

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

TO conclude this *Outline*, we give here a Table of Leading Events from the year 800 B.O. to A.D. 1945.

It is well that the reader should keep in mind an idea of the true proportions of historical to geological time. Let us quote from a recent book by J. H. Robinson: "In order to understand the light which the discovery of the vast age of mankind casts on our present position, our relation to the past, and our hopes for the future, let us borrow with some modifications (from Heinrich Schmidt, one of Haeckel's students) an ingenious device for illustrating modern historical perspective. Let us imagine the whole history of mankind crowded into twelve hours, and that we are living at noon of the long human day. Let us, in the interest of moderation and convenient reckoning, assume that man has been upright and engaged in seeking out inventions for only two hundred and forty thousand years. Each hour of our clock will represent twenty thousand years, each minute three hundred and thirty-three and a third years. For over eleven and a half hours nothing was recorded. We know of no persons or events; we only infer that man was living on the earth, for we find his stone tools, bits of his pottery, and some of his pictures of mammoths and bison. Not until twenty minutes before twelve do the earliest vestiges of Egyptian and Babylonian civilization begin to appear. The Greek literature, philosophy, and science, of which we have been accustomed to speak as 'ancient,' are not seven minutes old. At one minute before twelve Lord Bacon wrote his *Advancement of Learning*, and not half a minute has elapsed since man first began to make the steam engine do his work for him."

That is an excellent example of a small-scale time-representation of history.

Chronology only begins to be precise enough to specify the exact year of any event after the establishment of the eras of the First Olympiad and the building of Rome.

About the year 1,000 B.C. the Aryan peoples were establishing themselves in the peninsulas of Spain, Italy, and the Balkans, and they were established in North India, Cnossos was already destroyed, and the spacious times of Egypt, of Thothmes III,

Amenophis III and Rameses II were three or four centuries away. Weak monarchs of the XXIst Dynasty were ruling in the Nile Valley. Israel was united under her early kings; Saul or David or possibly even Solomon may have been reigning. Sargon I (2,750 B.C.) of the Akkadian Sumerian Empire was a remote memory in Babylonian history, more remote than is Constantine the Great from the world of the present day. Hammurabi had been dead a thousand years. The Assyrians were already dominating the less military Babylonians. In 1,100 B.C. Tiglath Pileser I had taken Babylon. But there was no permanent conquest; Assyria and Babylonia were still separate empires. In China the new Chow dynasty was flourishing. Stonehenge in England was already a thousand years old.

The next two centuries saw a renaissance of Egypt under the XXIIInd Dynasty, the splitting up of the brief little Hebrew kingdom of Solomon, the spreading of the Greeks in the Balkans, South Italy and Asia Minor, and the days of Etruscan predominance in Central Italy. We may begin our list of ascertainable dates with—

B.C.

- 800. The building of Carthage.
- 790. The Ethiopian conquest of Egypt (founding the XXVth Dynasty).
- 776. First Olympiad.
- 753. Rome built.
- 745. Tiglath Pileser III conquered Babylonia and founded the New Assyrian Empire.
- 738. Menahem, king of Israel, bought off Tiglath Pileser III.
- 735. Greeks settling in Sicily.
- 722. Sargon II armed the Assyrians with iron weapons.
- 721. He deported the Israelites.
- 704. Sennacherib.
- 701. His army destroyed by a pestilence on its way to Egypt.
- 680. Esarhaddon took Thebes in Egypt (overthrowing the Ethiopian XXVth Dynasty).
- 667. Sardanapalus.
- 664. Psammetichus I restored the freedom of Egypt and founded the XXVIth Dynasty (to 610). He was assisted against Assyria by Lydian troops sent by Gyges.
- 608. Necho of Egypt defeated Josiah, king of Judah, at the Battle of Megiddo.
- 606. Capture of Nineveh by the Chaldeans and Medes. Foundation of the Chaldean Empire.

B.C.

604. Necho pushed to the Euphrates and was overthrown by Nebuchadnezzar II.
586. Nebuchadnezzar carried off the Jews to Babylon. Many fled to Egypt and settled there.
550. Cyrus the Persian succeeded Cyaxares the Mede. Cyrus conquered Crœsus. Buddha lived about this time. So also did Confucius and Lao Tse.
539. Cyrus took Babylon and founded the Persian Empire.
527. Peisistratus died.
525. Cambyses conquered Egypt. Æschylus born.
521. Darius I, the son of Hystaspes, ruled from the Hellespont to the Indus. His expedition to Scythia.
495. Sophocles born.
490. Battle of Marathon.
484. Herodotus born. Æschylus won his first prize for tragedy.
480. Battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis. Euripides born.
479. The Battles of Platæa and Mycæle completed the repulse of Persia.
474. Etruscan fleet destroyed by the Sicilian Greeks.
470. Voyage of Hanno.
466. Pericles.
465. Xerxes murdered.
438. Herodotus recited his History in Athens.
431. Peloponnesian War began (to 404).
429. Pericles died. Herodotus died.
427. Aristophanes began his career. Plato born. He lived to 347.
401. Retreat of the Ten Thousand.
390. Brennus sacked Rome.
366. Camillus built the Temple of Concord.
359. Philip became king of Macedonia.
338. Battle of Chæronia.
336. Macedonian troops crossed into Asia. Philip murdered.
334. Battle of the Granicus.
333. Battle of Issus.
332. Alexander in Egypt.
331. Battle of Arbela.
330. Darius III killed.
323. Death of Alexander the Great.
321. Rise of Chandragupta in the Punjab. The Romans completely beaten by the Samnites at the Battle of the Caudine Forks.

B.O.

303. Chandragupta repulsed Seleucus.
 285. Ptolemy Soter died.
 281. Pyrrhus invaded Italy.
 280. Battle of Heraclea.
 279. Battle of Ausculum.
 278. Gauls' raid into Asia Minor and settlement in Galatia.
 275. Pyrrhus left Italy.
 264. First Punic War. (Asoka began to reign in Behar—to 227.) First gladiatorial games in Rome.
 260. Battle of Mylæ.
 256. Battle of Ecnomus.
 246. Shi Hwang-ti became king of Ts'in.
 241. Battle of Ægatian Isles. End of First Punic War.
 225. Battle of Telamon. Roman armies in Illyria.
 220. Shi Hwang-ti became emperor of China.
 219. Second Punic War.
 216. Battle of Cannæ.
 214. Great Wall of China begun.
 210. Death of Shi Hwang-ti.
 202. Battle of Zama.
 201. End of Second Punic War.
 200-197. Duration of war between Rome and with Macedonia.
 192. War with the Seleucids.
 190. Battle of Magnesia.
 149. Third Punic War. (The Yueh-Chi came into Western Turkestan.)
 146. Carthage destroyed. Corinth destroyed.
 133. Attalus bequeathed Pergamum to Rome. Tiberius Gracchus killed.
 121. Caius Gracchus killed.
 118. War with Jugurtha.
 106. War with Jugurtha ended.
 102. Marius drove back Germans.
 100. Triumph of Marius. (Wu-ti conquering the Tarim valley.)
 91. Social war.
 89. All Italians became Roman citizens.
 86. Death of Marius.
 78. Death of Sulla.
 73. The revolt of the slaves under Spartacus.
 71. Defeat and end of Spartacus.
 66. Pompey led Roman troops to the Caspian and Euphrates. He encountered the Alani.
 64. Mithridates of Pontus died.

B.C.

- 53. Crassus killed at Carrhæ. Mongolian elements with Parthians.
- 48. Julius Cæsar defeated Pompey at Pharsalos.
- 44. Julius Cæsar assassinated.
- 31. Battle of Actium.
- 27. Augustus Cæsar princeps (until 14 A.D.).
- 4. True date of birth of Jesus of Nazareth.

CHRISTIAN ERA

A.D.

- 6. Province of Mœsia established
- 9. Province of Pannonia established. Imperial boundary carried to the Danube.
- 14. Augustus died. Tiberius emperor.
- 30. Jesus of Nazareth crucified.
- 37. Caligula succeeded Tiberius.
- 41. Claudius (the first emperor of the legions) made emperor by pretorian guard after murder of Caligula.
- 54. Nero succeeded Claudius.
- 61. Boadicea massacred Roman garrison in Britain.
- 68. Suicide of Nero. (Galba, Otho, Vitellus, emperors in succession.)
- 69. Vespasian began the so-called Flavian dynasty.
- 79. Titus succeeded Vespasian.
- 81. Domitian.
- 84. North Britain annexed.
- 96. Nerva began the so-called dynasty of the Antonines.
- 98. Trajan succeeded Nerva.
- 102. Pan Chau on the Caspian Sea. (Indo-Scythians invading North India.)
- 117. Hadrian succeeded Trajan. Roman Empire at its greatest extent.
- 138. Antoninus Pius succeeded Hadrian.
(The Indo-Scythians at this time were destroying the last traces of Hellenic rule in India.)
- 150. [About this time Kanishka reigned in India, Kashgar, Yarkand, and Kotan.]
- 161. Marcus Aurelius succeeded Antoninus Pius.
- 164. Great plague began and lasted to the death of Marcus Aurelius (180). This also devastated all Asia.
- 180. Death of Marcus Aurelius.
(Nearly a century of war and disorder began in the Roman Empire.)

A.D.

220. End of the Han dynasty. Beginning of four hundred years of division in China.
226. Ardashir I (first Sassanid shah) put an end to Arsacid line in Persia.
242. Mani began his teaching.
247. Goths crossed Danube in a great raid.
251. Great victory of Goths. Emperor Decius killed.
260. Sapor I, the second Sassanid shah, took Antioch, captured the Emperor Valerian, and was cut up on his return from Asia Minor by Odenathus of Palmyra.
269. The Emperor Claudius defeated the Goths at Nish.
270. Aurelian became emperor.
272. Zenobia carried captive to Rome. End of the brief glories of Palmyra.
275. Probus succeeded Aurelian.
276. Goths in Pontus. The Emperor Probus forced back Franks and Alemanni.
277. Mani crucified in Persia.
284. Diocletian became emperor.
303. Diocletian persecuted the Christians.
306. Constantine the Great became emperor.
311. Galerius abandoned the persecution of the Christians.
314. Constantine presided over a Christian Council at Arles.
321. Fresh Gothic raids driven back.
323. Constantine presided over the Council of Nicæa.
337. Vandals driven by Goths obtained leave to settle in Pannonia.
- Constantine baptized on his death-bed.
354. St. Augustine born.
- 361-3. Julian the Apostate attempted to substitute Mithraism for Christianity.
379. Theodosius the Great (a Spaniard) emperor.
390. The statue of Serapis at Alexandria broken up.
392. Theodosius the Great emperor of East and West.
395. Theodosius the Great died. Honorius and Arcadius redivided the empire with Stilicho and Alaric as their masters and protectors.
410. The Visigoths under Alaric captured Rome.
425. Vandals settling in south of Spain. Huns in Pannonia, Goths in Dalmatia. Visigoths and Suevi in Portugal and North Spain. English invading Britain.
429. Vandals under Genseric invaded Africa.
439. Vandals took Carthage.

A.D.

448. Priscus visited Attila.
451. Attila raided Gaul and was defeated by Franks, Alemanni, and Romans at Troyes.
453. Death of Attila.
455. Vandals sacked Rome.
470. Ephthalites' raid into India.
476. Odoacer, king of a medley of Teutonic tribes, informed Constantinople that there was no emperor in the West. End of the Western Empire.
480. St. Benedict born.
481. Clovis in France. The Merovingians.
483. Nestorian Church broke away from the Orthodox Christian Church.
493. Theodoric the Ostrogoth conquered Italy and became King of Italy, but was nominally subject to Constantinople.
(Gothic kings in Italy. Goths settled on special confiscated lands as a garrison.)
527. Justinian emperor.
528. Mihiragula, the (Ephthalite) Attila of India, overthrown.
529. Justinian closed the schools at Athens, which had flourished nearly a thousand years. Belisarius (Justinian's general) took Naples.
531. Chosroes I began to reign.
543. Great plague in Constantinople.
544. St. Benedict died.
553. Goths expelled from Italy by Justinian. Cassiodorus founded his monastery.
565. Justinian died. The Lombards conquered most of North Italy (leaving Ravenna and Rome Byzantine). The Turks broke up the Ephthalites in Western Turkestan.
570. Muhammad born.
579. Chosroes I died.
(The Lombards dominant in Italy.)
590. Plague raged in Rome. (Gregory the Great—Gregory I—and the vision of St. Angelo.) Chosroes II began to reign.
610. Heraclius began to reign.
618. Tang dynasty began in China.
619. Chosroes II held Egypt, Jerusalem, Damascus, and had armies on Hellespont.
622. The Hegira.
623. Battle of Badr.

A.D.

627. Great Persian defeat at Nineveh by Heraclius. The Meccan allies besieged Medina. Tai Tsung became Emperor of China.
628. Kavadh II murdered and succeeded his father, Chosroes II. Muhammad wrote letters to all the rulers of the earth.
629. Yuan Chwang started for India. Muhammad returned to Mecca.
632. Muhammad died. Abu Bekr Caliph.
634. Omar second Caliph.
635. Tai Tsung received Nestorian missionaries.
636. Battle of the Yarmuk. Moslems took Syria.
637. Battle of Kadessia.
638. Jerusalem surrendered to Omar.
642. Heraclius died.
644. Othman third Caliph.
645. Yuan Chwang returned to Singan.
655. Defeat of the Byzantine fleet by the Moslems.
656. Othman murdered at Medina.
661. Ali murdered. Muawija Caliph. (First of the Omayyad caliphs.)
668. The Caliph Muawija attacked Constantinople by sea—Theodore of Tarsus became Archbishop of Canterbury.
675. Last of the sea attacks by Muawija on Constantinople.
687. Pepin of Hersthal, mayor of the palace, reunited Austrasia and Neustria.
711. Moslem army invaded Spain from Africa.
- 716-17. Suleiman, son and successor of Walid, failed to take Constantinople. The Omayyad line passed its climax.
721. Charles Martel mayor of the palace. The domains of the Caliph Walid I extended from the Pyrenees to China.
732. Charles Martel defeated the Moslems near Poitiers.
735. Death of the Venerable Bede.
743. Walid II Caliph—the unbelieving Caliph.
749. Overthrow of the Omayyads. Abul Abbas, the first Abbasid Caliph. Spain remained Omayyad. Beginning of the break-up of the Arab Empire.
751. Pepin crowned King of the French.
755. Martyrdom of St. Boniface.
768. Pepin died.
771. Charlemagne sole king.
774. Charlemagne conquered Lombardy.
776. Charlemagne in Dalmatia.
786. Haroun al Raschid Abbasid Caliph in Bagdad (to 809).

- A.D.
795. Leo III became Pope (to 816).
800. Leo crowned Charlemagne Emperor of the West.
802. Egbert, formerly an English refugee at the Court of Charlemagne, established himself as King of Wessex.
811. Krum of Bulgaria defeated and killed the Emperor Nicephorus.
814. Charlemagne died; Louis the Pious succeeded him.
828. Egbert became first King of England.
843. Louis the Pious died, and the Carolingian Empire went to pieces. Until 962 there was no regular succession of Holy Roman Emperors, though the title appeared intermittently.
850. About this time Rurik (a Northman) became ruler of Novgorod and Kieff.
852. Boris first Christian King of Bulgaria (to 884).
865. The fleet of the Russians (Northmen) threatened Constantinople.
886. The Treaty of Alfred of England and Guthrum the Dane establishing the Danes in the Danelaw.
904. Russian (Northmen) fleet off Constantinople.
911. Rolf the Ganger established himself in Normandy.
919. Henry the Fowler elected King of Germany.
928. Marozia imprisoned Pope John X.
931. John XI Pope (to 936).
936. Otto I became King of Germany in succession to his father, Henry the Fowler.
941. Russian fleet again threatened Constantinople.
955. John XII Pope.
960. Northern Sung dynasty began in China.
962. Otto I, King of Germany, crowned Emperor (first Saxon Emperor) by John XII.
963. Otto deposed John XII.
969. Separate Fatimite Caliphate set up in Egypt.
973. Otto II.
983. Otto III.
987. Hugh Capet became King of France. End of the Carolingian line of French kings.
1016. Canute became King of England, Denmark, and Norway.
1037. Avicenna of Bokhara, the Prince of Physicians, died.
1043. Russian fleet threatened Constantinople.
1066. Conquest of England by William, Duke of Normandy.
1071. Revival of Islam under the Seljuk ^{ks.} Battle of Melasgird.

A.D.

1073. Hildebrand became Pope (Gregory VII) to 1085.
1077. Henry IV did penance at Canossa.
1079. Peter Abelard born.
1082. Robert Guiscard captured Durazzo.
1084. Robert Guiscard sacked Rome.
- 1087-99. Urban II Pope.
1094. Pestilence.
1095. Urban II at Clermont summoned the First Crusade.
1096. Massacre of the People's Crusade.
1099. Godfrey of Bouillon captured Jerusalem. Paschal II Pope (to 1118).
1138. Kin Empire flourished. The Sung capital shifted from Nanking to Hang Chau.
1142. Peter Abelard died.
1147. The Second Crusade. Foundation of the Christian kingdom of Portugal.
1169. Saladin Sultan of Egypt.
1177. Frederick Barbarossa acknowledged supremacy of the Pope (Alexander III) at Venice.
1187. Saladin captured Jerusalem.
1189. The Third Crusade.
1193. Albertus Magnus born.
1198. Averroes of Cordoba, the Arab philosopher, died. Innocent III, Pope (to 1216); Frederick II (aged four), king of Sicily, became his ward.
1202. The Fourth Crusade attacked the Eastern Empire.
1204. Capture of Constantinople by the Latins.
1206. Kutub founded Moslem state at Delhi.
1212. The Children's Crusade.
1214. Jengis Khan took Peking.
1215. Magna Charta signed.
1216. Honorius III Pope.
1218. Jengis Khan invaded Kharismia.
1221. Failure and return of the Fifth Crusade. St. Dominic died (the Dominicans).
1225. Thomas Aquinas born.
1226. St. Francis of Assisi died (the Franciscans).
1227. Jengis Khan, khan from the Caspian to the Pacific, died, and was succeeded by Ogdai Khan. Gregory IX Pope.
1228. Frederick II embarked upon the Sixth Crusade, and acquired Jerusalem.
1234. Mongols completed conquest of the Kin Empire with the help of the Sung Empire.

- A.D.
1239. Frederick II excommunicated for the second time.
1240. Mongols destroyed Kieff. Russia tributary to the Mongols.
1241. Mongol victory at Liegnitz in Silesia.
1244. The Egyptian Sultan recaptured Jerusalem. This led to the Seventh Crusade.
1245. Frederick II re-excommunicated. The men of Schwyz burnt the castle of New Habsburg.
1250. St. Louis of France ransomed. Frederick II, the last Hohenstaufen Emperor, died. German interregnum until 1273.
1251. Mangu Khan became Great Khan. Kublai Khan governor of China.
1258. Hulagu Khan took and destroyed Bagdad.
1260. Kublai Khan became Great Khan. Ketboga defeated in Palestine.
1261. The Greeks recaptured Constantinople from the Latins.
1265. Dante Alighieri born.
1266. Giotto born.
1269. Kublai Khan sent a message of inquiry to the Pope by the older Polos.
1271. Marco Polo started upon his travels.
1273. Rudolf of Habsburg elected emperor. The Swiss formed their Everlasting League.
1274. Thomas Aquinas died.
1280. Kublai Khan founded the Yuan dynasty in China. Albertus Magnus died.
1292. Death of Kublai Khan.
1293. Roger Bacon, the prophet of experimental science, died.
1294. Boniface VIII Pope (to 1303).
1295. Marco Polo returned to Venice.
1303. Death of Pope Boniface VIII after the outrage of Anagni by Guillaume de Nogaret.
1304. Petrarch born.
1305. Clement V Pope.
1308. Duns Scotus died.
1309. The papal Court set up at Avignon.
1318. Four Franciscans burnt for heresy at Marseilles.
1337. Giotto died.
1347. Occam died.
1348. The Great Plague, the Black Death.
1358. The Jacquerie in France.
1368. In China the Mongol (Yuan) dynasty fell, and was succeeded by the Ming dynasty (to 1644).

- A.D.
1369. Timurlane assumed the title of Great Khan.
1374. Petrarch died.
1377. Pope Gregory XI returned to Rome.
1378. The Great Schism. Urban VI in Rome, Clement VII at Avignon.
1381. Peasant revolt in England. Wat Tyler murdered in the presence of King Richard II.
1384. Wycliffe died.
1387. Fra Angelico da Fiesole born.
1398. Huss preached Wycliffism at Prague.
1400. Chaucer died.
1405. Death of Timurlane.
- 1414-18. The Council of Constance. Huss burnt (1415).
1417. The Great Schism ended. Martin V Pope.
1420. The Hussites revolted. Martin V preached a crusade against them.
1431. The Catholic Crusaders dissolved before the Hussites at Domazlice. The Council of Basel met. Villon born. Mantegna born.
1436. The Hussites came to terms with the church.
1439. Council of Basel created a fresh schism in the church.
1445. Discovery of Cape Verde by the Portuguese.
1446. First printed books (Coster in Haarlem).
1449. End of the Council of Basel.
1452. Leonardo da Vinci born.
1453. Ottoman Turks under Muhammad II took Constantinople.
1471. Dürer born.
1473. Copernicus born.
1480. Ivan III, Grand-duke of Moscow, threw off the Mongol allegiance.
1481. Death of the Sultan Muhammad II while preparing for the conquest of Italy. Bayazid II Turkish Sultan (to 1512).
1486. Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope.
1492. Columbus crossed the Atlantic to America. Rodrigo Borgia, Alexander VI, Pope (to 1503).
1493. Maximilian I became emperor.
1498. Vasco da Gama sailed round the Cape to India.
1499. Switzerland became an independent republic.
1500. Charles V born.
1509. Henry VIII King of England.
1512. Selim Sultan (to 1520). He bought the title of Caliph. Fall of Soderini (and Machiavelli) in Florence.

A.D.

1513. Leo X Pope.
1515. Francis I King of France.
1517. Selim annexed Egypt. Luther propounded his theses at Wittenberg.
1519. Leonardo da Vinci died. Magellan's expedition started to sail round the world. Cortez entered Mexico City.
1520. Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan (to 1566), who ruled from Bagdad to Hungary. Charles V Emperor.
1521. Luther at the Diet of Worms. Loyola wounded at Pampeluna.
1525. Baber won the Battle of Panipat, captured Delhi, and founded the Mogul Empire.
1527. The German troops in Italy, under the Constable of Bourbon, took and pillaged Rome.
1528. Paul Veronese born.
1529. Suleiman besieged Vienna.
1530. Pizarro invaded Peru. Charles V crowned by the Pope. Henry VIII began his quarrel with the Papacy.
1532. The Anabaptists seized Münster.
1535. Fall of the Anabaptist rule in Münster.
1539. The Society of Jesus founded.
1545. The Council of Trent (to 1563) assembled to put the church in order.
1546. Martin Luther died.
1547. Ivan IV (the Terrible) took the title of Tsar of Russia. Francis I died.
1549. First Jesuit missions arrived in South America.
1552. Treaty of Pässau. Temporary pacification of Germany.
1556. Charles V abdicated. Akbar Great Mogul (to 1605). Ignatius of Loyola died
1558. Death of Charles V.
1561. Francis Bacon (Lord Verulam) born.
1563. End of the Council of Trent and the reform of the Catholic Church.
1564. Shakespeare born.
1566. Suleiman the Magnificent died.
1567. Revolt of the Netherlands.
1568. Execution of Counts Egmont and Horn.
1573. Siege of Alkmaar.
1583. Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition to Virginia.
1603. James I King of England and Scotland.
1605. Jehangir Great Mogul.
1606. Virginia Company founded.

A.D.

1609. Holland independent.
1618. Thirty Years' War began.
1620. *Mayflower* expedition founded New Plymouth. First negro slaves landed at Jamestown (Va.).
1625. Charles I of England.
1626. Sir Francis Bacon (Lord Verulam) died.
1628. Shah Jehan Great Mogul. The English *Petition of Right*.
1629. Charles I of England began his eleven years of rule without a parliament.
1632. Leeuwenhoek born. Gustavus Adolphus killed at the Battle of Lützen.
1634. Wallenstein murdered.
1638. Japan closed to Europeans (until 1865).
1640. Charles I of England summoned the Long Parliament.
1641. Massacre of the English in Ireland.
1643. Louis XIV began reign of seventy-two years.
1644. The Manchus ended the Ming dynasty.
1645. Swine pens in the inner town of Leipzig pulled down.
1648. Treaty of Westphalia. Thereby Holland and Switzerland were recognized as free republics and Prussia became important. The treaty gave a complete victory neither to the Imperial Crown nor to the Princes.
War of the Fronde; it ended in the complete victory of the French Crown.
1649. Execution of Charles I of England.
1658. Aurungzeb Great Mogul. Cromwell died.
1660. Charles II of England.
1674. Nieuw Amsterdam finally became British by treaty and was renamed New York.
1683. The last Turkish attack on Vienna defeated by John III of Poland.
1688. The British Revolution. Flight of James II. William and Mary began to reign.
1689. Peter the Great of Russia (to 1725).
1690. Battle of the Boyne in Ireland.
1701. Frederick I first King of Prussia.
1707. Death of Aurungzeb. The empire of the Great Mogul disintegrated.
1713. Frederick the Great of Prussia born.
1733. Oglethorpe founded Georgia.
1736. Nadir Shah raided India. (The beginning of twenty years of raiding and disorder in India.)
1740. Accession of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia.

A.D.

1740. Maria-Theresa began to reign. (Being a woman, she could not be empress. Her husband, Francis I, was emperor after 1745 until his death in 1765, when her son, Joseph II, succeeded him.)
1741. The Empress Elizabeth of Russia began to reign.
- 1755-63. Britain and France struggled for America and India. France in alliance with Austria and Russia against Prussia and Britain (1756-63); the Seven Years' War.
1757. Battle of Plassey.
1759. The British general Wolfe took Quebec.
1760. George III of Britain.
1762. The Empress Elizabeth of Russia died. Murder of the Tsar Paul, and accession of Catherine the Great of Russia (to 1796).
1763. Peace of Paris; Canada ceded to Britain. British dominant in India.
1764. Battle of Buxar.
1766. Malthus born.
1769. Napoleon Bonaparte born.
1774. Louis XVI began his reign. Suicide of Clive. The American revolutionary drama began.
1775. Battle of Lexington. Turner born.
1776. Declaration of Independence by the United States of America.
1780. End of the reign of Maria-Theresa. The Emperor Joseph (1765 to 1790) succeeded her in the hereditary Habsburg dominions.
1783. Treaty of Peace between Britain and the new United States of America. Quaco set free in Massachusetts.
1787. The Constitutional Convention of Philadelphia set up the Federal Government of the United States. France discovered to be bankrupt. The Assembly of the Notables.
1788. First Federal Congress of the United States at New York.
1789. The French States-General assembled. Storming of the Bastille.
1791. The Jacobin Revolution. Flight to Varennes.
1792. France declared war on Austria. Prussia declared war on France. Battle of Valmy. France became a Republic.
1793. Louis XVI beheaded.
1794. Execution of Robespierre and end of the Jacobin republic. Rule of the Convention.

A.D.

1795. The Directory. Bonaparte suppressed a revolt and went to Italy as commander-in-chief.
1797. By the Peace of Campo Formio Bonaparte destroyed the Republic of Venice.
1798. Bonaparte went to Egypt. Battle of the Nile.
1799. Bonaparte returned. He became First Consul with enormous powers.
1800. Legislative union of Ireland and England enacted January 1st, 1801. Napoleon's campaign against Austria. Battles of Marengo (in Italy) and Hohenlinden (Moreau's victory).
1801. Preliminaries of peace between France, England, and Austria signed.
1803. Bonaparte occupied Switzerland, and so precipitated war.
1804. Bonaparte became emperor. Francis II took the title of Emperor of Austria in 1805, and in 1806 he dropped the title of Holy Roman Emperor. So the "Holy Roman Empire" came to an end.
1805. Battle of Trafalgar. Battles of Ulm and Austerlitz.
1806. Prussia overthrown at Jena.
1807. Battles of Eylau and Friedland, and Treaty of Tilsit.
1808. Napoleon made his brother Joseph King of Spain.
1810. Spanish America became republican.
1811. Alexander withdrew from the "Continental System."
1812. Napoleon's retreat from Moscow.
1814. Abdication of Napoleon. Louis XVIII.
1815. The Waterloo campaign. The Treaty of Vienna.
1819. The First Factory Act passed through the efforts of Robert Owen.
1821. The Greek revolt.
1824. Charles X of France.
1825. Nicholas I of Russia. First railway—Stockton to Darlington.
1827. Battle of Navarino.
1829. Greece independent.
1830. A year of disturbance. Louis Philippe ousted Charles X. Belgium broke away from Holland. Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha became king of this new country, Belgium. Russian Poland revolted ineffectually.
1832. The First Reform Bill in Britain restored the democratic character of the British Parliament.
1835. The word "Socialism" first used.
1837. Queen Victoria's.

- A.D.
1840. Queen Victoria married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
1848. Another year of disturbance. Republics in France and Rome. The Pan-slavic Conference at Prague. All Germany united in a parliament at Frankfort. German unity destroyed by the King of Prussia.
1851. The Great Exhibition of London.
1852. Napoleon III Emperor of the French.
1854. Perry (second expedition) landed in Japan. Nicholas I occupied the Danubian provinces of Turkey.
- 1854-56. Crimean War.
1856. Alexander II of Russia.
1857. The Indian Mutiny.
1859. Franco-Austrian war. Battles of Magenta and Solferino.
1861. Victor Emmanuel first King of Italy. Abraham Lincoln became President U.S.A. The American Civil War began.
1863. British bombarded a Japanese town.
1864. Maximilian became Emperor of Mexico.
1865. Surrender of Appomattox Court House. Japan opened to the world.
1866. Prussia and Italy attacked Austria (and the south German states in alliance with her). Battle of Sadowa.
1867. The Emperor Maximilian shot.
1870. Napoleon III declared war against Prussia.
1871. Paris surrendered (January). The King of Prussia became William I, "German Emperor." The Peace of Frankfort.
1875. The "Bulgarian atrocities."
1877. Russo-Turkish War. Treaty of San Stefano. Queen Victoria became Empress of India.
1878. The Treaty of Berlin. The Armed Peace of 36 years began in Western Europe
1881. The Battle of Majuba Hill. The Transvaal free.
1882. Charles Darwin died.
1883. Britain occupied Egypt. Karl Marx died.
1886. Gladstone's first Irish Home Rule Bill.
1888. Frederick III (March), William II (June), German emperors.
1890. Bismarck dismissed. Heligoland ceded to Germany by Lord Salisbury.
- 1894-5. Japanese war with China.
1895. "Unionist" (Imperialist) government in Britain.
1896. Battle of Adowa.

A.D.

1898. The Fashoda quarrel between France and Britain. Germany acquired Kiau-Chau.
1899. The war in South Africa began (Boer War).
1900. The Boxer risings in China. Siege of the Legations at Peking.
1904. The British invaded Tibet.
- 1904-5. Russo-Japanese War.
1906. The "Unionist" (Imperialist) party in Great Britain defeated by the Liberals upon the question of tariffs.
1908. Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina.
1909. M. Bleriot flew in an aeroplane from France to England.
1910. The Union of South Africa established.
1911. Italy made war on Turkey and seized Tripoli.
1912. China became a republic. The Balkan league made war on Turkey.
1913. Bloodshed at Londonderry in Ireland caused by "Unionist" gun-running.
1914. The Great War in Europe began. (*See Chart, pp. 1086-7.*)
1917. The two Russian revolutions. Establishment of the Bolshevik regime in Russia.
1918. The Armistice (Nov.).
1919. The Peace of Versailles.
1920. First meeting of League of Nations. Last invaders (Wrangel, Poles) expelled from Russia.
1922. Russian famine. Ataturk defeats Greeks. Irish Free State established.
1923. French occupy the Ruhr; collapse of German currency.
1924. Death of Lenin; first steps taken to Stalin's autocracy.
1926. China comes under Kuomintang control.
1929. American Wall-street crash starts world-wide slump.
1931. Spain becomes a republic.
1933. Inauguration of Roosevelt's "New Deal" in the U.S.A. Nazis take power in Germany. Japan invades northern China.
1935. Italy invades and conquers Abyssinia; League of Nations fails to act.
1936. Franco rebels against Spanish republic, with aid of Nazis and Fascists.
1937. "Axis" formed (Germany, Italy, Japan; later Franco-Spain). Full-scale Japanese invasion of China.
1938. Germany annexes Austria; Munich conference.
1939. Germany annexes Czechoslovakia; Italy annexes Albania;

- Franco takes Madrid. Soviet-Nazi pact signed; Germany attacks Poland. War. Russia and Germany partition Poland; Russia annexes Baltic states and attacks Finland.
1940. Germany overruns Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium. Chamberlain replaced by Coalition government headed by Churchill. Fall of France. Battle of Britain.
1941. British beat off German air attacks; reconquer Abyssinia; Germany conquers Yugoslavia and Greece. Germans invade Russia. Japan attacks U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbour. The Atlantic Charter.
1942. Axis victories until late in year. Allied victories follow (El Alamein, New Guinea, Stalingrad, North African landings).
1943. Fall of Mussolini.
1944. Capture of Rome; Allied landings in Normandy; Germans expelled from Russia, France and Belgium.
1945. Suicide of Hitler; Nazi surrender. Surrender of Japan after dropping of two atom bombs. Charter of United Nations signed.
1946. Guerrilla war in Palestine. Beginning of British Welfare state. First Soviet "cold war" aggressions.
1947. India, Ceylon, Pakistan granted independence; Burma leaves British commonwealth. Marshall scheme. Soviet rejects atom control plan; eliminates opposition in Hungary and Bulgaria.
1948. British quit Palestine; Arab-Jew war. Chinese communists defeat Kuomintang. Soviet completes subjugation of Rumania and Czechoslovakia. Berlin blockade.
1949. Atlantic pact signed leading to "NATO". Soviet takes over Poland; Yugoslavia escapes. Dutch ousted from Indonesia; Chiang from China.
1950. Korean war. Beginning of European army, under U.S. general.
1952. Mau Mau revolt. Egyptian revolution.
1953. Death of Stalin. Korean armistice. East Berlin revolt.
1956. Hungarian revolution; crushed by Russia. Franco-British attack on the Suez Canal.
1957. Russian satellite launched.
1959. Castro revolution in Cuba.
1960. Many African colonies become independent; chaos in Congo.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

VOWELS

a	as in far (far), father (fa' thér), mikado (mi ka' dō).
ā	„ „ fat (fāt), ample (āmpl), abstinence (āb' stin ēns).
ā	„ „ fate (fāt), wait (wāt), deign (dān), jade (jād).
aw	„ „ fall (fawl), appal (ā pawl'), broad (brawd).
ā	„ „ fair (fār), bear (bār), where (hwār).
e	„ „ bell (bel), bury (ber' i).
ē	„ „ her (hēr), search (sērch), word (wērd), bird (bērd).
ē	„ „ beef (bēf), thief (thēf), idea (ī dē' ā), beer (bēr), casino (kā sē' nō):
i	„ „ bit (bit), lily (lil' i), nymph (nimf), build (bild).
i	„ „ bite (bit), analyse (ān' ā liz), light (lit).
o	„ „ not (not), watch (woch), cough (koi), sorry (sor' i).
ō	„ „ no (nō), blow (blō), brooch (brōch).
o	„ „ north (nōrth), absorb (āb sōrb').
oo	„ „ food (food), do (doo), prove (proof), b'ue (bloo), strew (strow).
u	„ „ bull (bul), good (gud), would (wud).
ū	„ „ sun (sūn), love (lūv), enough (ē nūf').
ū	„ „ muse (mūz), stew (stū), cure (kūr).
ou	„ „ bout (bout), bough (bou), crowd (krowd).
oi	„ „ join (join), joy (joi), buoy (boi).

A dot placed over a, e, o, or u (ā, ē, ō, ū) signifies that the vowel has an obscure, indeterminate, or slurred sound, as in:—

advice (ād vis'),	current (kūr' ēnt),	sailor (sā' lōr),
breakable (brā' kābl),	notion (nō' shūn),	pleasure (plezh' ūr).

CONSONANTS

“s” is used only for the sibilant “s” (as in “toast,” tōst, “place,” plās); the sonant “s” (as in “toes,” “plays”) is printed “z” (tōz, plāz).

“c” (except in the combinations “ch” and “ch’”), “q” and “x” are not used.

b, d, f, h (but see the combinations below), k, l, m, n (see n below), p, r, tv, z, and w and y when used as consonants have their usual values.

ch	as in church (chērch), batch (bā h), capriccio (ka prē' chō).
ch	„ „ loch (loch), coronach (kor' i nach), clachan (klāch' ān).
g	„ „ get (get), finger (fing' gēr).
j	„ „ join (join), judge (jūj), germ (jērm), ginger (jin' jēr).
gh	(in proper names only) as in Ludwig (lut' vigh).
hl	(in proper names only) as in Llandilo (hlān dl' lō).
hw	as in white (hwit), nowhere (nō' hwār).
n	„ „ cabochon (ka bō shon'), congé (kon' zhā).
sh	„ „ shawl (shawl), mention (men' shūn).
zh	„ „ measure (mez' ūr), vision (viz' ōn).
th	„ „ thin (thin), breath (breth).
th	„ „ thine (thīn), breathe (brēth).

The accent (') follows the syllable to be stressed.—(CASSILL'S *New English Dictionary*.)

INDEX

- AACHEN**, 1179
Aar (ar) Valley, 783
Abbasids (a lās' idz), 621-3, 626, 656, 661, 694, 713, 1216
Abd Manīf (abd man ēf'), 597
Abd Malīk (abd al ma līk), 619
Abd-el-Krīm, 1129, 1146
Abelard, Peter, 753, 1218
Aboukir (a boo kēr), 923
Aboukir, cruiser, 1074
Abraham, patriarch, 166, 254-5, 260, 527, 508
Absolutism, 797
Abu Bekr (a' boo bek' ēr), 598, 600, 605, 608-9, 612, 1216
Abul Abbas (a' bool ab' bās), 620-21, 1216
Abul Fazi (a' bool fa' zī), 722
Abydos (a bī dos), 313, 318
Abyssinia, 152, 612, 1008, 1017, 1160, 1166, 1168, 1226-7
Abyssinian Christians, 549-50, 564, 595, 599;
 language, 147, 154
Académie des Sciences, 819
Academy, French, 819, 1028
Academy, Greek, 329-31
Academy, Royal, 1021-2
Academy of Inscriptions, 887
Acorns, 81
Acre, 188, 923
Acrobats, early, 486
Acropolis (a krop' o līs), Athens, 816, 292
Act of Union, 1050
Actium (āk tī um), battle of, 471, 1213
Acts of the Apostles, 536-7
Adam and Eve, 970
Adams, G. B., 635
Adams, John, 877, 879
Adams, Samuel, 868, 879
Adams, William, 1014
Addington, Henry (Lord Sidmouth), 928
Addis Ababa, 1161
Addison, Joseph, 820
Aden, 152, 171, 622, 1018
Adenauer, Dr., 1200
Adowa, battle of, 1009, 1017, 1058, 1158, 1225
Adrianople, 510, 709, 1058; *treaty of*, 945
"Adriatic" river, 112
Adriatic Sea, 245, 364, 416, 425, 434, 497, 516, 553, 562, 641, 669, 933, 1065, 1110
Ædile (ē dlī), 422
Ægætan (ē gā' shūn), Isles, battle of the, 433, 1212
Ægean (ē jē' an) cities, 205; *civilization*, 188-90, 256, 285, 342, 169, 191; *Dark Whites*, 188, 412; *hunters*, 299; *languages*, 154
Ægina (ē jī na'), 316
Æneid (ē nē id), the, 412, 487
Æollans (ē ō ll anz), 288
Æolic (ē ō līk) dialect, 285
Aeroplanes, 18, 953-4, 1073-6, 1226; *presurized cabins in*, 18
Æschylns (ē s kī lūs), 196, 340-41, 1211
Afghanistan (and Afghans), 146, 174, 400, 402, 578, 589, 702, 720, 839
Afrasyab, 897
Africa, 60, 66, 74, 86, 91, 93, 103, 114, 121, 140, 148, 155, 175, 256, 267, 465, 702, 727, 788, 1187, 1190, 1200, 1207, 141, 1005, 1006, 1160, 1205; *peoples of*, 131, 133, 136, 138-40, 170, 180, 183, 188, 205, 270, 489, 143; *languages of*, 148, 160, 155, 163, 154; *early trade with*, 192, 244, 456;
- Moslems in**, 192, 612 *sqg.*, 621, 628, 631, 641, 655, 1216; *voyages and travels in*, 192, 193, 205, 405, 771, 775, 836; *Phoenicians in*, 191, 413, 444, 521, 531; *Roman*, 431, 440, 456, 470, 497, 515-16, 553; *vandals in*, 511, 552, 562, 1214, 300, 552; *slavery in*, 778, 809, 882; *modern exploitation of*, 1000, 1007, 1008, 1042, 1058, 1109, 1124; *Central*, 140, 150-51, 155, 244, 513; *East*, 155, 231; *South (see South Africa)*; *West*, 194, 1000; *independent states of*, 1205
African lung-fish, 33
"Age of Confusion", 177
"Age of the Growing Brain", 59
"Age of the Ten states", 694
Agincourt, 759
Agrarian party, 1198
Agricultural Adjustment Act (A.A.A.), 1141
Agriculture, early, 103, 108, 110, 120-22, 130, 150-52, 157-9, 160, 162, 176, 180, 181, 226, 236, 242, 275, 299; *slaves in*, 231; *Arab knowledge of*, 627-8; *in Great Britain*, 853, 854-5; *modern advances in*, 954
Agrirentum (ā g rī jēn' tūm), 431
Agrippina (ā g rī pl' nī), 450
Ahmedabad, 724
Ahriman (a' rī man), 572
Ainu (ī' noo), 133, 844, 1012
Air, 18, 30
"Air-lift", 1197
Aiene (an), battle of the, 637, 1071
Aix-la-Chapelle, 648, 654; *cathedral*, 651
Ajanta caves, 575-6, 591
Akbar, 720-24, 837, 1221
Akhmaton (āk na' ton). (*See Amenophis IV*)
Akkadia (and Akkadians), 165, 217, 255
Akkadian-Sumerian Empire, 165, 1210, 154
Akkī, 255
Alabama, privateer, 986, 996
Alabama, state, 992
Alamanni (Alemani), 508, 638, 1214, 1215
Aland Isles, 1135
Alans, 503, 607, 511, 573, 1212, 509
Alaric (āl' a rik), 610-11, 516, 1214
Alaska, 185, 1061
Alban, St., 638
Alban Mount, 413. (*See also Latium*)
Albania, 1075, 1161, 1169, 1197-8, 1226; *language of*, 154
Albert, Prince Consort, 960, 1045, 1225
Albertus Magnus, 753, 1218, 1219
Albigenses (āl bī jēn' eez), 650, 683
Alcares (āl car' ez), 792
Alcazar (āl ka' zar), 689
Alchemists, 756
Alcibiades (āl al bī a dēs), 329
Alcmaeonidae (āl k mē on' ī dō), 296
Alcohol, 627
Alcuin (al' kwīn), 648
Alemanni. (See Alamanni)
Aleppo, 666
Alexander the Great, 169-70, 171, 174-5, 179, 192, 195, 224-5, 237, 252, 324, 331-3, 344 *sqg.*, 388, 400, 416-17, 430, 463, 465-6, 468, 478-9, 498, 504, 517, 519, 545, 562, 568, 611, 640, 667, 702, 731, 784, 880, 925, 1211; *empire of*, 398, 370
Alexander, son of Alexander the Great, 367
Alexander II, king of Egypt. (See Ptolemy X)
Alexander, king of Greece, 1077