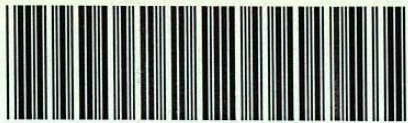


WILSON'S
OUTLINES
OF
HISTORY

D21
W74



1020043168

Do not steal this book
I pray for you will find
the owners name on page

76

5. Geography of Greece.
6. About Greece.
7. Geography of Greece.
8. Grecian Mythology.
9. The settlement of Athens.
10. ~~Foreign Wars.~~ 11. ~~Draciles.~~
12. Return of the Heracleidae.
13. Sacred war.
14. Solon.
15. Pericles.
16. Darius.
17. Licurgus.
18. Philip.
19. Alexander.



1020043168

*Do not steal this book
I pray for you will find
the owners name on page*

76

Lewis L. Cory
San. Jose
Cal.

900
W

OUTLINES OF HISTORY;

ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTES AND MAPS

EMBRACING

PART I. ANCIENT HISTORY
PART II. MODERN HISTORY.

BY MARCIUS WILLSON,

AUTHOR OF "AMERICAN HISTORY," "HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES," ETC.

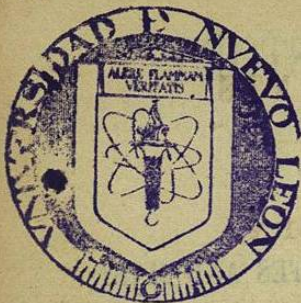
~~~~~  
SCHOOL EDITION.  
~~~~~

NEW YORK:
WILSON PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
CHICAGO: S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

1868

13944

D21
W74



BIBLIOTECA

ENTERED, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1854, by
MARCUS WILLSON,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.



ACERVO GENERAL

127937

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I. ANCIENT HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

THE EARLY AGES OF THE WORLD PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF GRECIAN HISTORY

I. The Creation—Antediluvian History.—II. Egyptian History.—III. Asiatic History. Page 11—20

CHAPTER II.

FABULOUS AND LEGENDARY PERIOD OF GRECIAN HISTORY; ENDING WITH THE CLOSE OF THE TROJAN WAR,—1183 B. C.

I. Geography of Greece.—II. Grecian Mythology.—III. Earliest inhabitants of Greece.—IV. Foreign settlers in Greece.—V. The Hellenes.—VI. The Heroic Age..... Page 20—41.

CHAPTER III.

THE UNCERTAIN PERIOD OF GRECIAN HISTORY. FROM THE CLOSE OF THE TROJAN WAR TO THE FIRST WAR WITH PERSIA: 1183 TO 490 B. C.—693 YEARS.

I. Thessalian conquest.—II. Boeotian conquest.—III. Æolian migration.—IV. Return of the Heraclidae.—V. Institutions of Lycurgus.—VI. First Messenian War.—VII. Second Messenian War.—VIII. Draco.—IX. Legislation of Solon.—X. Expulsion of the Pisistratids.—XI. Ionic Revolt..... Page 43—58.
CONTEMPORARY HISTORY. I. Phœnician History.—II. Jewish History.—III. Roman History.—IV. Persian History..... Page 58—73.

CHAPTER IV.

THE AUTHENTIC PERIOD OF GRECIAN HISTORY.

SECTION I.—FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST WAR WITH PERSIA, TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PHILIP ON THE THRONE OF MACEDON: 490 TO 360 B. C.—130 YEARS.

I. First Persian War.—II. Second Persian War.—III. Third Messenian War.—IV. First Peloponnesian War.—V. The Sicilian Expedition.—VI. Second Peloponnesian War.—VII. Third Peloponnesian War.—VIII. Second Sacred War..... Page 73—92

SECTION II.—FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PHILIP ON THE THRONE OF MACEDON, TO THE REDUCTION OF GREECE TO A ROMAN PROVINCE: 360 TO 146 B. C.—214 YEARS.

I. Philip of Macedon.—II. Alexander the Great—his conquests, and death.—III. Achæan League, and conquest of Greece by the Romans..... Page 92—111.
CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.—I. History of the Jews.—II. Grecian Colonies.—III. Magna Græcia.—IV. Cyrenaica..... Page 111—123

CHAPTER V.

ROMAN HISTORY, FROM THE FOUNDING OF ROME, 753 B. C., TO THE CONQUESTS OF GREECE AND CARTHAGE, 146 B. C.—607 YEARS.

SECTION I. EARLY ITALY: ROME UNDER THE KINGS: ENDING 510 B. C.—243 YEARS.

I. Italy.—II. Founding of Rome.—III. War with the Sabines.—IV. Numa.—V. Tullus Hostilius.—VI. Ancus Martius.—VII. Tarquin the Elder.—VIII. Servius Tullius.—IX. Tarquin the Proud..... Page 123—134

SECTION II.—THE ROMAN REPUBLIC, FROM THE ABOLITION OF ROYALTY, 510 B. C., TO THE BEGINNING OF THE WARS WITH CARTHAGE, 263 B. C.—247 YEARS.

I. Consuls.—II. Etruscan War.—III. Office of Dictator.—IV. Plebeian Insurrection.—V. Tribunes of the People.—VI. Volscian and Æquian wars.—VII. The Decemvirs.—VIII. Office of Censors.—IX. War with Veii.—X. Gallic Invasion.—XI. Plebeian and Patrician contests.—XII. Office of Prætor.—XIII. First Samnite War.—XIV. Second Samnite War.—XV. Third Samnite War.—XVI. War with the Tarentines and Pyrrhus..... Page 134—150

- SECTION III.—THE ROMAN REPUBLIC, FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE CARTHAGINIAN WARS, 263 B. C., TO THE REDUCTION OF GREECE AND CARTHAGE, 146 B. C.—117 YEARS.
1. Carthage.—II. First Punic War.—III. Illyrian War.—IV. War with the Gauls.—V. Second Punic War.—VI. Grecian War.—VII. Syrian War.—VIII. Third Punic War. Page 150—165.

CHAPTER VI.

ROMAN HISTORY, FROM THE CONQUESTS OF GREECE AND CARTHAGE, 146 B. C., TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

1. Spain after the fall of Carthage.—II. Servile war in Sicily.—III. Dissensions of the Gracchi.—IV. Jugurthine War.—V. Germanic Invasion.—VI. The Social War.—VII. First Mithridatic War.—VIII. Civil wars between Marius and Sulla.—IX. Servile war in Italy.—X. Second and Third Mithridatic wars.—XI. Conspiracy of Catiline.—XII. The First Triumvirate.—XIII. Civil war between Cæsar and Pompey.—XIV. The Second Triumvirate.—XV. Octavius Augustus sole monarch of the Roman world. Page 165—188.

PART II.

MODERN HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

ROMAN HISTORY CONTINUED, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA, TO THE OVERTHROW OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE OF THE ROMANS: A. D. 1 TO A. D. 476.

- SECTION I.—ROMAN HISTORY FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA TO THE DEATH OF DOMITIAN, THE LAST OF THE TWELVE CÆSARS: A. D. 96.
1. Earlier and later history of the Empire compared.—II. Julius Cæsar.—III. Augustus.—IV. Tiberius.—V. Caligula.—VI. Claudius.—VII. Nero.—VIII. Galba.—IX. Otho.—X. Vitellius.—XI. Vespasian.—XII. Jewish war.—XIII. Titus.—XIV. Domitian. Page 188—202.
- SECTION II.—ROMAN HISTORY FROM THE DEATH OF DOMITIAN A. D. 96, TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY DESPOTISM, AFTER THE MURDER OF ALEXANDER SEVERUS, A. D. 235:—139 YEARS.
1. Nerva.—II. Trajan.—III. Adrian.—IV. Titus Antoninus.—V. Marcus Adrelius Antoninus VI. Com' modus.—VII. Per' tinax.—VIII. Didius Julianus.—IX. Septim' ius Severus.—X. Caracalla.—XI. Macrinus.—XII. Elagabalus.—XIII. Alexander Severus. Page 202—211.
- SECTION III.—ROMAN HISTORY, FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY DESPOTISM AFTER THE REIGN OF ALEXANDER SEVERUS, A. D. 235, TO THE SUBVERSION OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE OF THE ROMANS, A. D. 476:—241 YEARS.
1. Maximin.—II. Gordian.—III. Pupienus and Balbinus.—IV. Second Gordian.—V. Philip the Arabian.—VI. Decius.—VII. Gallus.—VIII. Emilianus.—IX. Valerian.—X. Gallienus.—XI. M. Aurelius Chaudius.—XII. Quintillus.—XIII. Aurelian.—XIV. Tacitus.—XV. Florian.—XVI. Probus.—XVII. Cærus.—XVIII. Numerian and Carinus.—XIX. Diocletian.—XX. Maximian.—XXI. Galerius and Constantius.—XXII. Constantine.—XXIII. Constantius II.—XXIV. Julian the Apostate.—XXV. Jovian.—XXVI. Valentinian and Valens.—XXVII. Barbarian invasions.—XXVIII. Gratian and Theodosius.—XXIX. Valentinian II.—XXX. Honorius and Arcadius.—XXXI. Alaric the Goth.—XXXII. Valentinian III.—XXXIII. Conquests of Attila.—XXXIV. The Vandals.—XXXV. Av' itus—Majorian.—XXXVI. Severus—XXXVII. Subversion of the Western Empire. Page 211—235.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE AGES: EXTENDING FROM THE OVERTHROW OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE OF THE ROMANS, A. D. 476, TO THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, A. D. 1492:—1016 YEARS.

- SECTION I.—GENERAL HISTORY, FROM THE OVERTHROW OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE OF THE ROMANS TO THE BEGINNING OF THE TENTH CENTURY:—424 YEARS.
1. Introductory.—II. The monarchy of the Heruli.—III. Monarchy of the Ostrogoths.—IV. The era of Justinian.—V. The Lombard monarchy.—VI. The Saracen empire.—VII. Monarchy of the Franks.—VIII. English History. Page 235—264.
- SECTION II.—GENERAL HISTORY DURING THE TENTH, ELEVENTH, TWELFTH, AND THIRTEENTH CENTURIES: A. D. 900 TO 1300:—400 YEARS.
1. Complete Dissolution of the Bonds of Society.—I. Confusion of Historic materials.—II. The Saracen world.—III. The Byzantine empire.—IV. Condition of Italy.—V. Condition of Germany.—VI. Condition of France. Page 264—273.

1. *The Feudal System, Chivalry, and the Crusades.*—I. The Feudal system.—II. Chivalry.—III. Origin of the Crusades.—IV. The First Crusade.—V. The Second Crusade.—VI. The Third Crusade.—VII. The Fourth Crusade.—VIII. The Fifth Crusade.—IX. Tartar conquests.—X. The Sixth Crusade. Page 273—288.
2. *English History.*—I. England after the death of Alfred.—II. Norman conquest.—III. Reduction of Ireland.—IV. Subjugation of Wales.—V. Scottish wars. Page 288—297.
- SECTION III.—GENERAL HISTORY DURING THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH CENTURIES.
1. *England and France during the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries.*—I. French and English wars, 1328 to 1453.—II. Wars of the two Roses.—III. Reign of Henry VII. of England. Page 297—308.
2. *Other Nations at the close of the Fifteenth century.*—I. Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.—II. The Russian empire.—III. The Ottoman empire.—IV. Tartar empire of Tamerlane.—V. Poland.—VI. The German empire.—VII. Switzerland.—VIII. Italian History.—IX. Spain. Page 308—318.
3. *Discoveries.*—Navigation.—Magnetic Needle.—Art of Printing.—The Canaries.—Cape de Verd and Azore Islands.—The Portuguese.—Christopher Columbus.—Vasco de Gama. Page 318—322.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL HISTORY DURING THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

1. *Introductory.*—Unity of Ancient History.—The Middle Ages.—Modern History.—Plan of the subsequent part of the work.—Europe, Asia, Egypt, The New World, at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Page 322—325.
2. *The Age of Henry VIII. and Charles V.*—I. The States-system of Europe.—II. The rivalry between Francis I. and Charles V.—III. Henry VIII. of England.—IV. The Reformation.—V. Abdication and retirement of Charles V. Page 325—339.
3. *The Age of Elizabeth.*—I. Mary of Scotland.—II. Civil and religious war in France.—III. Massacre of St. Bartholomew.—IV. The Netherlands.—V. The Spanish Armada.—VI. Edict of Nantes.—VII. Character of Elizabeth. Page 339—348.
4. *Cotemporary History.*—I. The Portuguese Colonial Empire.—II. Spanish Colonial Empire. III. The Mogul Empire in India.—IV. The Persian Empire. Page 348—353.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

1. *The Thirty Years' War.*—I. The Palatine period of the war.—II. Danish period of the war.—III. Swedish period of the war.—IV. French period of the war. Page 353—361.
2. *English History: The English Revolution.*—I. Union of England and Scotland.—II. James I.—III. Charles I.—IV. Scotch Rebellion.—V. The Long Parliament.—VI. Civil war.—VII. The Scotch League.—VIII. Oliver Cromwell.—IX. Trial and execution of Charles I.—X. Abolition of monarchy.—XI. War with Holland.—XII. The Protectorate.—XIII. Restoration of monarchy.—XIV. James II.—XV. Revolution of 1688. Page 361—377.
3. *French History: Wars of Louis XIV.*—I. Administration of Cardinal Richelieu.—II. Mazarin's administration.—III. Louis XIV. His war with Spain.—With the Allied Powers—England, Spain, Holland, and Sweden.—Internal affairs of France.—General war against Louis.—France at the end of the century. Page 377—385.
4. *Cotemporary History.*—I. Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.—II. Poland.—III. Russia.—IV. Turkey.—V. Italy.—VI. The Spanish Peninsula.—VII. Asiatic Nations.—VIII. Colonial Establishments.—American History. Page 385—398.

CHAPTER V.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

1. *War of the Spanish succession, and close of the reign of Louis XIV.*—I. England, Germany, and Holland declare war against France, 1702.—II. Campaign of 1702.—III. Events of 1703.—IV. Events of 1704.—V. Events of 1705.—VI. Campaign of 1707.—VII. Events of 1708.—VIII. 1709.—IX. Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.—X. Character of the reign of Louis XIV. Page 398—407.
2. *Peter the Great of Russia, and Charles XII. of Sweden.*—I. The north and east of Europe.—II. Beginning of hostilities against Sweden.—III. Defeat of the Russians at Narva.—IV. Victories of Charles in the year 1702.—V. March of Charles into Russia.—VI. Battle of Pultowa.—VII. The Turks.—VIII. Return of Charles.—IX. Events of 1715.—X. Death of Charles.—XI. His character.—XII. Death and character of Peter the Great. Page 407—418.
3. *Spanish Wars and War of the Austrian Succession.*—I. European Alliance.—II. War between England and Spain.—III. Causes of the war of the Austrian succession.—IV.

- Coalition against Austria.—V. Events of 1742-3.—VI. Events of 1744.—VII. Events of 1745.—VIII. Invasion of England by the Young Pretender.—IX. Events in America.—X. 1746-7.—XI. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748. Page 418-423.
4. *The Seven Years' War*: 1756-1763.—I. Eight years of peace.—II. Causes of another war.—III. Beginning of hostilities in America.—IV. European Alliances.—V. First Campaign of Frederick, 1756.—VI. 1757.—VII. 1758.—VIII. 1759.—IX. 1760.—X. 1761.—XI. Peace of 1763.—XII. Military character of Frederick. Page 423-433.
5. *State of Europe. The American Revolution*.—I. General peace in Europe.—II. France.—III. Russia.—IV. Dismemberment of Poland.—V. State of parties in England.—VI. American Taxation.—VII. Opening of the war with the Colonies.—VIII. European relations with England.—IX. Alliance between France and the American States.—X. War between France and England.—XI. War between Spain and England.—XII. Armed Neutrality against England.—XIII. Rupture between England and Holland.—XIV. War in the East Indies.—XV. Treaty of 1762.—XVI. General Treaty of 1763. Page 433-445.
6. *The French Revolution*: 1789-1800.—I. Democratic spirit.—II. Louis XVI.—III. Financial difficulties.—IV. The States-General.—V. Revolutionary state of Paris.—VI. Great political changes.—VII. Famine and mobs.—VIII. New Constitution.—IX. Marshalling of parties.—X. The Emigrant Nobility.—XI. Attempted escape of the Royal Family.—XII. War declared against Austria.—XIII. Massacre of the 10th of August.—XIV. Massacre of September.—XV. Trial and execution of Louis XVI.—XVI. Fall of the Girondists.—XVII. The Reign of Terror.—XVIII. Triumph of Infidelity.—XIX. Fall of the Dantonists.—XX. War against Europe.—XXI. Insurrection of La Vendee.—XXII. Insurrection in the south of France.—XXIII. Fall of Robespierre, and end of the reign of Terror.—XXIV. The English victorious at sea, and the French on land.—XXV. Second partition of Poland.—XXVI. Third partition of Poland.—XXVII. Dissolution of the coalition against France.—XXVIII. New Constitution.—XXIX. Insurrection in Paris.—1796. XXX. Invasion of Germany.—XXXI. The Army of Italy.—XXXII. Disturbances in England.—1797. XXXIII. Napoleon's Austrian Campaign.—XXXIV. Treaty of Campo Formio.—XXXV. Establishment of Military Despotism in France.—1798. XXXVI. Preparations for the invasion of England.—XXXVII. Expedition to Egypt.—XXXVIII. Battle of the Pyramids.—XXXIX. Battle of the Nile.—1799. XL. Syrian Expedition.—XLI. Siege of Acre.—XLII. Battle of Mount Tabor.—XLIII. Battle of Aboukir.—XLIV. Overthrow of the Directory.—XLV. Napoleon First Consul. Page 445-475.

CHAPTER VI.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

SECTION I.—THE WARS OF NAPOLEON: 1800-1815.

- I. Events of the year 1800. War with Austria.—II. Events of 1801.—III. Events of 1802, the year of peace.—IV. Renewal of the war, 1803.—V. Events of 1804. Napoleon Emperor.—VI. 1805, Coalition against France. Battle of Austerlitz.—VII. 1806, Louis Napoleon king of Holland. Confederation of the Rhine. Battles of Jena and Auerstadt.—VIII. 1807, Treaty of Tilsit.—IX. 1808, Events in Spain. Beginning of the Peninsular War.—X. 1809, War with Austria. Battle of Wagram. Napoleon's divorce from Josephine.—XI. 1810, Busaco and Torres Vedras.—XII. 1811, Badajoz and Albuera.—XIII. 1812, Russian Campaign. Smolensko-Borodino—Moscow. American War.—XIV. 1813, General coalition against Napoleon. Lutzen—Bautzen—Leipsic.—XV. 1814, Capitulation of Paris. Abdication of Napoleon.—XVI. 1815, Napoleon's return from Elba. Battle of Waterloo. Page 475-503.

SECTION II.—FROM THE FALL OF NAPOLEON TO THE PRESENT TIME.

1. *The Period of Peace*: 1815-1820.—I. Treaties of 1815.—II. England.—III. France. Page 505-512.
2. *Revolutions in Spain, Portugal, Naples, Piedmont, Greece, France, Belgium, and Poland*: 1820-1831. Page 512-559.
3. *English Reforms. French Revolution of 1848. Revolution in the German States, Prussia, and Austria. Revolution in Italy. Hungarian War. Usurpation of Louis Napoleon*: 1831-1852. Page 550-562.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL VIEWS, ILLUSTRATED BY THE FOLLOWING MAPS.

1. Ancient Greece.	564	10. Ancient Rome.	582
2. Athens and its Harbors.	568	11. Chart of the World.	584
3. Islands of the Aegean Sea.	568	12. Battle Grounds of Napoleon, &c.	586
4. Asia Minor.	570	13. France, Spain, and Portugal.	588
5. Persian Empire.	572	14. Switzerland, Denmark, &c.	590
6. Palestine.	574	15. Netherlands, (Holland and Belgium).	592
7. Turkey in Europe.	576	16. Great Britain and Ireland.	594
8. Ancient Italy.	578	17. Central Europe.	596
9. Roman Empire.	580	18. United States of America.	598

NOTE. For the "Index to the Geographical and Historical Notes" see end of the volume.

PART III.

OUTLINES OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY

[OMITTED IN THE SCHOOL EDITION.]

CHAPTER I.

THE ANTEDILUVIAN WORLD.

- I. Scriptural account of the Creation.—II. Geological History of the Earth.—III. Unity of the Human Race.—IV. Institution of a Sabbath.—V. The Origin of Discord.—VI. Coincidences between Sacred and Profane History.—VII. Traditions of the Deluge.—VIII. Ancient Chronology. Page 601-625.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY EGYPTIAN, ASSYRIAN, AND BABYLONIAN CIVILIZATION.

- Exclusive policy of the Early Egyptians.—II. Character of the testimony of Herodotus.—III. The three great Egyptian dynasties.—IV. Egyptian History from Menes to Joseph.—V. Egyptian Hieroglyphics.—VI. The Early Inhabitants of Egypt.—VII. Dwellings and Public Edifices of the Egyptians.—VIII. Egyptian Sculptures and Paintings.—IX. Astronomical Knowledge.—X. Mechanical Science.—XI. Art of Weaving.—XII. Working of Metals.—XIII. Science of Medicine.—XIV. Literary attainments.—XV. Division into Castes.—XVI. Religion.—XVII. Materials of Assyrian History.—XVIII. Assyrian Civilization, Page 625-648.

CHAPTER III.

CHARACTER AND EXTENT OF CIVILIZATION DURING THE FABULOUS PERIOD OF GRECIAN HISTORY.

- I. Grecian Mythology.—II. Legends of the Heroic Age.—III. Early Grecian Chronology.—IV. Interpretation of the Grecian Fables.—V. Religion of the Early Greeks.—VI. Belief in a Future State.—VII. Grecian form of Government.—VIII. Geographical Knowledge.—IX. Astronomy and Commerce.—X. Dwellings and occupations of the people.—XI. Manners.—XII. Domestic Relations.—XIII. The Israelites. Page 648-666.

CHAPTER IV.

CHARACTER AND EXTENT OF CIVILIZATION DURING THE UNCERTAIN PERIOD OF GRECIAN HISTORY.

- I. Changes in Grecian Politics.—II. National Councils.—III. Public Festivals.—IV. Grecian Civilization.—V. Progress of Arts and Literature.—VI. The Eleusinian Mysteries. Page 666-689.

CHAPTER V.

THE GLORY AND THE FALL OF GREECE.

- Closing Period of Grecian History.—II. The Persian Wars.—III. Battle of Plataea.—IV. Importance of the Persian overthrow.—V. The Age of Pericles.—VI. Full development of the democratic character of Grecian Institutions.—VII. Cultivation of Rhetoric and Oratory.—VIII. Historians, poets, and orators.—IX. The Drama.—X. Causes of the downfall of Athens. Page 689-710.

CHAPTER VI.

THE FIRST PERIOD OF ROMAN HISTORY: FROM THE FOUNDING OF ROME TO THE CONQUESTS OF GREECE AND CARTHAGE.

- I. Authenticity of Early Roman History.—II. History of Regal Rome.—III. Results of Criticism.—IV. Constitutional History of Early Rome.—V. Plebeian and Patrician contests.—VI. Religious Notions of the Romans.—VII. Mode of Living, Social Condition, &c., under the Kings. Page 710-727.

CHAPTER VII.

THE SECOND PERIOD OF ROMAN HISTORY: EXTENDING FROM THE CONQUESTS OF GREECE AND CARTHAGE TO THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

- I. Political character of the closing period of the Republic.—II. Moral and Social Condition of the people.—III. Roman Literature.—IV. The Arts.—V. The Historical Prophecies Page 727—740

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

- Power and Majesty of Rome and her Caesars.—II. Foreign Policy.—III. Internal condition of the Roman World in the Age of the Antonines.—IV. The slaves of the Romans.—V. Roman citizens.—VI. Taxation.—VII. The Roman Army.—VIII. Religion of the Romans during the Empire.—IX. Social Morality of the Romans.—X. Outward appearances of general prosperity in the Age of the Antonines.—XI. The Silver Age of Roman Literature.—XII. Greek Literature during the Silver Age.—XIII. Roman History after the Age of the Antonines.—XIV. Increasing causes of decline. Page 740—764.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MIDDLE AGES.

- I. Unity of character in ancient civilization.—GREAT DIVERSITY OF THE ELEMENTS OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.—I. Elementary principles derived from the Roman Empire.—II. The Christian Church.—III. The Barbarian World.—IV. Unsettled condition of individuals.—V. Of Governments and States.—SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS ARISING OUT OF THE ELEMENTS ENUMERATED.—I. Impulses towards an escape from barbarism.—II. Influences of the Church.—III. The two-fold influences of Feudalism.—IV. General insurrection of the cities.—V. Effects of their enfranchisement.—VI. Effects of the Crusades.—ATTEMPTS AT CENTRALIZATION OF POWER.—I. Attempt at Theocratic organization.—II. Attempts at Democratic organization.—III. Attempts at a union of the various elements of society.—IV. Successful attempts at Monarchical organization.—V. Moral and intellectual changes in the fifteenth century.—VI. Revival of Literature.—VII. Inventions.—VIII. Discoveries. Page 764—786

CHAPTER X.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

- THE REFORMATION.—I. The causes that led to the Reformation.—II. Progress and extent of the Reformation.—III. Character of the Reformation.—IV. Effects of the Reformation. Page 786—802.

CHAPTER XI.

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

- THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION.—I. The contest that naturally followed the Reformation.—II. Partial suppression of the Reformation in England, one cause of the English Revolution.—III. The existence of free institutions in England, a second cause.—IV. Resistance to monarchy, and its overthrow, in England.—V. Restoration of monarchy, and renewal of the contest.—VI. Concluding event of the Revolution. Page 802—816.

CHAPTER XII.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

- THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—I. The French Revolution—what is necessary to a correct understanding of it.—II. Growth and character of the French Monarchy and Nobility.—III. Origin of the Third Estate, or Commons.—IV. Character and position of the Gallican Church.—V. Peculiarities of early French Legislation.—VI. Relations between the ruling orders and the people during the century preceding the Revolution.—VII. Causes of the development and spread of Free Principles.—VIII. Louis XVI.—The First Act in the Drama of the Revolution.—Progress of the Revolution.—IX. Change in its character.—X. Termination, and Results. Page 816—845

PART I.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

THE EARLY AGES OF THE WORLD, PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF GRECIAN HISTORY.

ANALYSIS. 1. THE CREATION. The earth a chaotic mass. Creation of light. Separation of land and water.—2. Vegetable life. The heavenly bodies. Animal life.—3. God's blessing on his works. Creation of man. Dominion given to him. Institution of the sabbath.—4. ANTI-DILUVIAN HISTORY. The subjects treated of.—5. The earth immediately after the deluge. The inheritance given to Noah and his children.—6. The building of Babel. [Euphrates. Geographical and historical account of the surrounding country.] Confusion of tongues, and dispersion of the human family.—7. Supposed directions taken by Noah and his sons.—8. EGYPTIAN HISTORY. Mis'raim, the founder of the Egyptian nation. [Egypt.] The government established by him. Subverted by Ménes, 2400 B. C.—9. Accounts given by Herodotus, Josephus, and others [Memphis and Thebes. Description of.] Traditions relating to Ménes. His great celebrity. [The Nile.]—10. Egyptian history from Ménes to Abraham. The erection of the Egyptian pyramids. [Description of them.] Evidences of Egyptian civilization during the time of Abraham.—11. The Shepherd Kings in Lower Egypt. Their final expulsion, 1900 B. C. Joseph, governor of Egypt. [Goshen.] Commencement of Grecian history.—12. ASIATIC HISTORY. [Assyria. Nineveh.] Ashur and Nimrod. [Babylon.] The worship of Nimrod.—13. Conflicting accounts of Ninus. Assyria and Babylon during his reign, and that of his successor.—14. Account of Semir'amis. Her conquests, &c. [Indus R.] The history of Assyria subsequent to the reign of Semir'amis.

1. THE history of the world which we inhabit commences with the first act of creation, when, in the language of Moses, the earliest sacred historian, "God created the heavens and the earth." We are told that the earth was "without form, and void"—a shapeless, chaotic mass, shrouded in a mantle of darkness. But "God said, let there be light; and there was light." At the command of the same infinite power the waters rolled together into their appointed places, forming seas and oceans; and the dry land appeared.

2. Then the mysteries of vegetable life began to start into being; beautiful shrubs and flowers adorned the fields, lofty trees waved in the forests, and herbs and grasses covered the ground with verdure.