caspian Seas subdued by Caliph Abdulmelek.	695. " —Childebert II.
698	Carthage rased, and the north coast of Africa completely subjugated.	698. Poland:—Cracow founded.—An elective monarchy established. Venice:—Luc Anafeto, first Doge.
705	Justinian II. restored. Syria recovered, 200,000 Saracens slain.	700. Britain:—Anglo-Saxon Octarchy. France:—Aquitaine, Burgundy and Provence become separate dukedoms. 705. Britain:—Alfred the Wise, in Northumbria.
709	Africa subdued by the Saracens.	710. Spain:—Roderic, king, (the last of the Goths.)
711	Justinian put to death by Philip Bardanes, who reigns under the name of Philippicus.	711. France:—Dagobert II.
713	Anastasius II.	713. Spain conquered by the Saracens under Muca. By the marriage of Abdallah, the Moor, with the widow of the Gothic king, the two nations are united in interest.
714	Theodosius III. proclaimed by the revolted army of Anastasius.	714. France:—Charles Martel, duke of Austrasia.
716	Leo III., (the Isaurian.) son of a shoemaker.	715. France:—Childeric II. 716. Britain:—Ethelbald, king of Mercia.
		718. Spain:—Pelagius founds the kingdom of Asturias.
		720. France:—Thierry II.






A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLÉSIASTICAL.
	Increasing power, spiritual and temporal of the Popes.	Dark period of European literature.
731	<i>Winifred</i> , an Anglo-Saxon, preaches the gospel to the Frisians.	726. Image worship being forbidden by the emperor Leo, causes great disturbance.
733	The venerable Bede dies—a grammarian, philosopher, historian, and theologian.	727. <i>Peter's pence</i> first collected in England.
740	The Abassidae, caliphs of the Saracens, encourage learning.	728. Leo orders the pope to be seized.
742	<i>Fredegair</i> , a French historian.	730. Gregory excommunicates the emperor. The <i>Iconoclasts</i> , or image breakers.
748	<i>Virgilius</i> , a priest, is condemned as a heretic, for believing in the existence of antipodes.	731. Pope Gregory III.
		736. The images throughout the empire destroyed by order of the emperor.
		741. Pope Zachary
		752. The Pope dethrones Childeric, king of France, by a papal decree.
		752. Pope Stephen III. at war with the Lombards, assisted by Pepin.
		754. —he journeys to Pepin to implore his protection.
		755. Commencement of the Pope's temporal power under the auspices of Pepin, who bestows on Stephen the exarchate of Ravenna.
757	An organ sent by Constantine to France.	757. Pope Paul I.
760	<i>John of Damascus</i> , a founder of the scholastic philosophy.	
	<i>Fredegair</i> continues the history of Gregory of Tours.	
	The schools of Bagdad, Cufa, Alexandria, Fez, and Cordova, promoted by the Abassidae caliphs.	768. — Stephen IV.
	Ignorance, profligacy, and misery, characterized the age preceding Charlemagne.	769. Council of the Lateran.
		770. The Eastern monasteries dissolved by the emperor.
		772. Pope Adrian I., on whom the Ecclesiastical state is conferred by Charlemagne.
783	The first palm-tree planted in Spain.	779. <i>Imposition of Tithes</i> enforced by Charlemagne, for the support of the clergy, churches, schools, and the poor.
785	Golden period of learning in Arabia, under the caliph Haroun al Raschid.	785. forcible conversion of the Saxons by Charlemagne.
788	Pleadings in courts of justice first practised.	787. The seventh general Council at Nice, in which the doctrine of the Iconoclasts was condemned.
793	Foundation of schools in monasteries and cathedrals, by Charlemagne.	
	The Gregorian chant.	
794	The Synod of Frankfort.	794. Pope Leo III. sends to Charlemagne for confirmation.
	George, the monk.	<i>Misses said for money.</i>

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE, ASIA, &c.	EUROPE, generally.
	The Arabs invest Constantinople by land with 120,000 men, and by sea with 1800 ships. The city is saved by the Greek fire—the Arab fleet being almost entirely destroyed. Leo confiscates Calabria and Sicily.	725. France:—Charles Martel crosses the Rhine, and subdues Bavaria.
	The Greek possessions in Italy are lost in consequence of the edict forbidding image worship.	727. Britain:—Ina, king of Wessex, begins the tax called <i>Peter's pence</i> , to support a college at Rome.
741	Constantine V. (Copronymus).	732. France:—Charles Martel gains a great victory over the Saracens near Tours.
746	The Arabs defeated by Constantine.—Rhodes, Cyprus, and Antioch captured.	740. Spoleto taken by the Normans, but recovered by the Pope.
		742. France:—Childeric III. 
		752. France:—End of the Merovingian line of French kings.
		—Pepin le Bref,  — first of the Carolingian line.
		753. Pepin le Bref aids the Pope with a large army against the Lombards.
		Italy:—Ravenna a dukedom.
		756. Spain:—Separated from the Caliphate. <i>Abderrhama</i> .
762	Almanzor, caliph; builds Bagdad and makes it his capital.	761. Spain:—Froila, grandson of Pelagius, builds Oviedo, and makes it the seat of his kingdom.
766	Asia Minor ravaged by the Turks	768. France:—CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles the Great, reigns with his brother, Carloman, until 771.
774	Great victory over the Bulgarians.	774. Charlemagne invades Italy; defeats Didier, king of Lombardy, and annexes Italy to his empire.
775	—Leo IV.  —	End of the Lombard kingdom.
		778. A part of Charlemagne's army defeated at Roncesvalles.
781	Constantine VI. (Porphyrogenetus) 	779. Charlemagne conquers Navarre, Sardinia, and the Saxons.
	Irene (Queen mother) restores image worship. The empire is invaded by Haroun al Raschid, caliph of Bagdad.	Charlemagne conquers the Avari.
786	Constantine imprisons his mother, Irene, for her cruelty.	—attempts to unite the Rhine and the Danube.
788	—Irene  — puts him to death, and assumes the sole power.	787. Britain:—First recorded invasion of the Danes:— <i>The Sea Kings</i> and <i>Vikings</i> .
793	—proposes to marry Charlemagne	
	—is dethroned by Nicephorus.	794. Charlemagne extirpates the Huns.
	The Saracens ravage Thrace.	Sweden conquered by Iva Vafame.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLÉSIASTICAL.	NEW WESTERN EMPIRE.
800	<i>Agriculture and horticulture</i> encouraged by Charlemagne; both flourish in Spain under the caliphs.	800. <i>The Pope separates from the Eastern Empire, and becomes supreme Bishop of the Western.</i>	800. NEW EMPIRE of the WEST founded by Charlemagne, who is crowned at Rome, by the pope, king of Italy, Germany, and France
801	<i>Gold mines</i> worked in Spain. <i>Paul Warefredus</i> (Diaconus) the historian.	Charlemagne reforms the church.	
802	Haroun al Raschid, courting his alliance, presents Charlemagne with a <i>striking clock</i> . This clock was adorned with automaton figures, which moved and played on various musical instruments.	Many bishoprics founded. —Great increase of monastic institutions.	802. Charlemagne receives an embassy from Nicephorus and from Haroun al Raschid.
804	<i>Fine Arabian breed of horses</i> introduced into Spain. <i>Alcuin</i> , of York, a pupil of Bede, forms schools at Tours —patronized by Charlemagne.		806. Charlemagne divides the empire between his three sons. 808. First descent of the NORMANS upon France.
	Transient revival of learning under Charlemagne. <i>Eginhard</i> , historian, secretary to Charlemagne.		
813	The reign of Mamun (caliph) is regarded as the Augustan age of Arabian literature.	813. Insurrection at Rome against the pope.	813. Charlemagne dies, Jan. 28.
		816. Pope Stephen V. 817. " Paschal I. The <i>College of Cardinals</i> founded.	814. —Louis I. (Debonaire) an inglorious and turbulent reign. 817. Louis divides the empire between his three sons. 820. Invasion of the Normans.
		824. Pope Eugenius II. Christianity in Denmark and Sweden. 827. Pope Valentine. 828. " Gregory IV. Missionaries sent from France to Sweden.	
828	St. Mark's Church at Venice built.	831. Paschasius Radbertus, a monk of Corbey, father of the doctrine of transubstantiation. This doctrine disowned by the English Church.	833. Lothaire, a fourth son of Louis, associated in the government.
829	Turpin, archbishop, to whom is attributed the famous " <i>De Vita Curo'i Magni et Rolandi</i> ."	<i>Ratramus</i> and <i>Scotus Eri-gena</i> , theologians, holding much the same opinions as Luther.	840. —Lothaire. —defeated by his brothers, Louis and Charles, in the <i>battle of Fontenoy</i> . Division of the empire. France:—Charles I. —(the Bald). Ger.:—Louis I. —surnamed the German. Italy:—Lothaire —with imperial dignity. The Normans plunder Rouen, and advance to Paris

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere
			801. DENMARK becomes a kingdom under Gottricus
802	—Nicephorus. — The Saracens ravage Asia Minor. capture Cyprus, and compel Nicephorus to pay a tribute.		
811	—Michael I. — (Caropattes); at war with the Bulgari.		
813	—Leo V. — (Armenian).	813. Egbert, king of Wessex, defeats the Britons.	
816	Earthquakes, famine, fire, &c. ravage the empire.		818. Al Mamun (caliph) a patron of learning. 820. First dismemberment of the Arabian monarchy. The dynasty of the Taherites founded at Khorassan. 826. The Danish prince, Harold, is baptized at Ingelheim.
821	—Michael II. — (Balbus or the Stammerer).		
822	Constantinople besieged by the Saracens. The Bulgarians raise the siege. The Saracens obtain possession of Crete, and name it Candia.	827. The seven kingdoms of the Heph-tarchy united by Egbert, king of Wessex, under the name of ENGLAND, or the Land of the Angles.	
829	—Theophilus. —	—Egbert. — Invasion of the Danes.	833. Motassim, caliph. He builds Saumora, which he makes the seat of government.
842	—Michael III. — (the Drunkard).	838. —Ethelwolf, — a weak prince. Scotland:—Kenneth, king of the Scots, defeats and extirpates the Picts, and becomes sole monarch. The Danes return, and ravage the country unmolested, and burn the city of London. Ethelwolf makes a pilgrimage to Rome.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, SPAIN, GERMANY.
	The aristocratic Feudal system in all its power. Hereditary nobility, which, with the clergy, was the dominant order in the state. The barons independent of the king. Gradual introduction of the Roman and common law.	844. Pope Sergius III. (<i>Bucca Porci</i>). Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople. Persecution of the Christians in Spain. 847. Pope Leo IV. 850. Christianity propagated by Auscharius in Denmark and Sweden. 853. Pope Benedict III.	855. Lothario retires to a monastery and dies. Now division of the empire at Mersen. 856. Germ.:—Louis II.  —has Italy with the imperial dignity. —establishes his court at Pavia. 858. France invaded by Louis the German, who is finally compelled to retire.
	First inclosure of lands at Spalding, where Richard de Rules does much to improve agriculture.	858. Pope Nicholas I. First coronation of a pope. 859. Eulogius, archbishop of Cordova, martyred. 860. The schism of the Greeks begins.	863. Lorraine annexed to France.
872	Clocks brought to Constantinople from Venice.	864. The Bible translated into Slavonian. 867. Pope Adrian II. 8th Council at Constantinople.—Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, deposed.	877. Fr.:—Louis II.  (the Stammerer). 879. —Louis III. and Carloman  reign jointly.
	The Faroe Isles, and Iceland discovered in this century.	872. Pope John VIII. 882. Pope Martin II. 884. " Adrian III. 885. " Stephen VI.	884. France:—Charles  the Fat, an usurper. 885. Paris besieged by the Normans; gallantly defended by archbishop Gostin. 886. Charles makes a disgraceful peace with the Normans. 887. Germany:—Arnold, emperor,  —(the imperial dignity transferred from France to Germany). 888. France:—Eudes 

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
844	Decline of the Caliphate begins.—Jews and Christians persecuted.—Frequent wars between the Greeks and Saracens.		845. The Normans plunder Hamburg, and penetrate into Germany. 846. The Saracens destroy the Venetian fleet, and besiege Rome. 849. —defeated by the Pope's allies. 851. Sardinia and Corsica ravaged by the Saracens.
851	—Basil I.  (the Macedonian), defeats the Saracens.	849. Alfred the Great, born. 852. Ethelwolf defeats the Danes in the Isle of Thanet.	856. The coasts of Holland plundered by the Normans.
	Crete and the Sicilies recovered from the Arabs.	857. Ethelbald and Ethelbert  —reign jointly:— increase the influence of the clergy.	860. Gorm the Elder, (descended from Odin,) unites Jutland and the Danish Isles, and becomes king of Denmark. 861. Iceland discovered by the Normans. 862. RUSSIA:—Ruric, first grand Prince, builds the city of Lagoda.
867	Basil commences the Macedonian dynasty.	866. —Ethelred.  867. The Danes conquer Northumberland.	868. Egypt throws off its dependence on the caliphs, under Ahmed.
868	Publication of the Basilica.	872. ALFRED THE GREAT  —defeats the Danes.	874. Iceland, a republic, founded by the Normans. 875. NORWAY:—Harold Harfrage, first king.
		879. Alfred abandoned by his subjects, retires to the Isle of Athelney, but soon draws together his friends and conquers the Danes.	
886	—Leo VI.  (the philosopher).		886. The Scythians seize Croatia.
			889. Hungary:—Arpad lays the foundation of the kingdom.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, &c.
890	<i>Oxford University</i> founded—Alfred the Great establishes a regular <i>militia</i> and <i>navy</i> , and the mode of <i>trial by jury</i> ; institutes <i>fairs</i> and <i>markets</i> .— <i>Johannes Scotus Erigena</i> , a learned philosophical writer.	891. Pope Formosus. 896. " Boniface VI. " Stephen VII. 898. " John IX. Veneration for saints and a passion for relics prevail.	890. Arnold, emperor of Germany, takes Rome. 898. Fr.:—Charles III. —(the Simple). 899. Ger.:—Louis III. Invasion of the Hungarians. Contests between the nobles and bishops
900	England divided into <i>counties</i> , <i>hundreds</i> , and <i>tithings</i> . The county courts, held monthly, become the great safeguard of the civil rights of Englishmen. <i>Hired troops</i> substituted for the feudal.	900. Pope Benedict IV. 903. " Leo V. 905. " Sergius III. 912. The Normans in France embrace Christianity. 914. Pope John X.	912. France:—Robert, duke of Normandy. The Normans, under Rollo, establish themselves in Normandy. Ger.:—Conrad I. —(the empire becomes elective).
915	The <i>University of Cambridge</i> founded. The Anglo-Saxon monarchy rises into importance.	921. The Bohemians embrace Christianity. 928. Pope Leo VI. 929. " Stephen VIII. Eudes, monk of Cluni. 931. Pope John XI. More children elevated to the highest offices in the church. 936. Pope Leo VII. 939. " Stephen IX.	919. Ger.:—Henry I. —(the Fowler), first of the Saxon line. 921. France:—Robert I. defeated and killed by his brother at Soissons. 923. France:—Rudolph elected duke. Italy:—Hugo, count of Provence, oppresses the aristocracy, who call to their aid Berenger. France:—Civil wars. 929. " —Charles dies a prisoner at Peronne. 936. Ger.:—Otto I. —(the Great). Fr.:—Louis IV —(the Stranger).
929	<i>Azophi</i> , Arabian astronomer.		
933	Printing invented among the Chinese (?)		
939	Cordova, in Spain, becomes the seat of Arab learning, science, industry, and commerce. Its celebrated schools of geometry, astronomy, chemistry and medicine, together with its equally celebrated poets and philosophers, render it famous throughout the world. <i>Luitprand</i> , the historian.		
940	<i>Mints</i> established in Kent or Wessex.		940. Burgundy, a fief of the empire.




A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
890	Southern Italy subject to the Greek empire.		
897	War with the Bulgarians, Lombards, and Saracens—the latter take the island of Samos.	891. Invasion of the Danes. The first <i>land war</i> .	
901		901. —Edward (the Elder), the first who takes the title of "Rex Anglorum." War with the Danes.	900. Scotland:—Constantine III. 901. Italy:—The republics of Venice and Genoa founded.
904	Russian expedition under Oleg, against Constantinople.		908. The race of Fatimites in Egypt. 910. Spain:—Kingdom of Leon founded by Garcia. 912. Spain:—Abderrahman III. the greatest Arab prince of Spain—builds the splendid city and palace of Zehra.
910	Constantine VII. —associates his four sons, so that there are five emperors.		914. Spain:—Ordono II., king of Oviedo, makes Leon his capital. Commencement of the heroic age in Spain.
917	Constantinople besieged by the Bulgarians.		
919	Romanus, general of the fleet, usurps the empire, with his three sons, Christopher, Stephen, and Constantine VIII.		921. Poland:—Lesko IV. " —Zemormysl. 923. Spain:—Fruela, king of Leon. 924. " —Alphonso IV. 927. " —Ramiro II.
924		924. —Aethelstan.	
934		934. —by the victory of Brunanburgh, he becomes king of all Britain.	930. Denmark:—Harold VI., first Christian king. 932. Arnolf of Bavaria, defeated near Verona. 933. Norway:—Eric, king—his cruelty leads the people to revolt.
940	Romanus gains a naval victory over the Russians, who, led by Igor, enter the Black Sea with 10,000 ships or canoes.	940. —Edmund I. —brother of Aethelstan.	940. Spain:—Ramiro, king of Leon, defeats the Moors, under Abderrahman, in the battle of Simancas.












A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, &c.
	The mercantile character raised by a law of Athelstan, that a merchant who made three voyages over the high seas with a ship and cargo of his own, should enjoy the rank and privileges of a thane.	943. Pope Martin III.	
941	The figures of arithmetic brought into Europe by the Saracens. Silver mines in the Hartz Mountains. Manufactories of <i>linens</i> and <i>woollens</i> in <i>Flanders</i> , which becomes the seat of western commerce.	946. Pope Agapetus II.	950. Germany:—Bohemia becomes tributary to Otho. 953. The Hungarians subdued.
		955. Baptism of Olga, and conversion of Russia to Christianity. 956. Pope John XII. Quarrel with the emperors respecting investiture.	954. Fr.:—Lothaire I. —confers the dukedoms of Burgundy and Aquitaine on Hugh the Great.
		959. St. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, attempts to reform the church—enforcing clerical celibacy. The influence of the monks greatly increased.	957. Germany:—Otho defeats the Slavonians in Saxony.
961	Geber, Arabian astronomer. Suidas, grammarian and lexicographer. Rhazes, Arabian physician.	963. Pope Leo VIII. elected by Roman citizens.	
	The <i>Saxon fleet</i> , consisting of 360 sail, in three squadrons, makes the circuit of the island, under the command of king Edgar.	964. Benedict V. elected by a council. 965. John XIII. Poland receives Christianity under Miecislus.	964. Italy united to the empire of Germany. Tuscany becomes a dukedom.
		972. Pope Benedict VI. 973. Boniface VII.: deposed and banished for his crimes. 974. Domnus II. 975. Benedict VII.	973. Ger.:—Otho II. subdues the Bohemians.
979	Abbo, monk and astronomer.		979. Otho at war with Lothaire.
981	Albirunius, Arabian geographer.		983. —Otho III., (3 years of age).
982	Greenland discovered by the Norwegians.	984. Pope John XIV.	986. Fr.:—Louis V., ("the Stolid,") last of the Carolingian race.
	Aimoin, historian.	986. " John XV.	988. Fr.: Hugh Capet, —founder of the third or Capetian line of French kings.
	Dublin much frequented for trade, also many places on the Baltic.	989. Christianity propagated in Russia by Waldimir—they hold to the Greek church.	

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
942	Naples annexed to the empire.		
945	The empress Helen usurps the throne.		
	Constantine III. retires into a cloister.	946. —Eldred — governed by Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury. 952. Scotland:—Malcolm I., king.	950. Spain:—Ordonez III. king of Leon.
		955. Scotland:—Indulf, king.	955. Spain:—Sancho I., king of Leon.
		955. —Edwy — insulted by Dunstan, and deposed—his queen, Elgiva, put to death.	
959	—Romanus II. — poisoned by his wife, Theophano.	959. —Edgar — marries the beautiful Elfrida, after the violent death of Athelwold, her lover.	958. Italy:—War between the Normans and Saracens.
963	—Nicephorus II. —	960. Scotland:—Duff, king. Wolves expelled from England and Wales, in consequence of a reward being offered for the purpose by the king. Violent disputes between the monks and the clergy.	961. Candia recovered from the Saracens. 962. Poland:—Miecislus establishes Christianity.
967	—he recovers Cyprus and Andoch from the Saracens.		967. Spain:—Ramiro III., king of Leon.
969	—is murdered by —John Zimisces. —		968. The Northmen devastate Galicia, but are defeated and almost exterminated.
975	Basil and Constantine VIII. —	975. —Edward — (the martyr), murdered by his stepmother, Elfrida.	973. Hungary:—St. Stephen, first hereditary king, extends the kingdom eastward; gives it a constitution and written laws.
980	Apulia and Calabria recovered and united to the empire.	978. —Ethelred II., — ("the Unready.")—Dunstan still minister.—The people become discontented.	976. Spain:—Hixem, caliph of Cordova. Almansor, regent, obtains many victories over the Christians.
		985. Danish invasion, under Sweyn. The king purchases their retreat.	980. Russia:—Waldimir I., marries Anna, sister of the emperor Basil II. 983. Italy:—Venice distracted by violent commotions. 985. Sweyn I., or Sweno, king of Denmark, invades England.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, &c.
997	Venice and Genoa carry on a flourishing trade between Asia and Western Europe. Stephen, duke of Hungary, propagates Christianity among his subjects.	993. First canonization of saints. 995. Pope Gregory V. 997. " John XVI.	995. Fr.:—Robert II., —(the Wise,) succeeds his father Hugh.
1002	Paper made of cotton rags. Spain, the seat of Arabian and Jewish learning.	999. Pope Sylvester II. Hungary a fief of the Romish church. 1003. Pope John XVIII.	998. —is excommunicated by the pope for marrying his cousin Bertha. 1002. Ger.:—Henry II., —(duke of Bavaria). Italy:—Ardoïn, margrave of Ivrea, elected king.
	Churches first built in the Gothic style. Foundation of the House of Wisdom at Cairo. The French language first begins to be written. Léon, the grammarian. The arts faintly revive in Italy—paintings in fresco and mosaic.	1009. Pope Sergius. 1012. " Benedict VIII. Persecution of the Albigenses in Languedoc.	1004. Italy:—Henry invited by the German party.—Ardoïn loses most of Italy and resigns.—Pavia burnt in a quarrel between the troops and people.
1024	Literature, the arts and sciences, and commerce flourish at Ghizni. Musical scale, consisting of six notes, invented by Guido Aretino. Avicenna, a famous Arabian chemist and physician. Glaber Rad, historian. Campanes, of Navarro, astronomer. Hermannus Contractus, monk and mathematician.	1024. Pope John XIX. He gained his election by bribery. He was not of the clergy, but consul and senator of Rome.	1015. Germany:—The emperor receives an annual tribute from Poland. 1024. Ger.:—Conrad II., —(the Salic,) first of the Franconian line. 1025. Expedition into Italy.
		1029. War with the Poles. 1031. Fr.:—Henry I., 1032. Burgundy annexed to the empire.	
		1033. Pope Benedict IX., (ten years old). "Peace of God," published by the bishops	

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		994. Scotland:—Constantine IV. slain by 995. Kenneth IV., (the Grim).	995. Norway:—Olaf I. Christianity introduced. 997. Dronheim founded. Mahmud Sultan of Ghizni, adds Transoxiana, Cabul, and part of India to his dominions; patronizes literature. 998. Spain:—Division of the Mohammedan kingdom of Cordova. 1000. Sancho III., (the Great,) king of Navarre, takes the title of emperor. 1000. Savoy:—independent under Bervald, its first count. Poland:—Boleslas I., (the Lion-hearted).
1000	Basil drives the Bulgarians from Thessaly.	1002. Dreadful massacre of all the Danes in England—upon which Sweyn lands a large armament, and brings war and all its miseries upon the country. 1003. Scotland:—Malcolm II., an able, renowned prince.	1006. Pestilence in Europe for three years. 1012. Spain:—Suleiman, caliph. 1014. Denmark:—Harold III., king. 1015. Norway:—Olaf II. 1016. Denmark:—Canute II., (the Great).
1018	Bulgaria again reduced to a Grecian province.	1012. An annual tribute promised to the Danes. 1013. The Danes, under Sweyn, become masters of England. 1016. —Edmund II., (Ironside,) fights six battles with Canute, king of Denmark, with whom he finally divides the kingdom. 1016. —Canute the Great, patronizes literature and the church.	1019. Norway conquered by Canute. Venice, Genoa, and Pisa rise into importance. 1025. Poland:—Miecislus II.
1028	—Romanus III., (Argyrus).	1027. Ireland:—Brian Boru, sole monarch.	
1031	—expels the Saracens from Syria. —poisoned by his wife Zoe.	1031. Canute penetrates into Scotland—subdues Malcolm.	
1034	—Michael IV.	1032. —performs a pilgrimage to Rome. 1034. Scot'd:—Duncan, king. 1035. —Harold I., (Harefoot,) cruel and unpopular—ruled by Earl Godwin.	1035. Spain:—Ramiro I., king of Arragon. 1037. Ferdinand I., of Castile, in right of his wife succeeds to Leon; successful against the Mohammedans. 1036. Denmark:—Hardicnute III. 1037. Norway:—Magnus I. (the Good).

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, &c.
		1038. The Pope, for his scandalous conduct, driven from Rome, but re-established by the emperor, Conrad.	1039. Ger.:—Henry III.  —defeats the Bohemians and Hungarians—claims the right of nominating to the papal chair.
	<i>Ferdusi</i> , the Persian Homer.	1044. —again driven from the throne, and succeeded by Sylvester III. After three months Benedict is restored by the Counts of Tusculum. But finding the people will not tolerate his crimes, he sells the papal chair to Gregory.	1046. France:—Dispute between William the Conqueror and William of Arques, for the duchy of Normandy.
	<i>Franco</i> , mathematician.	—deposed for simony, by a council called by Henry III.	
	<i>George Cedrenus</i> , historian.	1046. Pope Clement II. 1048. Damasus II., 23 days. “Leo IX., the first who kept a regular army.	
		1053. —is defeated and taken prisoner by the Normans.	1053. Germany:—Henry III causes his son, Henry, to be proclaimed king of the Romans. This title was applied, for several centuries, to the king's eldest son.
		1054. The papal chair vacant one year. Excommunication of the Patriarch of Constantinople, and the Greeks.	
1055	<i>Michael Psellus</i> , a celebrated Greek philosopher and historian.	1055. Pope Victor II. Hildebrand, the real head of the church from the time of Leo IX. The church improving in piety and discipline.	Ger.:—Henry IV.  —(the Great), aged six years under the tutelage of his mother.
	English parents prohibited by law from selling their children.	1057. Pope Stephen IX.	1058. Roger, duke of Apulia becomes a vassal of the pope.
	First age of scholastic philosophy.	1058. Nicholas II. Benedict X., (antipope). The election of pope transferred to a conclave of cardinals.	1060. Fr.:—Philip I. 
		1059. Quarrel between the popes and the German emperors, respecting investitures and nomination to the Holy See.	
		1061. Pope Alexander II.	
		1062. Borenger, a celebrated French ecclesiastic. Alexander forbids the massacre of the Jews.	
		1066. Alexander deposes Harold, and gives England to William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy.	

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND, &c.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1038	Earthquakes and famine at Constantinople.	1039. —Hardicanute.  Scot'd.:—Macbeth murders Duncan, and usurps the throne. The Saxon line restored under	
1041	—Michael V.,  (Calaphales).	1042. —Edward  (the Confessor). The country prospers under his mild sway	1042. Denmark:—Magnus, (the Good,) of Norway, king.
1042	—Zoe & Theodora. 		
1042	—Constantine X.,  (Monomarchus). First invasion of the Seljuk Turks.		
1043	The Russians invade Thrace with 100,000 men, and are repeatedly defeated by the Greeks.		
		1051. Rebellion of Earl Godwin and his sons. William, duke of Normandy, visits Edward.	1047. Denmark:—Sweyn Estrition, or Suenon II.
		1053. The Dane-gelt abolished. Earl Godwin dies. The Welch and the Irish several times invade England, but are repressed by Harold, son of Godwin.	1050. The Pisans and Genoese take Sardinia and Corsica from the Saracens.
1054	—Theodora,  the last of Macedonian dynasty.	1054. Macbeth defeated and killed at Langfanan, by Siward, earl of Northumberland.	1055. The Turks reduce Bagdad, and overturn the empire of the caliphs.
1054	The Greek church becomes independent.		
1056	—Michael VI.,  (Stratioticus).		
1057	—Isaac  (Comnenus).	1057. Scotland:—Malcolm III.	1059. Sweden:—Ingeldus or Ingo I., the first Christian king.
			1060. Robert Guiscard, the Norman, is created by the pope, duke of Apulia.
			1062. 70,000 Europeans are killed, or made prisoners by the Turks in Palestine.
			1065. Jerusalem taken by the Saracens.
			1065. Castle and Leon:—Alphonzo, king.
1059	—Constantine XI.,  (Ducas)	1066. —Harold II.,  elected king; killed at the BATTLE of HASTINGS.	
		—WILLIAM I.,  duke of Normandy, styled “the Conqueror.” End of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty. Edgar Atheling flies to Scotland.	

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN
	Feudal System introduced in England by the Normans.	<i>Popery at the height of its power, claiming supreme dominion, temporal and spiritual, over all the states of Christendom.</i>	1066. William, Duke of Normandy, claims the crown of England, and makes war upon Harold to obtain it.
1072	Surnames first used among the English nobility.		1071. Philip engages in a war with Robert, count of Holland.
1073	Knights errant in Spain.	1073. Pope Gregory VII., (Hildebrand,) who attempts to free all the clergy from the civil jurisdiction. He quarrels with the emperor.	1072. Henry IV. of Germany, summoned before the pope, for selling the investiture of bishops. Treats the mandate with contempt.
	Ingulphus , historian, secretary to William the Conqueror.	1074. Simony and celibacy forbidden.	1073. —summoned again by Gregory VII.
	Marianus Scotus .	1075. The pope sends legates to the various courts of Europe.	
	Booksellers first heard of.	to depose the pope—is excommunicated to his holiness, makes his feet.	1076. Sends an ambassador to the Holy See by
	London Bridge and Westminster Hall built.	1076. Tuscany and Genoa be the Empress Matilda.	1076. Spain:—The Cid.
1081	Lanfranc , archbishop of Canterbury.	1078. The pope sets up Rudolph, of Bavaria, as anti-emperor. Rudolph dies in 1080.	dolph, of Bavaria, as anti-emperor. Rudolph dies in 1080.
	Domesday Book compiled by order of William the Conqueror.	grades Gregory for his in an expedition into Italy, and elected. The war continues over Gregory, who flees to Salerno.	Ger.:—Henry IV. detrigues against him, and makes procures another pope to be elected. The war continues till 1084, when Henry triumphs at Canossa, and dies in exile in 1085.
1084	William of Spiers , mathematician.	1084. The order of the Carthusians instituted by Bruno.	1085. Spain:—Toledo taken from the Moors, by Don Rodrigo, the Cid, assisted by Raymond, count of Toulouse.
	A rigid police established in England.—The curfew.		1086. Spain:—The battle of Zalaca.
	Norman French taught in all the schools, and made use of in all legal proceedings.	1085. Pope Victor III.	1087. France:—War with England: Robert, duke of Normandy, opposes William Rufus.
	Literature patronized in the East by Melek Shah.	1088. Pope Urban II.	
1090	Fortress of Newcastle and of Carlisle built.		

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1067	Eudocia. She marries Romanus III. (Diogenes.) He valiantly but vainly opposes the Turks—is defeated and taken prisoner by Alp Arslan, Emir of Omrah.	1066. —WILLIAM I., "THE CONQUEROR," first of the Norman line.	1067. Poland:—Boleslas II—he conquers Russia.
1071	Michael VII. (Parapinaces). Andronicus I. Constantine XII.	1068. Edgar Atheling, heir of the Saxon line, takes refuge in Scotland. His sister, Margaret, marries Malcolm III. 1070. The feudal system introduced by the king. All the offices of the government placed in the hands of Normans. The Norman language introduced. 1072. Peace between the Normans and the Scots.	1068. Poland:—Romanus Diogenes. 1070. Norway:—Bergen built.
1074	Syria and Palestine subdued by Melek Shah.	1076. Robert, the king's son, raises a rebellion in Normandy.	1074. Syria:—Melek Shah, (Emir,) extends his dominions from the Jaxartes to the Mediterranean. 1076. Denmark:—Harold IV. Palestine invaded and subdued by Melek Shah.—Jerusalem taken.
1078	Nicephorus, (Betonlates).		1077. Hungary:—Ladislas I.
1081	Alexius I. (Comnenus). The empire invaded by Robert Guiscard, the Norman, who defeats Alexius at Durazzo.		1079. Poland:—Stanislas, bishop of Cracow, murdered. The king excommunicated and dethroned. 1079. Poland:—Uladislas I.
	After the capture of Jerusalem, by the Turks, the Christian pilgrims are insulted, robbed and oppressed, which gives rise to the crusades.—Great struggle between Christianity and Mohammedanism.	1087. William invades France, and is killed at Mantes. 1087. —William II., (Rufus). Revolt of the Norman nobles.	1083. Italy:—Rome taken after a siege of two years, by Henry IV. 1084. BOHEMIA erected into a kingdom by the emperor Henry IV.
			1090. Sicily conquered by Roger the Norman, after a war of thirty years with its masters, the Saracens.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN
			1093. Conrad, son of the emperor, rebels. The popes continue to struggle against the empire.
			1094. Spain:—Pedro I., k. —of Navarre and Arragon.
1095	The Crusades:—Peter, the Hermit, preaches against the Christendom.	Hermit, preaches against the	Turks in all the countries of
		THE COUNCIL OF CLEMONT.	
1096	The FIRST CRUSADE:—out with a vast rabble, 300,000 of whom perish before the	Peter the Hermit, and Walter, the Pennyles, set	warriors are ready to start.
		The chieftains of the	first crusade were, 1. Godfrey of Bouillon or Boulogne. 2. Hugh of Vermandois. 3. Robert of Normandy 4. Robert of Flanders. 5. Stephen of Chartres. 6. Raymond of Toulouse. 7. Bohemond. 8. Tancred. 600,000 warriors, 100,000 cavalry.
	Nathan Ben Jechiel, learned Jew.		
1099	Knights of St. John instituted. Anna Comnena, daughter of Alexius I., Eastern emperor, historian.	1099. Pope Paschal II.	
1100	William of Poitou, first troubadour.		
	Abelard, French scholastic. Jeffrey of Monmouth, historian.		
			1104. Spain:—Alfonso I., king of Navarre and Arragon. 1106. Ger.:—Henry V. —maintains the right of investiture. 1108. Fr.:—Louis VI. —Le Gros. Abbé Sugar, minister. 1109. Germany:—Henry enters Italy, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him. 1114. Henry V. marries Matilda, of England.
1118	The Knights Templars.	1118. Pope Gelasius II. 1119. " Calistus II.	1118. Spain:—Alfonso I. captures Saragossa.
1120	Tograï, Hairî, and Abdallah Sharfaddin, Arabian poets. Scholastic Philosophy attains its highest point by the writings of Peter Abelard. Peter, the Lombard, (master of sentences).	1123. First Lateran, or ninth general council. 1124. Honorius II.	1120. Rivalry between England and France commences. 1125. Germany:—Lothaire II. —opposed by Frederic, and Conrad, duke of Suabia.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1093. Scotland:—Malcolm III. invades England, and is slain near Alnwick Castle by Roger de Mowbray.	
		1094. Scot.:—Donald Bane, king. William again invades Normandy. Scot'd.:—Duncan usurps the crown. William quarrels with Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury.	1095. Hungary:—Colemar.
	Order, learning, and commerce revive. By the courage and talents of the Comneni, the empire is feared or respected by the nations of Asia and Europe.	1098. Scotland:—Edgar puts out Donald's eyes and de-thrones him.	1096. Egypt:—Mustali, the eighth Fatimite caliph. He takes Jerusalem. 1097. Baldwin founds the principality of Edessa.
1099	Invasion by the crusaders: great numbers pass through Constantinople.		1099. Jerusalem taken by the crusaders, under Godfrey who is elected king.
	Battle of Dorylaeum, which secures the march of the crusaders through Asia Minor.	1100. William II. accidentally shot by Sir Walter Tyrel. —Henry I. (Beauclerc), grants the English a charter, and marries Maud, a Saxon, thus uniting the Norman and Saxon interests.	
		1101. Robert, duke of Normandy, invades England.	1102. Poland:—Boleslas III
1104	Acre taken by the crusaders.		1105. Denmark:—Nicholas
		1106. Henry invades Normandy; takes Robert prisoner at the battle of Tinchebrai. Scotland:—Alexander I. 1107. Henry quarrels with Anselm.	1106. Italy:—Venice, Genoa, and Pisa greatly enriched by the crusades.
1109	Tripolis taken by crusaders.		1109. Norway:—Segurd's expedition to Palestine.
1111	Berytus and Sidon taken by the crusaders.		
1118	—John I. (Comnenus), a noble prince; reforms the manners of his people.		1117. Persia:—Sanjar subdues Khorasan and Samarkand. 1119. War between Pisa and Genoa.
	Tyre taken by the crusaders.	1120. Shipwreck and death of Prince William and 140 noblemen. 1124. Insurrection in Normandy suppressed. Scotland:—David I. promotes civilization.	1120. Italy:—Rise of the house of Guelph. Zengi, governor of Mosul, a great prince.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCESTASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN.
	Aristotle's logic comes into repute.	1127. —makes war against Roger, king of Sicily. 1130. Innocent II. and Anacletus, rival popes.	1126. Spain:—Alfonzo VII., king, Leon and Castile. 1134. Spain:—Garcia IV., king of Navarre. Ramiro II., king of Arragon. 1135. Lothaire in Italy—capture of Amalfi.
1137	<i>Pandects of the Roman law</i> , (Justinian,) discovered at Amalfi, and the study of the civil law revived.	1137. A pretended Messiah in France. 1138. —another in Persia.	1137. Fr.:—Louis VII. (le Jeune). 1138. Germany:—Hors of Suabia: —Conrad I. 1139. Portugal becomes a kingdom.—Henry of Besançon, king. 1141. Germany and Italy.—Dissensions of the Guelphs and Ghibelines.
1140	Gratian collects the canon law. <i>William of Malmesbury</i> , English historian. <i>Vacarius</i> teaches civil law at Oxford. Otto, bishop of Friesengen, historian, introduces the peripatetic philosophy into Germany. <i>Benjamin of Tudela</i> , a Jew, travels from Spain to India, by Constantinople, and returns through Egypt.	1139. Second Lateran, or tenth general council. 1143. Pope Celestin II. 1144. " Lucius II. 1145. " Eugenius III. 1147. The Second Crusade and joined by the emperor deric Barbarossa, and Louis	excited by St. Bernard, Conrad and his nephew Frederic VII. of France. 1149. France:—Louis divorces his queen, Eleanor, who marries Henry of Anjou, afterwards king of England; thus Guienne and Poitou are lost to France. 1150. Spain:—Sancho V., king of Navarre. 1152. Germany and Italy:—Frederic I., (Barbarossa).
1150	The magnetic needle known in Italy. <i>Suidas</i> , lexicographer. <i>Eben Ezra</i> , of Toledo, Jewish historian.	1153. Pope Anastasius IV. 1154. Pope Adrian IV. (an Englishman, Nicholas Breakspeare).	
1155	<i>Arnold of Brescia</i> , condemned and burnt. <i>Eustathius</i> , commentator on Homer and Dionysius Per.		1157. Spain:—Castile and Leon divided under Ferdinand II. and Sancho II. 1158. Germany:—The emperor Frederic receives the title of king of Bohemia at the diet of Ratisbon:—conquers Poland, and makes it tributary.
1158	<i>Bank of Venice</i> established.— <i>Fairs</i> at Leipsic. London contains 40,000 inhabitants Poem of the <i>Cid</i> . Colleges of theology, philosophy and law at Paris. English commerce confined to the exportation of wool.—A woollen manufactory established at Worsted, and soon after at Norwich.	1159. Pope Alexander III. Victor IV., antipope. 1160. Order of the Carmelites instituted. The Waldenses and Albigenses begin to appear. 1164. Pascal III., antipope. 1167. Rome taken by Frederic Barbarossa. 1168. Calistus III., antipope.	1162. Frederic destroys Milan. Spain:—Alfonso II., king of Arragon.



A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		Kelso, Melrose, and Holyrood house founded. 1127. Matilda, the king's daughter, marries Geoffrey Plantagenet.	1130. Sweden:—Ragwald I. 1133. " Magnus I.
		1135. —Stephen of Blois. 1136. Matilda asserts her right to the throne; David, king of Scotland, assists her. 1138. —is defeated in the "battle of the Standard."	
			1139. PORTUGAL becomes a kingdom, under Alfonso I.
1143	—Manuel Commenus.	1141. Stephen made prisoner at the battle of Lincoln. Civil war: Stephen and Matilda.	Sweden:—Suercher II.
1148	Edessa being retaken by the Turks, gives rise to the second crusade. The Normans, under Roger, arrive before Constantinople; are repulsed by Manuel.	1149. Henry Plantagenet invades England.	
		1154. —Henry II. (Plantagenet).	1150. Denmark:—The coasts infested with pirates. 1150. Sweden:—Eric X
1155	The Greeks reduce Apulia and Calabria.		
1156	Manuel forms the design of conquering Italy and the western empire, but fails.		1157. Denmark: Waldemar I.
		1158. Thomas a Becket introduced to the king's notice by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury—becomes chancellor and preceptor of the prince. 1159. Becket sent as ambassador to France. 1162. —made archbishop of Canterbury—opposes the king. 1164. —resists the constitutions of Clarendon—flies to France. 1166. Scotland:—William.	1159. Venice a great maritime power. 1162. Sweden:—Charles VII.
			1167. Italy:—League of the Italian cities to preserve their liberties.




A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1170.		Becket returns to England, and is murdered at the altar. Henry conquers Ireland.	1171. Egypt:—SALADIN, sultan. —He extends his dominions in Egypt, and conquers Syria, Assyria, Mesopotamia, and Arabia. 1174. Poland:—Mecislaus III. 1175. Portugal—a fief of the Holy See.
1176.		Treaty of Falaise, in which William agrees to do homage for Scotland. Henry makes a pilgrimage to the shrine of Becket.	1178. Poland:—Casimir, (the Just)
1180.	Alexius II.		1182. Denmark:—Canute. 1183. Saladin takes Aleppo, and deposes the sultan of Mosul.
1183.	Andronicus I.		1185. Portugal:—Sancho I. 1188. Saladin directs all his efforts against the crusaders.
1185.	Isaac II. (Angelus).	The empire invaded by the Bulgarians.	1187. —gains the victory over the Franks, and takes Jerusalem, which leads to 1190. The third crusade.
1190.	Iconium taken by Frederick Barbarossa, but afterwards restored.		1191. Kingdom of Cyprus founded. 1191. Acre taken by the crusaders.
1195.	Alexius Angelus, usurper and tyrant.		1193. Richard defeats Saladin in the battle of Ascalon; but, abandoned by his associates, concludes a truce of three years. 1193. John attempts to seize the crown in the absence of Richard.



A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN.
1175.	Foundation of the military order of Santiago.		1170. France:—The Waldenses. They derived their name from <i>Peter Waldo</i> , a merchant of Lyons.
1177.	Circuit Judges appointed in England.		1174. Frederick's fourth expedition into Italy. 1176. Frederick defeated at the battle of Legnano.
1178.	The pope Alexander, by a special act, relieves the clergy of Berkshire from keeping the archdeacon's dogs and hawks during his visitation.	Innocent III., antipope.	1178. Henry, the Lion, duke of Saxony, deposed, and Saxony divided.
1179.	The Waldenses spread over the valley of Piedmont. They circulated the Sacred Scriptures. They were the forerunners of Protestantism. Condemned by the Eleventh General Council, and severely persecuted.		1180. Fr.:—Philip II., (Auguste).
1181.	Robert Wace, first French poet. Translation of his <i>Hist. des Rois d'Angleterre</i> , by Layamon, the first English composition.	1181. Pope Lucius III.	1183. The <i>Peace of Constance</i> re-establishes the independence of Italian republics.
1185.	<i>John Tzetzes</i> , Greek grammarian.		1188. Spain:—Alfonso IX., king of Leon.
1187.	<i>Mainorides</i> , of Cordova, one of the most learned of the Jews.	1187. Pope Urban III.	1190. Ger.:—Henry VI., emperor and king of Italy and the Sicilies.
1189.	<i>Henry of Huntingdon</i> , and <i>William of Newbury</i> , historians.		1196. Richard Cœur de Lion seized and retained in captivity.
1190.	Raimund de Glanville makes a digest of laws and customs of England.	1190. Third Crusade. France, and Richard, of England, and Frederick Barbarossa.	1198. Philip, of Saxony, and Otto of Saxony, dispute the crown; the former supported by the Ghibelins, and the latter by the Guelfs.
1191.	Dreadful massacre of the Jews at the coronation of Richard I.	1191. Pope Celestine III.	
1193.	<i>Teutonic order</i> instituted. Bechdeli Ibn Shaddad, author of a <i>Life of Saladin</i> , in Arabic.		
1198.	The Jews become the principal bankers of the world. Order of the Holy Trinity instituted in Germany.	1198. Pope Innocent III.	









A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN
	The power of the pope supreme—Rome mistress of the world, and kings her vassals		
1200	The University of Bologna contains 10,000 students.	1200. The pope excommunicates Philip of France.	
1203	<i>Ville Hardouin</i> , historian. <i>Sazo Grammaticus</i> , historian.	1202. The fourth crusade by the French, Germans, and Venetians under the Marquis of Monserrat. They take Constantinople.	
		1204. The Inquisition in France.	Normandy reunited to France.
1206	University of Paris founded.		
1209	The order of <i>Franciscan friars</i> instituted.		
	The works of Aristotle, imported from Constantinople, condemned by the council of Paris.	Bitter persecution of the Albigenses.	1210. Germany:—Otho placed under the ban of the pope.
	Period of the <i>Troubadours</i> in France; the <i>Minstrels</i> in England; and the <i>Minnesingers</i> in Germany.	The doctrine of transubstantiation and auricular confession established.	1212.—Frederick II.
		1215. Fourth Lateran, and twelfth General Council against the Albigenses, and all heretics.	Spain:—The Christians gain the battle of Navas de Tolosa.
		1216. Pope Honorius III.	1215. Otho loses the battle of Bovines.
		1217. The fifth crusade by Andrew II., king of Hungary.	1217. Spain:—Ferdinand, king of Castile.
1222	University of Padua founded.		1223. Fr.: Louis V. I. (The Lion). Crusade against the Albigenses.
	Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury.	1227. Pope Gregory IX.	1226. Fr.: Louis X (Saint).
		1229. The Inquisition at Toulouse. The <i>Scriptures</i> forbidden to all laymen.	1227. Germany:—Crusade of the emperor after being excommunicated.
			1230. Spain:—Castile and Leon united by Ferdinand III., who takes Cordova, Seville, Cadiz, &c. from the Moors.



A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		Richard, returning home in disguise, through Germany, is imprisoned. Is ransomed by his subjects for 10,000 marks. —declares war against France. 1199. Richard dies.	
		1200.—John, (Lackland.) 1201. Prince Arthur supported by France.	1202. Denmark:—Waldemar II. Poland:—Lesco, (the white). Livonia:—Institution of the order of short swords to conquer the Prussians.
1204	Alexius IV. The crusaders plunder Constantinople. Baldwin, count of Flanders.		
1206	Henry II.	1207. The kingdom laid under an interdict. 1208. John excommunicated. London obtains the right to elect its own Lord Mayor.	1206. Genghis Khan subdues the north of China
		1213. The pope declares John a usurper. John submits to hold his crown as a vassal of the pope.	1213. Russia:—Jurje II.
		1214. Scotland:—Alexander II.	1214. Frederick cedes to Denmark all the provinces beyond the Elbe and Eiser.
		1215. Magna Charta signed at Runnymede.	
1216	Peter	1216.—Henry III. (4th Plantagenet.) Earl of Pembroke, protector.	1216. Tartary:—Overrun by the hordes of Genghis Khan.
1221	Robert		1217. Norway:—Haco V.
		1224. Henry's province of Poitou seized by the king of France.	1222. Two Greek kingdoms in Asia, Nice and Trebizond. John Ducas, emperor of Nice. Hungary:—Charter of Andrew II. Foundation of the national liberty.
1228	John of Brienne, king of Jerusalem, and emperor.	1229. First expedition of Henry into France for the recovery of his estates.	1234. Italy:—War of the Lombard cities with Frederick of Germany.
1237	Baldwin II.	1233. First discovery of coal at Newcastle.	1236. Dreadful invasion of Europe by the Mongols, under Batu Khan.



A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN.
	<i>Robert, of Gloucester</i> , the first English writer in rhyme.	1241. Pope Celestine IV.	1238. Germany:—Frederic again excommunicated.
		1243. Pope Innocent IV. Continual struggles with the emperor Frederic.	1243. The Hanseatic League—the chief towns are Lubec, Cologne, Brunswick, and Dantzic.
		Sect of the <i>Flagellants</i> .	1246. Henry of Thuringia set up for emperor by the pope, and
1247	First war fleet in Spain at the conquest of Seville. Foundation of the <i>Alhambra</i> near Granada.		1247. William, of Holland.
1249	St. Edmund, of Canterbury, dies.		1248. France:—Louis sets out on the seventh crusade.
1250	The <i>University of Salamanca</i> founded.		1250. Germany:— —Conrad IV.  —
	<i>Silk manufactory</i> in Lucca; <i>woollen</i> in Milan and Tuscany.	1254. Pope Alexander IV. The Jews every where persecuted.	1252. Spain:—Alfonso X.—king of Castile and Leon.
	<i>Peter, of Albano</i> , astrologer, physician, and naturalist. <i>Rubruquis</i> travels among the Mongols.		
1261	Private war and judicial combats suppressed in France by the laws of St. Louis.	1261. Pope Urban IV. The popes claim the right of presenting to every benefice in the world.	1261. France:—Burgundy falls to the crown.
1261	<i>Parliament</i> in England.		
	<i>The monastic orders</i> , by their wealth, rigid discipline, and popular influence, become powerful aids to pontifical ambition.	1265. The pope succeeds in his long struggle for the dominion of Italy, and places Charles of Anjou on the throne of Naples.	
		1265. Pope Clement IV.	
		1266. Henry of Castile, a Roman senator	
			1268. Pragmatic sanction—foundation of the liberties of the Gallican church.
		1268. No pope for about three years.	
		1271. Pope Gregory X.	1270. France:—Louis IX. sets out on the eighth and last crusade, and dies before Tunis—succeeded by —Philip III.  — (The Hardy).

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1240. Richard, earl of Cornwall, heads the sixth crusade, and redeems Jerusalem.	1241. Denmark:—Eric VI
		1242. Second expedition into France—defeated and compelled to make peace.	
		1246. Henry marries Eleanor, of Provence.	
		1249. Scot.: Alexander III. —Repulses Haco, king of Norway—obtains the Scottish Isles.	1249. The Hanse towns capture Copenhagen.
			1250. Egypt:—The Mamelukes rule—take Damascus and Aleppo.
			1255. Nice:—Theodore Lascaaris, emperor.
			1256. Hulaku enters Persia, becomes sultan—takes Bagdad, and puts an end to the caliphate.
		1258. Famous parliament at Oxford.—Simon de Montfort.	1258. Italy:—Dreadful naval war between Venice and Genoa.
		1259. Peace with France.	1259. China:—Kublai Khan builds Peking, and makes it his capital.
1260	—Michael Palaeologus.  —		
1261	—recovers Constantinople.		1261. Norway:—Iceland subjected.
			Italy:—Charles I.—
			1262. —becomes a papal fief. Greenland tributary to Norway.
			Norway:— —Magnus II.  —
			1265. Abaka Khan of Persia.
		1265. First regular parliament.—Civil war—the king made prisoner at Lewes—is released, and gains the battle of Evesham.	1266. Magnus, of Norway, cedes to Scotland the Hebrides and the Isle of Man.
1268	The Mongols take Antioch.		
		1270. Prince Edward joins the eighth crusade.	1270. Hungary:— —Stephen V.  —

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN
1272	<i>Marco Polo</i> travels in the East as far as Peking.		1272. Languedoc falls to the crown.
1273	First <i>patent of nobility</i> granted to his goldsmith by the king of France. This was designed as an attack upon the feudal barons, and all the landed and hereditary aristocracy.		1273. Ger.:—Rodolph.  founds the house of Hapsburg.
	Literature and science flourish in Spain, under Alfonso, the learned.		
1276	Chivalry and the tournaments introduced into Sweden.	1276. Pope Innocent V., 4 mos. " Adrian V., 1 mo. " John XXI., 8 mos.	1276. France at war with Castile.
1279	University of Lisbon founded.	1277. Nicholas III., enriching his family at the expense of the church—he introduces Nepotism.	
	<i>Roger Bacon</i> , of Oxford, the most learned man of the middle ages.	1281. Pope Martin IV.	
			1283. Germany.—Rodolph makes his son, Albert, duke of Austria.
1285	Institution of the three great courts of law in England.	1285. Pope Honorius IV.	1285. Fr.:—Philip IV.  —(the Fair.)
			1286. Spain:—Alfonso III. king of Arragon.
	Nicholas IV. patronizes civil improves and embellishes Rome.	1288. Pope Nicholas IV.	
	<i>Albert</i> , the mathematician, and Provençal poet.		

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1272.—Edward I. 	1272. Hungary:— —Vladislas VI. 
1273	—Andronicus, (the Elder.) 		
1274	Union with the Latin church.		
		1276. War between England and Wales.	1276. Sweden:—Magnus I.  Russia:—Hanseatc settlement at Novogorod.
1277	Persecution of the Greeks.		1279. China:—Kublai Khan subdues the southern kingdom, and becomes the Great Khan. China visited by Marco Polo.
			1279. Poland:—Lesco II. 
			1279. Portugal:—Dennis, —the father of his country.
			1280. Norway:—Eric II. 
1281	Othman establishes an independent rule, as chief of 400 families, in the north of Asia Minor.		1282. <i>Sicilian vespers</i> . 1282. Denmark:—Parliament at Wurtemberg. First Handveste.
		1283. Edward has a son born at Caernarvon, from which the title, Prince of Wales, descends to the eldest son of the king. Scotland:—Robert Bruce and John Balliol contend for the crown.	
			1286. Denmark:—Eric VI. 
		1289. Last payment of tribute to the pope.	1289. The Mongols invade Hungary and Poland. 1290. Hungary:—Andrew III.  the Venetian. Poland:—Wenceslas, king of Bohemia, takes Cracow, and becomes duke of Lesser Poland.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLÉSIASTICAL	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN
	<i>Peter, of Albano, astrologer, physician, and naturalist.</i>		1291. Germany: — — Adolphus,  — of Nassau.
	<i>John Holywood, of England astronomer.</i>	1292. Celestine V.—he abdicates. 1292. The papal chair vacant two years and three months. Institution of the order of the Celestines.	Spain:—James II. k. of Arragon.
	Richard Middleton.		
	<i>Cimabue, the first of modern painters at Florence.</i>	1294. Pope Boniface VIII.	
	<i>Arnolf di Lapo, the father of modern Italian architecture.</i>		1295. Spain:— Ferdinand IV. in Castile and Leon.
	<i>The Influence of the crusades was great—expanding the mind of Europe—refining the general manners—exciting a spirit of geographical research and adventure—and promoting improvement in the arts and sciences—thus under</i>	1296. Struggles with France. 1297. Canonization of Louis IX.	Philip successfully invades Flanders.
1299	First letters of marque granted by Edward III. against the Portuguese.	<i>mining instead of strengthening the power of papal Rome, by advancing liberal ideas and freedom of thought.</i>	1298. Germany:— Adolphus deposed by a Diet, which elects — Albert I.  — son of Rodolph.—Adolphus slain in the struggle which ensues.




A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1291	Capture of Acre by the Mamelukes—end of the kingdom of Jerusalem.	1291. Edward decides the Scottish dispute in favor of Balliol.	
1292	The Mongols drive the last sultan of Iconium from his throne. The Genoese obtain the trade of the Black Sea, and rise to great power	1292. A piratical warfare between England and France.—Philip gets possession of Guienne.	1292. Hungary:—The pope sets up Charles Martel, crown prince of Naples, as king.
			1294. China:—Tymur Khan.
			1295. Poland: — — Premislas II.  —
		1296. Balliol defeated; submits to Edward.	1296. Poland:—Less II.  —
		1297. Scotland:—Sir William Wallace.—Sir William Douglas, Robert Bruce, and other chiefs head a rebellion against the English.	
1299	Othman invades Nicomedia, and establishes the Ottoman empire.	1299. —they are defeated at Falkirk by king Edward I.	1299. Foundation of the OTTOMAN or TURKISH EMPIRE in Bythnia, under Othman I.





A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ECCLIASTICAL	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN
1300	University at Lyons founded.—Rapid advances in civilization.—Revival of ancient learning.—Improvements in the arts and sciences—and progress of liberty.		1302. First convocation of the States-general in France. Guienne restored to England.
1302	THE MARINER'S COMPASS invented at Naples, by <i>Glota</i> , native of Amalfi.		
1303	University at Avignon. <i>Dante</i> , the father of modern Italian poetry, flourishes. Amid the struggles of the Guelfs and Ghibellines, Italy becomes the cradle of modern literature and improving civilization.	1303. Pope Boniface VIII. Council of Paris. Bull <i>unam sanctum</i> . Pope Benedict XI. Vacancy in the papal chair nearly eleven months.— <i>The papal power declines.</i>	1304. France at war with Flanders. Germany:—The Swiss towns rise into importance—oppressed by the House of Hapsburg.
1305	University at Orleans.	1305. Pope Clement V. Seat of the popes transferred to Avignon.	1306. Persecution of the Jews in France. Germany:—Rudolf of Austria.
1307	University at Perugia.		1307. Persecution of the Knights Templar. Ger.:—William Tell shoots Gesler.
1308	University at Coimbra.		1308. Germany:—Henry of Luxemburg. General insurrection in Switzerland. 1309. Spain:—Ferdinand IV takes Gibraltar.
1310	<i>Knights of St. John at Rhodes.</i>		1311. Lyons united to France.
1311	Order of Knights Templar abolished.—The barons in England extort from Edward II. a reformation of abuses. Parliaments are to be held every year, and to appoint to all important offices.	1311. General Council at Vienna. Another vacancy in the papal chair of more than two years	1312. Spain:—Alfonso XI. —of Castile and Leon. 1314. Fr.:—Louis X. (Hutin.) Ger.:—Louis of Bavaria, and Frederick of Austria, contend for the crown. 1315. Fr.:—Edict for the enfranchisement of slaves. Battle of Morgarten—the Austrians defeated by the Swiss. 1316. Fr.:—Philip V. (the Long.) He succeeds by virtue of the Salique law now first established.
		1316. Pope John XXII. Taxes imposed upon all the countries of Europe, to enrich the treasury of the church.	

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1301. Hungary:—Andrew, the Venetian. Extinction of the house of Arpad. —Wenceslas III. of Bohemia. 1304. —Otto V. of Bavaria.
1303	War of the Catalans, under Roger de Flor. Othman increases his possessions; abandons the pastoral life, and fortifies towns and castles.	1303. Edward invades Scotland. —Wallace betrayed and beheaded. —Scotland submits. Edward recovers Guienne.	1305. Poland:—Vladislas IV., in Little Poland, and Duke Henry, of Glogau, in Great Poland. Russia subject to the Khan of Tartary.
		1306. Scotland:—Robert Bruce proclaimed king —is obliged to flee; but, Edward dying, resumes his position.	1307. Switzerland:—Wm. Tell escapes from Gesler; SWISS Republics founded, Nov. 7.
		1307. Eng.: Edward II. Scot.:—Bruce strengthens himself by repeated advantages and prudent conduct.	1308. Hungary:—Carobert, of Anjou.
			1309. Poland united into one monarchy under Vladislas IV. Naples:—Robert, the Good. He aspires to the dominion of Italy.
1310	The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, established at Rhodes.		1310. Italy:—The Council of Ten established at Venice.
		1314. Edward invades Scotland, and is defeated at the Battle of Bannockburn. The Scots invade England and Ireland.	1313. Italy:—Matteo Visconti. 1314. Tunis made tributary to Spain.
			1316. Italy:—Castruccio, Lord of Lucca and Pisa. 1317. Robert, the Good, a senator of Rome, and 1318. —lord of Genoa. 1319. Final establishment of the oligarchy at Venice.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLIASTICAL	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN.
1321	<i>Dante</i> , dies.		
1323	<i>John de Muris</i> introduces notes of different length into music—and the method of distinguishing them. Romance poetry of the middle ages flourishes.		1322. France:— Charles I V. (the Fair.) Germany:— Frederic , of Austria defeated and taken prisoner.
1325	<i>Mayronis</i> commences the celebrated disputations in the Sorbonne.	1324. Contest of the popes with Louis of Bavaria.	1324. Germany:— Louis excommunicated by John XII. —appeals to a general council.
1326	<i>Clock</i> constructed on mathematical principles, by <i>Richard Valigfort</i> . <i>Linna</i> , a monk, and astronomer of Oxford, constructs a map of the northern seas. <i>Thomas</i> , of Bradwardine, archbishop of Canterbury.	1323. Crusade preached against Louis, who sets up Nicholas V. as anti-pope.	1323. France:— Philip VI of Valois. 1332. France:—The Flemings revolt and acknowledge Edward III. as king of France.
1334	<i>Giotto</i> , a shepherd boy, the first who draw portraits from life.	1334. Pope Benedict XII.	
1335	<i>Greek literature</i> revives.— <i>Barlaam</i> teaches <i>Petrarch</i> .— <i>Leontrus</i> lectures on <i>Homer</i> at Florence.		1338. France:—War with England. Germany:—Declaration of the Diet of Frankfort, that the pope had no temporal power in the empire. Louis sides with the English against France.
1337	First comet, whose course has been accurately described.		
1340	GUNPOWDER in use at the battle of Cressy. <i>Lippo Memmi Giotino</i> , Florentine painter.	1339. Struggles in Rome between the Colonna and the Ursini.	
1345	First bank at Genoa.	1342. Pope Clement VI.	
1347	Democracy at Rome, under Tribunes. <i>Manufactures</i> improve in England.— <i>Commerce</i> increases.	Rienzi , the last of the Tribunes.	1346. France:—Normandy overrun by Edward , with his son, the Black Prince .—French defeated at Cressy. Germany:— Charles IV. , king of Bohemia. The empire offered to Edward III. , who declines.
1350	<i>Barolus</i> and <i>Baldus</i> , celebrated jurists		1350. France:— John (the Good.)
	<i>Merino sheep</i> introduced into Spain, by Peter IV. of Aragon.	1352. Pope Innocent VI.	
1356	<i>Sir John Mandeville's Travels</i> , the first English book in prose.	1354. Rienzi killed.— Albernoz , cardinal legate, restores the papal dominion.	1355. Germany:—Promulgation of the <i>golden Bull</i> . 1356. France:— King John defeated and taken prisoner at Poitiers .— Charles the dauphin regent. Insurrection in Paris.
			1360. France:— John regain his liberty.—cedes much territory to England



A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1320	Disputes and civil war between the emperor and his son, Michael.	1322. Lancaster executed. 1323. Conspiracy against the king.	1320. Russia:—The grand duchy of Wladimir conferred on Ivan Danilovitch .
1326	Orkhan , sultan of the Turks, makes Prusa his capital.		1326. Tartary:— Tamerlane born at Kesh.
1328	— Andronicus , (the younger.)	1327. Peace between Scotland and England.—The independence of Scotland acknowledged. — Edward III. 1329. Scotland:— David II. 1332. Edward invades Scotland.— Balliol crowned, but soon expelled. 1333. Battle of Halidon Hill .— Balliol restored—does homage to Edward .	1327. Italy:—Invaded by Louis , emperor of Germany. 1333. Poland:— Casimir the Great .
1341	— John Cantacuzene .	1338. Struggle for the French crown, which lasts 120 years. 1340. The victory of Helvoet Sluys —gives spirit to the English navy. David, of Scotland, invades England. 1346. Battle of Cressy . 1347. Siege and capture of Jalais .	1339. Italy:— Simon Bocanegra , doge of Genoa. 1340. Denmark:— Waldemar IV. restorer of the kingdom. 1342. Hungary:— Louis the Great . 1343. Italy:—Commercial treaty between Venice and the sultan of Egypt and Syria. 1347. Italy:— Rienzi , the last of the Tribunes, rules at Rome.
1348	War with the Genoese, defeat of the Greeks and Venetians.	1350. Victory over the Spanish fleet.—Parliament divided into two chambers, lords spiritual and temporal.	1350. Italy:—Naval war between Venice and Genoa. 1353. Establishment of the Ottomans in Europe.
1355	— John Palaeologus .	1356. Edward , the Black Prince , gains the battle of Poitiers .— John made prisoner.—Two years' truce.— Edward again invades Scotland—is obliged to retreat. 1358.—again invades France.	1354. Italy:— Rienzi killed—papal power restored. 1356. First war between Hungary and Venice.
1360	Amurath I. , Sultan of the Turks.	1360. Peace of Bretigni .	1359. Hungary:—Conquest of the principalities lying on the Danube.







A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLESIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN
	<i>Petrarch and Boccaccio.</i>	1362. Pope Urban V. at Avignon—beautifies the city of Rome—presents the right arm of Thomas Aquinas to Charles V. of France, as an object of worship.	1364. Fr.:—Charles V.  —(the Wise.)
1364	Charles V. founds a college of <i>medicine and astrology</i> at Paris.		
1365	Foundation of the <i>University of Vienna.</i>		1365. War with Navarre—battle of Amoy.
	Geof. Chaucer, father of English poetry.	1370. Pope Gregory IX.	
		1378. "Schism of the West." Pope Urban VI. acknowledged in the empire and England. Clement VII. acknowledged in France, Spain, and Scotland.	1378. Germany:—Wenceslas, (king of Bohemia), emperor.
1380	<i>Mysteries</i> played in France.		1380. Fr.: Charles VI.  —(the Maniac).
1383	<i>Wickliffe's translation of the Bible.</i>		1383. Battle of Rosbecq—the Flemings defeated—Artevælde killed.
1386	<i>University of Heidelberg</i> founded. <i>Froissart's Chronicles.</i> <i>John Van Eyck</i> , invented oil painting—founder of the <i>Flemish school.</i>		1386. France:—Fruitless attempt to invade England.
		1389. Pope Boniface IX. at Rome.	
1390	The first mill in Germany for the manufacture of <i>linen paper.</i>	1391. The English clergy forbidden to cross the sea for benefices.	1392. — Charles seized with madness.
1392	Chaucer's <i>Astrolabe</i> written.		
	Revival of <i>Greek literature</i> in Italy.	1394. Pope Benedict XIII.	1394. Germany:—The emperor imprisoned by the people of Prague.
1400	Chaucer dies.		1400. Ger.:—Robert,  (Count Palatine).
1402	<i>John Gower</i> , English poet.		








A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1362. The Black Prince aids Peter the Cruel, of Castile, to recover his throne.	1362. Italy:—War between Pisa and Florence.
		1369. A new war with France; unsuccessful.	1369. Tartary:—Tamerlane makes Samarcand the capital of his new empire.
		1371. Scotland:—Robert II.—the House of Stuart. 1376. Death of the Black Prince.	1370. Poland:—Extinction of the royal race of Piasts.
1373	Treaty with Murad, the Ottoman emperor.	1377.—Richard II.  First Speaker of the House of Commons.	
		1378. Fruitless invasion of France. Insurrection of Wat Tyler.	1378. Italy:—Silvester de Medici, gonfaloniere of Florence.
		1382. The king marries Anne, daughter of Charles IV.	1380. Russia:—Dimitri Ivanovitch victorious over the Tartars, near the Don.
		1384. The Scots, assisted by France, invade England.	1382. The Tartars sack Moscow.
		1385. The English burn Edinburgh.	1384. Persia:—Invaded by Tamerlane; Ispahan taken.—Pyramids of human heads.
			1385. War between Austria and Switzerland.
			1386. Battle of Sempach:—the Austrians defeated.
			1387. Denmark & Norway:—Margaret,  —the Semiramis of the north.
1389	Bajazet I., sultan of the Turks.	1388. Battle of Otterbourne.	1391. Italy:—Pisa falls under the yoke of the Visconti.
1391	— Manuel II.  emperor.	1390. Scotland: Robert III. Persecution of the Wickwites.	
1396	Victory of Nicopolis.—Sigismund, of Hungary, defeated by Bajazet I.		1395. Tamerlane overruns Kipchak and Russia.
		1398. Henry, of Lancaster, banished. House of Lancaster:—	1397. Union of Calmar, forming Denmark, Sweden, and Norway into a single monarchy.
		1399. —Henry IV.  Richard II. deposed.	1399. Invasion of India by Tamerlane.
1402	Bajazet defeated and made prisoner by Tamerlane, at the battle of Angora.	1401. Rebellion of Owen Glendower, and 1403. of the Percys, who are defeated at the battle of Shrewsbury.	





A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, &c.	ECCLIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY, & SPAIN.
1407	<i>Rodrigo, of Zamora</i> , Spanish historian.	1404. Pope Innocent VII. 1406. " Gregory XII.	1407. France: — Murder of Louis, Duke of Orleans. Spain: — John II., in of Castile.
1409	<i>University of Leipsic</i> founded. <i>Thomas à Kempis.</i> <i>John Huss.</i> <i>Jerome, of Prague.</i>	1409. The council of Pisa deposes Gregory and Benedict, and elects Alexander V.; — neither will yield, so that there are three popes at once. 1410. Pope John XXIII. 1414. <i>Council of Constance.</i> 1416. John Huss, and Jerome, of Prague, burnt by the Council of Constance. 1417. Pope Martin V.	1410. Spain: — Ferdinand, king of Arragon. — Yusuf III., king of Granada. 1410. Fr.: — Civil war between the parties of Orleans and Burgundy. Germany: — Death of Robert. 1411. Sigismund, (king of Hungary), — emperor. 1413. France: — The French defeated by Henry V., of England, at Agincourt. 1416. Spain: — Alfonso V., king of Arragon and Sicily. 1419. Sigismund succeeds to the Bohemian crown.
1420	First <i>Portuguese colonies</i> on the coast of Africa, Madeira, &c.		
1423	<i>George of Peurbach</i> , astronomer at Vienna.		1422. France: — Death of Charles VI. — Henry VI. proclaimed at Paris king of France and England.
1425	<i>Peter d'Ailly</i> , theologian. The arts promoted in Italy by <i>Cosmo de Medici.</i>	1429. Pope Clement VIII. at Avignon, resigns, and ends the "Schism of the West."	— Charles VII. — emperor. 1427. Orleans besieged by the English. 1429. — saved by Joan of Arc. Charles crowned at Rheims; makes a vain attempt to gain Paris.
1430	England increases her trade with the Mediterranean.	1431. Pope Eugenius IV. <i>Council of Basle.</i>	1431. Joan of Arc taken prisoner and burnt as a witch. 1431. Germany: — Sigismund visits Italy, and is crowned emperor by Pope Eugenius IV. 1435. Peace of Arras, between France and Burgundy.
1434	<i>Michael Walthgemuth</i> , German painter, (teacher of <i>Durer</i>). <i>Fra. Filippo Lippi</i> , painter.		1436. France: — Recovery of Paris.
	INVENTION OF PRINTING at Mayence. <i>John Müller Regiomontanus</i> , German astronomer and mathematician.	1438. Pragmatic sanction of ties of the French church.	Bruges, establishes the liber






A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1403	Solyman I., Sultan of the Turks.	1406. Scotland: — James I.	1406. Italy: — Pisa conquered by Florentines. — Subjugation of Padua and Verona by Venice.
1413	Mohammed I., Sultan of the Turks.	1413. — Henry V. — 1414. — claims the French crown. 1415. — gains the battle of Agincourt.	1412. Italy: — Sack of Rome by Ladislas, king of Naples, Denmark, Norway, &c.: Eric VII., of Pomerania. 1415. Conquest of Ceuta, by the Portuguese. 1419. Bohemia: — Hussite war.
1421	Amurath II. Sultan of the Turks.	1420. Treaty of Troyes. — Henry marries Catharine, daughter of Charles VI., and is declared heir to the French crown. 1422. Death of Henry V. — Henry VI. —	1420. Discovery of Madeira by the Portuguese.
1425	— John VII. — emperor.	1424. The Duke of Bedford defeats the French at Verneuil. 1427. — besieges Orleans. 1429. The siege raised by the Maid of Orleans. 1431. — she is taken prisoner and burnt. 1435. Death of the Duke of Bedford, followed by the loss of all the English possessions in France, except Calais. 1436. War with Scotland. 1437. Scotland: — James II.	1424. Bohemia: — Death of John Ziska, the Hussite leader. Italy: — War of the Duke of Milan against Florence. 1429. Florence: — Cosmo de Medici, patron of the arts and sciences. 1431. Italy: — Second war of Venice and Milan. 1434. Poland: — Vladislas III. 1436. Italy: — Third war between Venice and Milan. 1437. Portugal: — Expedition into Africa. 1438. Portugal: — Alfonso V., king.
1438	The emperor visits Italy to obtain help against the Turks — submits to the pope.		










A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ECCLIASTICAL.	FRANCE, GERMANY & SPAIN.
			1438. Germany: — House of Austria: — Albert II.  (king of Bohemia and Hungary.)
			1440. Ger.:—Frederic III. 
			France:—The dauphin (Louis XI), rebels—but is pardoned.
1444	<i>Leonardo da Vinci</i> , sculptor, architect, and painter—discovers perspective.		1444. —establishment of the companies of Archers, the first national standing army.
1446	<i>Pet. Perugino</i> , founder of the Roman school of painting, teacher of Raphael.		1446. Germany: — War with Hungary, for refusing to give up the young prince. Vladislas.
1447	Library of the Vatican, founded.	1447. Pope Nicholas V.	
1448	<i>The Azores discovered.</i> <i>Alain Chartier</i> , French poet.	1448. Concordat of Aschaffenberg, by which the liberties of the German church are compromised.	
1450	Flourishing period of <i>Flanders' trade</i> .—All European nations have warehouses at Bruges and Ghent.— <i>Book trade at Mayence.</i>		1451. Expedition of Frederic to Rome. 1453. Austria made an hereditary duchy by Frederic. End of the French and English wars.

A.D.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1440. Hungary: — Vladislas chosen king. 
			1441. Italy:—Peace of Martignano. 1443. Alfonso V., of Arragon, unites the crown of the Two Sicilies.
1443	Insurrection of Scandeberg—victory over the Turks near Nissa.		
1444	Battle of Varna—Vladislas, king of Poland, defeated and killed by the Turks.	1444. Truce with France.—Marriage of Henry to Margaret, of Anjou.	1445. Poland: Casimir IV. 
			1446. Tartary:—Ulugh Beg, patron of astronomy and geography.
		1447. Gloucester arrested for treason—dies suddenly.	
1448	—Constantine XII.  (Palæologus,) the last of the Greek emperors.		1448. Denmark:—Christian I of Odenburg. 
			Sweden:—Charles VIII. 
		1450. <i>Insurrection of Jack Cade</i> —calling himself Mortimer. Civil Wars of "the Roses:" Richard, duke of York, claims the throne.	1450. Italy:—Francesco Sforza, duke of Milan. Norway:—Christian crowned at Drontheim. 
1453	Siege and capture of Constantinople by the Turks: END OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.	Scotland:—Struggles between the king and aristocracy for power.	Delhi:—Behol Lodi enlarges the kingdom. 1453. Poland:—Confirmation of the national liberty in the Diet of Petrkan.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
	<i>Philip de Comines</i> , French historian.				1454. Spain:—Henry IV. of Castile. 
1460	Wood engraving invented.	1455. Battle of St. Albans. House of York: 1461. — Edward IV.  — gains the battle of Towton.	1460. James III.	1461. Louis XI.  — Civil war. — Peace of Conflans.	1469. Marriage of Ferdinand, of Arragon, with Isabella, of Castile.
1464	Post-Offices in France and England.				
1466	<i>Faust</i> dies at Paris, whither he journeys twice to sell his <i>Latin Bible</i> .				
1470	Beerhard invents the pedal to the organ.				
1471	Printing in England—Caxton.	1469. Warwick banished. 1471. Battle of Barnet:—Warwick slain.—Henry VI. dies in the Tower.			
1473	Printed musical notes. Hungary:—Mathias patronizes literature and the arts. Large library at Ofen—300 copyists of manuscripts.			1475. War between Louis and Charles of Burgundy.	
1476	German ballads—war songs of Veit Weber.	1483. — Edward V. 	1479. War with England. — Conspiracy of the nobles;—they take the king prisoner.	1476. —who is defeated at Granson and Morat, and 1477. —slain at Nancy. —Artois and Burgundy united to the French crown.	1479. Union of Castile and Arragon under Ferdinand II. and Isabella. 1480. The Inquisition. —Ximenes, bishop of Toledo.
1477	Watches first made at Nuremberg. Mikrond and Rondemir, great Persian historians.	Richard, Protector. —The king & his brother murdered in the Tower.			
1481	<i>Lady Juliana Berners</i> , one of the earliest female writers of England. <i>Hans Holbein</i> , painter.	—Richard III. 			1481. Port:—John II. 
1484	Franchino Gafurid, teacher in the first public school of music at Milan. Jesquin de Prez, greatest musical genius of his age.	1485. —Henry, earl of Richmond, lands at Milford Haven. Battle of Bosworth Field:—Richard defeated and slain.		1483. —Charles VIII. 	1484. First audience at Seville









A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1454. Struggle between Cosmoda Medici and the aristocracy. 1458. The French rule in Genoa. Pope Pius II. 1463. War of Venice with the Turks.	1455. Turks repulsed at Belgrade.	1454. Poland:—War with the Teutonic Order. 1458. Hungary:—Mathias Corvin,  —makes his country formidable to his neighbors.
1462	The emperor besieged in his court at Vienna—delivered by G. Podiebrad, of Bohemia.	1464. Pietro de Medici at Florence. Pope Paul II. 1466. Galeazzo, duke of Milan. 1469. Lorenzo de Medici, succeeds Pietro. 1471. Sixtus IV. pope. Power of the Medici increases. Learning flourishes.		1462. Russia:—Ivan I.  —the Great—takes the title of Czar.
1469	Invasions of the Turks.		1464. War with Hungary.	1465. Peace of Thorn.—East Prussia a fief of Poland.—West Prussia ceded to Poland. 1468. Uzun Hasan, master of all Persia.
1472	University of Ingoldstadt.		of Burgundy	1470. —forms an alliance with the Venetians and the duke of Burgundy against the Turks—conquers Bagdad. 1472. Russia:—Ivan marries Sophia, niece of the Greek emperor. 1474. —shakes off the Tartar yoke, and captures Novgorod.
1477	Marriage of Maximilian and Maria of Burgundy.	1478. Conspiracy of the Pazzi at Florence.—Giulio, brother of Lorenzo de Medici, slain. 1484. Innocent VIII., pope.	1479. Fruitless attempt upon Rhodes. 1480. —capture and destroy Otranto. 1481. Bajazet II.  —the first unwarlike sultan.	1477. Hungary.—War with Frederic III. 1481. Denmark:—John,  —partially acknowledged in Sweden.
				1485. Hungary:—Mathias takes Vienna.








A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, ETC.	ENGLAND.	SCOT- LAND.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
		1485. House of Tudor:— —Henry VII. 			
1490	<i>Martini Behaim</i> , (Nurem- burg,) publishes a map of the world.	1486. Imposture of Lambert Symnel. The Star Cham- ber established.	1487:— James IV.	1491. Bretag- ne united to the crown by the king's marriage with Anne.	1492. Con- quest of Granada by Gonzalo de Cordova.
1492	DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.			1494. Invasion of Italy.	Discovery of America, by Colum- bus.
1493	First printing press at Copen- hagen. <i>The second voyage of Colum- bus.</i> —A Spanish colony at Hispaniola.	1493. Portkin War- beck, pretends to be Richard, duke of York—defeated on Blackheath.			
1497 -8	<i>The discoveries of John and Sebastian Cabot.</i>	1497. Cabot makes discoveries in A- merica.		1498.—Louis  XII.	1498. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, and reaches India.
1498	<i>Third voyage of Columbus.</i> He discovers Trinidad and the Continent. Lisbon, the great seat of trade. —Venice declines. <i>Maritime enterprises greatly extended.</i> <i>Sir Thomas More's Utopia</i> , published. <i>Nicholas Machiavelli</i> , states- man and historian.	1499. Earl of Warwick, last of the Plantage- nets, executed.		1499. — in- vades Italy —conquers the Milanese Duchy.	
1499	<i>Amerigo Vesputius's voyage.</i>			1500. Treaty with Ferdi- nand, of Ara- gon, for the conquest and partition of Naples.	
1502	<i>Fourth voyage of Columbus.</i> <i>Raphael, Michael Angelo, Ti- tian, Corregio</i> , painters. <i>St. Peter's</i> , and other magni- ficent churches built.	1509. —Henry  VIII. joins the League of Cambray.	1503:— James marries Marga- ret, of Eng- land.	1500. Treaty with Ferdi- nand, of Ara- gon, for the conquest and partition of Naples.	1506. Colum- bus dies at Valladolid. 1507. Cardinal <i>Ximenes</i> . Board of American trade at Se- ville.
1515	The celebrated <i>tapestry</i> , after Raphael;—Cartoons woven in the Netherlands.	1513. Invasion of the Scots. — Battle of Flodden—the king and chief Scots killed.	1513:— James V.	1510. The Council of Tours, to support the king against the Holy League.	
1517	<i>LUTHER</i> , Erasmus, Melancthon, and other reformers. <i>Roger Ascham</i> , tutor of queen Elizabeth. <i>Hans Sachs</i> , founder of Ger- man drama. <i>Copernicus</i> , discovers the true system of the Uni- verse—his great work, <i>De Orbium Cœlestium Revolutio- nibus</i> .	1515. Wolsey, chancellor and car- dinal. 1520. The Emperor visits England.— Meeting of Henry and Francis at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." 1521. The Reformed doctrines opposed by Henry, in his book on the Seven Sacraments—he receives the title of "Defender of the Faith."		1515.—Fran- cis I.  — —invades Italy—victory of Marigna- no—Genoa and Milan submit. 1516. Concor- dat with the pope, instead of pragma- tic sanction. 1521. First war with Char- les V.	1516.—Char- les  — —king of all Spain, and the Nether- lands. 1519. Con- quest of Mexico by Cortes.
1522	<i>First complete circumnavi- gation of the globe</i> , by Ma- gellan				





A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
				1488. India:—Sakander Lodi, king of Delhi. 1492. Poland:—John Albert. 
				AMERICA discovered by Columbus.
1493	—Maximilian I. 	1492. Pietro II. succeeds his father, Lo- renzo, in Flo- rence. Pope Alex- ander VI., (Borgia.) 1494. Expedi- tion of Char- les VIII. in- to Italy. 1499. Amerigo Vesputius's voyage to America. 1500. Partition of Naples between France and Spain. 1502. Florence: <i>Machiavelli</i> , Secretary of State. 1503. Naples annexed to the Spanish Crown. Pope Pius III. Pope Ju- lius II. 1503. League of Cambray against Ve- nice. 1510. Holy League to expel the French. 1511. Council of Pisa. 1513. Pope Leo X. (de Medici), patron of li- terature and arts. The build- ing of St. Peter's com- menced. 1519. Cardinal de Medici holds rule in Florence. 1522. Pope Adrian VI.	1493. Wars with Egypt, Hungary, and Venice.	1493. Spanish colony at His- paniola. 1499. Voyage of Amerigo Ves- putius.—South American coast explored. 1501. Poland:—Alexander. 
1502	University at Wittenburg.		1503. Peace with Venice. 1505. War with Persia.	1502. Ismail Shah Soofi makes himself sole sov- erign of Persia.
1503	Maximilian enters Italy to be crowned by the pope. —joins the League of Cam- bray. 1512 —divides the empire into ten circles.		1512. Selim I.  — de- thrones and puts to death his father. 1514. The Per- sians defeat- ed at Kaldi- roon.—Me- sopotamia and Kurdis- tan added to the empire. 1516. Cairo taken by storm.—Ma- meluke do- minions an- nexed to the empire. 1520. Soliman,  —(the Magnificent.) 1521. Belgrade taken by storm. 1522. Rhodes capitulates.	1506. Poland:—Sigismund I.  —(the Great.) 1509. Bohemia:—Louis  — 3 years old. 1510. America:—Settlement at Darien. 1511. America:—Cuba con- quered. 1512. America:—Florida discovered. 1513. South Sea first reached by Balboa. 1516. Hungary and Bohemia: —Louis II. 
1517	COMMENCEMENT OF THE REFORMATION. Luther summoned before the diet of Augsburg.			1517. India:—Ibrahim Lodi, king of Delhi 1517. America:—First patent for importing Negroes— granted by Spain. 1518. Corsairs in Algiers. 1519. MEXICO conquered by the Spaniards, under Cortes.
1518				
1519	—CHARLES V. 			
1521	The archduke Ferdinand, mar- ries Anne, sister of Louis— whence the accession of Bohemia and Hungary to the House of Hapsburg. <i>Diet of Worms.</i>			

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND.	SCOT- LAND.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
	<i>Xavier</i> plants Christianity in India. <i>Ariosto</i> , Italian poet.				
1527	<i>Albert Durer</i> . First work on military architecture.	1529. <i>Sir Thomas More</i> , Lord Chancellor. — Rise of <i>Cranmer</i> , archbishop of Canterbury.		1525. Francis defeated and taken prisoner at Pavia. 1527. Second war with Charles V. 1529. Treaty of Cambray. — Great encouragement given to arts and sciences. — The Louvre commenced. 1532. Calvin preaches. Third French war. — Siege of Marseilles.	
1530	<i>Jörgens</i> invents the spinning wheel for spinning flax. <i>Rabelais</i> , French humorist.	1532. The king marries Anne Boleyn.			
1533	Botanic Gardens at Padua.				
1535	<i>Ignatius Loyola</i> founds the order of the <i>Jesuits</i> .	1535. Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More beheaded. Henry excommunicated by the Pope.			
1537	Papal bull declaring the American natives to be rational beings.	1536. — marries Jane Seymour. — Suppression of the smaller monasteries.	1536. : — Spread of the Reformation. — Protestants persecuted.		1536. Acquisition of Milan.
1538	The <i>diving bell</i> invented.			1538. Truce of Nice — for 10 years. Attempt to recover power in Italy; hence the	
1539	<i>CALVIN</i> founds the University of Geneva. Pins first used by Catharine Howard, queen of England. <i>John Knox</i> , Scottish Reformer.				1540. Portugal: — Lisbon, the market of the world. 1542. Commercial treaty between Portugal and Japan.
1542	A commercial treaty between Portugal and Japan.	1543 Henry invades France — takes Boulogne.	1542. : — Mary. — Earl of Arran, regent.	1542. Fourth French war.	
1545	<i>Needles</i> first made. <i>Vasalius</i> 's work on Anatomy.	1544. French fleet gain a victory over the English, off the Isle of Wight.		1544. Peace of Crespy. France gives up Italy.	
1547	Revival of Stoicism, by Justus Lipsius. <i>Palestrina</i> , founder of Italian church music. <i>Giacomo Carissimi</i> .	1547. — Edward VI. — Somerset invades Scotland — defeats the Scots at Pinkie. Formal establishment of Protestantism.		1547. Henry II. — The famous Catharine de Medici, queen.	
1548	Orange trees introduced into Europe.				

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1523. Clement VII., pope.		1523. Sweden: — Revolt under Gustavus Vasa. — The Danes expelled. — Union of Calmar dissolved. Denmark and Norway. — Frederic I. —
1525	General insurrections of the peasantry, under Thomas Münzer.	1525. Spain acquires the ascendancy by the victory of Pavia.		1525. Albert, duke of Prussia.
1526	Charles marries Isabella, of Portugal. Death of Frederic, of Saxony.	1527. The Medici expelled from Florence.	1526. Invasion of Hungary.	
1529	The Turks invade Germany. — Diet of Spire. — Lutherans first called Protestants. League of Smalcald.	1530. Medici restored. — Charles V. crowned at Bologna.	1529. Invasion of Germany. — Siege of Vienna. The Ottoman navy formidable under the command of Barbarossa.	1530. Malta given to the knights of Rhodes. 1532. Union of Norway and Denmark.
		1534. Paul III., pope.		1533. Conquest of Peru, by Cortes. Russia: — Ivan IV., (the Terrible).
1536	Congress of Nice between the Emperor, the Pope, and the king of France.	1537. Cosmo de Medici, duke of Tuscany. 1540. Investiture of Milan conferred by Charles V. on Phillip.	1535. — who seizes Tunis. — The emperor, Charles V., restores the Moorish king.	1536. Cortes discovers California.
1543	War in alliance with England against France.		1541. Destruction of an armament, led by Charles V. against Algiers.	1543. First standing army in Sweden.
1545	Diet of Worms.	1545. Council of Trent.		1545. South America: — Mines of Potosi discovered.
1546	War of the Smalcaldists.			
1547	Duke Maurice, elector of Saxony.		1547. The Turks invade Persia, and capture Ispahan.	1548. Poland: — Sigismund II. — (Augustus).

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND.	SCOT. LAND.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
	<i>Scaliger</i> , Philologist.	1549. The <i>English Liturgy</i> completed and established by act of Parliament.		1552. Fifth war with Charles V.	
	<i>Montaigne</i> , French Essayist.	1553. Northumberland intrigues to settle the crown on Lady Jane Grey, his daughter-in-law. — Mary.  — Catholicism restored.			
	<i>Cardan</i> , Italian philosopher.	1554. The queen marries Philip, of Spain.—Lord Dudley and Lady Jane Grey executed. 1555. Bloody persecution of Protestants. 1557. War with France to support Spain.—Calais lost. 1558. — ELIZA.  — BETH.  — Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Secretary of State. Protestantism established. The Puritans begin to rise.	1560. Catholicism abolished by parliament. 1565. — Mary marries Lord Darnley. 1566. — Revolt of Protestants. 1567. — Darnley murdered—the queen marries earl of Bothwell—is dethroned and imprisoned at Lochleven. James VI.  —	1557. The French defeated at St. Quentin. 1558. — at Gravelines. 1559. Peace of Chateau-Cambresis. — Francis II.  — Duke of Guise, minister. 1560. — Charles IX.  — 1562. Religious liberty granted to the Huguenots. First civil religious war—Huguenots supported by England—defeated at Dreux. 1567. The second war.—Huguenots defeated at St. Denys.	1554. Corcan, in India, lost. 1556. Charles abdicates— Philip II.  — 1557. Portugal.—Sebastian.  — 1564. Acquisition of the Philippines. 1567. Duke of Alva, governor of the Netherlands.
1558	<i>Sealing wax</i> comes into use in Europe.				
	Foundation of Jesuit Colleges in opposition to Protestant Schools. The first at Coimbra, in Portugal.				
1559	Only two carriages in Paris—horses and litters generally used.				
1560	Snuff first brought into France.—Knives first made in England.				
	<i>Torquato Tasso Guarini</i> , poets.				
	<i>Camoens</i> , Portuguese poet.				
	<i>Thomas Tallis</i> , English musician.	1563. — Mary, queen of Scots, takes refuge in England—and is imprisoned. 1570. Civil wars of the Desmond's in Ireland.	1570. — Lennox, regent.	1569. — routed at Jarnac.— Condé killed.	1570. War with the Turks.—Naval victory at Lepanto.

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1561	Treaty of Passau secures religious liberty to the Protestants. Fruitless siege of Mentz.	1550. Julius III., pope.	1551. Tripoli taken from the Maltese knights. 1552. Invasion of Hungary. 1553. War with Persia. Building of the mosque of Solymanyah, at Constantinople.	1553. New Mexico discovered by the Spaniards.
1566	Charles abdicates.	1555. Marcus II., pope. Paul IV., (Caraffa) pope.		1556. India:—Jehaleddin Akbar, a patron of science and literature, aided by his ministers, Abu Fazl and Sheikh Faizi. —raises the Mogul empire to its greatest splendor.
1568	— Ferdinand I.  — king of Hungary and Bohemia. Coronation by the pope relinquished.			
1569		1559. Pius IV. (Medici) pope. Peace of Chateau-Cambresis terminates the French wars in Italy. Tranquility for 66 years.	1559. Naval victory of Gelves, gained by Dragut. Military power of the Turks at its greatest height, under Soliman.	1559. Denmark and Norway — Frederic II.  — Decrease of the influence of the Hanse towns.
1564	— Maximilian II.  —			1560. Sweden:—Eric XIV.  —
		1562. Council of Trent re-assembled. 1566. Pius V., pope. 1569. Florence, a grand duchy. Cosmo de Medici, declared grand duke of Tuscany, by Pius V.	1565. Unsuccessful siege of Malta. 1566. Death of Soliman at the siege of Sigeth. Solim II.  —	1562. War with Russia and Poland.—An English ambassador in Persia. 1564. Coligny sends a colony of Huguenots to Florida—destroyed by the Spaniards. 1568. Prussia:—Albert Frederic.  — Sweden:—John III.  —
1570.	War of Venice with the Porte.			1570. Peace of Stetin, between Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.
1571.	Cyprus reduced by the Turks. Battle of Lepanto.			1571. Russia devastated by the khan of Crim Tartary.—Moscow burnt.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
1573	<i>Cervantes</i> , author of <i>Don Quixotte</i> . <i>Titian</i> , and <i>Paolo Veronese</i> , painters.			1572. Massacre of St. Bartholomew. 1573. Peace of Rochelle. 1574. —Henry III.  Fifth war with the Huguenots. 1576. The Catholic League. 1577. Sixth religious war.	
1577	<i>Sir Francis Drake's voyage round the world</i> . <i>Sir Philip Sydney's Arcadia</i> .	1578. The queen sends help to the revolted Netherlands.			1578. Port. —  Henry.
1582	Gregorian Reformation of the Calendar.	1583. Levant Company chartered. 1581. <i>Raleigh's</i> colony in Virginia.	1581. — Gowrie's conspiracy against the king.		1580. Portugal falls under Spanish dominion.
1585	Greenland discovered by Sir Francis Drake.	1585. War with Spain.			
1586	<i>Tobacco</i> first brought to Europe.	1586. <i>Sir Philip Sidney</i> killed at Zutphen. 1587. The Queen of Scots beheaded. 1588. The Spanish armada destroyed. 1589. Alliance with Henry II. in aid of Protestantism. —Troops sent to France.		1583. Revolt of Paris. 1589. House of Bourbon: —HENRY IV.  —	1588. Defeat of the Spanish armada. 1589. English volunteers under Drake and Norris, repulsed from Lisbon.
1588	First newspaper in England.				
1590	<i>Telescopes</i> invented by Jansen, a German. <i>Tasso</i> , Italian poet. The <i>Carracci</i> , celebrated painters. In England: — <i>Spenser</i> , <i>SHAKESPEARE</i> , <i>Beaumont & Fletcher</i> , <i>Ben Jonson</i> . — <i>Napier</i> invents <i>logarithms</i> . Lord BACON, celebrated philosopher. <i>Lope de Vega</i> , dramas and novels. <i>Kepler</i> , <i>Tycho Brahe</i> , astronomers.	1593. Act for religious conformity. 1594. <i>Sir John Hawkins's Voyages</i> . 1596. Cadiz taken, and the Spanish fleet burnt, by the earl of Essex. <i>Sir Robert Cecil</i> , minister. 1599. Troubles in Ireland: —Revolt of O'Neill, earl of Tyrone.	1590. — The king marries Anne, of Denmark.	1590. Siege of Paris, raised by the Spaniards. 1593. Henry abjures Protestantism. 1594. Jesuits banished. 1595. War with Spain continued. 1598. Peace of Vervins. Ministry of <i>Sully</i> : — restoration of order. EDICT OF NANTES —granting toleration to Protestants.	1598. Philip III.  —

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1572. Gregory XIII., pope. 1573. Cyprus yielded to the Porte; 1574. Florence: —Frances Maria succeeds Cosmo.	peace with Venice. 1574. —Murad III. —	1574. Poland: —Henry, of Vols. 1575. Poland: —Stephen Bathori.
1575	—Rodolph II. king of Bohemia and Hungary.		1576. War with Persia.	
	The imperial authority disregarded by the princes of the empire, who wage war among themselves.	1580. Charles Emmanuel, duke of Savoy. 1585. Sixtus V., pope, active and energetic—corrects abuses in the church; restores the Vatican library.	1580. War with the Druses in Syria. 1583. First trade with England.	1578. Alliance of Sweden and Poland against Russia. 1579. Commencement of the Republic of HOLLAND, by the union at Utrecht: William, Prince of Orange, stadtholder. 1584. North America: —First English colony founded in Virginia, by Sir W. Raleigh. 1585. Persia acquires power under Abbas the Great. Holland: —Maurice, of Orange, stadtholder. 1586. Battle of Zutphen: death of Sir Philip Sidney.
			1589. Predatory incursions of the Cossacks. Revolt of the Janizaries. 1593. War with the Empire in Hungary.	1588. Denmark: —Christian IV. —
1594	Union of Protestants at Heilbronn.	1590. Urban VII., pope. Gregory XIV., pope. 1591. Innocent IX., pope, two months. Clement VIII., pope. 1592. The Ri- alto and Piazza di San Marco built at Venice.	med III. Turkish power in Hungary declines; defeated at Gran—revolt of Wallachia. 1597. Mohammed leads his troops, and defeats the Germans at Agria.	1592. Sweden: —Sigismund, king of Poland. India: —Mizam Shah, repulsed from Choul, by the Portuguese. 1594. The Falkland Isles discovered by Hawkins. 1595. The Dutch first in India. Sweden: —The regent assumes independent authority. 1598. Russia: —Boris Godunov, —begins a new dynasty. Sigismund lands in Sweden, to re-establish his power—but is defeated, and returns to Poland.