

considerate that the boon of freedom which Rome affected to bestow was tendered by a master who could resume it at his pleasure. At the first opportunity of interference, therefore, which opened to the Romans, the *Ætoli*ans, who had espoused the cause of Antiochus, king of Syria, the enemy of Rome, were reduced to poverty and deprived of their independence. At a later period Per'seus, the successor of Philip on the throne of Macedonia, being driven into a war by Roman ambition, finally lost his kingdom in the battle of Pydna, in which twenty thousand Macedonians were slain, and ten thousand taken prisoners, while the Roman army, commanded by Lucius *Æmil*ius *Pa*ulus, lost scarcely a hundred men. (168 B. C.) The Macedonian monarchy was extinguished, and Per'seus himself, a wanderer from his country, was taken prisoner in an island of the *Ægean*, and conveyed to Rome to grace the triumph of the conqueror.

43. Soon after the fall of Per'seus, the *Achæ*'ans were charged with having aided him in the war against Rome, and, without a shadow of proof, one thousand of their worthiest citizens, among whom was the historian *Polyb*'ius, were sent to Rome to prove their innocence of this charge before a Roman tribunal. (167 B. C.) Here they were detained seventeen years without being able to obtain a hearing, when three hundred of the number, the only surviving remnant of the thousand, were finally restored to their country. The exiles returned, burning with vengeance against the Romans; other causes of animosity arose; and when a Roman embassy, sent to Corinth, declared the will of the Roman senate that the *Achæ*'an League should be reduced to its original limits, a popular tumult arose, and the Roman ambassadors were publicly insulted.

44. War soon followed. The *Achæ*'ans and their allies were defeated by the consul *Mum*'ius near Corinth, and that city, then the richest in Greece, after being plundered of its treasures, was consigned to the flames. The last blow to the liberties of the *Hellénic* race had been struck, and all Greece, as far as *Ep*'irus and *Maced*onia, now become a Roman province, under the name of *Ach*iaia. (146 B. C.) "The end of the *Achæ*'an war," says *Thirwall*, "was the last stage of the lingering process by which Rome enclosed her victim in the coils of her insidious diplomacy, covered it with the

1. *Pydna* was a city near the south-eastern extremity of Macedonia, on the western shore of the *Thermaic Gulf*, (now *Gulf of Saloniki*). The ancient *Pydna* is now called *Kiuros*. Dr. *Clarke* observed here a vast mound of earth, which he considered, with much probability, as marking the site of the great battle fought there by the Romans and Macedonians. (*Map No. 1.*)

slime of her sycophants and hirelings, crushed it when it began to struggle, and then calmly preyed upon its vitals."

45. We have now arrived at the proper termination of Grecian history. Niebuhr has remarked, that, "as rivers flow into the sea, so does the history of all the nations, known to have existed previously in the regions around the Mediterranean, terminate in that of Rome." Henceforward, then, the history of Greece becomes involved in the changing fortunes of the Roman empire, to whose early annals we shall now return, after a brief notice of the cotemporary history of surrounding nations. With the loss of her liberties the glory of Greece had passed away. Her population had been gradually diminishing since the period of the Persian wars; and from the epoch of the Roman conquest the spirit of the nation sunk into despondency, and the energies of the people gradually wasted, until, no later than the days of *Strabo*,¹ Greece existed only in the remembrance of the past. Then, many of her cities were desolate, or had sunk to insignificant villages, while Athens alone maintained her renown for philosophy and the arts, and became the instructor of her conquerors;—large tracts of land, once devoted to tillage, were either barren or had been converted into pastures for sheep, and vast herds of cattle; while the rapacity of Roman governors had inflicted upon the sparse population impoverishment and ruin.

COTEMPORARY HISTORY: 490 TO 146 B. C.

1. Of the cotemporary annals of other nations during the authentic period of Grecian history, there is little of importance to be narrated beyond what will be found connected with Roman affairs in a subsequent chapter; although the Grecian cities of Italy, Sicily, and *Cyrenaica*, considered not as dependent colonies of the parent State, but as separate powers, will require some further notice. Of the history of the *Medes* and *Persians* we have already given the most interesting portion. Of *Egyptian* history little is known, beyond what has been narrated, until the beginning of the dynasty of the *Ptol*'emies (301 B. C.,) and of the events from that period down to the time of Roman interference in the affairs of *Egypt*, we have room for only occasional notices, as connected with the more important I. HISTORY OF OTHER NATIONS. Of the civil annals of the OF THE JEWS. Jews we shall give a brief sketch, so as to continue, from a preced

1. *Strabo* was a celebrated geographer, born at *Amasia* in *Pontus*, about the year 54 B. C.

ing chapter. the history of Judea down to the time when that country became a province of the Roman empire.

2 It has been stated that the rebuilding of the second temple of Jerusalem was completed during the reign of Darius Hystaspes, about twenty-five years before the commencement of the war between the Greeks and Persians. During the following reign of Xerxes, the Jews appear to have been treated by their masters with respect, and also during the early part of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus who had taken for his second wife a Jewish damsel named Esther the niece of the Jew Mordecai, one of the officers of the palace. The story of Hámán, the wicked minister of the king, is doubtless familiar to all our readers. After the Jews had been delivered from the wanton malice of Hámán, Nehemíah, also an officer in the king's palace, obtained for them permission to rebuild the walls of the holy city, and was appointed governor over Judea. With the close of the administration of Nehemíah the annals embraced in the Old Testament end, and what farther reliable information we possess of the history of the Jews down to the time of the Roman conquest is mostly derived from Josephus.

3. After Nehemíah, Judea was joined to the satrapy of Syria, although the internal government was still administered by the high-priests, under the general superintendence of Persian officers—the people remaining quiet under the Persian government. After the division of the vast empire of Alexander among his generals, Judea, lying between Syria and Egypt, and being coveted by the monarchs of both, suffered greatly from the wars which they carried on against each other. At one time the Egyptian monarch, Ptol'emy Sóter, having invaded the country, stormed Jerusalem on the Sabbath day, when the Jews, from superstitious motives, would not defend their city, and transported a hundred thousand of the population to Egypt,—apparently, however, as colonists, rather than as prisoners.

4. During the reigns of Ptol'emy Sóter, Ptol'emy Philadelphus, Ptol'emy Euergetes, and Ptol'emy Philopater, Judea remained subject to Egypt, but was lost by Ptol'emy Epiphanes. Ptol'emy Philadelphus, by his generous treatment of the Jews, induced large numbers of them to settle in Egypt. He was an eminent patron of learning, and caused the septuagint translation of the scriptures to be made, and a copy to be deposited in the famous library which he established at Alexandria. On the accession of Ptol'emy Epiphanes to the throne, (204 B. C.) at the age of only five years, Antiochus

the Great, king of Syria, easily persuaded the Jews to place themselves under his rule, and in return for their confidence in him he conferred such favors upon Jerusalem as he knew were best calculated to win the hearts of the people.

5. Antiochus Epiphanes, the successor of Antiochus the Great, having invaded Egypt, a false rumor of his death was brought to Jerusalem, whereupon a civil war broke out between two factions of the Jews who had long been quarrelling about the office of the high priesthood. The tumult was quelled by the return of Antiochus, who, exasperated on learning that the Jews had made public rejoicings at his supposed death, marched against Jerusalem, which he plundered, as if he had taken it by storm from an enemy. (169 B. C.) He even despoiled the temple of its holy vessels, and carried off the treasures of the nation collected there. Two years later he attempted to carry out the plan of reducing the various religious systems of his empire to one single profession, that of the Grecian polytheism. He polluted the altar of the temple—put a stop to the daily sacrifice—to the great festivals—to the rite of circumcision—burned the copies of the law—and commanded that the temple itself should be converted into an edifice sacred to the Olympian Jupiter.

6. These acts, and the insolent cruelties with which they were accompanied, met with a fierce and desperate resistance from the brave family of the Macabees,^a or Asmonéans, who, under their heroic leader Judas, first fled to the wilderness, and the caves of the mountains, where they were joined by numerous bands of their exasperated countrymen, who, ere long, began to look upon Judas as an instrument appointed by heaven for their deliverance. Thoroughly acquainted with every impregnable cliff and defile of his mountain land, Judas was successful in every encounter in which he chose to engage with the Syrians:—by rapid assaults he made himself master of many fortified places, and within three years after the pollution of the temple he had driven out of Judea four generals at the head of large and regular armies. He then went up to Jerusalem, and although a fortress in the lower city was still held by a Syrian garrison, he restored the walls and doors of the temple, caused the daily sacrifice to be renewed, and proclaimed a solemn festival of eight days on the joyful occasion.

^a. The appellation of *Macabees* was given them from the initial letters of the text displayed on their standard, which was, *Mi Chamot'a Baatim, Jahoh!* "We are like unto thee among the gods, O Lord!"—from Exod. xv. 11.

7 The war with Syria continued during the brief reign of the youthful son of Antiochus Epiph'anes, and was extended into the subsequent reign of Demétrius Sôter, (B. C. 162,) who sent two powerful armies into Judea, the first of which was defeated in the defile of Bethóron,¹ and its general slain. Another army was more successful, and Judas himself fell, after having destroyed a multitude of his enemies; but his body was recovered, and he was buried in the tomb of his fathers. "And all Israel mourned him with a great mourning, and sorrowed many days, and said, How is the mighty fallen that saved Israel."

8. After the death of Judas a time of great tribulation followed; the Syrians became masters of the country, and Jonathan, the brother of Judas, the new leader of the patriotic band, was obliged to retire to the mountains, where he maintained himself two years, while the cities were occupied by Syrian garrisons. Eventually, during the changing revolutions in the Syrian empire itself, Jonathan was enabled to establish himself in the priesthood, and under his administration Judea again became a flourishing State. Being at length treacherously murdered by one of the Syrian kings, (B. C. 143,) his brother Simon succeeded to the priesthood, and during the seven years in which he judged Israel, general prosperity prevailed throughout the land. "The husbandmen tilled the field in peace, and the earth gave forth her crops, and the trees of the plain their fruits. The old men sat in the streets; all talked together of their blessings, and the young men put on the glory and the harness of war."

9. The remaining history of the Jews, from the time of Simon down to the formation of Judea into a Roman province, is mostly occupied with domestic commotions, whose details would possess little interest for the general reader. The circumstances which placed Judea under the sway of the Romans will be found detailed in their connection with Roman history.

10. Before the beginning of the "authentic period" of Grecian history, various circumstances, such as the desire of adventure commercial interests, and, not unfrequently, civil dissension at home, led to the planting of Grecian colonies on many distant coasts of the Mediterranean. Those of Thrace, Mac'edon, and Asia-Minor, were ever intimately connected with Greece proper, in whose general history theirs is embraced; but the Greek cities

1. Bethóron was a village about ten miles north-west from Jerusalem.

of Italy, Sicily, and Cyrenáica, were too far removed from the drama that was enacting around the shores of the Æ'gean to be more than occasionally and temporarily affected by the changing fortunes of the parent States. Nevertheless, a brief notice of those distant settlements that eventually rivalled even Athens and Sparta in power and resources, cannot be uninteresting, and it will serve to give the reader more accurate views, than he would otherwise possess, of the extent and importance of the field of Grecian history.

11. At an early period the shores of southern Italy and Sicily were peopled by Greeks and so numerous and powerful did the Grecian cities in those countries become, that the whole were comprised by Strabo and others under the appellation *Magna* III. MAGNA *Græcia* or "Great Greece"—an appropriate name for a GRÆCIA. region containing many cities far superior in size and population to any in Greece itself. The earliest of these distant Grecian settlements appear to have been made at Cúmæ,¹ and Neap'olis,² on the western coast of Italy, about the middle of the eleventh century Nax'os,³ on the eastern coast of Sicily, was founded about the year 735 B. C.; and in the following year some Corinthians laid the foundation of Syracuse. Géla,⁴ on the western coast of the island, and Messána⁵ on the strait between Italy and Sicily, were founded

1. Cúmæ, a city of Campania, on the western coast of Italy, a short distance north-west from Neapolis, and about a hundred and ten miles south-east from Rome, is supposed to have been founded by a Grecian colony from Eubœa about the year 1050 B. C. Cúmæ was built on a rocky hill washed by the sea; and the same name is still applied to the ruins that lie scattered around its base. Some of the most splendid fictions of Virgil relate to the Cumæan Sibyl, whose cave, hewn out of solid rock, actually existed on the top of the hill of Cúmæ. (Map No. VIII.)

2. Neap'olis, (a Greek word meaning the *new city*), now called *Naples*, was founded by a colony from Cúmæ. It is situated on the north side of the Bay of Naples, in the immediate vicinity of Mount Vesuvius, one hundred and eighteen miles south-east from Rome. (Map No. VIII.)

3. Nax'os was north-east from Mount Ætna, and about equi-distant from Messána and Cat'ana. Nax'os was twice destroyed; first by Dionysius the Elder, and afterwards by the Siculi; after which Tauromenium was built on its site. The modern *Taurmina* occupies the site of the ancient city. (Map No. VIII.)

4. Géla was on the southern coast of Sicily, a short distance from the sea, on a river of the same name, and about sixty miles west from Syracuse. On the site of the ancient city stands the modern *Terra Nova*. (Map No. VIII.)

5. Messána, still a city of considerable extent under the name of *Messina*, was situated at the north-eastern extremity of the island of Sicily, on the strait of its own name. It was regarded by the Greeks as the key of the island, but the circumstance of its commanding position always made it a tempting prize to the ambitious and powerful neighboring princes. It underwent a great variety of changes, under the power of the Syracusans, Carthaginians, and Romans. It was treacherously seized by the Mamertini, (see p. 152) who slew the males, and took the wives and children as their property, and called the city Mamertina. Finally, a portion of the inhabitants called in the aid of the Romans, and thus began the first Punic war. (265 B. C.)

soon after. Agrigen' tum,¹ on the south-western coast, was founded about a century later.

12. In the meantime the Greek cities Syb' aris, Crotóna,² and Taren' tum,³ had been planted, and had rapidly grown to power and opulence, on the south-eastern coast of Italy. The territorial dominions of Syb' aris and Crotóna extended across the peninsula from sea to sea. The former possessed twenty-five dependent towns, and ruled over four distinct tribes or nations. The territories of Crotóna were still more extensive. These two Grecian States were at the maximum of their power about the year 560 B. C.—the time of the accession of Pisis' tratus at Athens; but they quarrelled with each other, and the result of the fatal contest was the ruin of Syb' aris, 510 B. C. At the time of the invasion of Italy by Pyr' rhus, (see p. 149.) Crotóna was still a considerable city, extending on both sides of the Æsárus, and its walls embracing a circumference of twelve miles. Taren' tum was formed by a colony from Sparta about the year 707,—soon after the first Messénian war. No details of its history during the first two hundred and thirty years of its existence

¹The modern city has a most imposing appearance from the sea, forming a fine circular sweep about two miles in length on the west shore of its magnificent harbor, from which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre; and being built of white stone, it strikingly contrasts with the dark fronts that cover the forests in the background." (Map No. VIII.)

1. Agrigen' tum was situated near the southern shore of Sicily, about midway of the island. Next to Syracuse it was not only one of the largest and most famous cities of Sicily, but of the ancient world; and its ruins are still imposingly grand and magnificent. The modern town of Girgenti lies adjacent to the ruins, from which it is separated by the small river Arcagas (Map No. VIII.)

2. Syb' aris was a city of south-eastern Italy on the Tarentine Gulf. Crotóna was about seventy miles south of it. Pythagoras resided at Crotóna during the latter years of his life; and Milo, the most celebrated athlete of antiquity, was a native of that city. The Sybarites were noted for the excess to which they carried the refinements of luxury and sensuality.—The events which led to the destruction of Syb' aris, about 510 B. C., are thus related. A democratical party, having gained the ascendancy at Syb' aris, expelled five hundred of the principal citizens, who sought refuge at Crotóna. The latter refusing, by the advice of Pythagoras, to give up the fugitives, a war ensued. Milo led out the Crotoniats, ten thousand in number, who were met by three hundred thousand Syb' arites; but the former gained a complete victory, and then, marching immediately to Syb' aris, totally destroyed the city. (Map No. VIII.)

3. Taren' tum, the emporium of the Greek towns of Italy, was an important commercial city near the head of the gulf of the same name. It stood on what was formerly an isthmus, but which is now an island, separating the gulf from an inner bay fifteen or sixteen miles in circumference. The early Tarentines were noted for their military skill and prowess, and for the cultivation of literature and the arts; but their wealth and abundance so enervated their minds and bodies, and corrupted their morals, that even the neighboring barbarians, who had hated and feared, learned eventually to despise them. The Tarentines fell an easy prey to the Romans, after Pyrrhus had withdrawn from Italy. (See p. 150.) The modern town of Toranto, containing a population of about eighteen thousand inhabitants, occupies the site of the ancient city. (Map No. VIII.)

are known to us; but in the fourth century B. C. the Tarentines stand foremost among the Italian Greeks.

13. During the first two centuries after the founding of Nax' os in Sicily, Grecian settlements were extended over the eastern, southern, and western sides of the island, while Him' era¹ was the only Grecian town on the northern coast. These two hundred years were a period of prosperity among the Sicilian Greeks, who did not yet extend their residences over the island, but dwelt chiefly in fortified towns, and exercised authority over the surrounding native population, which gradually became assimilated in manners, language, and religion, to the higher civilization of the Greeks. During the sixth century before the Christian era, the Greek cities in Sicily and southern Italy were among the most powerful and flourishing that bore the Hellenic name. Géla and Agrigen' tum, on the south side of Sicily, had then become the most prominent of the independent Sicilian governments; and at the beginning of the fifth century we find Gélo, a despot, or self-constituted ruler of the former city, subjecting other towns to his authority, and finally obtaining possession of Syracuse, which he made the seat of his empire, (485 B. C.) leaving Géla to be governed by his brother Híero, the first Sicilian ruler of that name.

14. Gélo strengthened the fortifications and greatly enlarged the limits of Syracuse, while, to occupy the enlarged space, he dismantled many of the surrounding towns, and transported their inhabitants to his new capital, which now became, not only the first city in Sicily, but, according to Herod' otus, superior to any other Hellenic power; for we are told that when, in 481 B. C., the Corinthians solicited aid from Gélo to resist the invasion of Xerxes, the Syracusans could offer twenty thousand heavy armed soldiers, and, in all, an army of thirty thousand men, besides furnishing provisions for the entire Grecian host so long as the war might last; but as Gélo demanded to be constituted commander-in-chief of all the Greeks in the war against the Persians, the terms were not agreed to.

15. During the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, a formidable Carthaginian force under Hamil' ear, said to consist of three hundred thousand men, landed at Panor' mus,² a Carthaginian sea-port on the

1. Him' era was on the northern coast of Sicily, near the mouth of the river of the same name, one hundred and ten miles north-west from Syracuse. The modern town of Termini, at the mouth of the river Leonard, occupies the site of the ancient city. (Map No. VIII.)

2. Panor' mus, supposed to have been first settled by Phœnicians, was in the north-western

northern coast of the island, and proceeded to attack the Greek city of Him'era. (480 B. C.) Gélo, at the head of fifty-five thousand men, marched to the aid of his brethren; and in a general battle which ensued, the entire Carthaginian force was destroyed, or compelled to surrender, Hamil'car himself being numbered among the slain. The victory of Him'era procured for Sicily immunity from foreign war, while at the same time the defeat of Xerxes at Sal'amis dispelled the terrific cloud that overhung the Greeks in that quarter.

16. On the death of Gélo, a year after the battle of Him'era, the government fell into the hands of his brother Hiero, a man whose many great and noble qualities were alloyed by insatiable cupidity and ambition. The power of Hiero, not inferior to that of Gélo, was probably greater than that of any other Grecian ruler of that period. Hiero aided the Greek cities of Italy against the Carthaginian and Tyrrhénian fleets; he founded the city of Æt'na,¹ and added other cities to his government. He died after a reign of ten years, and was succeeded by his brother Thrasybúlis, whose cruelties led to his speedy dethronement, which was followed, not only by the extinction of the Gelónian dynasty at Syracuse, but by an extensive revolution in the other Sicilian cities, resulting, after many years of civil dissensions, in the expulsion of the other despots who had relied for protection on the great despot of Syracuse, and the establishment of governments more or less democratical throughout the island.

17. The Gelónian dynasty had stripped of their possessions, and banished, great numbers of citizens, whose places were filled by foreign mercenaries; but the popular revolution reversed many of these proceedings, and restored the exiles; although, in the end, adherents of the expelled dynasty were allowed to settle partly in the territory of Messána, and partly in Kamarína.² After the commotions attendant on these changes had subsided, prosperity again dawned on

art of Sicily, and had a good and capacious harbor. It early passed into the hands of the Carthaginians, and was their stronghold in Magna Græcia. It is now called *Palermo*, and is the capital city and principal sea-port of Sicily, having a population of about one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. It is built on the south-west side of the Bay of Palermo, in a plain, which, from its luxuriance, and from its being surrounded by mountains on three sides, has been termed the "golden shell," *conca d'oro*. (Map No. VIII.)

1. Æt'na, first called *Inessus*, was a small town on the southern declivity of Mount Æt'na, near Cat'ana. The ancient site, now marked with ruins, bears the name *Castro*. (Map No. VIII.)

2. Kamarína was on the southern coast, about fifty miles south-west from Syracuse, and twenty miles south-east from Géla.

Sicily, and the subsequent period of more than fifty years, to the time of the elder Dionysius, has been described as by far the best and happiest portion of Sicilian history.

18. At the time of the breaking out of the Peloponnesian war, 431 B. C., Syracuse was the foremost of the Sicilian cities in power and resources. Agrigen'tum was but little inferior to her, while in her foreign commerce and her public monuments the latter was not surpassed by any Grecian city of that age. In the great Peloponnesian struggle, the Ion'ic cities of Sicily, few in number, very naturally sympathized with Athens, and the Dórian cities with Sparta; and in the fifth year of the war we find the Ion'ic cities soliciting Athens for aid against Syracuse and her allies. Successive expeditions were sent out by Athens, and soon nearly all Sicily was involved in the war, when at length, in 424 B. C., a congress of the Sicilian cities decided upon a general peace among themselves, to the great dissatisfaction of the Athenians, who were already anticipating important conquests on the island.

19. A few years later, (417 B. C.,) a quarrel broke out between the neighboring Sicilian cities Selinus and Eges'ta,¹ the latter of which, although not of Grecian origin, had formerly been in alliance with Athens. Selinus was aided by the Syracusans; and Eges'ta applied to Athens for assistance, making false representations of her own resources, and enlarging upon the dangers to be apprehended from Syracusan aggrandizement as a source of strength to Sparta. The Athenian Nic'ias, most earnestly opposed any farther intervention in Sicilian affairs; but the counsels of Alcibiades prevailed, and in the summer of 415 B. C., the largest armament that had ever left a Grecian port sailed on the most distant enterprize that Athens had ever undertaken, under the command of three generals, Nic'ias, Lam'achus, and Alcibiades; but the latter was recalled soon after the fleet had reached Cat'ana,² on the eastern coast of the island.

1. Selinus was a flourishing city of more than thirty thousand inhabitants, on the southern shore of the western part of the island. Its ruins may still be seen near what is called *Torre di Polluce*. Eges'ta, called by the Romans Segesta, was on the northern coast, near the modern *Alcamo*. Selinus and Eges'ta were engaged in almost continual wars with each other. After the Athenian expedition the Egestans called to their assistance the Carthaginians, who took, plundered, and nearly destroyed Selinus; but Eges'ta, under Carthaginian rule, experienced a fate but little better. (Map No. VIII.)

2. Cat'ana, now *Catánia* was at the southern base of Mount Æt'na, thirty-two miles north from Syracuse. The distance from the city to the summit of the mountain was thirty miles. Catánia has been repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes, and by torrents of liquid fire from the neighboring volcano; but it has risen like the fabled phoenix, more splendid from its ashes.

20. From Cat'ana Nic'ias sailed around the northern coast to Eges'ta, whence he marched the land forces back through the island to Cat'ana, having achieved nothing but the acquisition of a few insignificant towns, while the Syracusans improved the time in making preparations to receive the invaders. At length, about the last of October, Nic'ias sailed with his whole force to Syracuse—defeated the Syracusans in the battle which followed—and then went into winter quarters at Nax'os; but in the spring he returned to his former station at Cat'ana, soon after which he commenced a regular siege of Syracuse.

21. In a battle which was fought on the grounds south of the city, towards the river Anápus, Lam'achus was slain, although the Athenians were victorious. Nic'ias continued to push forward his successes, and Syracuse was on the point of surrendering, when the arrival of the Spartan general Gylip'pus at once changed the fortune of war, and the Athenians were soon shut up in their own lines.

22. At the solicitation of Nic'ias a large reënforcement, commanded by the Athenian general Demosthenes, was sent to his assistance in the spring of 413; but at the same time the Spartans reënforced Gylip'pus, and, in addition, sent out a force to ravage At'tica. During the summer many battles, both on land and in the harbor of Syracuse, were fought by the opposing forces, in nearly all of which the Syracusans and their allies were victorious; and, in the end, the entire Athenian force in Sicily, numbering at the time not less than forty thousand men, was destroyed. "Never in Grecian history," says Thueyd'ides, "had ruin so complete and sweeping, or victory so glorious and unexpected, been witnessed."

23. Soon after the termination of the contest between the Athenians and Syracusans, the Carthaginians again sought an opportunity of invading the island, and established themselves over its entire western half; but they were ably resisted by Dionysius the Elder, "tyrant of Syracuse," who was proclaimed chief of the republic about 405 B. C.; and it was owing to his exertions that any part of the island was saved from falling into the hands of the enemy. It was at length agreed that the river Him'era¹ should form the limit between the Grecian territories on the east and the Carthagi-

and is still a beautiful city. The streets are paved with lava; and houses, palaces, churches, and convents, are built of it. Remains of ancient temples, aqueducts, baths, &c., are numerous. The environs are fruitful, and well cultivated. (Map No. VIII.)

1. The river *Him'era* here mentioned, now the *Salsa*, falls into the Mediterranean on the southern coast, to the west of C'ela. (Map No. VIII.)

nian dependencies on the west; but the peace was soon broken by the Carthaginians, who, amid the civil dissensions of the Greeks, sought every opportunity of extending their dominion over the entire island.

24. Subsequently the aspiring power of Carthage was checked by Timóleon, and afterwards by Agath'ocles. The former, a Corinthian by birth, having made himself master of the almost deserted Syracuse, about the year 340 B. C., restored it to some degree of its former glory. He defeated the Carthaginians in a great battle, and established the affairs of government on so firm a basis that the whole of Sicily continued, many years after his death, in unusual quiet and prosperity. Agath'ocles usurped the sovereignty of Syracuse by the murder of several thousand of its principal citizens in the year 317 B. C. He maintained his power twenty-eight years. Having been defeated by the Carthaginians, and being besieged in Syracuse, with a portion of his army he passed over to Africa, where he sustained himself during four years. In the year 306 he concluded a peace with the Carthaginians. He died by poison, 289 B. C., leaving his influence in Sicily and southern Italy to his son-in-law, the famous Pyr'rhus, king of Epirus. After the death of Agath'ocles, the Carthaginians gained a decided ascendancy in Sicily, when the Romans, alarmed by the movements of so powerful a neighbor, and being invited over to the assistance of a portion of the people of Messána, commenced the first Punic war, (265 B. C.) and after a struggle of twenty-four years made themselves masters of the whole of Sicily,—nearly a hundred years before the reduction of Greece itself to a Roman province.

25. On the northern coast of Africa, within the district of the modern Barca, the important Grecian colony of Cyrenáica¹ was planted by Lacedæmonian settlers from Thera,² an ^{IV.} island of the Æ'gæan, about the year 630 B. C. Its ^{CYRENAICA} chief city, Cyréne, was about ten miles from the sea, having a sheltered port called Apollónia, itself a considerable town. Over the Libyan tribes between the borders of Egypt and the Great Desert, the Cyreneans exercised an ascendancy similar to that which Carthage possessed over the tribes farther westward. About the year 550 B. C., one of the neighboring Libyan kings, finding the Greek rapidly encroaching upon his territories, declared himself

1. *Cyrenáica*, see p. 70.

2. *Thera*, now *Santorin*, belonged to the cluster called the *Sporades*. (Map No. III.)

subject to Egypt, when a large Egyptian army marched to his assistance, but the Egyptians experienced so complete a defeat that few of them ever returned to their own country. We find that the next Egyptian king, Amásis, married a Cyrenean.

26. Soon after the defeat of the Egyptians, the tyranny of the Cyrenean king, Agesiláus, led to a revolt among his subjects, who being joined by some of the neighboring tribes, founded the city of Bar'ca, about seventy miles to the westward of Cyréne. In the war which followed, a great battle was fought with the allies of Bar'ca in which Agesiláus was defeated, and seven thousand of his men were left dead on the field. The successor of Agesiláus was deposed from the kingly office by the people, who, in imitation of the Athenians, then established a republican government, (543 B. C.,) under the direction of Demónax, a wise legislator of Mantinéa. But the son of the deposed monarch, having obtained assistance from the people of Sámos, regained the throne of Cyréne, about the time that the Persian prince Camby'ses conquered Egypt. Both the Cyrenean and the Barcan prince sent their submission to the great conqueror. Soon after this event the Persian satrap of Egypt sent a large force against Bar'ca, which was taken by perfidy, and great numbers of the inhabitants were carried away into Persian slavery.

27. At a later period, Cyréne and Bar'ca fell under the power of the Carthaginians—they subsequently formed a dependency of Egypt; and in the year 76 B. C., they were reduced to the condition of a Roman province. Cyréne was the birth-place of the poet Callimachus; of Eratos'thenes the geographer, astronomer, and mathematician; and of Carnéades the sophist. Cyrenean Jews were present at Jerusalem on the day of pentecost: it was Simon, a Cyrenean Jew, whom the soldiers compelled to bear the Saviour's cross; and Christian Jews of Cyréne were among the first preachers of Christianity to the Greeks of Antioch. (Matthew, xxvii. 32: Mark xv 21: Acts ii. 10: vi. 9: xi. 29.)

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.

ANALYSIS. 1. ITALY—names and extent of.—2. Mountains, and fertile plains.—3. Climate.—4. Principal States and tribes.—5. Our earliest information of Italy. Etruscan civilization [The Etruscans. The Tiber.]—6. Southern Italy and Sicily colonized by Greeks. The rise of Rome, between the Etruscans on the one side and the Greeks on the other.—7. Sources and character of early Roman history.—8. The Roman legends, down to the founding of Alba.—[Lavin'ium Látium. Alba.]—9. The Roman legends continued, down to the saving of Rom'ulus and Remus.—10. To the death of Amu'lius.—11. Auguries for selecting the site and name of a city.—12. The FOUNDING OF ROME [Description of Ancient and Modern Rome.]—13. Stratagem of Romulus to procure wives for his followers. [Sabines.]—14. WAR WITH THE SABINES. Treachery and fate of Tarpéa.—15. Reconciliation and union of the Sabines and Romans. Death of Tullius. [Laurentines.]—16. The intervening period, to the death of Rom'ulus. Death of Rom'ulus.

17. Rule of the senators. Election of NUMA, the 2d king. His institutions, and death. [Jánus.]—18. Reign of TUL'LIUS HOSTIL'IVS, the 3d king, and first dawn of historic truth.—19. Legend of the Horátii and Curiátii.—20. Tragic death of Horátia. Submission, treachery, and removal of the Albans. Death of Tul'lius.—21. The reign of AN'CUS MAR'TIVS, the 4th king. [Ostia.]—22. TARQUIN THE ELDER, the 5th king. His origin. Unanimously called to the throne. [Tarquin'ii.]—23. His wars. His public works. His death.—24. SER'VIUS TUL'LIUS, the 6th king. Legends concerning him. Wars, &c.—25. Division of the people into centuries. Federal union with the Latins. Administration of Justice, &c.—26. Displeasure of the patricians, and murder of Servius.—27. The reign of TARQUIN THE PROUD, the 7th king. His reign disturbed by dreams and prodigies.—28. The dispute between Sextus, his brothers, and Collatinus. How settled. [Ardea Collátia.]—29. The story of Lucretia, and banishment of the Tarquins.

1. ITALY, known in ancient times by the names *Hespéria*, *Ausónia*, *Satur'nia*, and *Cenótria*, comprises the whole of the central peninsula of southern Europe, extending from the Alps in a southern direction nearly seven hundred and seventy miles, with a breadth varying from about three hundred and eighty miles in northern Italy, to less than eighty near its centre.

2. The mountains of Italy are the Alps on its north-western boundary, and the Apennines, which latter pass through the peninsula nearly in its centre, and send off numerous branches on both sides. They are much less rugged than the Alps, and abound in rich forests and