

PINNOCK'S CATECHISMS.

A
CATECHISM
OF
Universal History;
CONTAINING A
Summary Account
OF THE
VARIOUS STATES, &c.

*Which have existed from the Earliest Ages to
the Present Time.*

LONDON:

Printed by Davidson, Old Boswell Court; for
PINNOCK AND MAUNDER, MENTORIAN PRESS,
267, (St. Clement's Church Yard,) Strand.

Price Ninepence.

PINNOCK AND MAUNDER'S

Explanatory and Interrogative School-Books.

HISTORY.

CATECHISMS of ANCIENT, MODERN, and UNIVERSAL HISTORY—ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, FRANCE, AMERICA, GREECE, and ROME, each 9d.

PINNOCK'S Improved Edition of GOLDSMITH'S HISTORY of ENGLAND, with a Head of Dr. Goldsmith, and Vignette Title-Page, coloured Map of England and Wales, &c. &c. Price 6s. bound.

PINNOCK'S Improved Editions of GOLDSMITH'S ROME and GREECE, on a similar Plan with the Preceding. Price 5s.6d. each, bound.

HISTORY MADE EASY; or, a Genealogical Chart of the Kings and Queens of England since the Conquest. By E. REYNARD, Brunswick-house Academy, Reading, 2s.

DITTO, with a poetical Chronology of each Reign, 2s. 6d.—In case 3s. 6d., or with poetical Chronology, 4s.—Coloured, 1s. extra.

“We are sure we do not compromise our judgment, in pronouncing that a more neat and ingenious design, nor a more comprehensive and useful composition of the kind, was never submitted to public approbation. It fulfils its title, and is, indeed, ‘*History made Easy.*’” *Literary Gazette*, No. 36, p. 211.

KEY to HISTORY MADE EASY, 1s.

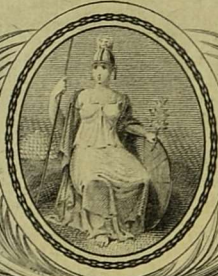
BUCKLAND'S ANALYSIS of the HISTORY of ENGLAND. 3s. plain, or 4s. coloured.

An EPITOME of the HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar, to the Congress of Vienna, 1815. By E. ALLEN, 2 vols. 6s.

LETTERS on ANCIENT HISTORY, with a Series of Questions at the end of each, 12mo. Price 5s. bound.

This book forms part of
The Osborne Collection of Children's Books
presented to the Toronto Public Libraries by
Edgar Osborne
in memory of his wife
MABEL OSBORNE

37131 009 555 202



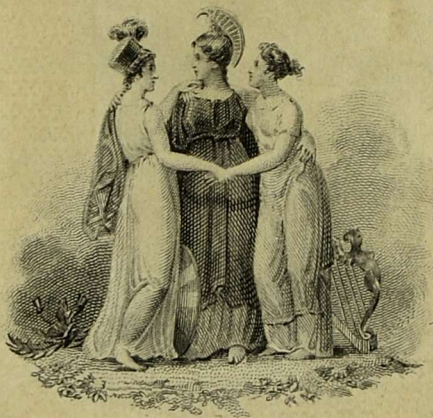
SIR WALTER RALEIGH

PINNOCK'S
Catechism
of
UNIVERSAL HISTORY

being
A summary Account
of the

VARIOUS STATES

that have ever existed

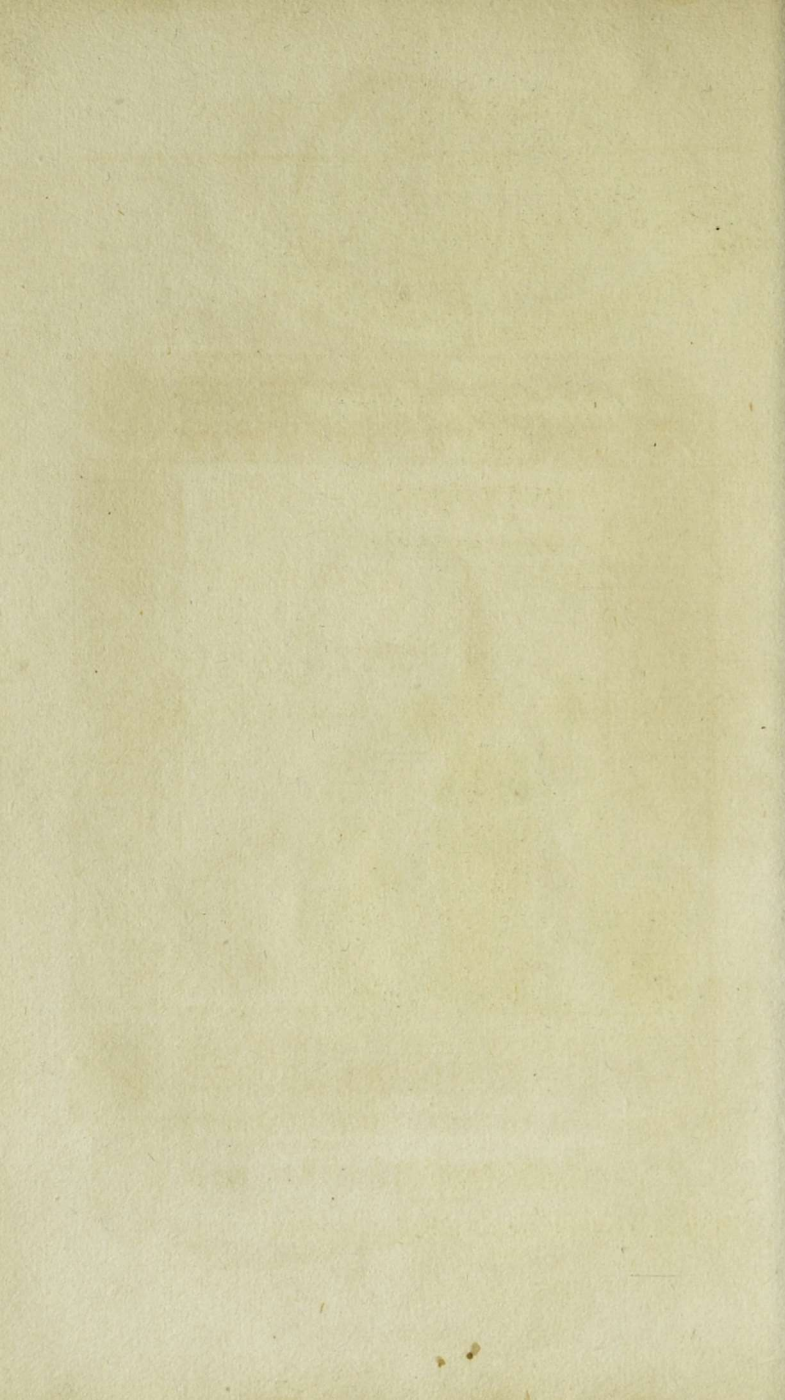


LONDON;

Published by G. & W. B. Whittaker - 13 Ave Maria Lane

1822

PERCINS, FAIRMAN & HEATH
London, Patent Block and Steel Plates



PINNOCK'S CATECHISMS.

A
CATECHISM
OF
UNIVERSAL HISTORY,
CONTAINING A
SUMMARY ACCOUNT
OF THE VARIOUS
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, AND STATES,
WHICH HAVE EXISTED FROM THE EARLIEST AGES TO
THE PRESENT TIME.

~~~~~  
*SEVENTH EDITION.*

—————  
LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR G. AND W. B. WHITTAKER,  
AVE MARIA LANE.

—————  
1822.

*Price Nine-pence.*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

---

*IN* so short a Compendium of Universal History, it will naturally be expected that nothing more than a brief relation of the leading events which have occurred in the various countries of the world could be given; but in doing this, the Author has endeavoured at the same time to make it as minute as his limits would permit; and to render it still more useful, a considerable quantity of matter has been added in the form of Notes, which he trusts will materially contribute to illustrate the text, and convey to the Pupil an idea of Geography, without some knowledge of which History must at all times be in a great measure useless and uninteresting.

---

LONDON:

PRINTED BY COX AND BAYLIS,  
GREAT QUEEN-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS.



A  
CATECHISM  
OF  
UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

---

*Of Great Britain and Ireland.*

*Question.* WHO were the original inhabitants of Great Britain?

*Answer.* The *Celts*, a people who inhabited the northern parts of *Gaul*.\*

*Q.* Who are the present inhabitants?

*A.* The *English*† in the south, the *Scots*‡ in the north, and the *Welsh*§ in the west.

*Q.* What is the earliest authentic account of Great Britain?

*A.* Its invasion by *Ju'lius Cæ'sar*, who landed at *Dover*, B.C. 55, conquered the island, and rendered it subject to the *Romans*.

*Q.* When did the *Romans* relinquish *Britain*?

*A.* They left *Scotland*, A.D. 121; *England* 446.

---

\* *Gaul*, now called *France*, was anciently divided into three great parts; namely, *Bel'gica*, *Cel'tica*, and *Aquita'nia*.

† *England* received its name from the *Angles*, a people of *Anglia*, in *Denmark*, who joined the *Saxon* adventurers that came over to assist the *Britons* against the *Picts*; and who are supposed to have eventually become masters of the kingdom.

‡ The *Scots* received their name from *Scoti*, a colony from *Ireland*, who settled in the western parts of *Scotland*, in the ninth century.

§ The *Welsh* are descendants of the *Belgæ*, the ancient inhabitants of the northern parts of *Gaul*.

Their power being greatly diminished, they were unable to support a country at so great a distance.

Q. What was the result of the Romans leaving the country?

A. Its conquest by the Saxons,\* who, on pretence of protecting the English from the attacks of the Picts† and Scots, reduced the country, and founded the Saxon Hep'tarchy.‡

Q. Which part of Great Britain was subject to the Saxons?

A. That which is now called England. Many of its inhabitants, to escape from the cruelty of those merciless invaders, had emigrated into Wales, which was then called *Cam'bria*.

Q. When did the Danes land in Britain?

A. They landed in the year 866; and in twelve years they made themselves masters of the whole kingdom. They were, however, in a short time, completely vanquished by Alfred the Great, who compelled them to leave the kingdom.

Q. Did the Danes make any other attempt upon the island?

A. Yes; at the beginning of the eleventh century, Swein, King of Denmark, invaded the kingdom, and in about twenty years his son Canute was proclaimed king.

Q. How long did the Danes retain possession of the kingdom?

A. About forty years, when the kingdom was invaded by William, duke of Normandy, who, having defeated Harold, the reigning king, at the battle of

\* Saxons, the inhabitants of Saxony, in the north of Germany.

† Picts, a Gothic colony from Norway. The Picts, or Picti, are the same as the Caledonians, or Caledonii

‡ Heptarchy (from two Greek words, *seven* and *chief*), a government under seven kings.



Hastings, was crowned at Winchester on Christmas-day, 1066.

Q. What kings succeeded William the Conqueror?

A. William was succeeded by a race of kings, of whom nothing particular occurs, except the subjugation of Ireland by Henry II., A.D. 1170, till the time of King John, who was obliged by his nobles to sign the famous charter of liberties, called Magna Charta\* (1215).

Q. What is the next particular occurrence in the English history?

A. Edward I., A.D. 1283, annexed Wales to his dominions. About the middle of the fourteenth century, Edward III. defeated the French at Crescy† and Poic'tiers‡, and took Calais,§ which the English retained for upwards of 200 years.

Q. Did the English make any other attempt on France?

A. Yes; Henry V. defeated the French at A'gincourt,|| A.D. 1415; and in 1420 was appointed regent of that kingdom. His son Henry VI. was crowned at Paris, A.D. 1422; but on account of the

\* Magna Charta, (Lat. *magna*—great, and *charta*—a chart) the great charter of the liberty and laws of England.

† Crescy, a town in France, much celebrated for this victory, in 1346. The French army consisted of upwards of 120,000, the English less than 30,000. The French lost upwards of 50,000.

‡ Poictiers, a considerable town in France, with about 20,000 inhabitants. The English army amounted only to 16,000 men, and that of the French to 60,000.

§ Calais, a seaport of France, situate nearly opposite to Dover.

|| Agincourt, a village of France. In this battle the English had about 10,000 men, and the French upwards of 60,000. Among the captured were 92 barons, 1,500 knights, 8,000 gentlemen, with 14,000 privates.

internal disputes about the succession to the throne of England, he was obliged to relinquish his authority in France after reigning about seven years.

Q. When was the Protestant religion\* introduced into England?

A. It commenced in the reign of Henry VIII., and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the present religion was established. About the same time Mary queen of Scots was beheaded, and the famous Spanish Arma'da† was destroyed.

Q. Did the kingdom remain in tranquillity after this?

A. There were continual disputes between the King and the parliament, which in the reign of Charles I. occasioned a civil war, when the king was beheaded, and the government was usurped by Oliver Cromwell; after whose death, Charles II., the heir to the crown, was reinstated in his dominions.

Q. Who attempted to restore the Roman Catholic religion in this country?

A. James II., for which reason he was obliged to abdicate the crown in favour of his son-in-law, William III., A.D. 1618.

Q. What important events have taken place since that time?

A. The union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland, A.D. 1707. The acknowledgment of the independence of America, 1783. And the union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801.

\* Protestant religion, the religion as professed by the church of England; so called from its founders protesting against the religious tenets of the church of Rome.

† Arma'da, a fleet of men of war, applied by way of eminence to the one above-mentioned, which was fitted out by the Spaniards, with an intention to conquer this island, in 1583.



*Of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.*

## DENMARK.

**Q.** Who were the ancient inhabitants of Denmark?

**A.** The Cim'bri and the Teuto'nes; a race of barbarians who lived by plundering the neighbouring coasts.

**Q.** Who were the greatest sovereigns of Denmark?

**A.** Val'dimer I., who reduced the kingdom of Norway, A.D. 1163, and Margaret, who united Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, under one sovereign, A.D. 1397; but, as her successors were weak monarchs, this union was soon dissolved. The Danes had been weakened by their continued quarrels with the Swedes. They have lately been humbled for their adhesion to Buonaparte, the late usurper of the throne of France.

## NORWAY.

**Q.** What was Norway anciently called?

**A.** Scandina'via. There is nothing particular in the history of this country, except their frequent struggles with the Danes.

## SWEDEN.

**Q.** Who were the ancient inhabitants of Sweden?

**A.** The Goths and Vandals, who overturned the Roman empire in the fifth century.

**Q.** What are the most celebrated parts of the Swedish History?

**A.** The Great Revolution, and the reign of Charles XII.

**Q.** What were the circumstances of the Great Revolution?

**A.** Christian II., King of Norway and Sweden, having invaded and subdued this country, A.D. 1520, treated the inhabitants very tyrannically; when Gusta'vus Va'sa, a brave man of the royal family, de-

livered his country from Danish slavery, and succeeded in governing it himself.

Q. Who was Charles XII. ?

A. Great grandson to Gusta'vus. He opposed the united forces of Poland, Denmark, and Russia; he compelled the Danes to make peace, defeated 60,000 Russians at the battle of Narva, and placed Stan'islaus on the throne of Poland, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. After having suffered a defeat in Russia, he was killed in attempting to wrest Norway from Denmark.

Q. What is the nature of the government of Sweden ?

A. The power of the King was formerly very limited; but, in the year 1772, Gustavus III. rendered the government very absolute. This monarch was assassinated at a masquerade\* by a nobleman named Ankerstrom, in May 1792.

Q. What is the present state of this kingdom ?

A. Gustavus IV. having displeased Buonaparte, by his attachment to the English, was invaded by the French in the year 1807, and dethroned by his own subjects, who chose the Duke of Suderma'nia for their king. As the king had no children, General Bernadotte† has been declared his successor.

---

### *The History of Russia.*

Q. Who anciently inhabited Russia ?

A. Many barbarous tribes, namely, Huns, Scythians, Sarmatians, Sclavi, &c., who are called *Rus-*

---

\* Masquera'de, a masked assembly, a company in disguise.

† Bernadotte was originally in the service of Buonaparte.



sians, a name signifying *scattered*. Several of these states were united by Ruric and his two brothers, the former of whom became the first monarch, A.D. 862.

Q. Who first assumed the title of Czar?\*

A. John Basilowitz, who freed his country from the yoke of the Kipjak Tartars, rendered that people tributary, and extended his dominions in the north. Kipjak was totally reduced by his grandson, John IV., A.D. 1557.

Q. Who was the first Emperor of Russia?

A. Peter the Great, a brave and enterprising Prince, who may be justly styled the father of the Russian empire. He conquered Livo'nia† and other countries which might have disturbed the tranquillity of his empire; and cultivated all the arts of peace.

Q. Who was the next great sovereign of this country?

A. Catherine II., an ambitious woman, who, by conquest and intrigue, greatly enlarged her dominions: but, as her successors were irresolute monarchs, the empire was reduced to a state of weakness.

Q. What is the present state of this empire?

A. After frequent struggles with France, in which the success was various, it was, in the year 1812, invaded by Buonaparte at the head of an immense army. The French victoriously advanced to Moscow, which being burnt by the orders of the Russian governor, they were quickly obliged to evacuate; and in their retreat they were so harassed by the Russians, and suffered so much from the inclemency of the weather, that the greater part of the army was destroyed, and Buonaparte himself was eventually obliged to fly to France, whither the Emperor Alexander and his allies pursued him, and put an end to his power.

---

\* Pronounced *Zar*.

† Livo'nia, a very rich and fertile province of Russia, sometimes called the Granary of the North. It is situated to the east of the gulf of Riga.

*Of Poland and Prussia.*

## POLAND.

Q. WHAT was the ancient name of Poland?

A. Sarma'tia. The Poles were originally a great and warlike nation, and carried on frequent wars with the Germans, Russians, and Turks.

Q. When did the power of the Poles begin to decline?

A. About the middle of the sixteenth century; after which time the kingdom was torn in pieces by civil discord, which ended in the partition of it between the kingdoms of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, A.D. 1793. This great nation is now reduced to a small state, under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw.

## PRUSSIA.

Q. From whom are the Prussians descended?

A. From the Slavo'nians, a Scythian nation. They were very little respected till the commencement of the eighteenth century, when Frederick the Great raised the kingdom to a high degree of splendour

Q. What is the state of this country at present?

A. The Prussians were unfortunate in their coalitions\* against France, A.D. 1792 and 1805, and were reduced to subjection under that nation in 1807; but, by the perseverance and bravery of the gallant Blucher in opposing Buonaparte, they regained their former independence, and are now become a great and powerful nation.

*Of Bohemia, Hungary, and Germany.*

## BOHEMIA.

Q. WHAT are the particulars of the history of Bohemia?

---

\* Coalition, s. an union, a junction.



A. Its original inhabitants were the Boii,\* then the Marcomanni,† and afterwards the Huns.‡ They were rendered tributary by the Emperors Charlemagne§ and Otho the Great,|| but afterwards became independent. Ferdinand, brother to the Emperor Charles V.,¶ gained this kingdom by marriage, and it has remained in the Austrian family ever since.

## HUNGARY.

Q. What is the earliest account of Hungary?

A. Its conquest by the Huns under Attila, A.D. 133. It was successfully ravaged by the northern tribes till the reign of Charlemagne, who completely reduced it. The Turks and Germans contended for the crown of Hungary for nearly 200 years; after which it was the seat of war between these powers for a long time. It has remained with the family of Austria ever since the year 1687.

## GERMANY.

Q. What was the state of Germany previous to the time of Otho the Great?

A. Charlemagne reduced the whole of this nation, who were then a race of barbarians, and annexed it to the French empire, A.D. 103. It was afterwards governed by Princes of the French family, till the

\* Boii, a people originally from Gallia Celtica.

† Marcoman'ni, a people of Germany; who, on being expelled their country, A.D. 5, took up their abode in Bohemia.

‡ Huns, a wandering people from Scythia, who settled in Hungry about A.D. 1743.

§ Charlemagne (*Sharlmanyé*), Charles the Great, first King, then Emperor of France. He was a great encourager of learning, and founded several universities.

|| Otho the Great, Emperor of Germany, and eldest son of Henry the Fowler, whom Otho succeeded in sovereign power. The Otho family was of Saxon origin.

¶ Charles V., King of France.

year 912, when the people asserted their independence, and chose for their king Conrad, Count of Franco'nia.\*

Q. What was Otho the Great?

A. The third King after the Germans became independent. He reduced Bohe'mia, and united Italy to his dominions; he also checked the progress of the French arms, and was crowned Emperor of Germany.

Q. What caused disturbances in this empire?

A. The contentions with the Popes, who pretended to be the disposers of empires; the frequent disputes about the succession to the crown; and the continual rebellions of the tributary states.

Q. At what time was the Reformation† introduced into this country?

A. In the reign of Charles V. It was strongly opposed by this Emperor, who declared war against the Protestants,‡ but was obliged to conclude a peace with them, which secured the free exercise of that religion in Germany.

Q. What occasioned the dissolution of this empire?

A. After having entered into three coalitions against the French Republic, the country was so oppressed by defeats, and by the defection of the tributary states, that, on the 6th of August 1807, Francis II. abdicated the imperial throne.

\* Franco'nia, a circle of Germany, in nearly the centre of the empire.

† Reforma'tion, the change of the Roman Catholic religion to that of the Protestant, which has been established in many states of Europe, by the instrumentality of Melancthon, Luther, and Calvin.

‡ Protestants are persons who professed the reformed religion, as delivered by those who protested against the errors of the Church of Rome. The name was first given in Germany to those who adhered to the doctrine of Luther; because in 1529 they protested against a decree of the Emperor Charles V.



Q. What is the present state of this nation?

A. The empire of Austria, a republic which arose from the ruins of the German empire, declared war against Buonaparte in the year 1809, but made peace a few months after, and the Emperor was induced to give his daughter in marriage to the ruler of France. He afterwards joined the allies in assisting to dethrone the usurper.

---

*The History of the Netherlands.*

Q. WHAT are the Netherlands?

A. Seventeen provinces, ten of which are called Flanders, and the remaining seven the United Provinces. The Duchy of Burgundy, composed of some of these provinces, was originally equal to any power in Europe. The whole of the Netherlands, except three provinces, were annexed to the German empire by marriage, A.D. 1477. They were afterwards resigned to the Emperor of Spain.

Q. When did (Holland\*) the seven provinces assume the title of The United Provinces?

A. About the middle of the sixteenth century, Philip II., King of Spain, sent an army into the Netherlands to stop the progress of the reformed religion. At the approach of the army, an insurrection ensued, and Holland, with six other provinces, entered into a treaty with England, and declared themselves independent.

Q. Did the Spaniards retain the other provinces?

A. Yes, till the year 1713, when they evacuated the Netherlands, which were ceded to the house of Austria. They were afterwards the subject of con-

---

\* The late Seven United Provinces were frequently called Holland, from its chief province being of that name.



tentions between the French and Germans; the former took possession of them A.D. 1797.

Q. What French monarch attempted to subdue the United Provinces?

A. Louis XIV., but he was bravely repulsed by the Prince of Orange, who was afterwards King of England, under the title of William the Third. Marshal Saxe, a French general, attempted to overwhelm it in the year 1747, but he agreed to make peace.

Q. What is the present condition of these provinces?

A. They were reduced to subjection by the French Republic, 1795, and annexed to that country 1810: but they gained their independence at the commencement of the year 1814, with the title of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

---

### *The History of France.*

Q. WHO were the ancient inhabitants of France?

A. The Gauls, who were subdued by the Romans under Julius Cæsar, B.C. 51. The greater part of this country was afterwards possessed by the Burgun'di.\* About a century after, it was conquered by the Franks,† under the command of Phar'amond, from whom the present inhabitants are descended.

Q. Who is considered as the founder of this nation?

A. Clovis, who settled the embarrassed state of the country, and introduced Christianity, A.D. 496. The kingdom was afterwards divided into several small states, which were governed by the descendants of Clovis, till the reign of Pepin.

---

\* Burgundi, the inhabitants of Burgundy, the south-east part of France.

† Franks (sometimes called *Franci*) were originally a colony from Germany.

Q. Who was Pepin?

A. The mayor of the palace, under Childeric III., a weak and luxurious Prince. He made the Saracens\* and Slavo'nians tributary: he annexed A'quitain, an independent Dukedom, to the crown of France; and obliged the Saracens to depart from his dominions.

Q. Who succeeded Pepin?

A. His son Charlemagne, one of the greatest Princes that ever governed the Western Empire. He extended his dominions from the E'bro in Spain to the Vis'tula in Poland, which is a thousand miles, and from Beneven'tum in Italy to the kingdom of Denmark, which is about eight hundred. He was crowned Emperor of the West A.D. 800. His dominions were afterwards divided among his rebellious grandchildren; but were again united under Charles the Bald.

Q. What occasioned the wars between this country and England?

A. On the death of Charles IV., Philip de Valois, grandson of Philip III., and Edward III., King of England, who had married the daughter of Philip IV., contended for the succession to the crown. The English were at first victorious; but were afterwards vanquished by the vigilance of Charles V. It was again invaded by Henry V., King of England, 1415; who, after having subdued the greater part of the kingdom, was acknowledged Regent. The English were, in about forty years, deprived of all their dominions except Calais.

Q. When did the Revolution commence in France, and what were its consequences?

A. In the year 1789. The finances being in a deranged state, Louis XVI. assembled the general states of the kingdom. The populace, stimulated by

---

\* Saracens, originally inhabitants of Arabia.

† Slavonians, a people of Sarmatia.



false ideas of the King's intentions, opposed the royal authority. They abolished the religious orders, divided the kingdom into eighty departments, and took the King prisoner, whom they first deposed, and then beheaded, 1793. Many of the nobility and clergy left the kingdom.

Q. What was the nature of the government after the royal authority was abolished?

A. The Revolutionary Tribunal was established, at the head of which was Robespierre, a sanguinary villain, who spared neither age nor sex. A new constitution was afterwards formed, which was composed of five persons, to whom the executive power was intrusted; this was called the Executive Directory. In the mean time, nearly all the powers of Europe entered into an alliance to re-establish the royal power.

Q. What was the effect of the first coalition?

A. The allies were at first successful, till the command of the army was given to general Buonaparte, a young man about twenty-six years of age. He, in a short time, overrun Italy, and obliged the Austrians to conclude a peace. He then, after losing his fleet at the battle of the Nile, invaded Egypt; but, while he was pursuing his conquests in Asia, a second coalition was formed, A. D. 1799.

Q. What was the success of the second coalition?

A. In the first campaign the Austrians and Russians were successful, and advanced to the frontiers of France; Buonaparte, however, returned from Egypt, was elected first consul, restored order and tranquillity; and, after being victorious in nearly every quarter, concluded the peace of Lu'neville,\* 1810; and of A'miens,† 1802.

\* Luneville, a town in France.

† Amiens, a large and handsome city of France, containing 35,000 inhabitants.

Q. What produced the *third coalition*?

A. The ambition of Buonaparte, who was chosen perpetual Consul, August 4, 1802, and emperor of the French, May 18, 1804. He gained the battle of Au'sterlitz,\* which obliged the Austrians and Russians to agree to the peace of Presburg.† The Russians and Prussians engaged in the *fourth coalition*, 1806; but after being defeated in many battles, they agreed to conclude a peace.

Q. Who were the supporters of the *fifth coalition*?

A. Great Britain and Austria. This coalition was excited by the unjust attack of Buonaparte on the liberties of Spain. The misfortunes of Austria at the battle of Wa'gram,‡ July 6, 1809, obliged them to sign the treaty of Schon'brun. The English, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley (now the duke of Wellington), after repeated victories, drove the French out of Spain.

Q. What occasioned the war between this country and Russia?

A. Buonaparte, in order to destroy the English commerce, had made it a condition with his allies to shut up their ports, which the Russians refused to do. He therefore declared war against them on the 22d of June, 1812, and in three days entered their territories. He soon after arrived at Moscow, which the Russians had evacuated, and nearly consumed. He was obliged to leave Moscow about a month after; and being surrounded by the enemy, and deprived of provisions, he lost 250,000 men, and he himself was nearly taken by the enemy. He, however, escaped in disguise, and arrived at Paris on the 18th of December.

---

\* Austerlitz, in Moravia, is about sixty miles north of Wagram.

† Presburg, the capital of Lower Hungary.

‡ Wagram, a village to the north-east of Vienna, in Austria.



**Q.** What were the consequences of the defeat of the French in Russia?

**A.** The emperor of Russia, with the neighbouring nations, followed the retreating army into Germany, which Buonaparte again joined with reinforcements; but, after his defeat at Leipsic, he retreated with his army into France, whither he was pursued by the allies, who entered Paris on the 30th March 1814; and on the 3d of April, Napoleon Buonaparte was obliged to abdicate the throne in favour of Louis XVIII.

### *History of Switzerland.*

**Q.** WHAT was the ancient name of Switzerland?

**A.** Helve'tia. It was conquered by Julius Cæsar, B. C. 58, and continued tributary to the Roman empire till the year of our Lord 400, when the Alemanni, the original inhabitants of Wirtemberg, took possession of the greater part of it. They were driven out by the Franks, A. D. 534.

**Q.** How long did this country remain subject to the Franks?

**A.** Till the year 843. It was rendered independent by Ro'dolph, who governed, under the title of king of Burgundy Transjuran, this country, and a part of Savoy, A. D. 888. In the year 933, Provence was united to this kingdom, which formed the kingdom of Arles. Rodolph III. left it, by will, to the emperor Conrad II., who therefore laid his claim to it; but the barons would not submit to him: a number of petty states arose from it, which were, for some time, subject to the emperors of Germany.

**Q.** Who asserted the independence of Switzerland?

A. William Tell, who, being offended at the arbitrary treatment they received from the emperor Albert the First, united the states in a common league, and broke the imperial yoke. They remained independent till the year 1803, when they were incorporated with the French republic by Buonaparte, and continued so till his overthrow by the allied powers; since which time they have resumed their ancient independent form of government.

---

### *The History of Rome.*

Q. OF what part of Italy have we the earliest account?

A. Of the foundation of Rome, by Romulus, B. C. 753. Romulus was chosen king by the Romans, whom he governed by order and discipline for 38 years. Rome was governed by seven successive kings, the last of whom was obliged to abdicate the crown, B. C. 509. It was afterwards governed by two annual magistrates, called *Consuls*.

Q. What was the state of Italy in the time of the Roman kings?

A. It was divided into a number of small independent states, all of which were successively conquered by the Roman arms.

Q. What disturbed the tranquillity of Rome?

A. The continual contentions between the nobles and the people. In the year B. C. 494, the soldiers deserted the city, and retired to Mount Aventine. The senate, being alarmed at this revolt, redressed the grievances of the people, and allowed them to elect five magistrates, called *Tribunes*, who might secure to them their liberty.

Q. When did the Gauls first invade Rome?

A. The Gauls, who had settled in the northern



parts of Italy, attacked Rome, B. C. 390, and burnt every part of it except the Capitol.\* They were, however, defeated by Camillus, and the city was immediately rebuilt.

Q. What was the occasion of the Tarentine war?

A. The inhabitants of Taren'tum † being jealous of the Roman power, entered into an alliance with Pyrr'hus, king of Epi'rus, ‡ who landed with a great army; but he was unable to oppose the Roman arms, and was obliged to depart from Italy. The Romans afterwards subdued the Samnites, § and other small states who had assisted the Tarentines, and made themselves masters of all Italy.

Q. What did the Romans next oppose?

A. The Carthagin'ians, || who had raised the enmity of the Romans by assisting the Tarentines. They were vanquished in three successive wars, called the first, second, and third Punic wars. The third Punic war was ended by the destruction of Carthage, which was reduced to ashes, B. C. 146.

Q. Who raised the Roman power to its highest pitch of glory?

A. Julius Cæsar, who subdued Egypt, Spain, and Gaul, overran the greater part of Asia, and invaded Britain. A dispute arose between Cæsar and Pompey for precedency, which terminated in the death of the latter, who was assassinated by a slave when escaping from his enemies. After having triumphed

\* Cap'itol, a castle at Rome, where there was a temple dedicated to Jupiter, in which the senate usually assembled.

† Taren'tum, a celebrated city of Naples, in Italy.

‡ Epi'rus, a kingdom of ancient Greece.

§ Sam'nites, a people of ancient Italy.

|| Carthagi'nians, the inhabitants of Africa Proper. The chief city was called Carthage. The modern name of the country is Tunis, as also is the capital.

over all his enemies, Cæsar was murdered in the senate-house, B. C. 44.

Q. Who governed Rome after the death of Cæsar?

A. Octa'vius, An'tony, and Lep'idus. Lep'idus was afterwards deposed, and Octa'vius and An'tony contended for the empire of the world. An'tony was defeated at the battle of Ac'tium; and Octa'vius having returned to Rome, was saluted emperor, under the title of Augus'tus Cæsar. After a long and peaceful reign, in which the Saviour of the world was born, he was succeeded by his adopted son, Tiberius.

Q. What were the characters of the successors of Augus'tus?

A. Augus'tus was succeeded by a set of men, the history of the greater part of whom is famous only for their vices. About seventy years after the death of Augus'tus, Jerusalem was taken by the Romans, under Vespas'ian, and burnt to the ground.

Q. What emperor, after the death of Augus'tus enlarged the empire?

A. Trajan. This brave and generous prince added Da'cia\* to his dominions. He afterwards reduced Per'sia,† and placed a tributary governor over it. On his death the conquered states revolted, which was the source of continual wars between Rome and Persia.

Q. When did the empire begin to decline?

A. Immediately after the death of Trajan. The soldiers, being sensible of their own power, chose for an emperor any one that had the good fortune to please them. In the year 395 the empire was divided into two parts, the Eastern and the Western, the former of which was governed by Arca'dius; the latter by Hono'rius.

---

\* Dacia, (*Da-she-a*) the northern part of European Turkey, and part of the Austrian dominions.

† Persia, a large country of Asia.



Q. What nation first invaded Rome?

A. The Goths, under the command of Alaric their king, A.D. 408. Augustulus, the last of the Roman emperors, was dethroned by Odoacer, a chief of the Heruli, who caused himself to be crowned king of Italy, A.D. 476. Odoacer was dethroned by Theodoric, chief of the Goths, who was proclaimed king of Italy, A.D. 493. The Goths held it till the year 553, when it was reduced by Nar'ses, who annexed it to the Eastern empire. It was afterwards governed by the exarchs\* of Ravenna. †

---

*The History of Rome (continued).*

Q. WHAT prince confirmed the bishops of Rome in their authority?

A. Pepin, king of France; he conferred on Stephen and his successor the exarchate † and Pentap'olis, § A.D. 756. This was the commencement of the papal authority.

Q. What popes first sent *legates* || to the kingdoms of Europe?

A. Pope Nicholas the First; he also claimed the power of nominating the patriarch ¶ of Constantinople,\*\* which occasioned a dispute between him and

---

\* Ex'archs, great officers who presided over the divisions of the eastern empire.

† Ravenna, a city of Italy.

‡ Exar'chate, the office, dignity, and jurisdiction of an exarch.

§ Pentap'olis, (from two Greek words, *five* and *city*), a district containing five cities.

|| Le'gate, an ambassador, deputy.

¶ Pa'triarch, a bishop superior to archbishops.

\*\* Constantino'ple, the ancient Byzantium, is one of the largest and most celebrated cities of Europe. It contains about 500,000 inhabitants.

the emperor Michael III. The popes and emperors continually contended for precedency, in which sometimes the popes, at other times the emperors, had the superiority. Pope Clement was so much molested by the imperial\* faction, that he was obliged to remove to Avignon, in France.

Q. What were the consequences of the pope's departure to Avignon?

A. In the absence of the pope, Nicholas Rienzi, a man of mean parentage but of great abilities, aspired to the supreme command, A.D. 1347. He retained the dominion of Italy for a year; but was afterwards sacrificed to the fury of the people. In the year 1377 the holy see was once more removed to Rome by Pope Gregory the Ninth, after whose death the cities of Avignon and Rome contended for the freedom of election.

Q. What was the origin of the Reformation?

A. Pope Leo the Tenth transferred the sale of indulgences † from the Augustines ‡ to the Dominicans, § which so offended Martin Luther, who

\* Imperial, belonging to an emperor or empress.

† Indulgence, in the Romish church, was the remission of punishment due to a sin, granted by the church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory.

‡ Augustines, a religious order, who observed the rule of St. Augustin, which was prescribed to them by Pope Alexander IV. in 1256. By this rule they were to have all things in common; the rich, who entered among them, to sell their possessions, and give them to the poor; to employ the first part of the morning in labouring with their hands, and the rest in reading; and, when they went abroad, to go always two in company, and never to eat except in their monastery. Soon after their institution this order was brought to England, where they had about thirty-two houses at the time of their suppression.—*Bp. Hurd.*

§ Dominicans, an order of monks, who were so denominated from their founder, Dominic, a Spaniard.



belonged to the Augustine order, that he preached against the indulgences, and attempted to subvert\* the Romish faith by his new doctrines, A. D. 1530; since which time the splendour of the Roman pontiffs† has decayed.

Q. Did the French Revolution affect the papal authority?

A. Yes; on account of tumults being raised against Joseph Buonaparte, the French general Berthier entered Rome, Feb. 10, 1798, dethroned the pope, and erected a republic by the name of the Roman Republic. The city was retaken by the Austrians and Russians, Sept. 30, 1799, and given to Pius the Seventh; but it was united to the French empire in 1809, when the Pope lived retired at Fontainebleau, in France; but was again reinstated in his dominions on the abdication of Buonaparte, in 1814.

### *Genoa, Venice, and Modena.*

#### GENOA.

Q. WHAT was Geno'a anciently called?

A. Geno'a‡ was anciently called Ligu'ria. It was rendered tributary to the Roman empire by Narses, A. D. 553. It was reduced by the Lombards,§ 641, and formed into a provincial dukedom. It afterwards fell under the dominion of Charlemagne, emperor of France, A. D. 774. It is not known at what time they became independent of the Franks.

Q. When did the Genoese form themselves into a republic?

A. In the year 953. They were afterwards involved in civil commotions, which so weakened them,

---

\* Subvert', to overthrow, to destroy.

† Pon'tiff, a high priest or pope.

‡ Geno'a, a considerable country in the north of Italy.

§ Lom'bards, the inhabitants of Lombardy, in Italy.

that they were obliged to shelter themselves under the protection of the duke of Milan; they continually revolted to the French, and returned again to subjection under the Milanese, till Andrew Doria restored liberty to his native country, and founded the present republic.

Q. When was this country annexed to the French empire?

A. The country remained very peaceable till the French revolution, when the government was subverted, and a new one erected under the title of the Ligurian Republic, 1797. Buonaparte thought proper to annex it to the French empire, in the year 1805.

#### VENICE.

Q. When did the republic of Venice become considerable?

A. About the ninth century; previous to which it underwent all the revolutions of the Roman empire. In the year 1084, the eastern emperor Alex'ius confirmed to the republic Is'tria,\* Dalma'tia,† and Croa'tia,‡ which they had conquered.

Q. When did the Venetians enlarge their dominions?

A. They conquered Vera'no, Pad'ua, and other Italian states, in the year 1405. On the death of James, King of Epi'rus, they acquired that island also. The trade of this country was greatly diminished by the discovery of a passage to the East Indies by the

\* Is'tria, a peninsula of Italy, lying on the north part of the Adriatic sea. It was anciently a part of Illyricum, and was conquered by the Romans between the first and second Punic wars.

† Dalma'tia, a province of Europe, lying to the north and east of the Adriatic sea. It now belongs to Austria.

‡ Croa'tia, a country of Europe, lying to the south of Hungary. It now belongs to Austria.



Cape of Good Hope.\* Previous to which Venice was the principal mart for East India† commodities.

Q. What were the consequences of their wars with the Turks?

A. In these wars they lost all their possessions in the More'a,‡ 1540. Cy'prus§ was ceded to the Turks, 1573. They afterwards lost Can'dia,|| Ceri'go,¶ and a great number of inferior islands. This country was ceded by Austria to the French, but has since reverted to its former owner.

#### MODENA.

Q. What is the early history of Mode'na?

A. It was anciently a part of Gal'lia Cisalpi'na, which was subjected to the Romans, B.C. 222. Azzo, prince of Este,\*\* obtained these states a short time after the death of Charlemagne. The government has remained in this family ever since.

Q. When did this state assume independence?

A. In the year 1452, when the emperor Frederic the Third, and Pope Paul the Second, united Mode'na, Reg'gio, and Ferra'ra, and placed over them Borso, under the title of Duke. In the year 1597

\* Cape of Good Hope, the most southern point of the continent of Africa. About thirty miles to the north of this is Cape Town, belonging to the English.

† The East Indies comprise Hindostan, with a considerable number of islands in the Indian Ocean.

‡ More'a, the southern part of European Turkey, anciently called Peloponne'sus.

§ Cy'prus, a considerable island in the Mediterranean, subject to the Turks.

|| Can'dia is an island in the Mediterranean sea. It was formerly called Crete.

¶ Ceri'go, a dry mountainous island in the Archipel'ago, is situated between Can'dia and the More'a in Greece.

\*\* Este, a town of Pad'ua, in Italy.

Ferra'ra was brought under the dominion of the popes, and the other provinces were governed by Cæsar of Este, in whose family they remained till the French united them to the then kingdom of Italy in 1805.

---

*Of Mantua, Milan, and Parma.*

MANTUA.

Q. What are the particulars of the history of Man'tua?

A. It was anciently incorporated in Gallia Cisalpi'na, and was conquered by the Romans, B.C. 222. It remained under the Roman power till the reduction of the Roman empire; it was then transferred to the western emperors, and continued tributary to them till the twelfth century; when the pope disputed with the emperors for the possession of it.

Q. Did the popes succeed in gaining it?

A. No; Lewis de Gonza'ga settled the affairs of this state, and took upon himself the government, under the title of Captain, A.D. 1329. It remained in this family till the year 1708, when it was annexed to the dominions of Austria. It was lately incorporated in the kingdom of Italy, by Buonaparte, but it now belongs to Austria.

MILAN.

Q. To what government was Milan formerly subject?

A. It was formerly included in the Roman empire, till, about the sixth century, the Lombards made themselves masters of it, under their chief, Alboi'nus, who made himself king of Italy. Autharis, who introduced Christianity, was the first king of Milan. After successive wars with the popes, this kingdom was conquered by Charlemagne, who came to the assistance of pope Ad'rian the First, and was included in the kingdom of Italy, 781.



**Q.** What disturbed the tranquillity of this kingdom?

**A.** The contests between the several branches of the family of Charlemagne. It was overrun by the Germans, under Otho the Great, in 962, and annexed to the empire of Germany. It was afterwards harassed by the religious disputes at the beginning of the thirteenth century, which deluged this country with blood; but many of the states assumed their independence about this period.

**Q.** Who was created the first duke of Milan?

**A.** John Galeaz'zo bought it of the emperor Winceslaus, in the year 1395, and erected it into a dukedom. It was afterwards the subject of contention between the French and Germans, but was eventually secured to the house of Austria in 1706. It remained in this family till the year 1805, when Napoleon Buonaparte was crowned King of Italy; but, on his being dethroned, it again reverted to the house of Austria.

PARMA.

**Q.** When was Parma erected into a dukedom?

**A.** Pope Paul the Third created his son Peter Louis Farnese duke of Parma, in the year 1545; it was formerly governed by the Kings of Lombardy, and afterwards by the dukes of Milan. The descendants of Farnese held this state till the year 1731, when Don Carlos took possession of it. This duchy, together with that of Placen'tia, was annexed to the French empire, A.D. 1808. It is now possessed by the son of Buonaparte, with the title of duke of Parma and Placentia.

---

*Of Tuscany, Umbria, Romagna, and Naples.*

TUSCANY.

**Q.** WHO anciently inhabited Tus'cany?

**A.** The Etru'rians, who were masters of nearly all Italy. They carried on long wars with the Romans

about 300 years before Christ, but, after the capture of the capital city Ve'ii, they were subdued by the Romans under Camillus. They were subject to the Romans till the decline of that empire, when the Lombards rendered them tributary.

Q. When was this state delivered from the Lombards?

A. Charlemagne reduced the Lombards, A. D. 774, and appointed a duke to govern Tuscany. This state afterwards assumed independence, and Boniface the Pious was created duke and marquis of Tuscany, with the addition of Mode'na, Man'tua, and other states. The family of the Medicis governed these states, under the title of the Republic of Florence, from the year 1428 to 1569, when Cos'mo de Medicis the Great was entitled Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Q. Who was the last of the family of the Medicis?

A. Gaston, who died without issue, A. D. 1737. This province was then transferred to the emperor Francis the First. It remained in the Austrian family till the French Revolution; when, after having changed its government several times, Buonaparte appointed his sister Eliza to be grand duchess. It now belongs to the archduke Ferdinand of Austria.

#### UMBRIA.

Q. What are the principal events in the history of Um'bria\*?

A. The Um'bri, who originally inhabited this country, were conquered by the Romans, B. C. 290. After the decline of the Roman empire, it was erected into a dukedom, under the title of the Duchy of

---

\* Umbria, a considerable district of Italy, is separated from Tuscany by the Tiber. Umbria was its ancient name; it was afterwards called Spoleto, but now Urbino. It is one of the states of the Church, or the Popish States.



Spole'to. Towards the end of the ninth century it was torn in pieces by the wars with the duke of Friuli\* for the sovereignty of Italy. After the termination of the religious disputes, it became of consequence in the fifteenth century, with the title of the Duchy of Urbino. It was afterwards governed by the popes, till the year 1809, when it was annexed to the French empire, but now again belongs to the pope.

#### ROMAGNA.

Q. When is Romagna first noticed in history?

A. At the commencement of the fifth century, when the seat of government was removed from Rome to Raven'na, which was the capital of the province. After the reduction of the greater part of Italy by the Lombards, Romag'na, Pentap'olis, Rome, and Naples, were governed by the exarchs of Raven'na, who enjoyed the sovereign power for about 203 years, when the King of Lombardy reduced it, A. D. 753.

Q. Who wrested this state from the dominion of the Lombards?

A. Pepin, King of France, obliged Astul'phus, the King of the Lombards, to deliver it up to the popes, who held it till their emigration from Rome to Avignon in 1309; when the cities of Romagna declared themselves independent. They were, however, annexed to the see of Rome in 1530.

#### NAPLES.

Q. What states inhabited Naples in the infancy of the Roman power?

A. The Campa'nians, who submitted to the Romans, B. C. 339; the Sam'nites, 290; the Taren'tines and other nations, 272. It underwent all the

---

\* Friuli, a province of Italy, bordering on the Adriatic sea. It now belongs to the Austrians.

revolutions of the Roman state, till Narses, emperor of the East, took possession of it in 553; after that the exarchs of Ravenna governed it by dukes. The duchy of Beneventum\* afterwards rose to a high pitch of power, and extended its conquests over the whole of Italy.

Q. By whom was this state conquered in the ninth century?

A. By the Saracens, who landed from the western part of Africa, and overran a great part of Italy. The Normans settled in this country about the year 1029, drove out the Saracens, and took possession of the government. Upon a dispute about the succession to the government, Charles, duke of Anjou, entered this kingdom, and was crowned King of Naples† and Sicily,‡ A.D. 1266.

Q. When did the Spaniards take possession of this kingdom?

A. After long and frequent wars, first with the French, and afterwards with the Germans, the Spaniards gained this kingdom by the treaty of Vienna, in 1738. They retained possession of it till the year 1806, when Buonaparte being enraged against Ferdinand for having assisted in the coalitions against France, and for having broken the neutrality, sent his brother Joseph with a large army, who reduced the kingdom, and was proclaimed King. But Bu-

\* Beneventum, now called Benevento, is a small province of Naples, with a city of the same name. It was from this city and province that Talleyrand, minister to Buonaparte received the title of Prince of Benevento.

† Naples is a considerable kingdom in the south of Italy. Its chief city, *Naples*, is one of the finest in the world. It contains about 400,000 inhabitants.

‡ Sicily is a considerable island opposite to Naples. These countries are united into one kingdom, whose sovereign is Ferdinand IV.



naparte afterwards transferred the power to his brother-in-law, Murat, A.D. 1808, who has since been shot for attempting the usurpation of Italy.

---

*The History of Sicily.*

Q. WHAT were the ancient names of Sicily?

A. Sica'nia, Sicil'ia, Trina'cria, and Tique'tra. About four centuries after the establishment of the Sic'uli in this island, Archa'ixes, a Grecian, founded the city of Syr'acuse. The brave defence of the Syracu'sans against the Athe'nians, in the year before Christ 413, forms a conspicuous part of their history.

Q. When did the Romans invade Syr'acuse?

A. In the year before Christ 214. Previous to this, Syr'acuse had been governed by a race of merciless wretches; the most infamous of whom were Diony'sius and Agath'ocles; these men were famous only for their crimes.

Q. What was the success of the Romans in this enterprise?

A. The celebrated Archim'edes, by machines which he invented, baffled all the attempts of the besiegers; but, after a period of three years, the city was betrayed into the hands of the Romans. The island was completely reduced, and annexed to the Roman empire, B.C. 210. It remained in possession of the Romans till the year of our Lord 476, when it was conquered by Gen'seric, the Vandal, who transferred it to the government of Italy.

Q. How long did this country remain under the Italian government?

A. Till the year 553, when Narses annexed it to the Eastern empire. It was afterwards taken by the Saracens, A.D. 827, who were driven out by the Normans in 1072. The Normans placed a governor over it, under the title of count of Sicily; Roger the Second assumed the title of King, A.D. 1130. This

island was afterwards ceded to Charles, duke of Anjou. The Spaniards kept possession of it about 300 years.

Q. To whom did the Spaniards cede this island?

A. To the Austrians, who kept possession of it about fifteen years. It was then possessed by Don Carlos, a Spanish prince, in whose family it has remained ever since.

### *The History of Spain.*

Q. Who were the original inhabitants of Spain?

A. The Celtes, a Gallic nation, who are said to have migrated into this country about the seventeenth century before the birth of our Saviour. About the eleventh century after, the Carthaginians entered this country, and reduced a great portion of it under the generals Hamil'car, As'drubal, and Han'nibal. The Romans drove them entirely out of Spain, B.C. 205.

Q. When did the Romans subdue Spain?

A. The whole of the Spanish peninsula was subdued by the Romans in the reign of Augustus, B.C. 25, about two centuries after the Romans landed in this country.

Q. How long did the Romans remain in Spain?

A. From the entrance of the Romans into Spain, to its conquest by the Vandals, is upwards of six centuries. In the year 477, the Vis'igoths\* took possession of this country. The Moors afterwards invaded it, and subdued the whole of it except the northern provinces of Astu'rias and Biscay, and erected the kingdom of Cordova,† which was governed by a su-

\* Vis'igoths, a people from Denmark.

† Cordo'va, an ancient kingdom of Spain, now a part of Andalu'sia.



preme magistrate, under the title of the Caliph† of Cordo'va.

Q. Did the Spaniards retain the Christian religion?

A. All that part of the kingdom which was under the dominion of the Moors embraced the religion of their conquerors; but the two northern provinces remained true to the Christian faith. The court of Cordo'va was, at first, a great school for the sciences, and was resorted to by learned men from all parts of the world; but after the Moorish princes became luxurious, the nation was divided into a number of petty states, the principal of which were Tole'do, Cordo'va, Valen'tia, and Se'ville.

Q. When were the Moors expelled from Spain?

A. In the year 1492, in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Moors were totally expelled from this country, and the several states were united under one crown. About this time Christopher Colum'bus, with the assistance of queen Isabella, discovered the coast of America. The Spanish throne was raised to its highest degree of splendour in the reign of Charles the Fifth, in whom the empire of Germany was annexed to this kingdom by his son Philip the Second, who married Mary, queen of England.

Q. What occasioned disturbances in this nation?

A. The zeal of Philip for the Roman Catholic religion greatly disturbed his dominions by the erection of the *Inquisition*, a tribunal which, in four years, sentenced no less than 6,000 persons to be burnt to death. The Spaniards had frequent wars with the English on account of religion, in one of which the Armada was destroyed in attempting to invade England.

Q. When did Buonaparte interpose in the Spanish affairs?

---

† Ca'liph, among the Moors, was a sovereign dignity, vested with absolute authority in all matters relating both to religion and polity.

A. On pretence of invading Portugal, Buonaparte led an army into Spain in 1808; and having obliged the King to abdicate the throne, he conferred the supreme authority on his brother Joseph. The English sent an army, under general Moore, to the assistance of the inhabitants, who, at the approach of Buonaparte, were obliged to retreat to Corunna, with a great loss, on the 4th of December. Sir Arthur Wellesley, now the duke of Wellington, took the command of the army on the 22d of April 1809, and after a series of successive victories, succeeded in obliging the enemy to evacuate Spain; and in 1814 Ferdinand the Seventh was restored to his throne.

---

### *Of Portugal.*

Q. WHAT was the ancient name of Portugal?

A. Lusita'nia. It was held subject successively by the Romans, Sue'vi,\* Goths,† and Moors. In the contests between the Spaniards and Moors, Henry the Great, for his services to the Christian party, was rewarded with the title of Count of Portugal, in 1094.

Q. Who first assumed the title of King of Portugal?

A. Alphon'zo, son of Henry the Great, having defeated five Moorish Kings, and having rendered the nation independent, was crowned King by the soldiers, A.D. 1139. The kingdom was much enlarged by John the First, who usurped the throne in 1385. In this reign the Cape of Good Hope was discovered. This nation was raised to its highest pitch of glory in the reign of Emanuel the First.

Q. When did the King of Spain acquire possession of this monarchy?

---

\* Sue'vi. These people were the ancient inhabitants of Germany, and consisted of four tribes; namely, Lombards, Marcoman'ni, Senno'nes, and Aleman'ni.

† Goths, a people from Scandina'via, now Sweden.



A. Philip the Second seized it, by the right of marriage, in 1580. Previous to this, the flower of the nobility had been cut off in an unsuccessful expedition, to assist Muley Mahomet, an African prince, in regaining possession of his dominions. The Spaniards were obliged to evacuate the kingdom in the year 1640, when the heir presumptive regained his possessions. This occasioned a long war with Spain, in which the Portuguese had the superiority.

Q. What particular occurrence happened in the reign of Joseph?

A. A dreadful earthquake at Lisbon, which occasioned the destruction of a very considerable part of that city, and by which 30,000 inhabitants perished. In the year 1803, the refusal of the Portuguese to shut their ports against the English occasioned the invasion of this country by the French; when the royal family, to escape the insults of their enemies, retired to the Brazils in 1808. The French were driven out in the year 1809 by the English.

---

### *Of Epirus and Ætolia.\**

#### EPIRUS.

Q. WHEN is Epi'rus first mentioned in history?

A. The history of Epi'rus commences in the reign of Pyr'rhus, the son of Achil'les, who assisted at the destruction of Troy.† Pyr'rhus the Second is the most celebrated of the Kings of this nation.

Q. What are the most remarkable parts of this King's reign?

---

\* Epi'rus and Æto'lia were two ancient kingdoms of Greece.

† Troy, a city of Asia Minor. This city has been more celebrated by the poets than any other in the world.

A. In the early parts of his life this prince was unfortunate, being dispossessed of his kingdom by Neoptolemus. After his marriage with Antigone, daughter of the King of Egypt, he succeeded in recovering his throne. Taking advantage of the disputes between Alexander the Great's successors, he twice gained the throne of Macedonia\*, which he was twice obliged to relinquish.

Q. What was the success of Pyrrhus against the Romans?

A. Pyrrhus landed at Tarentum†, B.C. 280, when he gained several advantages; but was induced to leave Italy to settle the affairs of Sicily. He landed again at Tarentum, B. C. 274, with an army of 80,000 men; but was defeated by the Roman consul Curius, who commanded an army of 20,000 men. He was killed by a woman, who threw a tile upon him in the streets of Argos, when he was attempting to subdue the Grecian states, B.C. 271.

Q. What was the subsequent history of Epirus?

A. About thirty years after the death of Pyrrhus, the Epirots formed themselves into a republic, which was subjugated by the Romans, B.C. 146. After the extinction of the Roman power, Michael Angelus took possession of the government, with the title of despot, or prince, A.D. 1204. This country was annexed to the Ottoman or Turkish empire‡ in 1466. Its present name is Albania.

#### ÆTOLIA.

Q. What is the ancient history of Ætolia?

A. The Ætoliens, like the other Grecian states,

\* Macedonia, an ancient kingdom of European Turkey: at one period it was considered as part of the Grecian empire.

† Tarentum, a city of Italy.

‡ The Ottoman empire is so called from Otoman, its founder.



were originally independent; they were rendered tributary to the Macedonians, B.C. 338; but shook off the yoke on the death of Alexander the Great. The Ætolians, by an unprovoked attack on the Messenians\*, brought on the Social War, in which Philip, King of Macedon, entered Ætolia, laid waste the country, and obliged them to sue for peace.

Q. Did the Ætolians again provoke the anger of Philip?

A. The Ætolians, having made an alliance with the Romans, Philip again invaded them, and obliged them to make peace, B.C. 205. Having assisted the King of Syria†, in opposition to the Romans, B.C. 192, they were reduced to slavery by their enemies, in which condition they remained till the year of our Lord 1204, when this state was annexed to Epirus by Michael An'gelus.

---

### *Of Thrace.*

Q. WHAT are the particulars of the history of Thrace previous to the removal of the seat of the Roman empire?

A. This country was originally a number of small independent kingdoms, till it was conquered by Philip of Macedon, B.C. 354. It remained in subjection to Macedon till the reduction of that country by the Romans, when it was rendered tributary to that state.

Q. When did the removal of the seat of empire take place?

A. In 329, Con'stantine, the Roman emperor, removed the seat of government from Rome to Byzantium.

---

\* Messenians, the inhabitants of Messina, in the Morea, in Greece.

† Syria, a kingdom of Asia, now part of Asiatic Turkey.

tium, a city in this country, which was afterwards called Constantinople. About sixty years afterwards the empire of the world was divided between Valens, and Valentinian; the former governed the *Eastern*, or *Greek Empire*, at Constantinople; the latter, the *Western Empire*, at Rome.

Q. What were the consequences of the division of the empire?

A. The Goths contended with them for many years; but were at last subdued by the brave Theodosius. In the beginning of the seventh century the Saracens began their irruptions, and took possession of several provinces.

Q. When did the Turks invade this country?

A. The Seljukian Turks invaded this country in 1074, and founded the kingdom of Iconium. Baldwin, count of Flanders, who headed an army of crusaders, was crowned emperor at Constantinople, in the year 1204. In the year 1360, Sultan Am'urath the First conquered nearly the whole of Thrace, and made Adrianople the seat of his government. Constantinople was taken and pillaged in 1453 by Mahommed the Second.

Q. What were the acts of Mahommed after the capture of Constantinople?

A. He allowed the Greeks liberty of conscience\*, carried on constant wars with the Hungarians, and greatly enlarged his dominions. Solomon the Second was the most illustrious of the Turkish emperors; he made himself master of Rhodes† and a great part

\* *Mahomet allowing the Greeks liberty of conscience* signifies that he allowed them to profess that religion which their *conscience* or *reason* might dictate, and this without the least kind of opposition.

† Rhodes, an island in the Archipel'ago. This island is much celebrated in ancient history.



of Hungary\*; he subdued the Persians, and a great part of Opica was obliged to submit to his admiral Barbarossa. He also made himself memorable by the excellent laws which he made.

Q. When did the Ottoman empire begin to decline?

A. In the reign of Mahommed the Third, who, by remitting the severity of military discipline, infused a spirit of licentiousness among the soldiers, which added to the encroachments of the Russians, has greatly diminished the Ottoman power, which is fast approaching to its dissolution.

---

### *Of Macedon.*

Q. By whom was the kingdom of Macedon founded?

A. By Cara'nus, an Ar'give†, about 800 years before Christ. It was a state of very little importance till the reign of Philip, who conquered nearly all the other Grecians states, and rendered them tributary to this kingdom. He was killed by one of his generals, named Pausa'nus.

Q. Who succeeded Philip?

A. His son Alexander, afterwards surnamed the Great. At the commencement of his reign, when only twenty years of age, he entered Persia at the head of 30,000 foot and 5,000 horse, and defeated, at the river Gran'icus‡, an army three times as numerous as his own. He victoriously advanced to the town of Issus, in Cilicia, where he was met by Darius, at the head of 400,000 men, whom he defeated,

---

\* Hun'gary, formerly a considerable kingdom of Europe, is now subject to Austria.

† Ar'give, an inhabitant of Argos, in Greece.

‡ Gran'icus, a river in Asiatic Turkey, flowing into the sea of Marmora.

taking all the royal family, except the King, prisoners.

Q. Did Darius again oppose Alexander?

A. After having reduced Tyre,\* Jerusalem,† and Egypt, and founded the city of Alexan'dria,‡ Alexander returned to Tyre, and was met at the village of Guagamela, by Darius, who, being defeated, was afterwards murdered. After the death of Darius, Alexander went to Bab'ylon,§ where he died, 323 years before Christ.

Q. Who succeeded Alexander?

A. Alexander left two sons, Hercules and Alexander, who, being murdered, the empire was divided among the Macedonian generals. This division occasioned constant wars between the respective generals for upwards of twenty years; when the battle of Ipsus|| restored a temporary peace, and the empire was divided among Ptol'emy, Seleu'cus, Lysim'achus, and Cassan'der.

Q. Which of these generals gained the kingdom of Macedon?

A. Cassan'der, after whose death a dispute arising between his sons Antip'ater and Alexander, terminated in the death of those princes, who were succeeded by Demetrius. The throne was afterwards possessed successively by Pyr'rhus, king of Epi'rus, B. C. 287; Lysim'achus, King of Thrace, 285; Seleu'cus Nica'nor, 281; Ptol'emy Herau'nus, 280; and Philip the Fourth, 221.

\* Tyre, a city of Phœnicia, in Syria.

† Jerusalem, a famous city of Syria, in Asiatic Turkey. It was the capital of Judea.

‡ Alexan'dria, a celebrated city of Egypt, on the Mediterranean sea.

§ Bab'ylon, (sometimes called *Babel*) was a celebrated city of Babylonia, in Asia.

|| Ipsus, a noted city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, where Antigonus was defeated by Seleucus.



**Q.** What are the most remarkable events in the reign of Philip the Fourth?

**A.** He declared war against the Romans, B. C. 214, by invading Illy'ricum;\* but a peace was concluded after the battle of Mantine'a,† B. C. 207. He again made war with the Romans, B. C. 200, and was totally subdued at the battle of Cynoceph'ale.‡ On account of this defeat, he was obliged to conclude an ignominious peace with the Roman state, B. C. 196. The Romans invaded this country, and annexed it to that empire. After the destruction of the Roman empire, the Turks took possession of it, under whose power it has remained subject ever since.

---

### *Of Bœotia and Attica.*

#### BŒOTIA.

**Q.** WHEN is Bœotia§ first mentioned in history?

**A.** Cadmus, a Phœni'cian, the supposed inventor of letters founded on Thebes, the capital of Bœo'tia, about 1493 B. C. When Greece was invaded by the Persian monarch Xerx'es, the Thebans were at first people who submitted to the invaders. The Athenians having punished them for this defection, they, by the assistance of the Lacedæmonians, recovered their authority over the Bœotian states. They were afterwards dependent on Sparta.

**Q.** When did the Thebans throw off the Spartan yoke?

---

\* Illy'ricum, a country situated on the eastern side of the gulf of Venice, in European Turkey.

† Mantine'a, a city of Arca'dia, in the More'a, in Greece.

‡ Cynocephale (*Sy-no-sef-fa-le*), a city of Thessaly, where Philip of Macedon was defeated by Flaminius and the Ætolians.

§ Bœo'tia, a province of Greece.

A. The armies of Bœo'tia, headed by their generals Pelop'idas, and Epaminon'das, not only rendered themselves independent, but were acknowledged sovereigns of the greater part of Greece. The glory of Thebes fell with Epaminon'das, at the battle of Mantine'a, in which they were victorious. They were afterwards reduced by Philip of Macedon, and brought under the dominion of that state. They were conquered by the Romans, B. C. 146, and are now under the government of the Turks.

## ATTICA.

Q. When was A'thens,\* the capital of A'tica, founded?

A. It is supposed to have been founded by Ce'rops, an Egyptian, B. C. 1582. It was governed by Kings till the death of Co'drus, 1070; when a temporary Magistrate, called ar'chon, was chosen. The most famous of these archons was So'lon, the Athenian lawgiver.

Q. What is the first great exploit of the Athenians?

A. The battle of Ma'rathon,† in which an immense army of Persians was conquered by a handful of men under the command of Milti'ades, B. C. 490. About ten years afterwards, the Persians again invaded Greece, with an army of 3,000,000 people, and advanced to Athens, which they burnt to the ground. The Persians were, however, defeated in the succeeding year, at the battles of Sa'lamis,‡ Plata'æ,§

\* A'thens, a celebrated city of Greece. It is remarkable for its having produced a great number of learned men.

† Ma'rathon, a celebrated city of Attica, in Greece. In this battle the Athenians are said to have slain 200,000 Persians.

‡ Sa'lamis, an island near Athens; the birth-place of Solon, the famous lawgiver.

§ Plata'æ, an island in the Mediterranean sea, opposite the coast of Libya.



and Myca'le,\* and were eventually obliged to relinquish Greece.

Q. What were the consequences of these victories?

A. Being freed from the apprehension of foreign enemies, they rebuilt the city of Athens in a very splendid manner, and surrounded it with fortifications; which stirred up the jealousy of the Spartans,† and occasioned several wars between those powers, one of which, the Peloponne'sian‡ war, makes a great figure in the Grecian history. It terminated in the subjection of the Athenians to the Spartans, B. C. 404, who abolished the government, and placed thirty persons over it, who were called the thirty tyrants.

Q. Who liberated Athens from the power of Sparta?

A. Thrasyb'ulus, having expelled the usurpers, established the democratic government, B. C. 401. In 394, the maritime power of the Athenians was raised to its original splendour by the successes of Conon over the Spartans. The Athenians, with the other Grecian states, were obliged to submit to the superior arms of Philip, B. C. 338. After having been defeated several times, the Athenians, with the assistance of the Romans, threw off the Macedonian yoke, B. C. 146.

Q. When did Athens become subject to Rome?

A. The Athenians, having opposed the Romans in the Mithridat'ic|| war, were conquered by Sylla, who

\* Myca'le, a promontory of Ionia, in Asia Minor.

† The inhabitants of Sparta, in Greece.

‡ Peloponne'sian, from Peloponnesus, now called the Morea, in Greece.

§ Democrat'ic, relating to that form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people.

|| Mithridat'ic war was a war between the Romans and the inhabitants of Pontus, whose King was named Mithrida'tes: hence they were sometimes called Mithrida'tes.

plundered the city. It was annexed to the Roman empire in the reign of Vespasian. The Turks reduced it in 1456, and it is still subject to them.

---

*Of Sparta, or Lacedæmon.*

Q. By whom is Sparta supposed to have been founded?

A. By Lelax, about 1400 years before Christ. It was a kingdom of very little consequence till the time of Lycurgus, who, by his wise regulations, rendered it the most warlike state of the Grecians. When Xerxes,\* invaded Greece with 3,000,000 men, Leonidas, King of Sparta,† with only 300 men, disputed the pass of Thermopylæ;‡ but the brave monarch and all his men were cut to pieces.

Q. How did the Peloponnesian war affect the Lacedæmonians?

A. It terminated in their favour, and gave them a manifest superiority over the Grecian states, which they retained till the battle of Cnidus,§ B. C. 394, by which they were dispossessed of their maritime power by Conon, the Athenian admiral. The Spartans were vanquished at the battle of Leuctra,|| by the combined forces of Athens and Thebes,¶ which

---

\* Xerxes (*Xerk-zes*), King of Persia.

† Sparta, a celebrated city and district of Peloponnesus, in Greece. It received the name of Sparta, the daughter of Eurotas, who married Lacedæmon: hence it is sometimes called Lacedæmon.

‡ Thermopylæ, a small pass leading from Thessaly into Locris and Phocis, in Greece.

§ Cnidus (*Nidus*), a town and promontory of Doris, in Caria, in Greece.

|| Leuctra, a city of Bœotia, in Greece.

¶ Thebes, a city of Bœotia.



terminated their superiority by land, B. C. 371. They afterwards lost the battle of Mantine'a, in 363.

Q. When did the Macedonians oblige the Spartans to submit?

A. The other parts of Greece submitted, B. C. 388, and Sparta soon followed the example. They shook off the yoke soon after the battle of Ipsus, B. C. 301, and remained independent till B. C. 191, when they were obliged to subscribe to the Achæ'an\* league. They were afterwards subdued by the Romans, under whose power they remained till the Turks reduced the eastern empire.

---

### *Of Achaia, and Candia or Crete.*

#### ACHAIA.

Q. WHEN did Acha'ia become conspicuous in history?

A. About the year B. C. 280, they entered into a confederacy with several other states, which is called the Achæ'an league; the object of which was, to secure the independence and ancient institutions of the Grecian states. Previous to this period the Achæ'ans were an inconsiderable state, remarkable for their justice and love of liberty.

Q. What was the result of this coalition?

A. The Spartans and neighbouring states, being jealous of their growing power, declared war against them, which terminated in favour of the Achæ'ans, who obliged their adversaries to subscribe to the league. By this means the seven states of Peloponnesus were united under one government. In the third Macedo'nian war, the Achæ'ans assisted the Romans, and gained the battle of Pidna.†

---

\* Achæ'an league, so called from *Achaia*, a province of ancient Greece.

† Pidna, a city of Macedonia. It was here that Olympia, the mother of Alexander; Roxalana, his wife;

Q. On what pretence did the Romans invade Achaia?

A. After the battle of Pidna, 1000 Achæ'an nobles were sent to Rome to answer for their conduct in the war, and were detained prisoners. This insult irritated the Achæ'ans, who declared war against the Romans, B. C. 147. After the reduction of Corinth by the Romans in 146, Greece was reduced to a Roman province. The Turks, who at present govern it, took possession of it, A. D. 1715.

## CANDIA.

Q. Who were the ancient inhabitants of Candia?

A. The Idæ'i Dac'tyli, and Cretes. The celebrated Minas reigned over it, B. C. 1015. The Cretans remained independent till 66 years, B. C. when the Romans reduced it, on pretence of the Cretans having assisted their enemies in the Mithridatic war.

Q. Who took possession of this island after the decline of the Roman empire?

A. The Saracens, a band of pirates from Andalusia,\* who held it for 130 years; when they were expelled by the emperor Niceph'orus the Second, A. D. 960. The Turks took possession of it in 1669. It is now called Can'dia.†

and Alexander, his son, were put to death by Cassander; and where Perseus, king of Macedon, was defeated by the Romans, as mentioned above.

\* Andalu'sia, a province of Spain, where Homer supposed the Elysian Fields were situated.

† Candia (the ancient Crete), an island in the Mediterranean Sea. It was at this island that Mount Ida was situated, so much celebrated by historians; who relate also, that at one period it contained 100 cities, in one of which Midas resided, and where a temple was dedicated to Cybele, the mother of the Gods.



### *Of China.*

**Q.** FROM what time may the truth of Chinese history be depended on?

**A.** From the reign of Confu'cius. Previous to this period the Chinese pretend to have been governed by kings, as far back as many millions of years. Shi-wang-ti, an enterprising prince, who greatly extended the limits of his empire, built the Chinese wall, B. C. 215, as a defence against the incursions of the Tartars. Subsequent to this period nothing particular happened, domestic contentions excepted, till the invasion of Zinghis Khan,\* from Eastern Tartary.

**Q.** When did Zinghis Khan invade China?

**A.** Zinghis Khan, the celebrated Mogul chief, invaded this country, A. D. 1227; but China was not totally subdued till 1279, when Kublay Khan, a descendent of Zinghis Khan, was crowned emperor. The Moguls, becoming weak and luxurious, were driven out by Tchu-yuen-tchang,† a man of mean parentage, who was crowned by his followers, A. D. 1368. The Mantchew Tartars, taking advantage of the civil commotions which disturbed this country, invaded it, and their general, Xunchi,‡ was crowned emperor, 1644: his family having held the supremé authority ever since.

---

### *Of Great Tartary, or Mongolia.*

**Q.** WHO were the original inhabitants of Great Tartary?

---

\* Pro. *Zing-is-kan.*

† Pro. *Chu-yoen-chang.*

‡ Pro. *Zun-chi.*

A. The Huns, Turks, Moguls, &c. who made irruptions in Europe on the decline of the Roman empire. A number of wandering tribes possessed this country, who were subject to princes called Khans. The greatest of these was Zinghis Khan, who de-throned Ung Khan, because he had broken the laws of hospitality, A.D. 1206, and took upon himself the royal authority.

Q. What are the principal acts of Zinghis Khan?

A. After his coronation,\* he reduced the whole Mogul empire to subjection; he afterwards obliged the Mantchew Tartars to submit. He then reduced the northern parts of China in 1211, and subdued the greater part of Little Tartary in 1227; the whole of which submitted to his successor Octay, in 1234, who subdued Russia, and a great part of Hungary, Poland, and Germany, in 1237.

Q. When was China united to this empire?

A. In 1279, by Kublay. These empires remained united till 1649, when they both submitted to the Mantchew or Eastern Tartars.

### *Usbec, or Little Tartary, and Hindostan.*

#### LITTLE TARTARY.

Q. WHEN did the Saracens conquer Little Tartary?

A. Little Tartary was subject to the Chinese empire till A. D. 707, when it was conquered by the Saracens. These people were driven out of this country in 874. The Seljukian Turks reduced it in 1038, but were obliged to leave it in 1194. Zinghis Khan made himself master of it in 1219, under whose successor, Timur Bey, it arose to a great degree of splendour.

\* Coronation, the act or solemnity of crowning a king.



Q. When did Timur Bey assume the sovereign power?

A. In 1370. He conquered Persia,\* Russia,† India,‡ Asia Minor,§ and a considerable part of Egypt, and died at Samarcand,|| the capital of his empire, in 1405. This country has remained in his family ever since, and is now divided into a number of independent states.

#### HINDOSTAN.

Q. WHEN is Hindostan first mentioned in history?

A. In the time of Alexander the Great, when he overturned the Persian empire, and marched into this country as far as the Hydas'pes, a branch of the Indus, when his soldiers refused to accompany him any further. The authentic history of this country

\* Persia, a large kingdom of Asia, whose power and extent have varied greatly, both in modern and ancient times.

† Russia, the largest empire in the world; comprises all the north of Asia, and the greater part of the north of Europe. Asiatic Russia is sometimes called Siberia, at other times Tartary; its inhabitants, for the greater part, are wanderers: hence their name.

‡ India, an extensive region of Asia. Under this term is generally understood all the countries which lie south of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the western coasts of China, divided into *India within*, and *India without*, the Ganges; to which the moderns have added the islands in the Indian ocean, nearly as far as New Holland and New Guinea; but it here means Hindostan only, or India within the Ganges.

§ Asia Minor (*or Asia the Less*), now called Antolia, comprised all the peninsula of Asiatic Turkey. It anciently contained My'sia, Eo'lia, Io'nia, Ly'dia, Ca'ria, Do'ria, Psid'ia, Bithyn'ia, Gala'tia, Ly'cia, Paphlago'nia, Phry'gia, and Pamphy'lia.

|| Samar'cand, a very large and populous city of Tartary, and capital of a kingdom of the same name.

commences in the year of our Lord 1000, when it was invaded by the Usbec Tartars, who reduced it in 1024.

Q. What other conquerors reduced this empire?

A. Timur Bey conquered it in 1397, in whose family it remained till the year 1748, when a dispute arising respecting the succession, the French assisted one party, and the English opposed them. By the address of Lord Clive, the English raised up Mur Jaffier as Nabob, upon whose death they made themselves masters of Bengal. A Mahomedan prince, named Hyder Ali, opposed the English in another part of India; whose successor, Tippoo Saib, was obliged to cede one half of his dominions to his enemies in 1792. The French excited a confederacy against the English in 1799, which was quelled by the vigilance of Marquis Wellesley, when the whole Indian empire submitted to the British arms.

---

### *Of Arabia.*

Q. WHEN does the Arabian history commence?

A. There is a very little of the Arabian history known till the line of Mahomet (or Mohamed) the false prophet, who, in A.D. 611, conquered all Arabia. Omar, who succeeded him, reduced Sy'ria,\* Pal'estine,† Egypt, Persia, and Cy'prus.‡ In 709 Al Waled the First subdued Africa and the greater part of Spain.

Q. When was the city of Bagdad founded?

---

\* Sy'ria, a large province of Turkey in Asia; it anciently excluded Palestine.

† Pal'estine, anciently a celebrated kingdom of Asia, but now included in Syria, a country of Turkey.

‡ Cy'prus, an island in the Mediterranean sea, off the coast of Syria, belonging to the Turks.



A. It was founded in 762, and made the seat of empire in 768. It was very illustrious for the arts and sciences in the reign of Haroun Al Rashid, 786. After his death the Arabian empire began visibly to decline. The governors of the distant provinces threw off their allegiance; and the whole empire was a scene of rebellion, till at last the caliphs of Bagdad lived under the protection of their neighbouring monarchs, by whom they were treated contemptuously.

Q. When did the Wahabees first make their appearance?

A. Abdul Wahad, from whom this sect took their name, was a man of mean extraction; and, on pretence of reforming the religion of his country, he took possession of the sovereign power, towards the end of the 18th century. On his death, his son Abduluziz succeeded him, and sent an army against Mecca,\* which took possession of that city, April 27, 1803. He was assassinated soon after, and succeeded by his son Suced, who took Medi'na† in the following year, and threatens to subjugate the whole country.

---

### *Of Parthia and Persia.*

#### PARTHIA.

Q. To whom was Parthia anciently subject?

A. It formed part of the Persian empire till the death of Alexander the Great, when it came under

---

\* Mecca, a celebrated city of Ara'bia, where a great number of pilgrims resort. It is famous for being the birth-place of Mahomet. Two miles from this town is the hill, where it is said that Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac.

† Medi'na, a town of Ara'bia Deser'ta, celebrated for being the burial-place of Mahomet. This city is sometimes called the City of the Prophet, because here Mahomet was protected by the inhabitants, when he fled from Mecca; and it was here he was first invested with regal power.

the dominion of the Seleu'cidæ.\* Arsa'ces, a man of mean extraction, excited a revolt, and laid the foundation of the Parthian empire. Under the sovereignty of Mithrida'tes the First, it reduced Persia and Media, and the greater part of Asia, with Babylo'nia and Mesopota'mia.

Q. What occasioned the wars between this country and Rome?

A. An unprovoked attack upon Mesopota'mia,† by Crassus the Triumvir,‡ in which the Romans were victorious. In the following year they marched into Parthia,§ where they were defeated, and Crassus was treacherously murdered. The Parthians made themselves masters of Syria, Asia Minor, and Phœni'cia, B. C. 40; but were quickly deprived of their conquests by the Romans, who carried on constant wars with them till the reign of Artaba'nus, who lost the flower of his army in one of these contests. A short time after this, Artaxerx'es, a Persian of obscure origin, revolted from the Parthians, from which time this country underwent nearly the same revolutions as Persia.

---

\* Seleu'cidæ, the inhabitants of Syria, so named from Seleucus, its King.

† Mesopota'mia, a considerable country of Asia, lying to the east of Syria. It is now called Diarbeck.

‡ Trium'vir, one of three persons who govern absolutely, and with equal authority in a state, and is chiefly applied to the Roman government; such was the government of Rome, at this period, by Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus. (Triumvir is from the Latin, *tres*, three, and *vir*, a man.) The government is called a *triumvirate*.

§ Par'thia, a celebrated country of Asia, in the north-east part of the present Persia. This country long remained unknown; when discovered, it became successively tributary to the empire of the Assyrians, Medes, and Persians. According to Ptolemy, it contained twenty-five large cities, the chief of which had one hundred gates.



## PERSIA.

Q. Who founded the Persian empire?

A. Cyrus, the son of Camby'ses, a Persian, and of Manda'ne, daughter of the King of Media.\* He took possession of the imperial government, B. C. 536. He was succeeded by Camby'ses, his son, who reduced Egypt to subjection. On the death of Camby'ses, Dari'us was crowned, who reduced Thrace and Macedon, and conquered a considerable part of India. He afterwards invaded Greece with an army of 100,000 men, which was defeated at Mar'athon, by the Athenian Milti'ades.

Q. Who succeeded Dari'us?

A. Xerx'es, his son, who entered into an alliance with the Carthaginians,† and invaded Greece with an army of 3,000,000 of people. After having advanced into the heart of the country, and demolished the city of Athens, he was obliged to relinquish his enterprize, after losing the greater part of his immense army, B. C. 480. This unprovoked invasion was the cause of continual animosities between the two states, until B. C. 330, when Alexander annexed this country to the Macedonian republic.

Q. On the death of Alexander, who possessed this empire?

A. The Selu'cidæ, the inhabitants of Tyre, retained possession of it till the year B. C. 141, when it fell under the dominion of the Parthians, who held it till the revolt of Artaxerxes, A. D. 226, who took upon himself the supreme authority. The Persians carried on frequent wars with the Romans for nearly 400 years, in which they were sometimes victorious, and at other times vanquished.

Q. When did the Turks overrun this empire?

\* Media, a celebrated country of Asia, bounded on the north by the Caspian sea, and on the south by Persia, (ancient Persia). It is included in modern Persia.

† Carthaginians, the inhabitants of Africa Proper: now Tunis.

A. In the eleventh century Togrul Bey took possession of Persia, and annexed Assyria and other places to his empire. In 1221, it was conquered by Zinghis Khan, in whose family it remained till 1500, when Ismael usurped the throne. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, the Turks overran a great part of this country, but were driven out by the perseverance of Nadir Shah, a person who was originally a shepherd, and usurped the throne in 1736. From the death of Nadir, the country has been involved in civil contests, and great part of it is now subject to Russia.

---

*Of Media, Assyria, and Babylonia.*

MEDIA.

Q. WHAT was the original state of Media?

A. Media was originally subject to Assyria; but the inhabitants threw off the yoke, and lived in a state of anarchy\* till 701, B. C., when they chose Dejo'ces for their King, who founded Ecba'tan, the capital. His successors extended their arms over all Asia, which was obliged to submit to them. Cyax'ares, the fifth in succession from Dejo'ces, gave the command of his forces to his grandson Cyrus, who succeeded him in his dominions, and annexed this kingdom to the Persian empire, B. C. 526.

ASSYRIA.

Q. When does the history of Assyria commence?

A. The Assyrian empire is supposed to have been founded by Ninus, the great-grandson of Noah, who is said to have reduced Persia, Media, and Egypt. He was succeeded by Semi'ramis, his wife, who raised this empire to a high pitch of splendour. The truth of this history is not to be depended upon till the

---

\* An'archy, s. a want of government, a state of confusion, disorder.



reign of Pul, B. C. 771. Shalman'ezar, grandson of Pul, conquered the kingdom of Israel, and subjected it to his dominions, B. C. 721.

Q. When did the Medes revolt?

A. In the year B. C. 710, in the reign of Esarhad'don, who united Babylon to his empire, and conquered Syria and Judæa.\* This empire was overturned by the Medes and Babylonians, B. C. 601. It was afterwards incorporated in the Persian empire, and reduced by the Turks, A. D. 1538, in whose possession it still remains.

#### BABYLONIA.

Q. Who founded the kingdom of Babylon?

A. Nimrod, the grandson of Ham. The authentic history of this kingdom commences with the reign of Nabonas'sar, son of Pul, the Assyrian Emperor. It remained subject to the Assyrians till the revolt of Nabopola'sar, who was crowned King, B. C. 626. He was succeeded by his son Nebuchadnezzar, who, with the assistance of the Medes, overturned the Assyrian empire. He built an immense wall round the metropolis, which was considered as a *wonder of the world*. He died, B. C. 561.

Q. When was Babylon taken?

A. In the reign of Nabonad'dus, who is called Belshazzar in Scripture; Cyrus, at the head of the Medes and Persians, took possession of Babylon, and united it to the Persian empire. It was conquered by the Turks in 1638, who, at present, hold possession of it.

---

\* Judæa, a famous country of Asia, bounded on the north by Phœni'cia, on the east by Syria, on the south by Arabia, and on the west by the Mediterranean sea, being the southern part of the country called Pal'estine. The history of this country is only to be collected from the Scriptures : that of Phœni'cia from profane history.

*Of Syria and Phœnicia.*

## SYRIA.

Q. RELATE the history of Syria, previous to its conquest by the Assyrians.

A. Syria was formerly composed of a number of states, the principal of which was Damascus, which was founded by Rezin, when Solomon was King of Israel.\* Their history consists in wars with the Jews, whom they entirely conquered, B. C. 840. Syria was annexed to Assyria by Tiglath Pile'ser, B. C. 740.

Q. Who governed Syria after the death of Alexander the Great?

A. After having occasioned a long contest between Alexander's generals, it was at length governed by Seleu'cus, B. C. 301, with the title of King of Syria. The successors of Seleucus, who were called the Seleu'cidæ, greatly extended their dominions; but were obliged to submit to the Roman arms, B. C. 64, when it was reduced to a province under the Roman empire.

Q. When were the Romans dispossessed of this country?

A. This state was reduced by the Saracens, A. D. 640, which occasioned the Crusades, when the Christians overran a great part of the country, and founded the kingdom of Jerusalem in Palestine, at the end of the eleventh century. The Saracens, under their general Saladin, subdued this country in 1187. It is now in the hands of the Turks.

## PHŒNICIA.

Q. What was Phœni'cia?

A. Phœni'cia was a small but important country of

---

\* Israel (sometimes called Canaan, Palestine, &c.) here means the Kingdom of Israel, so named from its inhabitants being the descendants of Israel, which name was given by the angel to Jacob, after having wrestled with him.



Asia, situated on the east of the Mediterranean sea, whose boundaries have been different at different periods. It is supposed by some, that the names of Phœni'cia, Syria, and Pal'estine, are indiscriminately used for one and the same country; but this is a mistake, Phœni'cia comprehending only a part of Syria and a part of Pal'estine. Its chief towns were Tyre and Sidon.

Q. Describe the inhabitants of Phœni'cia.

A. The Phœni'cians are much celebrated in history for the invention of letters, and for their commerce and navigation. They planted many colonies on distant shores, particularly that of the Carthaginians in Africa, which has been rendered so famous in history. These people are supposed to have received their name from Phœnix, the son of Agenor, who was one of their kings. They were considered as the most active, industrious, and most ingenious people of the then known world; and whatever was elegant, great, or pleasing, either in apparel or domestic utensils, received the epithet of Sidonian, the name of their chief city.

Q. How was Phœni'cia divided?

A. Into several small kingdoms, the most considerable of which were Tyre and Sidon. Tyre is famous for the noble stand it made against the arms of Nebuchadnezzar, who reduced it, B. C. 572, after a siege of thirteen years, and annexed it to the Assyrian empire. It recovered its liberty, B. C. 502; but was subdued by Alexander the Great, after a seven-months' siege.

Q. Which of Alexander's generals possessed Phœni'cia?

A. At the division of Alexander's conquests it was allotted to Ptolemy, in whose possession it remained till its reduction by Anti'ochus the Great, King of Syria, B. C. 203. This country was incorporated in the kingdom of Jerusalem, A. D. 1029. It was

afterwards conquered by the Mamelukes,\* and united to Egypt 1268. It is now subject to the Turks.

---

*Of Palestine.*

**Q.** WHEN did the Jews take possession of Pal'estine?

**A.** After having wandered in the wilderness under the direction of their law-giver, Moses, for forty years, they entered Canaan †: they, however, did not completely conquer the land till the reign of king David. The Israelites were governed by judges till the high-priesthood of Samuel; when they chose a Benjamite, named Saul, to be king of Israel, B. C. 1095. Saul, being killed in a contest with the Philistines, was succeeded by David.

**Q.** When was David anointed king?

**A.** David, the son of Jesse having acted very bravely in several contests with the Philistines, in one of which he killed a giant named Goliath, was proclaimed king, B. C. 1047. He vanquished the neighbouring nations who disturbed the tranquillity of his people, and was succeeded by his son Sol'omon, B. C. 1015. Sol'omon was a very wise prince, and has made his name immortal by his writings, and the edifices which he built, the most considerable of which was the temple of Jerusalem.

**Q.** Who succeeded Solomon?

**A.** His son Rehobo'am was chosen king by the tribes of Judah and Benjamin; but the other tribes revolted to Jerobo'am. After this division, the power

---

\* Mamelukes were originally slaves, or mercenary soldiers.

† Canaan, a celebrated country of Asia, in Asiatic Turkey. It is sometimes called Pal'estine, the Holy Land, the Land of Israel, &c.



of the Jews began to decline, and they were subdued by the Babylonians, under the command of Nebuchadnezzar, and annexed to that empire, B. C. 590. On the subversion of the Babylonian empire by Cyrus, king of Persia, the Jews gained their independence.

Q. To whom were the Jews afterwards subject?

A. To the Syrians, who treated them tyrannically, till they revolted under Mattathias, whose son and successor, Simon, entirely threw off the yoke. The Romans afterwards gained possession of it, and placed governors over it. In the reign of the emperor Augustus, OUR SAVIOUR was born. The Jews remained peaceably under the Roman power till A. D. 66, when they revolted, and obliged the Romans to leave Judea. On account of this, Vespasian, being sent to punish the insurgents\*, advanced to Jerusalem, and reduced that city to ashes, A. D. 70.

Q. What is the history of Palestine subsequent † to the destruction of Jerusalem?

A. On the decline of the Roman empire, the Seljukian Turks took possession of it, who by their cruel treatment to the Christians, who visited this country for pious motives, occasioned the Crusades, when Jerusalem was taken by the Crusaders, and general Godfrey ‡ was elected king of Jerusalem in 1099. The Turks took possession of it in 1268, and it remains in their possession at the present time.

\* Insur'gent, *s.* one who rises up in rebellion.

† Sub'sequent, *a.* following after another.

‡ Godfrey was the son of Eustace, Count of Boulogne, in France. He was elected King by the army, but he rejected the title from motives of piety, and assumed that of Defender of the Holy Sepulchre.

*Armenia Major and Minor.*

Q. To whom was Arme'nia\* anciently subject?

A. To the Medes and Persians. It was conquered by the Macedo'nians, B. C. 334. On the death of Alexander the Great, it fell under the dominion of the Seleu'cidæ, who held it till the reign of Anti'ochus the Great. Zadriades and Artax'ias, the prefects of Anti'ochus, excited an insurrection, B. C. 223, and divided the kingdom between themselves, calling one part Arme'nia Ma'jor, and the other Arme'nia Mi'nor.

Q. What was the first important occurrence in the history of Arme'nia Ma'jor?

A. Tigr'a'nes the Second was invited to the throne of Syria in B. C. 83, and, by the conquest of Arme'nia Mi'nor, Mesopota'mia, Assyr'ia, and Phœnicia, made himself master of all the western part of Asia. He afterwards incurred the displeasure of the Romans, by assisting Mithrida'tes, king of Pontus, and was obliged to purchase peace by delivering up his conquests to them. It was afterwards the subject of contention between the Romans and Persians; but was eventually subdued by the Turks in 1522, in whose possession it still remains.

Q. What are the principal events in the history of Armenia Minor?

A. After the conquest by Tigr'a'nes the Second, Armenia Minor remained subject to Armenia Major, till 66, B. C., when the Romans bestowed it on De-jot'arus. It was annexed to the Roman empire, A. D. 71. It afterwards fell under the dominion of the Turks.

---

\* Armenia was a considerable country of Asia. It is now divided between the Turks and Persians.



*Of Pontus,\* Cappadocia,† and Bithynia.‡*

PONTUS.

Q. WHAT was the ancient name of Pontus?

A. It was originally part of Cappado'cia, called *Cappadocia ad Pontum*. It was subject to the Medes and Persians till 312, B. C., when Mithrida'tes created it into a kingdom. The most famous of its monarchs was Mithrida'tes the Great, a cruel and ambitious prince, who ascended the throne, B. C. 122. He espired at the conquest of all Asia, and began by invading Paphlago'nia,§ and other neighbouring states, which excited the jealousy of the Romans, who declared war against him, B. C. 89. Mithrida'tes was at first victorious, but, being conquered in three successive wars, he put an end to his life, and Pontus was reduced to a Roman province, B. C. 63.

Q. How long was Pontus subject to the Romans?

A. Pontus was dependent on Rome till the triumvirate of Mark Antony, who bestowed one part of it on Dari'us, and the other on Polemon, B. C. 41. Polemon afterwards took possession of the whole, which he enlarged by the conquest of Arme'nia Minor, and other states. It was afterwards subdued by the Roman emperor Nero, who placed Polemon the Second over it, with the title of king of Cilicia.|| On the decline of the Eastern emperor, the Turks took possession of it, A. D. 1461, and annexed it to their empire.

CAPPADOCIA.

Q. What are the principal occurrences in the history of Cappado'cia?

\* Pontus, an extensive country in Asia Minor, on the Euxine sea.

† Cappado'cia, a considerable province of Asia Minor.

‡ Bithyn'ia, sometimes called Mysia, Cronia. Thessalis, &c. was a province of Asia Minor.

§ Paphlago'nia, a province of Asia Minor.

|| Cili'cia, a district of Asia Minor.

A. This country underwent the same revolutions as Pontus, till the death of Alexander the Great, when Ariar'athes the Third took possession of it. His successors ensured the security of their dominions by their faithful attachment to the Romans, who reduced it to a province, A. D. 18. It afterwards underwent the revolutions of the Eastern or Greek empire.

## BITHYNIA.

Q. To whom was Bithyn'ia formerly subject?

A. To the Lyd'ians and Persians,\* till the death of Alexander the Great; when, taking advantage of the contests between that monarch's successors, the Bithyn'ians asserted their independence, and raised Nicome'des to the throne, B. C. 280. Pru'sius, one of the successors of Nicome'des, has made his name memorable by the assistance which he rendered to the Romans, in the war with Anti'ochus the Great. Pru'sius having plotted against the life of his own son, was discovered and murdered, B. C. 148.

Q. When was Bithyn'ia annexed to the Roman empire?

A. Nicomedes the Third, son of Pru'sius, left his country, by will, to the Romans, B. C. 75, who reduced it to a province. On the invasion of Constantinople by the Latins, The'odore Lasca'ris fled to Bithyn'ia, and founded the empire of Nice, A. D. 1204. It was afterwards annexed to the eastern empire, and is now under the dominion of the Turks.

*Lydia, Phrygia, and Cilicia.*

## LYDIA.

Q. WHAT was the ancient state of Lyd'ia?

A. Lyd'ia was anciently a number of petty states, the principal of which were Lyd'ia, Mys'ia, and Ca'ria. They were united under one sovereign by Crœ'sus, king of Lyd'ia, about the year before Christ 560, who greatly extended his dominions. He pro-

---

\* Lyd'ia, a province of Asia Minor.



voked the enmity of Cyrus, who entered his dominions, and put an end to the Lydian monarchy, B. C. 548.

Q. What was the fortune of this country after the death of Alexander the Great?

A. This country was subject to Persia till the division of Alexander's conquests, when it was allotted to Lysimachus, king of Thrace. Philetærus, surnamed the Eunuch, took possession of part of Pergamus\*. Eumenes the Second, by his faithful adhesion to the Romans, greatly enlarged his territories, and raised this country to a great degree of splendour.

Q. When was Lydia united to the Roman republic?

A. Atталus the Third left his kingdom, by will, to the Romans; but Aristonicus, the heir apparent, taking advantage of the *sedition of the Gracchi*, opposed the will, and made himself king; he was, however, defeated, and the country was reduced to a Roman Province. It was afterwards seized by the Seljukian Turks, and at present forms part of the Ottoman empire.

#### PHRYGIA.

Q. WHAT are the principal occurrences in the ancient history of Phrygia?†

A. It was governed by its own monarchs till the time of Cræsus, when it was incorporated in the kingdom of Lydia. On the death of Alexander the

---

\* Pergamus, a celebrated kingdom of Mysia, in Asia Minor. Its capital, of the same name, was famous for a library of 200,000 volumes, which had been collected by its different kings. This noble collection was afterwards removed to Egypt by Cleopatra, which adorned and enriched the Alexandrian library, till it was fatally destroyed by the Saracens, A. D. 642.

† Phrygia, a country of Asia Minor, situated between Bithynia, Lydia, Cappadocia, and Caria. Its chief towns were Troy, Laodice, Hierapolis, Synnada.

Great, Seleucus gained possession of this state; Anti'ochus the Great was obliged to cede it to the Romans, who conferred it on Eume'nes the Second, king of Per'gamus; it was afterwards a province of the Roman empire.

Q. Who took possession of this country on the decline of the Roman empire?

A. At the end of the eleventh century the Selju'kian Turks seized on this country. It is now a province of the Ottoman empire.

#### CILICIA.

Q. What are the particulars of the Cilician\* history?

A. It was governed by its own monarchs till the reign of Cyrus, who annexed it to the Persian empire, B. C. 548. It became subject to Macedon by the conquests of Alexander the Great; on whose death it was involved in the contests between Alexander's generals; but was eventually subject to Ptol'emy Philadel'phus. It remained under the dominion of Egypt till Pompey conquered it. On the decline of the Roman power it was reduced by the Saracens. It is now in the hands of the Turks.

---

#### *Of Rhodes† and Cyprus.*

#### RHODES.

Q. By whom is Rhodes supposed to have been first peopled?

A. It is supposed to have been first peopled by the

---

\* Cili'cia, a celebrated country of Asia Minor, on the sea coast, and a little to the north of Cyprus.

† Rhodes, a celebrated island in the Archipelago, particularly remarkable for its colossus, or statue of brass, whose little finger was as large as a man; and his feet were so far asunder, that ships in full sail passed between his legs into the harbour.



Cretans, a short time before the Trojan war. The Rho'dians remained in tranquillity, under the protection of their more powerful neighbours, till the time of Alexander the Great, to whom they resigned their independence, B. C. 332. On the death of Alexander the Rho'dians regained their liberty.

Q. On what occasion was the colossal statue erected at Rhodes?

A. Antig'onus having declared war against the Egyptians, asked assistance of the Rhodians, which they refused. He therefore sent his son Demetrius with the command of an expedition to besiege the island. Being bravely repulsed by the inhabitants, after a year's siege, they were obliged to retreat. Deme'trius, at his departure, presented the Rhodians with the immense engines which he had used against the island; these were sold, and the money for which they were purchased, enabled them to erect the great *colossus*.

Q. When was Rhodes rendered tributary to the Romans?

A. The Rho'dians remained in security, and in the protection of Rome, till Vespa'sian reduced it to a Roman province, A. D. 71. The Saracens and Turks successively conquered this island, and were driven out by the Knights of St. John, A. D. 1310, who assumed the appellation of the Knights of Rhodes. The Turks reduced this island with an army of 150,000 men, Dec. 22, 1522, in whose possession it has remained ever since.

#### CYPRUS.

Q. What are the principal events in the history of Cyprus?

A. This island was originally governed by a number of petty kings, who submitted to Cyrus, king of Persia, B. C. 560. On the death of Alexander the Great, Antig'onus took possession of it. It submitted to Ptol'emy, B. C. 296. The Romans after-

wards seized it, pretending that Alexander II., king of Egypt, had left it by will. On the decline of the Roman power, it was successively held by the Saracens,\* Greeks,† Jews,‡ and Venetians.§ It was conquered by the Turks, who are the present possessors.

---

### *Of Egypt.*

Q. WHEN does the Egyptian history commence?

A. The Egyptian history is considered as uncertain till the reign of Pha'raoh Necho, who carried on war with the Assyrians, in which Josiah, king of Judah, was slain, B. C. 608. Egypt was conquered by Camby'ses, king of Persia, B. C. 625, who annexed it to his empire. The Persians were driven out of this country in 414; but reduced it again in 350. Alexander the Great restored it to independence, and rebuilt the city of Alexandria, B. C. 338.

Q. Who governed Egypt on the death of Alexander?

A. It was governed by Ptol'emy So'ter, with the

---

\* Saracens, a people of Arabia Petra'ea, from whence they sent colonies to various parts of the world.

† Greeks, the inhabitants of Greece, the southern part of European Turkey. Their celebrated cities were Athens, Sparta, Argos, Corinth, Thebes, Sicyon, Myce'næ, Delphi, Salamis, &c.

‡ Jews, (the same people as the Israelites and Hebrews), the Jewish or Hebrew nation, who were descendants of Jacob or Israel. They received the name of Jews from the patriarch Judah, who was the son of Jacob, or Israel. They were called Hebrews from Heber, a descendant of Benjamin.

§ Vene'tians, the inhabitants of Venice, a considerable country in the north of Italy.



title of king, who enlarged it by his conquests. The immediate successors of So'ter were wise and prudent monarchs; they greatly increased their territories, and were patrons of learned men, who came from all parts of the world. In the year before Christ 59, this kingdom was left, by will, to the Romans, who placed Aule'tes over it, as a tributary governor. It was reduced to a Roman province by the emperor Augustus, about thirty years afterwards.

Q. How long did this country remain under the dominion of the Romans?

A. About 700 years; at the expiration of which it was conquered by the Saracens. In 1517 the Turks made themselves masters of it, and suffered the Mam'elukes to govern it as dependent on the Ottoman empire. The French attempted to reduce it in 1801; but were driven out by the English, under Sir Sydney Smith.

---

### *Of Tunis\* and Tripoli.†*

Q. WHAT was the ancient name of Tunis?

A. Tunis was anciently called Africa Pro'pria, in which the Carthagin'ian empire was situated. Its chief city Carthage was built by Dido, a Syr'ian queen, B. C. 890, and soon made itself famous for its skill in commerce and maritime affairs. The Carthaginians were undisputed masters of the sea till B. C. 264, when the Romans declared war against

---

\* Tunis, a considerable country in the north of Africa, is about 220 miles in length, and 170 in breadth. Its inhabitants are a mixture of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, Christians, merchants, and slaves.

† Tripoli, in Africa, a country of great extent, but of little importance. It has a considerable number of villages, but very poor, and thinly inhabited. Its cities and towns are few, and but of little consequence.

them, which is called the first Punic war. The Carthaginians were at first successful; but their fleet being defeated near Si'cily, they were induced to make peace.

Q. What was the second Punic war?

A. The Carthaginians invaded Spain, and reduced a very considerable part of that country. The Romans being jealous of their growing strength, declared war against them. Han'nibal, the son of Hamil'car headed the Carthaginians; and, after a series of brilliant victories, advanced to the gates of Rome. He was, however, compelled to return to Africa, to oppose the progress of Scip'io, and being defeated at the battle of Za'ma,\* was obliged to conclude a disadvantageous peace.

Q. Did the Romans again disturb the Carthaginians?

A. Taking offence at the attack which was made upon the Numidians, the Romans divided Africa, B. C. 146, and terminated the third Punic war by the destruction of Carthage, and the subjugation of the whole country. Genseric, king of the Vandals, made himself master of this country, A. D. 439, and carried on wars with the Roman pontiffs, in one of which he advanced into Italy, and, having taken the city of Rome, allowed his soldiers to plunder it for twelve days. The Saracens took possession of this country in 665. The Turks who are the present possessors, began their conquests in 1541.

---

### *Of Algiers and Morocco.*

Q. Who were the ancient inhabitants of Algiers?

A. The Numidians.† Their most famous kings

---

\* Zama, a city of Numidia, in Africa, and the residence of the Numidian kings.

† Algiers, part of the ancient Numidia, is about 430



were Masinis'sa and Jugur'tha. Masinis'sa is memorable for his faithful alliance with the Romans in their wars with Carthage, by which he secured to himself an extension of territory. Jugur'tha lived a short time after Masinis'sa. He deposed Micip'sa, the lawful monarch, and seized on the sovereign power. He was, however, conquered by the Romans after a five years' war, and his dominions were reduced to Roman provinces.

Q. When did the Saracens invade this country?

A. In the year 698, and kept possession of it till 1505; when the Spaniards conquered it. The Spaniards were driven out by the Turks, who considered it as dependent upon their empire.

Q. What was Morocco\* formerly called?

A. Maurita'nia. There is nothing of importance in its ancient history, excepting the reign of Bogud, who assisted Julius Cæsar in his conquest of Africa; he was dethroned by Boc'chus, on whose death the Romans reduced it to a province. The Saracens invaded it in 698, and their successors have greatly increased it. They hold it, at present, with the title of the emperor of Morocco and Fez.

### *America.*

Q. WHO discovered the continent of America?

A. It was first discovered by Christopher Colum-

miles in length, and 700 in breadth. Its chief city is Algiers, whose inhabitants are notorious for piracies, for which they have recently received a signal chastisement in the destruction of their fleet and arsenal by the British, under the command of Lord Exmouth.

\* Morocco, an extensive empire in the north of Africa, is the union of several small kingdoms into one, which contains Morocco Proper, Fez, Tafilet, and Luz.

bus, who made three voyages to that part of the globe, at the end of the fifteenth century. It received its name from a Florentine adventurer, named Amerigo Vespucci, who published the first account of it in 1499.

Q. What are the principal states of America?

A. Canada, Nova Scotia, United States, Louisiana, Florida, Mexico, Peru, Chili, Brazil, Paraguay, and Guiana. The French, in 1525, took possession of Canada, but did not establish a colony till A. D. 1608; when they founded the city of Quebec. The French were dispossessed of this territory by the English under General Wolfe, at the battle of Quebec, in 1759. James the First of England, conferred Nova Scotia on Sir William Alexander, in 1622. From that time to 1710, it was possessed sometimes by the French, and at other times by the English, to whom it at present belongs.

Q. What nation peopled the United States?

A. The United States, composed of New England, Pennsylv'nia, Virgin'ia, Caroli'na, &c., were peopled by the English at different periods. They were formerly subject to their mother country: but after a long and destructive war, which commenced April 19, 1776, they secured their independence.

Q. When was Louisiana discovered?

A. In 1683, it was discovered by the French, who kept possession of it till 1803, when it was incorporated in the United States. Flor'ida was discovered by the Spaniards in 1513, but was not subdued till 25 years afterwards. They ceded it to the English in 1783.

Q. Who discovered Mexico?

A. The Spaniards sent an expedition under the command of Ferdinando Coates, in 1517, to Mexico, which had been discovered by their countrymen in the preceding year. After a war of three years' duration they completely subdued it; and it remains in their possession at the present time.



Q. When did the Spaniards take possession of Peru and Chili?

A. Three adventurers, of whom Francisco Pizarro was the chief, having been informed that a wealthy empire existed at the south-east of Darien, undertook to subdue this country with only 164 men, without proper arms. In about twenty years, they made themselves masters of it, and rendered it subject to Spain, 1548.

Q. When was Brazil discovered?

A. Alvarez Cabrel, a Portuguese, accidentally discovered it in a voyage to the East Indies, A. D. 1500. About fifty years afterwards, they built the city of St. Salvador. It has remained under the power of Portugal ever since; and when the French invaded that country, in 1807, the royal family and court retired hither for safety. There is very little known of Guia'na; it is subject to Portugal.

---

For a concise geographical description of the several places mentioned in this chapter, the pupil is referred to the Catechism of Geography.

FINIS.

---

LONDON.  
PRINTED BY COX AND BAYLIS,  
GREAT QUEEN-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS.

# PINNOCK'S CATECHISMS

*Of the ARTS and SCIENCES.*

*The Proprietors of these Publications respectfully submit the following Opinion of the Lord Chancellor of England, (the especial Guardian of British Youth,) as delivered by him in the Court of Chancery, July 27, 1819.*

MR. WETHERALL having applied to the LORD CHANCELLOR to grant an INJUNCTION to restrain certain Booksellers from printing, publishing, and selling, *Pirated Editions of PINNOCK'S CATECHISMS*, the originals of which he denominated "useful Compendiums of Instruction for the Juvenile Classes of Society;" his LORDSHIP, on comparing the Spurious Copies with the Genuine Works, granted the Injunction; and, after having attentively examined the latter, was pleased to make the following important observation on them:—  
"It appears to me that ADULTS might be greatly benefited by the instruction these Books contain, AS WELL AS THE YOUNGER BRANCHES OF SOCIETY."

[For a List of the Catechisms, see the Cover.]

The Publishers respectfully beg leave to observe, that, independent of the high encomium above mentioned, "PINNOCK'S CATECHISMS" have met with the general approbation of a most numerous and respectable Class of intelligent Teachers. They need only to be seen to ensure their universal adoption; the information they contain in so small a compass being unparalleled, and the style in which they are written, combining ease, conciseness, and perspicuity.

"Being led to look into these works, we have been pleasingly surprised at the variety and accuracy of the information they contain, within so small a compass, and in so excellent a form; and we must say, that more convenient, accurate, well-arranged, and proper publications were never submitted to general observation."—*Liter. Gaz.*

\* \* \* It is necessary to remark, that many spurious Editions, externally resembling the above, are circulated throughout the Kingdom. The public should therefore be cautious to purchase none but such as have the names of the Publishers (*G. & W. B. Whittaker*) in the Title-pages

✂ *A complete School-Catalogue.*



The great success which has attended "*Pinnock's Catechisms of the Arts and Sciences*," and the high encomiums which have been bestowed on them by a liberal Public, have induced the Publishers to follow up that Series by another, which is now in a state of great forwardness, and, for *Usefulness and Cheapness*, they presume is unrivalled, entitled

## Pinnock's County Histories ;

OR, THE

HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

*In Parts, price One Shilling each.*

Each County is published separately, (price 1s.) and is therefore *complete in itself*; containing a compendious and accurate account of its HISTORY and TOPOGRAPHY, its ANTIQUITIES, natural and artificial CURIOSITIES, local Peculiarities, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, &c. comprising also the BIOGRAPHY of its most EMINENT PERSONS; and every local information to be met with in larger Statistical Works; and embellished by a neat and correct Travelling Map.

Great care has been taken to ensure correctness; but the Publishers beg to be favoured with any errata that their friends may discover, which shall be carefully attended to in a future edition.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE NINE-PENCE EACH,

PINNOCK'S CATECHISMS OF

|                     |                     |                   |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Agriculture         | First Catechism     | Mental Philosophy |
| Algebra             | French Grammar      | Mineralogy        |
| Anatomy             | General Knowledge   | Modern History    |
| Ancient History     | Geography           | Morality          |
| Architecture        | Geometry            | Music             |
| Arithmetic          | Greek Grammar       | Mythology         |
| Astronomy           | Heraldry            | Natural History   |
| Bible and Gospel    | History of England  | Navigation        |
| Botany              | History of Scotland | Ornithology       |
| British Biography   | History of Ireland  | Painting          |
| British Geography   | History of France   | Perspective       |
| British Law         | History of Rome     | Poetry            |
| Chemistry           | History of Greece   | Religion [nations |
| Chronology          | History of America  | Religious Denomi- |
| Classical Biography | Ichthyology         | Rhetoric          |
| Drawing             | Land-Surveying      | Scripture History |
| Electricity         | Latin Grammar       | Trade & Commerce  |
| English Grammar     | Logic               | Universal History |
| Entomology          | Medicine            | Use of the Globes |