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TO
Its Extinction;
ADAPTED TO
THE USE OF YOUNG PEOPLE,
AND

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of the*

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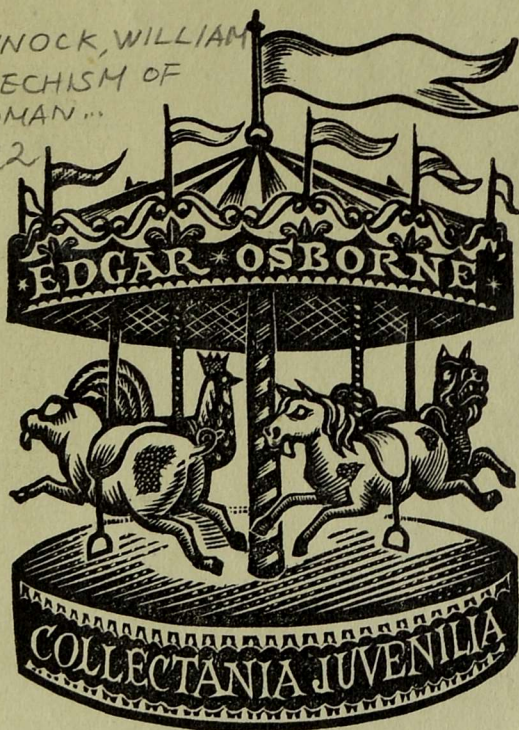
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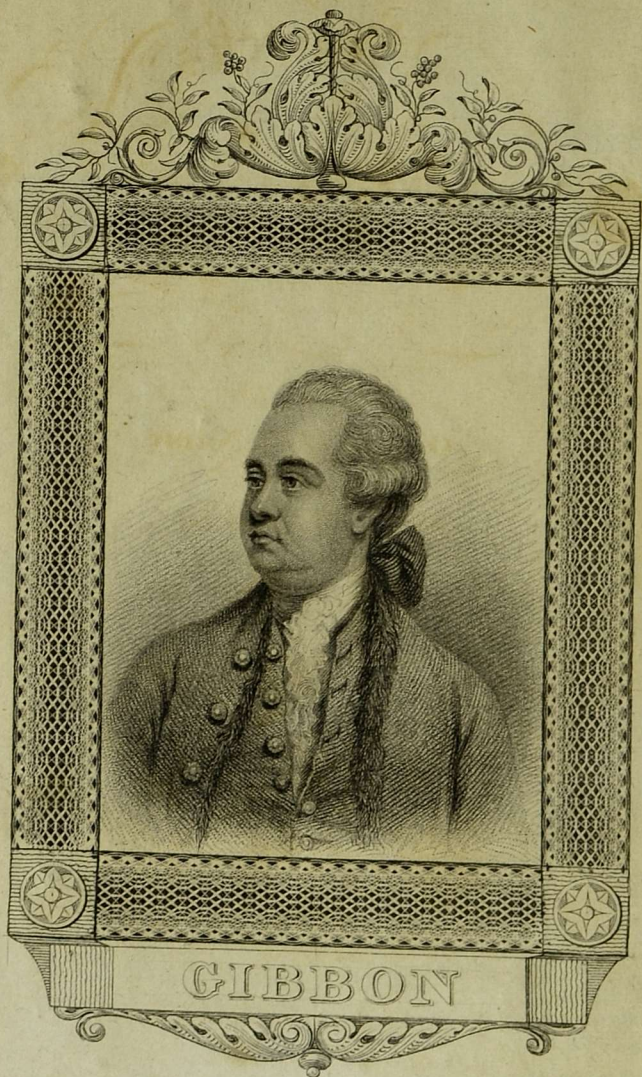
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from the
(Origin of its Name)
to its
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PINNOCK'S CATECHISMS.

A
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OF

ROMAN HISTORY,

FROM THE

Origin of the Name to its Extinction ;

WRITTEN IN

CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER;

INTENDED AS

An Introduction

TO

Pinnock's Improved Edition of

GOLDSMITH'S HISTORY OF ROME,

WITH

Questions for Examination, &c.

~~~~~  
ELEVENTH EDITION.

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LONDON :

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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*The History of Rome comprizes so prodigious a variety of surprising events, and the affairs of almost every other nation are so much blended with it, that it is trusted that any attempt to render a knowledge of this once celebrated people easy, will meet with public approbation.*

*In writing the following pages, the author has aimed at an easy, familiar, intelligible style, suited to the meanest capacity: the facts are placed in chronological order, comprehending those leading features of the History only, which are necessary to be committed to memory; and it is to be hoped that nothing essential has been omitted which could be comprized in the limits of so small a work.*

# A CATECHISM

OF

# ROMAN HISTORY.

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## CHAPTER I.

### *Of the Origin of the Romans.*

*Question.* WHO were the Ancient Romans?

*Answer.* The inhabitants of Ancient Rome, the chief city of Italy; the history of which is full of the most interesting and surprising events.

Q. What was the origin of the Romans?

A. They were descended from Æne'as, a Trojan prince, son of Ve'nus and Anchi'ses\*, who escaped with a small party of his countrymen from the flames of Troy, when it was burnt by the Gre'cians, and afterwards arrived in Italy, where they were kindly received by Lat'i'nus, king of

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\* Anchi'ses, pro. Anki'ses.

the Latins \*, who gave to Æne'as his daughter Lavin'ia in marriage.

Q. Who was Venus ?

A. The fabled goddess of Beauty ; who, in Heathen Mythology, is said to have sprung from the froth of the sea.

Q. Is it not very absurd to say that Venus was the mother of Æne'as, when in reality her existence was only ideal ?

A. Most certainly ; but it was a custom among the ancient Greeks and Romans, to attribute a supposed god or goddess as the father or mother of the child when either parent was unknown, in order to avoid the odium which otherwise would have been cast on the mal-conduct of their ancestors.

Q. Who governed the Latins after the death of Latinus ?

A. Æne'as, his son-in-law.

Q. How long did Æne'as reign, and by whom was he succeeded ?

A. He reigned six years, and was succeeded by his son Asca'nus, whom he had by his first wife Creusa, before he left Troy.

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\* The Latins inhabited the province of La'tium, the country in which Rome stood.

Q. Where is to be found the history of Æne'as?

A. In the Æ'neid, a poem by Virgil, in which the adventures of Æne'as are beautifully described.

Q. You say that you are giving me an account of the origin of the Romans; but from what name am I to understand they received the appellation?

A. I am giving you an account of the origin of the Romans, it is true; but I do not say these people are called Romans; they are called Latins; therefore before we treat of the succession of the kings of Rome it will be necessary to give an account of the Latin kings, in order to point out more clearly the beginning of the Romans.

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*N. B. The following Table is not intended to be committed to memory, but inserted merely as a table of reference, to be described by the teacher as circumstances may require.*

# A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE LATIN KINGS.

| <i>KINGS.</i>                                               | <i>Yrs. of the<br/>World.</i> | <i>Reign.</i> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Picus, son of Sa'turn.....                                  | 2757                          | 37            |
| Fau'nus.....                                                | 2794                          | 44            |
| Latínus I.....                                              | 2838                          | 35            |
| Æne'as.....                                                 | 2872                          | 6             |
| Asca'nus, son of Æne'as.....                                | 2877                          | 38            |
| Sil'vius, son of Æne'as.....                                | 2915                          | 29            |
| Æne'as Sil'vius.....                                        | 2944                          | 31            |
| Latínus II.....                                             | 2975                          | 51            |
| Al'ba Sil'vius.....                                         | 3025                          | 39            |
| Cape'tus I. ....                                            | 3064                          | 25            |
| Ca'pys.....                                                 | 3090                          | 28            |
| Cape'tus II. ....                                           | 3118                          | 13            |
| Tiberi'nus.....                                             | 3131                          | 8             |
| Agrip'pa Sil'vius.....                                      | 3139                          | 41            |
| Alla'dius, or Arima'lius Sil'vius                           | 3180                          | 19            |
| Aventi'nus Sil'vius.....                                    | 3199                          | 37            |
| Pro'cus, or Palati'nus Sil'vius..                           | 3236                          | 23            |
| Amu'lius Sil'vius.....                                      | 3259                          | 41            |
| Numi'tor, the grandfather of }<br>Romulus and Ré'mus..... } | 3299                          | 2             |

## CHAPTER II.

*Of the Origin of Rom'ulus.*

Q. How many sons had Pro'cus, the king of the Latins?

A. Two; Nu'mitor and Amu'lius. To Nu'mitor, the elder, he left the crown; to the other, his treasures.

Q. Did Nu'mitor succeed his father in the government of the Latins?

A. No; Amu'lius by means of his riches, supplanted his brother, and reigned in his stead.

Q. Had Nu'mitor any children?

A. Yes; he had several sons and one daughter; but how many sons, history does not inform us.

Q. What did Amu'lius towards the family of Nu'mitor to deprive them of all hopes of succeeding to the crown?

A. Amu'lius caused his brother's sons to be put to death, and made his only daughter Rhe'a Silvia, a vestal virgin.

Q. What is a vestal virgin?

A. A virgin consecrated to the service of Ves'ta, a heathen goddess.

Q. Did Rhe'a Silvia always remain a virgin ?

A. No ; she gave birth to male twins, which she attributed to Mars, the supposed god of war.

Q. How did Amu'lius act when he heard of it ?

A. Amu'lius ordered them to be thrown into the river Ti ber, and herself to be cast into prison.

Q. What became of the children after they were thrown into the Ti ber ?

A. Providently, the Tiber overflowed its banks, so that when the waters subsided, it left the vessel in which the infants were exposed, on dry ground ; they were immediately discovered by Faus'tulus, the king's shepherd, who took them home to his wife Lauren'tia to nurse ; and they were brought up by them as their own children.

Q. By what names were these twins known ?

A. By Rom'ulus and Re'mus, who, when they were grown up, confined themselves to the shepherds' life for some time ; but as soon as they discovered that they were sprung from a nobler origin, they discontinued the shepherds' habits, and took to hunting ; they also attacked the robbers of their country, whom they stripped of their plunder, and divided it among the common people.

Q. What befel Re'mus in one of these hunting parties ?

A. He was taken and brought before Amu'lius, and charged with having carried off plunder from the lands of Nu'mitor, to whom he was given over to be punished ; but the critical situation in which Re'mus was placed, caused Faus'tulus to make a discovery to Nu'mitor of the secret of their birth.

Q. What followed this discovery ?

A. A conspiracy against Amu'lius, who was slain, and Nu'mitor was restored to the throne ; he reigned two years, and with him fell the Latin power, which was followed by that of the Romans, whose first king was Rom'ulus.

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### CHAPTER III.

*Of the foundation of Rome by Romulus.*

Q. WHEN, and by whom was the city of Rome built ?

A. It was built 753 years before the birth of our Saviour, 431 after the burning of Troy, and in the year of the world 3301, by Rom'ulus and Re'mus, on the very spot where they had been exposed, when Amu'lius intended to have drowned them to prevent their succeeding to the crown.

Q. As from the circumstances of these young men being twins neither of them could claim any right of precedence, what expedient did they take to determine which should govern this new city?

A. For this purpose they had recourse to augury \*, and agreed, that he who saw the most vultures, at a certain time, should name the new city, and be king; Rom'ulus saw twelve, and Re'mus only six; whence it was governed by the former, and from him it received the name of *Rome*.

Q. Was it settled amicably between Rom'ulus and Re'mus who should govern the new kingdom?

A. No; a dispute arose, and in the tumult Re'mus was slain; and Rom'ulus remained king alone.

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## CHAPTER IV.

*The manner in which Rome was first peopled.*

Q. WHAT method did Rom'ulus take to people Rome?

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\* Augury, among the ancients, was much used. It was a species of divination, or the art of foretelling future events, and distinguished into five kinds, namely, augury from the heavens, from birds, (as in the above instance) from chickens, from quadrupeds, and from portentous events. Of this kind are also the modern magic, astrology, palmistry, &c. which, though formerly much practised, are now justly exploded, as inconsistent with reason, propriety, and true philosophy.

A. He thought of two expedients.

Q. What were they ?

A. In the first place he opened a public sanctuary in a small wood, not far from the city, where all fugitive slaves, criminals, and others of a similar description, from the neighbouring provinces, found protection.

Q. Had this expedient the desired effect ?

A. Yes.

Q. What did he after this ?

A. As there were no women among the Romans, and as their neighbours would not intermarry with them, he was obliged to have recourse to a stratagem.

Q. What was that ?

A. He had it published, in all the neighbouring provinces, that at a certain time the Romans designed to celebrate some sports.

Q. What success attended him in this measure ?

A. The *Sab'ines* came to see these diversions, and brought their wives and daughters with them ; and when they were most intent upon beholding the sports, Rom'ulus gave the signal, and the Roman youths immediately carried off the Sab'ine virgins, and married them, and their parents fled home in the greatest trepidation.

Q. What did Rom'ulus, when he had thus peopled his city?

A. He divided the people into three tribes, and each tribe into ten *curiæ*, or parishes; the chief of a tribe was called *Tribunus*, a tribune, and of a *curiæ*, *Curio*.

Q. How did he divide the land?

A. Into thirty equal parts, to answer the number of *curiæ*, which parts were distributed by lot.

Q. Did not Rom'ulus reserve any portion for the public expenses?

A. Yes; a certain portion was exempted, sufficient to defray sacred rites, the building of temples, and all public exigencies.

Q. How did he divide the people in point of rank?

A. Into two orders; the one called *patricians*, or nobility, and the other *plebeians*, or common people.

Q. What were the functions of the patricians, and what those of the plebeians?

A. It was the office of the patricians to perform sacred things, and to assist the government in the affairs of state; and that of the plebeians, to cultivate the ground, and exercise mechanic arts or handicrafts.

## CHAPTER V.

*Of the Government of Rome.*

Q. How was Rome first governed ?

A. By kings.

Q. What is this sort of government called ?

A. Monarchy.

Q. Was Rome always governed by kings ?

A. No ; it became a republic after the expulsion of Tar'quin the Proud, who was the seventh and last king.

Q. What is the difference between a monarchy and a republic ?

A. Monarchy is a form of government where the chief power is vested in one person only ; in a republic the administration is lodged in the hands of many.

Q. Did Rome always continue a republic after the expulsion of Tar'quin the Proud ?

A. No ; it was afterwards governed by emperors.

Q. What difference is there between a king and an emperor ?

A. The names are synonymous, with this distinction only, that an emperor is supposed to have greater power or authority.

Q. How many kinds of government have there been in Rome ?

A. Three; that of kings, which lasted about 250 years; that of consuls, 490; and that of the emperors, 360.

Q. How many kings reigned over the Romans?

A. Seven; their names are in the following table, together with the time and length of their respective reigns.

## CHAPTER VI.

### A TABLE OF THE SEVEN KINGS OF ROME.

| <i>KINGS.</i>                | <i>Yrs. of the<br/>World.</i> | <i>Reign.</i> |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Rom'ulus.....             | 3301                          | 38            |
| Inter-regnum*.....           | 3339                          | —             |
| 2. Nu'ma Pompil'ius.....     | 3340                          | 43            |
| 3. Tul'lus Hostil'ius.....   | 3383                          | 32            |
| 4. An'cus Mar'tius.....      | 3414                          | 24            |
| 5. Tarquin'ius Pris'cus....  | 3439                          | 39            |
| 6. Servi'us Tul'lius.....    | 3477                          | 44            |
| 7. Tarquin'ius Super'bus.... | 3521                          | 25            |

## CHAPTER VII.

### *Of the Reign of Romulus.*

Q. WHAT was the character of Rom'ulus?

\* *Inter-regnum*, the time in which a throne is vacant, between the death of one prince, and the accession of another; but in hereditary governments, like that of Great Britain, there is no inter-regnum.

A. He was a great warrior and politician, and gained several considerable battles against the Cenin'ians, the Atanma'tes, and the Crustumeni'ans (people of Italy), with whom he made war.

Q. Did no other people attack the Romans besides those above-mentioned?

A. Yes; the Sab'ines under Ta'tius, who were enraged with the Romans for taking away their daughters.

Q. Was not this a dangerous war for Rom'ulus?

A. Yes; it had nearly been the downfall of the Roman power, for the Sab'ines had got possession of the capitol by the treachery of Tarpe'ia, who had the keeping of one of the gates; and had it not been for the intercession of the Roman wives, who had been carried off by force, who threw themselves between the two contending armies, and obtained a peace with their tears, their destruction was at hand.

Q. It appears, from what you have related, that the Sab'ines were moved with compassion at this sight?

A. Yes; so much so, that the combatants, on both sides, immediately threw down their arms, and engaged themselves never again to make war against each other.

Q. What followed this conciliation ?

A. The two powers entered into an agreement, that Rom'ulus and Ta'tius \* should reign together, and that Rome should be the capital of their empire.

Q. How many years did Rom'ulus and Ta'tius reign jointly and amicably together ?

A. Six years ; when Ta'tius was murdered at Lanu'vium, B. C. 742, for an act of cruelty to the ambassadors of the Lauren'tes †. Some authors suppose this was done by order of his royal colleague, from a secret jealousy between the two sovereigns.

Q. In what manner did Rom'ulus come by his death ?

A. It is not known ; but the most probable opinion is, that the senators, whom he treated too imperiously, killed him in the midst of the senate, and afterwards made the people believe that he ascended into heaven.

Q. After the death of Rom'ulus, was not the form of government changed ?

A. Yes ; for the senate being composed of Romans and Sabines, it was resolved to chuse by lot

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\* The king of the Sab'ines.

† The Latins, sometimes called Laurentini.

five persons of each nation, who should reign five days alternately, till such time as they could find out one that was worthy to fill the throne.

Q. How long did this inter-regnum last?

A. A twelvemonth.

Q. Was nothing done to the honour of Rom'ulus?

A. Yes; a temple was built to him upon the Quiri'nal Mount \*, where he was adored under the name of Quiri'nus †.

Q. How long did Rom'ulus reign, and by whom was he succeeded?

A. He reigned thirty-eight years, and was succeeded by Nu'ma Pompil'ius.

## CHAPTER VIII.

*Of the Reign of Numa Pompilius, the second King of Rome.*

Q. WHENCE came Nu'ma Pompil'ius?

A. From Cu'res, the metropolis of the Sabines; he was chosen by the senate on account of his great piety.

Q. What was the first public act Pompil'ius did after he was made sovereign?

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\* A hill in Rome, originally called Ago nius.

† A surname of the god Mars, among the Romans, and was given to Rom'ulus when he was deified by his superstitious subjects.

A. The first thing he did was to disband the guards which Rom'ulus had instituted for the security of his person.

Q. Why did he do this?

A. Because, he said, it was better for a prince to make himself beloved than feared by his subjects.

Q. What were the principal events of his reign?

A. He instituted the college of vestals, softened the stern disposition of the people, maintained peace with his neighbours, built the temple of Ja'nus\*, and died after reigning tranquilly and happily for forty years.

Q. Were there no other remarkable events in the reign of Pompil'ius?

A. Yes; he divided the year into twelve months, whereas Rom'ulus made it to consist only of ten. He also instituted the *pontiffs*, who had the chief direction of sacred matters; the *augurs*, who explained omens, &c.; and the *Salian Priests*, who took care of the sacred shields, which Nu'ma pretended had dropped down from heaven; and which while they remained in Rome, would serve as a perpetual safe-guard to the city.

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\* A temple built in honour of the god Ja'nus, which was shut in peace, and opened in war.

Q. Had he any children ?

A. Yes ; he had four sons, none of whom succeeded him in the crown, but made four illustrious families in Rome.

Q. Had he no daughter ?

A. One only, called Pompil'ia, married to a Sab'ine nobleman, whose name was Mar'tius.

Q. By whom was Nu'ma Pompil'ius succeeded ?

A. By Tul'lus Hostil'ius.

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## CHAPTER IX.

*Tullus Hostilius, the third King of Rome.*

Q. What important act did Tul'lus Hostil'ius in the beginning of his reign ?

A. Being of a warlike disposition, he taught the Romans a regular system of military discipline, with which they were before unacquainted.

Q. What remarkable event happened in the reign of Tullus ?

A. The war with the Albans, which was decided in the famous combat between the Hora'tii and Curia'tii.

Q. Can you relate to me the manner in which the war between the Romans and Albans was conducted ?

A. The Romans and Albans being willing to put a speedy conclusion to the war, which had lasted a long time, it was resolved, on both sides, to chuse three champions, to fight for their country, and to decide in that way the fate of the contending nations.

Q. What were the conditions ?

A. If the three Albans were vanquished, Alba was to submit itself to the government of the Romans ; on the other hand, if the Roman champions were beaten, Rome was to have been subject to Alba.

Q. Who were selected for this great exploit ?

A. The Romans chose the three Hora'tii, brothers ; and the Albans, the three Curia'tii, who were brothers also.

Q. What was the result of this combat, and where did they fight ?

A. They fought in the presence of both armies. Two of the Romans fell ; the three Albans were wounded ; and the surviving Roman was unhurt. He, therefore, to separate the Curia'tii, betook himself to flight ; and as they pursued him, at a considerable distance from each other, and one of them not far off, he suddenly turned about and killed him ; and in like manner as they came up with him singly, he killed the other two. Thus

the Albans, therefore, acknowledged their defeat, and became subject to the Romans.

Q. Did not Hora'tius soon tarnish the glory of this illustrious action?

A. Yes.

Q. In what manner?

A. By murdering his own sister.

Q. What instigated him to murder his sister?

A. Returning victorious, and meeting his sister in tears for one of the Curia'tii, who had been promised her in marriage, he run her through with his sword.

Q. Was he not punished for this atrocious deed?

A. He was tried and condemned by two judges, appointed by the king; but, at the intercession of his father, he was reprieved, on account of his late victory.

Q. The Romans being thus conquerors, what did Tul'lus after this?

A. He ordered the city of Alba to be razed to the ground, and commanded the Albans to come and live at Rome, with their king Me'tius Suffe'tius.

Q. What became of that king?

A. He was some time after tied to the tails of four horses, and torn to pieces, for forming a conspiracy to make himself master of Rome.

Q. In what manner did Tullus die?

A. He and his whole family were burnt to death by lightning, which at the same time consumed his palace.

Q. How long did he reign, and by whom was he succeeded?

A. He reigned thirty-two years, and was succeeded by An'cus Mar'tius, who resembled Nu'ma Pompil'ius as well for his justice as piety.

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## CHAPTER X.

*Of An'cus Mar'tius, the fourth King of Rome.*

Q. FROM whom was An'cus descended?

A. He was the son of Pompil'ius, and grandson of Nu'ma Pompil'ius, whose piety and virtue he is said to have inherited.

Q. What were the principal events of his reign?

A. He increased the number of Roman citizens, by conquering his enemies, and afterwards making them free; built the wall of Os'tia, at the mouth of the Ti'ber; enclosed Rome with strong walls; and after a reign of twenty-four years, left two sons to the government, under the tutelage of Tarquin'ius Pris'cus, who, abusing the credit he had with the people, took possession of the throne.

## CHAPTER XI.

*Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth King of Rome.*

Q. What was the origin of Tarquin'ius Pris'cus?

A. He was originally of Cor'inth, in Greece, and the son of a rich merchant whose name was Damara'tus.

Q. For what reason did he assume the name of Tarquin'ius \*?

A. In remembrance of the city of the Tarquins, where he was born.

Q. What are the principal events of his reign?

A. He extended the dominion of the Romans, subjugated Tuscany, and adorned the city with monuments of public utility, some of which still remain. He also augmented the number of senators and knights, in order to strengthen his interest with the people.

Q. What other remarkable events occurred in his reign?

A. He was the first who wore a crown, and a sceptre, with the other marks of royal dignity, and it was through him also that the custom of cele-

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\* The name of Pris'cus was afterwards added, to distinguish him from Tarquin the Proud.

brating a triumph, by being drawn in a chariot, took its origin.

Q. Was there no other event worthy of observation besides those above-mentioned?

A. Yes? Tar'quin one day having a mind to try the skill of Ac'tius Næ'vius, the president of the *augurs*, asked him, whether what he was then thinking of was possible to be done or not.

Q. What answer did Næ'vius make?

A. After he had consulted with the birds, he told him that it was possible. Why then, says the king, I was thinking whether I could be able to cut this whetstone with a razor: strike hard, and you are able, replied the augur; and the king is represented to have cut it through. This circumstance gave great reputation to the augurs; and the Romans ever after, would undertake no enterprise without consulting them.

Q. What did Tar'quin besides to recommend himself?

A. He extinguished the name of the Latins through all Italy, having possessed himself of most of their cities.

Q. What misfortune befel him?

A. He was slain by two peasants, who were bribed to do it by the children of An'cus Mar'tius.

Q. Why did they get him assassinated ?

A. In revenge for taking possession of the throne, to their prejudice.

Q. How old was he when they slew him ; and how long did he reign ?

A. He was eighty-four years old, and reigned thirty years.

Q. Had he any children ?

A. Yes ; two, whom he placed under the care of Ser'vius Tul'lius, who had married his daughter.

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## CHAPTER XII.

*Servius Tullius, the sixth King of Rome.*

Q. What was the origin of Tul'lius ?

A. He was son to the prince of Cornic'ula, a small city which Tar'quin had taken, in the province of the Lat'ins.

Q. What were the principal events of his reign ?

A. He vanquished the Tus'cans and Vejen'tes, and was the first who took a survey of the Roman citizens. He likewise, for the better accommodation and support of his troops, valued every man's estate, in order to tax him in proportion to his income.

Q. After this, how often did an enumeration of the citizens take place?

A. Once in every five years, which was called a *lustrum*.

Q. Had Ser'vius any children?

A. Yes; two daughters, the elder of a sweet and agreeable temper; and the younger violent and ambitious.

Q. Whom did they marry, and what was the consequence?

A. They married the two Tar'quins; the elder of whom, ere long, murdered his wife, and the younger daughter murdered her husband, in order to be united to the elder Tar'quin.

Q. What followed these most atrocious deeds?

A. As soon as Tullia and Tar'quin became united, they dethroned their father; and Tullia had the wickedness to order her car to be driven over her father's dead body.

Q. How long did Ser'vius Tul'lius reign, and by whom was he succeeded?

A. He reigned forty-four years, and was succeeded by Tar'quin, surnamed the **PROUD**.

## CHAPTER XIII.

*Of Tarquinius Superbus, the seventh and last King of Rome.*

Q. OF what origin was Tarquin'ius Super'bus?

A. His exact origin is uncertain ; some historians tell us that he was the son of Tarquin'ius Pris'cus, but others are of opinion that he was his grandson.

Q. How did Tar'quin the Proud conduct himself towards the people?

A. He gave himself up to acts of violence, and governed Rome as a tyrant rather than as a king.

Q. What were the principal events of his reign?

A. He completed the building of the Roman capitol, an immense work, worthy the future greatness of the Romans; but his son Sextus having violated the chaste Lucre'tia, the wife of Collatinus, a noble Roman, it so irritated the public mind against him, that it became the signal for liberty, and the downfall of the family of the Tar'quins\*.

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\* Sex'tus having beheld Lucre'tia, who was no less distinguished for beauty than chastity, immediately formed the design of dishonouring her, and imagining that his high birth would screen him from punishment, he resolved on effecting his purpose by the vilest means. The prayers and

Q. Why was Tarquin'ius surnamed Super'bus?

A. From his pride and insolent disposition.

Q. What befel the family of the Tar'quins, and how long did 'Tarquin'ius reign?

A. The family were driven into exile. Tarquin'ius reigned twenty-five years, and died in Tuscany, after having made several efforts in vain to re-possession himself of Rome.

Q. With whom fell the regal power of Rome?

A. With Tarquin'ius Super'bus, after a continuance of two hundred and forty-five years, during which time, though it had not extended its dominion above forty miles on any side, yet it had acquired a firmness and stability that qualified it for the mighty projects it afterwards undertook, and which it finally accomplished.

Q. What celebrated character was it who so nobly espoused the cause of the much injured and chaste Lucre'tia?

A. Ju'nius Bru'tus, the son of Mar'cus Ju'nius, one of the Roman nobles, and of Tarquin'ia,

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tears of Lucre'tia, were of no avail, for being bent on the gratification of an impure passion, he put a dagger to her breast, and threatened to kill her, and make her name infamous, if she did not comply with his unlawful desires; Lucre'tia, unable to bear the loss of her honour, killed herself.

daughter of Tarquin'ius Pris'cus, who, in concert with Collati'nus, effected a complete revolution in Rome \*.

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## CHAPTER XIV.

### *History of the Commonwealth, or the Roman Republic.*

#### JUNIUS BRUTUS AND COLLATINUS.

Q. After the expulsion of Tar'quin by Bru'tus and Collati'nus, by whom was Rome governed?

A. By consuls.

Q. When did their government begin?

A. Two hundred and forty-five years after the foundation of Rome, and five hundred and ten before the birth of Christ.

Q. Who were the consuls?

A. Certain magistrates, in whose hands the sovereign authority was lodged for a year only; who were thus limited, in order that they might not

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\* The first act of Brutus was the issuing a decree for the King's banishment, in which it was made a capital offence for any one even to express a wish for his return, or any of the family. He then assembled the comitia, and exhibited the dead body of Lucre'tia to the people, haranguing them on the enormities and tyranny of Tar'quin, till the multitude, fired with revenge, and transported with the hopes of liberty, expressed their satisfaction with the change that Bru'tus had effected by the loudest exclamations.

grow insolent from having the command of the state for a longer period.

Q. Who were the first two consuls?

A. Bru'tus and Collati'nus.

Q. Why was the office of consul taken away from Tar'quin Collati'nus?

A. Because he used the name of Tar'quin, which was odious to the people.

Q. Whom did they put in his place?

A. Vale'rius Public'ola.

Q. What was there remarkable in the conduct of Bru'tus?

A. He for a long time during the reign of Tar'quin, feigned madness, to avoid the cruelty of that tyrant, who had put to death Ju'nus, his father, and his brother, with several other senators.

Q. What else did he worthy of remark?

A. The love he bore his country was so great, that he sacrificed the rights of nature to the public weal, for he caused two of his sons to be beheaded for conspiring against the republic.

Q. By whom was the conspiracy carried on?

A. By the deputies whom Tar'quin had sent to Rome to negotiate the affair of his restoration.

Q. In what manner did Bru'tus come by his death?

A. He lost his life in fighting with Aruns \*, son of Tar'quin, in a battle against those of Tar'quin's party, and the Vejen'tes, who espoused his cause.

## CHAPTER XV.

*Of the Wars which the Romans maintained.*

Q. WHAT were the wars which the Romans maintained?

A. The following, viz.

1. The *Etru'rian* war.
2. The war of the *Lat'ins*.
3. The war of the *Vol'scians*.
4. The war of the *Vejen'tes*.
5. The war of the *Gauls*.
6. The second war of the *Lat'ins*.
7. The war of the *Sam'nites*.

\* Aruns fell also at the same time.

1. The *Etru'rians* were inhabitants of *Etru'ria*, a celebrated country of Italy, at the west of the Tiber.
2. *Lati'num*, south of Rome.
3. *Vol'scians*, a considerable people of Tuscany.
4. *Vejen'tes*, inhabitants of *Ve'ii*, an ancient city of Tuscany.
5. *Gauls*, the ancient inhabitants of France.
7. *Sam'nites*, of *Sam'nium*, now Naples.

8. The war of the *Taren'tines*.
9. The first *Punic* war.
10. The second *Punic* war.
11. The war of *Anti'ochus*.
12. The war of *Macedo'nia*.
13. The third *Punic* war.
14. The war of *Cor'inth*.
15. The war of *Por'tugal*.
16. The war of *Numan'tia*.
17. The war of the *Slaves*.
18. The war of *Jugur'tha*.
19. The war of *Milhrida'tes*.

8. *Taren'tines*, the inhabitants of *Taren'tum*.

9. *Pu'nic* War, a war between the Carthaginians, inhabitants of Carthage, in Africa, and the Romans. It was called the *Pu'nic* War, from the alleged bad faith of the Carthaginians.

11. *Anti'ochus*, surnamed the Great, wasking of Sy'ria, a province of Tur'key.

12. *Macedo'nia*, a kingdom of ancient Greece, now part of European Tur'key.

14. *Cor'inth*, a city of ancient Greece, now part of European Tur'key.

15. *Por'tugal*, the present Portugal.

16. *Numan'tia*, a city of old Casti'le, in Spain.

17. *Slaves* to the Romans in Si'cily.

18. *Jugur'tha*, king of Num'idia, a large district in Africa, comprising Algiers and Biledulgerid.

19. *Mithrida'tes*, king of Pontus, an ancient country in the north of Turkey.

*Questions for Examination, corresponding to the  
Notes in the former page.*

1. Who were the Etru'rians ?
2. Who were the Lat'ins ?
3. Who were the Vol'scians ?
4. Who were the Vejent'es ?
5. Who were the Gauls ?
7. Who were the Sam'nites ?
8. Who were the Taren'tines ?
9. What were the Pu'nic Wars ?
11. Who was Anti'ochus ?
12. Where was Macedonia ?
14. What was Cor'inth ?
16. Where was Numan'tia ?
18. Who was Jugur'tha ?
19. Who was Mithrida'tes ?

Q. Had the Romans any other wars than those ?

A. Yes ; they had two civil wars ; one between Ma'rius and Syl'la, and the other between Cæsar and Pompey ; also several seditions, which shall be related in their proper places.

Q. For what reason did the Romans undertake all these wars ?

A. To defend their liberty, to preserve their limits, protect their allies, and enlarge their empire.

## CHAPTER XVI.

*The War of Etruria.*

OF THE WORLD, 3547.—OF ROME, 247.

Q. WHICH was the first war that the Romans were engaged in after the expulsion of their kings?

A. That of Etru'ria.

Q. How did it begin, and in what manner did it end?

A. Porsen'na, king of Etru'ria, being resolved to support the cause of Tar'quin, came and besieged Rome with a powerful army; but the great valour and bravery of Hora'tius Co'cles, and Mu'tius Scavo'la, so effectually daunted him, that he sent deputies to the Romans to offer them peace. As soon as Porsen'na found that he could not conquer the Romans, he abandoned the cause of Tarquin.

## CHAPTER XVII.

*The War with the Latins.*

OF THE WORLD, 3555;—OF ROME, 254.

Q. WHICH was the second war that the Romans were obliged to maintain?

A. That of the Latins, who took up arms at the instigation of Man'lius, son-in-law to Tar'quin.

Q. What was the result of this war?

A. A bloody battle ensued, in which the Romans were victorious.

Q. Who were the generals of the two armies?

A. Man'lius was at the head of the Lat'ins, and Au'lus Posthu'mius commanded the Romans.

Q. How many men fell in this battle?

A. Thirty-four thousand of the Lat'ins, among whom was Man'lius; and six thousand of the Romans. After the death of Man'lius, the Tar'quins lost all hopes of ever being restored.

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## CHAPTER XVIII.

### *The War with the Vol'scians.*

OF THE WORLD, 3559;—OF ROME, 258

Q. With whom was the third war of the Romans?

A. With the Vol'scians.

Q. Why did the Romans declare war against the Vol'sci?

A. Because the Vol'scians continually disturbed and annoyed them.

Q. When did this war begin, and in whose favour did it terminate?

A. It began in the year of Rome 259, lasted several years, and terminated in favour of the Romans.

Q. By whom was the Roman army commanded?

A. By Quin'tus Cincinna'tus, who was taken from the plough to be made dictator. He originally possessed a very great fortune, but disposed of the whole in paying a heavy fine which had been imposed on his son Cæ'so. He had performed many exploits in his youthful days, which was the reason of his being applied to on this urgent occasion.

Q. What became of Cincinna'tus after this defeat of the Vol'sci?

A. He returned to his old employment of tilling the ground, and looking after his farm.

Q. Was there any other war between the Romans and the Vol'sci after this?

A. Yes, several; but the most celebrated was the one caused by Cori'olanus, a Roman gentleman, whose name was Mar'tius. He was condemned to banishment in the year of Rome 262, and fled to the Vol'sci for protection, who chose him for their general.

Q. What were the exploits of Cori'olanus?

A. He signalized himself in several encounters, in which he always defeated the Romans.

Q. Did he always make use of his advantage over the Romans?

A. No; being encamped near the gates of the city with a design to besiege it, he was diverted from his purpose by the prayers and tears of his mother Vetru'ria, and his wife Volum'nia, whom the senate deputed to go and intercede with him. He therefore abandoned his enterprize, and drew the army off, in the year 266, and led the Vol'sci back to their own country, where he was assassinated; thus expiating the crime of his revolt by his death.

Q. Had the Vol'sci any other wars besides those already mentioned?

A. Yes; but after the death of Coriola'nus, every other proved abortive, and they were totally defeated, in a famous battle, by Spu'rius Cas'sius, the commander of the Romans.

Q. What was the end of Cas'sius?

A. Three years after, he was thrown headlong from the Tarpe'ian rock, being accused of a design to get himself declared king, 268 of Rome.

Q. When began the war of the Vejen'tes?

A. In the year of Rome 271.

Q. Which of the powers proved successful ?

A. The Romans ; who, under the command of Camil'us, the dictator, took the city of Vajen'tes, after a siege of ten years continuance, in the year of Rome 358.

Q. Did Camil'us signalize his valour upon any other occasion ?

A. Yes ; he brought the Fiden'ates into subjection, and also the city of Falis'ci.

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## CHAPTER XIX.

### *Of the War with the Gauls.*

Q. WHEN did the war between the Gauls and Romans begin ?

A. In the year of Rome 363.

Q. Who were the aggressors ?

A. The Gauls, who entered Italy, on the north, with an army of above an hundred thousand men, with an expectation of finding a great booty ; they first laid siege to Clu'sium, after which they directed their march towards Rome.

Q. What was the conduct of the Romans when they heard of the approach of the Gauls ?

A. They sent Fa'bius the consul with a powerful army to oppose them.

Q. What was the result of the meeting of these two powerful armies ?

A. A most bloody battle was fought near the river Allia, where the Roman army met with a total defeat.

Q. What did the Gauls after this important victory ?

A. They immediately entered the Roman capital, plundered it, massacred all the senators, and afterwards burnt the whole city to the ground.

Q. What other measures were pursued by the Gauls ?

A. After having thus ravaged and desolated the city, Bren'nus, who commanded the Gauls, besieged the capitol, whither the Roman youth had retired with Man'lius.

Q. How long did the siege continue, and what was the result ?

A. It continued six months, when Camil'lus, who had been banished some time before, was recalled with all speed to come to its relief: he arrived there at the head of two thousand men, whom he had collected in his march, beat the Gauls out of Rome, pursued them several leagues, and completely overthrew them.

Q. In what way did Camil'lus then proceed ?

## CHAPTER XXII.

*Of the First Punic War.*

Q. WHEN did the first Pu'nic war begin, and what was the cause of it ?

A. It began in the year of Rome 490 ; and was caused by the jealousy of the Romans at the rising power of Car'thage.

Q. Who were the authors of this war ?

A. The people of Messi'na, in Sicily, on one side ; and Hi'ero, king of Syr'acuse, an ally of Car'thage, on the other.

Q. What was the success of this war ?

A. It was a long time uncertain which had the advantage ; but, in the sequel, Ap'pius Clau'dius, the Roman general, defeated Hi'ero, who was obliged to sue for peace, which was granted him upon easy terms.

Q. What very memorable event happened about the fifth year of the war ?

A. Duil'lius, the Roman consul, equipped a fleet of one hundred and sixty sail, in quest of the fleet of Car'thage, which he came up with, gained a complete victory, and the whole were either sunk or taken.

Q. How long did this war continue, and in what manner was it ended ?

A. It lasted twenty-three years, when Ca'ius Luta'tius had a second engagement with the Carthagin'ian fleet, gained a complete victory, and thus put an end to the war.

Q. Who commanded the Carthagin'ian fleet?

A. Han'no was their admiral.

Q. What were the conditions of the treaty of peace?

A. That the Carthagin'ians should surrender Si'cily, Sardin'ia, and all the isles they possessed between Africa and Italy, to the Romans; and that, for twenty years, they should pay them an annual tribute of twelve hundred talents.

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## CHAPTER XXIII.

### *Of the Second Punic War.*

Q. WHEN did the second war begin, and what occasioned it?

A. It began twenty-four years after the conclusion of the first, and was occasioned by the ambition of Han'nibal, who took the city of Sagun'tum, in Spain, and levelled it with the ground.

Q. How did the Romans act when they heard of the injuries done to their allies the Sagun'tines?

A. They immediately sent ambassadors to Car'thage, to demand an explanation of this insult,

and of the infraction of the treaty ; when they received an answer breathing only defiance.

Q. What did Han'nibal after his reduction of Sagun'tum ?

A. He collected a numerous army, crossed the Pyr'ences, passed the Rhone, climbed the Alps, and, rushing on the Romans with impetuosity, gained four pitched battles, which excited a general belief that the subjugation of Rome would speedily follow.

Q. Did Han'nibal ultimately succeed ?

A. No ; but the Romans confessed, that " if Han'nibal had known how to make use of a victory as well as he knew how to gain one, Rome had been utterly ruined."

Q. To whom and to what did the Romans owe their safety ?

A. To the valour of three great men, Fa'bius Max'imus, Marcel'lus, and the younger Scip'io, and to the faults which Han'nibal committed in suffering his army to indulge in every kind of pleasure, instead of pushing his conquests, which gave the Romans time to regain their strength.

Q. How long was Han'nibal in Italy, and in what manner was this war brought to a conclusion ?

A. Han'nibal was in Italy sixteen years, but at length was obliged to leave it for the defence of his own country; for Scip'io, with a view of removing Han'nibal out of Italy, had taken a large army into Africa, and driven every thing before him.

Q. What happened upon Han'nibal's arrival in Africa?

A. A desperate battle ensued between him and Scip'io, near Za'ma, when Han'nibal was totally defeated; and despairing of retrieving his fortune, he fled into Asia, which concluded the war, and the Carthagin'ians were obliged to submit to such a peace as the Romans chose to dictate.

Q. What name did Scip'io obtain by this expedition?

A. That of Africa'nus.

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## CHAPTER XXIV.

*Of the Wars of Macedonia and Antiochus.*

Q. WHEN was the first war between the Romans and Macedo'nians?

A. A little after the peace of Car'thage, in the year of Rome 550.

Q. What was the occasion of this war?

A. It was occasioned by the conduct of Philip, king of Macedo'nia, who assisted Han'nibal when he was master of Italy.

Q. Which of the powers proved successful ?

A. The Romans ; and Philip was obliged to sue for peace, which was granted to him, on condition that he should no longer lay pretensions to any of the cities of Greece.

Q. When did the war of Anti'ochus commence ?

A. In the year of Rome 562.

Q. Why did he declare war against the Romans ?

A. He was instigated to it by Han'nibal, who was then a refugee at his court.

Q. What was the result of this war ?

A. Anti'ochus was vanquished by Lu'cius Scip'io, and was obliged to make peace on disadvantageous terms.

Q. Was this peace of long duration ?

A. About twenty years, when Philip, king of Ma'cedon, again prepared for war ; and, in the year 586, Per'seus, the son of Philip, was entirely defeated by Æmil'ius, with the loss of thirty thousand men, which was the cause of the final destruction of the kingdom of Macedo'nia.

CHAPTER XXV.

*Of the Third Punic War.*

Q. WHEN did the third Pu'nic war begin?

A. In the year of Rome 605.

Q. What gave occasion to this war?

A. The Carthagin'ians violated the articles of peace, and declared war against Massinis'sa, king of Numid'ia, who was an ally of the Romans.

Q. How long did this war continue, and in what manner did it end?

A. It continued four years, when Car'thage was taken by Pub'lius Corne'lius Scip'io, who levelled it with the ground; thus an end was put to the Punic wars, by the total destruction of the Carthagin'ians\*.

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\* Car'thage was thus destroyed after having been a formidable rival to Rome above 100 years, and 708 years after it was first built. This great event happened in the 608th year from the building of Rome; in the year of the world 3859; 363 years since the beginning of the Consular State, and 144 years before the birth of Christ. The city of Car'thage, which was amazingly populous, was 24 miles in circumference, enjoying the advantages of commerce with many nations, and adorned with many beautiful edifices. It was 17 days in flames; and Scip'io, the Roman general, is reported to have wept over its ruins; but his countrymen at home felt no such sentiments, for the Senate of Rome celebrated its downfall by extraordinary rejoicings, commanding that it never should be

CATECHISM OF  
CHAPTER XXVI.

*The Wars of Corinth and Portugal.*

Q. WHY did the Romans declare war against the Corin'thians?

A. For having given some offence to the Roman ambassador, who was residing in their city.

Q. How did it terminate?

A. In favour of the Romans, to the destruction of the Corin'thians, and also of their capital, which was burnt to the ground.

Q. What was the cause of the war in Portugal?

A. A prince, whose name was Viria'tus, had usurped the sovereignty of that country, but it was retaken in the year of Rome 608; the Romans having meanly bribed three of the friends of Viria'tus to murder him in his sleep.

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CHAPTER XXVII.

*The Destruction of Numantia, in Spain.*

Q. WHEN was Numan'tia destroyed?

A. Sixteen years after the destruction of Carthage.

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rebuilt, and denouncing the heaviest curses on any that should attempt it. The site of this celebrated city is near the present city of Tunis, and on its ruins there now stands only a small village called *Melcha*.

Q. By whom were the Romans commanded ?

A. By Scip'io, the same who destroyed the city of Carthage.

Q. How long did this war continue ?

A. Nine years ; but, after the Numan'tians had been shut up for some time within their own walls, they killed themselves out of despair.

Q. What then became of Numan'tia ?

A. It was razed to the ground ; and thus all Spain became a province of the Romans.

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Q. Did there not arise, soon after this, some domestic commotions ?

A. Yes ; the war with the slaves.

Q. Who was the chief of the slaves who excited this commotion ?

A. En'nus, a Syr'ian by birth, who counterfeited a divine revelation, and encouraged his fellow-slaves to revolt.

Q. How many of these slaves did he assemble together ?

A. About seventy thousand, with whom he defeated four Roman prætors ; but in the year 622, he was vanquished by the consul Rupilius.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

*The Wars against Jugurtha and Mithridates.*

Q. WHAT was the cause of the wars against Jugur'tha?

A. Because he had unjustly deprived the lawful heirs of the kingdom of Numid'ia, and made himself king.

Q. Which of the powers proved successful?

A. It was a long time doubtful, but Jugur'tha was at length completely defeated, and carried prisoner to Rome, where he died in confinement.

Q. When began the war against Mithrida'tes?

A. In the year of Rome 660.

Q. Who was Mithrida'tes?

A. King of Pon'tus, in Asia, one of the best officers of his day; who, though often beaten, was never discouraged, and was always rising again; but he was the most faithless and cruel of men.

Q. Why did the Romans declare war against Mithrida'tes?

A. Because he had dethroned Ariobarza'nes, king of Cappado'cia, and Nicome'des, king of

Bithyn'ia, and possessed himself of their dominions.

Q. How long did this war continue, and in what manner did it terminate?

A. It continued two years, with various successes, but concluded in the total ruin of Mithrida'tes.

Q. What was the cause of the civil war between Marius and Syl'la?

A. Ambition on both sides.

Q. What did Pom'pey and Cras'sus in the year of Rome 691?

A. They marched into Jude'a, took Jerusalem by force, and levelled the walls of it to the ground. Jude'a was then made a tributary province to the Roman empire.

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## CHAPTER XXIX.

*Of the War between Cæsar and Pompey.*

Q. WHEN began the war between Cæsar and Pompey?

A. In the year of Rome 693.

Q. What was the principal cause of this war?

A. Ambition. Pom'pey, Cæ'sar, and Cras'sus,

seeing themselves the most powerful men in the republic, made a league together, and so concerted matters, that the administration of all affairs should wholly rest in them. This government was called the *triumvirate*, from the Latin words *tres*, three, and *viri* men.

Q. By what act was this treaty confirmed?

A. By the marriage of Pompey with Cæsar's daughter.

Q. How did they share the empire between them?

A. Cæsar took the government of Gaul, Pompey that of Spain, and Crassus that of Syr'ia.

Q. What did they after they had thus divided it?

A. Cæsar and Crassus went each of them to their government, and Pompey staid at Rome, contenting himself by sending his lieutenants into Spain.

Q. What was Crassus's first action in Syr'ia?

A. He pillaged the temple of Jerusalem, and carried away all its riches.

Q. What did Crassus do soon after his committing this sacrilege?

A. He collected a powerful army, and marched against the Par'thians, but was entirely defeated

by Sure'na their general, and the greatest part of his men and himself were slain.

Q. After the death of Crassus, what did Cæsar and Pompey?

A. Pompey not enduring an equal, nor Cæsar a superior, they naturally envied one another, till at length hostilities commenced between them. Cæsar having assembled all his forces in Gaul, marched to Rome, plundered the public treasury, when Pompey and his party abandoned Italy, and passed over into Greece.

Q. What did Pompey and Cæsar after this?

A. They collected their armies and met on the plains of Pharsa'lia, where they fought a terrible battle, when Pompey was totally defeated, and his army dispersed.

Q. What then became of Pompey?

A. Pompey's courage forsaking him, he fled to Af'rica, where he was assassinated.

Q. What have you more to relate of Cæsar?

A. Cæsar \* returned to Rome, and was elected perpetual dictator, with the title of *Imperator*, or

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\* This is the Ju'lius Cæ'sar who crossed over from Gaul into Britain. It was in his time that the conspiracy of the famous Cat'aline took place; and, by some, Cæ'sar was suspected of being connected with him. The design

Emperor; not in the sense which it was formerly used, which was that of conqueror, but signifying the man that possessed the whole authority of the republic, which may be considered as the beginning of the imperial government of Rome, though it was not established till some years after. Consequently, at this era, ended the republic, or commonwealth, and not a vestige of it remained, for the senate was dispossessed of all its power, and Rome from this time was never without its masters.

Q. In what manner did Cæ'sar afterwards conduct himself?

A. Cæ'sar, now possessed of absolute authority, distinguished himself by acts of clemency and munificence; and in a short time gave law to the whole world. But his great success accelerated his ruin; for his enemies, excited by Brutus and Cas'sius, attacked and murdered him in the senate-house, at the foot of Pompey's statue, which put an end to all his glory. B. C. 44.

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of Cat'aline's conspiracy was to kill Cícero, the consul, to set the city on fire at the four corners, and to plunder and make himself master of it; but this plot was happily discovered, his army cut in pieces, and himself slain.

HISTORY OF ROME UNDER ITS EMPERORS.

*The following is a Chronological Table of the Emperors of Rome, from Julius Cæsar to Honorius.*

Julius Cæsar was made Emperor in the year of Rome 705, and was assassinated in the year 710.

Augustus took to the government of Rome in the year 711, and in 724, after the death of Mark Antony, he was sole emperor; and thus held the empire 56 years, and the monarchy 43. He died in the 14th year of the Christian era.

| A. D. | EMPERORS.                            | YRS. | A. D. | EMPERORS.                                   | YRS. |
|-------|--------------------------------------|------|-------|---------------------------------------------|------|
| 14    | Tibe'rius .....                      | 22   | 240   | De'cius and his son ..                      | 3    |
| 37    | Calig'ula .....                      | 3    | 251   | Gal'lus and Volu'sian                       | 2    |
| 41    | Clau'dius .....                      | 13   | 254   | Vale'rian .....                             | 6    |
| 54    | Ne'ro .....                          | 13   | 259   | Gallie'nus .....                            | 8    |
| 68    | Gal'ba 6 mo. 7 days                  |      | 268   | Clau'dius II .....                          | 2    |
| 69    | O'tho 3 mo. 5 days                   |      | 270   | Quintil'ius 15 days                         |      |
| 69    | Vitel'lius 8 mo. 5 days              |      | 273   | Aure'lian .....                             | 5    |
| 69    | Vespa'sian .....                     | 10   | 275   | Ta'citus 3 months                           |      |
| 79    | Ti'tus .....                         | 2    | 275   | Floria'nus 6 mo. 6 days                     |      |
| 81    | Domi'tian .....                      | 15   | 276   | Pro'bus .....                               | 6    |
| 96    | Ner'va .....                         | 1    | 280   | Ca'rus .....                                | 1    |
| 97    | Tra'jan .....                        | 19   | 282   | Nume'rian, slain in<br>the year 284         |      |
| 117   | A'drian .....                        | 20   | 282   | Cori'nus, slain in 285                      |      |
| 138   | Anton'inus Pi'us ....                | 22   | 284   | Diocle'sian .....                           | 2    |
| 161   | Marcus Aure'lius ..                  | 19   | 285   | Maxim'ian .....                             | 18   |
| 180   | Com'modus .....                      | 13   | 304   | Gale'rius and Con-<br>stan'tius             |      |
| 193   | Per'tinax 2 mo. 26 days              |      | 306   | Constan'tine the Great                      | 30   |
| 193   | Julia'nus 2mo. 5 days                |      | 337   | Constan'tine, Con-<br>stans, & Constan'tius | 25   |
| 193   | Severus .....                        | 17   | 361   | Ju'lian the Apostate                        | 1    |
| 211   | Caracal'la and Geta ..               | 6    | 363   | Jo'vian 7 mo. 22 days                       |      |
| 217   | Marcri'nus and his son               | 1    | 364   | Valentin'ian the Great                      | 12   |
| 218   | Heliogab'alus .....                  | 3    | 364   | Gra'tian .....                              | 7    |
| 222   | Alexan'der .....                     | 13   | 388   | Valentin'ian II ....                        | 8    |
| 235   | Max'imus and his son                 | 2    | 392   | Theodo'sius the Great                       | 8    |
| 238   | Papie'nus and Balbi'nus<br>10 months |      | 393   | Hono'rius .....                             | 2    |
| 238   | The Gordia'ni .....                  | 6    |       |                                             |      |
| 244   | Phil'ip and his son ..               | 5    |       |                                             |      |

## CHAPTER XXX.

*Of the Origin of Julius Cæsar, the first Roman Emperor, and of Augustus.*

Q. WHAT was the origin of Julius Cæsar ?

A. He was descended from one of the most ancient families of Rome by his mother's side, and from the kings of that country by his father's.

Q. Was there no other memorable event in the reign of Cæsar besides those mentioned in the last chapter ?

A. Yes ; his life is full of wonderful events ; but the principal which our limits will permit us to speak of, are those of the reformation of the kalendar, and of the destruction of the Alexandrian library of 400,000 volumes.

Q. What do you mean by the reformation of the kalendar ?

A. Before the time of Cæsar the year was made to consist of 355 days, by Nu'ma ; but, by Cæsar's alteration, it was made to consist of 365 days six hours ; six hours he reserved to the end of every fourth year, to make a complete day, which day he placed before the 6th of March, and called that year Bissex'tile : this manner of computation

was hence called the Julian, from Julius Cæsar, the inventor\*.

Q. Was not then Cæsar a man of learning?

A. Yes; he was the most elegant writer of his time. He has left behind him some orations and a commentary of his actions. It is said that he could write, read, and pay attention to what was said to him at the same time. His history, though unadorned with rhetorical figures, is written in a most pure and elegant style, and has been valued and admired by all nations.

Q. What was the state of Rome after the death of Cæsar?

A. For a time it neither found peace nor plenty; Mark Antony excited a sedition, and made a considerable party.

Q. Did Antony meet with no opposition?

A. Yes, he was opposed by Octavius, the younger, grand-nephew to Cæsar, on behalf of the senate; but these two chiefs afterwards uniting, associated with them Lep'idus, a man of no character, and formed the second triumvirate.

Q. What followed the formation of the second triumvirate?

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\* *Pinnock's Catechism of Chronology* contains ample information on this head.

A. Dissentions arose in every corner, and Rome was deluged with blood. Cí'cero fell one of its earliest victims. Bru'tus and Cas'sius, to whom the senate had given the command of the army, were defeated in Thes'saly, and liberty perished with them.

Q. What followed the defeat of Bru'tus and Cas'sius ?

A. A war between Antony and Oc'tavius ; who, after having reduced Lep'idus to a private station, opposed each other. Antony, overcome at Ac'tium, fled into Egypt, whither he was attracted by the charms of Cleopa'tra. Every thing gave way to the good fortune of Octa'vius ; Alexandria opened its gates to him. Cleopa'tra and Antony killed themselves ; and Egypt became a Roman province.

Q. How was Octa'vius received by the Romans on his return ?

A. He was saluted by the senate with the title of Emperor Augustus. The temple of Ja'nus was shut up ; the whole world lived in peace under his power ; Rome returned into a monarchical state ; and JESUS CHRIST *came into the world.*

Q. How long did Augus'tus reign ?

A. He possessed the empire 56 years, and held

the monarchy 43 years, esteemed and honoured by all nations. By the protection he afforded to literature, knowledge arrived at the highest state of perfection. In his time appeared Vir'gil, Hor'ace, Phæ'drus, Ov'id, Catull'us, Tibull'us, Propert'ius, and Ti'tus Liv'ius.

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## CHAPTER XXXI.

*Of the Reigns of Tiberius and Caligula.*

Q. By whom was Augu'stus succeeded?

A. By Tibe'rius his adopted son, the son of Liv'ius and Tibe'rius Ne'ro.

Q. What was his character?

A. He was noted for his dissolute way of life, and was universally hated for his cruelty, his covetousness, his debaucheries, and his pride.

Q. How long did he reign, and by whom was he succeeded?

A. He reigned 22 years and six months, and was succeeded by Calig'ula.

Q. From whom was Calig'ula descended?

A. He was the son of German'icus and Agripp'ina, and nephew to Tibe'rius.

Q. What was his character, and how long did he reign?

A. The commencement of his reign promised happiness to his subjects : but he soon became cruel, debauched, and foolish, which produced a conspiracy against him, and cost him his life. He reigned three years, ten months, and eight days, and was succeeded by Clau'dius.

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## CHAPTER XXXII.

*Of the Reigns of Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vite'lius, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian.*

Q. WHO was Clau'dius ?

A. He was the son of Dru'sus, brother to German'icus, uncle to Calig'ula, and a nephew of Tibe'rius.

Q. What was his character ?

A. He was a man of weak intellects ; when he was proclaimed emperor, he hid himself in a corner of his palace, through fear of being murdered. His misfortunes in general were owing to his wives ; the first, Messali'na, dishonoured him, for which he put her to death : and the second, Agrippi'na, the daughter of German'icus, poisoned him, after a reign of 13 years, in order to make way for her son Ne'ro to the throne.

Q. How did Ne'ro conduct himself ?

A. For several years he governed well, being under the direction of Bur'rhys and Sen'eca, who had been his preceptors; but afterwards corrupted by Popæ'a, a profligate woman, and Tigell'nus, he became a monster of cruelty, extravagance, and debauchery. He murdered his mother, his wife Octa'via, the daughter of Claudius, Sen'eca, the poet Lu'can, Petro'nus Ar'biter, who had been the minister of his pleasures, the virtuous Thra'sea, and others without number.

Q. Did not Ne'ro cause his guards to set Rome on fire, in order to make it represent the burning of Troy?

A. Yes; and above two-thirds of the city were destroyed.

Q. Whom did he charge with doing it?

A. As he had a mortal hatred to the Christians, he accused them, and soon after he raised a horrible persecution against them. Many were devoured by wild beasts, or burnt alive. In this persecution St. Paul was beheaded, and St. Peter crucified.

Q. What was the end of Ne'ro?

A. Being deserted by the army and the senate, he put an end to his own existence in order to avoid a more ignominious death, after a reign

of 14 years. He was the last emperor descended from the Cæsars.

Q. What became of the empire at the death of Né'ro ?

A. Né'ro was succeeded by Gal'ba, then O'tho, Vitel'lius, and Vespasian, four generals ; the three first of whom, after reigning for a short period, met with untimely deaths. Vespá'sian reigned ten years with great wisdom ; but his virtues were tarnished by a sordid parsimony. In his time the Jewish nation was exterminated, and Jerusalem burnt and levelled with the ground, by his son Ti'tus ; and, according to our Saviour's prediction, not one stone was left upon another.

Q. Who succeeded Vespá'sian ?

A. His son Ti'tus, highly celebrated for his uncommon virtues and talents, and for his mild and excellent administration. He reigned two years and two months.

Q. What remarkable event happened in his reign ?

A. An eruption of Mount Vesu'vius took place ; in which Plin'y, the elder, perished ; and the cities of Hereula'neum and Pompe'ia were buried by the lava which issued from it.

Q. Who succeeded Ti'tus ?

A. His brother Domitian, a monster of vice and cruelty. Under the oppression of this tyrant Rome groaned 15 years. He was murdered by his domestics, A. D. 96; and was the last of those who were called the twelve Cæsars.

### CHAPTER XXXIII.

*Of the Reigns of Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus, and Commodus.*

Q. Who was Nerva?

A. A person of quality, a native of Nar'nia, a city of Umbria, in Italy. He was an excellent prince. He reigned 1 year and 4 months, and was succeeded by Trajan, a native of Seville, in Spain.

Q. What was the character of Trajan?

A. He was one of the greatest generals that ever sat upon a throne. He was good-tempered, merciful and prudent.

Q. What were his principal conquests?

A. He defeated the Da'cians; subdued Arme'nia, Ibe'ria, and Col'chis; overthrew the Samar'itans, Astré'nians, and Ara'bians; he also attacked the Parthin'ians, gave them a king, and took

from them Armé'nia, Persia, Seleu'cia, and Bab'ylon.

Q. By whom was he succeeded ?

A. By A'drian, his cousin, who devoted himself wholly to peace, and abandoned all Tra'jan's conquests.

Q. What were the principal events of his reign ?

A. He gave a king to the Germans, remitted the tribute money of the Arme'nians, and gave them leave to elect a king of their own. It was he who built the famous wall from Carlisle to Newcastle, in order to secure the Britons from the insults of the Picts.

Q. Who succeeded A'drian ?

A. Antoni'nus, a Gaul, who was born at Nismes, a city of Languedoc. He was an amiable and good man, and was surnamed *Pi'us*, on account of his virtues. He reigned 22 years, and was succeeded by Mar'cus Aure'lius (his son-in-law), and Lu'cius Ve'rus ; but after them came the wicked Com'modus, the son of Mar'cus, a wretch in whose mind every sentiment of virtue was extinct.

Q. What became of Com'modus ?

A. His base conduct brought upon himself the hatred of the senate and the people, so that he was induced to commit suicide.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

*Of the Reigns of Pertinax, Julianus, Severus, Caracalla and Geta, Macrinus, Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus, Maximus, Pupienus, and Balbinus, Gordianus, Philip, Decius, Gallus, and Valerian.*

Q. By whom was Com'modus succeeded ?

A. By Per'tinax, an ancient senator. He was descended from mean parents, a Genoe'se by birth, and was an exceeding valiant, modest, discreet, and good man. He was sacrificed by the very soldiers who a short time before had raised him to supreme power. He reigned 2 months and 6 days.

Q. What then became of the empire ?

A. It then became a prey to the most ambitious, and was put up for sale to the highest bidder. It was purchased by Did'ius Julia'nus, who was killed in the fifth month by order of his successor Seve'rus.

Q. What are the principal events of his reign ?

A. As a soldier, he triumphed in all parts of the world ; he defeated his competitors Ni'gel and Albi'dus ; degraded the senate ; directed an expedition into Britain, in the year 208 ; built the wall

from the Forth to the Clyde ; and died at York, A.D. 211, after reigning 17 years and 8 months.

Q. By whom was he succeeded ?

A. By his sons Caracal'la and Ge'ta, then Macri'nus and Heliogab'alus, the scourge of mankind.

Q. Who was Macri'nus ?

A. He was a Moor by birth, and originally of very mean condition. He reigned one year and two months. Heliogab'alus was the son of Caracal'la ; he reigned 3 years and 9 months ; and was succeeded by his cousin-german, Alexander Sevé'rus, who was one of the greatest princes that ever lived. He was murdered at Mentz, in a mutiny of the soldiers, after a reign of 13 years.

Q. By whom was he succeeded ?

A. By Max'imus and his son, the former of whom was a general in the army, and originally a shepherd of Thrace. He proved to be a merciless tyrant. He was murdered by the guards, after reigning two years.

Q. In what situation was Rome at the death of Max'imus ?

A. It was now entirely subjected to military government. The soldiers made and unmade emperors at their pleasure ; and more than fifty are reckoned up in the course of the following 50 years.

Q. By whom was Max'imus succeeded ?

A. By Balbi'nus and Pupie'nus, who were murdered by the army ; and were succeeded by Gordia'nus, who, in his turn, was murdered by Philip.

Q. Who succeeded Philip ?

A. Dé'cius, whose reign is remarkable for the cruel persecution of the Christians during the two years that he filled the throne. The reigns of Gal'lus, Volusia'nus, and Æmilia'nus were of short duration, and were succeeded by Valeria'nus, who were made prisoners by Sa'por, king of Per'sia.

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## CHAPTER XXXV.

*Of the Reigns of Gallienus, Claudius, Quintillus, Aurelius, Tacitus, &c.*

Q. Who succeeded Vale'rian ?

A. His son Gallie'nus, who was an effeminate prince, and was killed by his soldiers. Under his administration a number of pretenders sprung up at once, known by the name of the thirty tyrants.

Q. What became of the empire amidst all these troubles ?

A. During these convulsions, the empire was

daily declining, and was attacked by enemies on all sides.

Q. Who succeeded Gallie'nus ?

A. Clau'dius II., who was one of the greatest as well as the most accomplished princes of his time. He defeated the Goths near the Dan'ube, with a terrible slaughter, A.D. 269. Quintil'ius, his son reigned only fifteen days. After him came Aure'lian, who defeated Zeno'bia, queen of Palmy'ra, and took her prisoner.

Q. What became of Aure'lian ?

A. He was slain by Meucap'orus, after a reign of five years. He was succeeded by the aged Ta'citus, who reigned six months, and was succeeded by his brother Floria'nus, and from whom the empire was soon wrested by Pro'bus, the governor of Syr'ia, who was slain in a mutiny of the soldiers, after a reign of six years.

Q. Who succeeded Pro'bus ?

A. Ca'rus ; but he had only reigned one year when he was struck dead by lightning. He left the empire to his two sons, Numeria'nus and Car'i'us, but they enjoyed it for a very short time.

Q. Who succeeded Carinus ?

A. Diocle'sian, a native of Dalma'tia, who was of very obscure parents, but proved to be a man

of superior merit. He chose Maxim'ian as his colleague, to whom he gave the west, and took the east for himself ; he also created under them Constan'tius and Galle'rius, whom he called Cæsars : so that the empire was now under four masters.

Q. How long did they reign ?

A. Diocle'sian reigned two years, and Maxim'ian 18 ; and were succeeded by Constan'tius and Galle'rius. They were succeeded by Constantine the Great, who was born at York, in Britain.

Q. What were the principal events of his reign ?

A. Constan'tine was the first Christian emperor ; he transferred the seat of government from Rome to Byzan'tium, which afterwards took the name of Constantinople, A.D. 330.

Q. To whom did Constan'tine leave his empire ?

A. To his three sons, Con'stantine, Constan'tius, and Con'stans, each of whom being desirous of enlarging his territory, a dreadful civil war ensued, and they soon fell a sacrifice to one another's ambition ; while the empire, thus divided, soon became a prey to the different barbarous nations by whom it was surrounded.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

*Of the Reign of Julian the Apostate.*

Q. Who succeeded Constan'tius, &c.

A. Ju'lian the Apostate, the son of Con'stans, brother to Con'stantine the Great. He was called an apostate on account of his relinquishing Christianity, and restoring Paganism. He was a valiant prince, but extremely superstitious.

Q. What were the principal events of his reign?

A. He forced the Germans, who had invaded Gaul to repass the Rhine; but was slain in an expedition against the Persians, A.D. 363. He was succeeded by Jo'vian, who was obliged to conclude a dishonourable peace with the Persians. He restored the Christian religion, and died after reigning 7 months and 22 days.

Q. Who succeeded Jo'vian?

A. Valentin'ian the Great, an ingenious and virtuous prince; who, reserving the west to himself, made his brother Va'lens emperor of the east.

Q. What became of Va'lens?

A. He imprudently permitted the Goths to settle in Thrace, to the amount of 200,000 men; who being joined by the Huns and Aluns, took

up arms against the Romans, and defeated them in a great battle, near Adriano'ple, in which Valens perished with most of his army.

Q. Who succeeded Valens ?

A. Grá'tian and Valentin'ian, neither of whom did any thing of importance ; but their successor, Theodo'sius the Great, vanquished all the enemies of the Romans, and gave peace to his empire. At his death he bequeathed the empire to his sons Arca'dius and Hono'rius.

Q. What countries were now under the government of Arca'dius and Hono'rius ?

A. Arca'dius reigned over Thrace, A'sia Mi'nor, Syria, and Egypt ; and Hono'rius assumed the government of Italy, the Barbary States, Gaul, and Britain ; but, ere long, new tribes of barbarians succeeded one another, rushed in on all sides, and swept every thing before them, which soon caused the downfall of the Roman power.

Q. Who were the people that caused the greatest desolation in the Roman empire ?

A. The Goths, the Huns, the Lombards, and the Vandals, who ravished the several province of it, erected new kingdoms, and established their laws and customs wherever they came.

Q. By whom was Rome first taken ?

A. By Al'aric, king of the Goths, who gave it up to be plundered by his soldiers for five days, A.D. 410. This eminent city, which for nine hundred years had defied the attacks of all its enemies, even of the great Han'nibal, was ravaged and plundered at the discretion of the barbarous conquerors. At this period the Roman history properly concludes.

THE END.

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
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